Rampart Scotland Project 002:

The Chesters, Drem, East Lothian

Erosion and Topographic Survey Part 1

David Connolly and Murray Cook

November 2010

The Chesters, Drem, East Lothian

Erosion and Topographic Survey Part 1

National Grid Reference (NGR):	NGR NT 50760 78260
Rampart Scotland Project No:	002
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Abstract

This report represents the results of the Hillforts of East Lothian Project Phase 2 and comprises the results of an archaeological survey at The Chesters, Drem.

The interior of the ramparted area was close contour surveyed, revealing an accurate topographical plan, and the entire area of the site was subjected to erosion survey, providing a damage assessment to be utilised for further management plans.

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Illustrations

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The overarching aim of the Hillforts of East Lothian Project is to provide dating and survey (topographic, geophysical and management) evidence from as many previously unexcavated hillforts in East Lothian as access can be gained to, in order to provide an overarching framework with which to compare and contrast hillforts across Scotland (Cook & Connolly 2010).

1.2 This report presents the results of an archaeological topographic and survey on the interior of The Chesters, Drem, East Lothian (NMRS NT57NW 1; NGR NT 50760 78260; Figure 1). The project was undertaken in August 2010 in generally sunny conditions using volunteers as part of an ongoing training project. The Chesters faces a range of archaeological management problems and the survey was intended to aid its future management. In addition, the survey forms part of an on-going research project into East Lothian's hillforts and is intended as the first stage of specific project on The Chesters to include more topographic and surveys, geophysical survey and ultimately key-hole excavation.

1.3 The Chesters is one of the largest and best preserved hillforts in East Lothian, if not Scotland, with an internal measurement of c 120m east-west by c 50m north-south. It comprises a ***multivallate*** hillfort with up to eight banks and ditches, as well as extensive evidence for internal settlement. The maximum measurement of the visible upstanding remains are c 270m east-west and c 140m north-south. Intriguingly the site is overlooked to the south by a low ridge and is one of the few locations in East Lothian where there is no inter-visibility with Traprain Law.

1.4 To date, the only excavation works to have taken place on site involved the monitoring of the removal of two World War II observation posts, for monitoring the nearby Drem airfield (Yates 1976), which identified no significant archaeological deposits or finds.

1.5 The Chesters sits within a landscape that contains a series of undated pit alignments to the north and east (NMRS NT57NW 49, 51 & 52) and to the north a Ring ditch and enclosure (NMRS NT57NW 45 & 57). Overlooking the site to the south is a steep sided hill with a further series of undated pit alignments (NMRS NT57NW 46 & 50) and a ring ditch and settlement (NMRS NT57NW 48 & 104). Haselgrove (2009, 236) has suggested that the site may be connected with the local haematite source in the Garleton Hills.

1.6 The Chesters is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SMR 90072) and a Property in the Care of Scottish Ministers, managed on their behalf by Historic Scotland. The works described were grant aided by Historic Scotland's Cultural Resources Team.

2 PREVIOUS SURVEYS (figure 4)

2.1 The Chesters first appears on a map in William Forrest's Map of Haddingtonshire in 1799. The site was previously surveyed by the Ordnance Survey in 1853/54, in 1893 by J. H. Cunningham (PSAS 1895) and by RCAHMS in 1914.

2.2 This close contour survey is the first detailed examination of the topography of the site.

3 MANAGEMENT ISSUES

3.1 The Chesters is both open to the public and an element of a working farm and as such has a series of management problems including:

- Gorse roots
- Rabbit damage
- Visitor pressure
- Stock pressure from cattle movement and grazing

3.2 Recent active removal of gorse has exposed bare ground which is now open to erosion. At present there are no signs of grass regeneration.

3.3 Rabbit damage is in some places quite extensive, however, no rabbit activity was observed during the period of the survey, though active burrows were recorded. Some burrows have collapsed causing the surrounding rampart to slump. In addition, in areas of cattle movement, there are signs of further collapse.

3.4 Visitor pressure is limited to well established routes that lead directly to the summit, crossing ramparts and causing deep scarring and rampart degradation. In some respects, the established path in some respects encourages visitors to follow it, thus increasing the damage.

3.5 During the survey a herd of some 20-30 dairy cows were present on the site, and while this clearly manages the level of grass, there is also clear evidence for erosion tracks across upstanding features.

4 SURVEY OBJECTIVES

4.1 The principal objectives of the survey were:

a. To document the extent and severity of the various sources of damage to The Chesters visible from surface traces;

b. To provide a report on the findings of the survey for the use as a resource by Historic Scotland for the future management of the site;

c. To provide a survey to guide future research on the site;

d. as an ideal location for the teaching of survey to archaeology students and volunteers

4.2 This report highlights key findings relating to the condition of The Chesters, makes general recommendations and identifies future research proposals.

5 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

5.1 A close contour survey was then undertaken over interior of the site (Figure 3). Points were taken at a spacing of c. 1-3 metres along top and bottom of banks and ditches in addition to any discernible breaks in slope. In addition, random points were taken in the intervening spaces to ensure adequate coverage.

5.2 The survey was conducted using a Leica TCR 805 series Total Station with internal data logger. All points were processed through Lecia Geo-Office software and attributed on point-type. The survey was processed through Penmap software to produce a maximum resolution contour plot of 10cm intervals.

5.3 The erosion survey methodology was based upon that developed by the CFA, as outlined by in Historic Scotland's Technical Advice Note 16: *Burrowing Animal and Archaeology* (Dunwell & Trout 1999). The survey recorded visitor tracks, stock tracks, gorse damage and rabbit burrows.

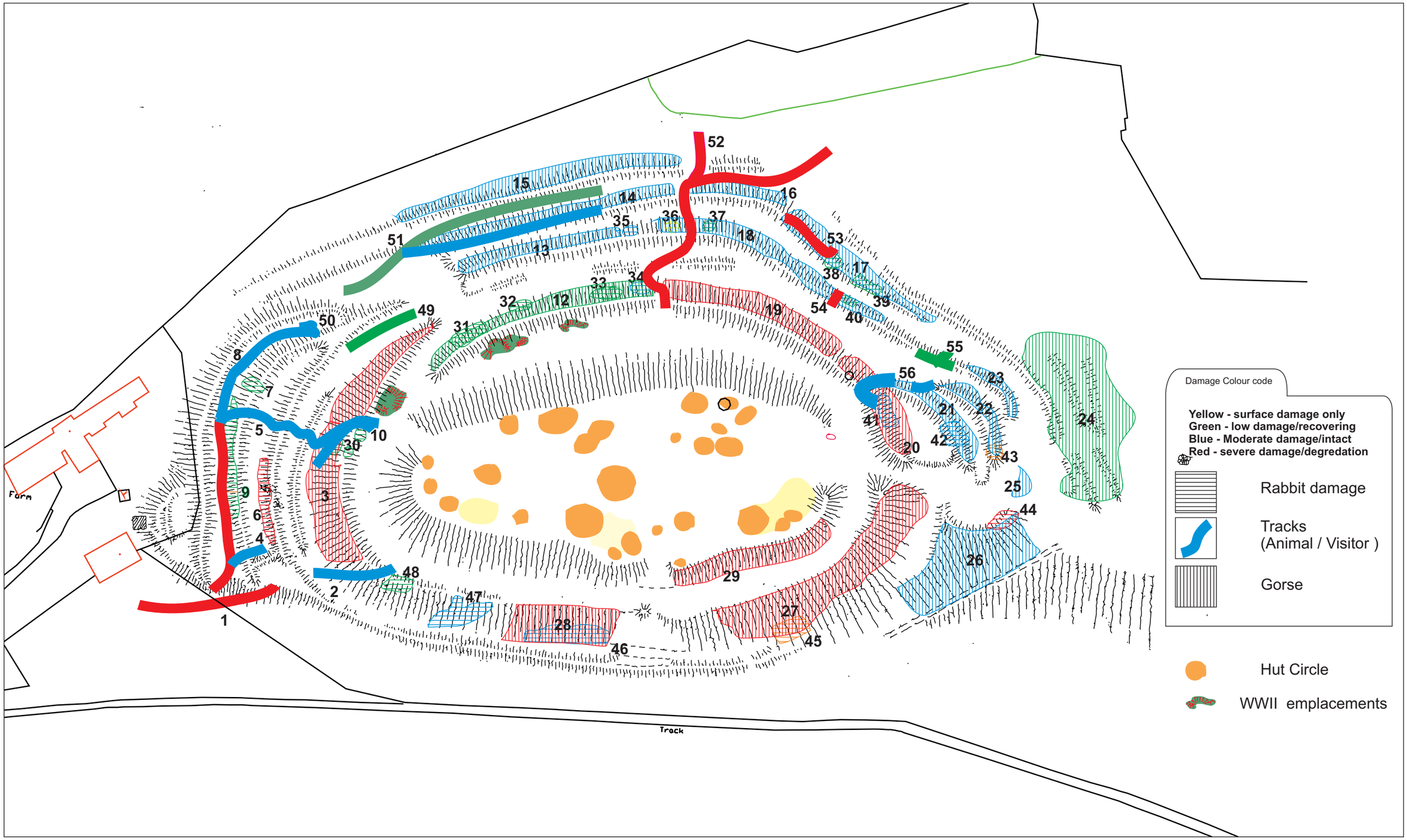


Figure 2: Site plan and erosion survey

6 MANAGEMENT SURVEY RESULTS (Figure 2)

6.1 Livestock and Visitor paths

6.1.1 The damage from visitors is very localised and clearly follows established paths. Visitor access is focussed along Tracks 1 and 2, leading directly into the interior, and there is no evidence for *ad hoc* alternative routes. Of course while this activity minimises the overall spread of erosion it concentrates it in particular locations.

PLATE 1 VISITOR DAMAGE 2 CUTTING THROUGH THE INNER RAMPART

6.1.2 It is likely that the visible stock erosion has been in place for several years as, as many of the rampart breaches such as those associated with Tracks 10, 52 and 54, are significant and are likely to have taken some time to 'wear' through the rampart. Again, like the visitor tracks, these are now established and are in continued use, causing further damage.

PLATE 2 : STOCK DAMAGE 10 OF RAMPART BANK AND SLOPE

6.1.3 Track 51 and 53 also interact with rabbit damage to create further erosion, with undermined rampart more susceptible to collapse (Section 6.3.2).

6.2 Gorse growth

6.2.1 The recent gorse clearance has removed large areas of this intrusive vegetation and is to be welcomed in principle. However, the removal has resulted in the exposure of unvegetated and loose soil and rampart material leading to some erosion. These areas are clearly regenerating and it is to be hoped that the situation improves with time.

6.2.2 There is also clear evidence of gorse regeneration and it is recommended that the situation is monitored.

PLATE 3: REGENERATING GORSE AREA 18 WITH EXTENSIVE RABBIT INFESTATION 37, WITH RAMPART MATERIAL BEING EJECTED FROM BURROWS CAUSING ALTERATION TO RAMPART BANK PROFILE AND STABILITY.

6.3 Rabbit damage

6.3.1 The effects of rabbit infestation on archaeological monuments are now well attested and described in detail in the Historic Scotland Technical Advice Note (Dunwell & Trout 1999). There is evidence for intense colonisation across the whole site, although the east and south slopes are favoured. The loose composition of the rampart material favours burrows, and it is suggested that there is little depth to the inner area soil profile, which will in general prohibit intense rabbit activity.

6.3.2 In very specific locations, for example, the south slope, where warrens and isolated burrows penetrate the once-covered gorse slopes (rabbit damage 43–48) the erosion represents a real threat to the structural integrity of the rampart, with deep burrows and clear activity throwing up large amounts of core material. As mentioned above (Section 6.1.3) rabbit damage (31-39) combine with cattle tracks (Tracks 52 and 53) to increase the level of collapse. It is unclear as to whether the rabbit population is increasing or has decreased at the present.

PLATE 4: RECORDING EROSION. THIS IMAGE CAPTURES STOCK TRACKS, GORSE REGENERATION AND RABBIT INFESTATION AROUND THE WESTERN RAMPART AREA. .

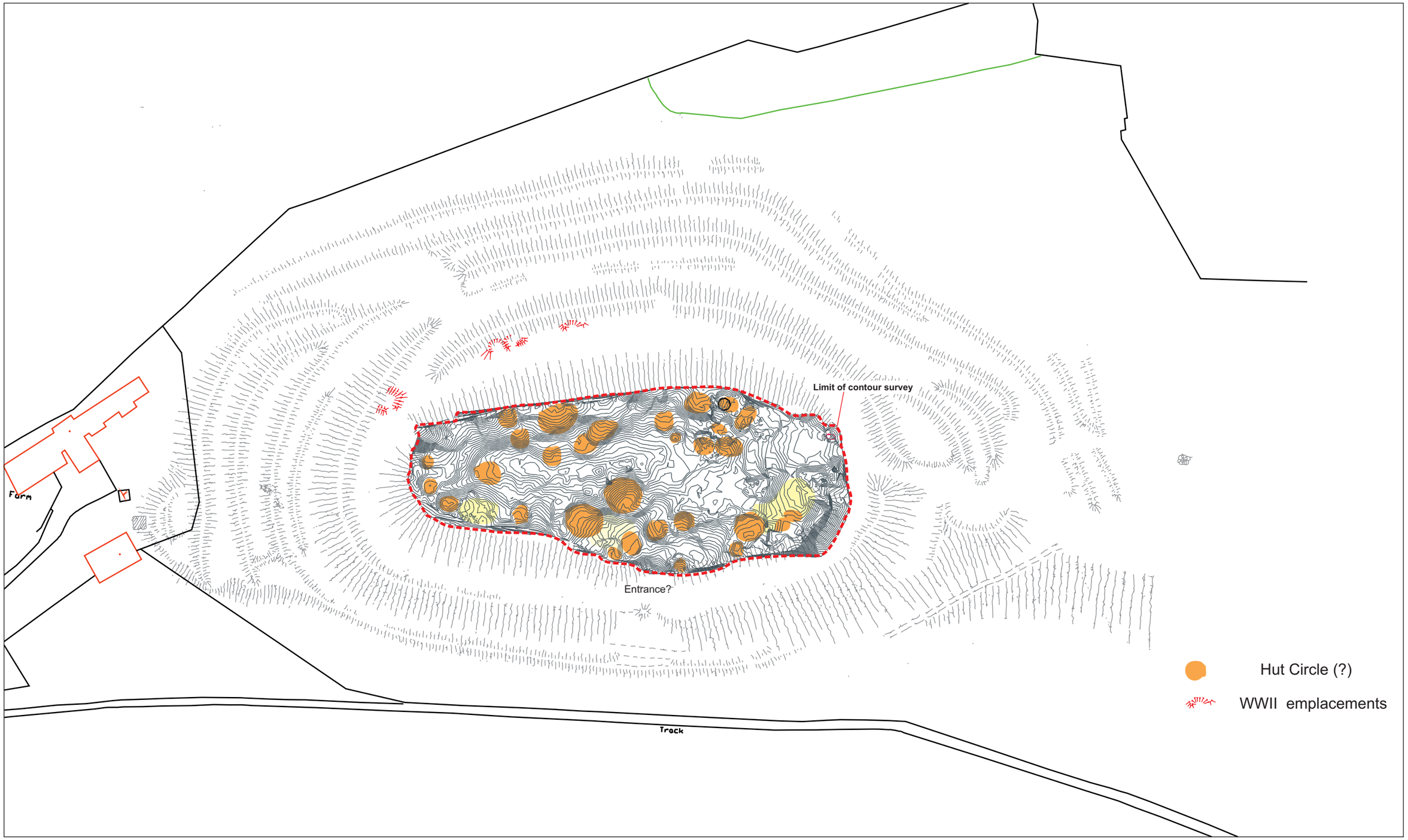


Figure 3: Site plan showing topographic survey

7 TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY RESULTS (Figure 3.)

7.1 Hut Circles

7.1.1 The previous 1914 RCAHMS plan indicated a number of hut circles and enclosures and a complex configuration of banks and ditches. The topographic survey allowed a new close contour examination of the interior of the monument, which enhanced the level of detail to a point where subtle stratigraphic interpretation of these structures could be postulated. It is hoped to refine and report upon this survey and interpretation in future years.

7.1.2 The initial survey was concentrated on the interior, within the rampart bank, and no further interpretation was carried out other than a basic identification of structures and possible courtyard areas.

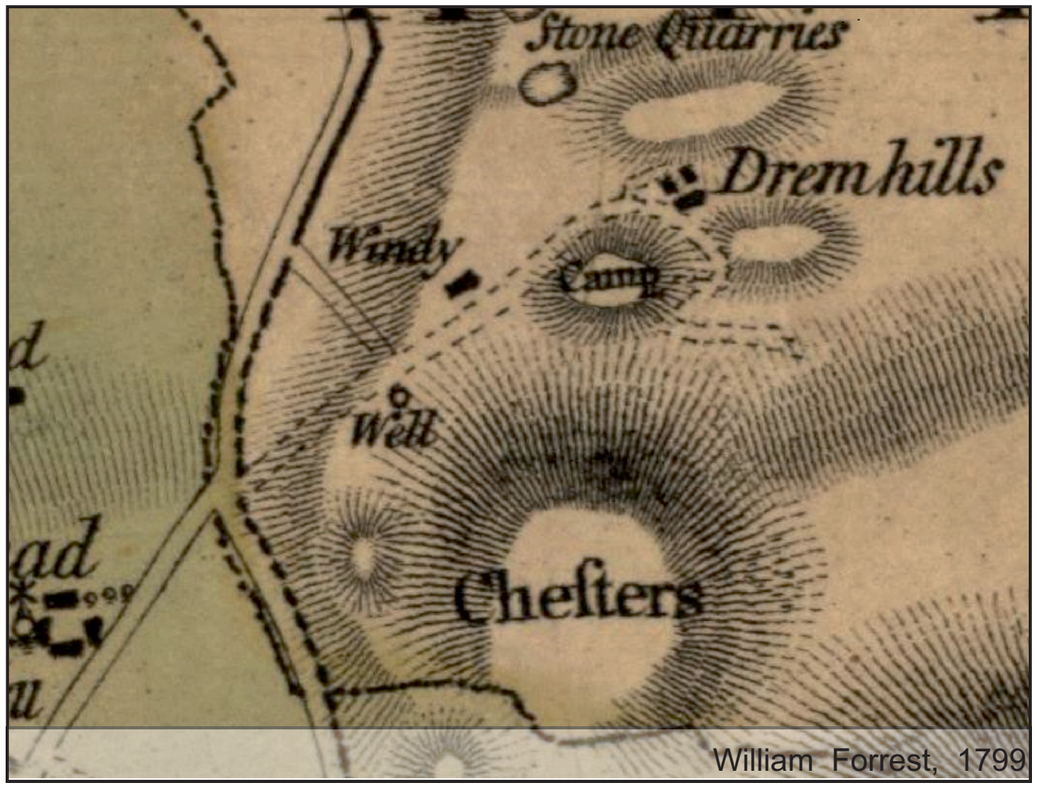
7.1.3 In addition to the close contour survey, a visual inspection of the entire monument was carried out on three separate occasions, most usefully with the Historic Scotland's Senior Archaeologist Richard Strachan. During this examination of the earthworks, in relation to the original plan, it became clear that at least 3 elements of the second world war gun battery were visible as earthworks cut into the middle rampart on the north side (see Figure 3) and that the earthwork configuration on the east side had been slightly muddled in transcription of the RCAHMS survey.

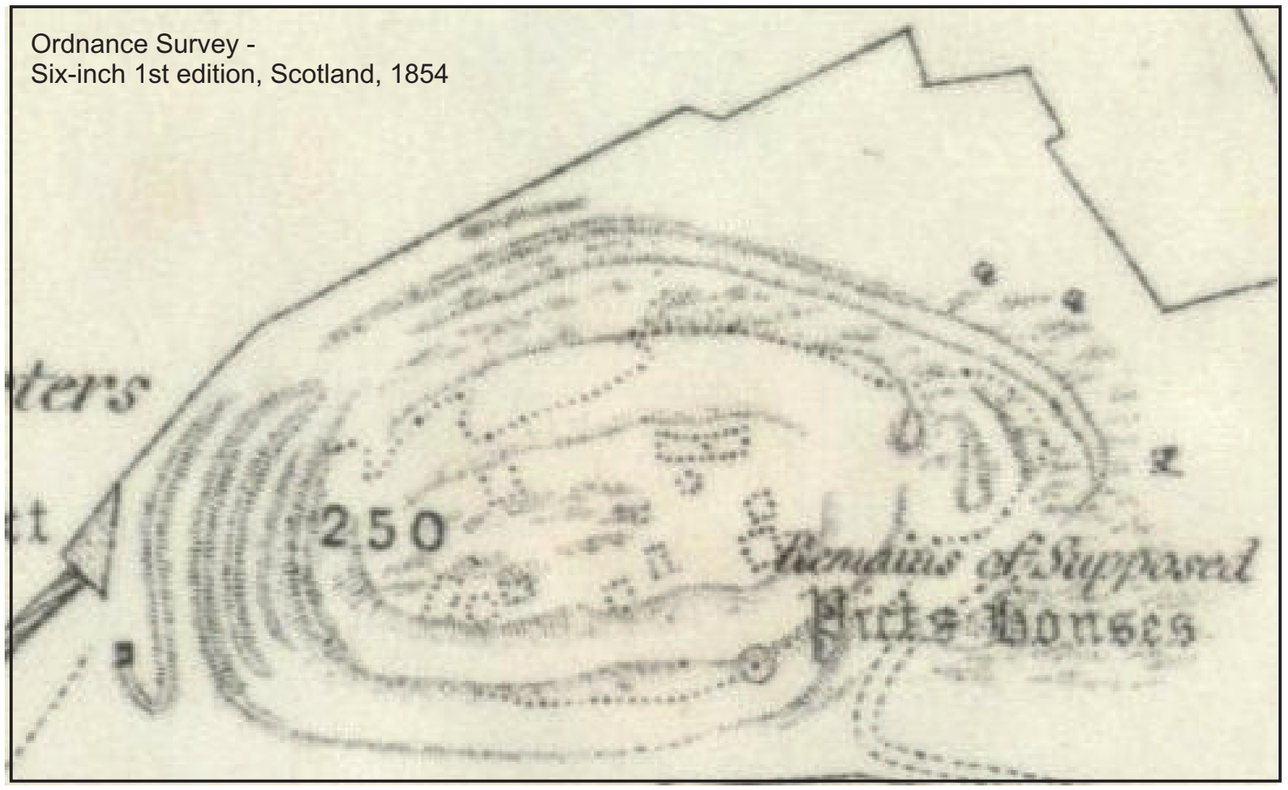
7.1.4 Outwith the hillfort, to the northeast corner of the Property in Care boundary, there is clear physical evidence of the activity of the 18th century farm of Dremhills (NT57NW 186) which survives now as substantial walling fragments within the boundary. In addition, there are also signs of tracks and quarry pitting.

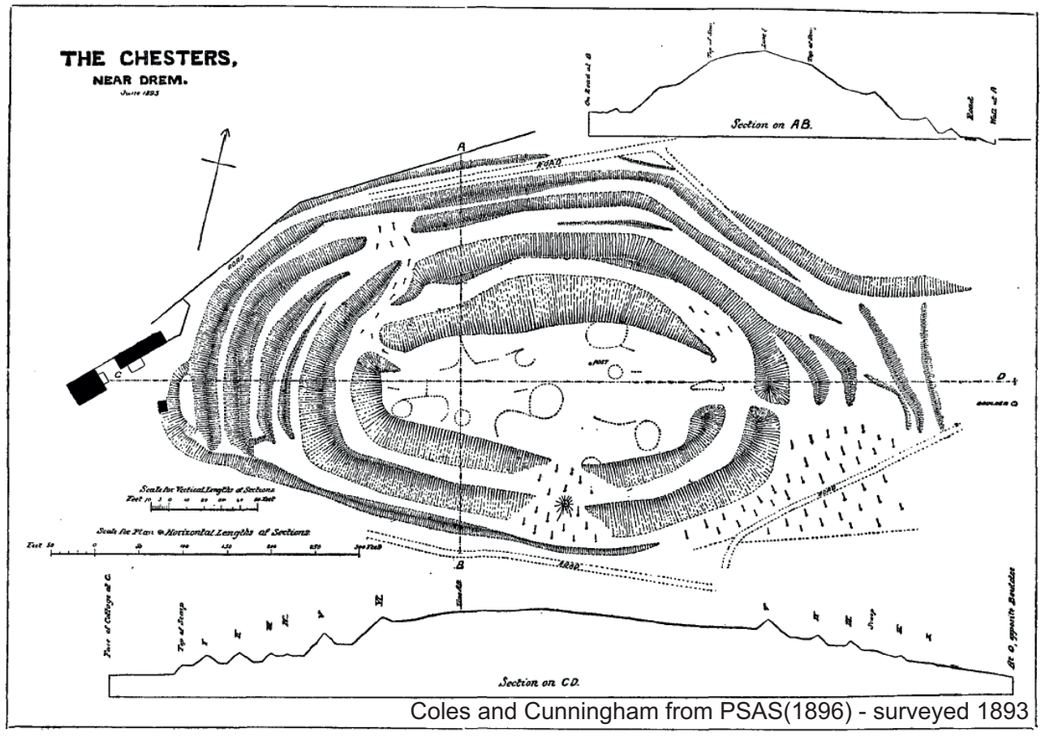
7.2 Chronological sequencing

7.2.1 The chronological sequence of The Chesters is extremely complex and the visible remains represent to a certain extent the last phases of activity. In advance of physical excavation, let alone the completion of the topographic survey, any proposed sequence must be tentative at best. The most obvious sequence, and the one outlined below is one of expansion and increasing defensive complexity, however, the excavations at Broxmouth (Hill 1982) demonstrate how much more complex the reality can be. However, a model of increasing complexity is still offered if only to provide a framework to test through excavation in future years.

- **Phase 1:** Single Rampart and interior occupation
- **Phase 2:** Double Rampart and interior occupation with activity between the two banks.
- **Phase 3**: Remodelling of approaches to east and west, with complex outworks and banks
- **Phase 4**: reuse of a possibly abandoned site, with structures cut into and over the inner rampart bank
- **Phase 5:** World War II artillery emplacements







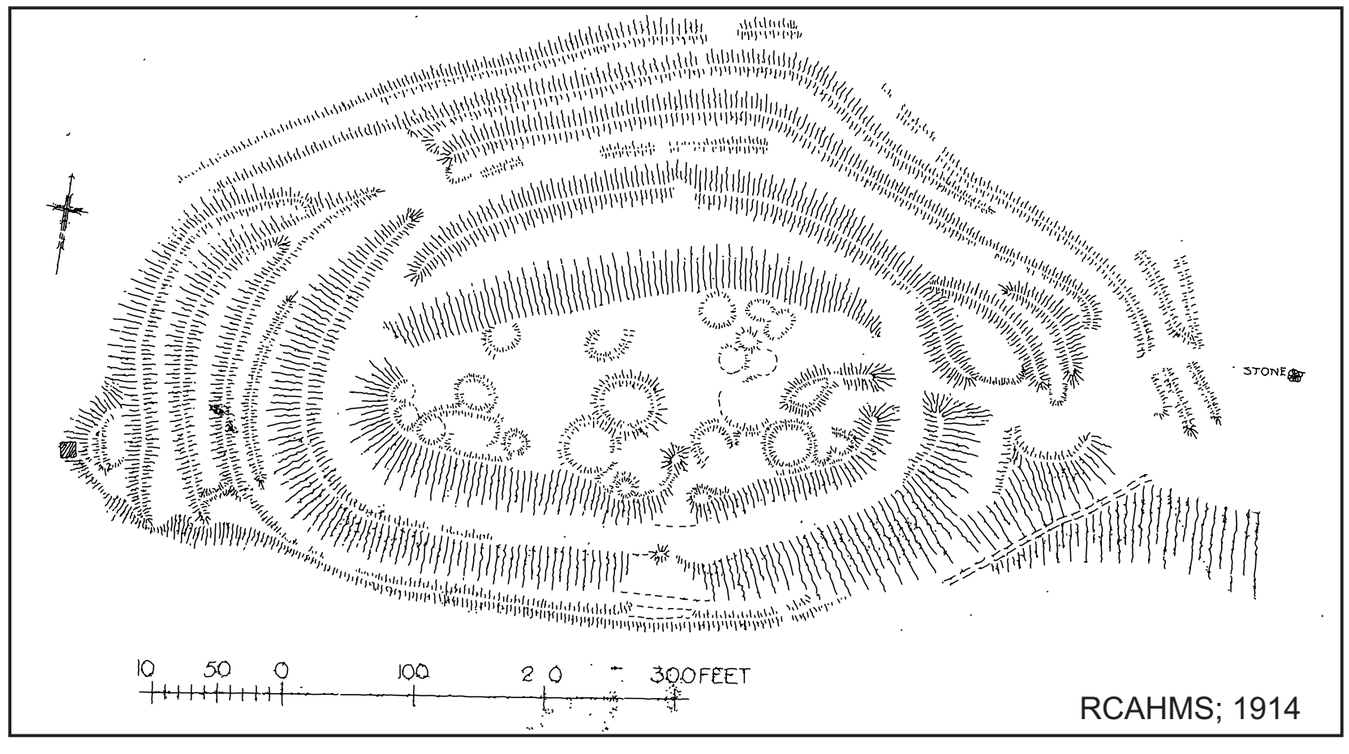


Fig 4: Previous site surveys

8. CONLUSION

8.1 The erosion survey has highlighted the potential issues with visitor and stock management, with continued erosion formed by use of existing tracks. It is suggested that the access route is rerouted with non-intrusive markers, ensuring the visitor approaches the site through a known entrance and does not erode the rampart slopes, which will both minimise erosion and enhance the visitor's experience. Stock breaches could be blocked, allowed to regenerate and reinstated.

8.2 Gorse removal was required to stop further root damage and cover for rabbits, however, it may be useful to consider an anti-erosional material to prevent the exposed soil from active erosion from rain, foot traffic and wind. The steep ramparts are destabilised by the gorse, and removal exposes the area to further erosion and when coupled with rabbit infestation, there is potential to cause further damage to the earth banks.

8.3 Rabbit infestation was quite clearly an issue, with several large warrens, however, although there is active damage, the exposure of the slopes after the removal of the gorse may dissuade more extensive activity. A monitoring of the rabbit burrow locations would allow a picture of activity to be created.

8.4 Close contour survey has established that the original survey work would benefit from enhancement and has allowed a detailed picture of the overlapping chronological sequence of hut circles and structures to be examined.

8.5 On balance the monument is in good condition and ongoing active management and monitoring should be able to remedy the issues identified by the report.

9 FURTHER WORK

9.1 An extension of the management survey for at least the next 3-5 years would produce a deeper understanding of the various activities (gorse regeneration, burrow density, stock track damage and visitor movement) that are causing damage to the monument's earthworks.

9.2 Completion of the contour survey to include all of the ramparts and banks and the surrounding area to the limit of the Property in Care boundary.

9.3 Finally it is proposed to undertake geophysical (ground resistance and magnetometry) survey across the interior and surrounding area to identify both internal and external features.

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Appendix 1: Erosion Survey

Number	Type	State / Scale and note	Date
1	**Visitor track**	Active / Superficial From visitor entrance onto site	08/08/2010
2	**Visitor track**	Active / Intrusive Over ramparts and ditch, deep cutting and up to 1.60m wide	08/08/2010
3	**Rabbit burrows**	Active / Intrusive Extensive undermining, exposing rampart core and revetment	08/08/2010
4	**Visitor track**	Active / Intrusive Track over rampart causing slumping	08/08/2010
5	**Cattle track**	Active / Superficial Beside fence	08/08/2010
6	**Rabbit scrapes**	Active / Intrusive Exposes bedrock and rampart material	08/08/2010
7	**Cut Gorse**	Stabilised / Intrusive	08/08/2010
8	**Visitor/Animal track**	Active / Intrusive Over ramparts and ditch, deep cutting and up to 60cm wide	08/08/2010
9	**Cut Gorse**	Stabilised / Intrusive Although stabilising, there has been erosion of material down slope	08/08/2010
10	**Visitor track**	Active / Intrusive Track causing serious damage to rampart, creating a deep cut	08/08/2010
11	**Cut Gorse**	Stabilised / Superficial Roots have exposed soil for erosion	08/08/2010
12	**Cut Gorse**	Stabilised / Superficial Roots have exposed soil for erosion	09/08/2010
13	**Cut Gorse**	Active / Intrusive Roots have exposed soil for erosion	09/08/2010
14	**Cut Gorse**	Active / Intrusive Gorse is regenerating – roots causing further damage to rampart	09/08/2010
15	**Cut Gorse**	Active / Intrusive Gorse exposed rampart	09/08/2010

Number	Type	State / Scale and note	Date
16	**Cut Gorse**	Active / Intrusive Roots have exposed soil for erosion	09/08/2010
17	**Cut Gorse**	Active / Intrusive Roots have exposed soil for erosion	09/08/2010
18	**Cut Gorse**	Active / Intrusive Area now used by active rabbit population and exposed soil for erosion	09/08/2010
19	**Cut Gorse**	Active / Intrusive Gorse is regenerating – roots causing further damage to rampart	09/08/2010
20	**Cut Gorse**	Active / Intrusive Roots have exposed soil for erosion	09/08/2010
21	**Cut Gorse**	Active / Intrusive Roots have exposed soil for erosion - regenerating	09/08/2010
22	**Cut Gorse**	Active / Intrusive Roots have exposed soil for erosion - regenerating	09/08/2010
23	**Cut Gorse**	Active / Intrusive Roots have exposed soil for erosion -	09/08/2010
24	**Cut Gorse**	Active / Superficial Roots have exposed soil for erosion - regenerating	09/08/2010
25	**Cut Gorse**	Active / Intrusive Roots have exposed soil for erosion – collapse in several areas.	09/08/2010
26	**Cut Gorse**	Active / Intrusive Roots have exposed soil for erosion – collapse in several areas.	09/08/2010
27	**Cut Gorse**	Active / Intrusive Roots have exposed soil for erosion – collapse in several areas.	09/08/2010
28	**Cut Gorse**	Active / Intrusive Roots have exposed soil for erosion	09/08/2010
29	**Cut Gorse**	Active / Intrusive Roots have exposed soil for erosion – rampart & core exposed	09/08/2010

Number	Type	State / Scale and note	Date
30	**Isolated Burrow**	Old / Intrusive Exposes stone core of rampart	09/08/2010
31	**Isolated Warren**	Active / Intrusive 5 burrows evident	09/08/2010
32	**Isolated Warren**	Active / Intrusive 8 burrows evident	09/08/2010
33	**Isolated Warren**	Stabilised / Intrusive 3 burrows evident	10/08/2010
34	**Area Warren**	Active / Intrusive 12-15 burrows evident – extensive undermining of rampart	10/08/2010
35	**Area Warren**	Active / Intrusive 10 burrows evident with deep scarring of rampart exterior face	10/08/2010
36	**Isolated Warren**	Active / Intrusive 3 burrows evident	10/08/2010
37	**Isolated Warren**	New / Intrusive New burrows removing material and with track 52 causing severe collapse of rampart	10/08/2010
38	**Isolated Warren**	Stabilised / Intrusive	10/08/2010
39	**Isolated burrows**	Active / Intrusive Rampart degrading with track 53 over.	10/08/2010
40	**Area Warren**	Active / Intrusive Rampart degrading with animal track 54 over.	10/08/2010
41	**Isolated Warren**	Active / Intrusive Damage is increased by gorse cover removal 20.	10/08/2010
42	**Isolated Burrow**	Active / Intrusive Large amount of rampart interior excavated.	10/08/2010
43	**Isolated Warren**	Active / Severe Noticeable deflation of rampart	10/08/2010
44	**Isolated Warren**	Active / Severe 11 burrows honeycombing area	10/08/2010

Number	Type	State / Scale and note	Date
45	**Isolated Warren**	Active / Severe 5 burrows	11/08/2010
46	**Area Warren**	Active / Intrusive several burrows undermining profile and causing rampart slump	11/08/2010
47	**Area Warren**	Active / Intrusive burrows undermining profile and causing rampart slump	11/08/2010
48	**Isolated Burrow**	Active / Intrusive 2 burrows close to summit, with some slumping	11/08/2010
49	**Stock Track**	Active / Superficial Track beginning to erode surface	11/08/2010
50	**Stock Track**	Active / Intrusive Track causing damage to summit of rampart	11/08/2010
51	**Stock Track**	Active / Intrusive Two tracks converge on of rampart – upper track on summit is causing damage	11/08/2010
52	**Stock Track**	Active / Severe Two tracks converge to cut through ramparts	11/08/2010
53	**Stock Track**	Active / Severe Track causing deflation of rampart	11/08/2010
54	**Stock Track**	Active / Severe Rampart breached and slumping due to cattle track	11/08/2010
55	**Stock Track**	Active / Intrusive Small breach in rampart	11/08/2010
56	**Stock Track**	Active / Intrusive Small breach in rampart and traverses up exterior	11/08/2010

Appendix 2 : Photo List

Photo	File	To	Description	Damage	Date
01	CHE10_01	West	Visitor track	**01**	08/08/2010
02	CHE10_02	Southeast	Visitor track	**02**	08/08/2010
03	CHE10_03	Southeast	Rabbit scrapes & burrows	**03**	08/08/2010
04	CHE10_04	Northeast	Rabbit scrapes & burrows	**03**	08/08/2010
05	CHE10_05	Northeast	Visitor track	**04**	08/08/2010
06	CHE10_06	Northwest	Cattle track	**05**	08/08/2010
07	CHE10_07	North	Scrapes	**06**	08/08/2010
08	CHE10_08	North	Gorse bush	**07**	08/08/2010
09	CHE10_09	Northeast	Visitor track	**08**	08/08/2010
10	CHE10_10	Southeast	Gorse ditch	**09**	09/08/2010
11	CHE10_11	Northeast	Visitor path	**10**	09/08/2010
12	CHE10_12	Southeast	Gorse	**11**	09/08/2010
13	CHE10_13	Southeast	Gorse	**12**	09/08/2010
14	CHE10_14	Southeast	Gorse	**13**	09/08/2010
15	CHE10_15	Northeast	Gorse	**14**	09/08/2010
16	CHE10_16	East	Gorse damage	**15**	09/08/2010
17	CHE10_17	Southeast	Gorse damage	**16**	09/08/2010
18	CHE10_18	Southeast	Gorse damage	**17**	09/08/2010
19	CHE10_19	Southeast	Gorse damage	**18**	09/08/2010
20	CHE10_20	South	Gorse damage	**19**	09/08/2010
21	CHE10_21	South	Gorse damage	**20**	09/08/2010
22	CHE10_22	South	Gorse damage	**21**	09/08/2010
23	CHE10_23	Southwest	Gorse damage	**22**	09/08/2010
24	CHE10_24	West	Gorse damage	**23**	09/08/2010
25	CHE10_25	Southeast	Gorse damage	**24**	09/08/2010

Photo	File	To	Description	Record	Date
26	CHE10_26	West	Gorse damage	**25**	09/08/2010
27	CHE10_27	West	Gorse damage	**26**	09/08/2010
28	CHE10_28	Northwest	Gorse damage	**27**	09/08/2010
29	CHE10_29	West	Gorse damage	**27**	09/08/2010
30	CHE10_30	Northwest	Gorse damage	**28**	09/08/2010
31	CHE10_31	Northwest	Gorse damage	**29**	09/08/2010
32	CHE10_32	West	Upper rampart with gorse	**29**	09/08/2010
33	CHE10_33	West	Rabbit hole	**30**	09/08/2010
34	CHE10_34	South	5 rabbit burrows	**31**	09/08/2010
35	CHE10_35	West	8 rabbit burrows	**32**	10/08/2010
36	CHE10_36	South	3 rabbit burrows	**33**	11/08/2010
37	CHE10_37	South	12-15 rabbit burrows	**34**	11/08/2010
38	CHE10_38	South	10-15 rabbit burrows	**35**	11/08/2010
39	CHE10_39	South	3-4 rabbit burrows	**36**	11/08/2010
40	CHE10_40	South	5 rabbit burrows	**37**	11/08/2010
41	CHE10_41	South	6 rabbit burrows	**38**	11/08/2010
42	CHE10_42	Southwest	2 rabbit burrows	**39**	11/08/2010
43	CHE10_43	Southeast	10 rabbit burrows	**40**	11/08/2010
44	CHE10_44	Southwest	8 rabbit burrows	**41**	11/08/2010
45	CHE10_45	Southwest	2 rabbit burrows	**42**	11/08/2010
46	CHE10_46	Southeast	5 rabbit burrows	**43**	11/08/2010
47	CHE10_47	West	11 rabbit burrows	**44**	11/08/2010
48	CHE10_48	Northwest	3 burrows & scrapes	**45**	11/08/2010
49	CHE10_49	Northwest	5 rabbit burrows	**46**	11/08/2010
50	CHE10_50	Northwest	10 rabbit burrows & scrapes	**47**	11/08/2010
51	CHE10_51	Northwest	2 rabbit burrows	**48**	11/08/2010
52	CHE10_52	South	Cattle damage	**49**	11/08/2010

Photo	File	To	Description	Record	Date
53	CHE10_53	South	Cattle damage	**50**	11/08/2010
54	CHE10_54	Northeast	Cattle damage	**51**	11/08/2010
55	CHE10_55	South	Cattle damage	**52**	11/08/2010
56	CHE10_56	South	Cattle damage	**52**	11/08/2010
57	CHE10_57	Northwest	Cattle damage	**53**	11/08/2010
58	CHE10_58	Southwest	Cattle damage	**54**	11/08/2010
59	CHE10_59	West	Cattle damage	**55**	11/08/2010
60	CHE10_60	Southwest	Cattle damage	**56**	11/08/2010

Appendix 3: Discovery and Excavation in Scotland Report

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	East Lothian
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME	Rampart Scotland: The Chesters Season 1
PROJECT CODE:	002
PARISH:	ATHELSTANEFORD
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	David Connolly and Murray Cook
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Rampart Scotland
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Erosion and Topographic Survey
NMRS NO(S)	NT57NW 1
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Hillfort
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	NA
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NT 50760 78260
START DATE (this season)	August 2010
END DATE (this season)	August 2010
PREVIOUS WORK (DES ref.)	NA
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	As part of on-going research into East Lothian hillforts, a topographic and Erosion survey was undertaken of The Chesters by Rampart Scotland. This work was grant aided by Historic Scotland following a programme of gorse removal. The work was undertaken with volunteers under professional supervision. The initial results of the management survey indicate that while the site has suffered from rabbit burrowing and stock pressure in the past it is currently stabilising and recovering. In addition, the revised topographic survey of the upper enclosed area has created an accurate plan of the interior and also plotted the locations of World War 2 installations removed in the 1970's as well as locating a possible new entrance to the north. It is hoped to complete the survey in August 2011 and to undertake geophysical survey to locate some of the associated pit alignments. This may be followed with targeted excavation in 2012.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	Further survey, geophysical survey and key-hole excavation
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	--
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Historic Scotland and Rampart Scotland
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	59 Kellie Place Dunbar, EH42 1GF
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ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive to be deposited in NMRS

APPENDIX 4 Erosion survey images

CHE10_01.JPG

CHE10_02.JPG

CHE10_03.JPG

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