

## Marginal Land Survey Site Descriptions (Typescripts): East Lothian

### Index

This document is a scan of the site descriptions created during the Marginal Land Survey by RCAHMS archaeologists KA Steer and RW Feachem. The original typescripts are held, as of 2014, in the RCAHMS Search Room.

The list below has been prepared as an aid to finding specific sites. It describes the typescript page number, the name and classification of each site as used in the original typescript, and the current unique RCAHMS identification number. By entering a search for this number in Canmore, the reader can access other information about each site, including contemporary notebooks and plans.

In some instances, the site descriptions contain illustrative sketches and many

The index was created on 21 November 2014 by GF Geddes, RCAHMS.

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East Lothian.

"FORT", CRAIGY HILL, (Inventory No. 15). This is not a fort, the terrace, "rampart" and roadway being simply the by-products of quarrying at various points <sup>on</sup> ~~of~~ the rocky flanks of the hill.

510765

v SW. (unnoted)

30 October 1956.

MSS	K.S.
PLAN	.....
MAP	.....
M.R.	.....
REFS.	.....

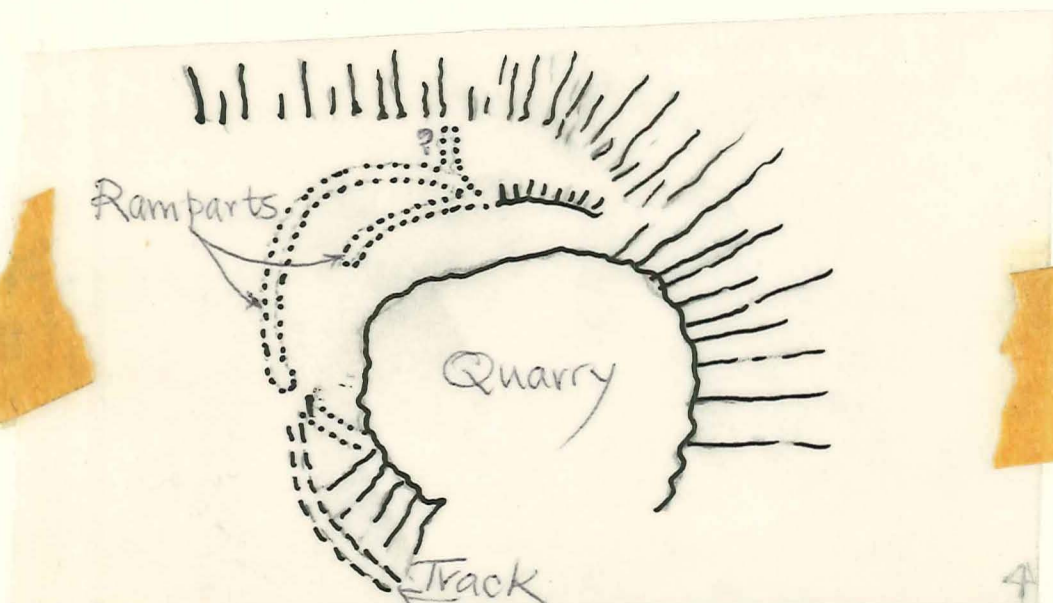
East Lothian.

FORT, SKID HILL, (Inventory No. 14). Virtually the whole of the interior of this fort has now been quarried away but the two ramparts recorded in the Inventory on the W. side are still visible as shown in the sketch. The ramparts were probably composed of rock rubble, faced or kerbed with drystone-walling. No huts can be seen in the surviving portion of the interior. The work is undoubtedly an Early Iron Age Fort.

507764

v SW. (unnoted)

30 October 1956.



MSS	KS
PLAN	.....
MAP	.....
M.R.	.....
REFS.	.....

East Lothian.

FORT, THE CHESTERS, DREM, (Inventory No. 13). The hut circles are definitely later than the fortification; since those round the perimeter impinge upon the inner rampart of the fort as ~~done~~<sup>shown</sup> on the plan. Otherwise, the description given in the Inventory is adequate.

50 78

v SW.

30 October 1956.

MSS	KS
PLAN	
MAP	
M.R.	
REFS.	



East Lothian.

FORT, "THE CHESTERS", BOLTON (INVENTORY No. 22). The Inventory description of this structure is adequate; but its situation on flat ground, with no natural protection except on the NW., removes it from the hillfort class and places it amongst the earthworks of indeterminate date. It might conceivably be medieval.

xv N.W.

6 May 1954.

MSS.	KS
PLAN	.....
MAP	.....
M.R.	.....
REFS.	.....

E. Lothian.

EARTHWORK, "GREEN CASTLE", NEWLANDS, (Inventory No. 46). The  
Inventory plan is accurate, but there is some doubt whether it should  
be accepted as a hill-fort. At first glance it might be thought to be  
medieval, on the analogy of Iron Castle, Roxburghshire, but the resem-  
blance is not very close and may be illusory. It is in fact difficult  
to believe that medieval builders would have continued the outer rampart  
on the opposite bank of the Newlands Burn where it provides excellent  
cover for raiders. I am inclined to accept the work as of early Iron  
Age date although the small circular "structures" referred to in the  
inventory are not convincing and are in any case too small for huts.

<sup>2</sup>  
58657

xvi S.W.

2 June 1954.

MSS.	KS
PLAN	.....
MAP	.....
M.R.	.....
REFS.	.....

E. Lothian.

SETTLEMENT,

~~FORT~~ KINGSIDE RIG, (Inventory No. 47). This is not a fort but a settlement apparently belonging to a single occupational period. The wall is of boulder-faced rubble construction and has numerous gaps in it as shown in the plan. The hollow against the N. rampart has the appearance of a hut, but the two stone-walled huts shown on the plan are imaginary and there are no other signs of internal structures. The work therefore is not necessarily Romano-British.

5562

xv S.E.

3 June 1954.

MSS.	RS
PLAN	.....
MAP	.....
M.R.	.....
REFS.	.....

FORT, PARK BURN, NEWLANDS. A re-examination of the fort<sup>1</sup> that stands on the NE. end of a ridge at the foot of Dod Law, some 300 yds. SE. of the plantations known as Park Strips, disclosed several features which were not observed when the site was surveyed by the Commission in 1913, while the remains, though heavily mutilated by former cultivation, seemed to be sufficiently complete to merit a plan (Fig. ).

The fort, which occupies the whole breadth of the ridge, is an irregular quadrilateral measuring internally along the axes 176 ft. from NE. to SW. by 156 ft. transversely. The inner rampart is traceable on all four sides, but the plough has reduced it practically to ground level and has spread it out to such an extent that its original dimensions can only be determined by excavation. No additional defences of any kind are now visible on the NW. side, where the steep flank of the ridge, 30 ft. high, affords a fair measure of natural protection, but at the SW. end, which is particularly vulnerable since it faces rising ground, the inner rampart is reinforced by two more, and all three ramparts are accompanied by external ditches. The innermost and medial ditches, each some 15 ft. wide, and the medial rampart have all been nearly obliterated by cultivation, but the outer rampart and ditch are in a much better condition, the rampart standing up to 6 ft. in height internally and up to 10 ft. in height externally, while the ditch is 5 ft. deep in places. The base of the rampart appears to be formed simply of rock rubble derived from the ditch, although a scatter of boulders along the present crest suggests that there may have been a stone kerb or revetting wall at a higher level. At the S. corner the outer rampart returns north-eastwards round the end of the medial rampart and is still traceable in a denuded condition for a distance of 200 ft. along the flank of the ridge, being about 6 ft. lower than the inner rampart in this sector. The outer ditch, on the other hand, diverges from the outer rampart at the S. corner, continuing straight down the face of the ridge before returning north-eastwards along the base: in this sector the ditch is accompanied intermittently by a slight counterscarp bank which also carries a capping of loose boulders on its crest. The pattern of the defences at the NE. end of the fort seems to have been generally similar to that at the SW. end although, as the plan shows, the remains are in a fragmentary state. A well-





E. Lothian

FORT (?), PARK BURN No. 2, NEWLANDS, (Inventory No. 49). The  
Inventory account is satisfactory, but it is doubtful whether the  
structure should be classified as a fort or as an earthwork.

5765

xvi S.W.

29 June 1954.

MSS.	KS
PLAN	.....
MAP	.....
M.R.	.....
REFS.	.....

FORT, "BLACK CASTLE", NEWLANDS, (Inventory No. 50). The Inventory plan is inaccurate as there are only two ramparts (as stated in the text) and not three. The inner rampart has been a massive affair consisting of a stone wall possibly, though not certainly, erected on the base of an upcast mound, as was suspected at the Rink fort, Selkirkshire. It is exactly the same as the inner rampart at Kidlaw (Inventory No. 259), so that the wall at the latter site cannot be assumed to belong necessarily to the homestead period. The outer rampart appears to be merely an upcast mound. Both the W. and the S. entrances are probably genuine - the stones in the gaps being tumbled and the ditch ending neatly on either side of each gap. The interior has probably been ploughed in the past, before the site was planted, and nothing is now visible. The oval depression mentioned in the Inventory was choked with fallen trees at the date of visit, but it is certainly not a stone-walled hut.

The fort is clearly of early Iron Age date, and belongs to the Kidlaw-Blackchester group.

MSS	KS
PLAN	.....
MAP	.....
M.R.	.....
REFS.	.....

FORT, GARVALD MAINS, (Inventory No. 51). There is nothing to add to the Inventory account. The fort is similar to the one at Kidlaw (Inventory No. 259), the inner rampart showing the same composite construction of a dry wall built on an upcast mound.

3 8  
5869

xi S.W.

3 June 1954.

MSS	KS
PLAN	.....
MAP	.....
M.R.	.....
REFS.	.....

E. Lothian

FORT, "WHITE CASTLE", (Inventory No. 52). The Inventory plan is satisfactory except that the suggested huts should be omitted. No such huts are in fact visible on the surface. The fort is of Early Iron Age date, and resembles Kidlaw (Inventory No. 259) in that the ramparts appear to have been composed of dry walls standing on ditch upcast.

<sup>36</sup>  
6168

xvi N.W.

4 June 1954.

MSS	.....	RS
PLAN	.....	
MAP	.....	
M.R.	.....	
REFS.	.....	



RAMPART AND DITCH, NEWLANDS HILL, (Inventory No. 53). The Inventory description is adequate and accurate, but the purpose of the work is quite obscure. It is clearly not defensive, but neither does it make sense as a boundary or as a road-block, since it lies on the slope of the hill and is open on either end. The pits at the E. end may hold the key to the puzzle; the filling is soft and probing suggests that they were originally much deeper.

5865

xvi S.W. (unnoted).

2 June 1954.

MSS.....	KS
PLAN.....	
MAP.....	
M.R. ....	
REFS.....	



East Lothian.

FORT, KAEHEUGHS, (Inventory No. 74). The Inventory plan is substantially correct, but there are slight indications of a fourth (outermost) rampart on the S. side, on both sides of the entrance, and the fragment of outer rampart on the W. is longer and much less regular than it appears in the finished drawing. It looks, in fact, unfinished. There is one certain hut site in the interior, slightly to the NW. of the centre, appearing as a shallow scoop 25 ft. in diameter. The ramparts seem to have been constructed of rock rubble derived from discontinuous and irregular <sup>ly-</sup> shaped external quarry-pits (not shown on the plan), but the presence of occasional <sup>ow</sup> builders embedded in the flanks of the ramparts suggests that they may have been curbed or revetted with dry-walling.

A notable feature, paralleled at The Chesters Fort, Drem, is the multiplication of ramparts, <sup>only the innermost</sup> none of which seems to have been very substantial. ~~At~~ the wide gaps between the ramparts, particularly on the flat ground on the W. side, are also noteworthy.

518763

v SW.

30 October 1956.

MSS	KS
PLAN	.....
MAP	.....
M.R.	.....
REFS.	.....

East Lothian.

FORT STOBSHIEL (INVENTORY No. 85). The Inventory plan is correct in so far as the defences are concerned, except that the two mounds 60 ft. from the NW. entrance in the inner rampart are not the terminals of passage-walls, but fragments of the outer rampart: although both ramparts may have united on either side of the passage, there is in fact no surface indication that they did. ~~not~~. The outer rampart was certainly continuous along the W. side and although largely <sup>levelled</sup> ~~level~~ its course is marked by the crestline shown on the plan. The inner rampart contains a good deal of stone but without excavation it is impossible to determine whether it was of heaped earth and stone, or a free-standing wall.

The so-called huts marked on the plan are however spurious or at best conjectural. The two against the SW. rampart are simply quarry-holes for stone, and one of the two circular scoops shown a short distance out from these does not exist. The other is a circular depression with no sign of a wall and the quadrangular hollow is simply an excavated floor - "the huts" at the angles being unconvincing. Nor are "the huts" on the N. side in any better case, The work cannot therefore be included in the list of Iron Age forts which were later converted into open villages.

MSS.	KS
PLAN	.....
MAP	.....
M.R.	.....
REFS.	.....

E. Lothian.

HOMESTEAD, BLACKCASTLE HILL (SITE), (Inventory No. 88). This structure has been completely destroyed by winch-ploughing since 1946, when it was photographed in the course of the National Survey, but to judge by the photographs and the inventory description it was evidently a homestead and not a fort.

7272

xii S.E. ("Fort").

6 October 1954.

MSS	KS
PLAN	.....
MAP	.....
M.R.	.....
REFS.	.....



UNFINISHED FORT, BLACKCASTLE HILL, No. 2 (Inventory No. 89). The Inventory account and plan are ~~substantially~~ correct except for the following points:-

- (i) A quarry ditch should have been shown inside the inner rampart.
- (ii) The sections of the outer rampart and ditch <sup>should</sup> have been closed at the ends since they are all pieces of an unfinished rampart and complete in themselves.
- (iii.) The larger hut shown on the plan is present, although it is probably secondary since its entrance (not shown on the plan) faces SE., away from the entrance to the fort, fronting a depressed area at the opposite end of which there may have been another similar hut. The two doubtful huts marked on the plan do not in fact exist.
- (iv) The isolated segment of ditch inside the inner rampart is longer than it appears on the plan (actually 50 ft. in length), and is open at the SW. end although closed at the opposite end. It looks like an early attempt at the construction of defences which miscarried.

Summary. The inner rampart, which was probably originally boulder-faced, can only have bounded a homestead, especially as there is no ditch apart from the internal quarry trench. The unfinished rampart and ditch outside suggest a conversion process, similar to that observed at Hayhope, (Roxburghshire), which was never completed. It is just possible that the huts belong to the first phase, but their peculiar siting and the arrangement of the entrances suggest that they may be of later date.

MSS.....	KS
PLAN.....	
MAP.....	
M.R. ....	
REFS.....	

EAST LOTHIAN

Spott.

FORT, DOON HILL (SITE). The fort on Doon Hill has recently been levelled by cultivation, but National Survey air-photographs taken in 1947<sup>1</sup> show that the

1. GPE/SCOT/UK 257, 3099-100.

East Lothian Inventory is incorrect in describing it as an oval work with double ramparts<sup>2</sup>. It is, in fact, triangular on plan, with the apex pointing

2. No.166. No.179 in the same Inventory also appears to refer to this fort.

to the W., and was defended by triple ramparts on both the E. and S. sides. Internally it measured approximately 400 ft. in length by 250 ft. in maximum breadth.

M/684755  
xii N.W.

5 October 1954.

MSS.....	KS
PLAN.....	
MAP.....	
M.R. ....	
REFS.....	



E. Lothian.

FORT, THE CHESTERS (Inventory No. 167). This has been one of the largest examples of the class of round forts, exemplified by Kidlaw (Inventory No. 259), and even in its ploughed down state it would be worth planning when the ground is in pasture (or stubble. The National Survey air photographs give an excellent view of this fort, and suggest the presence of a second ditch which is not mentioned in the Inventory account.

660739

xi N.E.

5 October 1954.

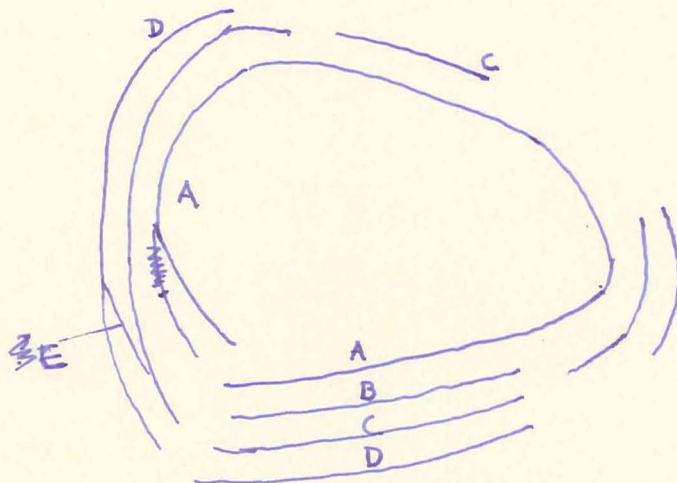
MSS.	KS
PLAN	.....
MAP	.....
M.R.	.....
REFS.	.....

*M*

E. Lothian.

FORT, FRIAR'S NOSE, KILMADE BURN (Inventory No. 219). The Inventory plan is accurate in so far as the defences are concerned, but there are only two round stone huts visible in the interior (i.e. against the inner rampart on the W. side, near the NW. entrance). On the Inventory plan every small group of loose stones - of which there are a large number - has been formalised into a hut. There are definitely no huts between the ramparts.

Ramparts A and C have been stone walls, D appears to be simply an upcast mound, while B, which is only present on the W., is in a very wasted condition and looks as though it may have belonged to an earlier system. The short length of rampart marked E. on the sketch may ~~once~~ have been part of <sup>this system.</sup> Early Iron Age date.



6663

xvi S.E.

4 June 1954.

MSS.....	K.S.
PLAN.....	
MAP.....	
M.R. ....	
REFS.....	

INDETERMINATE REMAINS, BENTYHALL, (Inventory No. 253). The description given in the Inventory is satisfactory, although the structure is clearly not a fort: it is not in a defensive situation and the two banks have never been substantial. It is not unlike the <sup>settlement</sup> ~~homestead~~ at Soon Hope Burn (Inventory No. 255), the NE. part being scooped out to form a court, but the SW. portion is too much wrecked to show any hut sites. The date and purpose of the work are alike obscure.

54.64.

xv S.E. (~~unvisited~~).

1 June  
~~31 May~~ 1954.

MSS...	KS
PLAN	.....
MAP	.....
M.R.	.....
REFS.	.....

East Lothian.

FORT, HARELAW (INVENTORY No. 254). The innermost wall, 4 ft. in width, is modern, and the principal defence of the fort is a stone wall which was originally about 12 ft. in thickness. The existence of vitrification was confirmed at the points marked on the plan, and is clearly not attributable simply to casual fires. In the absence of excavation it is impossible to decide whether or not the enclosing earthworks are contemporary with the wall.

5463

xv S.E.

31 May 1954.

MSS	RS
PLAN	.....
MAP	.....
M.R.	.....
REFS.	.....



East Lothian.

**SETTLEMENT**

**HOMESTEAD**, SOON HOPE BURN, HARELAW (INVENTORY No. 255).

Although the Inventory describes it as a fort, this structure is actually a <sup>settlement.</sup> ~~homestead~~. The wall has been of boulder-faced rubble construction, but the facings have been robbed and the width of the resulting mound is some 12 ft. The original wall was no doubt narrower. The ditch is purely for drainage, and the outer bank is hypothetical. The interior is scooped on two levels, the lower half, on the entrance side, forming one continuous court, while the upper level is divided by unexcavated balks into three compartments, of which the central and SW. members were almost certainly occupied by huts opening on to the lower court. No definite hut foundations are however visible. The work is probably Romano-British but could be medieval.

5563

xv S.E.

31 May 1954.

MSS.....	K.S.
PLAN.....	
MAP.....	
M.R. ....	
REFS.....	



FORT, "THE CASTLES", LONG NEWTON. (Inventory No. 256). The plan and description given in the Inventory are both incomplete, but the fort is scarcely worth replanning. The outermost rampart can be traced along the N. side and as far as the E. apex in the form of a terrace, while the next rampart returns (also in the form of a terrace) to join rampart 3 midway along the N. side. Entrances can be seen at either end of the inner enclosure, the broad ditch on the N. side of the W. entrances (which shows traces of a rampart on the outside) being repeated on the S. side of the same entrances although largely levelled by ploughing. The outermost rampart also has an external ditch at the W. end of the fort. Although the W. entrances through the inner and outer sets of defences are out of line, there is no reason to think that the defences are not of uniform date. The contrast in the condition at the individual elements is simply due to the fact that the whole of the interior of the fort has been ploughed at ~~the~~ the same time, while the manner in which the outer defences conform to the behaviour of the inner series on the N. side argues for contemporaneity. The plough has effaced any traces of internal structures. I do not know what to make of the inter-mural scoops on the W. unless they are hut sites. But they are not the normal Romano-British type, and may well be medieval.

MSS.	KS
PLAN	.....
MAP	.....
M.R.	.....
REFS.	.....

E. Lothian.

FORT, THE HOPES, (Inventory No. 257). Several corrections and additions have been made to the plan of this fort in the office copy of the Inventory - the most important addition being an unfinished outer rampart on the S. half of the NW. side. All the ramparts appear to be built simply of upcast from the ditches, and the outer pair of ramparts on the NW., which are similar in character to the rest, are definitely not Roman siege-works. The so-called "sunken ways" are also defensive consisting of a ditch with a rampart on the NW. side only - the outer mounds shown on the plan being either non-existent or of negligible proportions: They are not later linear earthworks.

The innermost pair of E.-W. ramparts presumably relate to an earlier work, while the outer pair on the NW, look unfinished, but all these developments appear to belong to the same phase of occupation. There are no signs of huts. The fort is certainly of Early Iron Age date.

5663

xv S.E. and xvi S.W.

3 June 1954.

MSS.....	KS.....
PLAN.....	.....
MAP.....	.....
M.R. ....	.....
REFS.....	.....



## EAST LOTHIAN

Yester.

FORT, WITCHES KNOWE. The account of this fort given in the East Lothian Inventory<sup>1</sup> contains several minor inaccuracies, and it therefore seems desirable

1. No.258.

to publish a new description together with a plan (Fig. ). The fort, which occupies a small isolated hill with steep sides, some 80 ft. high, on the N. and W., and a more gradual slope, 33 ft. high, towards the S., is roughly elliptical on plan and measures internally 340 ft. in length by 130 ft. in greatest breadth. No defences are now visible on the N. side, but on the S. there are three ramparts, the outer pair being accompanied by external ditches. Except at one point, noted below, none of the ramparts shows any sign of stonework and they appear to be formed simply of heaped earth and rock rubble: internally they are not more than one foot high at the present time, but the inner and medial ramparts have been strengthened externally by excavating the natural slopes immediately in front of them to form steep scarps up to 8 ft. and 5 ft. high respectively. It is reasonable to suppose that the inner rampart was originally continuous round the well-defined margin of the summit area since even the N. face of the hill can be scaled without much difficulty: while artificial terraces clearly show that the medial rampart was once carried round either end of the hill. The outermost rampart, however, is only traceable on the flat ground at the foot of the S. flank of the hill, and it is uncertain whether it represents an unfinished work, or whether its truncated appearance is due to later ploughing. The interior of the fort, now covered with heather and bracken, exhibits no signs of structures, and the chief interest of the site concerns the curved projections of the medial rampart at each of the two gateways which immediately call to mind the protective device known as the clavicula, commonly employed at the entrances to Roman temporary and semi-permanent camps, particularly in the Flavian period. In the case of the W. gate, the clavicula appearance of the rampart terminal is no doubt fortuitous, since its curve is merely designed to bring it into alinement with the hollow track leading to the gate which skirts a rock-outcrop at this point. But the behaviour of the terminal at the E. entrance cannot be explained away by reference to the terrain, for here the ground is practically level, and consequently it seems probable that the builders of the fort have, in this case, deliberately/

deliberately imitated a Roman clavicula. Although the terminal appears to be constructed mainly of upcast from the ditch in front of it, a number of boulders can be seen protruding through the turf on the crest and scarp of the mound. But whether these boulders represent the remains of a stone pitching, similar to that which was found on the rampart of the South Roman Camp at Birrenswark<sup>2</sup>, or whether they were simply dumped with the rest of the ditch

2. P.S.A.S., xxxiii (1898-9), p.224.

material, can only be determined by excavation.

519635  
xv S.W.

28 June 1954.

MSS.....	168
PLAN.....	
MAP.....	
M.R. ....	
REFS.....	



## EAST LOTHIAN

Yester.

FORTS AND HOMESTEADS, KIDLAW. On the summit of a hill at the NW. end of a spur of the Lammermuirs, about 300 yds. E. of Kidlaw steading, there is an important group of remains belonging to two successive native forts and three homesteads which are later in date than the forts. Since the remains of the earlier fort were not observed when the site was surveyed for the Inventory of East Lothian (No.259), and the fact that the later fort and the homesteads represent two distinct occupational periods is not recognized in the description which accompanies that survey, it has been thought advisable to publish a revised account illustrated by a new plan (Fig. ).

### Fort

FORT I. The earliest structures now visible on the site are two parallel ramparts (IA-B), about 150 ft. in length and from 13 ft. to 23 ft. apart, which run in an arc from NNW. to SSE. across the interior of the later fortifications. Both these ramparts are in a wasted condition, being reduced to mere terraces whose scarps are not more than 2 ft. in height; the stony nature of the scarps and of the terraces behind them suggests, however, that the ramparts were not simply earthworks but were kerbed or <sup>revetted</sup> levelled with dry-walling. The shape and size of the fort whose W. defences were formed by these ramparts is conjectural since the rest of the circuit has been engulfed or obliterated by the later defences. But from the lie of the ground it is reasonable to assume that the inner rampart of the later fort (IIA), which is drawn round the shoulder of the hill, has adopted the same line as that which was formerly chosen for the E. half of the inner rampart of the earlier structure. If this is so, Fort I will have been roughly oval on plan with maximum internal dimensions of some 300 ft. from N. to S. by 200 ft. from E. to W.

### Fort

FORT II. The second fort is a larger and more substantial structure, nearly circular on plan and with a mean internal diameter of 350 ft. Except on the NE. half of the perimeter, where a ditch and rampart have presumably been levelled by cultivation, the defences comprise triple ramparts (IIA-C) with ditches between them. The short segment of a fourth rampart (IID) which is interpolated between the inner pair on the SE. arc, and which mars the symmetry of the design is most easily explained as a relic of the old fortifications which has been incorporated in the new system. All the ramparts appear/

appear to be of "dump"-construction, and possess steep scarps up to 7 ft. in height; the thin ruined stone wall that crowns the inner rampart (IIA) for the greater part of the circuit clearly dates to the succeeding 'homestead' phase of occupation, and a fragment of a similar wall that overlies the W. end of rampart IID may well belong to the same phase. The entrance mentioned in the Inventory article on the SSE. side of the fort is not an original feature, but that on the WSW. is certainly original, as may well be the entrance on the opposite, ENE., side. No signs of internal buildings attributable to this, or to the preceding, fort can now be seen.

Homesteads. A third, more peaceful, phase in the history of the site is represented by the foundations of three small stone-walled homesteads (IIIA-C) situated at different points within the interior of the later fort. All three structures are evidently contemporary since they are similar on plan, while two of them are linked by the boundary wall which, as already stated, is based on the ruined inner rampart IIA: ~~refered to~~ each consists of one or two round stone huts, ranging from 10 ft. to 25 ft. in diameter, opening on to a small walled courtyard.

Conclusions. The remains described above are of exceptional interest since the homesteads, which provide a terminus ante quem for the dates of construction and occupation of the two forts, are of a familiar type which was widespread throughout SE. Scotland and Northumberland between the 2nd and 7th centuries A.D. It follows therefore that not only the second fort at Kidlaw, but also the other circular, multivallate forts of this class, which are widely distributed throughout Berwickshire and the Lothians, but which do not appear in the adjacent counties of Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire, are to be assigned to the Early Iron Age. Furthermore, it is evident that whereas forts of this type represent, as might be expected, an advanced stage in the technique of fortification as practised in the Early Iron Age, the forts which they superseded were not necessarily univallate structures.

MSS.....	KS
PLAN.....	
MAP.....	
M.R. ....	
REFS.....	

EAST LOTHIAN

YESTER

CAIRN, LAMMER LAW. The Trigonometrical Station on the summit of Lammer Law stands on the perimeter of a round cairn, presumably of Bronze Age date, which measures from 55 ft. to 60 ft. in diameter and stands at the present time to a maximum height of 4 ft. The stones of the cairn are exposed on all sides except the NE., where they are overgrown with grass, but the centre of the structure is covered by a modern cairn.

523617  
xix N.E. (unnoted).

31 May 1954.

MSS.	RS
PLAN	
MAP	
M.R.	
REFS.	



*N.B. St. Joseph has been asked to photograph these two sites.*

EAST LOTHIAN

The following remains are visible as crop-markings on a series of air-photographs which were taken by the Royal Air Force in 1930, at the request of the late Dr. J. Graham Callander, and are now preserved amongst the Commission's archives.

*insert name of smallholding*  
1. ENCLOSURE, ~~#~~ MASKINSIDE. ~~(Athelstanford)~~. The ditch of a circular enclosure, about 160 ft. in diameter, at the back of *Maskinside* a quarter of a mile WNW. of the Chesters fort, Drem<sup>1</sup>.

1. Inventory of East Lothian, No.13.

502785  
v S.W. (unnoted).

25 October 1954.

2. EARTHWORK, MUNGOSWELLS (Haddington). One, or possibly two, ditches of an oval earthwork measuring externally 320 ft. in length by 250 ft. in greatest width, in a low-lying pasture field a quarter of a mile due S. of Mungoswells.

495785  
v S.W. (unnoted).

25 October 1954.

*+ name of smallholding:*

MSS.....	<i>KS</i>
PLAN.....	
MAP.....	
M.R. ....	
REFS.....	



EAST LOTHIAN

The following buried sites are wholly or partly revealed by crop-markings on National Survey air-photographs:-

1. EARTHWORK, BALGONE BARNS (North Berwick). A circular earthwork with double concentric ditches, in a level field 750 yds. WSW. of Balgone Barns. The diameter of the inner ditch is about 155 ft. and that of the outer ditch about 210 ft. A possible entrance can be seen in the SE. side. (1)

(1) 540/801, 3272-3.

NI/553822  
ii S.E. (unnoted).

22 July 1953.

2. EARTHWORK, CHESTERS QUARRY (Garvald and Bara). An oval earthwork with a single ditch, 50 yds. ESE. of the E. end of Chesters Quarry. The maximum dimensions of the earthwork are approximately 240 ft. from ESE, to WNW, by 190 ft. transversely. (1)

(1) CPE/SCOT/UK/257, 3134-5.

NI/571711  
x S.E. (unnoted).

6 May 1954.

3. FORT, WHITELAW HILL (Whittinghame). A circular fort with double, or possibly triple, ditches, <sup>and</sup> an internal diameter of about 350 ft., on the summit of Whitlaw Hill. (1)

(1) CPE/SCOT/UK/257, 3133-4.

NI/571716  
x S.E. (unnoted).

6 May 1954.

4. EARTHWORK, WEST MAINS (Whittinghame). A small earthwork and an adjacent enclosure, a quarter of a mile S. of West Mains. The earthwork, which occupies the top of a low rocky knoll at the end of the spur that descends north-eastwards from Whitelaw Hill, is trapezoidal on plan with rounded corners, and measures internally some 105 ft. from E. to W. by 115 ft. transversely. On the S. and W. sides, the crop marks of double ditches are plainly to be seen on the air-photographs, while two terraces which run

parallel /

parallel to one-another along the steep, uncultivated N. flank of the knoll may represent the quarried seatings for double ramparts. The E. side of the work also rests against a steep slope, but in this case no trace of defences is visible either on the ground or on the air-photographs.

The enclosure lies 80 ft. SSW. of the earthwork and possesses only a single ditch. Rectangular on plan with rounded corners, it measures 250 ft. from E. to W. by 190 ft. transversely. The entrance is not visible, but it was probably situated in the SE. side which is bounded by a natural gully. (1)

(1) CPE/SCOT/UK#257, 3133-4.

NI/576719  
xi S.W. (unnoted).

6 May 1954.

5. ENCLOSURE, SAMUELSTON LOANHEAD (Gladsmuir). An irregular four-sided enclosure, bounded by a single ditch and measuring approximately 250 ft. from E. to W. by 200 ft. from N. to S., 700 yds. due E. of Samuelston Loanhead. (1)

(1) CPE/SCOT/UK#257, 3155-6.

NI/485717  
x S.W. (unnoted).

1 June 1954.

6. ENCLOSURE, BEGBIE WOOD (Haddington). An oval enclosure with a single ditch in the larger of the two fields that adjoin the N. corner of Begbie Wood. The enclosure, which measures approximately 350 ft. from E. to W. by 280 ft. transversely, lies in a loop formed by an old stream bed and has an entrance at the E. end facing open ground. (1)

(1) CPE/SCOT/UK#257, 3147-8.

NI/500707  
x S.W. (unnoted).

1 June 1954.

7. FORT, DODRIDGE LAW (Ormiston). Four roughly circular, concentric  
 (1)  
 ditches can be seen surrounding the fort on Dodridge Law. The diameter  
 of the innermost ditch is approximately 250 ft., and that of the outermost  
 (2)  
 ditch 600 ft. The same four ditches appear on an oblique air-photograph  
 taken by the R. A. F. in 1930 which also shows an entrance causeway on the  
 E. side.

(1) Inventory of East Lothian, No. 133.

(2) 541/A/522,3278-9.

NI/412638  
 xiv S.W.

2 November 1954.

8. ENCLOSURE, OVER HAILES (Prestonkirk). Three sides of a rectangular  
 enclosure with a single ditch in a field bordering the main road half a mile  
 WSW. of Over Hailes. The fourth (S) side of the enclosure, which has  
 measured 150 ft. from E. to W. by about 200 ft. from N. to S., does not  
 register on the air-photographs since the ditch is obscured by a farm  
 (1)  
 track.

(1) CPE/SCOT/UK\*257, 4122-3.

NI/565760  
 v S.E. (unnoted).

2 June 1954.

9. ENCLOSURE, STANDINGSTONE (Morham). A roughly circular enclosure  
 with a single ditch and measuring from 160 ft. to 180 ft. in diameter, half  
 (1)  
 a mile SW. of the farm of Standingstone.

(1) CPE/SCOT/UK\*257, 4135-6.

NI/570732.  
 x N.E. (unnoted).

2 June 1954.

10. EARTHWORK, MAINSHILL (Whittinghame). An oval earthwork on the E.  
 bank of an old watercourse, 500 yds. NE. of Mainshill. The W. side of the  
 earthwork rests on the margin of the gully that has been seen formed by the  
 watercourse and no defences are visible on this side, but the other three  
 sides are bounded by two parallel ditches some 30 ft. apart. The interior  
 originally measured approximately 200 ft. from N. to S. by 100 ft.

transversely /

transversely, but part of the W. side has since been eroded away by surface  
(1)  
drainage.

(1) CPE/SCOT/UK#257, 4135-6.

NI/565725.  
x N. E. (unnoted).

2 June 1954.

11. FORT, ST. AGNES (Stenton). A curvilinear fort with double ramparts and ditches on the end of the spur that lies between the Whiteadder Water and the Bothwell Water, a quarter of a mile WNW. of St. Agnes. At some former time the Whiteadder has washed into the base of the spur at this point, and the ensuing landslips have destroyed the whole of the S. side of the fort. It seems probably, however, that the work was oval on plan and measured internally 300 ft. from E. to W. by some 250 ft. from N. to S. The ramparts, which are still just visible on the ground at the W. end of the fort, are 50 ft. apart measured from crest to crest, but their original widths can only be determined by excavation. (1)

(1) 541/A/472, 3178-9.

NI/682632.

xvii S. W. (unnoted).

4 June 1954.

12. FORT, SEATON LAW (Haddington). An important native fort with overall measurements of 630 ft. by 250 ft., on the summit of Seaton Law, the eastern shoulder of the Garleton Hills, 200 yds. NE. of Barnes Castle (Inventory of East Lothian, No. 71). The photographs show four ditches, the innermost of which encloses three sides of a rectangular area/rounded corners measuring 300 ft. from E. to W. by 140 ft. transversely; the fourth, or N., side of the enclosure is formed by the edge of a steep escarpment, 150 ft. high, and it seems probable that any defences which may have existed on this side will have been destroyed long ago by erosion of the cliff face. The other three ditches run in series and form a triple defence, curvilinear on plan, which envelopes the inner enclosure on all sides except the N. A wide entrance through all four ditches can be seen at the E. end of the fort. (1)

(1) /



(1) CPE/SCOT/UK 257, 3085.

NI/531766  
v S.E. (unnoted).

1 June 1954.

13. ENCLOSURE, LOCKHILL (Aberlady). A rectangular enclosure, measuring 250 ft. by 200 ft. within a single ditch, situated close to the W. side of the old quarry which is marked on the O.S. map 600 yds. SE. of Lockhill. (1)

(1) CPE/SCOT/UK 265A, 5132-3.

NI/476767  
v S.W. (unnoted).

28 June 1954.

14. ENCLOSURE, EASTER BROOMHOUSE (Spott). A trapezoidal enclosure bounded by a single ditch and with maximum measurements of 120 ft. by 90 ft. in the corner of a field bordering the Oswald Dean, 700 yds. ESE. of Easter Broomhouse (1)

(1) CPE/SCOT/UK 257, 4098-9.

NI/686765  
vii S.W. (unnoted).

5 October 1954.

15. ENCLOSURE, DOON HILL (Dunbar). A rectangular enclosure with sharp corners, 300 yds. ESE. of the fort on Doon Hill. The enclosure is bounded by a single ditch and measures 200 ft. from E. to W. by 150 ft. transversely: the entrance, which is over 25 ft. wide, is situated in the centre of the W. side<sup>1</sup>.

1. CPE/SCOT/UK 257, 3099-100.

NI/686755  
xii N.W. (unnoted).

5 October 1954.

16. EARTHWORK, BROOMRIG (Pencaitland). A large earthwork with double ditches on the crest of a minor ridge a quarter of a mile W. of Broomrig. The inner ditch, which appears to be as much as 20 ft. broad at some points, encloses a nearly square area measuring 280 ft. along each axis; three of the sides are practically straight while the fourth, or E., side is slightly out-curved. The outer ditch runs more or less parallel to the first, but is separated from it by a distance varying from 30 ft. on the S. side to 100 ft. on the E. and N. sides. An entrance can be seen directly through both ditches in the centre of the E. side of the earthwork<sup>1</sup>.

1. 106G/SCOT/UK 140, 5020.

NT/426689  
xiv N.E. (unnoted).

7 November 1954.

17. FORT, PINKERTON HILL (Dunbar). A small fort on the crest of the spur that runs E. from Pinkerton Hill, 600 yds. S. of Easter Pinkerton and at a height of 350 ft. O.D. Only the N. portion of the defences, consisting of triple ditches, can be seen on the air-photographs, the S. portion being situated in another field where conditions were not responsive to the formation of crop-markings at the time the photographs were taken. It seems probable, however, that the fort was oval on plan with maximum internal measurements of 300 ft. from E. to W. by about 200 ft. from N. to S.<sup>1</sup>

1. CPE/SCOT/UK 257, 3094-5.

NT/706750  
xii N.W. (unnoted).

6 October 1954.

18. EARTHWORK, CHESTERHALL (Dunbar). A segment of the defences of a curvilinear earthwork, consisting of double ditches, 30 ft. apart, can be seen on the edge of the high, left bank of the Spott Burn, 150 yds. S. of the ruined farm of Chesterhall. The segment measures 450 ft. in length by 300 ft. along the chord formed by the wall that separates the field in which the remains are situated from the wooded ravine to the S.<sup>1</sup>

1. CPE/SCOT/UK 257, 4098-9.

NT/692767  
vii S.W. (unnoted).

5 October 1954.

MSS.....	RS.....
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MAP.....	.....
M.R. ....	.....
REFS.....	.....

FORT, EAST LINTON. National Survey air-photographs (1) reveal the triple ditches of part of an unrecorded fort as crop markings in a cultivated field on the N. bank of the River Tyne half a mile SE. of East Linton. The fort occupies a level situation on the brink of a steep escarpment overlooking the river, and its S. portion has been destroyed by landslips. All that survives is the N. side, 400 ft. in length, and parts of the W. and E. sides, respectively 280 ft. and 50 ft. in length. The corners are rounded and the N. and W. sides more or less straight and at right angles to one-another, so that at first glance a Roman origin seems possible for this work. On the other hand the three ditches are not precisely parallel, the outermost ditch on the N. side being distinctly curved; the radii of the curves of the NE. and NW. corners are greater than is usual in the case of Roman forts; and there are no entrance-gaps through the ditches. Low level oblique air photographs of the site taken by Dr. St. Joseph (2) show what appears to be a narrow ditch in the interior running from N. to S. and cutting off the NE. corner, but neither group of photographs exhibits any trace of internal buildings.

(1) CPE/SCOT/UK/257, 4119 - 20.

(2) Nos. RF 84 - 6 in the C.U.C.A.P. ...

585765

vi S.W. (unnoted).

25 June 1954.

MSS	KS
PLAN	
MAP	
M.R.	
REFS	



EAST LOTHIAN

Whittinghame

OLD SHEEPFOLD, JOHNSCLEUGH. The circular, turf-walled sheepfold which is shown on the O.S. map on the right bank of the Whiteadder Water, about three-quarters of a mile NW. of Johnscleugh, is erroneously described as a "Fort" in the Inventory of East Lothian (No.218).

623674  
xvi N.E.

4 June 1954.

MSS.....	K.S.
PLAN.....	
MAP.....	
M.R.....	
REFS.....	



EAST LOTHIAN

Spott.

FARMSTEAD, CRYSTAL KNOWE. Some stone foundations belonging to a farmstead, probably of 17th or 18th century date, can be seen on the edge of the high, left bank of the Bothwell Water at the S. end of the flat-topped spur known as Crystal Knowe. The farmhouse measures 74 ft. in length by 16 ~~ft.~~<sup>ft.</sup> in width, and is sub-divided by party-walls into three rooms of nearly equal size: one of the rooms may, however, have been <sup>a</sup> ~~the~~ byre. The S. and E. sides of the house face on to a walled garth, while three smaller enclosures adjoin the N and W. sides.

NT/670664  
xvii N.W. (unnoted).

4 June 1954.

MSS.....	KS.....
PLAN.....	.....
MAP.....	.....
M.R.....	.....
REFS.....	.....