

EASTERN LINK PROJECT. APPENDIX 10.1: CULTURAL HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY GAZETTEER

| Chronology | | |
|------------|----------------|----------------------|
| ME | Mesolithic | 12,000 – 4,000 BC |
| NE | Neolithic | c.4,000 – c.2,400 BC |
| BA | Bronze Age | c. 2,400 – 550 BC |
| IA | Iron Age | 550 BC – 42 AD |
| PREH | Prehistoric | (500,000 BC – 42 AD) |
| RO | Roman | 43 AD – 410 AD |
| EME | Early Medieval | 411 AD – 1057 AD |
| MED | Medieval | 1058 AD – 1559 AD |
| PM | Post-medieval | 1560 AD – 1900 AD |
| MOD | Modern | 1901 AD – Present |

Table 10.1.1 Assets within Study Area A.

| RSKID | Source | Status | Site Reference No(s). | HER ID | Canmore ID | Name | Type | Description | Period | Easting | Northing | Importance |
|-------|--------|--------|-----------------------|--------|------------|----------|------|--|--------|---------|----------|------------|
| | HES | GDL | GDL00154 | | | Dunglass | | <p>Dunglass was one of Scotland's finest examples of the late 18th century picturesque style of landscape design, and although many of the core features have been lost, the basic structure can still be recognised.</p> <p>Artistic Interest Level of interest High Dunglass has high value as a Work of Art since it is recognised as being an outstanding example of the Picturesque landscape in Scotland although some of the components have since been lost.</p> <p>Historical Level of interest High Dunglass has high Historical value on account of its early landscape features and associations with Sir James Hall.</p> <p>Horticultural Level of interest None Dunglass has no specialist plant collection.</p> <p>Architectural Level of interest Some Dunglass has some Architectural value as the landscape provides the setting for several buildings and architectural features of interest.</p> <p>Archaeological Level of interest Not Assessed Scenic Level of interest</p> | PM | 375976 | 671487 | High |

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| | | | | | | | | <p>Some The present designed landscape has some Scenic value.</p> <p>Nature Conservation Level of interest Some The water features at Dunglass have some Nature Conservation value.</p> <p>Location and Setting Dunglass is situated approximately 0.3 miles (0.5km) inland from the Berwickshire coast some 6 miles (10km) south-east of the town of Dunbar and 0.5 miles (1km) north-west of the village of Cockburnspath. The A1(T) and the Edinburgh/London railway line form the northern boundary of the site. The Bilsdean and Dunglass Burns flow through the policies carving deep gorges on their route to the coast. The Dunglass Burn forms the boundary between the regions of Lothian and Borders.</p> <p>The surrounding landscape is largely in agricultural use. Much of the farmland is owned by the estate although some is tenanted. The SSEB Nuclear Power Station at Torness is situated on the coast some 2 miles (3.5km) to the north- west of Dunglass and is visible from within the policies. Views out to the North Sea are obtainable, particularly from high points. The gorges, with their woods, rocks and water were seen as significant sublime features in the picturesque landscape design developed in the 18th & 19th centuries. The woodlands and bridges remain today as important features in the local landscape. There are proposals for the construction of a Cockburnspath Bypass which may affect the designed landscape.</p> <p>The present Dunglass House stands on the site of its predecessors above the western bank of the Dunglass Burn within some 610 acres (247ha) of designed landscape which extends north to the A1, south to the village of Oldhamstocks, west to the woodlands beyond the Bilsdean Burn and east to the woodlands beyond the Dunglass Burn.</p> <p>Documentary evidence of the development of the designed landscape is confined to General Roy's map of c.1750, the 1st edition OS map of c.1863, the 2nd edition OS map of c.1900 and the modern OS map. Comparison of this evidence indicates that the policies were extended between the mid-18th & 19th centuries, and again after 1918.</p> <p>An English encampment was sited on the hill, 1,548' (472m), to the west of the house, and its remains consist of ramparts and deep trenches with a high rectangular mound on the south side. It was used during the occupation of Haddington in 1548-9 and destroyed shortly afterwards by the Scots.</p> <p>Site History The Picturesque designed landscape of Dunglass was laid out between 1776 and 1832. It incorporated an earlier landscape associated with the existing house and Church. The design structure has remained relatively consistent although the composition of individual components has altered over the years.</p> <p>The original Dunglass Castle was built in the 14th century by Sir Thomas Home who had acquired the estate through his marriage to its heiress. In 1403 The Collegiate Church was built by their descendant, Sir Alexander Home. The family forfeited Dunglass in 1516 to the Douglasses. In 1532 and 1547 the Castle was burnt down. After the second fire, a new house was built on a grand scale for the period, only to be destroyed whilst being held by the Earl of Haddington in 1640.</p> | | | | |

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| | | | | | | | | <p>In 1680 the estate was purchased by John Hall who became Provost of Edinburgh and was created a Baronet in 1687. The earliest evidence of the designed landscape dates from the Hall family period; Roy's map of c.1750 indicates a series of avenues radiating from a central position to the west of where the present house stands. An account of 1760 by Bishop Pococke who visited Dunglass in that year describes 'the lawn before the house, on each side of which is a wood, and a rivulet runs towards the end of the lawn under a small arch over the ground is raised. To the back of the house is a beautiful Glyn covered with wood of 40 years growth....'.</p> <p>Sir James Hall, the 4th Bart. (1761-1832) inherited the estate on the death of his father in 1776. He was a renowned scholar and author of a variety of works including his 'Essay on the Origin, History and Principals of Gothic Architecture' which was published in 1813. By the time of Sir James' succession, the house was in poor condition and Alexander Stevens was commissioned to report on its condition and future potential. This study was ignored and Sir James concentrated on the development of the landscape. Comparison of Roy's map with the 1st edition of c.1863 indicates the total extent of his work. Dunglass was remodelled as one of the most remarkable examples of the use of the principals of the Picturesque movement. The house was designed to fit in with these ideas. Alexander Nasmyth, a family friend, was consulted by Sir James. He made sketches of alternative styles which could be adopted for the construction of a new house, one in the Gothic Style, another with more classical form. Sir James believed that the Gothic Style was only successful when viewed from afar and he was prepared to adopt an amalgamation of styles. In 1807 Richard Crichton was commissioned to build a new house on the edge of the Dunglass Burn and the old house was demolished. The Church was retained as a Romantic element in the design.</p> <p>Sir James died in 1832. Dunglass remained in the family until 1918 when it was purchased by Frank J. Usher. Around this time, the estate was extended and considerable improvements were carried out on the estate land and buildings. During World War II the house was occupied by Donaldson's School. A fire in 1947 caused considerable damage and the roof was thereafter removed. In 1958 the house was blown up and a modern two-storey house was built in its place. The present owner inherited Dunglass in 1961 and has continued his predecessor's work on improving the estate.</p> <p>Landscape Components Architectural Features Dunglass House was built between 1807-13 to the design of Richard Crichton. It was altered several times, lastly in 1918 by Sidney Mitchell & Wilson. It was demolished in 1958 following a fire in 1947 and has been replaced by a modern house on the original site.</p> <p>Dunglass Collegiate Church, listed as an Ancient Monument, dates from the 15th century. It is of ashlar construction and cruciform on plan. In the 18th century it was used as a stable and agricultural store. The Gatepiers, at the West and East Lodges are 19th century and listed category C(S). The Stables, also listed category C(S), date from the 19th century and have been converted into dwellings. The Gazebo which stands on the site of the encampment dates from the 18th century. It is hexagonal on plan, has highly ornamental stonework, and is statutorily listed. The Sundial which stands near the Church dates from the 17th century and is also listed. There are three bridges; the Old Bridge, which dates from the 17th century, the new bridge, which dates from the 19th century, and the A1 Road Bridge, which was built to the design of Blythe</p> | | | | |

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| | | | | | | | | <p>& Blythe in 1932. The Dunglass Viaduct, listed category B, was built in the mid-19th century to carry the railway over the Dunglass Burn.</p> <p>Parkland The parkland at Dunglass was originally laid out to the north of the house between the Bilsdean and Dunglass Burns. Driveways were laid out to extend from the West and East Lodges through woodland and emerge into the parkland on the final approach to the h</p> | | | | |
| | HES | SM | SM3990 | MEL1870 | 58939 | Thornton Mill,enclosure 350m ESE of | | <p>NT77SW 35 7447 7397.</p> <p>(NT 7447 7397) (IAM 6" plan). Ring-ditch, Thornton: visible on aerial photographs taken by RCAHMS (1976 and 1978) and Fairey Surveys Ltd (20/986-91, flown 1974). (Undated) information in NMRS.</p> | PREH | 374470 | 673992 | High |
| | HES | SM | SM5770 | | 58927 | Crowhill,enclosure WNW of | | <p>Description The monument comprises the remains of an enclosed settlement of prehistoric date represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs.</p> <p>The enclosure lies on a relatively level and locally high site amid arable farmland at around 60-65m OD. It is defined by a single ditch of irregular width enclosing an area of approximately 75m E-W by 50m. The S part of the circuit is not visible on the available aerial photographs. There are no unambiguous traces of internal features or an entrance.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled encompasses the visible features and an area around them in which traces of associated activity may be expected to survive. It is circular with a diameter of 110m as marked in red on the accompanying map.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance The monument is of national importance because of its potential to add to our understanding of prehistoric settlement and economy. The ditch may be expected to contain material relating to the construction of the enclosure as well as material relating to the contemporary environment and the economy of the site.</p> <p>The interior may be expected to contain evidence relating to prehistoric house construction and domestic organisation. The area in which the monument lies is rich in settlement sites of the later prehistoric period, comprising a broad and representative range of sites, and the location of the monument within this landscape enhances its importance.</p> | PREH | 373389 | 674189 | High |
| | HES | SM | SM5771 | MEL1854 | 58923 | Innerwick Castle,fort and ring ditch | | <p>Description The monument comprises the remains of a multivallate fort and external ring ditch of prehistoric date represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs.</p> <p>The fort is semi-circular, defined by a series of five ditches backing onto the break of slope above Thornton Burn. The outermost ditch has a diameter of approximately 180m while the innermost encloses an area approximately 80m across. The ditches measure from 5 to 8m in width with similar spaces between them. There are no visible indications of an entrance or of internal features. Some 30-40m N of the fort is a ring ditch with a diameter of approximately 10m, defined by a broad penannular ditch.</p> <p>Between the fort and the burn, on an outcrop on the sharply sloping banks, is Innerwick Castle, a medieval fortification destroyed in 1547.</p> | BA/IA | 373463 | 673776 | High |

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| | | | | | | | | <p>This lies adjacent to the centre of the fort suggesting that the defences of the latter were extant at the time of the castle's construction.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled encompasses the visible features and an area around them in which traces of associated deposits may be expected to survive. It is irregular in shape with maximum dimensions of 220m NNE-SSW by 130m as marked in red on the accompanying map.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance The monument is of national importance because of its potential to contribute to our understanding of high status settlement and fort construction in the later prehistoric period. The siting of the later castle suggests that some degree of continuity of occupation into the medieval period is possible. This greatly enhances the potential of the monument.</p> | | | | |
| | HES | SM | SM5848 | MEL1851 | 58920 | Braidwood,enclosure 200m NE of | | <p>Description The monument comprises the remains of a small enclosed settlement of prehistoric date represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs. It is likely to be of later prehistoric date, and is probably characterised by a single, substantial domestic building.</p> <p>The monument lies at around 120m OD on a relatively level area on a hillside sloping gently to the Braidwood Burn some 150m to the S. The enclosure is defined by a single annular ditch some 4m in width and has an overall diameter of some 40m. A well-defined entrance lies on the E part of the circuit. The interior of the enclosure is dominated by a dense dark cropmark which appears to represent the remains of internal deposits.</p> <p>These deposits, which may relate to the remains of an internal house, are sited just off-centre to the N of the interior. The area to be scheduled encompasses the visible features and an area around them in which traces of associated deposits may be expected to survive. It is circular with a diameter of 90m as marked in red on the accompanying map. For the purpose of maintenance, all existing drains are excluded from the scheduling.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance The monument is of national importance because of its potential to add to our understanding of later prehistoric settlement organisation and economy. The survival of internal deposits suggest that the site will contain detailed information on the nature and construction of internal buildings as well as material relating to the organisation of activities within the settlement and to site economy.</p> | PREH | 372557 | 673398 | High |
| | HES | SM | SM5849 | MEL1852 | 58921 | Castledene,enclosure SW of | | <p>Description The monument comprises the remains of an enclosed settlement of later prehistoric date represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs. The monument appears to belong to a class of rectilinear and square, defended domestic settlements widely believed to represent native settlements dating to the period around the time of the Roman invasions of Scotland.</p> <p>The monument lies just below the crest of an E-W running ridge above Thornton Burn at around 100m OD, with an open outlook to the N. It comprises a sub-square enclosure defined by a ditch some 3-4m wide enclosing an area approximately 45m NE-SW by 45m. The NE quadrant of the interior is occupied by a diffuse, dark, circular cropmark which appears to represent the remains of occupation deposits associated with a substantial structure.</p> | Th | 373279 | 673448 | High |

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| | | | | | | | | <p>The enclosing ditch does not seem to be continuous at this point and it appears that the wall of the structure may have formed this part of the enclosure. The area to be scheduled encompasses the visible features and an area around them in which traces of associated activity may be expected to survive. It is sub-rectangular with maximum dimensions of 80m N-S by 70m as marked in red on the accompanying map.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance</p> <p>The monument is of national importance because of its potential to contribute to our understanding of the changing nature of high-status domestic settlement in the period of Roman influence in southern Scotland. The enclosure may be expected to provide detailed information on house construction and domestic organisation in this period.</p> | | | | |
| | HES | SM | SM5850 | MEL1889 | 58958 | Black Castle,enclosure | ENCLOSURE; ENCLOSED SETTLEMENT | <p>Description</p> <p>The monument comprises the remains of an enclosed settlement of prehistoric date represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs.</p> <p>The enclosure lies on a level terrace above the Ogle Burn at around 145m OD. It is oval in shape defined by a single ditch some 2-3m wide. The enclosure measures approximately 60m NE-SW by 40m with no clearly defined entrance. A large, dark, annular cropmark occupies most of the interior of the site probably representing the remains of occupation material.</p> <p>The monument is most likely to represent the remains of an enclosed settlement dating to the Iron Age with preserved traces of internal activity potentially including domestic structures. The area to be scheduled encompasses the visible features and an area around them in which traces of associated activity may be expected to survive. It is circular with a diameter of 100m as marked in red on the accompanying map.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance</p> <p>The monument is of national importance because of its potential to add to our understanding of prehistoric domestic organisation, particularly in view of the evidence for surviving internal occupation deposits. These deposits may also be expected to contain valuable evidence for the contemporary environment and economy of the site.</p> | PREH | 373530 | 672664 | High |
| | HES | SM | SM5876 | MEL1873 | 58942 | Black Castle Cottage,promontory fort 300m SW of | | <p>Description</p> <p>The monument comprises the remains of a promontory fort of later prehistoric date represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs.</p> <p>The monument occupies a naturally well-defended, steep-sided, inland promontory above a meander of the Ogle Burn. It comprises a series of defences set across the relatively flat W approach to the promontory, effectively enclosing the flat summit. The innermost defences comprise two lines of ditch, each approximately 3m wide and some 9m apart, which are joined by a transverse ditch at their N end.</p> <p>There are several possible breaks in the ditches but none unambiguously represents the remains of an entrance. External to these ditches is a narrow ditch or palisade, approximately 1m wide. Beyond this is what appears to be an exceptionally wide ditch, approximately 8-9m wide which extends parallel to the inner defences from the S for approximately one third of their length. This feature has a clear N terminal and did not form part of a complete line of defence.</p> | BA/IA | 373372 | 672382 | High |

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| | | | | | | | | <p>It is possible that, rather than a ditch, it represents the remains of dense occupation deposits associated with an external, rectilinear structure. The interior summit of the fort measures approximately 100m E-W by 40m and has no unambiguous traces of internal features.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled encompasses the visible features and an area around them in which traces of associated activity may be expected to survive. It is irregular in shape with maximum dimensions of 140m E-W by 50m as marked in red on the accompanying map.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance The monument is of national importance because of its potential to add to our understanding of high-status defended settlement of the later prehistoric period. The ditches may be expected to contain material relating to rampart construction as well as to the environment and economy of the site. There is a strong probability that internal deposits will provide detailed information on domestic organisation within the fort.</p> | | | | |
| | HES | SM | SM5890 | MEL1886 | 58955 | Branxton Cottage, enclosure 300m E of | | <p>Description The monument comprises the remains of an enclosed settlement of prehistoric date represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs.</p> <p>The monument occupies a relatively level site on the crest of a E-W ridge at around 125m OD. The enclosure is defined by a circular ditch some 3-4m wide which encloses an area approximately 60m in diameter. There are indications of opposed entrances on the E and W although these are not well-defined.</p> <p>The S part of the enclosure is not visible on the available photographs and appears to have suffered more severe plough truncation than the remainder of the enclosure due to its position on a break of slope. Two dense, dark sub-circular cropmarks in the N half of the interior may represent the remains of occupation deposits associated with internal structures.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled encompasses the visible features and an area around them in which traces of associated activity may be expected to survive. It is circular with a diameter of 90m as marked in red on the accompanying map.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance The monument is of national importance because of its potential to add to our understanding of prehistoric domestic organisation and economy. The likely survival of internal deposits will provide detailed information on the layout and use of the settlement.</p> | PREH | 374074 | 672559 | High |
| | HES | SM | SM5891 | MEL1906 | 58975 | Oldhamstocks Mains, enclosure 300m NNW of | | <p>Description The monument comprises the remains of an enclosed settlement of prehistoric date represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs.</p> <p>The monument lies on sloping ground at around 125m OD above the S bank of Bilsdean Burn. The enclosure would not have been visible from beyond the immediate catchment area. It is formed by a single ditch some 6m wide which encloses a sub-circular area some 70m in diameter. The N part of the enclosure, comprising approximately one fifth of its original area, lies under trees and outwith the field in which the cropmarks are visible.</p> | PREH | 374134 | 672053 | High |

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| | | | | | | | | <p>The enclosure has a SE entrance from which a further ditch runs NW-SE for a distance of some 10-15m before turning sharply to the W, thence following a curving course to the SW edge of the field. This ditch appears to represent part of a stock control or field boundary system contemporary at least in part with the occupation of the enclosure.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled encompasses the visible features and an area around them in which traces of associated activity may be expected to survive. It is irregular in shape with maximum dimensions of 140m E-W by 150m as marked in red on the accompanying map. Maintenance of existing drainage is exempt from the provisions of the scheduling.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance</p> <p>The monument is of national importance because of its potential to add to our understanding of prehistoric domestic organisation and economy. The relationship of the enclosure to the associated ditch is likely to be of significance in assessing prehistoric farming practices, while material from the ditches themselves might contribute to our knowledge of the contemporary environment and site economy.</p> | | | | |
| | HES | SM | SM5892 | MEL1820 | 58874 | Springfield, enclosure 300m NNE of | | <p>Description</p> <p>The monument comprises the remains of an enclosed settlement of later prehistoric date represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs.</p> <p>The enclosure lies on well-drained, locally high ground at around 120m OD, above the Bilsdean Burn. It is apparently rectilinear in form, defined by a single ditch some 3-4m wide of which three sides are visible on the available aerial photographs. The overall dimensions of the enclosure are approximately 40m E-W by a minimum of 20m. There are possible indications of an entrance in the centre of the S side of the enclosure. Although the N side of the enclosure is not visible, the N part of the site is occupied by a diffuse cropmark which may represent the remains of occupation material associated with the enclosure. Rectilinear enclosures of this type are generally interpreted as representing native settlements of the Later Iron Age or Roman period.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled encompasses the visible features and an area around them in which traces of associated activity may be expected to survive. It is rectilinear with dimensions of 120m E-W by 80m as marked in red on the accompanying map.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance</p> <p>The monument is of national importance because of its potential to add to our understanding of native domestic organisation and economic practice in the period of Roman influence in southern Scotland. The likely survival of occupation deposits greatly enhances the site's importance.</p> | BA/IA | 375158 | 671642 | High |
| | HES | SM | SM5958 | MEL1872 | 58941 | Branxton, enclosure 350m NNW of | | <p>Description</p> <p>The monument comprises the remains of an enclosed settlement of prehistoric date represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs.</p> <p>The enclosure lies on a terrace above a meander of the Ogle Burn at around 85m OD. It is almost square on plan, defined by a ditch some 4m wide, and measures approximately 60m NE-SW by 55m. A dark, ill-defined cropmark towards the centre of the enclosure may represent the remains of internal occupation deposits. An entrance is visible in the centre of the NE side.</p> | IA/RO | 374224 | 672978 | High |

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| | | | | | | | | <p>Rectilinear enclosures in this area have often been interpreted as dating to the Later Iron Age or the period of the Roman invasions of Scotland. There is, however, a paucity of dating evidence from Scotland for enclosures of this kind.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled encompasses the visible features and an area around them in which traces of associated activity may be expected to survive. It is irregular in shape with maximum dimensions of 165m N-S by 120m as marked in red on the accompanying map.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance The monument is of national importance because of its potential to add to our understanding of prehistoric settlement organisation and economy in the period of Roman influence in southern Scotland. The survival of internal deposits suggests that detailed evidence survives for internal occupation which would enable a reconstruction of the nature, development and function of the enclosure.</p> | | | | |
| | HES | SM | SM773 | MEL1843 | 58912 | Innerwick Castle | | <p>Statement of National Importance The monument is of national importance because of its contribution, and its potential to contribute through excavation, to our understanding of late medieval domestic defensive settlement. It may be expected to contain evidence of its phases of rebuilding and destruction, as well as material relating to the lives of the castle's inhabitants.</p> | MED | 373518 | 673705 | High |
| | HES | LB Cat B | LB14698 | MEL1827 | 58884 | BILSDEAN BRIDGE | | <p>Description Probably George Burn, circa 1800. 2 segmental spans, each circa 20' wide. Coursed rubble, bull-faced at centre pier and on keystones remaining on S span. Moulded surround to blank medallion set between arches. Band course below crenellated and coped parapet.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest Dunglass New Bridge by Burn in 1797 is very similar to that at Bilsdean, hence the probable authorship.</p> | PM | 376291 | 672520 | High |
| | HES | LB Cat B | LB14702 | MEL6160; MEL4835 | 234455 | DUNGLASS, FARM DAIRY | | <p>Description Circa 1930. Single storey, symmetrical model dairy building. Rubble with ashlar dressings.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest Architects possibly Orphoot, Whiting and Bryce who designed a similarly sturdy pantiled composition at Templecroft, Gullane, about this date.</p> | PM | 376347 | 672219 | High |
| | HES | LB Cat B | LB14732 | MEL3769 | 209377 | DUNGLASS, WALLED GARDEN AND SERVICE BUILDINGS AND HOT-HOUSES | | <p>Description Early 19th century. Rectangular plan walled garden with lean-to service buildings to N and circa 1925 traditional hot-houses against interior of N wall. High rubble, ashlar-coped, walls, rounded at corners, enclosing 400' x 225' of garden. Service buildings with top-hopper windows, boarded doors, one set of sliding doors, and wallhead stack to heating chamber. Hot-houses, almost certainly by Mackenzie and Moncur, leaning on N wall with ashlar base courses and projecting canted centrepiece with finial; cast-iron brackets; heating pipes.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest Unusually intact and fine example of a walled garden with ancillary buildings. Old Gardener's Cottage, listed separately.</p> | PM | 376235 | 672071 | High |

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| | HES | LB Cat B | LB14732 | MEL7426 | 262012 | DUNGLASS, WALLED GARDEN AND SERVICE BUILDINGS AND HOT-HOUSES | | <p>Description</p> <p>Early 19th century. Rectangular plan walled garden with lean-to service buildings to N and circa 1925 traditional hot-houses against interior of N wall. High rubble, ashlar-coped, walls, rounded at corners, enclosing 400' x 225' of garden. Service buildings with top-hopper windows, boarded doors, one set of sliding doors, and wallhead stack to heating chamber. Hot-houses, almost certainly by Mackenzie and Moncur, leaning on N wall with ashlar base courses and projecting canted centrepiece with finial; cast-iron brackets; heating pipes.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>Unusually intact and fine example of a walled garden with ancillary buildings. Old Gardener's Cottage, listed separately.</p> | PM | 376236 | 672105 | High |
| | HES | LB Cat B | LB14732 | MEL7428 | 262014 | DUNGLASS, WALLED GARDEN AND SERVICE BUILDINGS AND HOT-HOUSES | | <p>Description</p> <p>Early 19th century. Rectangular plan walled garden with lean-to service buildings to N and circa 1925 traditional hot-houses against interior of N wall. High rubble, ashlar-coped, walls, rounded at corners, enclosing 400' x 225' of garden. Service buildings with top-hopper windows, boarded doors, one set of sliding doors, and wallhead stack to heating chamber. Hot-houses, almost certainly by Mackenzie and Moncur, leaning on N wall with ashlar base courses and projecting canted centrepiece with finial; cast-iron brackets; heating pipes.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>Unusually intact and fine example of a walled garden with ancillary buildings. Old Gardener's Cottage, listed separately.</p> | PM | 376237 | 672109 | High |
| | HES | LB Cat B | LB7707 | MEL2372 | 113971 | SKATERAW LIMEKILN | | <p>Description</p> <p>Mid 19th century. Square plan 3-draw, tunnelled limekiln. Coursed stone in long blocks; sandstone to some dressings and to top 5 courses. Sited on ground falling to N, to coastline. Round arched tunnel to S running E-W. Round arched draw openings to N, E and W feeding kiln of inverted cone shape, brick-lined.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>Overgrown quarry sited nearby. Catcraig Limekiln, by East Barns, was a more renowned Kiln and restored (1966). Skateraw Harbour was built early in the 19th century for export of lime and import of coal.</p> | PM | 373847 | 675396 | High |
| | HES | LB Cat B | LB7708 | MEL4313 | 211004 | THORNTONLOCH INGLENEUK WITH ADJOINING COTTAGES | | <p>Description</p> <p>Probably 17th century, now detached ingleneuk formerly adjoined to 2-storey house, currently linked to a single storey gabled cottage, possibly a remnant of the earlier house. Random rubble with some beach boulders. The ingleneuk projects 8' from cottage, is 11' wide and circa 20' high, coped with rounded slabs. Doorway with timber margins inserted on N return. N, S and W sides battered. Low former aperture apparent on outer E side.</p> <p>COTTAGE: adjoined to W side of ingleneuk in random rubble, formerly rendered; enlarged opening to right with a surviving moulded jamb. Blocked doorway flanking to left. Corrugated iron roof; brick gable end stacks. Currently serving as store.</p> <p>FURTHER COTTAGE: adjoined to former at right angles at NW corner; piend-roofed with pantiles. 4 openings to N with doorway in outer left; rubble retaining walls adjoined</p> | PM | 375185 | 674396 | High |

| RSKID | Source | Status | Site Reference No(s). | HER ID | Canmore ID | Name | Type | Description | Period | Easting | Northing | Importance |
|-------|--------|----------|-----------------------|---------|------------|---|------|--|--------|---------|----------|------------|
| | | | | | | | | to N and W. Statement of Special Interest Served as ingleneuk to single storey cottage. Dr J S Richardson compared it with a similar chimney at Auldhame (now demolished). Alexander Carse painted a coastal scene with ingleneuk house, which has been identified by Dr John Shaw as that at Thorntonloch. | | | | |
| | HES | LB Cat B | LB7708 | MEL7398 | 261979 | THORNTONLOCH INGLENEUK WITH ADJOINING COTTAGES | | Description Probably 17th century, now detached ingleneuk formerly adjoined to 2-storey house, currently linked to a single storey gabled cottage, possibly a remnant of the earlier house. Random rubble with some beach boulders. The ingleneuk projects 8' from cottage, is 11' wide and circa 20' high, coped with rounded slabs. Doorway with timber margins inserted on N return. N, S and W sides battered. Low former aperture apparent on outer E side. COTTAGE: adjoined to W side of ingleneuk in random rubble, formerly rendered; enlarged opening to right with a surviving moulded jamb. Blocked doorway flanking to left. Corrugated iron roof; brick gable end stacks. Currently serving as store. FURTHER COTTAGE: adjoined to former at right angles at NW corner; piend-roofed with pantiles. 4 openings to N with doorway in outer left; rubble retaining walls adjoined to N and W. Statement of Special Interest Served as ingleneuk to single storey cottage. Dr J S Richardson compared it with a similar chimney at Auldhame (now demolished). Alexander Carse painted a coastal scene with ingleneuk house, which has been identified by Dr John Shaw as that at Thorntonloch. | PM | 375188 | 674410 | High |
| | HES | LB Cat C | LB14703 | MEL1826 | 58883 | DUNGLASS, FARM LODGE | | Description Early 19th century, made L-plan late in century. Random rubble sandstone with droved ashlar dressings, heavily pointed. Statement of Special Interest Gate Lodge to Home Farm of former Dunglass House. Plain, but retaining small window size, and unaffected dignity. | PM | 376345 | 672469 | Medium |
| | HES | LB Cat C | LB14704 | MEL4512 | 211935 | DUNGLASS, GARDENER'S HOUSE WITH RETAINING WALLS AND GATEPIERS | | Description Early 19th century. Square section classical ashlar gatepiers. Raised base; recessed panel to outer faces with decorative paterae below coping. Ball finials on ashlar bases set on coping. Statement of Special Interest Possibly designed by Richard Crichton who built the house and stables in 1807. Identical gatepiers at East Lodge (listed separately). | PM | 376321 | 672159 | Medium |
| | HES | LB Cat C | LB14724 | MEL1834 | 58894 | DUNGLASS, GATEPIERS AT WEST LODGE | | Description Early 19th century. Square section classical ashlar gatepiers. Raised base; recessed panel to outer faces with decorative paterae below coping. Ball finials on ashlar bases set on coping. Statement of Special Interest Possibly designed by Richard Crichton who built the house and stables in 1807. Identical gatepiers at East Lodge (listed separately). | PM | 376272 | 672584 | Medium |

| RSKID | Source | Status | Site Reference No(s). | HER ID | Canmore ID | Name | Type | Description | Period | Easting | Northing | Importance |
|-------|--------|----------|-----------------------|----------|------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|--|------------|----------|----------|------------|
| | HES | LB Cat C | LB14728 | MEL4513 | 211937 | DUNGLASS, OLD GARDENER'S HOUSE | | <p>Description Earlier 19th century. 2-storey, 3-bay house. Squared and coursed rubble sandstone with droved ashlar dressings. Sited to NW of walled garden.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest Listed C(S) for its relation to walled garden and other estate buildings at Dunglass.</p> | PM | 376174 | 672137 | Medium |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL10025 | | TORNESS POINT | FIELD BOUNDARY | Cropmarks of field boundaries | PM | 374436.9 | 675161.3 | Negligible |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL10316 | | THORNTON LAW / CASTLEDENE | TRACKWAY | Linear cropmark, probable trackway, transcribed by RCAHMS from photo no. C28669 | IA | 373216 | 673441 | Medium |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL10317 | | BRANXTON | LINEAR FEATURE | <p>Scheduled as Branxton, enclosure. Information from Historic Scotland, scheduling document dated 21 March 1994.</p> <p>Cropmark of linear features associated with Branxton, enclosure (SM5958)</p> | IA/RO | 374269.4 | 672989.9 | Medium |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL10318 | | BRANXTON / BRANXTON COTTAGE | TRACKWAY?; LINEAR FEATURE | Possible trackway associated with SM5890 | PREH? | 374069 | 672578 | Medium |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL10319 | | HARP LAW | RING DITCH | Cropmarks of two adjacent ring ditches, transcribed by RCAHMS from photo no. DP083136. | PREH | 374890 | 673123 | Medium |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL10407 | 331291 | SKATERAW LANDING GROUND | MILITARY AIRFIELD | <p>Skateraw was a landing ground of No. 77 Home Defence Squadron, the role of which was to defend the Firth of Forth area against bombing raids by German Zeppelin airships, and to liaise with coastal gun batteries in the event of an attack by sea. The squadron's emergency landing grounds were created in case engine failure or bad weather prevented an aeroplane from returning to one of its more permanent bases; when the squadron was flying the farmer on whose land the strip lay would be warned by telephone to clear animals from the landing area.</p> <p>Skateraw was listed in the RAF survey of air stations in 1918, with an area of 21.5 hectares, measuring 595m by 365m. It was situated on the coast, adjacent to sea cliffs, and therefore probably occupied the part of the large open field shown on the 2nd edition OS map just east of Skateraw.</p> <p>Information from HS/RCAHMS World War One Audit Project (GJB) 10 June 2013</p> | MOD | 373720 | 675170 | Low |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL10445 | 319172 | HARP LAW | FORT | <p>Parchmarks have revealed the site of a fort on Harp Law, a hillock on the N side of an unnamed burn NW of Lawfield. The overall plan of the fort is uncertain, but the parchmarks have revealed at least two and possibly three ditches swinging round the SE flank of the hillock.</p> <p>Information from An Atlas of Hillforts of Great Britain and Ireland – 08 September 2016. Atlas of Hillforts SC3931</p> | IA/ROM/EME | 374880 | 673370 | Medium |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL11217 | | THORNTON BURN, INNERWICK | RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE?; PIT? | Between September and October 2015, Wessex undertook a geophysical survey along the route of an onshore cable associated with the Neart na Gaoithe Offshore wind farm. The survey demonstrated the presence of a number of anomalies of likely archaeological interest, including a possible rectilinear enclosure defined by at least one intermittent ditch (Wessex 4000-4001), and possibly a second on the south-western side (Wessex 4002), with potential internal features (Wessex 4003). The geophysical anomaly extends to south, beyond the survey area, and may be associated with the cropmarks of a promontory fort (MEL1832) located to the south. | UNK | 375010.8 | 674157.2 | Medium |

| RSKID | Source | Status | Site Reference No(s). | HER ID | Canmore ID | Name | Type | Description | Period | Easting | Northing | Importance |
|-------|--------|--------|-----------------------|----------|------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|---|--------|----------|----------|------------|
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL11218 | | THORTON BURN, INNERWICK | DITCH? | Between September and October 2015, Wessex Archaeology undertook a geophysical survey along the route of an onshore cable associated with the Neart na Gaoithe Offshore wind farm. The survey demonstrated the presence of a number of anomalies of likely archaeological interest, including a possible ditch-like feature (Wessex 4005). | UNK | 374915.8 | 674258.6 | Low |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL11220 | | THORTONLOCH BRIDGE, INNERWICK | DITCH?; PIT?; ENCLOSURE? | Between September and October 2015, Wessex Archaeology undertook a geophysical survey along the route of an onshore cable associated with the Neart na Gaoithe Offshore wind farm. The survey demonstrated the presence of a number of anomalies of likely archaeological interest, including a single curvilinear ditch and adjacent pit-like features (Wessex 4012), a possible ditch-like feature (Wessex 4008), three small parallel sections of curvilinear ditch forming a possible small enclosure (Wessex 4009), and a series of possible irregular cut features located in between (Wessex 4010 and 4011). Several other anomalies were identified in this area, interpreted as the results of geology, drainage, and modern services. | UNK | 374815.3 | 674318.9 | Low |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL11221 | | THORTONLOCH BRIDGE, INNERWICK | DITCH? | Between September and October 2015, Wessex Archaeology undertook a geophysical survey along the route of an onshore cable associated with the Neart na Gaoithe Offshore wind farm. The survey demonstrated the presence of a number of anomalies of likely archaeological interest, including a possible ditch feature aligned east to west (Wessex 4013). | UNK | 374644.4 | 674321.7 | Low |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL11222 | 58938 | THORTONLOCH, INNERWICK | DITCH?; ENCLOSURE? | Between September and October 2015, Wessex Archaeology undertook a geophysical survey along the route of an onshore cable associated with the Neart na Gaoithe Offshore wind farm. The survey demonstrated the presence of a number of anomalies of likely archaeological interest, including two curvilinear ditch features and other smaller features which may represent the remains of an enclosure (Wessex 4014). | UNK | 374612.5 | 674350.5 | Low |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL11223 | | THORTONLOCH, INNERWICK | DITCH? | Between September and October 2015, Wessex Archaeology undertook a geophysical survey along the route of an onshore cable associated with the Neart na Gaoithe Offshore wind farm. The survey demonstrated the presence of a number of anomalies of likely archaeological interest, including two curvilinear ditch features (Wessex 4019) and a broad possible feature (Wessex 4022) which may represent former quarrying, settlement activity or modern rubbish dumping. This is partly overlain by one of the ditches. (1) Unpublished document: Wessex Archaeology. 2015. Neart na Gaoithe Offshore Wind Farm Onshore Works, East Lothian: Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report. p.5 & Figure 10. | UNK | 374445 | 674499 | Low |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL11224 | | THORTONLOCH, INNERWICK | DITCH?; PIT? | Between September and October 2015, Wessex Archaeology undertook a geophysical survey along the route of an onshore cable associated with the Neart na Gaoithe Offshore wind farm. The survey demonstrated the presence of a number of anomalies of likely archaeological interest, including a single curvilinear ditch feature and other smaller oval pit features (Wessex 4020). Sources: (1) Unpublished document: Wessex Archaeology. 2015. Neart na Gaoithe Offshore Wind Farm Onshore Works, East Lothian: Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report. p.5 & Figure 10 | UNK | 374514 | 674454 | Low |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL11225 | | THORTONLOCH, INNERWICK | DITCH?; PIT? | Between September and October 2015, Wessex Archaeology undertook a geophysical survey along the route of an onshore cable associated with the Neart na Gaoithe Offshore wind farm. The survey demonstrated | UNK | 374388 | 674396 | Negligible |

| RSKID | Source | Status | Site Reference No(s). | HER ID | Canmore ID | Name | Type | Description | Period | Easting | Northing | Importance |
|-------|--------|--------|-----------------------|----------|------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--|--------|----------|----------|------------|
| | | | | | | | | <p>the presence of a number of anomalies of likely archaeological interest, including three short sections of curvilinear ditch feature (Wessex 4021).</p> <p>(1) Unpublished document: Wessex Archaeology. 2015. Nearth na Gaoithe Offshore Wind Farm Onshore Works, East Lothian: Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report. p.5 & Figure 10.</p> <p>Within a field that has subsequently been used as a construction compound for the NNG cable.</p> | | | | |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL11226 | | THORTONLOCH, INNERWICK | LINEAR FEATURE?; PIT? | <p>Between September and October 2015, Wessex Archaeology undertook a geophysical survey along the route of an onshore cable associated with the Nearth na Gaoithe Offshore wind farm. The survey demonstrated the presence of a number of anomalies of potential archaeological interest, including an area of higher magnetic response which may be anthropogenic in origin (Wessex 4023).</p> <p>Unpublished document: Wessex Archaeology. 2015. Nearth na Gaoithe Offshore Wind Farm Onshore Works, East Lothian: Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report. p.6 & Figure 10.</p> <p>Within a field that has subsequently been used as a construction compound for the NNG cable.</p> | UNK | 374370 | 674514 | Negligible |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL11227 | | THORTONLOCH, INNERWICK | FEATURE? | <p>Between September and October 2015, Wessex Archaeology undertook a geophysical survey along the route of an onshore cable associated with the Nearth na Gaoithe Offshore wind farm. The survey demonstrated the presence of a number of anomalies of likely archaeological interest, including an area of higher magnetic response which may represent an archaeological feature (Wessex 4024).</p> <p>Unpublished document: Wessex Archaeology. 2015. Nearth na Gaoithe Offshore Wind Farm Onshore Works, East Lothian: Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report. p.6 & Figure 10.</p> <p>Within a field that has subsequently been used as a construction compound for the NNG cable.</p> | UNK | 374388 | 674457 | Negligible |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL11228 | | THORTONLOCH, INNERWICK | FEATURE? | <p>Between September and October 2015, Wessex Archaeology undertook a geophysical survey along the route of an onshore cable associated with the Nearth na Gaoithe Offshore wind farm. The survey demonstrated the presence of a number of anomalies of likely archaeological interest, including an area of higher magnetic response which may represent an archaeological feature (Wessex 4025).</p> <p>Unpublished document: Wessex Archaeology. 2015. Nearth na Gaoithe Offshore Wind Farm Onshore Works, East Lothian: Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report. p.6 & Figure 10.</p> <p>Within a field that has subsequently been used as a construction compound for the NNG cable.</p> | UNK | 374369 | 674380 | Negligible |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL11229 | | THORTONLOCH, INNERWICK | FEATURE?; DITCH?; QUARRY? | <p>Between September and October 2015, Wessex Archaeology undertook a geophysical survey along the route of an onshore cable associated with the Nearth na Gaoithe Offshore wind farm. The survey demonstrated the presence of a number of anomalies of likely archaeological interest, including large linear ditch features orientated NW-SE and NE-SW (Wessex 4027-4031) amongst an area of increased magnetic response. The features may relate to former quarrying recorded nearby (MEL9614).</p> <p>Unpublished document: Wessex Archaeology. 2015. Nearth na Gaoithe Offshore Wind Farm Onshore Works, East Lothian: Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report. p.6 & Figure 13.</p> | PM | 374253 | 674573 | Low |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL11230 | | SKATERAW GATE, INNERWICK | DITCH?; FEATURE? | <p>Between September and October 2015, Wessex Archaeology undertook a geophysical survey along the route of an onshore cable associated</p> | UNK | 373499.7 | 674785.5 | Low |

| RSKID | Source | Status | Site Reference No(s). | HER ID | Canmore ID | Name | Type | Description | Period | Easting | Northing | Importance |
|-------|--------|--------|-----------------------|----------|------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|--|--------|----------|----------|------------|
| | | | | | | | | with the Neart na Gaoithe Offshore wind farm. The survey demonstrated the presence of a number of anomalies of likely archaeological interest, including an L-shaped ditch feature (Wessex 4039) within an area of increased magnetic response (Wessex 4040). The possible features lie close to a field entrance and may be associated with the use of the field. | | | | |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL11335 | 312786 | LAWFIELD | TRACKWAY; ENCLOSURE | NT77SE 119 75611 73101 This enclosure and track have been recorded as cropmarks on oblique aerial photographs (RCAHMSAP 2009). The track is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Berwickshire 1908-1909, Ep2_10650_58NT77SE.tif). The enclosure is rectangular in plan and defined by a ditch about 1.7m wide. The enclosed area is up to 37m diameter, but may be larger as the the N and E sides are not visible. Information from RCAHMS (KHJM) 23 Sept 2011 | PM | 375585.7 | 673089.4 | Low |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL11411 | 347974 | THORNTON HILL | PIT? | Aerial Photography (9 July 2015) 2015 RCAHMS Aerial Survey Two large possible pits have been recorded as cropmarks on oblique aerial photographs (RCAHMSAP 2015) on a promontory in the angle between the Braidwood Burn and the Ogle Burn. Information from RCAHMS (DCC) 15 July 2015 | UNK | 373340 | 673170 | Low |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL11413 | 347976 | LINKSHEAD | ROUND HOUSE (DOMESTIC)?; PIT? | A solid round cropmark measuring about 8m in diameter recorded on oblique aerial photographs (RCAHMSAP 2015) may mark the location of a round house, or a pit. A track running NNE to SSW extends across the same field. Information from RCAHMS (DCC) 15 July 2015 | UNK | 375502 | 673431 | Low |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL11414 | 347977 | LAWFIELD | RING DITCH; PIT | A ring ditch house and at least three pits have been recorded as cropmarking on oblique aerial photographs (RCAHMSAP 2015) to the N of Lawfield. The ring ditch house measures about 13m in diameter over a ring ditch up to 2m across. The pits lie in a cluster to the N of the ring ditch house (NT 75274 73206) and measure up to 2m across. Information from RCAHMS (DCC) 15 July 2015 | BA/IA | 375223 | 673170 | Medium |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL11949 | | THORNTON BRIDGE | PIT | Oval pit found during watching brief within Plot 10. The pit measured 0.8m by 0.5m, and was up to 0.2m in depth. The fills had been disturbed by animal burrowing. | UNK | 374133 | 673159 | Negligible |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL11950 | | THORNTON BRIDGE | PIT; FIRE PIT | Circular pit found during watching brief within Plot 10. The pit measured 0.9m in diameter and the fills contained charcoal and patches of red scorched earth, suggesting a possible fire pit. | UNK | 374127 | 673151 | Negligible |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL11952 | | LAWFIELD MINE | COLLIERY; MINE SHAFT | In 2011, the Grampian Speleological Group explored a mine shaft opening onto a small cliff at the coast near Linkshead, west of Bilsdean, East Lothian. The shaft ran horizontally NNW for about 40m before splitting into two, each of the branches extending for at least a further 50 to 70m. A rock cut drain leading from the mine to the sea was also recorded. This mine is possibly part of a horizontal shaft for coal that was worked in the 1830s. Martine notes in 1894: ?Upwards of sixty years ago when Mr Miller, who came from the mining village of Shoreswood, near Norham, Northumberland, farmed Birnieknowes, he drove a horizontal shaft for coal from a low level in Dunglass Dean through Dunglass Wood and Birnieknowes farm as far as Lawfield. The working was discontinued through coal being obtained cheaper from the collieries in the west part of the county.? Coal mining in the area dates back to the 17th century. | PM | 375923 | 673385 | Medium |

| RSKID | Source | Status | Site Reference No(s). | HER ID | Canmore ID | Name | Type | Description | Period | Easting | Northing | Importance |
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| | ELC | NDA | | MEL12061 | | THORNTONLOCH | HOUSE PLATFORM; RING DITCH; SETTLEMENT | Cropmarks of ring ditch and possible house platform. Transcribed from photo number B43017 by RCAHMS in 2015. | PREH | 374905.8 | 674017.4 | Medium |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL12187 | | THORNTONLOCH | FARMSTEAD | Farm steading shown on 1st edition OS map. | | 375050 | 674439 | Low |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL12188 | | THORNTONLOCH | FARMHOUSE | Farmhouse shown on OS 1st edition map. | | 375018 | 674347 | Low |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL12190 | | THORNTON | FARMSTEAD | Farm steading shown on 1st edition OS map. | PM | 373895 | 673434 | Low |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL12191 | | BRANXTON / THREEPLAND HILL | FARMSTEAD | Farm steading shown on 1st edition OS map, labelled 'Threepland Hill'. | PM | 374389 | 672613 | Low |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL12215 | | LAWFIELD | FARMSTEAD | Farm steading shown on OS 1st edition map. | | 375222 | 673002 | Low |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL12216 | | DUNGLASS MAINS | FARMSTEAD | Farm steading shown on OS 1st edition map. | | 376327 | 672222 | Low |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL1802 | 58833 | TORNESS POINT | RING DITCH | Cropmark of ring ditch, now on site of Torness Power Station. | PREH | 374392.9 | 675157.8 | Low |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL1805 | 58836 | TORNESS | FARMSTEAD; ENCLOSURE | "Farm buildings associated with a croft have been previously recorded in this area. A rectilinear enclosure and adjacent unroofed buildings are visible on 1947 and 1973 AP's (B174 3087-9 12/8/47, B739 981-3 30/7/73). They were not seen by this survey and it is probable that they were destroyed during the development of Torness Power Station." | PM | 374500 | 675300 | Negligible |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL1809 | 58840 | TORNESS POWER STATION / TORNESS, NUCLEAR GENERATING STATION | POWER STATION | Nuclear power station, 1980 | MOD | 374600 | 675100 | Medium |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL1819 | 58870 | CASTLE DYKES, BILSDEAN | FORT; FINDSPOT; CIST | <p>(1) The Ordnance Survey Name Book (ONB) gives the name as 'Castledykes', and notes that a local informant saw some 'stone coffins' dug up here some years before 1853. Name Book 1853</p> <p>(2) Fort, Castle Dykes: This fort consists of a long triangular area about 200 yds E-W and about 85 yds across the E end, cut off, on the only naturally undefended side, by a massive earthen rampart running generally E-W. The W extremity of the rampart rests on the steep bank of the burn about 250 yds W of its mouth, and the E extremity ends about 20 ft from the edge of the cliff, some 100 yds S of the mouth of the burn. The central portion of the rampart, for a distance of about 110 yds across a slight hollow, has been removed to permit agricultural operations, but there remains a length of some 50 yds at the W end with a breadth at base of 36ft and a height of 7ft while, at the E end, which has a slight curve to the N, there is a length of some 86 yds which shows a basal breadth of 30ft and a height of 12ft. Foundations of stone structures have been met with when ploughing in the E portion of the fort. Aitchison mentioned a ditch accompanying the rampart, but this is not confirmed by the RCAHMS. RCAHMS 1924, visited 1916; Information from W de L Aitchison 1951.</p> <p>(3) As described by the RCAHMS. There is no trace of the ditch mentioned by Aitchison. Revised at 1:2500. Visited by OS (WDJ) 6 April 1966</p> <p>(4-5) A fragment of the rim of a Roman colourless glass vessel from this site is in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland (NMAS). It was found at a depth of 1ft in the side of a modern excavation within the enclosure.</p> | PREH-RO | 376600 | 672620 | Medium |

| RSKID | Source | Status | Site Reference No(s). | HER ID | Canmore ID | Name | Type | Description | Period | Easting | Northing | Importance |
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| | | | | | | | | <p>Hogg mentions a very dilapidated dry stone wall topping the earthen rampart and says that it is probably original but the fact that neither of the previous authorities mentions it suggests that they dismissed it as modern. A S Robertson 1970; A H A Hogg 1946</p> <p>(6) "An elevated plateau above the coast edge has three steep sloping sides and has been fortified with an earthen rampart on its undefended side. The earthwork is shown on the current 1:25,000 map (2001) and is visible on AP's B58 7014-6 15/4/46, OS 65/02 425-6 28/3/65, B739 971-2 30/7/73). It has been reported that cists and possibly the foundations of stone houses have been found here in the past; no trace of these remains visible now. A fragment of clear Roman vessel glass found within the enclosure is now in NMS."</p> | | | | |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL1821 | 58876 | THORNTONLOCH | ENCLOSURE | <p>(1) NT 752 742. Promontory enclosure, Thorntonloch, seen on aerial photographs (numbers not specified). (Possibly this is a reference to NT77SE 5, at NT 7511 7409, though numerous hitherto undiscovered sites have been revealed by aerial photography in this part of East Lothian in recent years). P Hill 1978</p> <p>(2) "An enclosure located on a promontory has been seen on AP's previously. The AP references were not recorded and the site could not be re-located on the ground."</p> | UNK | 375200 | 674200 | Low |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL1823 | 58880 | THORNTONLOCH, SMITHY | VILLAGE; BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP | <p>A village comprising one unroofed building annotated Ruin, one partially roofed building, also annotated Ruin, seventeen roofed buildings and sixteen enclosures is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Haddingtonshire 1855, sheet 12). Ten roofed buildings and fifteen enclosures are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1987). Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 29 September 2000</p> | PM | 375050 | 674440 | Medium |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL1830 | 58890 | DUNGLASS MAINS, ESTATE OFFICE | OFFICE | Estate office | PM | 376320 | 672150 | Low |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL1832 | 58892 | THORNTONLOCH / THORNTON BURN | FORT | <p>OS 6" map (1971)</p> <p>The cropmark of a promontory fort is visible during a dry season about 350 yds SSE of Thorntonloch, on the right bank of the mouth of the Thornton Burn. It occupies a bank which falls 30 to 40ft on the N and W, but slopes more gradually on the other sides. The interior of the fort measures 90 by 58 yds, with an entrance about the middle of the S side. E of the entrance two trenches 36ft apart can be roughly discerned in favourable circumstances - the inner 12ft wide and the outer 9ft - but the W only one. Close to the entrance the rampart seems to have bifurcated. Two hut circles, each about 15ft in diameter are further suggested within the enclosure. J H Crow 1919; RCAHMS 1924</p> <p>No trace of a cropmark can be seen, but from the description given by the RCAHMS and from Crow's plan, the site of the earthwork is at NT 7511 7409. Visited by OS (RD) 5 April 1966</p> <p>Photographed by the RCAHMS (1978, 1979), who list this feature as a fort. (Undated) information in NMRS.</p> | BA/IA | 375121.7 | 674078.3 | Medium |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL1835 | 58895 | CASTLE DYKES | LINEAR FEATURE; FIELD BOUNDARY; TRACKWAY | <p>A series of linear cropmarks have been identified by oblique aerial photography 350m SE of Castle Dykes farmstead. A linear cropmark, orientated WNW-ESE curving to the NW-SE, is visible for a distance of</p> | UNK | 376800 | 672300 | Low |

| RSKID | Source | Status | Site Reference No(s). | HER ID | Canmore ID | Name | Type | Description | Period | Easting | Northing | Importance | |
|-------|--------|--------|-----------------------|---------|------------|-----------------|--|---|--------|----------|----------|------------|--|
| | | | | | | | | at least 380m (NT c.7675 7255 to NT c.7709 7238). Immediately S of this cropmark are two curving parallel linear cropmarks situated about 4m and 6m apart. They are visible for at least 590m and are aligned NW-SE curving to the ESE after 200m (NT c.7659 7262 to NT c.7709 7237). A further linear cropmark runs S for at least 60m from these. | | | | | |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL1847 | 58916 | THORNTON | CIST | A short cist was found on 18th May 1939 by Mr W Macnaughton, tenant of the Board of Agriculture's Lot 114 at Thornton (NT 73 73) when ploughing. The findspot was on the crest of a low ridge running parallel to the Thornton Burn about 20 yds S of the stream, but not quite at the highest point of the ridge, which rises a few feet to the W. There was no trace of a cairn. The cist contained the bones of a child, 3 to 5 years old, accompanied by a beaker, of Clarke's N2 type, which was donated to the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland (NMAS Accession no: EG 74). | BA | 373000 | 673000 | Low | |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL1848 | 58917 | INNERWICK | CIST | Stone coffins found March 1913. R B K Stevenson undated 6" plan in National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland (NMAS). | BA | 373000 | 673700 | Low | |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL1850 | 58919 | EDINKEN BRIDGE | STONE CIRCLE?; CREMATION; FINDSPOT | NT77SW 17 c. 737 732. Four large stones which stood near Edinken Bridge (NT 737 732) were removed a considerable time ago. Excavations were carried out at the site in 1835. Not far from the surface, a large urn was found, surrounded with black ashes, and inverted over a cremation burial. There was no trace of any kind of cist, though a few small stones were found at a depth of 4ft. NSA 1845 (A Forman) | BA | 373700 | 673200 | Low | |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL1860 | 58929 | SKATERAW | TRACKWAY; ROUND HOUSE (DOMESTIC) | Cropmarks of a trackway, roundhouse, and other possible features. Transcribed from photo number B43022 by RCAHMS in 2008. (1) Aerial Photograph: RCAHMS. Various. B43022. | BA/IA | 373985.7 | 674607.8 | Medium | |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL1861 | 58930 | SKATERAW | ROUND HOUSE (DOMESTIC)?; QUARRY | Quarry Pits, Skateraw: visible on aerial photographs taken by RCAHMS (1978) and Fairey Surveys Ltd (20/986-91, flown 1974). (Undated) information in NMRS. Sites are plotted at NT 7366 7488, NT 7375 7492 and NT 7384 7484. Information from IAM 6" plan. (Formerly scheduled as Skateraw, enclosures). De-scheduled. Information from Historic Scotland, Certificate of Exclusion from Schedule dated 1 November 1993. | PM | 373740.3 | 674936.8 | Low | |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL1868 | | THORNTONLOCH | LINEAR FEATURE; RING DITCH | Cropmarks of ring ditch and possible trackway. Transcribed from photo number B43017 by RCAHMS in 2006. | PREH | 374927.6 | 673983.9 | Medium | |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL1869 | | THORNTONLOCH | RING DITCH | Cropmark of ring ditch. Transcribed from photo number EL4029 by RCAHMS in 2008. | PREH | 374633.9 | 674556.9 | Medium | |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL1875 | 58944 | THORNTON CASTLE | CASTLE | Thornton Castle first appears on record in 1502 when it belonged to John Montgomery. Miller, quoting a contemporary account of its siege, says that it was blown up in 1640. 'A fragment of one of the arches which supported the first floor' stood until about 1800 but no trace of the castle now remains. Name Book 1853; J Miller 1830 Only a few loose stones remain to indicate the site of the castle. Visited by OS (WDJ) 28 March 1966 | MED | 373530 | 673560 | Medium | |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL1877 | 58946 | CROWHILL HOUSE | FARMHOUSE | Postmedieval farmhouse | PM | 373720 | 674080 | Low | |

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|-------|--------|--------|-----------------------|---------|------------|---|----------------------|--|--------|----------|----------|------------|
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL1878 | 58947 | CROWHILL | FARMSTEAD | Farm steading shown on 1st edition OS map. | PM | 373557.2 | 674106.4 | Low |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL1883 | 58952 | OLDHAMSTOCKS MAINS | FARMHOUSE; FARMSTEAD | Farmhouse and steading shown on 1st edition OS map. | PM | 374317 | 671715 | Low |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL1892 | 58961 | THORNTON | RING DITCH? | Cropmark of possible ring ditch | PREH | 374425 | 673549 | Low |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL1894 | 58963 | OLDHAMSTOCKS MAINS | ENCLOSURE? | Cropmark of rectilinear enclosure | UNK | 374738.1 | 671842.3 | Low |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL1895 | 58964 | THORNTONLOCH BRIDGE | ENCLOSURE; DITCH | Between September and October 2015, Wessex Archaeology undertook a geophysical survey along the route of an onshore cable associated with the Neart na Gaoithe Offshore wind farm. The survey demonstrated the presence of a number of anomalies of likely archaeological interest, including two parallel ditches aligned north-east to south-west, located within the recorded extent of the cropmark (Wessex 4004). | UNK | 374983.4 | 674223.6 | Low |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL1896 | 58965 | INNERWICK STATION | ENCLOSURE | NT77SW 59 7426 7457 to 7434 7455. Situated some 250m NE of Innerwick Station; visible on aerial photographs taken by Fairey Surveys Ltd in 1974 (20/987-9). Information from SDD (IAM) 6" plan (1981). (Formerly scheduled as Innerwick Station, enclosures). Descheduled. Information from Historic Scotland, Certificate of Exclusion from Schedule dated 25 April 1994. | PREH? | 374248.9 | 674505.4 | Low |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL1897 | 58966 | EDINKEN BRIDGE / THE BRIDGE OF EDINCAIN, KING EDWARD'S BRIDGE, EDIRKEN'S BRIDGE, EDINKEN'S BRIDGE | BRIDGE | NT77SW 6 7376 7326. (NT 7376 7326) Edinken Br (NR) (Remains of) OS 6" map (1959) Neither the correct name nor age of this bridge is known although it is said to have been very ancient. Apart from two small fragments of stone it was removed some years previous to 1836. At the beginning of the 18th century the name is recorded as 'the bridge of Edincain': in the course of the 18th C it was known as 'King Edward's Bridge': at the end of the 18th century it was "Edirken's Bridge" and, in 1836, "Edinken's Bridge". NSA 1845 (A Forman); Name Book 1853 All that remains of this small, single-arched bridge are fragments of masonry on both sides of the stream where the arch springs from the natural rock-face. The portion on the south side has almost gone but that on the north side appears to have retained its original width of 3.5m. Edinken Bridge appears to be the local name. Visited by OS (WDJ) 28 March 1966 | MED/PM | 373760 | 673260 | Medium |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL1898 | 297249 | TORNESS | LIME KILN | (1) Limekiln, Torness Point (NGR located as [NT] 743753) This kiln stands at the bottom of the farm road midway between Torness Point and Skateraw Harbour, backed against the steep slope that falls to the shore. It is in a state of very poor preservation, and is partly covered up by shot rubbish, as this is the local dump. The N face is intact, apart from a crack which is leading to the separation of the upper part of the NW corner. It is about 26 feet high and 41 feet long and is intaken five times in its lowermost 10 feet. The masonry is well squared coursed blocks. The part of the W face that is free of rubbish shows a single arched end with the usual descending vaulted roof; its end is V-shaped, and the right hand side of the V formerly contained an arched opening into the kiln proper, but this has been bricked up. The E side is ruinous and masked by rubbish. On the top, there can be seen apart of the opening of the kiln with which the W vent communicated; it may well have been about 12 feet in diameter, unless this was a longer dimension of an oval. It is lined with small cubical blocks, presumably firebricks, 3 to | PM | 374331.8 | 675315.9 | Low |

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|-------|--------|--------|-----------------------|---------|------------|---|------------------------|--|--------|----------|----------|------------|--|
| | | | | | | | | 5 inches a side and slightly calcined. There may have been another further S, and if so it was probably served by a vent now hidden in the ruined E side. The top of the built structure measures about 48 feet from N to S by 36 feet transversely, but masonry revetment on the SE has increased the flat area in this direction, no doubt to provide space for turning vehicles. Noted 18 March 1966. A Graham 1966. NT77SW 60 743 748. | | | | | |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL1900 | 58969 | WITCHES KNOWE / INNERWICK FARM HOUSE, SINGLE KNOWES FIELD | EXECUTION SITE | Some 500 yds E of Innerwick Farm house and nearly 200 yds S of the road, in Single Knowes field, is a slightly rising piece of ground known as the Witches Knowe, on which a number of witches are said to have been burnt. RCAHMS 1924, visited 1913 | MED/PM | 372900 | 673600 | Low | |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL1960 | 72363 | SKATERAW | SETTLEMENT | NT77SW 68 7412 7458. Aerial reconnaissance has recorded cropmarks of a double-palisaded, sub-circular enclosure, transcribed by RCAHMS (MMB)(MS840/439, 1991), lying towards the N side of a field on level ground, 550m ESE of Skateraw Gate. The N arc of the enclosure is obscured, but its W-E diameter measures about 44m. The ditches are spaced some 2m apart, and there is a possible entrance gap in the ESE arc. The E end of one of the cropmarks of NT77SW 26 intersects the SW arc of the enclosure. Information from RCAHMS (MJ) 1 March 1996 Recent aerial photography (RCAHMSAP 1996) suggests that indeterminate cropmarks within the interior of the enclosure may represent internal structures and that this therefore can be interpreted as a settlement. Information from RCAHMS (KJ) 24 March 2000. | PREH | 374123.3 | 674595.3 | Medium | |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL1970 | 72755 | INNERWICK CASTLE | RING DITCH? | Cropmark of possible ring ditch or round barrow identified from Aps | PREH | 373439.9 | 673831.6 | Medium | |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL2023 | 76236 | DUNGLASS | TOWN | Erected burgh of barony, 1489. G S Pryde 1965. | MED | 376000 | 672000 | Medium | |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL2080 | 82828 | BRANXTON | SITE; NATURAL FEATURE? | Cropmarks, which may be geological in origin, have been recorded on oblique aerial photographs (RCAHMSAP 1992) lying on a steep hillside to the ENE of Branxton. Information from RCAHMS (DCC) 21 November 2006 | UNK | 374748 | 672684 | Low | |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL2169 | 90626 | BRAIDWOOD / BROADWOOD | HOUSE | Remains of house shown on 1st edition OS map, labelled 'Broadwood'. | PM | 372460 | 673220 | Low | |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL2373 | 113972 | SKATERAW HARBOUR / FIRTH OF FORTH | HARBOUR | Postmedieval harbour | PM | 373860 | 675470 | Low | |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL2374 | 113973 | THORTONLOCH / TORNESS POINT | TANK TRAP | (1) Site recorded during a rapid coastal survey undertaken by GUARD of the S shore of the Firth of Forth from Dunbar to Stirling and along the N shore of the Forth to the Fife border. A gazetteer of all sites including listed buildings, designed landscapes, scheduled and unscheduled monuments was produced. Full details of the survey can be consulted in the report held by the NMRS. NT 74 75 WW2 defences Sponsor: Historic Scotland GUARD 1996. | MOD | 374000 | 675000 | Low | |

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|-------|--------|--------|-----------------------|---------|------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|---|--------|---------|----------|------------|
| | | | | | | | | (2) The area around Thortonloch Bay was surrounded by anti-tank obstacles up to five rows deep, seen on 1946 aerial photographs. B17 5437-5439 15/4/46 | | | | |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL2375 | 114043 | THORTONLOCH | MILITARY CAMP; MILITARY BASE | <p>(1) Site recorded during a rapid coastal survey undertaken by GUARD of the S shore of the Firth of Forth from Dunbar to Stirling and along the N shore of the Forth to the Fife border. A gazetteer of all sites including listed buildings, designed landscapes, scheduled and unscheduled monuments was produced. Full details of the survey can be consulted in the report held by the NMRS. NT 753 739 WW2 defences Sponsor: Historic Scotland GUARD 1996.</p> <p>(2) Roofed structures and ring shaped bank seen on 1946 aerial photographs (the area is now marked as a camp site on the 1:10 000 map). Probably a WW2 military camp, with gun emplacement. B17 7204-5 15/4/46. Site recorded by GUARD during the Coastal Assessment Survey for Historic Scotland, 'The Firth of Forth from Dunbar to the Coast of Fife' 1996.</p> <p>(3) "Roofed structures and a ring-shaped bank were noted on AP's of this area (B17 7204-5 15/4/46) but were not re-located on the ground."</p> | MOD | 375350 | 673950 | Low |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL2376 | 114044 | THORTONLOCH, LINKHEAD | BUILDING | <p>(1) Site recorded during a rapid coastal survey undertaken by GUARD of the S shore of the Firth of Forth from Dunbar to Stirling and along the N shore of the Forth to the Fife border. A gazetteer of all sites including listed buildings, designed landscapes, scheduled and unscheduled monuments was produced. Full details of the survey can be consulted in the report held by the NMRS. Sponsor: Historic Scotland GUARD 1996</p> <p>(2) Rectangular roofed structure visible on 1946 aerial photographs, no longer marked on 1:10 000 map. May require further investigation. B17 7203-4 15/4/46. Site recorded by GUARD during the Coastal Assessment Survey for Historic Scotland, 'The Firth of Forth from Dunbar to the Coast of Fife' 25th February 1996.</p> <p>(3) One unroofed building annotated Ruin is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Haddingtonshire 1855, sheet 12), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1987). Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 29 September 2000</p> <p>(4) "An unroofed building shown on the 1st edition OS 6" map (Haddingtonshire 1855, sheet 12) is not shown on the current 1:10,000 OS map (1987) and was not seen in the field."</p> | PM | 375650 | 673600 | Low |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL2438 | 121991 | THORTONLOCH | SEA DEFENCES; ANTI TANK BLOCK | <p>(1) A line of anti-tank pimples which have been moved from their original position to form a sea defence for the caravan park. J A Guy 1997; NMRS MS 810/5, 209, 212</p> <p>(2) Anti-tank 'pimples' made of concrete have been reused to form a sea wall. The blocks have been turned sideways and built up in two layers to form a revetted wall against the banks. The sea wall extends for over 100m along the shore. The blocks are visible in this area in their original locations on AP's (B17 5437-5439 15/4/46). A series of low earthworks noted on later AP's in this area may be associated with these defences</p> | MOD | 375190 | 674540 | Low |

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| | | | | | | | | (B739-5 97 30/7/73). A WWII Military Camp stood in the hinterland; structures associated with it are visible on wartime AP's (B17 7203-5 15/4/46) but are much less evident on later AP's (B739 973-5 30/7/73). Fragmentary concrete foundations were noted in enclosed grass land between 50m and 100m behind the coast edge. | | | | |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL2477 | 127648 | THORNTONLOCH | BUILDING | Cropmarks of two rectangular buildings. They are not shown on the 1st or 2nd edition OS maps, and therefore date from before 1854. | MED/PM | 375043.7 | 673955.8 | Medium |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL2499 | 130413 | THORNTON LAW | ENCLOSURE | Cropmarks of rectilinear enclosure, transcribed by RCAHMS from photo number C28669. | PREH | 373151 | 673544 | Low |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL2543 | 142178 | LAWFIELD | SITE; PIT ALIGNMENT | Aerial photography (RCAHMSAP 1995) has identified cropmarks, including those of an irregular pit-alignment running parallel to the nearby cliff edge, 550m NE of Lawfield farmsteading. The pit-alignment is approximately 105m in length, and visible from NT c.7565 7350 to NT c.7574 7346. Other cropmarks include a very narrow, slightly curving, linear cropmark at NT 7578 7356. Information from RCAHMS (KB) 15 March 1999 Cropmarks recorded on aerial photography (RCAHMSAP 1995) some 550m NE of Lawfield farmsteading may be agricultural in origin. Information from RCAHMS (KB) 15 March 1999 (1) "An irregular pit alignment, running parallel to the cliff edge, has been noted on AP's (RCAHMSAP 1995). It is approximately 105m in length. A very narrow curvilinear cropmark has also been noted in the area. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were seen during this survey." | MOD? | 375669.1 | 673498.4 | Low |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL2561 | 144516 | THORNTON MILL / THORNTON BURN | SETTLEMENT | Oblique aerial photographs (RCAHMSAP 1995) show the cropmarks of a settlement, 50m W of Thornton Mill, on the NE bank of Thornton Burn. It measures about 50m across, with what may be an entrance on the E side. Information from RCHAMS (KJ) 6 May 1999. | PREH | 374073 | 674113 | Medium |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL2562 | 144548 | THORNTON MILL / THORNTON BURN | SETTLEMENT | Oblique aerial photographs (RCAHMSAP 1995) reveal the cropmarks of a double ditched settlement, immediately to NE of Thornton Mill, on the NE side of Thornton Burn. It has an internal diameter of about 50m, and the outer and inner ditches are about 10m apart. Information from RCAHMS (KJ) 6 May 1999. | PREH | 374228.4 | 674131.6 | Medium |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL2602 | 145564 | BILSDEAN, ROAD BRIDGE / BILSDEAN, RAILWAY UNDERBRIDGE | ROAD BRIDGE | Railway underbridge | PM | 376080 | 672910 | Low |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL2603 | 145567 | THORNTONLOCH, RAILWAY BRIDGE | RAILWAY BRIDGE | Location formerly cited as NT 7444 7414. (Location cited as NT 744 741). Railway bridge, opened 1846 by the North British Rly. A single-span underbridge, with cast-iron side girders, of slightly bellied form, and steel main girders, supported on rubble abutments with wing walls. Unusual type for North British Rly. J R Hume 1976. This bridge carries the Edinburgh - London (King's Cross) 'East Coast Main Line' over an unclassified public road to the E of Thornton Mill (NT77SW 87). Information from RCAHMS (RJCM), 13 February 2006. | PM | 374440 | 674140 | Low |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL2604 | 145579 | LAWFIELD | FARMHOUSE | Farmhouse shown on OS 1st edition map. | PM | 375254 | 673014 | Low |

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|-------|--------|--------|-----------------------|---------|------------|---|--|---|--------|----------|----------|------------|
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL2605 | 145585 | INNERWICK, STATION HOUSE / INNERWICK STATION, THORNTONLOCH, STATION HOUSE | RAILWAY STATION | For associated footbridge, see NT77SW 81. This intermediate station on the Edinburgh-Berwick portion of the London-Edinburgh 'East Coast main line' was opened by the North British Rly in about 1849 and closed to regular passenger traffic by British Railways on 18 June 1951. The line itself remains in use. Information from RCAHMS (RJCM), 15 February 2000. R V J Butt 1995. | PM | 374130 | 674330 | Low |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL2606 | 145586 | INNERWICK STATION, OVERBRIDGE / THORNTONLOCH, ROAD BRIDGE | ROAD BRIDGE | For related station building see NT 77SW 80. Information from RCAHMS (AB) 2 June 1999. | PM | 374170 | 674330 | Low |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL2650 | 156615 | BRANXTON, ROC OBSERVATION POST | OBSERVATION POST; ROYAL OBSERVER CORPS MONITORING POST | NT77SW 82 7475 7248 Royal Observer Corps underground monitoring post (EDI 26). Visible on aerial photograph OS/65/02: 422 (28 March 1965). Information from RCAHMS (KM) 17 January 2000. (1) Built 01/05/1962, closed 01/09/1991. These underground monitoring posts were constructed for the purpose of monitoring in the case of a nuclear attack, and would have been manned by three members of the Royal Observer Corps (ROC). The ROC was stood down in 1991 following the end of the Cold War and the monitoring post was abandoned. | MOD | 374754 | 672488 | Medium |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL2786 | 180970 | SKATERAW | PIT; RING DITCH; BARROW? | Cropmarks of possible round house or barrow. Transcribed from photo number C72053 by RCAHMS in 2008. | BA/IA | 374269.1 | 674565.9 | Medium |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL2824 | 181433 | BILSDEAN | BUILDING | (1) One unroofed building annotated Ruin is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Haddingtonshire 1855, sheet 12), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1987). Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 29 September 2000 (2) "An unroofed building shown on the 1st edition 6" map (Haddingtonshire 1855, sheet 12) is not on the current OS 1:10,000 map (1987) and was not seen by this survey." | PM | 375980 | 673210 | Low |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL3613 | 208836 | THORNTON MILL | WATERMILL | (1) Watermill shown on 1st and 2nd edition OS maps, 1854 and 1895, and labelled 'corn mill'. NT77SW 87 74159 74098 Location formerly cited as NT 7414 7409. Thornton Mill [NAT] OS 1:10,000 map, 1991. (2) (Location cited as NT 742 741). Thornton Mill, Innerwick: late 18th to early 19th century. A neat 1-storey and attic rubble building, with a projecting kiln with a circular ventilator. Now converted to a knitwear factory, though the 6-spoke wood and iron overshot wheel, about 2ft wide by 16ft diameter (0.61 by 4.88m), survives. J R Hume 1976. (3) This building, which stands on the Thornton Burn 550 yards E of Crowhill, was originally an corn mill, then a steam laundry, and is now a knitwear factory. The structure has been too much altered for structural analysis, but the place is interesting as it retains an overshot water-wheel, which still turns freely to hand pressure. The wheel is of iron, with wooden paddles, and measures 14 feet in diameter; the water was supplied to it by an iron trough 2 feet wide by 1 foot 4 inches deep. The | PM | 374140 | 674090 | Low |

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| | | | | | | | | lade, now largely choked, comes from a cauld (now modernised) some 200 yards up the burn; it runs along the steep, rocky side of the burn and is partly excavated and partly built up on its outer side. Visited 16 March 1966. | | | | |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL3757 | 209335 | BILSDEAN TOLL HOUSE | TOLL HOUSE | The toll house at Bilsdean was established in 1752. | PM | 376209 | 672758 | Low |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL4071 | 210449 | THORNTON BRIDGE / INNERWICK, FORD BRIDGE | ROAD BRIDGE | Post-medieval or early modern road bridge | PM/MOD | 373912 | 673283 | Low |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL4514 | 211944 | BIRNIEKNOWES FARM COTTAGES | FARMSTEAD | Farm steading shown on OS 1st edition map. | PM | 375621 | 672380 | Low |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL4514 | | BIRNIEKNOWES FARM COTTAGES | HOUSE | Farm steading shown on OS 1st edition map. | PM | 375621 | 672380 | Low |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL6334 | 239587 | HARP LAW | ENCLOSURE? | Cropmark of enclosure | PREH? | 374877 | 673493 | Low |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL6543 | 248814 | CROWHILL COTTAGES | FARM LABOURERS COTTAGE | In August 2007, Headland Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Dunglass Ltd to undertake historic building recording at 3-11 Crowhill Cottages, Innerwick, East Lothian in connection with a planning condition issued by East Lothian Council. The single storey workers cottages date from the early 19th century though the internal plan, fixtures and fittings and the rear wall, and extensions, all date from the late 19th century (c.1865). The cottages are a good quality example of worker's housing from the later 19th century with bathrooms added in the 20th century. They contain a complete set of internal fixtures and fittings from the late 19th century and early 20th century and, when combined with historical information such as census data, they provide a rare insight into the lives of Lothian farm workers. | PM | 373615 | 674109 | Low |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL7922 | 269586 | INNERWICK, FORD BRIDGE DOVECOT | DOVECOTE | Ford Bridge Dovecot which was Category C Listed was demolished between 1939 and 1945. Information from Demolitions catalogue held in RCAHMS Library. | PM | 373877 | 673256 | Low |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL8929 | | BIRNIEKNOWES | FARMHOUSE; FARMSTEAD | Farmhouse and steading shown on 1st edition OS map, labelled 'Palmerton'. | PM | 375469 | 672455 | Low |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL9122 | | TORNESS POWER STATION, LANDING STAGE | SLIPWAY | Landing stage | MOD | 374727 | 675484 | Low |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL9124 | 278809 | SKATERAW HARBOUR, WAR MEMORIAL | WAR MEMORIAL | War memorial on OS map of 1983 | MOD | 373890 | 675350 | Low |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL9277 | | BILSDEAN / PRINCE CHARLIE'S BRIDGE | BRIDGE | (1) This bridge was known as Prince Charlie's Bridge and predates the late 18th century, and the adjacent bridge. (2) A small rustic arched stone bridge crosses the burn, some 20m from HWM. It is c. 1.3m wide and 8m long. It is in a poor state of repair and has a tree growing from it. | PM | 376590.5 | 672739.4 | Low |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL9278 | | BILSDEAN / SALT PAN HALL | SALT WORKS | Salt works were established west of Bilsdean from about the 1670s, at the site labelled 'Salt Pan Hall' on Forrest's map of 1799. Nothing remains apart from a prominent rock called Salt Pan Rock, and a field called Serpent Hall. Lime coal was supposedly worked at Bilsdean but the seam was "very indistinct and of little value". The coal would have been used to heat the salt water. | PM | 376057 | 672973.7 | Low |

| RSKID | Source | Status | Site Reference No(s). | HER ID | Canmore ID | Name | Type | Description | Period | Easting | Northing | Importance |
|-------|--------|--------|-----------------------|---------|------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|--|--------|----------|----------|------------|
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL9302 | | BILSDEAN | BRIDGE | <p>(1) Bridge built c. 1797-8 by George Burn, and commissioned by the Halls who owned Dunglass Estate. Similar in style to the New Bridge up stream of the railway viaduct also built at the same time. This bridge marks the route of the pre-1600 post road.</p> <p>(2) A second, larger, bridge stands at NT 76592 72749 (7m) some 6m to the seaward side of (MEL9277). It is c. 5m wide and 20m long, with a castellated parapet on its seaward side. Constructed from dressed quarried sandstone, it appears to be built over an earlier foundation and is now crumbling in places.</p> | PM | 376592.9 | 672749.2 | Low |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL9303 | | BILSDEAN | FISHERY | There was a fishing station at Bilsdean called 'Peerie's Haven', and Cockburnspath had fishing rights here, but there was no formal harbour as such. The boats were just pulled up onto the sand. Whitefish, crabs and lobsters were caught, with the lobsters being kept in pools covered by iron grates. By the 1800s most of the fishermen transferred to Cove. | PM | 376576.9 | 672792.1 | Low |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL9304 | | BILSDEAN | SCHOOL | The school at Bilsdean is marked on the 1894 OS 2nd edition map. There is record of a school at Bilsdean in 1792, which was primarily for the children of the saltpan workers. | PM | 376437.5 | 672628 | Low |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL9305 | | BILSDEAN | VILLAGE | A village at Bilsdean, on the west side of the burn, is shown on maps of 1745, 1799, and 1824. The school remained until about 1900. Very little of this survives now, apart from the bridges and a few bits of stone walling. | PM | 376462 | 672639.4 | Low |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL9349 | | THORTONLOCH, LINKHEAD | BUILDING | Site of building, probably a house, outbuilding and enclosure, shown on the OS 2nd edition map of 1895 and labelled 'Linkhead'. | PM | 375579.9 | 673571.1 | Low |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL9367 | 349012 | LAWFIELD | INDUSTRIAL SITE? | <p>Anthropogenic deposits, possibly representing an industrial site, are revealed in section in coastal exposures. The exposure occurs at the base of a sloping grassy cliff and extends for 10m. It is between 1m and 1.2m high. Layers of ash and coal or carbonised material can be seen, interspersed with red sandy loam. A column of horizontally set stone, standing some 5 courses/0.7m high, may represent a built feature, although this is not certain. The coast edge is slumping in this area and no topographic features were in evidence.</p> <p>(2) Field Visit (29 March 2014) ShoreUPDATE Scotland's Coastal Heritage at Risk Project Coal layers identified but column of horizontally set stone not seen.</p> | UNK | 375854 | 673440 | Low |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL9368 | | BILSDEAN | GARDEN FEATURE; STRUCTURE | <p>(1) Features associated with the 19th C designed landscape at Bilsdean extend down to the coast edge. (i) At c. 100m from the HWM, an alcoved structure in dressed sandstone stands to the north side of the waterside track, close to a waterfall. It is revetted into the hillside and measures 5m long and 1.6m high. It contains three alcoves (c. 0.2m deep) and may originally have held seating/grotto/statues. It is now overgrown with ivy.</p> <p>(3) In February 2007, the East Lothian U3A Family History Group undertook a survey of the structures relating to the designed landscape at Bilsdean. These features mostly date to the 19th century, and formed part of the Dunglass estate. The features were located on a map and photographed.</p> | PM | 376505.6 | 672655.1 | Low |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL9369 | | BILSDEAN | GARDEN FEATURE; STRUCTURE | (1) Features associated with the 19th C designed landscape at Bilsdean extend down to the coast edge. | PM | 376531 | 672643 | Low |

| RSKID | Source | Status | Site Reference No(s). | HER ID | Canmore ID | Name | Type | Description | Period | Easting | Northing | Importance |
|-------|--------|--------|-----------------------|---------|------------|----------------|---------------------------------|---|--------|----------|----------|------------|
| | | | | | | | | <p>(ii) Fragments of rough hewn masonry built onto the bedrock at NT 76531 72643 (8m) may be part of a garden feature. It lies c. 60m from HWM.</p> <p>(3) In February 2007, the East Lothian U3A Family History Group undertook a survey of the structures relating to the designed landscape at Bilsdean. These features mostly date to the 19th century, and formed part of the Dunglass estate. The features were located on a map and photographed.</p> | | | | |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL9370 | | BILSDEAN | GARDEN FEATURE; STRUCTURE | <p>(1) Features associated with the 19th C designed landscape at Bilsdean extend down to the coast edge.</p> <p>(iii) An L-shaped feature at NT 76565 72732 (10m) is made from dressed sandstone blocks. It extends for 8m, with a break at the center, and stands up to 1.7m/ 6 courses high.</p> <p>(3) In February 2007, the East Lothian U3A Family History Group undertook a survey of the structures relating to the designed landscape at Bilsdean. These features mostly date to the 19th century, and formed part of the Dunglass estate. The features were located on a map and photographed.</p> | PM | 376565 | 672732 | Low |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL9452 | 284999 | THORNTONLOCH | ANTI TANK BLOCK | <p>The area around Thorntonloch bay was surrounded by anti-tank obstacles up to five rows deep, seen on 1946 aerial photographs. B17 5437-5439 15/4/46.</p> <p>Site recorded by GUARD during the Coastal Assessment Survey for Historic Scotland, 'The Firth of Forth from Dunbar to the Coast of Fife' 1996.</p> <p>The location assigned to this record is inferred, and remains unverified. Thorntonloch Bay is not noted as such on the 1995 edition of the OS 1:50,000 map, but the name presumably applies to the sand-fringed shallow embayment to the SE of Thorntonloch village.</p> <p>Information from RCAHMS (RJCM), 1 December 2006.</p> | MOD | 375300 | 674000 | Low |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL9614 | 288641 | SKATERAW | QUARRY | <p>NT77SA large quarry and adjacent spoil have been recorded as cropmarks on oblique aerial photographs (RCAHMSAP 1990, 1996). Information from RCAHMS (DCC) 16 May 2007.W 129 74225 74545</p> <p>A large quarry and adjacent spoil have been recorded as cropmarks on oblique aerial photographs (RCAHMSAP 1990, 1996). Information from RCAHMS (DCC) 16 May 2007.</p> | PM | 374225 | 674545 | Low |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL9636 | | THORTONLOCH | TRACKWAY; RIDGE AND FURROW; PIT | <p>A trackway, a pit and a block of rig, situated to the N of Thorntonloch smithy, have been recorded on oblique aerial photography (RCAHMSAP 2006). The trackway runs from NW to SE. Fragments of two blocks of rig are visible in the same field.</p> <p>Information from RCAHMS (VLW) 22 February 2007</p> | MED/PM | 374816.4 | 674534.2 | Low |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL9781 | | CASTLE DYKES | STRUCTURE | <p>(1) "A possible structure was seen on 1946 AP's on the shore, below Castle Dykes (B58 7014, 7016 15/4/46). On later 1973 photographs, an additional structure is visible just to the east (B739 791-2 30/7/73). Neither structure was seen on the ground during this survey, although the area is very overgrown and it is possible that the structures survive but are obscured by vegetation. "</p> | UNK | 376600 | 672700 | Low |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL9792 | | INNERWICK FARM | HURRICANE; AIRCRAFT CRASH SITE | <p>Type: Hurricane; ID number: L2115; Squadron: 605 Sqn.; Crash date: 24.6.40</p> <p>Site either dug or visited by Dumfries and Galloway Aviation Museum.</p> | MOD | 373000 | 673600 | Medium |

| RSKID | Source | Status | Site Reference No(s). | HER ID | Canmore ID | Name | Type | Description | Period | Easting | Northing | Importance |
|-------|--------|--------|-----------------------|---------|------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|-----------|---------|----------|------------|
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL9840 | 297393 | LAWFIELD | COAL WORKINGS | Close beside the road from Oldhamstocks, about 250 yards S of the farm cottages of Lawfield, there is an oval mound, bare of vegetation, measuring about 45 feet by 30 feet and standing about 9 feet high on an average. It is the spoil-heap of a coal mine which was opened about 1910, but was unsuccessful. Visited 1 September 1065. A Graham 1965-6. | MOD | 375000 | 672800 | Low |
| | ELC | NDA | | MEL9843 | 297373 | TORNESS POINT | LIMESTONE QUARRY | The higher ground that falls steeply to the shore at Torness point has been cut back by a considerable quarry, and the area between it and the littoral rocks is covered with the usual piles of debris and hollows, now all grassed over. Traces of similar work on a smaller scale extend for some distance westwards along the margin of the rocks. Visited 18 March 1966. A Graham 1966. This is now within the site of Torness Power Station. ELCAS SL 22/07/2009 | UNK | 374765 | 675317 | Low |
| | HES | NDA | | | 58967 | TORNESS | BUILDING(S) (PERIOD UNASSIGNED), CROPMARK(S) (PERIOD UNKNOWN), FLINT SCATTER (PREHISTORIC), LIME KILN (PERIOD UNASSIGNED) | Parts of a 138 acre site scheduled for major development were excavated to test cropmarks. The raised shore line was tested by sections and an area excavation. Cropmarks were shown to be of natural origin, and the raised beach deposits were shown to have been re-sorted by wave action up to a recent date. Early remains could thus be discounted. The existence of water meadows - a most unusual occurrence - was shown by excavation and from documentary sources. Above the shore line three cropmarks were tested. One was of natural origin, one due to World War II works, and one was shown to be due to a small 18th century building and yard; mesolithic flints were found on the spread from the turf wall of the yard. Lime working on the site since 1680 was shown from documentary sources; a lime kiln and associated building were recorded and shown to be 19th century. R Mercer 1975. | MES - PM | 374300 | 674800 | Low |
| | HES | NDA | | | 58937 | THORNTONLOCH | CROPMARK(S) (PERIOD UNKNOWN), RING DITCH (PERIOD UNASSIGNED), TRACK (PERIOD UNASSIGNED) | An aerial transcription was produced from oblique aerial photographs. Information from Historic Environment Scotland (BM) 31 March 2017. | PREH - PM | 374876 | 674019 | Low |
| | HES | NDA | | | 286677 | THORTONLOCH | PIT (PERIOD UNASSIGNED), QUARRY(S) (PERIOD UNASSIGNED), RIG AND FURROW (MEDIEVAL), TRACK (PERIOD UNASSIGNED) | A trackway, a pit and a block of rig, situated to the N of Thorntonloch smithy, have been recorded on oblique aerial photography (RCAHMSAP 2006). The trackway runs from NW to SE. Fragments of two blocks of rig are visible in the same field. Information from RCAHMS (VLW) 22 February 2007 | MED/PM | 374967 | 674504 | Low |
| | HES | NDA | | | 295673 | INNERWICK, 3-11 CROWHILL COTTAGES | WORKERS COTTAGE(S) (19TH CENTURY) | A programme of archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land adjacent to 3-11 Crowhill Cottages in connection with a planning condition issued by East Lothian Council, relating to the extension of the existing cottages. This work consisted of trial trenching of 5% of the application area on 30 July 2007. No archaeological features were identified. The single-storey workers cottages date from the early 19th century though the internal plan, fixtures and fittings, and the rear wall and extensions, all date from c1865. The cottages are a good-quality example of workers' housing from the later 19th century, with bathrooms added in the 20th century. They contain a complete set of internal | PM | 374120 | 673620 | Low |

| RSKID | Source | Status | Site Reference No(s). | HER ID | Canmore ID | Name | Type | Description | Period | Easting | Northing | Importance |
|-------|----------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|---|--------|---------|----------|------------|
| | | | | | | | | <p>fixtures and fittings from the late 19th century and early 20th century and, when combined with historical information such as census data, they provide a rare insight into the lives of Lothian farm workers.</p> <p>Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited with East Lothian Council SMR and RCAHMS.</p> <p>Funder: Dunglass Ltd.</p> <p>Candy Hatherley, 2007.</p> | | | | |
| | HES | NDA | | | 312785 | LAWFIELD | ROUNDHOUSE(S) (PREHISTORIC) | <p>These two roundhouses have been recorded as cropmarks on oblique aerial photographs (RCAHMSAP 2009). Each is circular in plan and defined by a ditch about 3.3m wide. The enclosed area is in 6m diameter, and each roundhouse has a possible entrance at the SW.</p> <p>Information from RCAHMS (KHJM) 23 Sept 2011</p> | BA/IA | 374901 | 673130 | Medium |
| 1 | Map regression | NDA | | | | Branxton | Farmstead | Farmstead labelled as "Branxton" on 1st to 3rd Edition OS, but labelled as "Branxton Cottage" on subsequent OS mapping. Also depicted on Roy's Map. | PM | 373765 | 672525 | Low |
| 2 | Map regression | NDA | | | | Thornton Quarry | Quarry | Sandstone quarry depicted on 1st Edition OS. Shown as disused on modern OS | PM | 373748 | 673284 | Low |
| 3 | Map regression | NDA | | | | Threepland Hill | Pond | Pond depicted on 1st and subsequent OS, but not shown on modern imagery. | PM | 374165 | 672492 | Low |
| 4 | Site visit | NDA | | | | Birnieknowes | Track | Track shown on 2nd and subsequent OS, and observed within the field during site visit. Visible as an incised cutting. The track is approximately 3m wide with ditches on the east and west sides, each around 1.5m wide. | PM | 375444 | 672640 | Low |
| 5 | Site visit | NDA | | | | Branxton | Pedestal | Pedestal of undressed local stones mortared together identified along a field boundary during the site visit. Approximately 1.9m high, 1.1m wide and 0.9m long. Forms an element of a field boundary, with sections of tumbled drystone wall located along either side of the pedestal. Uncertain function but likely post-medieval origin. Possible interpretations include a single surviving gatepost (though unusually large for this purpose), or a possible navigational aid. | PM | 373794 | 672884 | Low |

Table 10.1.2 Assets considered for impacts on setting within Study Area B.

| Source | Status | Site Reference Number(s) | Canmore ID | Name | Description | Period | Easting | Northing | Importance | Setting Screening 1 | Setting Screening 2 |
|------------------------|--------|--------------------------|------------|--|---|--------|---------|----------|------------|--|---|
| 1 km study area | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HES | SM | SM5876 | | Black Castle Cottage, promontory fort 300m SW of | <p>Description The monument comprises the remains of a promontory fort of later prehistoric date represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs.</p> <p>The monument occupies a naturally well-defended, steep-sided, inland promontory above a meander of the Ogle Burn. It comprises a series of defences set across the relatively flat W approach to the promontory, effectively enclosing the flat summit. The innermost defences comprise two lines of ditch, each approximately 3m wide and some 9m apart, which are joined by a transverse ditch at their N end.</p> <p>There are several possible breaks in the ditches but none unambiguously represents the remains of an entrance. External to these ditches is a narrow ditch or palisade, approximately 1m wide. Beyond this is what appears to be an exceptionally wide ditch, approximately 8-9m wide which extends parallel to the inner defences from the S for approximately one third of their length. This feature has a clear N terminal and did not form part of a complete line of defence.</p> <p>It is possible that, rather than a ditch, it represents the remains of dense occupation deposits associated with an external, rectilinear structure. The interior summit of the fort measures approximately 100m E-W by 40m and has no unambiguous traces of internal features.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled encompasses the visible features and an area around them in which traces of associated activity may be expected to survive. It is irregular in shape with maximum dimensions of 140m E-W by 50m as marked in red on the accompanying map.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance The monument is of national importance because of its potential to add to our understanding of high-status defended settlement of the later prehistoric period. The ditches may be expected to contain material relating to rampart construction as well as to the environment and economy of the site. There is a strong probability that internal deposits will provide detailed information on domestic organisation within the fort.</p> | BA/IA | 373372 | 672382 | High | Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle | Site visit undertaken in August 2021. Change predicted in setting but would not affect significance. Asset screened out of detailed assessment. |
| HES | SM | SM5850 | | Black Castle, enclosure | <p>Description The monument comprises the remains of an enclosed settlement of prehistoric date represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs.</p> <p>The enclosure lies on a level terrace above the Ogle Burn at around 145m OD. It is oval in shape defined by a single ditch some 2-3m wide. The enclosure measures approximately 60m NE-SW by 40m with no clearly defined entrance. A large, dark, annular cropmark occupies most of the interior of the site probably representing the remains of occupation material.</p> <p>The monument is most likely to represent the remains of an enclosed settlement dating to the Iron Age with preserved traces of internal activity potentially including domestic structures. The area to be scheduled encompasses the visible features and an area around them in which traces of associated activity may be expected to survive. It is circular with a diameter of 100m as marked in red on the accompanying map.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance The monument is of national importance because of its potential to add to our understanding of prehistoric domestic organisation, particularly in view of the evidence for surviving internal occupation deposits. These deposits may also be expected to contain valuable evidence for the contemporary environment and economy of the site.</p> | PREH | 373530 | 672664 | High | Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle | Change predicted in setting but would not affect significance. Asset screened out of detailed assessment. |
| HES | SM | SM5890 | | Branxton Cottage, enclosure 300m E of | <p>Description The monument comprises the remains of an enclosed settlement of prehistoric date represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs.</p> <p>The monument occupies a relatively level site on the crest of a E-W ridge at around 125m OD. The enclosure is defined by a circular ditch some 3-4m wide which encloses an area approximately 60m</p> | PREH | 374074 | 672559 | High | Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle | Site visit undertaken in August 2021. Change predicted in setting but would not affect significance. Asset |

| Source | Status | Site Reference Number(s) | Canmore ID | Name | Description | Period | Easting | Northing | Importance | Setting Screening 1 | Setting Screening 2 |
|--------|--------|--------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|---|--------|---------|----------|------------|--|---|
| | | | | | <p>in diameter. There are indications of opposed entrances on the E and W although these are not well-defined.</p> <p>The S part of the enclosure is not visible on the available photographs and appears to have suffered more severe plough truncation than the remainder of the enclosure due to its position on a break of slope. Two dense, dark sub-circular cropmarks in the N half of the interior may represent the remains of occupation deposits associated with internal structures.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled encompasses the visible features and an area around them in which traces of associated activity may be expected to survive. It is circular with a diameter of 90m as marked in red on the accompanying map.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance The monument is of national importance because of its potential to add to our understanding of prehistoric domestic organisation and economy. The likely survival of internal deposits will provide detailed information on the layout and use of the settlement.</p> | | | | | | screened out of detailed assessment. |
| HES | SM | SM5958 | | Branxton, enclosure 350m NNW of | <p>Description The monument comprises the remains of an enclosed settlement of prehistoric date represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs.</p> <p>The enclosure lies on a terrace above a meander of the Ogle Burn at around 85m OD. It is almost square on plan, defined by a ditch some 4m wide, and measures approximately 60m NE-SW by 55m. A dark, ill-defined cropmark towards the centre of the enclosure may represent the remains of internal occupation deposits. An entrance is visible in the centre of the NE side.</p> <p>Rectilinear enclosures in this area have often been interpreted as dating to the Later Iron Age or the period of the Roman invasions of Scotland. There is, however, a paucity of dating evidence from Scotland for enclosures of this kind.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled encompasses the visible features and an area around them in which traces of associated activity may be expected to survive. It is irregular in shape with maximum dimensions of 165m N-S by 120m as marked in red on the accompanying map.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance The monument is of national importance because of its potential to add to our understanding of prehistoric settlement organisation and economy in the period of Roman influence in southern Scotland. The survival of internal deposits suggests that detailed evidence survives for internal occupation which would enable a reconstruction of the nature, development and function of the enclosure.</p> | IA/RO | 374224 | 672978 | High | Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle | Detailed assessment required |
| HES | SM | SM5849 | | Castledene, enclosure SW of | <p>Description The monument comprises the remains of an enclosed settlement of later prehistoric date represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs. The monument appears to belong to a class of rectilinear and square, defended domestic settlements widely believed to represent native settlements dating to the period around the time of the Roman invasions of Scotland.</p> <p>The monument lies just below the crest of an E-W running ridge above Thornton Burn at around 100m OD, with an open outlook to the N. It comprises a sub-square enclosure defined by a ditch some 3-4m wide enclosing an area approximately 45m NE-SW by 45m. The NE quadrant of the interior is occupied by a diffuse, dark, circular cropmark which appears to represent the remains of occupation deposits associated with a substantial structure.</p> <p>The enclosing ditch does not seem to be continuous at this point and it appears that the wall of the structure may have formed this part of the enclosure. The area to be scheduled encompasses the visible features and an area around them in which traces of associated activity may be expected to survive. It is sub-rectangular with maximum dimensions of 80m N-S by 70m as marked in red on the accompanying map.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance</p> | IA | 373279 | 673448 | High | Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle | Change predicted in setting but would not affect significance. Asset screened out of detailed assessment. |

| Source | Status | Site Reference Number(s) | Canmore ID | Name | Description | Period | Easting | Northing | Importance | Setting Screening 1 | Setting Screening 2 |
|--------|--------|--------------------------|------------|---|---|--------|---------|----------|------------|--|---|
| | | | | | The monument is of national importance because of its potential to contribute to our understanding of the changing nature of high-status domestic settlement in the period of Roman influence in southern Scotland. The enclosure may be expected to provide detailed information on house construction and domestic organisation in this period. | | | | | | |
| HES | SM | SM5771 | | Innerwick Castle, fort and ring ditch | <p>Description The monument comprises the remains of a multivallate fort and external ring ditch of prehistoric date represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs.</p> <p>The fort is semi-circular, defined by a series of five ditches backing onto the break of slope above Thornton Burn. The outermost ditch has a diameter of approximately 180m while the innermost encloses an area approximately 80m across. The ditches measure from 5 to 8m in width with similar spaces between them. There are no visible indications of an entrance or of internal features. Some 30-40m N of the fort is a ring ditch with a diameter of approximately 10m, defined by a broad penannular ditch.</p> <p>Between the fort and the burn, on an outcrop on the sharply sloping banks, is Innerwick Castle, a medieval fortification destroyed in 1547. This lies adjacent to the centre of the fort suggesting that the defences of the latter were extant at the time of the castle's construction.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled encompasses the visible features and an area around them in which traces of associated deposits may be expected to survive. It is irregular in shape with maximum dimensions of 220m NNE-SSW by 130m as marked in red on the accompanying map.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance The monument is of national importance because of its potential to contribute to our understanding of high status settlement and fort construction in the later prehistoric period. The siting of the later castle suggests that some degree of continuity of occupation into the medieval period is possible. This greatly enhances the potential of the monument.</p> | BA/IA | 373463 | 673776 | High | Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle | Site visit undertaken in August 2021. Change predicted in setting but would not affect significance. Asset screened out of detailed assessment. |
| HES | SM | SM773 | | Innerwick Castle | <p>Statement of National Importance The monument is of national importance because of its contribution, and its potential to contribute through excavation, to our understanding of late medieval domestic defensive settlement. It may be expected to contain evidence of its phases of rebuilding and destruction, as well as material relating to the lives of the castle's inhabitants.</p> | MED | 373518 | 673705 | High | Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle | Site visit undertaken in August 2021. Change predicted in setting but would not affect significance. Asset screened out of detailed assessment. |
| HES | SM | SM5891 | | Oldhamstocks Mains, enclosure 300m NNW of | <p>Description The monument comprises the remains of an enclosed settlement of prehistoric date represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs.</p> <p>The monument lies on sloping ground at around 125m OD above the S bank of Bilsdean Burn. The enclosure would not have been visible from beyond the immediate catchment area. It is formed by a single ditch some 6m wide which encloses a sub-circular area some 70m in diameter. The N part of the enclosure, comprising approximately one fifth of its original area, lies under trees and outwith the field in which the cropmarks are visible.</p> <p>The enclosure has a SE entrance from which a further ditch runs NW-SE for a distance of some 10-15m before turning sharply to the W, thence following a curving course to the SW edge of the field. This ditch appears to represent part of a stock control or field boundary system contemporary at least in part with the occupation of the enclosure.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled encompasses the visible features and an area around them in which traces of associated activity may be expected to survive. It is irregular in shape with maximum dimensions of 140m E-W by 150m as marked in red on the accompanying map. Maintenance of existing drainage is exempt from the provisions of the scheduling.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance The monument is of national importance because of its potential to add to our understanding of prehistoric domestic organisation and economy. The relationship of the enclosure to the associated ditch is likely to be of significance in assessing prehistoric farming practices, while material from the</p> | | 374134 | 672053 | High | Outwith ZTV | |

| Source | Status | Site Reference Number(s) | Canmore ID | Name | Description | Period | Easting | Northing | Importance | Setting Screening 1 | Setting Screening 2 |
|--------|--------|--------------------------|------------|----------------------------|---|------------|---------|----------|------------|--|---------------------|
| | | | | | ditches themselves might contribute to our knowledge of the contemporary environment and site economy. | | | | | | |
| ELC | NDA | MEL10316 | | THORNTON LAW / CASTLEDENE | Linear cropmark, probable trackway, transcribed by RCAHMS from photo no. C28669 | IA | 373216 | 673441 | Medium | Possibly associated with SM5849. Change predicted in setting but would not affect significance. Asset screened out of detailed assessment. | |
| ELC | NDA | MEL10319 | | HARP LAW | Cropmarks of two adjacent ring ditches, transcribed by RCAHMS from photo no. DP083136. | PREH | 374890 | 673123 | Medium | Change predicted in setting but would not affect significance. Asset screened out of detailed assessment. | |
| ELC | NDA | MEL10445 | | HARP LAW | Parchmarks have revealed the site of a fort on Harp Law, a hillock on the N side of an unnamed burn NW of Lawfield. The overall plan of the fort is uncertain, but the parchmarks have revealed at least two and possibly three ditches swinging round the SE flank of the hillock. Information from An Atlas of Hillforts of Great Britain and Ireland – 08 September 2016. Atlas of Hillforts SC3931 | IA/ROM/EME | 374880 | 673370 | Medium | Change predicted in setting but would not affect significance. Asset screened out of detailed assessment. | |
| ELC | NDA | MEL11411 | 347974 | THORNTON HILL | Aerial Photography (9 July 2015) 2015 RCAHMS Aerial Survey Two large possible pits have been recorded as cropmarks on oblique aerial photographs (RCAHMSAP 2015) on a promontory in the angle between the Braidwood Burn and the Ogle Burn. Information from RCAHMS (DCC) 15 July 2015 | UNK | 373340 | 673170 | Low | Change predicted in setting but would not affect significance. Asset screened out of detailed assessment. | |
| ELC | NDA | MEL11438 | | INNERWICK | Event | UNK | 373140 | 673850 | Negligible | Event only | |
| ELC | NDA | MEL11949 | | THORNTON BRIDGE | Oval pit found during watching brief within Plot 10. The pit measured 0.8m by 0.5m, and was up to 0.2m in depth. The fills had been disturbed by animal burrowing. | UNK | 374133 | 673159 | Low | Feature no longer extant | |
| ELC | NDA | MEL11950 | | THORNTON BRIDGE | Circular pit found during watching brief within Plot 10. The pit measured 0.9m in diameter and the fills contained charcoal and patches of red scorched earth, suggesting a possible fire pit. | UNK | 374127 | 673151 | Low | Feature no longer extant | |
| ELC | NDA | MEL12190 | | THORNTON | Farm steading shown on 1st edition OS map. | PM | 373895 | 673434 | Low | No effect predicted upon asset significance. | |
| ELC | NDA | MEL12191 | | BRANXTON / THREEPLAND HILL | Farm steading shown on 1st edition OS map, labelled 'Threepland Hill'. | PM | 374389 | 672613 | Low | Change predicted in setting but would not affect significance. Asset screened out of detailed assessment. | |
| ELC | NDA | MEL1847 | | THORNTON | A short cist was found on 18th May 1939 by Mr W Macnaughton, tenant of the Board of Agriculture's Lot 114 at Thornton (NT 73 73) when ploughing. The findspot was on the crest of a low ridge running parallel to the Thornton Burn about 20 yds S of the stream, but not quite at the highest point of the | BA | 373000 | 673000 | Low | Feature no longer extant | |

| Source | Status | Site Reference Number(s) | Canmore ID | Name | Description | Period | Easting | Northing | Importance | Setting Screening 1 | Setting Screening 2 |
|--------|--------|--------------------------|------------|---|--|--------|---------|----------|------------|---|---------------------|
| | | | | | ridge, which rises a few feet to the W. There was no trace of a cairn. The cist contained the bones of a child, 3 to 5 years old, accompanied by a beaker, of Clarke's N2 type, which was donated to the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland (NMAS Accession no: EG 74). | | | | | | |
| ELC | NDA | MEL1848 | | INNERWICK | Stone coffins found March 1913. R B K Stevenson undated 6" plan in National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland (NMAS). | BA | 373000 | 673700 | Medium | Feature no longer extant | |
| ELC | NDA | MEL1850 | 58919 | EDINKEN BRIDGE | NT77SW 17 c. 737 732. Four large stones which stood near Edinken Bridge (NT 737 732) were removed a considerable time ago. Excavations were carried out at the site in 1835. Not far from the surface, a large urn was found, surrounded with black ashes, and inverted over a cremation burial. There was no trace of any kind of cist, though a few small stones were found at a depth of 4ft. NSA 1845 (A Forman) | BA | 373700 | 673200 | Low | Feature no longer extant | |
| ELC | NDA | MEL1875 | | THORNTON CASTLE | Thornton Castle first appears on record in 1502 when it belonged to John Montgomery. Miller, quoting a contemporary account of its siege, says that it was blown up in 1640. 'A fragment of one of the arches which supported the first floor' stood until about 1800 but no trace of the castle now remains. Name Book 1853; J Miller 1830 Only a few loose stones remain to indicate the site of the castle. Visited by OS (WDJ) 28 March 1966 | MED | 373530 | 673560 | Medium | No effect predicted upon asset significance. (Lies outwith ZTV.) | |
| ELC | NDA | MEL1878 | | CROWHILL | Archaeological Evaluation (30 July 2007) Dunglass Ltd commissioned Headland Archaeology Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological work on Crowhill cottages and adjacent ground, Innerwick, East Lothian. This programme consisted of a desk based assessment, an on-site evaluation of existing remains through trial trenching and historic building recording. Headland Archaeology 2007 | PM | 373557 | 674106 | Low | Change predicted in setting but would not affect significance. Asset screened out of detailed assessment. | |
| ELC | NDA | MEL1892 | | THORNTON | Cropmark of possible ring ditch | PREH | 374425 | 673549 | Low | No effect predicted upon asset significance. | |
| ELC | NDA | MEL1897 | 58966 | EDINKEN BRIDGE / THE BRIDGE OF EDINCAIN, KING EDWARD'S BRIDGE, EDIRKEN'S BRIDGE, EDINKEN'S BRIDGE | NT77SW 6 7376 7326. (NT 7376 7326) Edinken Br (NR) (Remains of) OS 6" map (1959) Neither the correct name nor age of this bridge is known although it is said to have been very ancient. Apart from two small fragments of stone it was removed some years previous to 1836. At the beginning of the 18th century the name is recorded as 'the bridge of Edincain': in the course of the 18th C it was known as 'King Edward's Bridge': at the end of the 18th century it was "Edirken's Bridge" and, in 1836, "Edinken's Bridge". NSA 1845 (A Forman); Name Book 1853 All that remains of this small, single-arched bridge are fragments of masonry on both sides of the stream where the arch springs from the natural rock-face. The portion on the south side has almost gone but that on the north side appears to have retained its original width of 3.5m. Edinken Bridge appears to be the local name. Visited by OS (WDJ) 28 March 1966 | MED/PM | 373760 | 673260 | Medium | Change predicted in setting but would not affect significance. Asset screened out of detailed assessment. | |
| ELC | NDA | MEL1900 | | WITCHES KNOWE / INNERWICK FARM HOUSE, SINGLE KNOWES FIELD | Some 500 yds E of Innerwick Farm house and nearly 200 yds S of the road, in Single Knowes field, is a slightly rising piece of ground known as the Witches Knowe, on which a number of witches are said to have been burnt. RCAHMS 1924, visited 1913 | MED/PM | 372900 | 673600 | Low | Change predicted in setting but would not affect significance. Asset screened out of detailed assessment. | |

| Source | Status | Site Reference Number(s) | Canmore ID | Name | Description | Period | Easting | Northing | Importance | Setting Screening 1 | Setting Screening 2 |
|--------|--------|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|---|--------|---------|----------|------------|---|--|
| ELC | NDA | MEL2080 | | BRANXTON | Cropmarks, which may be geological in origin, have been recorded on oblique aerial photographs (RCAHMSAP 1992) lying on a steep hillside to the ENE of Branxton. Information from RCAHMS (DCC) 21 November 2006 | UNK | 374748 | 672684 | Low | Change predicted in setting but would not affect significance. Asset screened out of detailed assessment. | |
| ELC | NDA | MEL2499 | | THORNTON LAW | Cropmarks of rectilinear enclosure, transcribed by RCAHMS from photo number C28669. | PREH | 373151 | 673544 | Low | 672684+J14:K32 | |
| ELC | NDA | MEL2561 | | THORNTON MILL / THORNTON BURN | Oblique aerial photographs (RCAHMSAP 1995) show the cropmarks of a settlement, 50m W of Thornton Mill, on the NE bank of Thornton Burn. It measures about 50m across, with what may be an entrance on the E side. Information from RCHAMS (KJ) 6 May 1999. | PREH | 374073 | 674113 | Medium | Change predicted in setting but would not affect significance. Asset screened out of detailed assessment. | |
| ELC | NDA | MEL2650 | 156615 | BRANXTON, ROC OBSERVATION POST | NT77SW 82 7475 7248 Royal Observer Corps underground monitoring post (EDI 26). Visible on aerial photograph OS/65/02: 422 (28 March 1965). Information from RCAHMS (KM) 17 January 2000. (1) Built 01/05/1962, closed 01/09/1991. These underground monitoring posts were constructed for the purpose of monitoring in the case of a nuclear attack, and would have been manned by three members of the Royal Observer Corps (ROC). The ROC was stood down in 1991 following the end of the Cold War and the monitoring post was abandoned. | MOD | 374754 | 672488 | Medium | Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle | The ROC observation post is deliberately located on a locally prominent position with clear views to the coast and sea to the north and northeast forming part of its reason for selection. The Proposed Development would result in some changes to the arrangement of modern infrastructure to the west-northwest. Change predicted in setting but would not affect significance. Asset screened out of detailed assessment. |
| ELC | NDA | MEL3613 | | THORNTON MILL | (1) Watermill shown on 1st and 2nd edition OS maps, 1854 and 1895, and labelled 'corn mill'. NT77SW 87 74159 74098 Location formerly cited as NT 7414 7409. Thornton Mill [NAT] OS 1:10,000 map, 1991. (2) (Location cited as NT 742 741). Thornton Mill, Innerwick: late 18th to early 19th century. A neat 1-storey and attic rubble building, with a projecting kiln with a circular ventilator. Now converted to a knitwear factory, though the 6-spoke wood and iron overshot wheel, about 2ft wide by 16ft diameter (0.61 by 4.88m), survives. J R Hume 1976. (3) This building, which stands on the Thornton Burn 550 yards E of Crowhill, was originally an corn mill, then a steam laundry, and is now a knitwear factory. The structure has been too much altered for structural analysis, but the place is interesting as it retains an overshot water-wheel, which still turns freely to hand pressure. The wheel is of iron, with wooden paddles, and measures 14 feet in diameter; the water was supplied to it by an iron trough 2 feet wide by 1 foot 4 inches deep. The lade, now largely choked, comes from a cauld (now modernised) some 200 yards up the burn; it runs along the steep, rocky side of the burn and is partly excavated and partly built up on its outer side. Visited 16 March 1966. | PM | 374140 | 674090 | Low | Change predicted in setting but would not affect significance. Asset screened out of detailed assessment. | |

| Source | Status | Site Reference Number(s) | Canmore ID | Name | Description | Period | Easting | Northing | Importance | Setting Screening 1 | Setting Screening 2 |
|--------|--------|--------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|---|--------|---------|----------|------------|---|---------------------|
| ELC | NDA | MEL6334 | | HARP LAW | Cropmark of enclosure | PREH? | 374877 | 673493 | Low | Change predicted in setting but would not affect significance. Asset screened out of detailed assessment. | |
| ELC | NDA | MEL6543 | | CROWHILL COTTAGES | In August 2007, Headland Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Dunglass Ltd to undertake historic building recording at 3-11 Crowhill Cottages, Innerwick, East Lothian in connection with a planning condition issued by East Lothian Council. The single storey workers cottages date from the early 19th century though the internal plan, fixtures and fittings and the rear wall, and extensions, all date from the late 19th century (c.1865). The cottages are a good quality example of worker's housing from the later 19th century with bathrooms added in the 20th century. They contain a complete set of internal fixtures and fittings from the late 19th century and early 20th century and, when combined with historical information such as census data, they provide a rare insight into the lives of Lothian farm workers. | PM | 373615 | 674109 | Low | Change predicted in setting but would not affect significance. Asset screened out of detailed assessment. | |
| ELC | NDA | MEL9792 | | INNERWICK FARM | Type: Hurricane; ID number: L2115; Squadron: 605 Sqn.; Crash date: 24.6.40 Site either dug or visited by Dumfries and Galloway Aviation Museum. | MOD | 373000 | 673600 | Medium | Change predicted in setting but would not affect significance. Asset screened out of detailed assessment. | |
| HES | NDA | | 269586 | INNERWICK, FORD BRIDGE DOVECOT | Ford Bridge Doocot which was Category C Listed was demolished between 1939 and 1945. Information from Demolitions catalogue held in RCAHMS Library. | PM | 373877 | 673256 | Low | Feature no longer extant | |
| HES | NDA | | 295673 | INNERWICK, 3-11 CROWHILL COTTAGES | A programme of archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land adjacent to 3-11 Crowhill Cottages in connection with a planning condition issued by East Lothian Council, relating to the extension of the existing cottages. This work consisted of trial trenching of 5% of the application area on 30 July 2007. No archaeological features were identified. The single-storey workers cottages date from the early 19th century though the internal plan, fixtures and fittings, and the rear wall and extensions, all date from c1865. The cottages are a good-quality example of workers' housing from the later 19th century, with bathrooms added in the 20th century. They contain a complete set of internal fixtures and fittings from the late 19th century and early 20th century and, when combined with historical information such as census data, they provide a rare insight into the lives of Lothian farm workers. Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS. Report deposited with East Lothian Council SMR and RCAHMS. Funder: Dunglass Ltd. Candy Hatherley, 2007. | PM | 374120 | 673620 | Low | Change predicted in setting but would not affect significance. Asset screened out of detailed assessment. | |
| HES | NDA | | 327818 | LIBERTY | Whittaker ID : 13467 Name : LIBERTY Latitude : 555800 Longitude : 22500 Position : All Gone Loss Day : 2 Loss Month : 7 Loss Year : 1830 Comment : Stranded 3 miles east of Dunbar. Capt. Ellis | PM | 374000 | 674000 | Negligible | No effect predicted upon asset significance. | |

| Source | Status | Site Reference Number(s) | Canmore ID | Name | Description | Period | Easting | Northing | Importance | Setting Screening 1 | Setting Screening 2 |
|------------------------|--------|--------------------------|------------|--|--|--------|---------|----------|------------|--|---|
| 5 km Study Area | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HES | SM | SM13313 | | Dunglass Collegiate Church, 70m E of 2 Stable Cottages | <p>Description The monument comprises the remains of Dunglass Collegiate Church, founded in the first half of the 15th century. It is visible as a roofed building comprising a nave, crossing and bell tower, transepts, chancel and sacristy. The church is situated in the landscaped grounds of Dunglass House on a grassy plateau overlooking the Dunglass Burn. The monument was originally scheduled in 1921, but the documentation did not meet modern standards: the present amendment rectifies this.</p> <p>Dunglass Church is cruciform in plan. Its nave measures approximately 12m by 6m E-W and stands 9m high from ground to apex of the vault. The chancel to the E of the nave measures 10.5m by 5.75m, with the apex of the vaulted ceilings 7.3m above ground level. A square central tower surmounts the crossing. The tower would have contained three storeys beneath the wallhead, with the floor beams supported on projecting corbels. A doorway in the wall above the W arch of the crossing would have given access to the lower apartments of the tower. The tower is flanked by transepts to the N and S which measure 7m by 4.1m and are 6.8m high from ground to apex of the vault. A small, vaulted sacristy, measuring 4m by 7m with a height of 7.2m, opens onto the chancel through an archway in the N wall. The walls of the church are of pink-hued sandstone ashlar and the roofs of the nave, chancel and transepts are overlaid with stone slabs. Works carried out by the HM Office of Works revealed the N wall of the nave and indicated that the church had originally been rectangular in plan, comprising a nave and chancel, with the tower and transepts added later. The original chancel arch on the E side of the later tower is the only one of the four crossing arches with foliage caps and late Gothic mouldings.</p> <p>There are three open doorways to the church: the priest's door entering the chancel from the S, and doorways in each of the lateral walls of the nave to the W of the transepts. These have semi-circular heads with roll mouldings. Two later lintelled doorways can be found on the E wall of the S transept and the W wall of the sacristy, although the latter has been blocked up. A pointed arch window pierces both the W gable of the nave and the E gable of the chancel. The latter has been widened to allow access to the building when it was converted for use as a stable and barn in the 18th century. The nave and the chancel are lit by traceried windows: two windows in the S wall and one between the sacristy and transept. Each face of the tower is pierced by a lancet window with a trefoil head. The carved stonework of Dunglass Collegiate Church is particularly fine. In the chancel, the triple sedilia on the S wall has cusped and crocketed ogee canopies, pinnacles and corbels carved with angels playing musical instruments, while the corbels of the tomb in the sacristy are carved with female heads.</p> <p>The scheduled area extends 5m beyond the visible remains of Dunglass Collegiate Church and includes the remains described above and an area around the church in which evidence for its construction, use and abandonment is expected to survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map. The scheduling specifically excludes: any burial lairs where rights of burial still exist; 20th-century or later burial enclosures; the above-ground elements of the modern raised floors; the above-ground elements of all services and signage and footlights; and the top 200mm of all paths and gravelled areas to allow for their maintenance.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance The monument is of national importance as an upstanding collegiate church that can make a significant contribution to our understanding of medieval ecclesiastical foundations in the Lothians, medieval patronage and status, and medieval Christian liturgy. Apart from the hole in the E gable of the chancel, the monument survives in excellent condition and is a remarkably intact example of a Scottish medieval collegiate church. It represents an important component of both the medieval and contemporary landscapes. It retains a number of unusual features, including the sedilia and the carvings of female heads on the recessed tomb in the sacristy. In addition to the upstanding structure, there is high potential for the presence of buried archaeological remains that can provide information about the sequence of development of the church and its reuse. Burial deposits can also inform us about medieval Christian burial ritual and belief, while skeletal remains can provide evidence for health, diet, illness and cause of death. The loss of the monument would significantly diminish our ability to understand the form, character, architecture and decoration of medieval collegiate churches in lowland Scotland and their role in the expression of status.</p> | MED | 376659 | 671897 | High | Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle | Detailed setting assessment required |
| HES | SM | SM3191 | | French Camp,fort,Dunglass | <p>The so-called 'French Camp' was really an English fort constructed and used during the occupation of Haddington in 1548-9. By the Treaty of Boulogne in 1550 it was to be handed over to the Scots and by them destroyed. The earthworks consist of ramparts and deep ditches enclosing a triangular area on the edge of the plateau overlooking Dunglass. Towards the south side is a high rectangular mound with a summer-house dated 1718 at one end and an excavated bowling-green to the west. The ditches are deepest on the side next the steep slope and slight on</p> | MED | 376318 | 671717 | High | Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle | Detailed setting assessment required |

| Source | Status | Site Reference Number(s) | Canmore ID | Name | Description | Period | Easting | Northing | Importance | Setting Screening 1 | Setting Screening 2 |
|--------|--------|--------------------------|------------|--|--|--------|---------|----------|------------|---|---------------------|
| | | | | | the opposite side where they were most necessary if required for defence. The place is much cut up with modern walks. RCAHMS 1924. The scheduling specifically excludes the above ground elements of the structure known as 'Dunglass, gazebo'. | | | | | | |
| HES | SM | SM3916; MEL1904 | | Blackcastle Hill, homestead 370m ENE of Post Office Mast | The first occupation of the site was a homestead enclosed by a stony rampart, probably originally boulder-faced, with internal dimensions of 170ft by 150ft. The rampart rises 2ft above an internal quarry-ditch 6ft wide and 9 ins deep. At a later date, probably Early Iron Age, an outer rampart and ditch were begun but never finished, leaving four segments of bank and ditch, the rampart being 1 1/2 ft high on the inside and 4ft above the bottom of the ditch on the outside. Within the homestead are the stony foundations of possibly two huts, facing on to a depressed area, which may belong to the first phase, but their "peculiar siting and the arrangement of the entrances suggest that they may be of later date", at least 2nd century AD (R W Feachem 1963). The purpose of a concentric segment of ditch, within the eastern half of the homestead and measuring 50ft long, 12ft wide and 1ft deep, is not known but may be an early attempt at the construction of defences which miscarried. RCAHMS 1924, visited 1913; Marginal Lands MS, 5 October 1954. | BA/IA | 372067 | 672308 | High | Change predicted in setting but would not affect significance. Asset screened out of detailed assessment. | |
| HES | SM | SM3933 | | Blackcastle Hill, homestead 1300m SSE of Thurston Mains | The first occupation of the site was a homestead enclosed by a stony rampart, probably originally boulder-faced, with internal dimensions of 170ft by 150ft. The rampart rises 2ft above an internal quarry-ditch 6ft wide and 9 ins deep. At a later date, probably Early Iron Age, an outer rampart and ditch were begun but never finished, leaving four segments of bank and ditch, the rampart being 1 1/2 ft high on the inside and 4ft above the bottom of the ditch on the outside. Within the homestead are the stony foundations of possibly two huts, facing on to a depressed area, which may belong to the first phase, but their "peculiar siting and the arrangement of the entrances suggest that they may be of later date", at least 2nd century AD (R W Feachem 1963). The purpose of a concentric segment of ditch, within the eastern half of the homestead and measuring 50ft long, 12ft wide and 1ft deep, is not known but may be an early attempt at the construction of defences which miscarried. RCAHMS 1924, visited 1913; Marginal Lands MS, 5 October 1954. Generally as described by the above authorities. Resurveyed at 1/2500. Visited by OS (WDJ) 1 April 1966 | BA/IA | 371283 | 671743 | High | Outwith ZTV | |
| HES | SM | SM3990 | | Thornton Mill, enclosure 350m ESE of | NT77SW 35 7447 7397. (NT 7447 7397) (IAM 6" plan). Ring-ditch, Thornton: visible on aerial photographs taken by RCAHMS (1976 and 1978) and Fairey Surveys Ltd (20/986-91, flown 1974). (Undated) information in NMRS. | PREH | 374470 | 673992 | High | Change predicted in setting but would not affect significance. Asset screened out of detailed assessment. | |
| HES | SM | SM4038 | | Dryburn Bridge, enclosure 300m SE of | Description The monument comprises the remains of an enclosed settlement of prehistoric date represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs. The monument lies on the coastal plain S of Dunbar close to the S bank of the Dry Burn, less than 1km from the shore. The enclosure is almost square, measuring approximately 40m along each side, and appears to have an internal division. The cropmark defining the enclosure shows as a parchmark, suggesting the possible presence of a double palisade or a rampart rather than a ditch. Numerous slighter cropmarks around the enclosure suggest the presence of further structures and deposits in the vicinity. The area to be scheduled encompasses the visible features described above and an area around them in which traces of associated activity may be expected to survive. It is divided into two irregular parts separated by a railway. The N part has maximum dimensions of 300m NW- SE by 90m while the S part has maximum dimensions of 250m WNW-ESE by 190m as marked in red on the accompanying map. Statement of National Importance The monument is of national importance because of its potential to add to our understanding of prehistoric settlement organisation and economy. The importance of the site is greatly enhanced by its association with the wider landscape of prehistoric settlement remains in this part of East Lothian. | PREH | 372804 | 675278 | High | Change predicted in setting but would not affect significance. Asset screened out of detailed assessment. | |
| HES | SM | SM4040 | | Skateraw, ring ditches and cropmarks 300m NW of | Description The monument comprises the remains of a series of ring ditches and associated features of prehistoric date represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs. The monument lies on level ground on the coastal plain S of Dunbar, on the S bank of the Dry Burn. The numerous ring ditches measure approximately 10-12m in diameter. One is represented half by a ditch and | PREH | 373016 | 675429 | High | Change predicted in setting but would not affect significance. Asset screened out of detailed assessment. | |

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| | | | | | <p>half by an arc of pits while another feature appears to comprise a circle of pits. These suggest that the ring ditches represent former timber domestic buildings with internal post-rings. Nonetheless the reported discovery of cist burials from the site suggests that some of the ring ditches may represent barrows.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled encompasses the visible features described above and an area around them in which traces of associated activity may be expected to survive. It is irregular in shape with maximum dimensions of 500m WNW-ESE by 210m as marked in red on the accompanying map.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance The monument is of national importance because of its potential to add to our understanding of prehistoric house construction and domestic organisation. It may also contain evidence for prehistoric burial and provide important evidence for the study of the relationship of prehistoric funerary and settlement locations.</p> | | | | | | |
| HES | SM | SM5675 | | Catcraig,limekilns and limestone quarry | <p>Description The monument comprises a pair of lime-kilns, associated quarries and a mooring place.</p> <p>The pair of kilns were probably built in the early nineteenth century. They are set in a bank, are of large coursed rubble construction and measure 17m by 10m overall. The two kilns are both 2-vented and are separated by a central tunnel. The kilns were restored in 1966 but only the the eastern pot remains open.</p> <p>The extensive limestone quarries extend to the east and west of the lime-kilns. The quarry to the west has a small gunpowder store. That to the east has a freshwater ram at its northern edge. The remains of the mooring place are to the north-west of the kilns. This comprises the footings of a stone pier, a rock-cut harbour and iron mooring rings.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled is roughly oblong, includes all the above mentioned features, and measures some 500m W to E by 180m N to S at its maximum, as marked in red on the attached map.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance The monument is of national importance because it is an excellent example of a typical limeworks complex of the nineteenth century, when lime production in Scotland, for agricultural and building purposes, was at its height.</p> <p>The complex is of particular importance because, not only are the lime-kilns themselves very well preserved, but so too are the extensive quarries. This close relationship, which is particularly clear on the ground, is unusual. The presence of associated remains (especially the gunpowder store and the mooring place) adds to the importance of this limeworks complex.</p> | PM | 371635 | 677249 | High | No effect predicted upon asset significance. | |
| HES | SM | SM5770 | | Crowhill,enclosure WNW of | <p>Description The monument comprises the remains of an enclosed settlement of prehistoric date represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs.</p> <p>The enclosure lies on a relatively level and locally high site amid arable farmland at around 60-65m OD. It is defined by a single ditch of irregular width enclosing an area of approximately 75m E-W by 50m. The S part of the circuit is not visible on the available aerial photographs. There are no unambiguous traces of internal features or an entrance.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled encompasses the visible features and an area around them in which traces of associated activity may be expected to survive. It is circular with a diameter of 110m as marked in red on the accompanying map.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance The monument is of national importance because of its potential to add to our understanding of prehistoric settlement and economy. The ditch may be expected to contain material relating to the construction of the enclosure as well as material relating to the contemporary environment and the economy of the site.</p> <p>The interior may be expected to contain evidence relating to prehistoric house construction and domestic organisation. The area in which the monument lies is rich in settlement sites of the later prehistoric period, comprising a broad and representative range of sites, and the location of the monument within this landscape enhances its importance.</p> | PREH | 373389 | 674189 | High | Change predicted in setting but would not affect significance. Asset screened out of detailed assessment. | |
| HES | SM | SM5831 | | Meikle Pinkerton,enclosure 500m SSW of | <p>Description The monument comprises the remains of an enclosed settlement of prehistoric date represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs.</p> <p>The monument lies on the E slopes of Pinkerton Hill at around 140m OD. It occupies a relatively level area</p> | PREH | 370012 | 675101 | High | Change predicted in setting but would not affect significance. Asset screened out | |

| Source | Status | Site Reference Number(s) | Canmore ID | Name | Description | Period | Easting | Northing | Importance | Setting Screening 1 | Setting Screening 2 |
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| | | | | | <p>and commands extensive views to the N and E. The enclosure is defined by an annular ditch approximately 4-5m wide, with an interior some 40m in diameter. There are no clear signs of an entrance. The enclosure is potentially associated with a large fort some 100m to the E.</p> <p>Both of these monuments form part of a wider distribution of enclosed settlements and defended sites of the later prehistoric period around the slopes of Pinkerton Hill.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled encompasses the visible features and an area around them in which traces of associated activity may be expected to survive. It is circular with a diameter of 110m as marked in red on the accompanying map. The existing wall running through the S part of this area is excluded from scheduling.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance The monument is of national importance because of its potential to add to our understanding of prehistoric domestic organisation and economy. Its significance is greatly enhanced by its association with the wider landscape of buried archaeological sites centred around Pinkerton Hill.</p> | | | | | of detailed assessment. | |
| HES | SM | SM5843 | | Glen Cottage, enclosure 800m W of | <p>Description The monument comprises the remains of an enclosed settlement of prehistoric date represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs.</p> <p>The monument lies on the E slope of a small knoll at around 95m OD, above the steep N bank of the Dry Burn. The enclosure appears originally to have been oval but has been reduced by erosion of the bank to approximately two thirds of its original dimensions. It is defined by a ditch some 5-6m wide with very well-defined expanded entrance terminals on its W side.</p> <p>This W entrance faces upslope and does not command other than highly restricted views of the immediate area. The remains of the interior measure approximately 50m E-W by 30m and contain several dense, dark cropmarks indicating the probable survival of occupation deposits.</p> <p>The enclosure is one of a group of such monuments along the banks of Dry Burn. These appear to represent elements of contemporary settlement pattern dating from the later prehistoric period.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled encompasses the visible features and an area around them in which traces of associated activity may be expected to survive. It is irregular in shape with maximum dimensions of 120m E-W by 80m as marked in red on the accompanying map.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance The monument is of national importance because of its potential to add to our understanding of prehistoric domestic organisation and economy. The significance of the monument is enhanced by its association with a group of probably contemporary settlements of various forms on the banks of Dry Burn.</p> | PREH | 369981 | 674279 | High | Outwith ZTV | |
| HES | SM | SM5844 | | Meikle Pinkerton, fort 500m S of | <p>Description The monument comprises the remains of a fort of prehistoric date represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs.</p> <p>The fort lies on a relatively level area on the E slopes of Pinkerton Hill at around 140m OD. It commands extensive views to the N, S and E. The ground slopes off sharply to the N of the site enhancing its defensive and dominating location. The fort is defined by a single ditch some 3-4m wide and measures approximately 100m WNW-ESE by approximately 50m.</p> <p>There is no unambiguous indication of either an entrance or internal deposits but the background geological cropmarks are such as to obscure any such traces. The fort is potentially associated with an enclosure some 100m to the W and lies within a wider landscape of enclosed settlement and defensive sites centred on Pinkerton Hill.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled encompasses the visible features and an area around them in which traces of associated activity may be expected to survive. It is sub-rectangular with maximum dimensions of 140m WNW-ESE by 110m as marked in red on the accompanying map.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance The monument is of national importance because of its potential to add to our understanding of prehistoric high-status domestic organisation and economy. The significance of the monument is greatly enhanced by its association with the wider landscape of prehistoric settlement centred on Pinkerton Hill.</p> | BA/IA | 370202 | 675078 | High | Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle | Change predicted in setting but would not affect significance. Asset screened out of detailed assessment. |

| Source | Status | Site Reference Number(s) | Canmore ID | Name | Description | Period | Easting | Northing | Importance | Setting Screening 1 | Setting Screening 2 |
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| HES | SM | SM5845 | | Thurston Mains,enclosure 600m WNW of | <p>Description</p> <p>The monument comprises the remains of an enclosed settlement of prehistoric date represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs.</p> <p>The enclosure is defined by a single ditch, some 3-4m wide, enclosing a sub-oval area measuring some 90m N-S by 75m. There are clear traces of opposed entrances on the E and W, with a third sited on the SW. Traces of diffuse internal cropmarks may indicate the presence of surviving occupation deposits within the enclosure.</p> <p>The monument lies just below the crest of a small hill at around 175m OD. Its location is striking in that it commands views restricted to the limited catchment of the surrounding hills. Had it been sited some 20m to the N it would have commanded far more extensive views and would itself have been visible from an extensive area to the N.</p> <p>This siting suggests only a limited concern with both defence and display.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled encompasses the visible features and an area around them in which traces of associated activity may be expected to survive. It is circular with a diameter of 100m as marked in red on the accompanying map. The drystone wall which bisects the enclosure is excluded from the provisions of the scheduling.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance</p> <p>The monument is of national importance because of its potential to add to our understanding of prehistoric settlement organisation and economy. The ditches may be expected to contain evidence for rampart construction and for the nature of the contemporary environment and economy, while internal deposits are likely to contain material relating to domestic and economic organisation.</p> | PREH | 370350 | 673080 | High | Outwith ZTV | |
| HES | SM | SM5846 | | Glen Cottage,enclosure 300m WSW of | <p>Description</p> <p>The monument comprises the remains of an enclosed settlement of prehistoric date represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs.</p> <p>The monument lies on gently sloping ground at around 95m OD, above the steep N bank of Dry Burn. The enclosure is semi-circular in shape, although it may have lost a considerable part of its S interior to erosion. The surviving portion is defined by a ditch some 6-8m wide with no entrance break.</p> <p>It has overall dimensions of approximately 40m E-W by 25m. The interior contains a dense, dark cropmark which appears to represent the remains of occupation deposits. The monument is one of several enclosed settlements of various forms along the banks of Dry Burn. These sites in turn form part of a wider landscape of monuments centred around Pinkerton Hill.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled encompasses the visible features and an area around them in which traces of associated activity may be expected to survive. It is semi-circular with a diameter of 110m as marked in red on the accompanying map.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance</p> <p>The monument is of national importance because of its potential to add to our understanding of prehistoric domestic organisation and economy. Its significance is enhanced by its association with the range of enclosed settlements in the vicinity which appear to form components of a contemporary pattern of settlement.</p> | PREH | 370472 | 674298 | High | Outwith ZTV | |
| HES | SM | SM5847 | | Glen Cottage,promontory fort 250m WNW of | <p>Description</p> <p>The monument comprises the remains of a promontory fort of later prehistoric date represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs.</p> <p>The monument lies on a relatively level terrace above the steep NW bank of the Dry Burn at around 95m OD. Two semi-circular ditches seal off an area defined by the banks of the burn on the E, a tributary burn to the NE and a hollow to the S. The outer ditch is approximately 2-3m wide with an intervening space some 3-4m wide between it and the inner ditch, which is in turn some 3-4m wide. Neither ditch shows a clear entrance. The level area enclosed by the inner ditch measures approximately 50m N-S by 40m.</p> <p>The fort is one of several enclosed domestic sites along the banks of the Dry Burn which appear likely to represent elements of a contemporary later prehistoric settlement pattern. The area to be scheduled comprises the visible features and an area around them in which traces of associated activity may be expected to survive. It is irregular in shape with maximum dimensions of 115m SSW -NNE by 100m as marked in red on the accompanying map.</p> | BA/IA | 370574 | 674482 | High | Outwith ZTV | |

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| | | | | | <p>Statement of National Importance</p> <p>The monument is of national importance because of its potential to add to our understanding of domestic organisation and economy in the later prehistoric period. The significance of the monument is greatly enhanced by its association with the wider group of potentially contemporary sites representing related elements of a later prehistoric farming landscape along the Dry Burn.</p> | | | | | | |
| HES | SM | SM5848 | | Braidwood, enclosure 200m NE of | <p>Description</p> <p>The monument comprises the remains of a small enclosed settlement of prehistoric date represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs. It is likely to be of later prehistoric date, and is probably characterised by a single, substantial domestic building.</p> <p>The monument lies at around 120m OD on a relatively level area on a hillside sloping gently to the Braidwood Burn some 150m to the S. The enclosure is defined by a single annular ditch some 4m in width and has an overall diameter of some 40m. A well-defined entrance lies on the E part of the circuit. The interior of the enclosure is dominated by a dense dark cropmark which appears to represent the remains of internal deposits.</p> <p>These deposits, which may relate to the remains of an internal house, are sited just off-centre to the N of the interior. The area to be scheduled encompasses the visible features and an area around them in which traces of associated deposits may be expected to survive. It is circular with a diameter of 90m as marked in red on the accompanying map. For the purpose of maintenance, all existing drains are excluded from the scheduling.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance</p> <p>The monument is of national importance because of its potential to add to our understanding of later prehistoric settlement organisation and economy. The survival of internal deposits suggest that the site will contain detailed information on the nature and construction of internal buildings as well as material relating to the organisation of activities within the settlement and to site economy.</p> | PREH | 372557 | 673398 | High | Change predicted in setting but would not affect significance. Asset screened out of detailed assessment. | |
| HES | SM | SM5870 | | Thurston, enclosures and ring-ditch 600m NE of | <p>Description</p> <p>The monument comprises the remains of a series of enclosures and a ring ditch house of prehistoric date represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs. The site appears to represent an unenclosed domestic nucleus consisting of ring-ditch houses, associated with a series of enclosures of varying form, all likely to date to the later prehistoric period.</p> <p>The features lie on and around a level terrace at around 60m OD on ground otherwise rising to the SW. They comprise two large enclosures which are almost square on plan, a small sub-rectangular enclosure, a ring-ditch house and a series of less well-defined cropmarks which may represent field boundaries and further ring-ditches.</p> <p>The largest enclosure lies on the E of the site. It is defined by a narrow ditch, 1-2m wide, enclosing an area of approximately 50m N-S by 40m with an entrance in the E corner of the N side. A number of dense, dark cropmarks within the enclosure may represent internal features, probably pits. Some 30m W of this enclosure, adjacent to the modern road, are the remains of a ring-ditch some 10m in diameter together with other cropmarks which may represent smaller, associated ring-ditches.</p> <p>S of this lies a sub-rectangular enclosure measuring approximately 25m N-S by 15m. This structure may have been truncated by the modern road, perhaps losing part of its W ditch. A further large enclosure, of similar form and dimensions to that on the E of the site, lies on the W of the road. This has been truncated by recent roadworks but up to one third of its interior and ditch survive.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled is in two parts, both irregular in shape, divided by the modern road. It encompasses the visible features and an area around them in which traces of associated activity may be expected to survive. The E part has maximum dimensions of 130m N-S by 125m while the W part measures 80m N-S by 55m, as marked in red on the accompanying map.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance</p> <p>The monument is of national importance because of its potential to add to our understanding of domestic and economic organisation in the later prehistoric period. The survival of an open settlement of this period, in apparent association with a series of enclosures and other cropmark features of varying forms, presents rare opportunities for the detailed investigation of the workings of a prehistoric farm in lowland southern Scotland.</p> | PREH | 371978 | 674701 | High | Change predicted in setting but would not affect significance. Asset screened out of detailed assessment. | |
| HES | SM | SM5892 | | Springfield, enclosure 300m NNE of | <p>Description</p> <p>The monument comprises the remains of an enclosed settlement of later prehistoric date represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs.</p> | BA/IA | 375158 | 671642 | High | Outwith ZTV | |

| Source | Status | Site Reference Number(s) | Canmore ID | Name | Description | Period | Easting | Northing | Importance | Setting Screening 1 | Setting Screening 2 |
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| | | | | | <p>The enclosure lies on well-drained, locally high ground at around 120m OD, above the Bilsdean Burn. It is apparently rectilinear in form, defined by a single ditch some 3-4m wide of which three sides are visible on the available aerial photographs. The overall dimensions of the enclosure are approximately 40m E-W by a minimum of 20m. There are possible indications of an entrance in the centre of the S side of the enclosure. Although the N side of the enclosure is not visible, the N part of the site is occupied by a diffuse cropmark which may represent the remains of occupation material associated with the enclosure. Rectilinear enclosures of this type are generally interpreted as representing native settlements of the Later Iron Age or Roman period.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled encompasses the visible features and an area around them in which traces of associated activity may be expected to survive. It is rectilinear with dimensions of 120m E-W by 80m as marked in red on the accompanying map.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance The monument is of national importance because of its potential to add to our understanding of native domestic organisation and economic practice in the period of Roman influence in southern Scotland. The likely survival of occupation deposits greatly enhances the site's importance.</p> | | | | | | |
| HES | SM | SM5893 | | Springfield, palisaded enclosure and ring ditch 200m E of | <p>Description The monument comprises the remains of a palisaded enclosure and ring ditch of prehistoric date represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs.</p> <p>The monument occupies a level area at around 120m OD, above the steep descent to Dunglass Burn. It commands extensive views over the surrounding landscape. The enclosure is defined by a palisade which encloses a circular area some 50-60m in diameter. There is no unambiguous evidence for an entrance. Numerous dark cropmarks may represent the remains of internal and associated occupation deposits. Some 50m S of the palisaded enclosure is a ring ditch or small circular enclosure, some 15-20m in diameter. The monument forms part of a wider landscape of enclosed settlement represented by cropmarks.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled encompasses the visible features and an area around them in which traces of associated activity may be expected to survive. It is irregular in shape with maximum dimensions of 150m N-S by 90m as marked in red on the accompanying map. Existing fences and drainage are excluded from the provisions of the scheduling.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance The monument is of national importance because of its potential to add to our understanding of prehistoric domestic organisation and economy. The functional and chronological relationships between the palisaded enclosure and ring ditch will be of particular importance for the analysis of the nature and development of the settlement.</p> | PREH | 375352 | 671158 | High | Outwith ZTV | |
| HES | SM | SM5894 | | Springfield, enclosure 400m SSE of | <p>Description The monument comprises the remains of an enclosed settlement of prehistoric date represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs.</p> <p>The monument occupies a well-drained, locally high site at around 120m OD, above the steep descent down to Dunglass Burn. It comprises an oval enclosure defined by a narrow ditch or possibly a palisade, some 1-2m wide. It measures approximately 60m N-S by 50m. There are a number of slight cropmarks in the enclosure which may represent the remains of internal structures and deposits, though these are largely obscured by marks of geological origin.</p> <p>The monument is one of a series of potentially contemporary enclosed settlements along the banks of the Dunglass Burn and its significance is enhanced by its association with this group.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled encompasses the visible features and an area around them in which traces of associated activity may be expected to survive. It is circular with a diameter of 100m as marked in red on the accompanying map. Maintenance of existing drainage is exempt from the provisions of the scheduling.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance The monument is of national importance because of its potential to add to our understanding of prehistoric domestic organisation and economy. The particular importance of the monument is enhanced greatly by its association with a series of potentially contemporary enclosed settlements in the vicinity.</p> | PREH | 375259 | 670767 | High | Outwith ZTV | |

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| HES | SM | SM5895 | | Thurston,fort 800m NW of | <p>Description</p> <p>The monument comprises the remains of a multivallate fort of later prehistoric date represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs.</p> <p>The monument occupies a naturally defensive site on an E-W running ridge at around 110m OD. The ground falls away sharply on all but the W side and is particularly steep to the N. The site commands extensive views along the coast to the NW and SE. The fort is oval in plan and is defined by three ditches, each some 3-4m wide. The outermost ditch encloses an area some 160m E-W by 100m while the area within the innermost ditch measures approximately 70m E-W by 35m.</p> <p>The fort appears to represent the remains of a high-status defensive settlement of the pre-Roman Iron Age. It lies in an area rich in remains of a range of enclosed sites of a similar period. The area to be scheduled encompasses the visible features and an area around them in which traces of associated activity may be expected to survive. It is circular with a diameter of 180m as marked in red on the accompanying map.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance</p> <p>The monument is of national importance because of its potential to add to our understanding of high status settlement organisation in the later prehistoric period. Its association with the other cropmark enclosed settlements in the vicinity enhances its importance and provides the opportunity for the study of the organisation of the contemporary landscape and economy.</p> | BA/IA | 370763 | 675035 | High | Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle | Change predicted in setting but would not affect significance. Asset screened out of detailed assessment. |
| HES | SM | SM5896 | | Thurston,enclosure 800m WNW of | <p>Description</p> <p>The monument comprises the remains of an enclosed settlement of later prehistoric date represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs.</p> <p>The monument occupies a relatively level area on otherwise sloping ground at around 100m OD. It is defined by an annular ditch some 5-6m wide and is some 60m in overall diameter. There is no unambiguous trace of an entrance across the ditch. Set slightly off-centre within the enclosure is a diffuse, dark cropmark which appears to represent the remains of deposits associated with an internal building.</p> <p>The enclosure lies close to a multivallate fort, probably of similar date, and in an area rich in cropmark sites of the same broad period. The area to be scheduled encompasses the visible features and an area around them in which traces of associated activity may be expected to survive. It is circular with a diameter of 110m as marked in red on the accompanying map.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance</p> <p>The monument is of national importance because of its potential to add to our understanding of later prehistoric domestic organisation and economy. The survival of internal occupation deposits will be of particular importance in this context. The proximity of the enclosure to the nearby fort, some 100m to the N, and its association with a wider landscape of enclosed settlement greatly enhances its significance.</p> | BA/IA | 370729 | 674833 | High | Change predicted in setting but would not affect significance. Asset screened out of detailed assessment. | |
| HES | SM | SM5930 | | Woodhall Farm,enclosure 600m E of | <p>Description</p> <p>The monument comprises the remains of an enclosed settlement of prehistoric date represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs.</p> <p>The monument lies on a locally high, well-drained site at around 140m OD commanding extensive views over the surrounding area. The enclosure is defined by a single ditch which encloses an oval area with approximate dimensions of 80m E-W by 60m N-S.</p> <p>The ditch varies in visible width to a maximum of approximately 5m and has a possible entrance on the W.</p> <p>There are indications of possible internal deposits but the variability of the background geological cropmarks in the field prevents any unambiguous identification of such features.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled encompasses the visible features and an area around them in which traces of associated activity may be expected to survive. It is circular with a diameter of 100m as marked in red on the accompanying map.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance</p> <p>The monument is of national importance because of its potential to add to our understanding of prehistoric settlement organisation and economy. The ditches may be expected to contain material relating to the construction of the defences and to the cotemporary environment and economy of the site while internal deposits may provide significant evidence for the organisation of domestic activity within the enclosure.</p> | PREH | 369712 | 672551 | High | Outwith ZTV | |

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| HES | Battlefield | BTL7 | | Battle of Dunbar II | <p>Overview and Statement of Significance</p> <p>The second battle of Dunbar is significant as the most influential battle fought in Scotland during the Wars of the Three Kingdoms. It one of the largest and bloodiest battles in Scottish history and had substantial military and political consequences. It is also significant as one of Oliver Cromwell's finest battlefield victories.</p> <p>The English Parliamentarian army (supporters of the Commonwealth of England) under the command of Oliver Cromwell succeeded in defeating the larger Scottish Royalist army. A large number of Scots were killed during the battle and over half the army was captured and marched to England to be imprisoned at Durham Cathedral.</p> <p>Victory for the English Parliamentarians at Dunbar left southern Scotland open to Cromwell. He marched unopposed to Edinburgh and captured the city by December 1650. Dunbar was one of Cromwell's greatest military successes and played a key role in completing his rise to political power. The following two Scottish defeats at Inverkeithing (July 1651) and Worcester (September 1651) destroyed any serious Scottish bid for the restoration of Charles II and signalled the end of Scotland's role in the Wars of the Three Kingdoms.</p> | PM | 369339 | 676606 | High | Change predicted in setting but would not affect significance. Asset screened out of detailed assessment. | |
| HES | Battlefield | BTL31 | | Battle of Dunbar I | <p>Overview and Statement of Significance</p> <p>The first Battle of Dunbar is significant as the first major battle of the First Scottish War of Independence. The decisive English victory effectively destroys any organised resistance within Scotland to Edward I, although the Scots would not remain peaceful for long, and gives him effective control of the country, albeit briefly. It is also the only major battle fought on behalf of John Balliol as King, prior to his capture and forced abdication by Edward, although his supporters continued the fight in his name for many years after this.</p> <p>Dunbar I was the first battle of the First Scottish Wars of Independence, in which Scotland and England engaged in a frequently violent struggle for control of the country over a period of over 30 years. Hostilities commenced in March 1296 when Edward I captured the Scottish border town of Berwick and then commenced the siege of Dunbar Castle in order to expand his footprint further north. This English incursion was itself a response to an attack on Carlisle Castle by the Scots under John Comyn. The siege at Dunbar was over-seen by John de Warenne, Earl of Surrey, who also took command on the field during the battle.</p> <p>The battle took place several miles to the south west of the castle when a Scottish force, under Comyn, was intercepted by the English before they could intervene on the siege. The well-equipped English army secured a decisive victory over the Scots, the mounted knights in particular proving themselves to be more than a match to their Scottish counterparts. A large number of leading Scottish nobles were taken prisoner and their absence in coming encounters was to be keenly felt by the Scots.</p> | MED | 367720 | 675411 | High | Change predicted in setting but would not affect significance. Asset screened out of detailed assessment. | |
| HES | CA | CA285 | | INNERWICK | <p>Innerwick is an agricultural village centred around an attractive 18th century church built on a knoll at the top of the village and Innerwick and Temple Mains farms. The oldest part of the village occupies high ground on the north-facing slope of a hill whose steep slope to the south offers a backdrop to the village marked by the stone boundary walls at the top and bottom of the slope. This landscape setting is important to the Conservation Area. The buildings in the Conservation Area are single or two storey and generally of a small scale. Natural red sandstone and either clay pantiles or natural slate for roofs predominate as local building materials. Recent infill development has reflected these materials. Barns Ness Terrace is a modern terrace of houses built where the slope of the hill to the south was less pronounced. It is important that any future development uses traditional building materials to ensure that the architectural character of the village is maintained. The agricultural origins of the village remain evident with the inclusion of Innerwick farm and the former Temple Mains farm in the Conservation Area.</p> <p>Innerwick Conservation Area encompasses the older part of the village and parts of the surrounding farmland and woodlands that contribute to its setting. Its traditional cottages are built largely of natural stone with clay pantile roofs. A number of Innerwick's buildings are listed, including the Parish Church, the Manse, Innerwick House and Temple Mains farmstead, described as one of the finest in East Lothian.</p> | PM | 372293 | 673959 | High | Small proportion of asset located within the ZTV, but site visit confirmed no actual visibility of Proposed Development from within the asset. | |
| HES | CA | CA288 | | OLDHAMSTOCKS | <p>Oldhamstocks is a small village of medieval agricultural origin nestled on the northern side of an unusual dogleg shaped valley at the Eastern end of the Lammermuir Hills. The village itself is on a gentle south facing slope of the broader valley, above the more steeply sloping cut formed by the Oldhamstocks burn. It is often referred to as one of the 'hidden villages' as it can only be reached by local roads and has a remote and timeless feel. The village has a long history with the earliest physical remains in the village dating to the 14th century, with documentary sources pushing its origins back to the 12th century. The name Oldhamstocks is also of considerable antiquity, being Anglo-Saxon in root and meaning 'place of old habitation or dwelling'.</p> | MED/PM | 374093 | 670544 | High | Outwith ZTV | |
| HES | CA | CA596 | | COCKBURNSPATH | <p>The Conservation Area of Cockburnspath covers most of the historic core of the settlement. As an attractive picturesque settlement, Cockburnspath has many significant properties that contribute greatly to the character of the Conservation Area.</p> <p>The Cockburnspath Conservation Area has retained many of the distinctive townscape characteristics that</p> | PM | 377465 | 671080 | High | Outwith ZTV | |

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| | | | | | <p>provides its sense of place.</p> <p>The dwellinghouses of the original village appear to have been grouped around a market square of which the old Mercat (market) cross still forms the central feature.</p> <p>Properties range from pantiled, single storey outbuildings that line the east side of the Kirk yard, to storey and a half, and two storeys in height around The Square.</p> <p>While there are some detached properties there are also many properties built in rows. While all of the details highlighted above are important and contribute greatly to the character of Cockburnspath they do not do so in isolation.</p> | | | | | | |
| HES | GDL | GDL00154 | | Dunglass | <p>Dunglass was one of Scotland's finest examples of the late 18th century picturesque style of landscape design, and although many of the core features have been lost, the basic structure can still be recognised.</p> <p>Artistic Interest Level of interest High Dunglass has high value as a Work of Art since it is recognised as being an outstanding example of the Picturesque landscape in Scotland although some of the components have since been lost.</p> <p>Historical Level of interest High Dunglass has high Historical value on account of its early landscape features and associations with Sir James Hall.</p> <p>Horticultural Level of interest None Dunglass has no specialist plant collection.</p> <p>Architectural Level of interest Some Dunglass has some Architectural value as the landscape provides the setting for several buildings and architectural features of interest.</p> <p>Archaeological Level of interest Not Assessed</p> <p>Scenic Level of interest Some The present designed landscape has some Scenic value.</p> <p>Nature Conservation Level of interest Some The water features at Dunglass have some Nature Conservation value.</p> <p>Location and Setting Dunglass is situated approximately 0.3 miles (0.5km) inland from the Berwickshire coast some 6 miles (10km) south-east of the town of Dunbar and 0.5 miles (1km) north-west of the village of Cockburnspath. The A1(T) and the Edinburgh/London railway line form the northern boundary of the site. The Bilsdean and Dunglass Burns flow through the policies carving deep gorges on their route to the coast. The Dunglass Burn forms the boundary between the regions of Lothian and Borders.</p> <p>The surrounding landscape is largely in agricultural use. Much of the farmland is owned by the estate although some is tenanted. The SSEB Nuclear Power Station at Torness is situated on the coast some 2 miles (3.5km) to the north- west of Dunglass and is visible from within the policies. Views out to the North Sea are obtainable, particularly from high points. The gorges, with their woods, rocks and water were seen as significant sublime features in the picturesque landscape design developed in the 18th & 19th centuries. The</p> | PM | 375976 | 671487 | High | Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle | Detailed setting assessment required |

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| | | | | | <p>woodlands and bridges remain today as important features in the local landscape. There are proposals for the construction of a Cockburnspath Bypass which may affect the designed landscape.</p> <p>The present Dunglass House stands on the site of its predecessors above the western bank of the Dunglass Burn within some 610 acres (247ha) of designed landscape which extends north to the A1, south to the village of Oldhamstocks, west to the woodlands beyond the Bilsdean Burn and east to the woodlands beyond the Dunglass Burn.</p> <p>Documentary evidence of the development of the designed landscape is confined to General Roy's map of c.1750, the 1st edition OS map of c.1863, the 2nd edition OS map of c.1900 and the modern OS map. Comparison of this evidence indicates that the policies were extended between the mid-18th & 19th centuries, and again after 1918.</p> <p>An English encampment was sited on the hill, 1,548' (472m), to the west of the house, and its remains consist of ramparts and deep trenches with a high rectangular mound on the south side. It was used during the occupation of Haddington in 1548-9 and destroyed shortly afterwards by the Scots.</p> <p>Site History The Picturesque designed landscape of Dunglass was laid out between 1776 and 1832. It incorporated an earlier landscape associated with the existing house and Church. The design structure has remained relatively consistent although the composition of individual components has altered over the years.</p> <p>The original Dunglass Castle was built in the 14th century by Sir Thomas Home who had acquired the estate through his marriage to its heiress. In 1403 The Collegiate Church was built by their descendant, Sir Alexander Home. The family forfeited Dunglass in 1516 to the Douglasses. In 1532 and 1547 the Castle was burnt down. After the second fire, a new house was built on a grand scale for the period, only to be destroyed whilst being held by the Earl of Haddington in 1640.</p> <p>In 1680 the estate was purchased by John Hall who became Provost of Edinburgh and was created a Baronet in 1687. The earliest evidence of the designed landscape dates from the Hall family period; Roy's map of c.1750 indicates a series of avenues radiating from a central position to the west of where the present house stands. An account of 1760 by Bishop Pococke who visited Dunglass in that year describes 'the lawn before the house, on each side of which is a wood, and a rivulet runs towards the end of the lawn under a small arch over the ground is raised. To the back of the house is a beautiful Glyn covered with wood of 40 years growth....'.</p> <p>Sir James Hall, the 4th Bart, (1761-1832) inherited the estate on the death of his father in 1776. He was a renowned scholar and author of a variety of works including his 'Essay on the Origin, History and Principals of Gothic Architecture' which was published in 1813. By the time of Sir James' succession, the house was in poor condition and Alexander Stevens was commissioned to report on its condition and future potential. This study was ignored and Sir James concentrated on the development of the landscape. Comparison of Roy's map with the 1st edition of c.1863 indicates the total extent of his work. Dunglass was remodelled as one of the most remarkable examples of the use of the principals of the Picturesque movement. The house was designed to fit in with these ideas. Alexander Nasmyth, a family friend, was consulted by Sir James. He made sketches of alternative styles which could be adopted for the construction of a new house, one in the Gothic Style, another with more classical form. Sir James believed that the Gothic Style was only successful when viewed from afar and he was prepared to adopt an amalgamation of styles. In 1807 Richard Crichton was commissioned to build a new house on the edge of the Dunglass Burn and the old house was demolished. The Church was retained as a Romantic element in the design.</p> <p>Sir James died in 1832. Dunglass remained in the family until 1918 when it was purchased by Frank J. Usher. Around this time, the estate was extended and considerable improvements were carried out on the estate land and buildings. During World War II the house was occupied by Donaldson's School. A fire in 1947 caused considerable damage and the roof was thereafter removed. In 1958 the house was blown up and a modern two-storey house was built in its place. The present owner inherited Dunglass in 1961 and has continued his predecessor's work on improving the estate.</p> <p>Landscape Components Architectural Features Dunglass House was built between 1807-13 to the design of Richard Crichton. It was altered several times, lastly in 1918 by Sidney Mitchell & Wilson. It was demolished in 1958 following a fire in 1947 and has been replaced by a modern house on the original site.</p> <p>Dunglass Collegiate Church, listed as an Ancient Monument, dates from the 15th century. It is of ashlar</p> | | | | | | |

| Source | Status | Site Reference Number(s) | Canmore ID | Name | Description | Period | Easting | Northing | Importance | Setting Screening 1 | Setting Screening 2 | |
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| | | | | | <p>construction and cruciform on plan. In the 18th century it was used as a stable and agricultural store. The Gatepiers, at the West and East Lodges are 19th century and listed category C(S). The Stables, also listed category C(S), date from the 19th century and have been converted into dwellings. The Gazebo which stands on the site of the encampment dates from the 18th century. It is hexagonal on plan, has highly ornamental stonework, and is statutorily listed. The Sundial which stands near the Church dates from the 17th century and is also listed. There are three bridges; the Old Bridge, which dates from the 17th century, the new bridge, which dates from the 19th century, and the A1 Road Bridge, which was built to the design of Blythe & Blythe in 1932. The Dunglass Viaduct, listed category B, was built in the mid-19th century to carry the railway over the Dunglass Burn.</p> <p>Parkland The parkland at Dunglass was originally laid out to the north of the house between the Bilsdean and Dunglass Burns. Driveways were laid out to extend from the West and East Lodges through woodland and emerge into the parkland on the final approach to the house. The main approach is thought to have been the west drive from where a fine view of the house could be gained across the pond which remains today. Since the survey of the 2nd edition OS map, the park has been extended as a result of the felling of a stand of woodland between the house and the Mains Farm whilst a small area of park between the east drive and the Dunglass Burn has been planted up with Scots pine. The original parkland trees were predominantly beech and have been replanted since World War II.</p> <p>Woodland The majority of the policy woodlands were laid out as part of the picturesque remodelling of Dunglass although reference to Roy's map and J.C. Loudon's Encyclopedia of Gardening indicates that woodlands were established on the site even before 1750. The 18th & 19th century plantings consisted mainly of beech and sycamore. Since World War II, much of the timber has been felled. Deciduous woodland remains along the margins of Dunglass & Bilsdean Burns, whilst a considerable acreage of woodland between the two burns has been replanted as commercial forestry. An ornamental edge of Rhododendron and deciduous trees has been retained to the woodland to the south of the house.</p> <p>Walks through the woodland remain on their original alignment, although they are now maintained for forestry access.</p> <p>The Gardens The present house, the Church, stables and sundial stand within maintained lawns which are ornamented by specimen conifers. A tennis court, situated to the east of the sundial was constructed prior to 1925. The formal garden which was situated adjacent to the previous house was lost when the house was demolished. Photographs remain of the original layout.</p> <p>A mature yew hedge, which once enclosed a semi-circular garden to the north of the house, remains although the interior of the enclosure is now grassed. A bowling green, reputedly laid out near the Gazebo on the encampment site has been planted over with commercial forestry.</p> <p>Walled Gardens The walled garden lies within parkland to the north-west of the house, adjacent to the original Factor's residence and gardens. Rectangular on plan, the garden is indicated on the 1st edition OS map as having a traditional layout of four compartments formed from intersecting paths. It was managed as a nursery for a period following World War II but this practice has now ceased. The fine original glasshouses remain and are stocked with pot plants. Part of the garden is still maintained for fruit and vegetable growing.</p> | | | | | | | |
| HES | LB Cat A | LB4046 | | OLD MANOR HOUSE (SPARROW CASTLE) | <p>Consists of two old houses, one partially abutting on the end of the other and at right angles; windows of southernmost house are surrounded with bead and hollow moulding; corbels project on west face of wall head - northern house has vaulted basement and outside stair. 17th century painted ceiling.</p> <p>References</p> | PM | 377477 | 671049 | High | Outwith ZTV | | |
| HES | LB Cat A | LB4047 | | MARKET CROSS COCKBURNSPATH | <p>Irregularly stepped base of three tiers with shaft which is splayed at angles - Cross-head has carved thistle in relief on each side.</p> | PM | 377430 | 671100 | High | Outwith ZTV | | |
| HES | LB Cat A | LB4129 | | COCKBURNSPATH CHURCH AND GRAVEYARD | <p>Unique in having a round tower in centre of west wall; long narrow building with angle buttresses, not later than 16th century; small tomb house with pointed barrel vault abutts east wall.</p> | MED | 377445 | 671028 | High | Outwith ZTV | | |
| HES | LB Cat A | LB7711 | | THURSTON HOME FARM | <p>Circa 1850. Quadrangular plan steading with central range.</p> <p>Squared and snecked rubble red sandstone with ashlar dressings; coursed at S elevation and stugged, with droved dressings and raised base course; steading cottage harled.</p> | PM | 371447 | 674487 | High | Outwith ZTV | | |

| Source | Status | Site Reference Number(s) | Canmore ID | Name | Description | Period | Easting | Northing | Importance | Setting Screening 1 | Setting Screening 2 |
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| HES | LB Cat A | LB14710 | | OLDHAMSTOCKS PARISH CHURCH (CHURCH OF SCOTLAND) WITH GRAVEYARD WALLS AND WATCH HOUSE | 16th century aisle adjoined to church built in 1701, built on part foundations of circa 14th century church. Medieval aisle in coursed red sandstone rectangular blocks; main church harled and with ashlar margins. | PM | 373799 | 670651 | High | Outwith ZTV | |
| HES | LB Cat A | LB14725 | | DUNGLASS, GAZEBO | <p>Description</p> <p>Dated 1712 (?). Heptagonal, classical summer house, of outstanding quality, set on high ground to W of former house and SW of lake. Ashlar; base course, rusticated walls, and ornate entablature. Each face with depressed arch doorway with cavetto surround and ornamented keystone; fluted pilasters flanking. Triglyphs and metopes carved with variety of classical motifs; fleur-de-lys, winged cherub, and floral details, for example. Small-pane glazing pattern to doors and fanlights. Lead flashings to ogeed roof with large, lead ball finial.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>Architect unknown, but fine form echoes work of James Smith and Alexander McGill, who may possibly have been the authors. Sited to N of former "French Camp" of 1548-9, established by the English. The INVENTORY gives the figure on the datestone as 1718; this figure is much-weathered but appeared to the fieldworker to be 1712. Concealed in the woodland, the gazebo is hard to find and difficult to photograph. It appeared to be 7-sided rather than 6-sided as previously described.</p> | PM | 376352 | 671728 | High | Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle | Detailed setting assessment required |
| HES | LB Cat A | LB14731 | | DUNGLASS, VIADUCT | <p>Grainger and Miller, circa 1840. Multi-span railway viaduct with wildest span of 40 metres at centre. Bull-faced, coursed sandstone with ashlar dressings. Battered bases to piers.</p> <p>Segmental archways with string courses at impost level. Bold, panelled pylons flanking central arch, with recessed panels, diminishing breadth and raised blocking course in Egyptian manner, breaking the parapet. Pronounced, pulvinated string course below ashlar coped parapet.</p> | PM | 377068 | 672148 | High | Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle | Detailed setting assessment required |