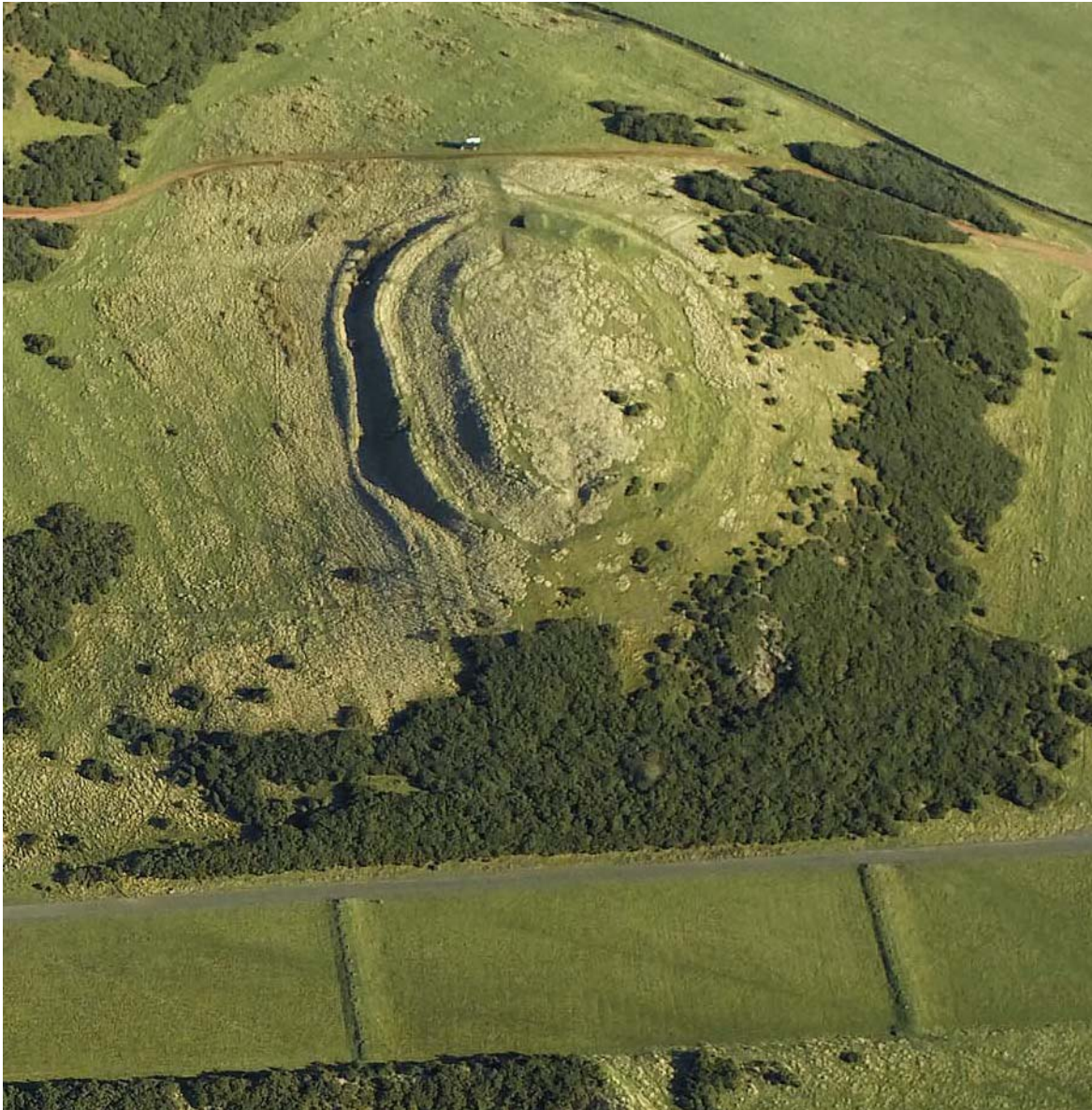




Royal
Commission on the
Ancient and
Historical
Monuments of
Scotland

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DEFENCE ESTATES



Castlelaw and Dreghorn Training Area

An archaeological survey by
the Royal Commission on
the Ancient and Historical
Monuments of Scotland

Front cover photo: Castlelaw. Aerial view of fort and ranges from W (DP006972).

Back cover photo: Castlelaw. View of range B from N (DP006534).

Castlelaw and Dreghorn Training Area

An archaeological survey

by

The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical
Monuments of Scotland



View from White Hill, looking over the Castlelaw and Dreghorn Training Area (CDTA) towards Salisbury Crags and Arthur's Seat (DP006535).

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The RCAHMS staff mainly responsible for the production of this report are listed on the title page, but thanks are also due to R Adam, O Brookes, I Fraser, A Leith, JB Stevenson and C Wilson. Thanks also to D Tulloch (Historic Scotland) for providing information relating to the scheduling history of the Castlelaw fort, D Stoddart for allowing entry on to the farmed land at Dreghorn Mains, and Bush Estates for permitting access on to the farmed land at Castlelaw and Fulford.

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Illus 1. Castlelaw. Oblique aerial view centred on the remains of the fort and settlement, taken from the W (SC993181).

Introduction

This report summarises the results of an archaeological survey undertaken by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) of the Castlelaw and Dreghorn Training Area (CDTA), Edinburgh and Midlothian, in 2005.

The survey follows an approach by Defence Estates (DE), an Executive Agency of the Ministry of Defence, to provide, in partnership, a baseline survey to enhance the historic component of the Land Management Plan for the CDTA. The survey set out to record all visible archaeological features, including relict military features. In addition, boundary features were characterised and the condition of the archaeological monuments assessed. The RCAHMS survey work has three broad components, summarised briefly:

Baseline archaeological survey

157 archaeological monuments mapped and described

275 structures identified

258 digital photographs taken

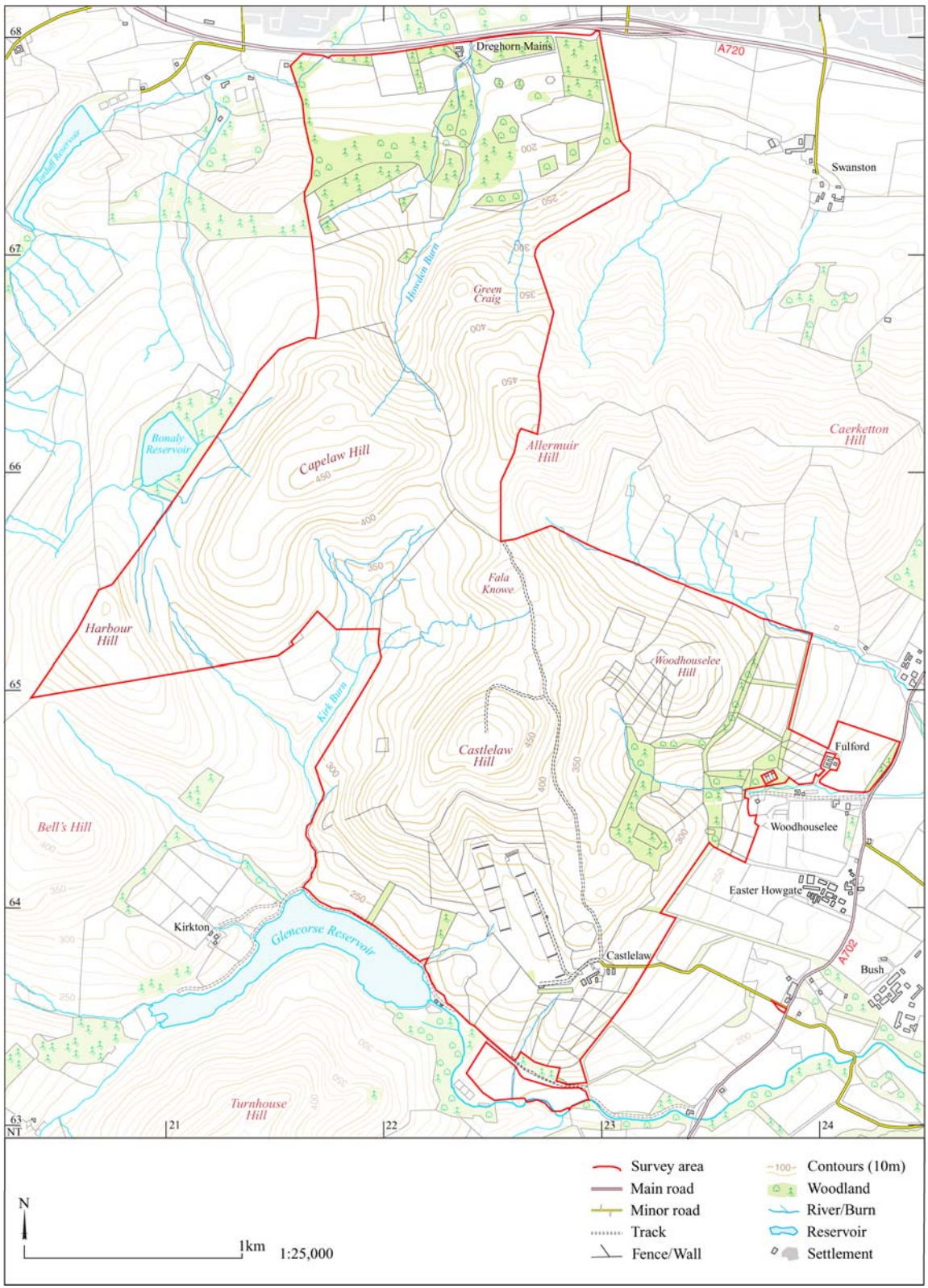
Survey of condition of archaeological monuments (in 2005)

63 condition survey entries created

Boundary survey

66.8 km of boundaries characterised

This report contains the main results of the survey and provides guidance to users of the survey data. The survey was undertaken between May and November 2005, and the results were handed over to the Defence Estates in March 2006. The survey has been assimilated into the collections of RCAHMS and copied to both the Edinburgh and East Lothian Sites and Monuments Records.



Illus 2. Map of survey area with boundary of the CDTA defined (DP006979) © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved, 100020548 2008.

The Castlelaw and Dreghorn Training Area

The Castlelaw and Dreghorn Training Area (CDTA) is situated towards the NE end of the Pentland Hills, immediately S of Edinburgh (Illus 3). It measures a maximum of 5km from N to S by up to 3.9km transversely and covers an irregular area some 7.9km² in overall extent (Illus 2). The area contains a central massif, comprising a series of hills rising to 493m OD, the lower flanks of which are cut by deeply-incised burns, with lower ground to the N and S. The northern edge of the CDTA is marked by a narrow ribbon of improved fields, which extends along the S side of the Edinburgh City Bypass (A720) to either side of Dreghorn Mains. At the southern end of the training area there is a patchwork of cultivated and pasture fields between the Glencorse and Boghall Burns.

Except for the improved fields and the area occupied by the Castlelaw Firing Ranges, most of the training area is heather or grass moorland. A relatively small amount of commercial woodland is present on the E flank of White Hill, but the rest of the plantings in the training area consists of shelter-belts, some dating back to the mid-18th century, and small areas that have been planted for cosmetic reasons in more recent times.

Apart from the Castlelaw Firing Ranges and the areas of woodland, the whole of the CDTA is farmed, with the emphasis on sheep. This is reflected in the presence of well-maintained drystone walls and fences throughout the area, with walls supplemented by wire fences predominating on the hill ground. On the lower ground at the S end of the area there is an assortment of stone walls, banks-and-ditches, and fences, but on the corresponding ground at the N end, around Dreghorn Mains, where the landscape has been radically altered in the past 80 years, the principal form of field boundary is the post-and-wire fence.



Illus 3. Location map of Castlelaw and Dreghorn Training Area (DP006980) © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved, 100020548 2008.



Illus 4. Using GPS to map the Fraser Tylfer Memorial, viewed from NE (DP007078).

Survey Methodology and Sources

The effective survey of the historic dimension of any landscape requires the integration of all available sources of information, including fieldwork, historic maps, historic aerial photographs and documentary sources. Fieldwork, informed by a thorough inspection of aerial photographs and historic maps, lies at the core of the RCAHMS survey of the CDTA, with a particular emphasis on ground mapping and, where appropriate, the use of Ordnance Survey (OS) map detail.

Fieldwork

The fieldwork component of the project saw the entire area inspected on the ground. Features identified from an examination of historic aerial photographs and maps were visited on the ground, to be verified or disregarded. Features that were not on the OS map were mapped using a differential Global Positioning System (dGPS) with an accuracy of $\pm 2\text{cm}$ (see Mapping Accuracies below).

Aerial photographs

The CDTA is covered by good quality vertical aerial photography. Complete black-and-white coverage of the training area, taken in 1947, 1953, 1960 and 1969, and colour photography taken in 1988, is held in the aerial photograph collection of RCAHMS. These photographs have proved invaluable for those parts of the training area where the archaeology has either been subsequently destroyed or eroded, or where it is now obscured by vegetation. It has been especially useful in determining the extent of areas of rig-and-furrow cultivation and the various features associated with the more recent military use of the land. The 1997 Photoair survey of the Pentland Hills Park, taken for the City of Edinburgh Council, proved less useful and is therefore not included in the GIS shapefile indexing those vertical aerial photographs used during the 2005 RCAHMS survey.

Prior to 2005, the oblique aerial photograph coverage of the CDTA was biased to the SE part of the area, where the fort on Castlelaw, the palisaded enclosures on Woodhouselee Hill and Castle Knowe, and areas of rig-and-furrow cultivation provided obvious targets. The two low-level sorties undertaken by RCAHMS over the area in 2005 were designed to redress the balance of the coverage by concentrating on other parts of the survey area.

OS landline maps

Where features were shown on the OS map, an assessment was made of the accuracy of depiction and location, and if deemed acceptable this was taken through into the survey map.

Historic maps

The 1st and 2nd editions of the OS 6-inch map of Edinburghshire (1854-5 and 1895-1905) have been a valuable source for understanding the mid-19th and late 19th-century landscapes respectively. As with the aerial photographs, a thorough scrutiny of the maps was useful in directing and informing fieldwork. Maps of 18th- and early 19th-century date proved less useful, but helped document the existence of settlements.

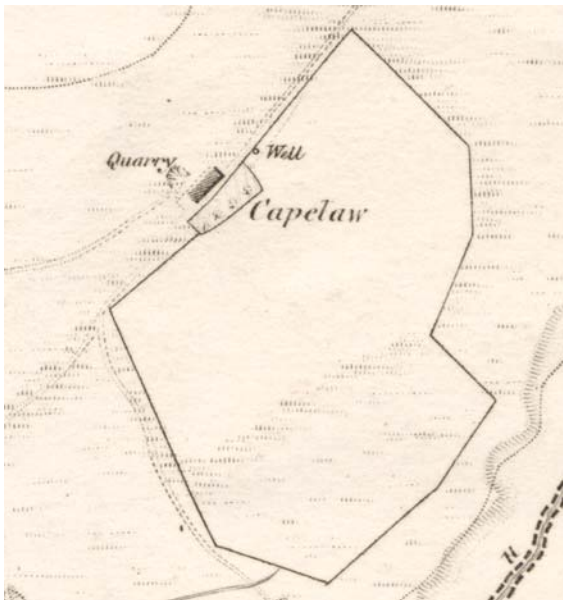
Documentary sources

The main source of documentation used during the survey of the CDTA has been the Ordnance Survey Object Name Books (ONBs), which were compiled in support of the 1st edition of the OS 6-

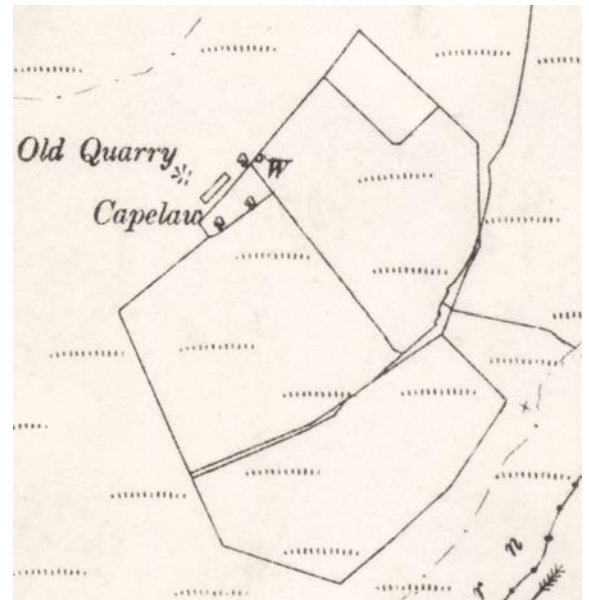
inch map in the middle of the 19th century. Each book lists the place-names appearing on the map in a single parish and details the authority for the attribution and a short description of the 'object'. The object could be a farm or a cottage, but also a topographical feature such as a hill or stream. The ONBs for the parishes of Glencorse, Colinton and Penicuik have not proved particularly useful with regard to individual archaeological sites within the CDTA, but they have provided valuable clues regarding the ownership of properties.

An in-depth assessment of the other available documentary sources did not form part of the specification of this survey, but a cursory examination of published material has revealed several books and articles on the NE end of the Pentlands. While much of this material would only be of limited use in compiling a history of the area now forming the CDTA, there are references within that material to other sources that would be. Further, in addition to the standard range of records available, i.e. those relating to births, deaths and marriages, poll-tax figures, etc., there may well be estate records, including maps, for those parts of the former estates of Dreghorn, Woodhouselee, Bush and Castlelaw, which now form the CDTA.

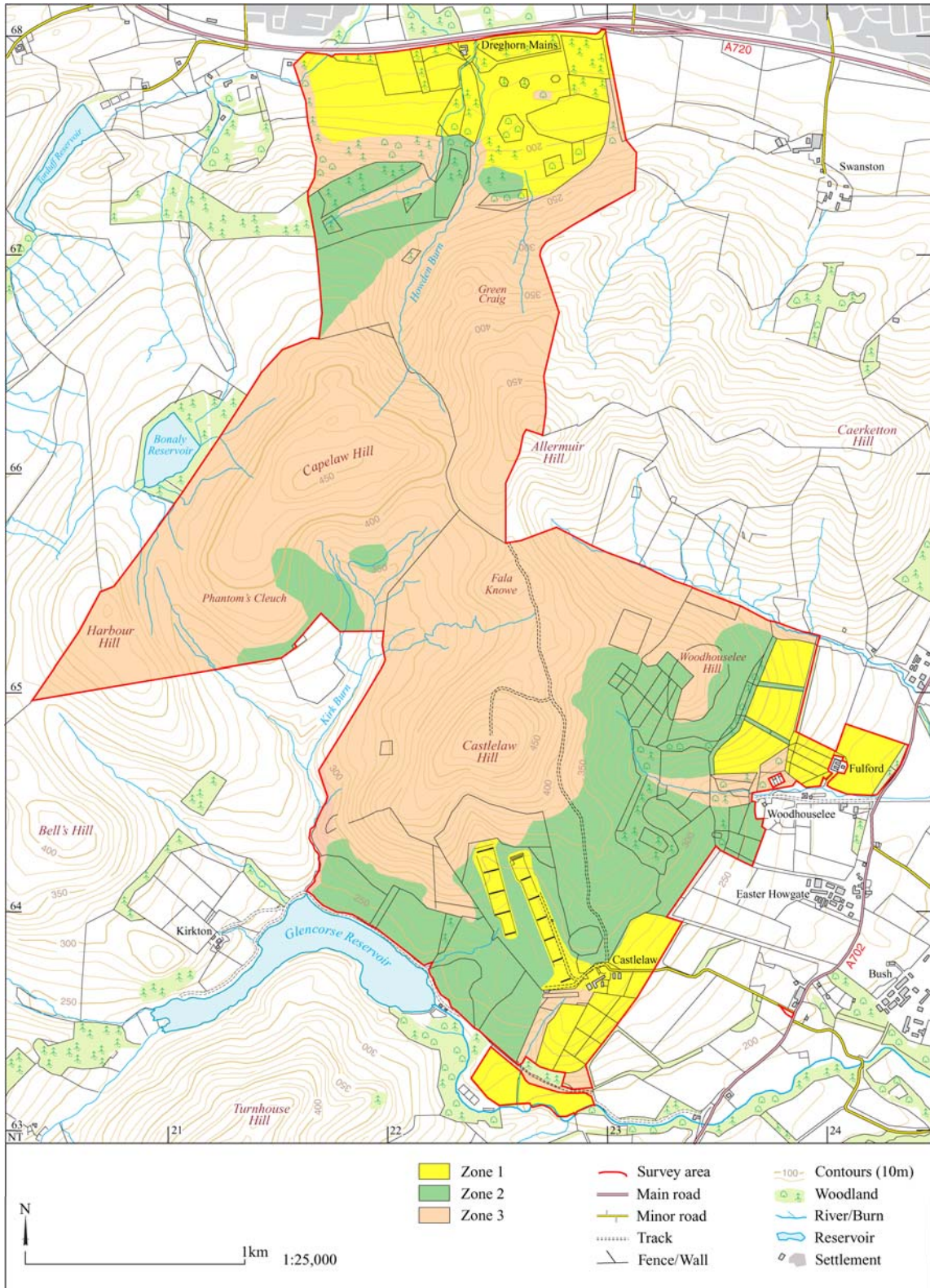
Research into the military history of the CDTA, should the documentation survive, is a topic for a specialist. The current training area staff have provided valuable insights into the working of the estate, but mystery still surrounds the origin and function of many of the features found during the course of the survey, including the hundreds of sites where the turf has been removed to form shallow fox-holes or bivouacs. It would provide a valuable chapter in the history of the land-use of the CDTA, and also other areas of Britain where dry training is undertaken, if the factors leading to the formation of such features could be recorded.



Illus 5. Excerpt from the OS 1st edition 6-inch map, showing Capelaw farmstead (SC1006127).



Illus 6. Excerpt from the OS 2nd edition 6-inch map, showing Capelaw farmstead (SC1006128).



Illus 7. Map of the survey area showing land that has been intensively ploughed or disturbed (Zone One), land containing remains of relict cultivation (Zone Two), and land containing no traces of cultivation (Zone Three) (DP006976). © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved, 100020548 2008.

Patterns of Survival and Destruction in the Landscape

The pattern of survival and destruction of the archaeology of the Pentland Hills is a relict of the history of the land-use up to the present day. While the most recent agricultural regimes have seen a largely pastoral use of the land, it is clear from historical maps and documents, aerial photographs and the surviving remains, that the extent of arable cultivation was once very much greater than at present. Within the CDTA three principal 'zones' of land-use have been identified (Illus 7), each reflecting how successive farming regimes have utilised the ground up to the present day. In turn, this use of the land has shaped the pattern of visible archaeological remains.

Zone one, some 15% of the CDTA, comprises areas of modern arable cultivation and disturbance in which only the most recent structures are upstanding. Zone two (21%) represents areas beyond the limit of modern cultivation in which relict cultivation remains either survive or are suspected to have existed. In this zone most earlier sites are likely to have been levelled by the cultivation and those that survive will do so only in a depleted state. Zone three (64%), the largest in the CDTA, represents ground that has never been cultivated. As such it contains more upstanding archaeological structures than either of the other two zones. By-and-large, however, and notwithstanding modern military remains, these monuments reflect the marginal nature of the land-use, and are largely restricted to structures relating to stock control.

Zone One

This zone encompasses modern fields that are either still ploughed regularly or have been ploughed until recently; it also includes the modern firing ranges at Castlelaw (110879), the construction of which involved large-scale landscaping in the early 1980s, and the site of the firing ranges at Dreghorn (277390), which at about the same time were bull-dozed flat and the ground reinstated as pasture. The modern fields, generally centred on the farmsteadings, may contain earlier remains, but they have been ploughed flat, and all upstanding features are modern. The only ground that is still regularly ploughed within the CDTA are several small fields to the S and E of Castlelaw and a single field E of Fulford. The rest of the former modern arable area has been given over to stock-rearing in recent times or planted with trees. The only cropmarks of ploughed-out features recorded within the CDTA are those of rig-and-furrow, and although the field immediately E of Fulford farmsteading once contained part of a prisoner-of-war camp (242803), nothing of it is now visible.

Zone Two

Zone Two is mainly characterised by the presence of relict cultivation remains, usually rig-and-furrow, though it also includes water-meadows and areas that are shown improved on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map but have since reverted to rough pasture or moorland. This zone largely lies immediately beyond Zone One, but it also includes small pockets within it, often surviving in shelter belts. Both the initial formation and the last use of the rig-and-furrow are difficult to date. Whilst most of it was probably in use until the late 18th or early 19th century, some of the rig may well have been abandoned at a much earlier time. As a consequence, it is difficult to date with precision any structure that can be seen to overlie rig.

Within zone two the only monuments that survive from an earlier period are the Castlelaw fort (51871) and the palisaded enclosure on Castle Knowe (51873). The fort has been heavily damaged, particularly on its S side, where the ramparts appear to have been cast down in the formation of cultivation terraces, but also in the interior, where cultivation has removed all visible traces of any contemporary round-houses. The palisaded enclosure has fared better, the rig only overlying its ENE end, but it is probably little more than luck that the cultivation has not been extended across the knoll from this end or from the NW, where there is a further plot of rig only 30m away.

A small area of relict cultivation on the summit of Woodhouselee Hill took place here from the 1960s as part of an experiment undertaken by the Scottish Agricultural College, but it was relatively short-lived, and the remains are probably best described as part of zone two. Most of the N part of the palisaded enclosure (51775) on the summit lay within the cultivated area, but despite this the site has suffered comparatively little, and much of the circuit remains intact.

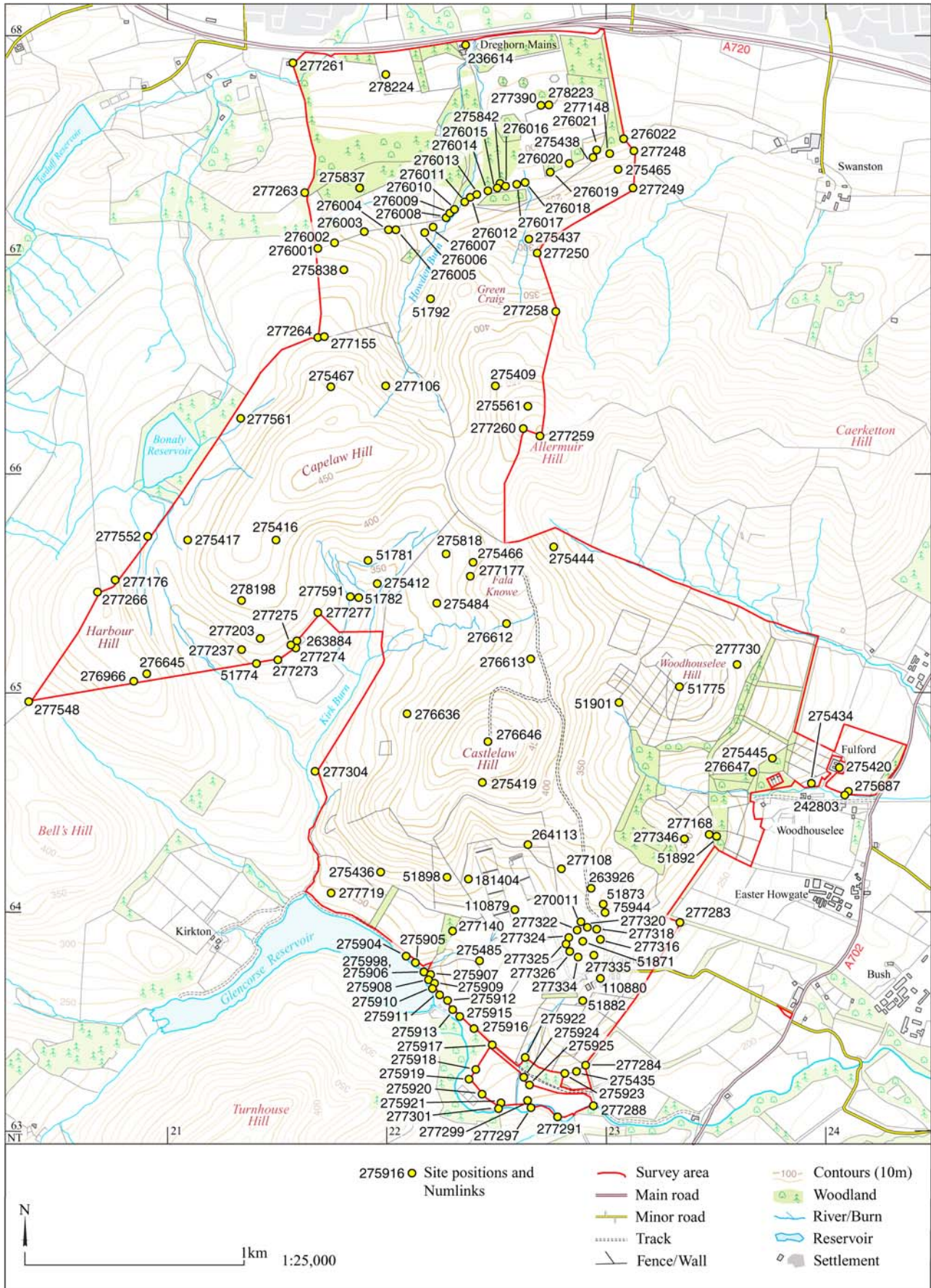
Zone Three

The final zone comprises the ground that has never been cultivated, mainly areas of hilly, sometimes craggy, heather or grass moorland cut by steep-sided, narrow stream gullies, but it also includes areas of boggy or otherwise poor land on the margins of the Zones One and Two. It accounts by far for the largest proportion of land within CDTA and contains archaeological remains dating from prehistory up to the present day. It is in this zone that we find the two best-preserved prehistoric monuments, the unenclosed platform settlement (51774) at the S end of Capelaw Hill and the ring-ditch house (51898) on the S flank of Castlelaw Hill. Given the large expanse of rig around Capelaw farmstead, it is perhaps fortunate that the platform settlement has escaped damage by cultivation, and the ring-ditch house lies only a few metres beyond the upper end of a block of rig (181404).

By definition, the lack of visible cultivation remains implies a pastoral use of the ground. This is likely to have been the case since earliest times, but there is no direct archaeological evidence for stock-rearing on this moorland before the 18th century. With the exception of the small hut and enclosure (276613) in the saddle between Castlelaw Hill and Fala Knowe, which may have been in use in 1766, none of the other structures provide much in the way of clues regarding their dating. Hence, the small hut and enclosure (275437) at the head of Smithy Cleuch may also be 18th century in date, but they could just as easily be older.

Quarrying is also a significant feature of this type of land, as it is in Zone Two, with most of the quarries being opened to provide stone for field-walls and tracks. The first quarries are likely to date from the second half of the 18th century, but others were opened a hundred years later and continued to be used into the 20th century. Probably the most interesting later use of part of this zone is as a catchment for Bonaly Pools (later Reservoir; NT 210 661), which lies outside the CDTA, but formed part of the Edinburgh water supply in the late 18th century (see NT26NW 440). The natural drainage of the NW face of Capelaw Hill would send spring- and rainwater into the Bonaly Burn below the reservoir. Probably because the catchment area of Bonaly is quite small, a system of drains (277561) was dug across the slope to divert the water into the reservoir. Another late-18th or 19th century use of the hill is indicated by the line of shooting butts (275417) close to the SW edge of the survey area.

The majority of archaeological features recorded in this zone relate to the use of the land as a military training area. Most of these features are simple excavations, dug as fox-holes or bivouacs, but there are also the remains of a grenade range (275484) and an installation of unknown purpose (275818).



Illus 8. Map of the survey area detailing the numlink numbers of the sites and monuments noted in Appendix 1 (DP006977). © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved, 100020548 2008.

The Archaeology of Settlement and the Landscape

The components of the archaeological landscape have been broken down into sections that provide a brief overview of their characteristics. These sections have been organised in roughly chronological order, beginning with the earliest. The monuments described are referenced by their RCAHMS unique identifier (Numlink), which can be located on illustration 8.

Cupmarkings

Although animal bones, including part of the skull and radius of a reindeer were found in a crevice on Green Craig before 1870 (51792), the circumstances of their deposition are not known and the earliest good evidence for occupation within the CDTA is the cupmarked boulder built into the top of the passage wall of the souterrain at Castlelaw (51871). However, the original context of these carvings, which appear to comprise simple cupmarks and could date from any time in the period from about 4000 to 2000BC, is not known.

Unenclosed Platform Settlement and House Platforms

The unenclosed platform settlement on the S end of Capelaw Hill (51774) is the northernmost example of this type of settlement, and is an outlying member of a distribution of similar sites that is concentrated in Clydesdale and Upper Tweeddale. Excavation has shown that unenclosed platform settlements can date from the second half of the 3rd millennium BC to the early 1st millennium BC, though the majority of dates fall within the 2nd millennium BC. Excavation has also shown that the majority of platforms carry the remains of round timber buildings, usually interpreted as houses, but even within individual settlements these buildings may comprise a number of varying forms and their functions are often not clear.

The unenclosed platform settlement on Capelaw Hill (Illus 9) shares a number of traits with other sites of this class: it lies on a S-facing slope on or about the 300m contour, just above the limit of modern cultivation; and it includes platforms arranged in tiers. The marginal locations of most of these sites, including Capelaw Hill, are helpful in so far as their current and future preservation may afford the opportunity for further research, including excavation.

An unenclosed house platform, measuring up to 10m in diameter, and possibly a second lying 20m apart immediately E of the palisaded enclosure on the summit of Woodhouselee Hill were identified during the course of this survey (51775). The location of the platforms close to the crest of the summit of the hill suggests that they are not part of an unenclosed platform settlement, like that on Capelaw Hill, but something different. However, there is no visible relationship between the platforms and the palisade, and the dating of both is probably in the 1st millennium BC.



Illus 9. Capelaw Hill. Oblique aerial photograph of the unenclosed platform settlement viewed from the NNW. Snow has collected in the depressions formed by the platforms. (SC993180).

Ring-Ditch House

The ring-ditch house (51898) on the S face of Castlelaw Hill is the only upstanding unenclosed example of its type in Midlothian, though others are known from several forts and settlements, and a number of possible examples have been recorded as cropmarks. Ring-ditch houses are visible within the fort on Turnhouse Hill (51913), just 1.2km SW of the CDTA, and it is possible that even although the interior of the Castlelaw fort has been cultivated, excavation would find remains of them there also. Ring-ditch houses excavated in southern Scotland mainly date to the centuries around the middle of the first millennium BC. Elsewhere, internal ring-ditches have been found within Bronze Age round-houses, suggesting that this form of structure does not lend itself to precise dating.

Palisaded Enclosures

There are two palisaded enclosures in the CDTA, at Castle Knowe (51873) and Woodhouselee Hill (51775), which are part of a much wider distribution of similar sites throughout southern Scotland. The majority of the examples in the Lothians have been reduced to cropmarks, but two others in the Pentlands survive as upstanding earthworks.



Illus 10. Woodhouselee Hill. Oblique aerial view of the palisaded enclosure, taken from the NNW. The banks and palisade trenches are in the centre of the photograph, which is crossed from bottom left to top right by what is probably an eighteenth century plantation bank (SC993179).

The enclosure on Woodhouselee Hill (Illus 10), which comprises the circuits of twin palisades, was discovered only as recently as the early 1980s. The double palisade trenches and the hair-pin terminals at the entrance on the SE are particularly well-defined, but the courses of the palisade trenches can no longer be followed on the NE and WSW. It is unfortunate that no structures can be seen within

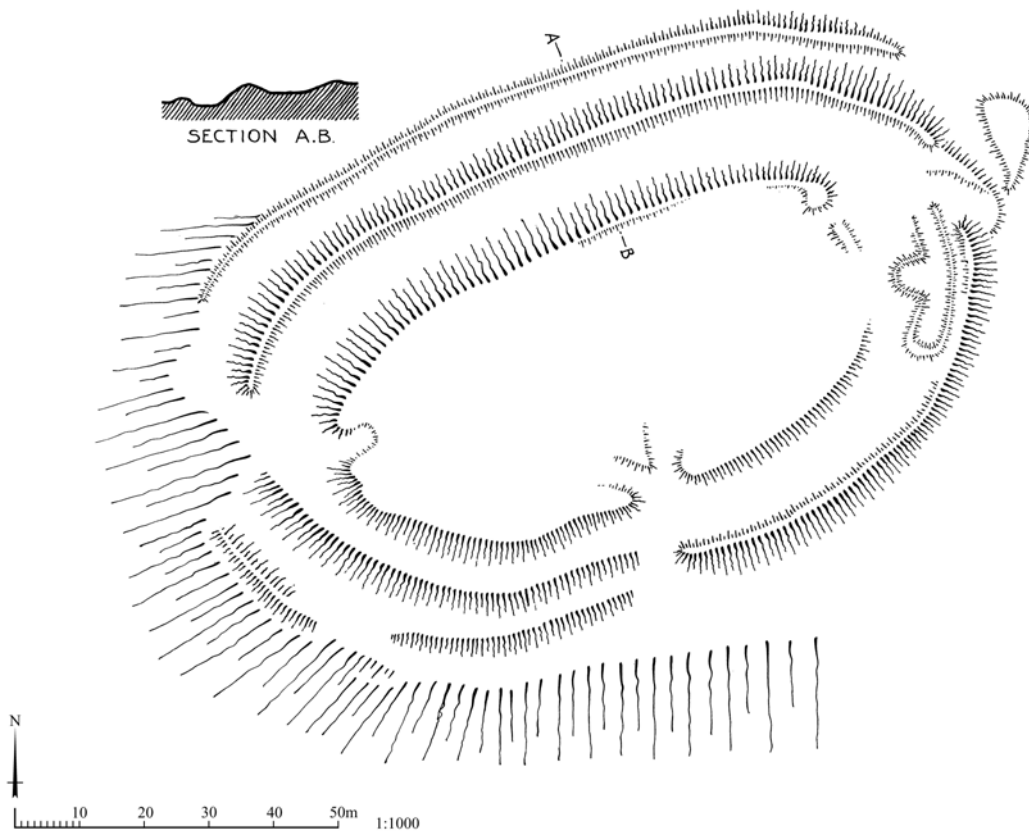
the enclosure, since this may have helped answer the question of whether the twin double palisades were contemporary or whether one circuit succeeded the other.

The enclosure on Castle Knowe is a remarkable example of a slight earthwork surviving within a cultivated landscape. It appears to have comprised a pair of palisades, set some 6m apart, with probably a single entrance on the NE, where the circuit is now overlain by the remains of rig-and-furrow cultivation. The interior is largely featureless except for a row of three timber round-houses situated close to the lip of the steep scarp that forms this flank of the knoll. The houses comprise small platforms dug into the slope, but two of them also have traces of concentric grooves around their upper edges, probably marking the line of a timber wall. This is a house-type that is known elsewhere in the Borders, and contrasts with the round-houses of the unenclosed platform settlement and those of ring-ditch type.

Without excavation it is impossible to date palisaded enclosures with any accuracy. Whilst there are sites, both excavated and upstanding, where it can be demonstrated that the phase of palisading is relatively early in the sequence of construction. For example, the fort at Corsehope Rings (53304) in the Moorfoot Hills, some 21km to the SE of Castle Knowe, comprises a small palisaded enclosure that probably post-dates the multivallate defences. Nevertheless, both of the palisaded enclosures within the CDTA probably date to the 1st millennium BC.

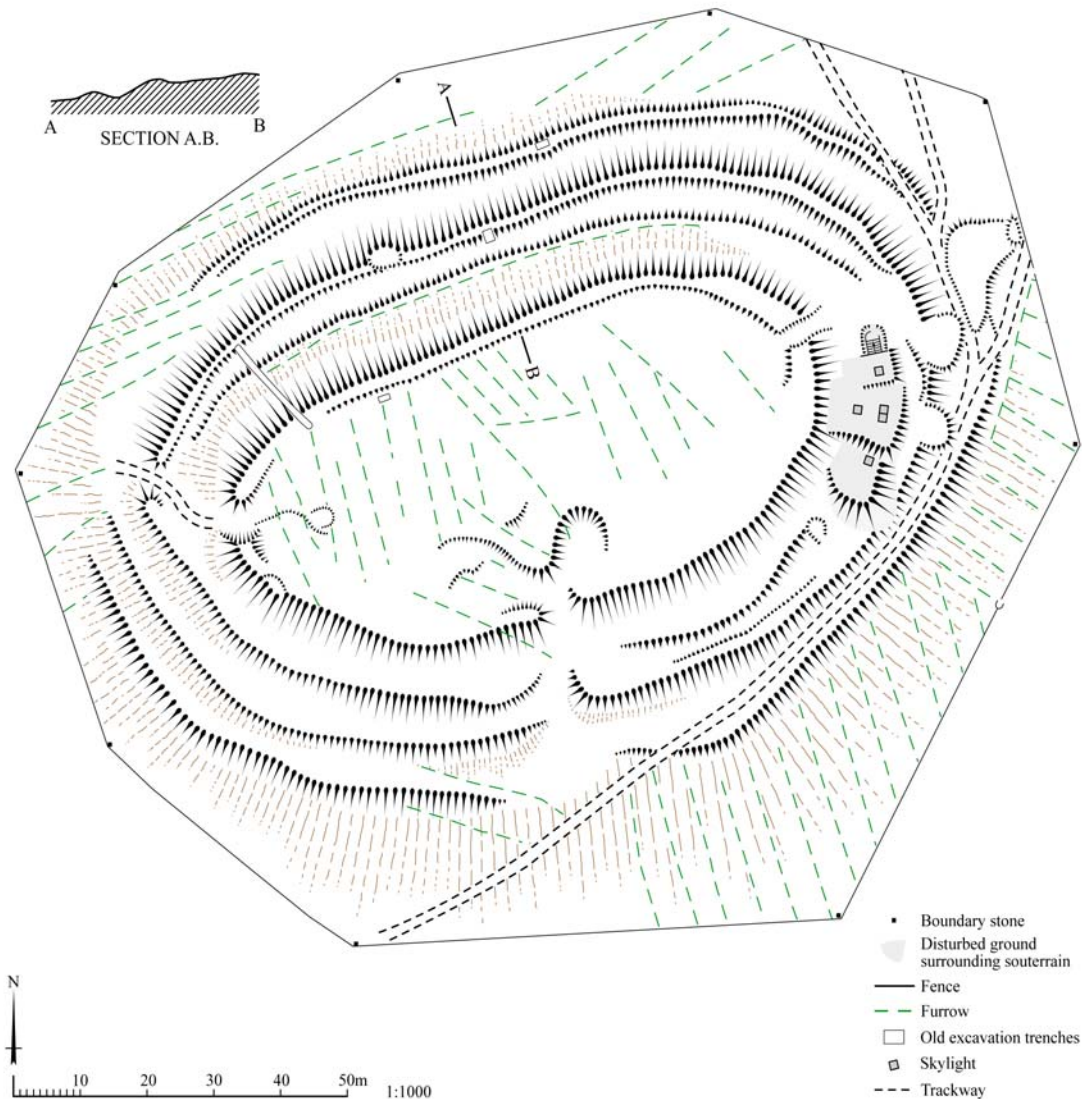
Fort

As with other categories of settlement in the 1st millennium BC, the Castlelaw fort (51871), the only fort within the CDTA, forms part of a larger distribution of broadly similar sites, some of which



Illus 11. Castlelaw Fort. This illustration is an inked version (MLD/13/1) of a pencil-on-paper plan (MLD/13/2) of the fort undertaken by RCAHMS on 30th July 1915, using an alidade and plane-table (SC1006132).

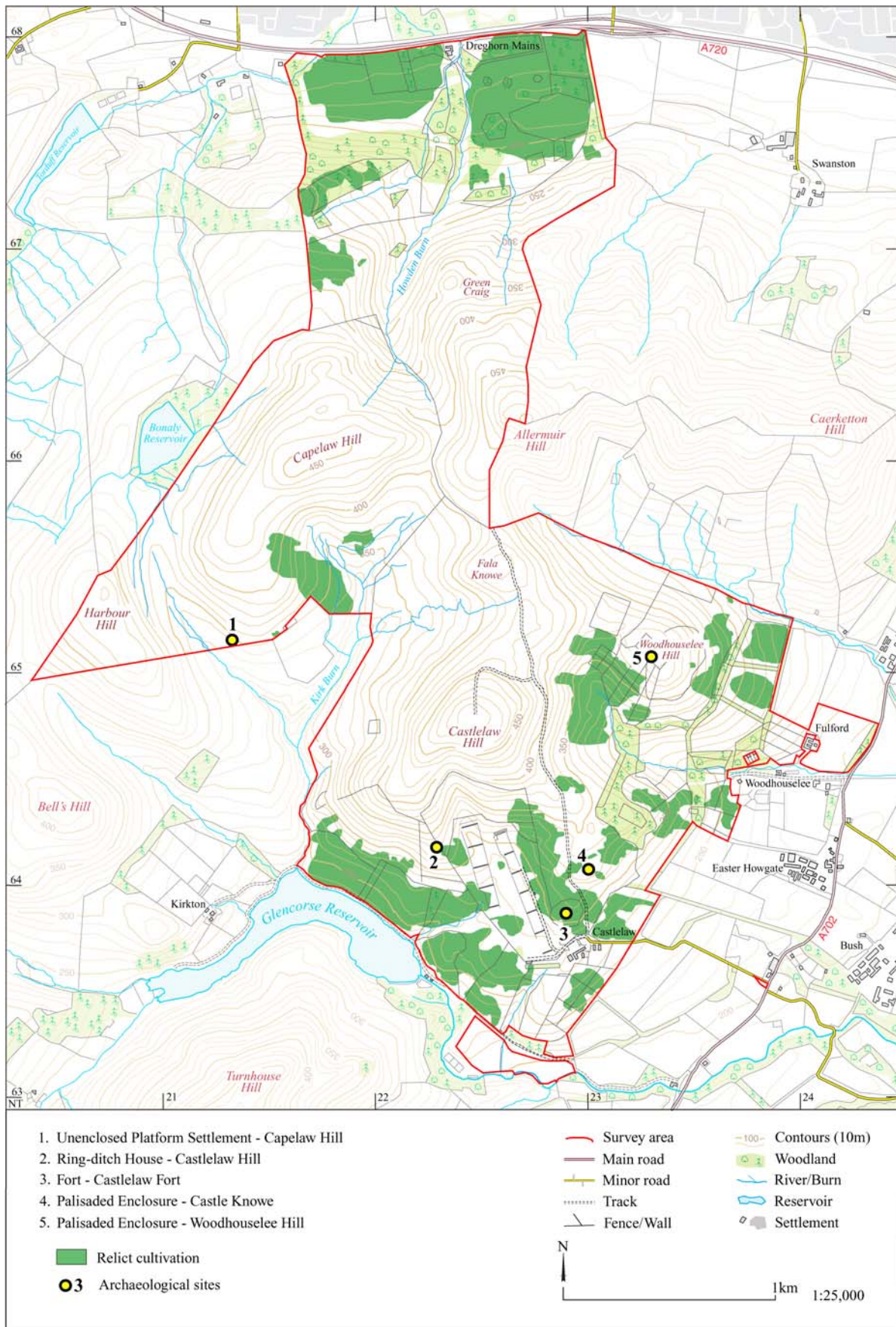
survive as upstanding monuments and some as cropmarks. Despite two small-scale campaigns of excavation, one by Childe in the early 1930s, the other by the Piggotts in 1948, the exact nature of the defences of the Castlelaw fort is not fully understood. The excavations revealed a complexity of timber features, including palisade trenches, but the sequence of events can only be resolved by further excavation. If the fort follows the pattern of other sites for which there is dating evidence, then it is likely to have been occupied in the second half of the first millennium BC and gone out of use before the end of the millennium. This is to some extent supported by the fact that a souterrain, probably dating to the 2nd century AD, was built within the internal quarry ditch of the outer rampart.



Illus 12. Castlelaw Fort. Recent survey by RCAHMS has demonstrated the extent to which the fort has suffered from cultivation. Evidence for encroachment by rig-and-furrow onto the margins of the earthworks has long been obvious, but it is now clear that the ramparts and ditches on the S side of the fort have been converted into cultivation terraces, and that the whole of the interior has also been cultivated (DP006983).

Souterrain

The souterrain at Castlelaw (51871), which is built into the disused internal quarry ditch of the outer rampart of the fort, is one of relatively few souterrains south of the River Forth. Like a number of its southern neighbours, the Castlelaw souterrain shares many of the architectural traits commonly present in the main concentration of souterrains in eastern Perthshire, Angus and north Fife. It has a curving drystone-built passage, with an entrance at one end and a rounded terminal at the other, and there is a subsidiary chamber opening off the main passage. Finds from its excavation in the 1930s include Roman material that indicates it was in use in the second half of the second century AD. Thus it also appears to be contemporary with the other souterrains N and S of the Forth, including the one at Crichton Mains (54797) about 20km to the E, where Roman masonry, datable to before or about AD 160, is built into the walls and roof of the passage.



Illus 13. Map of survey area showing the location of the known prehistoric sites in relation to areas of relict cultivation (DP006978). © Crown Copyright.

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The medieval and post-medieval periods

No monuments of medieval date have been identified within the CDTA, though some of the rig-and-furrow cultivation that is still visible today may date from this period. Research into the medieval and post-medieval estates that held land on both the N and S sides of the Pentlands is beyond the scope of this survey, but Roy's military map (1747-55) provides a rough guide to the extent of cultivation in the Pentlands in the mid-18th century. Roy's survey, however, was not so much concerned with mapping the extent of cultivation in Scotland as the centres of population and communication routes. It is no surprise, therefore, that while Roy depicts extensive areas of cultivation at Dreghorn, on the N side of the Pentlands, and at Woodhouselee and Castlelaw on the S side, none is shown at Capelaw, which is tucked away in a side-valley. This cannot be taken as evidence that this farm was not occupied and that its fields were not cultivated at that time.



Illus 14. Castlelaw Hill. Oblique aerial view of the well-preserved rig-and-furrow on E flank of hill, taken from the ENE (SC993183).

Extensive remains of upstanding rig-and-furrow are visible within the CDTA, and they are particularly obvious and well-preserved in the southern part, on the S-facing slopes of Castlelaw Hill, Castle Knowe and Woodhouselee Hill (Illus 14 & 15). Such locations are where one would expect to find extensive rig, whereas on the steeper slopes, particularly in the western part of the area, such as the NW flank of Castlelaw Hill, there is none. In the northern part of the CDTA the rig runs up to the foot of the N-facing escarpment and avoids the steeper slopes.

Two main types of rig have been identified within the CDTA: high-backed curvilinear, mainly reverse-S plan, which can date from the medieval period up to the end of the 18th century; and straight rig, mainly defined by shallow furrows, which is generally dated from late 18th century or early 19th century. The older method of ploughing, using heavy wooden ploughs, relied on long teams of oxen and/or horses, sometimes up to twelve strong, and the reverse-S plan of the rigs allowed the team to turn off onto the narrow headlands at the ends of the field while still ploughing the rig. The introduction of the much lighter 'swing plough' in the second half of the 18th century meant that rigs could be cultivated using no more than a pair of beasts and that fields could be ploughed up to the edges of the headland in straight rigs. The writer of the *Statistical Account* entry for Colinton parish (now part of Edinburgh parish), which includes the northern part of the CDTA, notes that two-horse ploughs were introduced here before 1770 (vol. xix, 1798, 585).

There are several instances within the CDTA where broad straight rigs can be seen to overlies curvilinear rigs. One of these examples lies immediately W of the Castlelaw Ranges. Here, the earlier slightly reverse-S rigs are overlain by straighter rigs on roughly the same alignment. The upper end of this later plot of rigs rests at a grass-grown bank, which cuts across the earlier rigs, a few of which extend up the slope beyond it. These two distinct forms of rig are also present on the E side of the ranges; those around the Castlelaw fort are straight and of fairly regular breadth, whilst those to the N are in curvilinear plots on varying alignments, sometimes climbing steep slopes.

At Capelaw, in the valley of the Kirk Burn on the W side of the CDTA, the majority of the rig that is visible today is broad and straight, and only a small area some 120m NE of the remains of the farmstead contains curvilinear rigs. The earliest history of Capelaw is not known, but the farmstead (263884) is depicted on John Adair's map of about 1682, a 1735 engraving of which by Richard Cooper is in the National Library of Scotland. It is probably fair to assume that the curvilinear rig dates to at least this time, with the straighter, enclosed rigs being introduced later in the 18th century.

However, the arable regime at Capelaw seems to have contracted quite sharply in the late 18th or early 19th century. A large stone-walled field, which lies outside the CDTA, was built in front of the farmstead (Illus 5) and, although the top part of this field may have been cultivated, the main function of the farm from this time was as a sheep-walk. A large area of former arable immediately NE of the new field was turned into a catchwork-type water meadow, with a series of long parallel lades or gutters cutting across the redundant rigs. This form of irrigated pasture, which was designed to encourage an earlier and stronger growth of grass (Brown 2005), was introduced into eastern Scotland in the late 18th century (Fraser 2001). This change in emphasis from arable to pastoral is also signaled by the number of sheepfolds in the vicinity (Illus 16), the relatively large number being accounted for by early turf-built folds being abandoned in favour of stone-built ones.

About 700m NW of Woodhouselee, in the valley between Woodhouselee Hill to the NE and Castle Knowe to the SW, there is a patchwork of well-preserved curvilinear rig, which had probably been abandoned by the mid 18th century. John Laurie's 1766 map of '*Edinburgh and places adjacent*', which depicts Woodhouselee Estate, shows that the policies around the mansion house were in place by this time, and the survey has shown that these policies post-date the rig. This is most evident on the E flank of Woodhouselee Hill, where the rig has largely been levelled by the later cultivated fields and the planting of the shelter-belts that surround them. The rig survives principally on the upper part of the hill, immediately above the shelter-belts, but a small patch is also visible in one of the strips of woodland between two cultivated fields.



Illus 15. Castletaw Hill. View of rig-and-furrow on the E flank of the hill. The survival of well-preserved areas of rig such as this is a result of a change in land-use from arable to pasture over 200 years ago (DP006639).

The initial enclosing of the arable fields at Woodhouselee, probably around the middle of the 18th century, seems to have involved the use of banks and ditches to define rectangular fields that were cultivated in straight rigs, and this method of enclosure appears to have been practised elsewhere in the CDTA, most notably at Capelaw.

The replacement of banks and ditches with stone walls took place from the late 18th century onwards, and most of the drystone walls, including all the march-dykes, were in place by the 1850s. However, not all banks were replaced. Those enclosing rigs that had become redundant, for example NE of Capelaw, were not replaced, nor were many of those enclosing the shelter belts around the fields above Woodhouselee. There is little evidence that any of these banks supported hedges or some other form of fence. Post-and-wire fences superseded some of the banks in more recent times, but probably only when the primary use of the land had changed from arable to pasture. On the N side of the CDTA, at Dreghorn, the picture is less clear, partly because not as much rig has survived and none of it is curvilinear. Nevertheless, the regime is probably similar. The rig that does survive is mainly on ground that had been abandoned by 1855, when it is depicted as moorland or rough pasture on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map. By this time the hill part of Dreghorn Mains was leased separately from the arable farm, the former being held on a 19-year lease (from Martinmas 1851) by a Mr Finnie. Roy's military map (1747-55) shows extensive rig-and-furrow across the lower lying ground at Dreghorn, in areas that generally coincide with the improved fields depicted on the 1st edition OS map. The map does not show two large areas of rig on the E shoulder of White Hill, but in both cases the rigs are straight and probably date from later in the 18th century.

In the first half of the 18th century the Lothians was one of the areas leading agricultural improvement. For instance, in 1722 Robert Moubray of Castlelaw purchased and drained land that was to eventually become Bush Estate, a house having been built and 58 acres of woodland planted by 1745. Such landowners provided the motivation for improvement, but the factors that allowed the momentum to continue, and indeed accelerate, eventually leading to the wholesale alteration of the Scottish countryside, were not in place until the second half of the 18th century. These factors included a rise in urbanisation, which resulted in increased demand for all forms of agricultural produce, the building of roads to help get that produce to market, and the 1770 Act of Parliament that changed the entail law in such a way as to allow landowners to borrow capital (against the value of their estate) to invest in their estates.

Although Laurie's map of 1766 depicts extensive areas of rig at Dreghorn, Woodhouselee and at Castlelaw, there is no indication that any of it is enclosed by stone walls. Indeed, the only areas that can safely be assumed to be enclosed at this time are the policies of the large houses at Dreghorn and Woodhouselee.

The process of enclosure is likely to have been undertaken over a protracted period spanning the end of the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th, and without researching the histories of all the estates with land in the CDTA it is not possible to be precise about the dating of actual events. What is not in doubt, however, is that the process of improvement saw a contraction in the area of land previously cultivated, manifested in the extent of rig-and-furrow surviving outside the improved fields.

The *Statistical Account* for the parish of Glencorse (vol. xv, 1795, 436) notes that by that date the greatest part of the parish was already 'adapted to pasturage', and this is likely to have been the case throughout the CDTA. Certainly by the mid-19th century, arable cultivation in the CDTA was restricted to comparatively smaller areas of better quality land in the vicinity of the major farmsteadings.

The reversion of large parcels of land to pasture is particularly attested in the valley of the Kirk Burn and on Capelaw Hill, where the number and variety of the sheepfolds suggest that sheep rearing has enjoyed a long history here. The two stone-built circular folds are contemporary with the early to mid-19th century occupation of Capelaw, but there are also two circular turf-built folds that were already disused by 1854, one at least of them overlying straight rig. Two rectangular structures (277203 & 277237) on the S-facing slope above Capelaw, one of them set end-on to a circular turf fold, are probably sheepbuchs, low buildings that provided covered shelters for sheep (Illus 16).



Illus 16. Capelaw Hill. Oblique aerial photograph centred on a rectangular sheephouse and circular fold, taken from the S (DP006971).

Another fold (275412) on the NW bank of the Kirk Burn comprises a rectangular enclosure with a hut at each end. None of them is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map. These folds, along with a number of other structures spread across the CDTA, probably represent various aspects of pastoral regimes dating from the medieval period to the 18th century. No dating evidence is available for most of them, but one hut and an adjacent enclosure in the saddle between Castlelaw Hill and Fala Knowe (276613) is probably the settlement called Castleroy on Adair's map of about 1682 and Laurie's map of 1766.

Farmsteads

In the 18th century there were four main farmsteadings within the CDTA -- Dreghorn Mains in the N part of the area, Capelaw in the SW, and Castlelaw and Woodhouselee in the S, but in each case the foundation of the farm is much earlier. All appear on John Adair's map of about 1682 in the late 17th century, and a late medieval tower-house, Fulford Tower, stood at Woodhouselee. The earliest surviving structure is at Dreghorn, where the northern part of the house is late 17th century in date (Illus 17 & 18).



Illus 17. Dreghorn Mains. View of dated lintel over door in W elevation of farmhouse (DP006496).

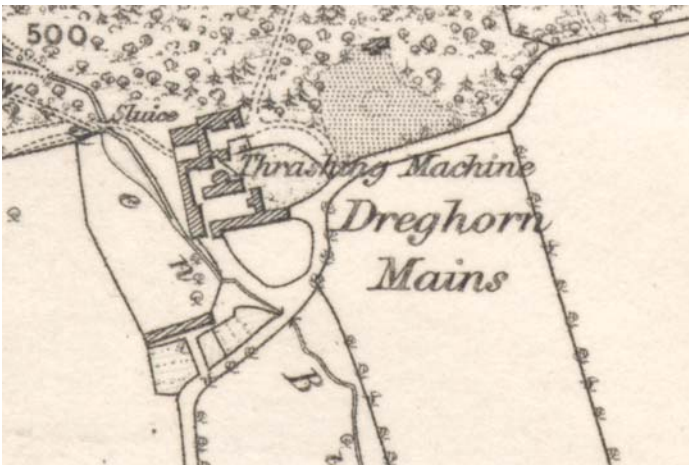
One of the cart-sheds here is probably of 18th century date but the remaining buildings all appear to belong to the 19th century and later (Illus 18-21). Capelaw has long been abandoned and the buildings, largely reduced to footings, are probably of late 18th or early 19th- century date. At Castlelaw, none of the buildings appear earlier than 19th century in date.

At Dreghorn Mains, the largest of the steadings, the surviving buildings include byres, barns, stables and cart-sheds, and reflect the mixed character of the farming that was carried out until comparatively recent times. At Woodhouselee, the estate 'home' farm was Fulford (275420), which is privately owned and not included in this report. Fulford was built on a green-field site in the late 18th or early 19th century to replace farm buildings that stood nearer the now demolished mansion house.

The detailed history of the land-use with the CDTA after the middle of the 19th century is beyond the scope of this report, but in simple terms it has changed from mixed arable and pasture to almost totally pasture. Dreghorn Mains is no longer a working farm in its own right; the disused farmsteading is still owned by Defence Estates, but the adjacent land that is not afforested is rented out as pasture. On the S side of the CDTA, almost all of the ground that was once arable is now pasture, with much of the land, including that on the CDTA, rented to Bush Estates, part of the Scottish Agricultural College.



Illus 18. Dregghorn Mains. View of farmhouse and byre from W (DP006596).



Illus 19. Depiction of Dregghorn Mains on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (SC1006093).



Illus 20. Depiction of Dregghorn Mains of the 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (SC1006094).



Illus 21. Dreghorn Mains. View from S of cart shed in the N range (DP006601).

Designed landscapes

Although the CDTA includes areas of land that once formed parts of the 18th/early 19th century estates of Dreghorn, Castlelaw and Woodhouselee, only a relatively small amount of designed landscape is now still visible within the survey area. At Dreghorn, most of the policies around the site of the now demolished Dreghorn Castle have been incorporated into the modern army camp, which lies outside the survey area. Within the survey area, the only surviving elements of this earlier designed landscape are narrow shelter belts skirting the former march boundaries to the E and W of Dreghorn Mains.

At Woodhouselee (NT26SW 4.00) nothing is now visible of either the late-medieval Fulford Tower or the mansion that replaced it, which was demolished about 1967. However, much of the designed landscape around the house still exists, if mainly lying outside the CDTA. Thus, the site of the house, its garden, adjacent farmstead, and most of the land to the E of the house fall outside the survey, but areas of relic parkland, woodland and fields enclosed by shelter-belts have been recorded on the flanks of Woodhouselee Hill. The designed landscape around Fulford/Woodhouselee was relatively modest, and a great deal of it appears to have been established by 1766, when the estate is depicted on Laurie's map. The fully-developed Victorian policies are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1854, sheet 12), but of the structures noted within the policies, which included a summer house and two 'pedestals', only one of the latter now exists (Illus 22).

Nothing of a formal designed landscape exists around Castlelaw. Although the farm formed the centre of an estate in the first half of the 18th century, by about 1750 Castlelaw and the newly-formed Bush Estate had merged. The estate centre shifted to Bush, where extensive policies were designed around a new mansion house. From this time Castlelaw appears to be no more than one of several farms on the estate.



Illus 22. Woodhouselee. View of the W face of a late-18th century pedestal in the old policies (DP006627).

Boundary markers

Boundary markers, commonly in the form of stone pillars and most often marking parish or estate boundaries, are ubiquitous features of the British countryside. It is rare, however, to find so many boundary stones of varying types and date within such a relatively small area as the CDTA.

Dating mainly to the late 18th and first half of the 19th centuries, the markers reflect a period before large-scale accurate mapping, when landowners were affirming their boundaries. Privately commissioned estate maps were one tangible result of this process, the establishment of permanent boundary markers was another. Four, perhaps five, types of boundary marker have been identified in the CDTA. In addition, there is a series of stones, which marks the line of the 18th-century water pipeline from Bonaly Reservoir to Edinburgh across the northern part of the CDTA. Though not boundary stones, these markers belong to the same tradition of monumental masonry.

The earliest of the boundary markers that can be dated with confidence is the series of red sandstone pillars that marks the boundary established between the Castlelaw Estate and land belonging to the Edinburgh Water Company around the E and SE side of Glencorse Reservoir. These pillars (NT26SW 121) are cut from a very good quality fine-grained sandstone, and the incised lettering is first class (Illus 23). The opposing faces of each stone bear the letters EWC, for Edinburgh Water Company, and C, for Castlelaw, and the date 1819 is incised in its top. The quality of the markers suggest that their cost was not a major consideration, and this supposition is perhaps supported by there being no less than six markers along a straight stretch of boundary only 120m in length.

Of the seventeen stones that are known to have existed in this series, eight are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1854, sheet 12) and twelve on the 2nd edition (Edinburghshire [new series] 1905, sheet VII.SW & 1906, sheet XIII.NW). Of those that are shown, only the stone at the N end of the series was not located during the survey.

Another series of markers (NT26NW 452 & NT26SW 129) defines the boundary of the military land that stretches from Redford Barracks (73614) and Dreghorn Camp (135087) in the N to the Castlelaw Ranges (110879) in the S, and includes the CDTA. This series offers an interesting contrast to the 1819 stones. Here their function was to provide a series of permanent markers, each with its own identity number, around a very large area. These markers have been cast in concrete, in moulds that allowed the shape and form of each marker to remain constant, but permitted the identity number of each to be different. The markers bear the letters W and D for War Department, flanking an upward pointing arrow, below which is the unique number of the boundary stone, e.g. BS 53 (Illus 25). Each marker seems to have been formed without the addition of any bulky aggregate, which has ensured an even surface that has weathered to give the appearance of sandstone. It is not known whether this effect was intentional. The quality of the markers is also such that few now show signs of major erosion. Three of the markers on the boundary of the CDTA appear to have been totally removed, but the remaining nineteen display a sharpness of detail that is testament to the skill of their makers.

Nine boundary markers define the Guardianship area around the Castlelaw fort (Illus 12) and include three distinct forms, reflecting different periods in the definition of the boundary. The earliest markers are two short sandstone blocks, measuring only 0.14m square in section, which stand on the E and WSW sides of the fort respectively. Both stones bear an incised arrow pointing towards the centre of the fort on their flat top and probably date to about 1924, when the site first came under Guardianship protection. However, although the WSW stone is probably on or very close to its original position, the E stone is not. A Ministry of Works plan, dated August 1955 (4/08/4SK; NMRS MS: MLD/13/5), depicts the fence-line around the E side about 12m within the line of the present boundary. The plan depicts a 'marker block' lying uprooted outside this fence-line, so it was probably re-used when the current boundary was established about 1964.



illus 23. Glencorse Reservoir. View of a boundary stone erected in 1819 on the march between land owned by the Edinburgh Water Company and Castletlaw Estate (DP006773).

Four of the other seven markers in the circuit are cast concrete pillars, measuring 0.23m square in section, and varying in height up to 0.38m (Illus 24). The edges of their flat tops are bevelled and the upper surfaces again bear arrows, this time impressed, pointing to the centre of the fort. These markers were probably put in place about 1937, when additional land around the fort was transferred from the War Department to the Ministry of Works (RHP 319). Such is the similarity in terms of fabrication and design to other markers around the military area, that it is quite likely that these markers were also made and positioned under the auspices of the military. These markers, two on the WNW and two on the ESE, were still in place in 1955, but the two eastern ones were subsequently moved and were probably placed in their present positions about 1964.

The three remaining markers at Castlelaw are little more than crude blocks of concrete which barely rise above the level of the surrounding turf. There are two on the N side and one on the S, and they were probably inserted into the circuit when the guardianship area was enlarged about 1964. Like the other markers, these ones have impressed arrows on their flat upper surfaces.



illus 24. Castlelaw Fort. View of the top of one of the nine boundary markers around the guardianship area (DP006759).

Other than its position on the parish boundary between Glencorse and Colinton, little is known about the boundary stone (275466) depicted on both the 1st and 2nd editions of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1854, sheet 12; 1905 [new series], sheet VII.SW). The stone was not found on the date of visit. What may be a boundary stone has been built into the top course of a stone wall that once formed the boundary between Bonaly Estate to the NW and Capelaw Farm to the SE. The stone (277552) is the uppermost of a number of uncharacteristically large, roughly-hewn blocks on the SW side of a wooden gate. The block bears the incised letters B and C on its present SE face. These letters have been cut along the long axis of the stone, suggesting, most likely, that they were incised after the stone had been incorporated into the wall. When this was done, however, is not known.



Illus 25. Capelaw Hill. View of NW face of one of the War Department boundary markers (DP006354).

The line of a water pipe, which was constructed from Bonaly Reservoir (NT 210 661) to Edinburgh in the 18th century and cuts across the N part of the CDTA, is marked by a series of stone markers (NT26NW 440). The course of the pipeline is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1855, sheet 6), when it was owned by the Edinburgh Water Works, and the positions of fourteen of these stones are shown but not annotated. The 2nd edition of the map (Edinburghshire [new series] 1904, sheet VII.NW) shows eighteen 'Stones', but even in tandem, these maps do not show all of the twenty stones that are known to have existed.

Eleven are still visible, nine of them still standing and two lying displaced. A number of stones have suffered damage from gunfire directed from the adjacent rifles ranges, and in some cases the impact of multiple bullet strikes has caused severe damage (Illus 27). With the exception of three stones, all the surviving markers are uninscribed sandstone pillars, square in section and rising to a shallow pyramidal top at a height of about 0.6m. The exceptional stones are three finely-dressed round-headed slabs, one of which (illus 26), stands 40m SW of a cistern or well-head (276007), at a position indicated by a small open square on the 1st edition of the OS map. This stone is uninscribed but the stones to the W were marked with numbers on their E faces. Stones 1 and 2 have been removed, but 3 and 4 survive; stone 5, which stood near the W boundary of the CDTA, could not be found on the date of visit and stones 6 and 7 stand outside the area. There is no obvious reason why the stone markers to the E and W respectively of the Green Craig cistern should be of different forms.



Illus 26. Dreghorn. View of one of the round-headed marker stones on the line of the Bonaly to Edinburgh water pipeline (DP006682).



Illus 27. Dreghorn. View of one of the marker stones on the line of the Bonaly to Edinburgh water pipeline. Probably erected in the late 18th or early 19th century, this stone has been damaged by gunfire from the adjacent rifle-range (DP006704).

Military Archaeology

There has been a military presence in the Pentlands for about ninety years, following requisition of the Dreghorn Estate by the War Department in 1914. The two ranges at Dreghorn (277390) and Castlelaw (110879) allowed training in small-arms, and the remainder of the rugged hill ground was ideally suited to numerous other aspects of military preparation and exercise. The Dreghorn ranges (three rifle-ranges and a pistol-range) were decommissioned and bull-dozed flat about 1985, and small-arms training was concentrated at two new ranges, which replaced the old single range, at Castlelaw.



Illus 28. An RAF vertical aerial photograph (CPE/SCOT/UK 277, 5266), taken in 1947, centred on Dreghorn Castle, showing Dreghorn Mains farmsteading, the military small-arms ranges, practice-trench systems, sports facilities and barrack blocks (SC993232).



Illus 29. Detail of an RAF vertical aerial photograph (CPE/SCOT/UK 277, 5266), taken in 1947, showing the practice trenches at Dregghorn. The trenches in the bottom left corner of the photograph typify a front-line design, comprising a supervisor trench on the N (bottom of image), which is linked to a 'trench and traverse' line with angled and straight communication trenches leading S. Further S still are what appear to be angled sapper's trenches leading into a short stretch of 'trench and traverse'. The trenches shown about the centre of the left side of the photograph define a roughly rectangular area and has a different style of trench on each side. These include 'trench and traverse', 'tenaille' and 'curved without traverses'. The trench-system at the centre of the top of the photograph also includes these three types of trench, together with two forms of communication trenches, known as 'zigzag' and 'island traverse' (SC993232).

Today, the Castlelaw ranges are still used by the military and a broad range of civilian groups, including the police, and the remainder of the CDTA is used for dry-training. Perhaps the best representation of the extent and variety of the military installations that once existed within the CDTA is provided by vertical aerial photographs. One (Illus 28), taken in August 1947 (CPE/SCOT/UK277, 5266), shows the full extent of the army holdings at Dregghorn Estate before it was bisected by the Edinburgh bypass in 1986. Dregghorn Barracks, Dregghorn Castle (demolished in 1955), and Dregghorn Mains, are all shown, as are the small-arms ranges, an oval running track, a cricket pitch and a remarkable collection of practice trenches, presumably dug by trainees in anticipation of undertaking real trench warfare. Most of these trenches have been removed, but the 1947 photograph provides graphic evidence that they were dug on the basis of designs set out in the volume *British Trench Warfare 1917-1918*, published by General Staff at the War Office. The practice trenches at Castlelaw are better preserved and include an example on Castle Knowe (263926) where practice frontline-, support- and communication trenches are all still visible (Illus 30).



Illus 30. Castle Knowe. Oblique aerial photograph centered on the system of practice-trenches on Castle Knowe, taken from the SSW. Enclosing a roughly square area up to 120m across, the trenches are now visible as hollows little more than 1m in breadth and 0.2m in depth. The trenches forming the NE and SW sides of the area form an 'equal trench and traverse' pattern, with further, short runs of trench branching off. These may be interpreted as practice front-line and support trenches. The trenches forming the NW and SE sides of the square, together with a third which runs across the middle of the area from NE to SW, are zigzag 'tenaille' on plan, and they too have short branches springing off them (SC 993165).

Other features within the dry training area include the remains of a grenade range (275484) and an enigmatic structure of unknown purpose (275818), both at the foot of the N flank of Fala Knowe. There are also several platforms and the sites of probable buildings throughout the area, but the most ubiquitous feature of the CDTA are the hundreds of small areas where shallow excavations have been dug as fox-holes or bivouacs. These features, which generally range in length from 1.5m to 3m by less than 1m in breadth and are usually no more than 0.2m in depth, have probably been dug throughout the life of the training area and continue to be dug by the troops training there.



Illus 31. Green Craig. View from E of fox-hole (DP006744).



Illus 32. Castletaw Range. Oblique aerial photograph taken from the W (DP006972).



Illus 33. Castlelaw Range. View of the S face of the marker for the 600 yard firing line of the original range (DP006844).

The two new small-arms ranges completed in 1985 at Castlclaw, are 400m and 600m in length respectively, and replaced a single range of 600 yards. The latter incorporated a tramway for parallel and oblique moving-target practice, and details of this and other features of the range are recorded on an RAF vertical aerial photograph taken in 1947 (CPE/Scot/UK 281, 5322). Most of this range was removed during the construction of the present range, but among the features that are still visible within a pasture field to the S of the range warden's hut are the original 500 yard and 600 yard range markers (Illus 33) and a number of concrete markers for electricity and telecommunication points (Illus 34).



Illus 34. Castlclaw. A disused telecommunications marker. One of the relicts of the original firing range (DP006767).

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Both the Adair and Laurie maps may be viewed online at the National Library of Scotland's Map Library website (www.nls.uk/collections/maps). The original manuscripts of Roy's map, which were never published, are held in the British Library, but the National Library of Scotland's Map Library has photocopies and 35mm colour slides for consultation only. Images of the Roy map can also be viewed on the SCRAN website (www.scran.ac.uk).

Mapping Accuracies

The following sections detail the technical specifications and accuracies of the RCAHMS survey.

GPS Data

RCAHMS operate Leica System 1230 RTK GPS receivers in (differential) real time mode. Each recorded survey point is given a feature code and has a positional accuracy of plus or minus 0.02m. Survey points, recorded in ETRS89/WGS84 co-ordinates, were transformed into Ordnance Survey national grid reference eastings and northings using OSTN02 (Ordnance Survey Transformation Network 2002). This allowed the generation of a map of all recorded survey points appropriately coded and in relation to the OS national grid.

OS Landline Data

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 Landline data has an absolute accuracy (position of features in relation to the National Grid) of plus or minus 2.4m to a 63% confidence level.

Aerial Photographs

Rectified transformations of aerial photographs have been used as part of the survey process to map detail that is no longer visible and features such as the extents of cultivation. The photographs used were taken in 1947, 1953, 1960, 1969 and 1988. The photographs were scanned and the images rectified using the AERIAL 5.27 program. Common points of detail (control points) were identified between the scanned image (aerial photograph) and the OS 1:2500 digital Landline data. At least five control points were used to rectify each image to obtain an accuracy of plus or minus 3m. The addition of OS digital elevation data extended the process to a full 3-D geometric transformation. Map detail, digitised from the rectified image, was saved as a dxf file. In the final stage the software produced a rectified tif image and an accompanying tfw file geo-referencing the image within ARCMAP (i.e. placing it in the correct geographical location). Accuracy of the images was dependent on a large number of factors; lens distortion, OS Landline and height data accuracy and how well the data sets matched up. In most cases the maximum error for the digitised detail and the transformed images is estimated to be 5m-10m.

1st and 2nd Edition OS Maps

The 1st and 2nd editions of the OS 6-inch map were produced on a local county projection at a scale of 1:10560. Extracts from the 1st edition 6-inch map were rectified and geo-referenced using AERIAL 5.27 by the same method used for the aerial photographs. The use of OS elevation data was unnecessary in this instance. Accuracy of the geo-referenced maps is dependent on a number of factors: accuracy of the original paper maps, OS Landline accuracy and how well the data sets matched up. In most cases the maximum error for the geo-referenced maps is estimated to be 5m-10m.

Documentation

All the components of the RCAHMS survey are briefly described, providing the user with a guide to the scope and structure of the data.

Arcview Shapefiles

RCAHMS Survey Map

Survey data on the archaeological survey map is classified by general group (land-use, industrial and communications, military, modern, ritual and funerary, settlement, water feature) and specific type (i.e. building, unenclosed platform).

RCAHMS Site Index Map

The site index map provides a visual index, using the NMRS Unique ID (NUMLINK), for those sites described in Appendix 1.

RCAHMS Survey Structure Database

Point information locating central point of structures. This database identifies all the structures on the range, from individual trenches to the firing ranges at Castlelaw, and includes at least a 10-figure coordinate, a classification, NMRS reference number, NMRS Unique ID (NUMLINK). In addition certain entries, such as those for some buildings will hold details such as measurements and wall construction. The database contains 275 entries – referred to with the prefix CDTA05 in text.

Relict Cultivation Areas

Polygons outlining areas of relict cultivation, derived from both aerial photography and ground survey. Polylines depicting the individual furrows of the relict cultivation remains.

Site Areas All

Polygons showing extents of archaeological sites. The NUMLINK, which links the site descriptions, the entries in the structural database and the digital photograph catalogue, is stored as attribute data.

Site Areas

As above, but excluding the full extent of the CDTA.

Site Area CDTA

The full extent of the CDTA.

Vegetation Constraints

Polygons identifying vegetation (Woodland; Gorse) that may have influenced the detail visible to the survey. The type of constraint is identified in the attributes of the shape file.

Aerial Photograph Index

Outlines of extents of 1947, 1953, 1960, 1969 and 1988 scanned black and white, and colour aerial photographs (geo-referenced).

RCAHMS Boundary Survey

Polylines of boundaries on the CDTA classified by current and historic type (below). This shapefile is supported by seven fields in an attribute table that are unique to it:

SHAPE – reference to line type from OS Landline

TOID – references from OS LandLine.

FEATCODE – references from OS LandLine.

VERSION – references from OS LandLine.

CURRENT_Boundary – classification of what is considered to be the current operational boundary.

HISTORIC_Boundary – classification of what is considered to be the relict or historic boundary type.

BOUNDARY_Code – classification of constituent parts of boundary in order from W to E and S to N (wherever possible).

Condition Survey Areas

Polygons of site areas supplied with condition survey entries (in ACCESS database). Referenced by NMRS UID (NUMLINK) in attribute table.

ARCVIEW Shapefiles Attribute Data

The following listing provides details of the attribute data that support the survey data.

SHAPE this value is an auto-generated value from Arcview.

NUMLINK Unique identifier referencing archaeological site in National Monuments Record of Scotland and used to link all survey data, text descriptions and entries in ACCESS database.

TAG identifying general groupings: land use, military, industrial or communications, rig or-clearance, ritual-or-funerary, settlement, water feature.

TYPE identifying specific classes of structure such as building, trenches, quarry etc.

STRUCTURES identification of structure in RCAHMS SURVEY STRUCTURES DATABASE.

METHOD documenting origin of data: Aerial_photograph_1947, 1953, 1960, 1969, 1988; Differential GPS; OS_1st_edition; OS_2nd_edition; OS_LandLine.

Digital Imagery

Digital imagery for this survey includes ground photographs captured digitally in the field and aerial photographs and maps that have been scanned in the office.

Ground Photography – 258 images have been supplied to support the field and condition survey. The images were captured as JPEGs using a 6.3 million pixel Canon camera with an image size of 3072 x 2048 pixels. The images have been converted to TIFs to ensure archival stability and reduced in file size for handling. The photographs have been catalogued in an ACCESS database (below) and in the NMRS database.

Aerial Photographs – Scanned aerial photographs have been created in two formats: firstly relatively small vignettes (of a farmstead, for example) that have been computer rectified (above) and geo-referenced, so that they are as true to the modern map as possible and appear in the correct location when viewed in GIS; and secondly direct scans with no rectification or geo-referencing. All images were created as TIFs at 300 dpi with a viewing scale of 1:2500 in mind (they will become increasingly grainy beyond this).

1947 RAF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS – of particular points of interest. Nine TIF black and white images (with tfw (geo-referencing) files).

1953 RAF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS – of particular points of interest. Six TIF black and white images (with tfw (geo-referencing) files).

1960 RAF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS – of particular points of interest. Ten TIF black and white images (with tfw (geo-referencing) files).

1969 OS AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS – of particular points of interest. Twenty-five TIF black and white images (with tfw (geo-referencing) files).

1988 ALL SCOTLAND SURVEY AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS – of particular points of interest. Four TIF colour images (with tfw (geo-referencing) files).

Map Extracts – extracts of particular points of interest (i.e. farmstead) on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (1854) and the 2nd edition of the same map (1896) have been scanned as TIFs and computer rectified (above) so that they are as true to modern map detail as possible.

1ST EDITION OF THE OS 6-INCH MAP – two geo-referenced TIF images of the survey area, comprising the north (Edinburghshire 1855, sheet 6) and the south (Edinburghshire 1854, sheet 12) (with tfw (geo-referencing) files).

2ND EDITION OF THE OS 6-INCH MAP – one geo-referenced TIF images of the survey area, comprising a composite of three map sheets (Edinburghshire [New Series] 1904-06, sheets vii.NW, vii.SW and xiii.NW) (with tfw (geo-referencing) files).

Access Database

CDTA Digital Photograph Catalogue – contains filename, caption, NMRS_UID (Numlink) and CDTA_No, identifying each photograph to an archaeological site and where appropriate to an individual structure. The catalogue is also attached to this report as Appendix 2 (below).

Site Descriptions

Site descriptions for all the sites recorded by RCAHMS have been included in Appendix 1 (below) and are available on-line through the Canmore web-based browser (www.rcahms.gov.uk).

Boundary Survey Specification And Methodology

The boundary survey has been coded up in Arcview onto a Landline background. The attributes of individual boundaries are described in a consistent manner, either W - E or S - N as appropriate (as an NGR is read off a map) and the attribute table also includes the OS feature. The survey was marked-up onto paper maps in the field and coded into Arcview in the office. The boundary types include fence, ditch, bank, wall, ruined wall, hedge and combinations of all of the above. A rationalisation of the historic component of these boundaries is also provided as a field in an attribute table.

Condition Survey Methodology and Summary

A Condition Survey was undertaken to document the current condition of the archaeological monuments, recording current land-use and damage (current, recent and old) to the sites. Monument condition and stability were assessed, alongside a record of the presence and form of protective measures, and the perceived vulnerability of the site to damage. These records will form a baseline statement of the condition of the monuments on the CDTA in 2005, which, together with the photographic record, can be reviewed periodically to allow an assessment of the success of management regimes in maintaining and improving the condition of the monuments on the range. The site areas for the condition survey are the same as the site area polygons (with the exception of the excluded sites, such as those represented only by findspots). The survey was carried out late in the survey, after the basic site units had been identified, and was noted on to a digital copy of a proforma designed by Defence Estates, which can be imported into Arcview if required.

Appendix 1: Site Descriptions

Textual descriptions have been produced for all sites identified or visited during the survey and these have been incorporated into the RCAHMS Oracle database, where they are available through the web-based browser Canmore (<http://www.rcahms.gov.uk/>). These descriptions are listed below. They follow a similar format: header information includes a unique identifier (NUMLINK), a second referencing system indexed by 1:10,000 mapsheet (e.g. NT26SW 1, 2, ...), the National Grid Reference for the centre of the site, the name of the site and its classification.

The NMRS is a cumulative record and where earlier descriptions of sites exist they have been included in the listing below. The earliest entries are always first, and the descriptions produced by the present survey are the last or only entry (where the site is newly recorded), signed off by the date of visit. A reference with the prefix CDTA05 at the end of a description refers to an entry in the RCAHMS CDTA survey database. References to published sources in the text of these entries are available in full through the Oracle database.

NUMLINK 51774
NT26NW 30
NT 21411 65136
CAPELAW HILL
SETTLEMENT: UNENCLOSED PLATFORM

There is an unenclosed platform settlement on the SW slopes of Capelaw Hill (R B K Stevenson, NMAS).
RCAHMS 1978

This unenclosed platform settlement is situated on the S flank of Capelaw Hill, above a natural terrace to the W of Kirk Burn. It comprises at least ten platforms (CDTA05 32-34, 37-8, 40-43, 193) disposed in two strings, one above the other about 40m apart. Two further possible platforms (CDTA05 251 & 252), which are situated in the upper string between CDTA05 37 and 193, are marked only by low front scarps. The platforms measure between 6m and 11m in diameter, and have been levelled into the slope to a depth of up to 4m; with the exception of the two possible platforms, all have well-formed back and front scarps.
(CDTA05 32-34, 37-8, 40-43, 193, 251-52)
Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH) 25 May 2005

NUMLINK 51775
NT26NW 31
NT 2334 6503
WOODHOUSELEE HILL
ENCLOSURE: PALISADED; HOUSE PLATFORMS; PLANTATION BANK

On the S shoulder of Woodhouselee Hill and within an old plantation boundary, there are the remains of a palisaded enclosure. Roughly oval on plan, it measures 72m by 50m internally, with an entrance on the SE and possibly a second on the N. The perimeter comprises two sets of double palisade trenches, but neither is complete. Where the remains are best-preserved there is a low medial bank between each pair of palisade trenches, but in places only one palisade trench, or merely the medial bank, is visible.
RCAHMS 1988

This palisaded enclosure is situated on the summit of Woodhouselee Hill, a rounded spur on the E flank of Castlclaw Hill. Roughly oval on plan, the interior of the enclosure measures about 73m from N to S by a maximum of 52m transversely at its broader N end. The perimeter comprises two twin palisade trenches, each pair separated by a low medial bank up to 1.5m in thickness. These lie about 6m apart, and both pairs terminate in hairpin terminals at an entrance on the SE. In both palisades the inner trench is the better defined, but nowhere is it more than a shallow groove about 0.4m in breadth. The line of the outer trenches of both pairs is marked by the outer edges of the medial banks, which have presumably spread across them.

Cultivation took place on the summit of the hill until about 30 years ago and has removed any trace of structures within the interior of the enclosure. The palisade trenches have also been obscured on the WSW, and on the N the outer pair is best seen on oblique aerial photographs taken in 2004 (RCAHMS: E 40602-7).

Two probable house platforms (CDTA05 119, 196) are situated immediately E of the palisaded enclosure. Both comprise oval stances, the larger measuring about 10m from NNE to SSW by 6.5m transversely within well-formed back and front scarps.

A thick plantation bank also encloses the upper slopes of the hill. Most of the line of this bank is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1854, sheet 12).
(CDTA05 119, 120, 196)
Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH) 9 June 2005

NUMLINK 51781
NT26NW 37
NT 21919 65606
CAPELAW HILL
SHEEPFOLD

Situated on level ground overlooking a stream and sheltered by higher ground to the west, a turf enclosure 12.6m diameter within walls now spread to c.3.0m wide and 0.3m high. The interior is completely level and no trace of an entrance could be found. The good condition of this feature suggests that it is of no great age and is almost certainly an old sheepfold.

Visited by OS (RD) 19 December 1969

This sheepfold, which is situated on the SE flank of Capelaw Hill, measures about 11m in diameter within a wall reduced to a grass-grown bank 3.7m in thickness and up to 0.5m in height. A slight dip in the crest of the bank on the NNW probably indicates the position of the entrance. The fold is annotated 'Old Sheepfold' on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1854, sheet 12).

(CDTA05 57)

Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 24 May 2005

NUMLINK 51782
NT26NW 38
NT 21878 65435
CAPELAW HILL
SHEEPFOLDS

Situated on level ground overlooking a stream and sheltered by higher ground to the west, a turf enclosure 14.0m diameter, within walls now spread to 2.0 to 3.0m wide x 0.3m high. The interior is completely level and no trace of an entrance could be found. The good condition of this feature suggests that it is of no great age and it is almost certainly an old sheepfold.

Visited by OS (RD) 19 December 1969

The footings of two circular sheepfolds are situated on a terrace to the W of the Kirk Burn. Both are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1854, sheet 12) and are labelled as 'Sheepfold' (NT 21878 65435) and 'Old Sheepfold' (NT 21882 65391) respectively.

Information from RCAHMS (DCC) 31 August 2003

Two disused sheepfolds are situated on a terrace at the foot of the SE flank of Capelaw Hill. The N fold (CDTA05 25) measures 16m in diameter within drystone walls 1.7m in thickness and 0.5m in height. The other (CDTA05 26) lies some 25m to the S and measures 15.2m in diameter within a grass-grown bank 1.6m in thickness and 0.6m in height. There is a shallow turf-stripping halo up to 2m in breadth extending around the outside of the bank.

(CDTA05 25, 26)

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH) 25 May 2005

NUMLINK 51792
NT26NW 47
NT c. 222 668
DREGHORN, GREEN CRAIG
ANIMAL REMAINS

Before 1887, several animal bones, including a skull fragment and a radius of reindeer, were found in a rock fissure on Green Craig. The circumstances of the deposition of the remains are not known, and the exact location of the rock fissure in which they were found is not recorded.

Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 10 June 2005

NUMLINK 236614
NT26NW 359
NT 22364 67954
DREGHORN MAINS
FARMHOUSE; FARMSTEADING; COTTAGES

This derelict farmsteading is situated immediately S of the Edinburgh City bypass (A720), at the N end of the Castlelaw and Dreghorn Training Area (NT26NW 464). As depicted on both the 1st and 2nd editions of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1855, sheet 6; 1905 [new series], sheet VII.NW), the steading once extended further to the N, but these buildings were removed when the bypass was built in the 1980s. The farmhouse stands on the E side of the yard, with ranges around the other three sides and additional buildings immediately N and SW. The house is still roofed, but the interior has been gutted and recently damaged by fire, and the farm buildings have also been vandalized.

The earliest part of the house appears to be its northern end. A two-storey structure, it has harled and, later, cement-rendered walls, and a coursed Scotch slate roof with stone skewers. The original front door is in the W elevation, protected by a later porch; above the door is a fine red sandstone door-piece dated 1698. In the mid- to late-18th century the main entrance was moved to the E elevation and the house was extensively altered to give the present three-bay, two-storey appearance. A bracketed ashlar door-piece was installed at this time and most of the surviving interior finishes appear to date to this period. The stone staircase relates to the E front door rather than the 1698 entrance. The unusual 'saltire' decoration of the E elevation is difficult to date. The recent damage inflicted on the N end of the building has exposed architectural details of the earlier house, including blocked openings and plastered surfaces.

Probably about the middle of the 19th century, the house was enlarged by adding a two-storey block at right-angles to its S end. This three-bay extension, which adjoins the E end of the S range of the steading, is built of coursed rubble with ashlar dressings and has a Scotch slate roof. The S face is symmetrical, with a central entrance, embellished with a consol-bracketed and pedimented door-piece, flanked by canted bay-windows that rise two-storeys under steeply pitched gables. This new block appears to have provided a suite of principal rooms and a smart new staircase; the earlier block provided the service accommodation.

The S range of the steading contains a number of compartments, including a byre at the W end. There are three entrances in the N side, one of them blocked, and the pantile roof has largely been removed. The N range probably contained a byre in its E end and a barn in the W end. The latter was modified in the 19th century to a four-bay cart shed with a loft above. The cart-shed has unusual 'almost flat arches', which are also found in farm buildings in Roxburghshire; two of them have been partly blocked and converted into windows. A second four-bay cart-shed with 'almost flat arches', is situated on the W side of the yard. This appears to be the earlier of the two cart-sheds and is probably of mid- to late-18th century date. Originally open, the SW corner of the yard is now closed with 19th century barns. A single-storey building immediately N of steading was built in recent years as a store for forestry equipment. Nothing is now visible of two rows of farm cottages, which respectively stood about 170m E and 50m SW of the steading. (CDTA05 270)
Visited by RCAHMS (STG, AGCH) 31 August 2005

NUMLINK 263884
NT26NW 416
NT 21587 65230
CAPELAW
FARMSTEAD; RIG; ENCLOSURE; QUARRIES

This farmstead is situated at the back of a broad terrace on the S flank of Capelaw Hill and comprises the ruined footings of a rectangular building and a small adjacent enclosure situated immediately to the NW of a large stone-walled enclosure or field (RCAHMSAP 2004). The building is shown as roofed on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1854, sheet 12), and had fallen out of use by the date of the 2nd edition of the same map (Edinburghshire [New Series] 1895, sheet VII SW). There is a small quarry in the hillside to the NW of the building, which is shown on both 1st and 2nd edition maps. Rig extends across the better-drained parts of the terrace, both within the stone-walled enclosure and continuing along the terrace to the NE. In places the stone wall overlies the rig, which is characterised by alternate deep and shallow furrows indicating two distinct phases of cultivation. In places the NE edge of the rig may be bounded by a low turf bank. Information from RCAHMS (DCC) 31 August 2004

This farmstead is situated immediately NW of three improved fields on the S flank of Capelaw Hill. It comprises a single range (CDTA05 28) containing four compartments, of which that at the SW end is a dwelling. The range measures 26.5m from NE to SW by 5.5 transversely overall. Its mortared stone walls still stand 1.5m in height at the S corner of the dwelling, but elsewhere they have been reduced to little more than grass-grown footings. The entrance into the dwelling is in its SE side, and there is also an entrance in the SE side of the central of the other three compartments. A drain runs along the length of the building on the NW side.

Capelaw is not depicted on John Adair's 1682 map of Midlothian, but it is shown on an engraved version of his map that was published by Richard Cooper about 1735. It is not shown on Roy's military map (1747-55), but it is again depicted on an early 19th century small-scale county map (Sharp, Fowler & Greenwood 1828). The range is depicted roofed on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1854, sheet 12). At this time, the range was accompanied by a garden immediately to the SE and stood at the top of a single large field that dropped down the slope towards the Kirk Burn. The Ordnance Survey Name Book (Edinburghshire No. 31, p.10) records Capelaw as 'A small farm house one storey high & in good repair with a farm of moorland attached. The property of Wm. Robertson Esq. of Logan House.'

The remains of the farmstead largely date from the 19th century, but there are traces of an extensive pre-improvement landscape in the immediate vicinity. These include a roughly oval enclosure 45m NE of the range, which measures about 27m from NE to SW by at least 16m transversely within a grass-grown bank. This enclosure lies immediately NW of an old head-dyke, now reduced to a grass-grown bank, that runs across the top of the NE end of the improved field shown on the 1st edition OS map, under the enclosing stone wall, and into rough pasture beyond. This head-dyke marked the upper limit of rig-and-furrow cultivation, remains of which are still visible on the ground but which are best seen on an RAF vertical aerial photograph taken in 1947 (CPE/SCOT/UK281, 5236). (CDTA05 28, 245-7).

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH) 25 May 2005

NUMLINK 375395

NT26NW 440

NT 22000 67112 to NT 23084 67528

DREGHORN

WATER PIPELINE; CISTERN; AQUEDUCT; MARKER STONES

The line of a water pipe, which was constructed from Bonaly Reservoir (NT 210 661) to Edinburgh in the late 18th century, cuts across the N part of the Castlelow and Dreghorn military training area (NT26NW 460). Entering the W side of the training area in the saddle between Capelaw Hill to the S and White Hill to the N, it extends ENE for a distance of 1.5km across the area, crossing the Howden Burn on an aqueduct (CDTA05 157) and then running along the foot of the escarpment formed by the N faces of Green Craig and Todhole Knowe, to exit the training area at the foot of Shearie Knowe.

The course of the pipeline is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1855, sheet 6), when it was owned by the Edinburgh Water Works. The positions of fourteen stones are depicted on the map, though they are not annotated. The pipeline is also shown on the 2nd edition of the map (Edinburghshire [new series] 1904, sheet VII.NW) by which time it had become the responsibility of the Edinburgh and District Water Trust. On this map eighteen 'Stones' are shown. Neither map shows all of the stones that are known to have existed.

The course of the pipeline can still be traced on the ground by following the marker stones. Of the twenty stones that are known to have existed, nine are still visible. Seven of them (CDTA05 148, 151, 153-5, 158-9) are still standing and two (CDTA05 152 & 156) that have been displaced lie close-by. A number of stones have suffered damage from gunfire directed from the adjacent rifles ranges, and in some cases the impact of multiple bullet strikes has caused severe damage. With the exception of three stones (CDTA05 159, 206-7), all the surviving marker stones are uninscribed sandstone pillars, square in section and rising to a shallow pyramidal top at a height of about 0.6m.

The exceptional stones are finely-dressed round-headed slabs, one of which (CDTA05 159) stands 40m SW of a cistern or well-head (CDTA05 125), at a position indicated by a small open square on the 1st edition of the map. This stone is uninscribed but the stones to the W were marked with numbers on their E faces. Stones 1 and 2 have been removed, but 3 and 4 survive; stone 5, which stood near the W boundary of the CDTA, could not be found on the date of visit, and stones 6 and 7 stand outside the area.

The cistern (CDTA05 125), which stands on the line of the water pipe close to the W bank of the Howden Burn, augmented the supply from the Bonaly Burn and its associated springs by adding water from the Green Craig spring (Colston 1890, 28-29). A sandstone plaque above the steel door at the NNE end of the building is inscribed 'Edinburgh | Thom. Elder Praefect | MDCCIXC'. Thomas Elder of Forneth was Lord Provost of Edinburgh from 1788 to 1790, and the construction of the water pipeline was undertaken under his aegis. (CDTA05 125, 148, 151-9, 198-207, 224)

Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 10 June 2005

NUMLINK 276001

NT26NW 440.01

NT 21692 67027

DREGHORN

MARKER STONE

This stone, which stood in what is now an area of improved pasture on the E flank of White Hill, has been removed. It is depicted on both the 1st and 2nd editions of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1855, sheet 6; 1904 [new series], sheet VII.NW). (CDTA05 224)

Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 10 June 2005

NUMLINK 276002

NT26NW 440.02

NT 21766 67054

DREGHORN

MARKER STONE

This stone, which is situated about 450m W of the cistern NT26NW 440.07, is a rectangular slab measuring 0.3m by 0.15m and 0.5m in height. It is round-headed in the profile of its E and W faces, and it bears the incised number 4 on its E face. The stone is depicted on both the 1st and 2nd editions of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1855, sheet 6; 1904 [new series], sheet VII.NW). (CDTA05 207)
Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 10 June 2005

NUMLINK 276003
NT26NW 440.03
NT 21902 67104
DREGHORN
MARKER STONE

This stone, which is situated about 300m W of the cistern NT26NW 440.07, is a rectangular slab measuring 0.3m by 0.15m and 0.6m in height. It is round-headed in the profile of its E and W faces, and it bears the incised number 3 on its E face. The stone is depicted on both the 1st and 2nd editions of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1855, sheet 6; 1904 [new series], sheet VII.NW). (CDTA05 206)
Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 10 June 2005.

NUMLINK 276004
NT26NW 440.04
NT 22012 67110
DREGHORN
MARKER STONE

This stone, which stood in what is now an area of improved pasture on the E flank of White Hill, has been removed. It is depicted on both the 1st and 2nd editions of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1855, sheet 6; 1904 [new series], sheet VII.NW). (CDTA05 205)
Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 10 June 2005

NUMLINK 276005
NT26NW 440.05
NT 22048 67112
DREGHORN
MARKER STONE

This stone, which stood in what is now an area of improved pasture on the E flank of White Hill, has been removed. It is depicted on both the 1st and 2nd editions of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1855, sheet 6; 1904 [new series], sheet VII.NW). (CDTA05 204)
Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 10 June 2005

NUMLINK 276006
NT26NW 440.06
NT 22178 67100
DREGHORN
MARKER STONE

This stone, which is situated 40m SW of the cistern NT26NW 440.07, is a rectangular slab measuring 0.3m by 0.15m and 0.5m in height. It is round-headed in the profile of its E and W faces, and it is unincised. The stone is depicted on both the 1st and 2nd editions of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1855, sheet 6; 1904 [new series], sheet VII.NW). (CDTA05 159)
Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 10 June 2005

NUMLINK 276007
NT26NW 440.07
NT 22216 67123
DREGHORN, GREEN CRAIG
CISTERN

This cistern, which stands on the line of the water pipe close to the W bank of the Howden Burn, augmented the supply from the Bonaly Burn and its associated springs by adding water from the Green Craig spring (Colston 1890, 28-29). Built of mortared random rubble with a modern concrete slab roof, the single storey building measures 5.8m from NE to SW by 4.45m transversely overall. The interior could not be examined on the date of visit. A sandstone plaque above the steel door at the NNE end of the building is inscribed 'Edinburgh | Thom. Elder Praefect | MDCCIXC'. Thomas Elder of Forneth was Lord Provost of Edinburgh from 1788 to 1790, and the construction of the water pipeline was undertaken under his aegis.
(CDTA05 125)
Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 10 June 2005.

NUMLINK 276008
NT26NW 440.08
NT 22274 67168
DREGHORN
MARKER STONE

This stone, which stood in what is now rough pasture about 70m NE of the cistern NT26NW 440.07, has been removed. It is first depicted on the 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1904 [new series], sheet VII.NW). (CDTA05 203)
Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 10 June 2005

NUMLINK 276009
NT26NW 440.09
NT 22293 67188
DREGHORN
MARKER STONE

This stone, which is situated 95m NE of the cistern NT26NW 440.07, is a sandstone pillar measuring 0.22m square in section and rising 0.5m in height to a shallow pyramidal top. The E and W corners of the stone exhibit slight recent damage. The stone is depicted on both the 1st and 2nd editions of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1855, sheet 6; 1904 [new series], sheet VII.NW). (CDTA05 158)
Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 10 June 2005

NUMLINK 276010
NT26NW 440.10
NT 22316 67204
DREGHORN, HOWDEN BURN
BRIDGE; AQUEDUCT

This bridge, which spans the Howden Burn, carries the Bonaly to Edinburgh water supply pipe enclosed within the body of the bridge below a footpath. The superstructure of the bridge is carried on iron girders resting on ashlar-faced piers, and the deck is flanked by low parapets topped with thick rusticated coping slabs. Immediately to the NE of the bridge the pipe is carried within a low embankment with the footpath on top. The bridge/aqueduct is first depicted on the 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1904 [new series], sheet VII.NW). (CDTA05 157)
Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 10 June 2005

NUMLINK 276011
NT26NW 440.11
NT 22361 67240
DREGHORN
MARKER STONE

This stone, which stood in what is now rough pasture 55m NE of the aqueduct NT26NW 440.10, has been removed. It is depicted on both the 1st and 2nd editions of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1855, sheet 6; 1904 [new series], sheet VII.NW). (CDTA05 202)
Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 10 June 2005

NUMLINK 276012
NT26NW 440.12
NT 22388 67260
DREGHORN
MARKER STONE

This stone, which stood in what is now rough pasture about 90m NE of the aqueduct NT26NW 440.10, has been removed. It is first depicted on the 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1904 [new series], sheet VII.NW). (CDTA05 201)
Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 10 June 2005

NUMLINK 276013
NT26NW 440.13
NT 22417 67273
DREGHORN
MARKER STONE

This stone has been removed from its original position, which is marked by a small concrete pad. The stone, which now lies in rough pasture immediately to the N, is a sandstone block measuring 0.22m square in section by 0.75m in length, and it has a shallow pyramidal top. The stone is first depicted on the 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1904 [new series], sheet VII.NW). (CDTA05 156)
Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 10 June 2005

NUMLINK 276014
NT26NW 440.14
NT 22465 67290
DREGHORN
MARKER STONE

This stone, which stood in what is now an area of mixed woodland and rough pasture, has been removed. It is depicted on both the 1st and 2nd editions of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1855, sheet 6; 1904 [new series], sheet VII.NW). (CDTA05 200)
Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 10 June 2005

NUMLINK 276015
NT26NW 440.15
NT 22509 67303
DREGHORN
MARKER STONE

This stone, which stands in what is now an area of mixed woodland and rough pasture, is a sandstone pillar measuring 0.23m square in section and rising to a shallow pyramidal top at a height of 0.7m. The N face of the stone has been badly damaged by gunfire from the adjacent rifle-range (NT26NW 472). It is depicted on both the 1st and 2nd editions of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1855, sheet 6; 1904 [new series], sheet VII.NW), (CDTA05 155)
Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 10 June 2005

NUMLINK 276016
NT26NW 440.16
NT 22547 67311
DREGHORN
MARKER STONE

This stone, which stood in what is now an area of mixed woodland and rough pasture, has been removed. It is depicted on both the 1st and 2nd editions of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1855, sheet 6; 1904 [new series], sheet VII.NW). (CDTA05 199)
Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 10 June 2005

NUMLINK 276017
NT26NW 440.17
NT 22596 67319
DREGHORN
MARKER STONE

This stone, which stood in what is now an area of mixed woodland and rough pasture, has been removed. It is depicted on both the 1st and 2nd editions of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1855, sheet 6; 1904 [new series], sheet VII.NW). (CDTA05 198)
Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 10 June 2005

NUMLINK 276018
NT26NW 440.18
NT 22509 67303
DREGHORN
MARKER STONE

This stone, which stands on the W side of an un-named stream in an area of mixed woodland and rough pasture, is a sandstone pillar measuring 0.24m square in section and rising 0.54m in height to a shallow pyramidal top. The NNW face of the stone has been badly damaged by gunfire from the adjacent rifle-range (NT26NW 472). The stone is not depicted on either the 1st or 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1855, sheet 6; 1904 [new series], sheet VII.NW). (CDTA05 151)
Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 10 June 2005

NUMLINK 276019
NT26NW 440.19
NT 22749 67376
DREGHORN
MARKER STONE

This stone now lies in lush grass about 4m SE of its original position. The stone is a sandstone block measuring 0.22m square in section and 0.77m in length, and it has a shallow pyramidal top. It is depicted on both the 1st and 2nd editions of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1855, sheet 6; 1904 [new series], sheet VII.NW). (CDTA05 152)
Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 10 June 2005

NUMLINK 276020
NT26NW 440.20
NT 22843 67419
DREGHORN
MARKER STONE

This stone, which stands at the SW corner of a small plantation, is a sandstone pillar measuring 0.24m square in section and rising 0.7m in height to a shallow pyramidal top. The N and E faces of the stone have been badly damaged by gunfire from the adjacent rifle-range (NT26NW 472). The stone is depicted on both the 1st and 2nd editions of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1855, sheet 6; 1904 [new series], sheet VII.NW). (CDTA05 153)
Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 10 June 2005

NUMLINK 276021
NT26NW 440.21
NT 22963 67474
DREGHORN
MARKER STONE

This stone, which stands in an area of rough pasture and gorse, is a sandstone pillar measuring 0.25m square in section and rising 0.61m in height to a shallow pyramidal top. The top of the N face has been badly damaged by gunfire from the adjacent rifle-range (NT26NW 472). The stone is depicted on both the 1st and 2nd editions of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1855, sheet 6; 1904 [new series], sheet VII.NW). (CDTA05 154)
Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 10 June 2005

NUMLINK 276022
NT26NW 440.22
NT 23084 67528
DREGHORN
MARKER STONE

This stone, which stands on the S side of a gate in a stone dyke, is a sandstone pillar measuring 0.25m square in section and rising 0.78m in height to a shallow pyramidal top. The stone is not depicted on either the 1st or 2nd editions of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1855, sheet 6; 1904 [new series], sheet VII.NW). (CDTA05 148)
Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 10 June 2005

NUMLINK 275409
NT26NW 441
NT 225 664
ALLERMUIR HILL
QUARRIES

A number of disused quarries are visible on Allermuir Hill. Five of them (CDTA05 15, 20-23), which are relatively small, lie adjacent to a stone wall on the steep, N flank of the hill, and three others (CDTA05 46, 48-9), two of them quite large, on the NW side of the hill close to the summit. Another large pit (CDTA05 51) is situated on the S flank of the hill, and, despite being annotated 'Gravel Pit' on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1855, sheet 6), is dug into solid rock. Three quarries lie at the foot of the W flank of the hill (CDTA05 145-7).

All of the quarries were probably opened to provide stone for nearby dykes, but the last three may also have supplied stone for the construction and maintenance of the track that passes close by to the W. Apart from the 'Gravel Pit', only the two larger quarries close to the summit of the hill are depicted on the 1st edition of the map. The 2nd edition of the map (1895, sheet VII.SW) shows only one of two quarries and annotates it 'Old Quarry', but the single quarry on the S flank of the hill and the three quarries at the foot of the W flank are also shown.

(CDTA05 15, 20-23, 46, 48-49, 51, 145-7)

Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 23 June 2005

NUMLINK 275412
NT26NW 442
NT 21962 65501 & 21993 65530
CAPELAW HILL
SHEEPFOLD

This sheepfold is situated on the leading edge of a terrace at the foot of the SE flank of Capelaw Hill, lying on the N side of the confluence of the Kirk Burn and an un-named stream that flows into it from the NW. The fold measures about 46m from NE to SW by 16m transversely overall, and comprises two small subrectangular structures (CDTA05 55 & 56) set at the NE and SW ends respectively of a central compartment some 38m in length, defined by a low, grass-grown bank on the NW but no more than the crest of the steep-sided gully of the Kirk Burn on the SE. The central compartment is overlain by a rectangular enclosure measuring about 17m in length by 9m in breadth over a low bank that rides up onto the earlier enclosure bank on the NW. The sheepfold is not depicted on the 1st or 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1854, sheet 12; 1895, sheet VII.SW).

(CDTA05 55 & 56)

Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 24 May 2005

NUMLINK 275416
NT26NW 443
NT 215 657
CAPELAW HILL
QUARRIES: TRACKWAYS

A number of disused quarries, some of them served by trackways, are visible on Capelaw Hill, mainly concentrated at the NE end of the ridge but also scattered along the SE flank. Given the poor quality of the parent rock, it is likely that all but three of the quarries provided stone for the construction of field walls. The exceptions were probably opened initially to provide stone for the building of a farmstead and its adjacent enclosures.

Of the eighteen quarries at the NE end of the ridge (CDTA05 52-4, 58, 134-144, 194-5, 197), eleven are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1855, sheet 6), and all were disused by that time. Only five of those quarries are subsequently shown on the 2nd edition of the map (1895, sheet VII.SW).

Three quarries, which are situated behind the farmstead at Capelaw (NT26NW 416), probably provided stone for the steading and the adjacent walls. Six other quarries (CDTA05 187-192), three of them no more than small, shallow pits, have been dug into the SE flank of the hill. The three larger quarries are each annotated 'Quarry' on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1855, sheet 12), implying that they were still in use at that time, and were only abandoned in the late 19th century.

(CDTA05 52-4, 58, 134-144, 187-192, 194-5, 197)

Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 25 May 2005

NUMLINK 275417
NT26NW 444
NT 211 657
CAPELAW HILL
SHOOTING BUTTS; ENCLOSURES; STRUCTURE

On the NW flank of Capelaw Hill there are four shooting butts (CDTA05 77-8, 81-2), two rectangular enclosures (CDTA05 79-80) and a structure (CDTA05 76) of unknown purpose and date. None of the features is depicted on either the 1st or 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1854, sheet 12; Edinburghshire [new series] 1905, sheet VII.SW).

The shooting butts are disposed in two pairs at either end of a line running up the NW flank of the hill over a distance of about 220m. The butts of each pair are about 35m apart, those on the NW situated on flat ground at the foot of the slope, and those on the SE on the summit. The butts, which appear to have been positioned for shooting birds driven from the SW, have been reduced to little more than grass-grown mounds with central hollows.

The enclosures, the larger measuring about 10m by 8m within a low, grass-grown bank, stand about 45m N of the line of butts. The southerly enclosure has an entrance in its NW end.

The final structure is situated 160m N of the enclosures, straddling a broad drainage ditch that diverts water off the hill into the S end of Bonaly Reservoir. Subrectangular on plan, it measures 3.3m by 2.9m within a narrow wall constructed of turfs on a stone base. The drain flows through gaps in both the ENE and WSW sides, and the upcast bank forms the SSE end of the structure.

(CDTA05 76-82)

Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 22 June 2005

NUMLINK 275437
NT26NW 445
NT 22652 67071
SMITHY CLEUGH
BUILDING; ENCLOSURE

A small building or hut lies adjacent to the W side of what is probably a contemporary enclosure on a terrace between two steep-sided burn gullies about 940m SSE of Dreghorn Mains farmsteading (NT26NW 359). Both the hut and enclosure are reduced to grass-grown footings.

(CDTA05 75)

Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 21 June 2005

NUMLINK 275438
NT26NW 446
NT 22943 67440
DREGHORN
CISTERN

A brick-built cistern is enclosed within a grass-grown mound at the foot of Shearie Knowe, some 750m SE of Dreghorn Mains farmsteading (NT26NW 359). The cistern is not depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1855, sheet 6), which shows the area wooded, and it first appears on the 2nd edition of the map (1895, sheet VII.NW).

(CDTA05 184)

Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 23 June 2005

NUMLINK 275444
NT26NW 447
NT 229 654
FALA KNOWE
QUARRIES; BUILDING (POSSIBLE)

A number of disused quarries, all probably opened to provide stone to construct field walls, are visible on the NE flank of Fala Knowe and in the saddle between it and Woodhouselee Hill. With the exception of the quarry (CDTA05 222) in the saddle, which comprises three separate pits, none is shown on either the 1st or 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1854, sheet 12; 1895, sheet VII.SW).

What may be a building, reduced to little more than a poorly-defined platform cut into the NE-facing slope, is situated near the foot of the NE flank of Fala Knowe, close to the head of the burn gully.

(CDTA05 4, 5, 73, 111, 114, 132, 222)

Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 20 June 2005

NUMLINK 275465
NT26NW 448
NT 23057 67386
SHEARIE KNOWE
QUARRIES; TRACKWAY

There are four quarries on the steep N-face of Shearie Knowe, some 850m SE of Dreghorn Mains farmstead (NT26NW 359). Given the poor quality of the parent rock, it is likely that they provided stone either for the construction of field-walls or for tracks. The largest quarry (CDTA05 11), which measures up to 20m across and has been dug into the slope to a depth of at least 7m, was served by a track leading up the slope to it from the NE. Of the other three, which are smaller, one lies at the foot of the slope to the N and the other two are situated upslope to the SE. Only the large quarry is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1855, sheet 6); none is shown on the 2nd edition of the map (Edinburghshire [new series] 1904, sheet VII.NW).
(CDTA05 9, 11, 12, 13)
Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 21 June 2005

NUMLINK 275466
NT26NW 449
NT 22399 65598
FALA KNOWE
BOUNDARY STONE

This boundary stone was not found on the date of visit. It stood on the march between Colinton and Glencorse parishes and is depicted on both the 1st and 2nd editions of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1854, sheet 12; 1895, sheet VII.SW).
(CDTA05 225)
Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 25 May 2005

NUMLINK 275467
NT26NW 450
NT 21749 66395
CAPELAW HILL
HUT

What may be the remains of a large hut, or less probably a small turf stiel, are situated at the N end of Capelaw Hill, in a saddle between the summit to the S and a craggy spur to the N. It measures 7.7m from ENE to WSW by 6.4m transversely over a grass-grown bank up to 2.5m in thickness and 0.3m in height.
(CDTA05 60)
Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 25 May 2005

NUMLINK 275484
NT26NW 451
NT 22232 65409
FALA KNOWE
GRENADE RANGE

This grenade range is situated immediately S of the path that traverses the foot of the NW flank of Fala Knowe. It comprises two elements, the demolished remains of a two-bay shelter from which the grenades were thrown, and the area of moorland immediately to the S where they landed. The shelter was probably brick-built, but it has been reduced to grass-grown footings. E-shaped on plan, it measures about 7.6m from ENE to WSW by 2.8m transversely overall and its two compartments are open to the NNW.

The shelter is visible on an RAF vertical aerial photograph taken in 1947 (CPE/SCOT/UK/281, PART 2, print 5238), when the structure was still standing. The photograph also shows numerous craters in a small area about 10m to the S, but this is now overgrown.
(CDTA05 59)
Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 25 May 2005

NUMLINK 277248
NT26NW 452.01
NT 23129 67471
DREGHORN
BOUNDARY MARKER

This boundary marker, which is situated immediately W of a drystone wall about 880m SE of Dreghorn Mains (NT26NW 359), is a cast concrete block measuring 0.3m square in section and rising 0.58m to a flat top with a narrow bevelled edge. On the E face of the stone are the impressed letters 'W' and 'D', standing for War Department, which flank an upward-pointing arrow. Below this is 'BS 15'.
(CDTA05 149)

Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 10 June 2005

NUMLINK 277249
NT26NW 452.02
NT 23126 67303
SHEARIE KNOWE
BOUNDARY MARKER

This boundary marker, which stood in the angle of a stone wall on Shearie Knowe, has been removed. It was the sixteenth in the series of stones marking the boundary of the military area around Dreghorn Camp (NT26NW 75) and the Castlelaw and Dreghorn training area (NT26NW 464 & NT26SW 135). It was probably similar to the markers to either side (see NT26NW 452.01 and 452.03).
(CDTA05 150)

Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 10 June 2005

NUMLINK 277250
NT26NW 452.03
NT 22689 67007
TODHOLE KNOWE
BOUNDARY MARKER

This boundary marker, which is situated immediately W of a drystone wall at the head of Smithy Cleuch and leans to the W, is a cast concrete block measuring 0.3m square in section and rising 0.58m to a flat top with a narrow bevelled edge. On the E face of the stone are the impressed letters 'W' and 'D', standing for War Department, which flank an upward-pointing arrow. Below this is 'BS 17'.
(CDTA05 18)

Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 10 June 2005

NUMLINK 277258
NT26NW 452.04
NT 22777 66739
ALLERMUIR HILL
BOUNDARY MARKER

This boundary marker, which is situated about halfway up the N flank of Allermuir Hill, is a cast concrete block measuring 0.3m square in section and rising 0.5m to a flat top with a narrow bevelled edge. On the E face of the stone are the impressed letters 'W' and 'D', standing for War Department, which flank an upward-pointing arrow. Below this is 'BS 18'.
(CDTA05 19)

Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 10 June 2005

NUMLINK 277259
NT26NW 452.05
NT 22702 66174
ALLERMUIR HILL
BOUNDARY MARKER

This boundary marker, which stood on the summit of Allermuir Hill, has been removed. It was the nineteenth in the series of stones marking the boundary of the military area around Dreghorn Camp (NT26NW 75) and the Castlelaw and Dreghorn training area (NT26NW 464 & NT26SW 135). It was probably similar to the stones to either side (see NT26NW 452.04 and 452.06).

(CDTA05 260)

Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 21 June 2005

NUMLINK 277260
NT26NW 452.06
NT 22628 66205
ALLERMUIR HILL
BOUNDARY MARKER

This boundary marker, which is situated at the angle of a drystone wall on the west part of the summit of Allermuir Hill, is a cast concrete block measuring 0.3m square in section and rising 0.6m to a flat top with a narrow bevelled edge. On the N face of the stone are the impressed letters 'W' and 'D', standing for War Department, which flank an upward-pointing arrow. Below this is 'BS 20'.

(CDTA05 45)

Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 21 June 2005

NUMLINK 277261
NT26NW 452.07
NT 21567 67876
BONALY BURN
BOUNDARY MARKER

This boundary marker, which is situated in woodland on the N bank of the Bonaly Burn, is a cast concrete block measuring 0.3m square in section and rising 0.5m to a flat top with a narrow bevelled edge. On the ESE face of the stone are the impressed letters 'W' and 'D', standing for War Department, which flank an upward-pointing arrow. Below this is 'BS 60'.

(CDTA05 121)

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH) 21 June 2005

NUMLINK 277263
NT26NW 452.08
NT 21631 67282
WHITE HILL
BOUNDARY MARKER

This boundary marker, which is situated in woodland on the NE flank of White Hill, is a cast concrete block measuring 0.3m square in section and rising 0.5m to a flat top with a narrow bevelled edge. On the W face of the stone are the impressed letters 'W' and 'D', standing for War Department, which flank an upward-pointing arrow. Below this is 'BS 59'.

(CDTA05 160)

Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 10 June 2005

NUMLINK 277264
NT26NW 452.09
NT 21691 66620
CAPELAW HILL
BOUNDARY MARKER

This boundary marker, which is situated in rough pasture at the foot of the N flank of Capelaw Hill, is a cast concrete block measuring 0.3m square in section and rising 0.58m to a flat top with a narrow bevelled edge. On the W face of the stone are the impressed letters 'W' and 'D', standing for War Department, which flank an upward-pointing arrow. Below this is 'BS 58'.

(CDTA05 124)

Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 10 June 2005

NUMLINK 277266
NT26NW 452.10
NT 20690 65462
HARBOUR HILL
BOUNDARY MARKER

This boundary marker, which is built into a drystone wall on the summit of Harbour Hill, is a cast concrete block measuring 0.3m square in section and rising 0.55m to a flat top with a narrow bevelled edge. On the S face of the stone are the impressed letters 'W' and 'D', standing for War Department, which flank an upward-pointing arrow. Below this is 'BS 57'.
(CDTA05 127)
Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH) 22 June 2005

NUMLINK 277273
NT26NW 452.11
NT 21509 65154
CAPELAW
BOUNDARY MARKER

This boundary marker, which is situated adjacent to a drystone wall on the S flank of Capelaw Hill, is a cast concrete block measuring 0.3m square in section and rising 0.55m to a flat top with a narrow bevelled edge. On the NW face of the stone are the impressed letters 'W' and 'D', standing for War Department, which flank an upward-pointing arrow. Below this is 'BS 55'.
(CDTA05 31)
Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH) 25 May 2005

NUMLINK 277274
NT26NW 452.12
NT 21576 65210
CAPELAW
BOUNDARY MARKER

This boundary marker, which is situated adjacent to a drystone wall on the S flank of Capelaw Hill, is a cast concrete block measuring 0.3m square in section and rising 0.35m to a flat top with a narrow bevelled edge. On the NW face of the stone are the impressed letters 'W' and 'D', standing for War Department, which flank an upward-pointing arrow. Below this is 'BS 54'.
(CDTA05 30)
Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH) 25 May 2005

NUMLINK 277275
NT26NW 452.13
NT 21569 65220
CAPELAW
BOUNDARY MARKER

This boundary marker, which is situated adjacent to a drystone wall on the S flank of Capelaw Hill, is a cast concrete block measuring 0.3m square in section and rising 0.55m to a flat top with a narrow bevelled edge. On the NW face of the stone are the impressed letters 'W' and 'D', standing for War Department, which flank an upward-pointing arrow. Below this is 'BS 53'.
(CDTA05 29)
Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH) 25 May 2005

NUMLINK 277277
NT26NW 452.14
NT 21691 65366
CAPELAW
BOUNDARY MARKER

This boundary marker, which is situated adjacent to a drystone wall on the S flank of Capelaw Hill, is a cast concrete block measuring 0.3m square in section and rising 0.5m to a flat top with a narrow bevelled edge. On the NW face of the stone are the impressed letters 'W' and 'D', standing for War Department, which flank an upward-pointing arrow. Below this is 'BS 52'.
(CDTA05 27)
Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH) 25 May 2005

NUMLINK 275561
NT26NW 453
NT 22647 66306
ALLERMUIR HILL
MARKER CAIRN

On the N shoulder of Allermuir Hill there is marker cairn, which is probably of relatively recent origin. Built of boulders, it measures about 1m in diameter by 0.5m in height.

(CDTA05 44)

Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 21 June 2005

NUMLINK 275818
NT26NW 454
NT 22276 65633
FALA KNOWE
MILITARY INSTALLATION

A military installation of unknown purpose, but associated with military training in this part of the Pentlands, lies in boggy ground between Fala Knowe to the E and Capelaw Hill to the W. It comprises a circular enclosure, measuring 11.6m in diameter within a ditch 1m in breadth and 0.6m in depth, from which three short lengths of ditch extend out to three smaller circular ditched features on the E, SSW and NW respectively. Each of the smaller features measures about 2.5m in internal diameter and, like the interior of the larger central enclosure, each appears to enclose a hard stony layer beneath the thin cover of heather-grown peat.

(CDTA05 24)

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH) 25 May 2005

NUMLINK 275837
NT26NW 455
NT 21184 67303
WHITE HILL
RIG

An extensive area of rig-and-furrow cultivation has been revealed by aerial photography on the NE flank of White Hill, some 660m SW of Dreghorn Mains farmsteading (NT26NW 359). Now lying within an area of dense woodland, the rigs are aligned NNW and SSE. They are best seen on an RAF vertical aerial photograph taken in 1947 (CPE/Scot/UK277, 5266).

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH) 22 June 2005

NUMLINK 275838
NT26NW 456
NT 21809 66929
WHITE HILL
RIG

An extensive area of rig-and-furrow is visible in rough pasture on a NE-facing slope between White Hill to the NW and the foot of Capelaw Hill to the S. Most of the rigs are aligned roughly N and S, and most appear to measure about 8m across, but those lying at the western edge of the area are up to 13m in breadth. Although now lying within an area of open pasture, the rigs are best seen on an RAF vertical aerial photograph taken in 1947 (CPE/Scot/UK277, 5266).

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH) 22 June 2005

NUMLINK 275842
NT26NW 457
NT 22520 67324
HOWDEN BURN
RIG

Traces of rig-and-furrow cultivation are revealed by aerial photography on a gentle, N-facing slope between the Howden Burn to the W and the foot of Smithy Cleugh to the E. The area lies within the former head-dyke, the southern part now within a small plantation and the remainder in an area of rough pasture. The rigs, which are aligned roughly N and S, are best seen on an RAF vertical aerial photograph taken in 1947 (CPE/Scot/UK277, 5266).

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH) 22 June 2005

NUMLINK 276612
NT26NW 458
NT 22550 65319
FALA KNOWE
SPRING

This spring is situated at the head of an un-named stream that issues from the foot of the S flank of Fala Knowe. It is enclosed within a rectangular surround of dressed sandstone blocks, measuring 1.5m from NE to SW by 1.3m overall. The top was probably originally closed with an iron grill. On the SW (downhill) side the sandstone surround stands some 0.5m in height and in the centre of this face a lead pipe issues water into a sandstone trough.

(CDTA05 10)

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH) 24 May 2005

NUMLINK 276613
NT26NW 459
NT 22661 65155
CASTLELAW HILL
ENCLOSURE; HUT (POSSIBLE)

There is a turf enclosure in the saddle between Castlelaw Hill and Fala Knowe. Oval on plan, it measures 10.2m by 8.5m over a low, grass-grown bank. A shallow turf-stripping halo is visible immediately within the bank. What may be the remains of a hut lie immediately to the S of the enclosure.

(CDTA05 116)

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH) 8 June 2005

NUMLINK 276645
NT26NW 461
NT 20943 65055
HARBOUR HILL
QUARRIES

Two disused quarries (CDTA05 208, 209) are situated at the top of the steep SE flank of Harbour Hill. The larger measures up to 30m across by 1.8m in depth and its S end is crossed by a post-and-wire fence. The quarries are not depicted on either the 1st or 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1854, sheet 12; Edinburghshire [new series] 1905, sheet VII.SW).

(CDTA05 208, 209)

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH) 22 June 2005

NUMLINK 276966
NT26NW 463
NT 20854 65055 & 20644 65252
HARBOUR HILL
MOUNDS

There are five grass-grown mounds on the summit of Harbour Hill. A group of three on the SE (CDTA05 130, 248-9) are circular, measuring up to 2.7m in diameter by 0.2m in height; the other two (CDTA05 128 & 250) are oval, measuring up to 2.9m in length, and lie on the SW edge of the summit some 350m to the NW. All of the mounds are surrounded by shallow turf-stripping halos.

(CDTA05 128, 130, 248-50)

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH) 22 June 2005

NUMLINK 277106
NT26NW 464
NT26NW 2200 6640 (centred)
CASTLELAW AND DREGHORN TRAINING AREA
MILITARY TRAINING AREA AND FIRING RANGES

The Castlelaw and Dreghorn Training Area (CDTA) is situated at the NE end of the Pentland Hills, its northern end on the OS 1:10,000 mapsheet NT26NW and its southern end on NT26SW (see NT26SW 135). This part comprises a series of hills and deeply-incised burn-gullies separated from the Edinburgh City bypass (A720) by a narrow corridor of relatively flat farmland. The area has been used for military training since about the First World War, and an RAF vertical aerial photograph taken in 1947 (CPE/Scot/UK 277, 5266) shows in detail the form and extent of systems of practice-trenches, rifle ranges and associated structures.

The rifle ranges (NT26NW 472), which occupied the flat ground S of Dreghorn Mains (NT26NW 359), were decommissioned about 1985, when the target butts, firing-lines and associated buildings were demolished and the area was reinstated as pasture, but short stretches of the practice-trenches (NT26NW 472) are still visible. On higher ground to the S there is a grenade range (NT26NW 451), an installation of unknown purpose (NT26NW 454), a number of platforms and stances (CDTA05 117, 118, 122), and numerous shell- and mortar-craters.

Nothing is now visible of the recreation ground that lay in what is now an improved field 200m W of Dreghorn Mains. The 1947 RAF vertical aerial photograph shows an oval 400 yard running track surrounded by twenty-four tents; an Ordnance Survey vertical aerial photograph taken in 1969 (OS 69 235, 461) suggests that the land had reverted by then to arable or improved pasture.

In the rough pasture that occupies the flat ground and the foot of the steep, N-facing slope below White Hill Plantation there are numerous short lengths of shallow trench, which appear to have been dug some time after 1969. Hundreds of locations are visible where the turf has been removed to create shallow fox-holes or bivouacs. These can be found throughout the training area, but they are most common in woodland on the lower ground, some being dug as recently as within the past year.

(CDTA05 117, 118, 122)

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH) 23 June 2005

NUMLINK 277148

NT26NW 465

NT 23020 67460

DREGHORN

BUILDING (POSSIBLE)

What may be the site of a rectangular building, indicated by a rectangular stance cut into a gentle N-facing slope, are situated in an area of uncultivated ground at the foot of Shearie Knowe, some 800m SE of Dreghorn Mains farmsteading (NT26NW 359).

(CDTA05 74)

Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 21 June 2005

NUMLINK 277155

NT26NW 466

NT 21721 66627

CAPELAW HILL

PENS; ENCLOSURE; BANKS

There are two pens, an enclosure and two short stretches of bank on a terrace at the foot of the N flank of Capelaw Hill. The pens (CDTA05 61 & 123) have both been built against stone field-walls and are rubble-built, one of them retaining a partly-collapsed roof of corrugated steel sheeting. The enclosure (CDTA05 131), which is roughly circular on plan, measures about 22m in diameter within a grass-grown turf bank 2m in thickness and up to 0.3m in height; turf-stripping halos are visible on both the inside and outside of the bank. The S side of the enclosure is crossed by the same stone wall one of the pens is built against. The two stretches of bank respectively lie about 25m to the E and W of the enclosure; they run roughly N and S and are overlain by the field-wall.

(CDTA05 61, 123, 131)

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH) 22 June 2005

NUMLINK 277176

NT26NW 467

NT 20770 65514

HARBOUR HILL

SHELTER

This shelter, which is probably of relatively recent date, is built against the SE face of a stone wall close to the top of the steep NE flank of Harbour Hill. The SE side of the shelter is open, but the NE and SW sides are simple rubble walls 0.2m in thickness and 0.5m in height, which appear to have been built with stones robbed from the dyke.

(CDTA05 126)

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH) 22 June 2005

NUMLINK 277177
NT26NW 468
NT 22384 65532
FALA KNOWE
HUTS

The remains of at least two subrectangular huts, the larger measuring 5.7m from NE to SW by 3.5m transversely over grass-grown wall-footings, are situated in moorland at the foot of the steep NW flank of Fala Knowe. The wall of one of the huts (CDTA05 7) appear to be built of turf on a stone base, while the walls of the other (CDTA05 8) seem to comprise only turf. A platform (CDTA05 6), which has been cut into the slope immediately E of the huts and measures 8.5m in length by 5.5m in breadth, may mark the site of another hut.

(CDTA05 6, 7, 8)

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH) 24 May 2005

NUMLINK 277203
NT26NW 469
NT 21428 65251
CAPELAW HILL
SHEEPFOLD; SHEEPHOUSE

This sheepfold (CDTA05 35) is situated in rough pasture on the steep S flank of Capelaw Hill, about 130m W of the remains of Capelaw farmsteading (NT26NW 416). Roughly circular on plan, the fold measures about 15m in diameter over a wall reduced to a grass-grown bank up to 4.8m in thickness and 0.3m in height. A sheephouse (CDTA05 36) attached to the W side of the fold is subrectangular on plan, measuring about 16m from E to W by 2m transversely within a low grass-grown bank.

(CDTA05 35-6)

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH) 25 May 2005

NUMLINK 277237
NT26NW 471
NT 21343 65200
CAPELAW HILL
SHEEPHOUSE

This sheephouse is situated in rough pasture on the steep SW flank of Capelaw Hill, about 230m W of the remains of Capelaw farmstead (NT26NW 416). Subrectangular on plan, it measures about 16m from SE to NW by 2m transversely within a low grass-grown bank. It is open-ended on the SE and there is a possible entrance close to the NW end of the NE side.

(CDTA05 39)

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH) 25 May 2005

NUMLINK 277390
NT26NW 472
NT 22707 67680
DREGHORN
RIFLE RANGES; BUILDINGS; PRACTICE TRENCHES; QUARRY

The Castlelaw and Dreghorn Training Area (CDTA) is situated at the NE end of the Pentland Hills, its northern end comprising a series of hills and deeply-incised burn-gullies separated from the Edinburgh City bypass (A720) by a narrow corridor of relatively flat farmland. The area has been used for military training since about the First World War, and an RAF vertical aerial photograph taken in 1947 (CPE/Scot/UK 277, 5266) shows in detail the form and extent of systems of practice-trenches, rifle ranges and associated structures. The rifle ranges, which occupied the flat ground S of Dreghorn Mains (NT26NW 359), were decommissioned in about 1985; the target butts, firing-lines and associated buildings were demolished, and the area was reinstated as pasture. Stretches of practice-trenches are still visible, and the continued use of area for military training is reflected in the numerous locations where turf has been removed to create shallow fox-holes or bivouacs.

There were three rifle ranges in the training area, respectively measuring 200, 300, and 500 yards in length, with firing-lines at 100yd intervals and the butts at the SSW ends. In addition, there was a pistol-firing range (NT 2294 6764) immediately to the E. The two shorter rifle ranges and the pistol range were each accompanied by a building at the NNE end (CDTA05 265-67), one of which, built in a disused quarry (CDTA05 185), is visible as a grass-grown heap of rubble (CDTA05 265).

Only short stretches of the systems of practice-trenches are now visible, preserved in rough pasture or woodland. The 1947 RAF photograph reveals that at that time the practice trenches were mainly concentrated in three areas, to the E, SE and S respectively of Chucklie Knowe. The area 100m E of Chucklie Knowe (NT 2291 6774) typifies a front-line design (*British Trench Warfare 1917-1918*, published by General Staff at the British War Office). It

comprises a supervisor trench on the N, which is linked to a 'trench and traverse' line with angled and straight communication trenches leading S. Further S still are what appear to be angled sapper's trenches leading into a short stretch of 'trench and traverse'. The area of trenches about 200m SE of Chucklie Knowe (NT 2293 6750) defines a roughly rectangular area and has a different style of trench on each side. These include 'trench and traverse', 'tenaille' and 'curved without traverses'. The trench-system 300m S of Chucklie Knowe (NT 2264 6737) also includes these three types of trench, together with two forms of communication trenches, known as 'zigzag' and 'island traverse'.

In addition to the three main concentrations, small-scale trenching is visible at several locations throughout the training area. These include a length of trench lying immediately N of Chucklie Knowe (NT 2265 6774) and a well-preserved section of trench in woodland at the NE corner of the training area (NT 2298 6800). (CDTA05 133, 185, 265-7)

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH) 23 June 2005

NUMLINK 277552

NT26NW 473

NT 20918 65715

BONALY RESERVOIR

BOUNDARY STONE (POSSIBLE)

A possible boundary stone has been incorporated into the top course of a drystone wall 230m S of Bonaly Reservoir. The pillar, which lies on its side immediately SW of a gate, is roughly rectangular in section, measuring 0.45m by 0.32m and 0.9m in length. Its SE face bears the incised letters 'BC', cut along the long axis of the stone, suggesting that the carving probably took place after the stone had been built into the wall. The wall, which was once the march dyke between Bonaly Estate and Capelaw Farm, is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1854, sheet 12).

(CDTA05 268)

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH) 22 June 2005.

NUMLINK 277561

NT26NW 474

NT 21342 66251 (centre)

CAPELAW HILL

CATCH DRAINS

A series of catch-drains, dug to divert rain and spring water into Bonaly Reservoir, is visible in rough pasture on the NW face of Capelaw Hill. The principal drain runs from a point high up at the NE end of the hill (NT c. 220 661), where it forms a shallow channel. From here it follows the contour around the top of a stream-gully and through a saddle between the summit of the hill and a spur that projects from the N end, getting gradually wider and deeper along its course. On reaching the NW face of the hill, the drain drops obliquely across the slope, attaining a breadth and depth of up to 1.5m, before reaching a stream-gully (NT c. 214 662), which then carries the water another 70m NW, to a point where the stream is blocked by a large earth and stone mound (NT 2134 6625). From here a second drain carries the water along the bottom of the slope to the reservoir, some 220m to the SW.

Bonaly Springs supplied drinking water to Edinburgh in the late 18th century (Colston, 1890, 29-30), and a pipeline that carried this water is described elsewhere (see NT26NW 440). The water was initially piped directly from the springs, though a small dam situated 150m NE of the dam of the present reservoir may have been constructed at this time to create a head of water. Bonaly Springs was abandoned as a source of water for Edinburgh when the supply from Crawley was introduced in 1819, but with increased demand for fresh drinking water the present dam was subsequently constructed and Bonaly Reservoir formed. Both dams are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1855, sheet 6), but the reservoir is empty at this time and the catch-drains are not shown. It is likely, therefore, that the catch-drain system described above was dug after 1855. Part of this system is shown on the 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (1905 [new series] sheet VII.SW).

What is probably an earlier catch-drain, possibly contemporary with the late-18th century use of the springs, runs across a gentle slope from a point 470m NE of the reservoir for a distance of 270m, before it is masked by the large mound blocking the stream gully incorporated into the course of the principal drain. The earlier drain, which measures about 0.6m in breadth and is very shallow, picks up again to the SW of the mound, but after a short distance its line is recut by the later drain.

Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 22 June 2005

NUMLINK 277591
NT26NW 475
NT 21842 65438 (centre)
CAPELAW HILL
WATER MEADOWS

A possible system of watered meadows is situated immediately NW of Capelaw farmstead (NT26NW 416). The meadows are the catchwork-type, which were mainly established on hillslopes, as opposed to bedwork-type meadows which were situated on flatter land beside water courses. Water meadows were designed to promote the growth of grass in springtime by flooding the ground with comparatively warm, nutrient-carrying water. The water was led to the meadows by way of a channel from a suitable source, usually a spring. On long slopes there would be a series of channels or 'gutters' at regular intervals (Brown 2005).

At Capelaw more than one water source was used. The first is the boggy ground at the head of the Kirk Burn, some 800m NE of Capelaw farmstead. From here a relatively narrow, overgrown channel runs across the SE-facing slope and contours around the head of a steep-sided burn-gully. The channel crosses ground that was formerly cultivated by rig-and-furrow and is now rough pasture, and appears also to cross the lower of the enclosed fields below the farmstead, emerging into rough ground to the SW. This channel is the lowermost of four on the SE-facing slope. These other channels, which are set at irregular intervals, cut across the relict broad rig-and-furrow cultivation and are truncated by the enclosed field.

Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 22 June 2005

NUMLINK 277730
NT26NW 477
NT 2360 6513
WOODHOUSELEE HILL
RIG

Extensive remains of rig-and-furrow cultivation are visible on the E flank of Woodhouselee Hill, above the shelter-belts that mark the upper limit of the improved fields. On the face of the hill the rigs measure about 8m in breadth between broad furrows and drop straight down the slope into what is now cultivated ground. Several rigs, measuring about 7m in breadth, are visible in one of the shelter-belts (NT 2381 6502), and the rigs at the foot of the NE flank of the hill cut into the slope to form several short terraces (NT 2365 6534).

Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 19 July 2005

NUMLINK 278198
NT26NW 480
NT 21338 65423
CAPELAW HILL
HUT; ENCLOSURE

A hut, with a small circular enclosure attached to its ESE side, is situated in rough pasture high up on the S flank of Capelaw Hill, some 300m NW of the farmstead NT26NW 416.
(CDTA05 272)

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH) 20 June 2005

NUMLINK 278223
NT26NW 481
NT 22734 67681 (centre)
DREGHORN MAINS
RIG

An extensive area of rig-and-furrow immediately to the SE of Dreghorn Mains farmstead (NT26NW 359) has been recorded on an Ordnance Survey vertical aerial photograph taken in 1969 (OS/69/235, 461). The area at that time was used for military training, but following the decommissioning of the small-arms firing ranges and their subsequent removal, the area was extensively landscaped and the land reinstated as pasture. Nothing is now visible of the rigs, which were very straight and aligned roughly N and S.

Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 10 June 2005

NUMLINK 278224
NT26NW 482
NT 22001 67821 (centre)
DREGHORN MAINS
RIG

An extensive area of rig-and-furrow immediately to the SW of Dreghorn Mains farmsteading (NT26NW 359) has been recorded on an Ordnance Survey vertical aerial photograph taken in 1969 (OS/69/235, 461). The area at that time was used for military training, but since then much of it has been cultivated and none of the rigs, which were very straight and aligned roughly N and S, are now visible.

Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 10 June 2005

NUMLINK 51871
NT26SW 2.00
NT 22900 63870
CASTLELAW
FORT; SETTLEMENT; SOUTERRAIN; CUPMARKS; CULTIVATION TERRACES; BOUNDARY MARKERS

Fort and settlement (R W Feachem 1965) Castle Law. Excavations here in 1931-2, and in 1948 showed the single palisade trench of the earliest structure was succeeded by a single rampart reinforced internally with timber beams, at least near the gate. The course of the rampart differed slightly from the palisade, so that on one side of the entrance in the former the palisade was found outside it, and on the other, inside it. In the third phase a pair of ramparts and ditches was added outside the singleton to produce a standard multi-vallate fort of the period immediately before the local arrival of the Roman armies in AD 79 or 80. (R W Feachem 1963). A well-preserved souterrain, dating perhaps to the 3rd century AD, was also found, built into the ditch of the inner rampart near the old entrance to the settlement. Numerous finds were made, which are listed by V G Childe in 1933. They include sherds of Samian pottery, native pottery, a bloom of iron, and a buckle with apparently Celtic ornament, which Curle states is probably from provincial Germany, such buckles being common on Roman sites there. They were presented to the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland (NMAS) in 1939. (Accession Nos. HH 425-63, 574-5.)

RCAHMS 1929; V G Childe 1933; Proc Soc Antiq Scot 1939 (Donations); S Piggott and C M Piggott 1954.

Generally as described and planned by above authorities. No trace of the palisade trench survives. Resurveyed at 1/2500.

Visited by OS (RD) 2 February 1970.

Roman finds, all 2nd century, include an enamelled bronze brooch, glass bottle fragments and Samian. A Romano-Celtic mounting was also found. All are in NMAS.

A S Robertson 1970.

Photographed by the RCAHMS in 1980 (colour transparencies).
RCAHMS AP catalogue 1980.

This multivallate fort, a guardianship monument in the care of Historic Scotland, occupies a spur on the SE flank of Castlelaw Hill, about 150m NNW of Castlelaw farmsteading (NT26SW 66). Oval on plan, the fort measures about 82m from ENE to WSW by 35m transversely within the innermost rampart, which barely rises more than 0.5m in height internally, but is at least 1.5m in external height around most of its circuit. The outer defences comprise an earthen rampart accompanied externally by a deep ditch and a counterscarp bank, and internally by a broad quarry-ditch. These defences are best-preserved on the N, and elsewhere they have been reduced by the cultivation of rig-and-furrow (NT26SW 119) that almost completely surrounds the fort. On the NW, the rigs override the outer ditch and the counterscarp bank, and one rig appears to have been cultivated the length of the N side between the innermost rampart and the internal quarry ditch of the outer defences. On the S side, rigs measuring about 5m in breadth run uphill onto the lip of the counterscarp bank, but above this the defences have been transformed into a series of cultivation terraces at right-angles to the axis of the rig. The interior has also been extensively cultivated (on three separate alignments), but heavily-worn tracks extend up the slope through well-defined entrances on the WSW and SSE. A third entrance, on the ENE, is heavily disturbed, partly as a result of excavations carried out here by Childe (1933) and the Piggotts (1952).

This entrance was also disturbed by the insertion of a souterrain into the quarry-ditch of the outer rampart. This was also excavated by Childe and is now capped by a concrete roof. The visible fabric of the passage and a side-chamber on the W appears to be largely as excavated by Childe. The passage measures about 21m in length from N to S and gradually widens from 0.9m at the entrance at the N end to about 1.6m at the slightly rounded terminal on the S. The wall also increases in height from 1.3m at the entrance to 1.7m at the terminal and in places it is slightly corbelled. A cupmarked stone is built into the top of the E wall at the terminal. The full dimensions of the stone

cannot be determined, but it measures about 0.45m in width by 0.25m in thickness, and its slightly convex upper surface bears five cupmarks (two of them oval) up to 50mm in diameter by about 12mm in depth. The souterrain passage curves to the SSW about half way along its length, at which point a short length of passage leads off to a roughly circular chamber on the W. This chamber measures about 3.6m in diameter and up to 1.95m in height.

The fort and souterrain are enclosed by a fence, but the guardianship area is also defined by nine boundary markers (see NT26SW 2.01-09).

(CDTA05 95-103, 269)

Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 8 June 2005

NUMLINK 277316

NT26SW 2.01

NT 22978 63878

CASTLELAW

BOUNDARY STONE

This boundary marker, which stands adjacent to a post-and-wire fence on the E side of Castlelaw fort, is a concrete pillar measuring 0.23m square in section and rising 0.3m in height to a flat top with a narrow bevelled edge. The top bears an incised arrow pointing towards the centre of the fort. (CDTA05 100)

Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 8 June 2005

NUMLINK 277318

NT26SW 2.02

NT 22960 63926

CASTLELAW

BOUNDARY STONE

This boundary stone, which stands adjacent to a post-and-wire fence on the NE side of Castlelaw fort, is a sandstone pillar measuring 0.12m by 0.13m in section and rising 0.1m in height. The flat top bears an incised arrow pointing towards the centre of the fort. (CDTA05 101)

Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 8 June 2005

NUMLINK 277320

NT26SW 2.03

NT 22918 63935

CASTLELAW

BOUNDARY MARKER

This boundary marker, which stands adjacent to a post-and-wire fence on the N side of Castlelaw fort, is a concrete pillar measuring 0.23m square in section and rising 0.15m in height to a flat top. The top bears two incised arrows, one pointing towards the centre of the fort, the other along the fenceline to the WSW. (CDTA05 102)

Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 8 June 2005

NUMLINK 277322

NT26SW 2.04

NT 22872 63921

CASTLELAW

BOUNDARY MARKER

This boundary marker, which stands adjacent to a post-and-wire fence on the NW side of Castlelaw fort, is a concrete pillar measuring 0.23m square in section and rising 0.06m in height to a flat top bearing an incised arrow pointing towards the centre of the fort.

(CDTA05 103)

Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 8 June 2005

NUMLINK 277324

NT26SW 2.05

NT 22833 63887

CASTLELAW

BOUNDARY MARKER

This boundary marker, which stands adjacent to a post-and-wire fence on the WNW side of Castlelaw fort, is a concrete pillar measuring 0.23m square in section and rising 0.32m in height to a flat top with a narrow bevelled edge. The top bears an incised arrow pointing towards the centre of the fort. (CDTA05 95)

Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 8 June 2005

NUMLINK 277325
NT26SW 2.06
NT 22821 63859
CASTLELAW
BOUNDARY MARKER

This boundary marker, which stands adjacent to a post-and-wire fence on the W side of Castlelaw fort, is a concrete pillar measuring 0.23m square in section and rising 0.29m in height to a flat top with a narrow bevelled edge. The top bears an incised arrow pointing towards the centre of the fort. (CDTA05 96)
Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 8 June 2005

NUMLINK 277326
NT26SW 2.07
NT 22838 63821
CASTLELAW
BOUNDARY STONE

This boundary stone, which stands adjacent to a post-and-wire fence on the SW side of Castlelaw fort, is a sandstone pillar measuring 0.13m by 0.11m in section and rising 0.15m in height to a flat top bearing an incised arrow pointing towards the centre of the fort.
(CDTA05 97)
Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 8 June 2005

NUMLINK 277334
NT26SW 2.08
NT 22878 63796
CASTLELAW
BOUNDARY MARKER

This boundary marker, which stands adjacent to a post-and-wire fence on the SSW side of Castlelaw fort, is a concrete pillar measuring 0.23m square in section and barely rising above the top of the turf. The flat top bears an incised arrow pointing towards the centre of the fort.
(CDTA05 98)
Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 8 June 2005

NUMLINK 277335
NT26SW 2.09
NT 22949 63807
CASTLELAW
BOUNDARY MARKER

This boundary marker, which stands adjacent to a post-and-wire fence on the SE side of Castlelaw fort, is a concrete pillar measuring 0.23m square in section and rising 0.38m in height to a flat top with a narrow bevelled edge. The top bears an incised arrow pointing towards the centre of the fort.
(CDTA05 99)
Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 8 June 2005

NUMLINK 277637
NT26SW 4.06
NT 2370 6450
WOODHOUSELEE
DESIGNED LANDSCAPE

The designed landscape surrounding the mansion house at Woodhouselee (NT26SW 4.00) was never very large and its full extent is probably depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1854, sheet 12). The house stood on the S side of an un-named stream, its wooded banks forming the N side of the policies, and the lower, wooded slopes of Woodhouselee Hill the W side. To the E and S the policies were defined by shelter-belts enclosing improved fields and parkland.

Most of the elements of the designed landscape still survive, though the deciduous woodland on the N has largely been replaced by conifers. Of the features depicted within the policies on the 1st edition of the map, nothing is now visible of a summer-house (CDTA05 237), which stood in the SW corner of the policies, and its site is now obscured by a heavy cover of rhododendron. Two pedestals (CDTA05 2, 238) are shown close to the NW corner of the

policies, but only one (CDTA05 2) survives, standing in woodland, its E face inscribed with ancient Greek text and the W with Latin. Nothing is now visible of the footbridge (CDTA05 239) that crossed the stream about 20m N of this pedestal.

None of these features are subsequently shown on the 2nd edition of the map (Edinburgh 1895, sheet VII.SE). The Fraser Tytler Memorial (NT26SW 39), which stands in the SW corner of the policies, was erected in 1893, the year after the survey for the 2nd edition map. The only other structure now visible within the former policies is some form of wooden building, the collapsed remains of which lie in the corner of a paddock about 100m E of the memorial.

(CDTA05 2, 113, 237-39)

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH) 23 May 2005.

NUMLINK 51873

NT26SW 21

NT 2299 6404

CASTLE KNOWE

SETTLEMENT: PALISADED; PRACTICE TRENCHES

NT 22996404. On Castle Knowe, a knoll from which the ground falls steeply from the S and W but is easily approached from N and E, there are the slight remains of earthworks possibly representing two phases of occupation.

The first phase may consist of a palisade trench appearing as a shallow groove about 0.6m in width, almost completely obliterated by later cultivation, enclosing an area 77m NE-SW by 32m transversely, within which are traces of three timber houses of ring-groove type.

Outside the palisade trench, and running parallel to it at an average distance of 6.0m, a marker trench can be traced continuously except for a distance of 16m at the SW end where it has been obliterated by later cultivation.

Intermittent quarry-ditches and a spread inner bank occur on the N and E together with a gap on the NE, probably an original entrance. The incomplete nature of this work clearly indicates that it was never finished. Surveyed at 1:2500. See also 1/500 enlargement.

Visited by OS (JP) 26 March 1971

No change to previous field report.

Visited by OS (BS) 9 December 1975

This palisaded enclosure is situated on a prominent knoll above and only 100m NE of the Castletlaw fort (NT26SW 2). Oval on plan, the enclosure measures at least 73m from ENE to WSW by 34m transversely within two palisade trenches set roughly 6m apart. While the respective courses of these narrow and very shallow trenches can be traced around the WSW end of the knoll, most of the ENE end has been obliterated by rig-and-furrow cultivation (NT26SW 117). Much of the line of the outer palisade trench on the NE and NNW is masked by spoil from broad trenches (up to 0.6m in depth) associated with the use of the site for military training. No trace of any palisade can be seen on the SSE, where the line would have traversed a steep slope that has been heavily disturbed by rabbits.

Although the rig-and-furrow has encroached into enclosure on the ENE, most of the interior appears to be relatively undisturbed and a row of three circular timber buildings (CDTA05 240-2) is visible, cut into the SSE side of the summit, close to the lip of the steep scarp that forms this flank of the knoll. Measuring up to 8m in diameter, the backs of the buildings are visible as arcing scarps, but one at least has an apron at the front. What may be a fourth circular building (CDTA05 243) is marked by a short length of scarp in the WSW part of the interior. (CDTA05 240-243)

Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 7 June 2005

NUMLINK 51892

NT26SW 39

NT 23508 64348

WOODHOUSELEE

MONUMENT

A memorial to James Tytler, a former proprietor of Woodhouselee Estate, is situated about 230m SW of the modern house at Woodhouselee, in the SW corner of the policies of the now demolished mansion (NT26SW 4.00). The memorial, which was erected in

1893, stands amongst overgrown rhododendrons and fallen trees in a neglected fenced enclosure. It comprises a red sandstone 'Celtic-style' cross on a sandstone plinth, which, in turn, is set on top of a stepped base of sandstone blocks. This is three courses high on the W and six courses on the E, where additional roughly hewn stones at the base compensate for the slope. In total the memorial measures at least 6m in height. A metal plate set close to the foot of the E face of the cross bears the family coat of arms, and the plinth is inscribed on both the E and W faces with names of the Fraser Tytler family. The purpose of a concrete slab, which lies flush with the ground immediately to the SE of the memorial, is not known. (CDTA05 1)

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH) 23 May 2005

NUMLINK 51898
NT26SW 44
NT 22296 64150
CASTLELAW HILL
RING-DITCH HOUSE

A ring-ditch house is situated on a spur that projects from the foot of Castlelaw Hill immediately W of the rifle range. The house measures 12m in overall diameter, its ditch comprising a series of shallow scoops up to 2.5m in breadth. The entrance is probably on the SE where one of the scoops turns outwards and extends about 4.5m beyond the presumed line of the house wall.
D M Reynolds 1982; RCAHMS 1988.

This ring-ditch house is situated on a grassy spur above and immediately W of the Castlelaw firing ranges (NT26SW 65). It measures about 12.5m in diameter over a shallow ditch up to 2m in breadth, and the entrance is probably on the E, where the ditch turns out across the line of the wall and peters out after a distance of about 4.5m. The central part of the house contains several shallow rectangular hollows, probably fox-holes dug as part of military training. (CDTA05 47)
Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH) 6 June 2005

NUMLINK 51901
NT26SW 47
NT 23065 64958
WOODHOUSELEE
RIG; ENCLOSURES, BANKS

There is an extensive area of broad sinuous rig on the E flank of Castlelaw Hill and the SW flank of Woodhouselee Hill, lying to either side of a small watercourse (RCAHMSAP 2004).
Information from RCAHMS (DCC) 2 September 2004

A large area of rig has been recorded on oblique aerial photography (RCAHMSAP 2000) lying between Woodhouselee Hill and Castlelaw Hill, about 600m NW of Woodhouselee. Field banks can be seen within the rig, some of which are depicted on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1983).
Information from RCAHMS (KMM) 15 December 2004.

A large block of broad rig-and-furrow cultivation sweeps round from the E flank of Castlelaw Hill onto the SW face of Woodhouselee Hill. Two modern enclosures (NT 2291 6492 & NT 2307 6469) defined by post-and-wire fences lie within the area of rig on the E flank of Castlelaw Hill. Both contain patches of juniper, one natural, the other cultivated. None of the field-banks noted in the previous description were found on the date of visit.
Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH) 7 June 2005

NUMLINK 110879
NT26SW 65
NT 22591 64014
CASTLELAW RANGE
RIFLE RANGES; BUILDINGS; HUT; FLAG POLES; BEACONS; PRACTICE TRENCH

The military firing ranges at Castlelaw, which are situated on a broad terrace and extend into a natural hollow at the foot of the S flank of Castlelaw Hill, comprise two small-arms firing ranges, two roofed buildings, a sentry hut and the demarcated danger area. The ranges have undergone several changes in the past 60 years, and were completely remodelled in the early 1980s. The earlier configuration of the range is revealed on an RAF vertical aerial photograph taken in 1947 (CPE/Scot/UK281, 5322). At that time it comprised a single rifle range, with firing points at 100 yard intervals up to a distance of 600 yards. A tramway carried moving targets past the rear of the 100 yard firing point, and there were also four buildings and two nissen huts (CDTA05 253-58) standing to the E of the range, and three more buildings (CDTA05 62, 69, 259) at the S end.

The remodelling of the range in the early 1980s destroyed the N part of the old range but several features of the S end are still visible. These comprise one of the buildings (CDTA05 62), now reduced to its concrete floor, the firing lines at the 400, 500, and 600 yard distances, and several installations associated with servicing the firing positions, such as stone range-markers (CDTA05 226 & 229) and concrete electricity (CDTA05 227, 230-32) and telecommunication posts (CDTA05 228 & 233). A practice-trench immediately S of the range is now largely filled in, but its zig-zag course can still be followed along the crest of the steep edge of the terrace bounding this end of the range.

The reconstructed range, which was completed in 1985, saw the construction of two new ranges, A and B. Range B, the western, was built over the N end of the earlier range. The target tramway was removed, and the buildings were demolished, to be replaced by two new structures (CDTA05 115 & 210). Range A, the eastern, measures 600 yards in length and Range B 400 yards. Each comprises grass-grown embanked firing points from which troops can fire either in prone positions or in standing positions in firing holes. The butts are at the N end of the ranges, and the targets are mounted on hand-controlled frames raised from a sunken concrete corridor. There are also automated 'pop-up' targets, which are housed on the roofs of both butts, behind which is a sand embankment rising to a height twice that of the target frames. The targets of both ranges are numbered from 1 to 12, and a wooden number in front of each target corresponds with the number of the firing position. At the W end of each butt there is a roofed concrete store.

A brick-built building (CDTA05 115) standing immediately E of Range A contains an observation post on the NNW and a power plant on the SSE. The flat concrete roof of the observation post overhangs the NNW end and the entrance is in the WSW side. There are also windows in the NNW end and in the WSW side, which are protected by metal shutters. The SSE end of the building, which contains a diesel generator, is open to the sky and has double doors in its ENE side. This end of the building is clad externally with wood, installed to prevent ricochets from stray bullets. The second of the new buildings (CDTA05 210), which is situated immediately W of the SSE end of Range A, contains the offices of the Range Warden, stores and toilets.

A concrete sentry hut (CDTA05 106) is situated on the summit of Castlelaw Hill, adjacent to a flagpole and summit cairn (NT26SW 132). There are six flag poles (CDTA05 50, 107, 109, 262-4) demarcating the limit of the danger area, each with a red warning beacon lights on its top. The flags are flown or the beacons lit when the ranges are in use.

(CDTA05 50, 62, 69, 106-7, 109, 115, 210, 226-33, 253-59, 262-4)

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH) 8 June 2005

NUMLINK 110880

NT26SW 66

NT 22911 63616

CASTLELAW

FARMHOUSE; FARMSTEADING; SHEEPFOLD; WIND GENERATOR

Castlelaw, which is still a working sheep farm, comprises a farmhouse, a much altered 19th century steading and more recent buildings. The farmhouse and part of the steading are currently used to accommodate students of the Scottish Agricultural College and were not accessible on the date of visit.

The farmhouse, which faces roughly E over the remains of a square garden, was probably built in the early 1800s and enlarged towards the end of the century. The house consists of three bays and one and a half storeys, and is built of harled rubble under a slate roof. The north gable shows evidence of alteration, and what appears to be a fireplace jamb is exposed. This may have been installed in preparation of a proposed extension or else reused when the house was enlarged.

The range stands behind the farmhouse and is L-shaped on plan, its open side facing onto the rear of the farmhouse. Most of the SW wing of the range is occupied by a three-bay cart-shed, its bays separated by cast iron columns, but at its NW end, turning the corner into the NW wing, there is a byre. Next to this is a two-storey stable with evidence of a cobbled floor and a drain, and a hayloft above is now accessed by an internal stair. The 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1854, sheet 12) depicts a circular horse-engine (annotated 'Threshing Machine') against the NW side of this part of the range, indicating its use as a barn at that time. Nothing is visible of this today and it is not shown on the 2nd edition of the map (1905, sheet VII.SW), suggesting that the role of the building had probably changed by the beginning of the 20th century. The greater part of the NW wing has been converted into single-storey housing with a flat-roofed extension to the rear, but retains the original rubble walls and Scotch slate roof. There is a detached two-bay rubble-built sheep shelter at the NE end of the range.

In addition to these early- to late-19th century buildings just described, the steading now includes a large modern shed immediately SW of the old range. Formerly, a sheepfold stood on a low rise about 20m S of this shed.

According to the present shepherd at the farm, this fold was constructed of steel-sheeting. Circular on plan, two concentric walls were roofed over to form a shelter and the centre was open. This fold was not in existence in 1960, when the area was recorded on an RAF vertical aerial photograph (F41 158/RAF/3544, 0180), but it had been built by 1969, when it was recorded on an Ordnance Survey vertical aerial photograph (69/235, 393). All that is now visible of the fold is a low, stony platform, which measures about 12m in diameter by 0.3m in height and is best-preserved on the NW. Nothing is now visible of the wind generator that formerly stood immediately S of the fold. (CDTA05 72, 271)

Visited by RCAHMS (JRS, STG) September 2005

NUMLINK 181404
NT26SW 73
NT 22377 64154
CASTLELAW HILL
RIG

This area of broad rig-and-furrow cultivation is visible on a steep ESE-facing slope immediately W of the N end of the Castlelaw Rifle Ranges (NT26SW 65). The rigs, which are aligned roughly NW and SE, exhibit two phases of cultivation. The earlier rigs are slightly S-shaped on plan, averaging about 6m in breadth, and they have broad furrows. The later rigs, which overlie them on roughly the same alignment, are about the same breadth, but they are straight and present a flatter profile between the narrow furrows. The upper part of this later phase of cultivation is enclosed by a grass-grown bank, cutting across the earlier rigs, a few of which extend up the slope beyond it, petering out close to the ring-ditch house NT26SW 44.

The rig once extended further down the slope to the ESE, but it was initially damaged by the construction of the range in the early 20th century, and finally removed when the range was remodeled in the early 1980s. A vertical aerial photograph taken in 1969 by the Ordnance Survey (OS/69/235, 408), shows several small parcels of the rig within the range.

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH) 8 June 2005

NUMLINK 242803
NT26SW 107
NT 2409 6452
WOODHOUSELEE
PRISONER-OF-WAR CAMP

A Prisoner-of-War camp is visible at this location on RAF aerial photographs (106G/Scot/UK 11, frames 5104, 5105, flown 15 April 1946). The camp measured 600m from SW to NE, by 200m transversely and was subdivided into 4 enclosed areas.

Information from RCAHMS (KM) 7 May 2003.

Nothing is visible of this prisoner-of-war camp. It stood in what are now two improved fields, one immediately E of Fulford farmstead (NT26SW 123), the other immediately SE of Woodhouselee Stables.

Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 7 June 2005.

NUMLINK 263926
NT26SW 117
NT 22937 64109
CASTLE KNOWE
PRACTICE TRENCHES; SLIT TRENCHES

A system of practice trenches immediately NW of Castle Knowe probably dates from around the time of the First World War and conform to front-line design (*British Trench Warfare 1917-1918*, published by General Staff at the British War Office). Enclosing a roughly square area up to 120m across, the trenches are now visible as hollows little more than 1m in breadth and 0.2m in depth. The trenches forming the NE and SW sides of the area form an 'equal trench and traverse' pattern, with further, short runs of trench branching off. These may be interpreted as practice front-line and support trenches. The trenches forming the NW and SE sides of the square, together with a third which runs across the middle of the area from NE to SW, are zigzag 'tenaille' on plan, and they too have short branches springing off them. These trenches are practice communication trenches.

Other features within and around the practice trenches include a number of narrow slit-trenches, which generally measure between 1m and 2.5m in length by no more than 0.2m in depth. Some of these slit-trenches appear to be directly associated with the practice trench-system, but others represent the western part of a distribution of similar features to the NE (see NT26SW 138). Within the N part of the area there is a line, some 45m in length from E to W, of eight roughly square areas measuring up to 1.7m across, from which the turf has been removed. This line straddles one of the practice trenches and is therefore probably later in date.

Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 7 June 2005

NUMLINK 264113
NT26SW 118
NT
CANCELLED
NO CLASS

Cancelled: this rig is now described under NT26SW 119.

Information from RCAHMS (JRS) 7 June 2005

NUMLINK 270011
NT26SW 119
NT 2289 6396
GLENCORSE
CASTLELAW HILL
RIG

There are extensive traces of rig-and-furrow cultivation on the SE flank of Castlelaw Hill, running from the E side of the military firing ranges (NT26SW 65), over the ridge occupied by the Castlelaw fort (NT26SW 2) and the palisaded enclosure on Castle Knowe (NT26SW 21), and onto the steep, SE-facing slopes overlooking the modern improved fields. The rigs immediately E of the N end of the range (formerly NT26SW 118) display a variety of alignments and represent at least two phases of cultivation. The earlier rigs are broad and sinuous, separated by wide furrows. These are overlain by rigs with a flatter profile and are separated by comparatively narrow furrows, in some places closely-spaced. These rigs occupy the whole of the slope forming the E side of the ranges, but appear to peter out immediately SW of the Castlelaw fort. Here the slope is steep and has been disturbed by quarrying, but the rig is visible on the slope immediately S of the fort and it extends NE in a series of fragmentary plots across the slope forming the SE flank of Castle Knowe and continues almost as far as the slope above the Fraser-Tytler Memorial (NT26SW 39).

On the NW side of the Castlelaw fort the rigs override the outer ditch and the counterscarp bank, and one rig appears to have been cultivated the length of the N side between the innermost rampart and the internal quarry ditch of the outer defences. On the S side, rigs measuring about 5m in breadth run uphill onto the lip of the counterscarp bank, but above this the defences have been transformed into a series of cultivation terraces at right-angles to the axis of the rig. The interior has also been extensively cultivated, with a series of low parallel scarps (on three separate alignments) being recorded during a plane-table survey by RCAHMS in 2005.

Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 7 June 2005

NUMLINK 275392
NT26SW 121.00
NT 22094 63804 to NT 22808 63257
GLENCORSE RESERVOIR
BOUNDARY STONES

X-ref Castlelaw

Glencorse Reservoir was built (completed 1822) by the Edinburgh Water Company, which was formed in 1819 to supply water to Edinburgh (Colston 1890, 33-41). The eastern boundary of the land surrounding the reservoir marched with Castlelaw Farm and was marked by a series of at least sixteen boundary stones, the majority of which are still visible. In addition to this series of stones, four other stones (NT26SW 121. 18-21) appear to have delineated a small detached area of largely wooded ground to the E of the reservoir and enclosed by Castlelaw land.

Of the main series of stones, eight are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1854, sheet 12) and twelve are shown on the 2nd edition of the map (Edinburghshire [new series] 1905, sheet VII.SW & 1906, sheet XIII.NW).

All of the stones in the main series are finely-dressed red sandstone pillars, rectangular in section and with a shallow pyramidal top. Typically they measure about 0.3m by 0.24m and the tallest stands 0.7m in height. The top of each stone bears the incised date 1819, and the opposing faces bear the initials 'EWC', standing for Edinburgh Water Company, and 'C' for Castlelaw. There are comparatively minor differences between the stones in respect to their size and detail. Some are now barely visible, either having been almost entirely buried or else obscured by vegetation, but only one stone (NT26SW 121. 01), at the NW end of the series, was not located during the survey.

Of the four stones that are shown enclosing the detached area to the E of the reservoir, only two (NT26SW 121. 18-19) are now visible, the other two having been removed from the edge of cultivated ground. Both of the surviving stones, which are roughly square in section, have pyramidal tops; neither stone bears a date and only one bears an inscription.

(CDTA05 161-73, 178-9, 181-3, 212-14)

Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 6 June 2005

NUMLINK 275904
NT26SW 121.01
NT 22094 63804
GLENCORSE RESERVOIR
BOUNDARY STONE

This boundary stone, which stood at the NW end of the string of stones defining the march between the Edinburgh Water Company land and Castlelaw Farm, was not found on the date of visit. The stone is depicted on both the 1st and 2nd editions of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1854, sheet 12; 1905 [new series], sheet VII.SW).

(CDTA05 212)

Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 6 June 2005

NUMLINK 275905
NT26SW 121.02
NT 22135 63771
GLENCORSE RESERVOIR
BOUNDARY STONE

This boundary stone is a finely-dressed sandstone block, which stands on a roadside verge adjacent to a modern post-and-wire fence. Rectangular in section, it measures 0.3m by 0.25m and rises 0.67m to a shallow pyramidal top bearing the date 1819. The SW face of the stone bears the incised initials 'EWC', standing for the Edinburgh Water Company, and the NE face the letter 'C' for Castlelaw. The stone is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1854, sheet 12), but it is not shown on the 2nd edition of the map (1905 [new series], sheet VII.SW).

(CDTA05 161)

Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 26 May 2005

NUMLINK 275906
NT26SW 121.03
NT 22184 63732
GLENCORSE RESERVOIR
BOUNDARY STONE

This boundary stone is a finely-dressed sandstone block, which stands on a roadside verge at the SE end of a small dam. Rectangular in section, it measures 0.3m by 0.23m and rises 0.53m to a shallow pyramidal top bearing the date 1819. The SW face of the stone bears the incised initials 'EWC', standing for the Edinburgh Water Company, and the NE face the letter 'C' for Castlelaw. The stone is not depicted on either the 1st or 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1854, sheet 12; 1905 [new series], sheet VII.SW).

(CDTA05 162)

Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 26 May 2005

NUMLINK 275907
NT26SW 121.04
NT 22198 63714
GLENCORSE RESERVOIR
BOUNDARY STONE

This boundary stone is a finely-dressed sandstone block, which stands on a roadside verge about 20m SE of a small dam. Rectangular in section, it measures 0.3m by 0.24m and rises only 0.1m to a shallow pyramidal top bearing the date 1819. The SW face of the stone bears the incised initials 'EWC', standing for the Edinburgh Water Company, and the NE face the letter 'C' for Castlelaw. The stone is depicted on both the 1st and 2nd editions of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1854, sheet 12; 1905 [new series], sheet VII.SW).

(CDTA05 163)

Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 26 May 2005

NUMLINK 275908
NT26SW 121.05
NT 22204 63698
GLENCORSE RESERVOIR
BOUNDARY STONE

This boundary stone is a finely-dressed sandstone block, which stands on a roadside verge 40m SE of a small dam. Rectangular in section, it measures 0.3m by 0.24m and rises 0.43m to a shallow pyramidal top bearing the date 1819. The SW face of the stone bears the incised initials 'EWC', standing for the Edinburgh Water Company, and the NE face probably bears the letter 'C', for Castlelaw, but this side of the stone is obscured by soil that has slipped down the slope. The stone is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1854, sheet 12), but it is not shown on the 2nd edition of the map (1905 [new series], sheet VII.SW).

(CDTA05 169)

Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 26 May 2005

NUMLINK 275909
NT26SW 121.06
NT 22212 63676
GLENCORSE RESERVOIR
BOUNDARY STONE

This boundary stone is a finely-dressed sandstone block, which stands on a roadside verge 60m SE of a small dam. Rectangular in section, it measures 0.3m by 0.24m and rises 0.35m to a shallow pyramidal top bearing the date 1819. The WSW face of the stone bears the incised initials 'EWC', standing for the Edinburgh Water Company, and the ENE face probably bears the letter 'C', for Castlelaw, but this side of the stone is obscured by soil that has slipped down the slope. The stone is depicted on both the 1st and 2nd editions of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1854, sheet 12; 1905 [new series], sheet VII.SW). (CDTA05 181)

Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 26 May 2005

NUMLINK 275910
NT26SW 121.07
NT 22222 63656
GLENCORSE RESERVOIR
BOUNDARY STONE

This boundary stone is a finely-dressed sandstone block, which stands on a roadside about 85m SE of a small dam. Rectangular in section, it measures 0.3m by 0.23m and rises 0.55m to a shallow pyramidal top bearing the date 1819. The WSW face of the stone bears the incised initials 'EWC', standing for the Edinburgh Water Company, and the ENE face the letter 'C', for Castlelaw. The stone is depicted on both the 1st and 2nd editions of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1854, sheet 12; 1905 [new series], sheet VII.SW). (CDTA05 168)

Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 26 May 2005

NUMLINK 275911
NT26SW 121.08
NT 22239 63624
GLENCORSE RESERVOIR
BOUNDARY STONE

This boundary stone is a finely-dressed sandstone block, which stands next to a modern post-and-wire fence at the top of a tree-grown slope adjacent to the modern road. Rectangular in section, it measures 0.3m by 0.23m and rises 0.55m to a shallow pyramidal top bearing the date 1819. The SW face of the stone bears the incised initials 'EWC', standing for the Edinburgh Water Company, and the NE face the letter 'C', for Castlelaw. The stone is not depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1854, sheet 12), but it is shown on the 2nd edition of the map (1905 [new series], sheet VII.SW). (CDTA05 167)

Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 26 May 2005

NUMLINK 275912
NT26SW 121.09
NT 22275 63603
GLENCORSE RESERVOIR
BOUNDARY STONE

This boundary stone is a finely-dressed sandstone block, which stands next to a modern post-and-wire fence at the top of a tree-grown slope some 50m NE of Glen Cottage. Rectangular in section, it measures 0.27m by 0.22m and rises 0.68m to a shallow pyramidal top bearing the date 1819. The SW face of the stone bears the incised initials 'EWC', standing for the Edinburgh Water Company, and the NE face the letter 'C', for Castlelaw. The stone is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1854, sheet 12), but it is not shown on the 2nd edition of the map (1905 [new series], sheet VII.SW). (CDTA05 166)

Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 26 May 2005

NUMLINK 275913
NT26SW 121.10
NT 22301 63561
GLENCORSE RESERVOIR
BOUNDARY STONE

This boundary stone is a finely-dressed sandstone block, which stands next to a modern post-and-wire fence on a roadside verge. Rectangular in section, it measures 0.31 by 0.24m and rises 0.55m to a shallow pyramidal top bearing the date 1819. The SW face of the stone bears the incised initials 'EWC', standing for the Edinburgh Water Company, and the NE face the letter 'C', for Castlelaw. The stone is not depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1854, sheet 12), but it is shown on the 2nd edition of the map (1905 [new series], sheet VII.SW). (CDTA05 165)

Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 26 May 2005

NUMLINK 275915
NT26SW 121.11
NT 22326 63525
GLENCORSE RESERVOIR
BOUNDARY STONE

This boundary stone is a finely-dressed sandstone block, which stands immediately SW of a roadside fence. Rectangular in section, it measures 0.31 by 0.24m and rises 0.37m to a shallow pyramidal top bearing the date 1819. The SW face of the stone bears the incised initials 'EWC', standing for the Edinburgh Water Company, and the NE face probably bears the letter 'C', for Castlelaw, but this side of the stone is obscured by the fence and accumulated vegetation. The stone is not depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1854, sheet 12), but it is shown on the 2nd edition of the map (1905 [new series], sheet VII.SW).

(CDTA05 164)

Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 6 June 2005

NUMLINK 275916
NT26SW 121.12
NT 22386 63479
GLENCORSE RESERVOIR
BOUNDARY STONE

This boundary stone is a finely dressed sandstone block, which stands next to a modern post-and-wire fence on a roadside verge. Rectangular in section, it measures 0.27 by 0.21m and rises 0.48m to a shallow pyramidal top bearing the date 1819. The SW face of the stone bears the incised initials 'EWC', standing for the Edinburgh Water Company, and the NE face the letter 'C', for Castlelaw. The stone is not depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1854, sheet 12, but it is shown on the 2nd edition of the map (1905 [new series], sheet VII.SW).

(CDTA05 182)

Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 6 June 2005

NUMLINK 275917
NT26SW 121.13
NT 22477 63394
GLENCORSE RESERVOIR
BOUNDARY STONE

This boundary stone is a finely-dressed sandstone block, which stands next to a post-and-wire fence on a roadside verge. Rectangular in section, it measures 0.28 by 0.2m and rises 0.33m to a shallow pyramidal top bearing the date 1819. The SW face of the stone bears the incised initials 'EWC', standing for the Edinburgh Water Company, and the NE face probably bears the letter 'C', for Castlelaw, but this side of the stone is obscured by accumulated soil and vegetation. The stone is not depicted on either the 1st or 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1854, sheet 12; (1905 [new series], sheet VII.SW).

(CDTA05 183)

Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 19 July 2005

NUMLINK 275918
NT26SW 121.14
NT 22400 63276
GLENCORSE RESERVOIR
BOUNDARY STONE

This boundary stone is a finely-dressed sandstone block, which stands in woodland at the W edge of a field of improved pasture. Rectangular in section, it measures 0.29m by 0.22m and rises 0.36m to a shallow pyramidal top bearing the date 1819. The SW face of the stone bears the incised initials 'EWC', standing for the Edinburgh Water Company, and the NE face the letter 'C', for Castlelaw. The stone is first depicted on the 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1906 [new series], sheet XIII.NW).

(CDTA05 170)

Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 6 June 2005

NUMLINK 275919
NT26SW 121.15
NT 22372 63232
GLENCORSE RESERVOIR
BOUNDARY STONE

This boundary stone is a finely-dressed sandstone block, which stands in woodland at the SW corner of a field of improved pasture. Rectangular in section, it measures 0.27 by 0.22m and rises 0.3m to a shallow pyramidal top bearing the date 1819. The SW and NW faces of the stone each bear the incised initials 'EWC', standing for the Edinburgh Water Company, and the NE and SE faces the letter 'C', for Castlelaw. The stone is first depicted on the 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1906 [new series], sheet XIII.NW).

(CDTA05 171)

Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 6 June 2005

NUMLINK 275920
NT26SW 121.16
NT 22431 63165
GLENCORSE RESERVOIR
BOUNDARY STONE

This boundary stone is a finely-dressed sandstone block, which stands in woodland at the SW edge of a field of improved pasture. Rectangular in section, it measures 0.29 by 0.23m and rises 0.7m to a shallow pyramidal top bearing the date 1819. The SW face of the stone bears the incised initials 'EWC', standing for the Edinburgh Water Company, and the NE face the letter 'C', for Castlelaw. The stone is first depicted on the 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1906 [new series], sheet XIII.NW).

(CDTA05 172)

Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 6 June 2005

NUMLINK 275921
NT26SW 121.17
NT 22506 63114
GLENCORSE RESERVOIR
BOUNDARY STONE

This boundary stone is a finely-dressed sandstone block, which stands on a grass verge on the NE side of a private road. Rectangular in section, it measures 0.27 by 0.21m and rises 0.32m to a shallow pyramidal top bearing the date 1819. The W face of the stone bears the incised initials 'EWC', standing for the Edinburgh Water Company, and the E face the letter 'C', for Castlelaw. The stone is first depicted on the 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1906 [new series], sheet XIII.NW).

(CDTA05 173)

Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 6 June 2005

NUMLINK 275922
NT26SW 121.18
NT 22626 63333
GLENCORSE RESERVOIR
BOUNDARY STONE

This boundary stone is a finely-dressed sandstone block, which stands immediately outside the NW corner of a small plantation. Rectangular in section, it measures 0.25 by 0.23m and rises 0.22m to a shallow pyramidal top. The SE face of the stone bears the incised initials 'EWC', standing for the Edinburgh Water Company, and the NW face the letter 'C', for Castlelaw. The stone is first depicted on the 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1906 [new series], sheet XIII.NW).
(CDTA05 178)
Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 6 June 2005

NUMLINK 275923
NT26SW 121.19
NT 22808 63256
GLENCORSE RESERVOIR
BOUNDARY STONE

This boundary stone is a finely-dressed sandstone block, which stands immediately outside the NE corner of a small plantation. It measures 0.23m square in section and rises 0.4m to a shallow pyramidal top. No inscription is visible on any of the faces of the stone, but the NW face is masked by a wooden post-and-rail fence. The stone is first depicted on the 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1906 [new series], sheet XIII.NW).
(CDTA05 179)
Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 6 June 2005

NUMLINK 275924
NT26SW 121.20
NT 22626 63235
GLENCORSE RESERVOIR
BOUNDARY STONE

This boundary stone, which stood at the edge of what is now cultivated ground, was not found on the date of visit. It is first depicted on the 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1906 [new series], sheet XIII.NW).
(CDTA05 213)
Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 6 June 2005

NUMLINK 275925
NT26SW 121.21
NT 22645 63216
GLENCORSE RESERVOIR
BOUNDARY STONE

This boundary stone, which stood at the edge of what is now cultivated ground, was not found on the date of visit. It is first depicted on the 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1906 [new series], sheet XIII.NW).
(CDTA05 214)
Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 6 June 2005

NUMLINK 275419
NT26SW 122
NT 22441 64594
CASTLELAW HILL
QUARRIES; TRACKWAYS

A number of disused quarries are visible on Castlelaw Hill, the greatest concentration lying close to the foot of the W flank and another small group on the lower SE flank. One large pit is situated high up on the S face of the hill, and several smaller ones are scattered along the foot of the slope below. Given the poor quality of the parent rock, it is likely that most of the quarries were opened to provide stone for the construction of field walls and tracks. A gravel-pit annotated on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1854, sheet 12), and two others on the 2nd edition of the map (Edinburghshire [new series] 1905, sheet VII.SW), indicates at least three were probably used for road metalling.

The largest quarry on the hill is that on the S face, close to the summit (CDTA05 211), and was served by a well-engineered track that still zig-zags up the slope from the ESE. The quarry is depicted on the 1st edition of the map and was extended in the late-19th century. It was abandoned before 1905 and the 2nd edition of the map shows the quarry but not the track.

There are six relatively large quarries (CDTA05 85-6, 88-91) at the foot of the W flank of the hill, but only two of them (CDTA05 89 & 91) are depicted on the 1st edition of the map. Of these, one (CDTA05 89) is annotated 'Quarry' and was still in use, being served by a track, while the other (CDTA05 91) was disused. Later, however, this quarry was brought back into use, only to be abandoned again before 1905. Of the five quarries shown on the 2nd edition of the map, one (CDTA05 90) is depicted as two separate gravel-pits, presumably still in use; the sixth quarry (CDTA05 88), which is situated at the N end of the group, is not depicted on either edition of the map.

The group of three quarries (CDTA05 217-9) on the SE flank of Castlelaw Hill, were still in use when they were depicted on the 1st edition of the map, despite lying in woodland. The 2nd edition of the map shows that they were abandoned by 1905. A quarry and a gravel-pit situated on the SW flank of the spur occupied by the Castlelaw fort (NT26SW 2) had both been abandoned by the beginning of the 20th century. The quarry is still visible, enshrouded in thick gorse, but the gravel-pit was removed when the adjacent firing ranges (ND26SW 65) were extended in the early 1980s. A small, grass-grown pit (CDTA05 94) is visible about 50m SW of Castlelaw farmsteading (NT26SW 66).

(CDTA05 63-4, 83-6, 88-91, 94, 211, 215-19)

Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 25 May 2005

NUMLINK 275420

NT26SW 123

NT 24068 64661

FULFORD

FARMHOUSE; FARMSTEADING

Fulford Farm lies inside the Pentlands military training area, but its farmhouse, adjacent steading and Fulford Cottages are private property. As they now stand, the farmhouse and steading were completely rebuilt and remodeled in the second half of the 19th century, and of the buildings depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1854, sheet 12) only a mill (CDTA05 234) on the SW side of the steading stood within the survey area. There is now no trace of this mill, but its lade (CDTA05 235) is still visible, extending for a distance of about 130m SW along the edge of a terrace towards the site of a former pond that lay in what is now woodland.

All of the standing farm structures that lie within the survey area, including a large cattle shed and sheep pens, are of modern date; their respective locations were recorded by GPS survey, but no details of their construction were recorded. (CDTA05 234, 235)

Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 19 July 2005

NUMLINK 275434

NT26SW 124

NT 239 645

FULFORD COTTAGES

ENCLOSURE; CISTERNS

A rectangular enclosure and two cisterns are situated at the foot of a short, steep S-facing slope in a field of pasture immediately WSW of Fulford Cottages. The enclosure (CDTA05 104), which lies 40m from the cottages, comprises little more than a shallow depression about 9m across, subdivided from ENE to WSW by a low scarp.

The cisterns (CDTA05 110) lie a further 20m to the WSW; their metal hatch-covers are still in position and it was not possible on the date of visit to determine whether they remain in use. (CDTA05 104, 110)

Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 19 July 2005

NUMLINK 275435

NT26SW 125

NT 228 632

CASTLELAW

QUARRIES

Three small quarries, measuring up to 13m across and 3m in depth, are dug into a relatively steep, S-facing slope about 400m SSW of Castlelaw farmsteading (NT26SW 66). The SW quarry (CDTA05 223), which is now completely obscured by a thick blanket of gorse, is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1854, sheet 12), but is not shown on the 2nd edition of the map (Edinburghshire [new series] 1906, sheet XIII.NW). The other two quarries, which are situated in a field of pasture, are not shown on either edition of the map. (CDTA05 92-3, 223)

Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 6 June 2005

NUMLINK 275436
NT26SW 126
NT 220 640
CASTLELAW HILL
CISTERNS; MOUND

Two cisterns, which formerly supplied water to Castlelaw farmsteading (NT26SW 66), are situated about 100m apart on the SW flank of Castlelaw Hill, about 1km to the WNW of the steading. The NW cistern (CDTA05 70) is set into the steep slope and its sides are banked up with soil. There is an open hatch in the flat concrete roof, and a small brick-built chamber on the SW probably contains an outlet shut-off valve and drain. There is also a smaller chamber adjacent to its SE side. The interior contains water to a depth of about 0.6m.

The SE cistern (CDTA05 71), which is also set into the steep slope, comprises an open-topped steel tank, and has a brick-built valve-chamber attached to its S side.

A grass-grown mound of unknown purpose is situated about 50m S of the SE cistern, immediately below the farm track. The mound (CDTA05 68), which measures 19.4m from NNE to SSW by 12.1m transversely and 1m in height, overlies the remains of rig-and-furrow cultivation.

(CDTA05 68, 70-71)
Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 7 June 2005

NUMLINK 275445
NT26SW 127
NT 236 649
WOODHOUSELEE HILL
QUARRIES; WATER TANK

Two disused quarries are situated in woodland to the W of Fulford farmsteading (NT26SW 123). The first (CDTA05 220) lies in a shelter-belt about 450m to the NW, and the second (CDTA05 236) in a larger stand of trees about 250m to the WNW. A fibre-glass water-tank (CDTA05 221), which lies immediately within the shelter-belt about 40m to the NE of the former, appears also to be disused.

(CDTA05 220-21, 236)
Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 20 June 2005

NUMLINK 275485
NT26SW 128
NT 2243 6378
CASTLELAW
CLAY PIGEON SHOOTING RANGE

This disused clay-pigeon shooting range, which was constructed some time after 1984, is situated in rough pasture on a terrace about 480m WNW of Castlelaw farmsteading (NT26SW 66). The remains, which conform to the layout for 'English skeet' competition shooting, comprise a semi-circular arc of seven concrete pads facing NW, which measure 0.9m square and represent the stances where the shooters stood, and two larger pads, 2.3m square, one adjacent to each of the smaller pads at the NE and SW ends of the arc, which were the floors of small buildings from which the clays were launched.

The superstructure of the southwestern building (CDTA05 65) has been removed, but traces of mortar around the edge indicate a brick or breeze-block wall. The structure on the NE side of the arc (CDTA05 66) is a mirror-image of that on the S. At its centre is a brick-built plinth 0.56m square and 0.56m high, on the flat top of which are four steel bolts set out 0.28m square. The superstructure of this building has evidently been of breeze-block construction, since several blocks with mortar still adhering lie immediately to the NW, along with a wooden door and its broken frame.

(CDTA05 65, 66)
Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 26 May 2005

NUMLINK 277283
NT26SW 129.01
NT 23349 63957
CASTLELAW
BOUNDARY MARKER

This boundary marker, which is situated in a shelter belt about 400m NE of Castlelaw farmsteading (NT26SW 66), is a cast concrete block measuring 0.3m square in section and rising 0.55m to a flat top with a narrow bevelled edge. On the ESE face of the stone are the impressed letters 'W' and 'D', standing for War Department, which flank an upward-pointing arrow. Below this is 'BS 41'.

(CDTA05 186)
Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 23 May 2005

NUMLINK 277284
NT26SW 129.02
NT 22901 63296
CASTLELAW
BOUNDARY MARKER

This boundary marker, which is situated in a shelter belt about 360m S of Castlelaw farmsteading (NT26SW 66), is a cast concrete block measuring 0.3m square in section and rising 0.63m to a flat top with a narrow bevelled edge. On the SSE face of the stone are the impressed letters 'W' and 'D', standing for War Department, which flank an upward-pointing arrow. Below this is 'BS 42'. (CDTA05 180)
Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 23 May 2005

NUMLINK 277288
NT26SW 129.03
NT c. 22950 63105
GLENCORSE BURN
BOUNDARY MARKER

This boundary stone, which stood on the bank of the Glencorse Burn, was not found on the date of visit. It was the forty-third in the series of stones marking the boundary of the military area around Dreghorn Camp (NT26NW 75) and the Castlelaw and Dreghorn training area (NT26NW 464 & NT26SW 135). It was probably similar to the stones to either side (see NT26SW 129.02 and 129.04).
(CDTA05 261)
Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 6 June 2005

NUMLINK 277291
NT26SW 129.04
NT 22778 63056
GLENCORSE BURN
BOUNDARY MARKER

This boundary marker, which is situated on the S bank of the Glencorse Burn, is a cast concrete block measuring 0.3m square in section and rising 0.54m to a flat top with a narrow bevelled edge. On the ENE face of the stone are the impressed letters 'W' and 'D', standing for War Department, which flank an upward-pointing arrow. Below this is 'BS 44'. (CDTA05 177)
Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 6 June 2005

NUMLINK 277297
NT26SW 129.05
NT 22652 63105
GLENCORSE BURN
BOUNDARY MARKER

This boundary marker, which is situated on the S bank of the Glencorse Burn, is a cast concrete block measuring 0.3m square in section and rising 0.43m to a flat top with a narrow bevelled edge. On the W face of the stone are the impressed letters 'W' and 'D', standing for War Department, which flank an upward-pointing arrow. Below this is 'BS 45'.
(CDTA05 176)
Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 6 June 2005

NUMLINK 277299
NT26SW 129.06
NT 22647 63120
GLENCORSE BURN
BOUNDARY MARKER

This boundary marker, which is situated on the N bank of the Glencorse Burn, is a cast concrete block measuring 0.3m square in section and rising 0.5m to a flat top with a narrow bevelled edge. On the S face of the stone are the impressed letters 'W' and 'D', standing for War Department, which flank an upward-pointing arrow. Below this is 'BS 46'.
(CDTA05 175)
Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 6 June 2005

NUMLINK 277301
NT26SW 129.07
NT 22505 63107
GLENCORSE BURN
BOUNDARY MARKER

This boundary marker, which is situated on the N bank of the Glencorse Burn, is a cast concrete block measuring 0.3m square in section and rising 0.38m to a flat top with a narrow bevelled edge. On the W face of the stone are the impressed letters 'W' and 'D', standing for War Department, which flank an upward-pointing arrow. Below this is 'BS 47'.

(CDTA05 174)

Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 6 June 2005

NUMLINK 277304
NT26SW 129.08
NT 21680 64644
CASTLELAW HILL
BOUNDARY MARKER

This boundary marker, which is situated on the W flank of Castlelaw Hill, is a cast concrete block measuring 0.3m square in section and rising 0.5m to a flat top with a narrow bevelled edge. On the E face of the stone are the impressed letters 'W' and 'D', standing for War Department, which flank an upward-pointing arrow. Below this is 'BS 50'.

(CDTA05 87)

Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 7 June 2005

NUMLINK 277548
NT26NW 129.09
NT 20377 64962
HARBOUR HILL
BOUNDARY MARKER

This boundary marker, which is situated immediately SE of a drystone wall on the SW flank of Harbour Hill, is a cast concrete block measuring 0.3m square in section and rising 0.5m to a flat top with a narrow bevelled edge. On the SE face of the stone are the impressed letters 'W' and 'D', standing for War Department, which flank an upward-pointing arrow. Below this is 'BS 56'.

(CDTA05 129)

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH) 22 June 2005

NUMLINK 275687
NT26SW 130
NT 24092 64533
FULFORD
BUILDING

This building, which appears to be related to the local supply of water, is situated beside the track to Fulford Cottages, some 115m SSE of the farmhouse at Fulford (NT26SW 123). The flat-roofed single-storey building has double wooden doors on its E side and short lengths of steel pipe protrude from low down on the N and S sides respectively.

(CDTA05 244)

Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 19 July 2005

NUMLINK 276636
NT26SW 131
NT 22098 64906
CASTLELAW HILL
HUT; ENCLOSURE

A small hut and an enclosure are situated on the W flank of Castlelaw Hill. The hut (CDTA05 14) lies on a grassy rise 150m NNE of the enclosure and measures about 3.7m from NE to SW by 2.5m transversely over a low grass-grown bank; a turf-stripping halo is visible outside the bank. Roughly rectangular on plan, the enclosure (NT 21990 64743) measures about 62m from N to S by at least 50m transversely within a bank 2m in thickness and up to 0.6m in height.

(CDTA05 14)

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH) 24 May 2005

NUMLINK 276646
NT 26SW 132
NT 22466 64781
CASTLELAW HILL
MARKER CAIRN

There is a marker cairn on the summit of Castlelaw Hill. Circular on plan, it measures about 2m in diameter by 0.4m in height and is composed of boulders and fragments of concrete broken off a nearby military sentry box (see CDTA05 106).

(CDTA05 108)

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH) 6 June 2005

NUMLINK 276647
NT26SW 133
NT 23673 64640
GLENCORSE
WOODHOUSELEE
BUILDING

This building, which stands at the edge of a field about 70m NW of a row of private houses at Woodhouselee, is probably associated with a private water supply. The flat-roofed single-storey building has double wooden doors in its NNW side and louvered vents and overflow pipes on the SSE.

(CDTA05 3)

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH) 23 May 2005

NUMLINK 277108
NT26SW 135
NT26SW 228 642 (centred)
CASTLELAW AND DREGHORN TRAINING AREA
MILITARY TRAINING AREA AND FIRING RANGES

The Castlelaw and Dreghorn Training Area (CDTA) is situated at the NE end of the Pentland Hills, its southern end on the OS 1:10,000 mapsheet NT26SW and northern end on NT26NW (see NT26NW 464). The southern part comprises Castlelaw Hill (488m OD), the southern flank of Woodhouselee Hill, and an area on the lower slopes made up of a patchwork of rough pasture, arable fields and small areas of woodland running down to Glencorse Burn and Reservoir. The area has been used for military training since about the First World War, and an RAF vertical aerial photograph taken in 1947 (CPE/Scot/UK281, 5322) shows the Castlelaw Rifle Ranges (NT26SW 65) before they were rebuilt in the early 1980s. An extensive system of practice-trenches can also be seen, mainly on Castle Knowe (NT26SW 117), and extending in small patches of pasture and woodland across the lower slopes of both Castlelaw Hill and Woodhouselee Hill. Other features of military origin include a number of platforms, stances and structures (CDTA05 16-17, 105), and numerous shell- and mortar-craters. Hundreds of locations are visible where the turf has been removed to create shallow fox-holes or bivouacs. These can be found throughout the training area, but they are most common in woodland on the lower ground, some being dug as recently as within the past year.

(CDTA05 16-17, 105)

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH) 23 June 2005

NUMLINK 277140
NT26SW 136
NT 22306 63917
CASTLELAW
BUILDING

This small, brick-built structure, which is situated at the SE edge of a conifer plantation on a terrace at the foot of the S face of Castlelaw Hill, is probably of military origin but its date and purpose are not known. Measuring 1.3m from NE to SW by 1.1m transversely, the structure stands 2.9m high, but it contains a grass-grown platform at a height of 1.55m and the upper part of the SE side is open.

(CDTA05 67)

Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 26 May 2005

NUMLINK 277168
NT26SW 137
NT 23475 64355
WOODHOUSELEE
WATER TANK

This fibre-glass water tank is situated immediately W of the Tytler Memorial (NT26SW 39); it measures 2.6m from NW to SE by 1.4m transversely and 1m in height.

(CDTA05 112)

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH) 7 June 2005

NUMLINK 277346
NT26SW 138
NT 23358 64337 (centre)
CASTLELAW HILL
PRACTICE TRENCHES

Extensive remains of practice trenches, probably dating to between the first and second world wars, and small areas of ground where the turf has been removed to form fox-holes or bivouacs, including some of very recent date, are visible in woodland and open fields on the E flank of Castlelaw Hill and on the S flank of Woodehouselee Hill. In addition, a concentration of craters, probably the result of mortar-bomb practice, is visible, though now enshrouded in gorse, at NT 23277 64481.

Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH) 7 June 2005

NUMLINK 277719
NT26SW 139
NT 2162 6409 to 2281 6361
CASTLELAW HILL
RIG

Extensive remains of rig-and-furrow cultivation are visible along the lower part of the S flank of Castlelaw Hill, between Kirk Burn on the NW and the improved fields S of Castlelaw farmsteading (NT26SW 66) on the SE. Much of the rig has been destroyed in recent years and it is perhaps best seen on vertical aerial photographs taken in 1969 by the Ordnance Survey (OS/69/235, 407-8).

Two types of rig are evident; the earlier comprising broad curving rigs, measuring up 10m in breadth and separated by broad furrows, and the later straighter, slightly narrower rigs with a flatter profile and narrow furrows. On the SE bank of the Kirk Burn the curving rigs probably originally ran all the way down-slope to what is now a private road, but they are overlain by a block of straight rig enclosed within a stone-walled field, and now only their upper ends are visible. The rig has been ploughed-out within the fields immediately S of Castlelaw farmsteading, but a number of truncated rigs can be seen in rough ground between the NW edge of the improved fields and an unnamed stream.

Visited by RCAHMS (JRS) 7 June 2005

Appendix 2: Ground Photographs Catalogue

This catalogue provides a list of digital images taken by RCAHMS in the course of the survey of the CDTA in 2005. It does not include aerial photographs, which are detailed elsewhere. The image file name is followed by a descriptive caption, the NMRS NUMLINK number, and the CDTA05 number, which is the unique identity number of any structure included in the survey database.

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DP006355	Capelaw. View of boundary marker 54, taken from WNW	277274	30
DP006356	Capelaw. View of boundary marker 55, taken from NW	277273	31
DP006486	Harbour Hill. View of boundary marker 56, taken from SE	275559	129
DP006487	Harbour Hill. View of boundary marker 57, taken from S	277266	127
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DP006491	Bonaly Burn. View of boundary marker 60, taken from ESE	277261	121
DP006492	Capelaw. View of farmhouse wall from SE	263884	28
DP006493	Castlelaw Range, range B. Detail of 100 yds firing line, point 9	110879	
DP006494	Castlelaw Range. Detail of range B target frames	110879	
DP006495	Dreghorn Mains. Detail of doorway in S elevation of farmhouse	236614	270
DP006496	Dreghorn Mains. Detail of datestone above doorway in W elevation	236614	270
DP006497	Dreghorn Mains. View of farmhouse from E	236614	270
DP006498	Woodhouselee. Detail of plaque on Fraser Tytler memorial	51892	1
DP006505	Green Craig Cistern. Detail of inscribed stone above doorway	276007	125
DP006513	Castlelaw Hill. View of rig from NE	51901	
DP006514	Fala Knowe. View of hut from NE	277177	8
DP006515	Woodhouselee Hill. View of trenches on S side of hill from WNW	277108	
DP006516	Woodhouselee Hill. View of trenches on S side of hill from E	277108	
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DP006518	Woodhouselee. Detail of W face of pedestal	120713	2
DP006519	Woodhouselee. View of water tank from SW	277168	112
DP006526	Dreghorn Mains. General view from S	277106	
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DP006528	Capelaw. View of boundary marker 54, taken from W	277274	30
DP006529	Capelaw. View of boundary marker 55, taken from NW	277273	31
DP006530	Capelaw. View of boundary marker 57, taken from SE	277266	124
DP006531	Bonaly Burn. View of boundary marker 60, taken from ESE	277261	121
DP006532	Capelaw, farmstead. General view of enclosed fields from SE	263884	28
DP006533	Capelaw Hill. General view from SW	277106	
DP006534	Castlelaw Range. General view from NW	110879	
DP006535	Dreghorn Range. General view from SW, looking towards Arthur's Seat	277106	
DP006536	Castlelaw Hill. General view of rig from E	51901	
DP006537	Castlelaw Hill. General view of ring-ditch house from S	51898	47
DP006538	Capelaw Hill. General view of unenclosed platform settlement, taken from SW	51774	38
DP006539	Woodhouselee Hill. General view of rig from SW	51901	
DP006540	Woodhouselee Hill. General view of rig and shelter belts from N	51901	
DP006541	White Hill. View of fox-hole from S	277106	
DP006547	Woodhouselee. View of horse jumps from N	277108	
DP006554	Woodhouselee Hill. View from S of a bomb crater converted into a shelter.	277108	117
DP006555	Dreghorn Mains. View of bridge over Howden Burn from S	236614	270
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DP006563	Castlelaw Range. View of range A and quarry from SE	110879	
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DP006597	Dreghorn Mains. View of farmhouse from W	236614	270
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Appendix 3: Vegetation Mapping

The current vegetation on the CDTA has influenced the survey in some respects and has been mapped from aerial photographs. Vegetation types such as rank grass, bracken and gorse can impede visibility to a very significant degree. This map is therefore regarded as a useful commentary on aspects of the distributions recovered by survey and therefore where additional features are more likely to turn up during the course of vegetation clearance. The invasion of gorse was also identified as a significant feature of the condition survey and this map may also be a useful adjunct to the implementation of the condition survey and the effective management of the invasive vegetation such as bracken and gorse. The map is part of the suite of GIS shape files, which accompany this report.



Illus 35. Castlelaw Fort. An example of encroachment by gorse on one of the marker stones that stand on the boundary of the guardianship monument (DP006764).

Appendix 4: Recommendations for Detailed Survey

The baseline survey undertaken by RCAHMS has identified sites where more detailed work would enhance the archaeological record of the CDTA to a significant degree. These have been listed in summary form below.

Unenclosed platform settlement on Capelaw Hill

This site has been mapped using GPS technology; more detailed survey of the individual house platforms, their relationship to each other, and their relation to adjacent archaeological features would probably reveal hitherto un-noted detail.

House platform on Woodhouselee Hill

Detailed survey of the house platform adjacent to the palisaded enclosure may reveal something of the relationship between the two sites.

Sheephouses on Capelaw Hill

Excavation of these undated, but probably post-medieval, structures could provide evidence of their date and function.

Practice trenches at Dreghorn and Castlelaw

The exact function of the systems of practice-trenches at Castlelaw and Dreghorn are not well understood. Detailed survey of the surviving remains and selected excavation would throw more light upon how, if not why, these features were dug.

