

# **Broughton Heights Archaeological Survey**

Tam Ward. 1999.

Field walking and survey of an upland landscape in Borders Region has produced a new level of data on pre-historic and post medieval monuments. A significant series of burnt mounds in particular adds a new dimension to the study of the area.

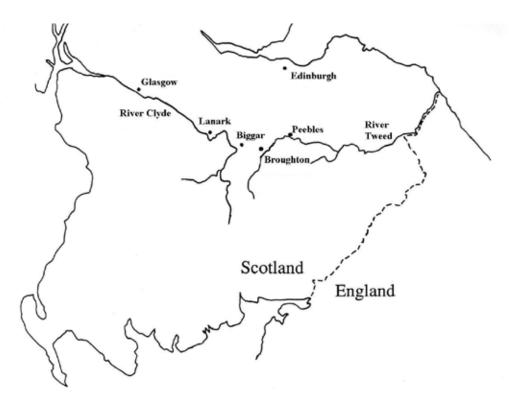
#### Introduction

The archaeological survey of the area described here as Broughton Heights and adjoining upland landscape was commenced in February 1999 and finalised by the end of March that year. Some haste was required in order to be clear of the ground for upland lambing time. Members of the Peeblesshire Archaeological Society (PAS) have assisted with the Project that is a continuation of the upland survey currently in progress in Clydesdale by Biggar Archaeology Group (BAG). The Project like all BAG archaeological activities is also used as a training base and introduction to landscape studies, lay persons are invited to participate in the fieldwork.

The same group have undertaken and completed a large-scale survey of the Manor Valley near Peebles, principally under the aegis of PAS. The current work is therefore an important extension of that Project, the two areas being almost conjoined at Lyne.

Like most areas in Scotland, the Royal Commission has recorded the majority of the principal monuments in Peeblesshire, for the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS). Their Inventory of monuments in Peeblesshire was published in 1968. However, a considerable number of sites and monuments remained unrecorded, some have since been occasionally reported, but in an ad hoc manner. The survey strategy of the groups involved here is to cover the ground systematically recording all types of features.

The methodology adopted is to walk over the ground in detail and report all sites located. Plans are produced where relevant to appropriate scales and these are surveyed using the tape-offset method that is quick, efficient and accurate. Reports and plans are made available to anyone and are automatically lodged in the National Monuments Records for Scotland.



## Survey Area

## OS 1:50,000 Sheet No 72 Upper Clyde Valley

#### OS 1:10,000 Sheets No's NT 13 NE, NT 13 NW, NT 14 SE, NT 14 SW

Although described as Broughton Heights (a convenient title only) the survey area encompasses the hills bounded by the following roads: the A 701 on the west side, the A 72 on the north and the B 712 on the south and south west sides. An adjoining area at Broughton has been included into the survey.

The area was already rich with numerous recorded monuments of National and local importance, most especially pre-historic hill forts and settlements and part of the project was to visit these monuments and thus become more familiar with the entire landscape.

#### Gazetteer of sites

Site No 1 NT 12883604 **NT 13 NW** 240m OD Burnt Mound. Fig 1. The mound is 60m upstream from the point where the Muir Burn flows through the drystane dyke. It is on the N bank of the burn and 5m from it. It lies adjacent the unfenced edge of an improved field and may have been clipped there by ploughing. Two massive boulders lie on the W side and another two are on the E side, these are most likely the product of field clearance. The mound measures 5.5m by 4.5m, the long axis being parallel with the burn. It is 0.2m high on the field side but plough encroachment may account for this slight break of slope. The Burnt mound is 0.5m high when measured on the S side where it drops to a channel like feature separating it with an even more conspicuous D shaped mound, which is natural. The second mound measures 5m by 4m by 0.5m high and it is composed of gravel. The burnt mound has an existing exposure showing the reddened rock. The vegetation on both mounds is similar, being short course grass and moss, the surrounding vegetation is similar course grasses excepting for the field. The channel between the mounds is certainly a fluvial feature; an old burn course.

Nearby is a massive deposit of stone clearance, which has been dumped over different periods, the latest, being very large boulders presumably shifted by mechanisation. Along the course of the Muir Burn upstream from this point are numerous massive piles of field clearance stone; most of these piles are ranged along the S bank of the burn (see also cairns below). All of these dumps were inspected for artefacts such as hammer stones and querns but none were found.

**Site No 2** Burnt mound. Fig 2. NT 12863606 NT 13 NW 240m OD Fifty metres upstream from Site No 1 this mound lies in a similar position in relation to the burn and field, however a spring course runs past on the NE side. The main mound is 9m by 5m and is 1.6m high on the southern side but tails into the field on the north side. The deposit extends to the SW for about 10m along the face of the burn terrace, making the total length of the burnt rock about 14m. Ploughing may have encroached upon the original mound. At the SW side there is another prominent mound which is entirely natural being composed of gravely soil. The vegetation on the mounds is mossy grass. (See also Site No 43)

**Site No 3** Linear stone (clearance?) NT 12863606 NT 13 NW 240m OD Immediately NE of Site No 2 there is a stone pile measuring 12m long by 1m wide and 0.3m high. The cobble sized stones run parallel with the spring course, the ground upstream appears to have been cleared and may have formed a small arable plot. The stones are vegetation free.

**Site No 4** Cairn (clearance?) NT 12863606 NT 13 NW 240m OD The cairn measures 2m by 3m by 0.3m high and is only 3m from the burnt mound (above) and is adjacent the field. Further obvious signs of clearance can be seen nearby alongside the field. The cairn is vegetation free.

**Site No 5** Burnt mound NT 12883607 NT 13 NW 240m OD Thirteen metres upstream from Site No 2 and also lying on the N edge of the burn is the beginning of a deposit of burnt rock stretching about 22m. The material lies on top of the burn terrace that is crescentic in shape at that point. An exposure shows the burnt rock as a shallow lens below the turf. Vegetation is short grass and moss.

**Site No 6** Burnt mound NT 12903610 NT 13 NW 240 OD Sixty-five metres upstream from Site No 2 and along the northern upper edge of another crescentic shaped burn terrace, is a deposit of burnt rock 8m long. Vegetation is short grass and moss.

**Site No 7** Burnt mound. Fig 3 NT 13003618 NT 13 NW 250m OD On the S side of the drystane dyke and probably partially underlying the dyke is a mound measuring 5m by 4.5m by 0.5m high. The mound is immediately on the SW side of and at the entrance to a ruinous sheepfold built against the dyke. There is no indication of the mound on the N side of the dyke but some burnt stone is seen in a raised area of ground below the wall stump forming the sheepfold entrance.

**Site No 8** Burnt mound. Fig 3 NT 13023620 NT 13 NW 250m OD On the other side of the sheepfold, on the S side of the dyke and 9m from the fold is a prominent mound measuring 12m overall by 4.5m when measured away from the dyke that must overlie part of the deposit. The main part of the mound is 0.75m high and there appears to be an extension on the NW side. The mound probably tailed into the ground on the N side of the dyke but a change of vegetation to better grass from the rush surrounding it may indicate the rest of the burnt deposit. Vegetation on the mound is short grass and moss.

**Site No 9** Burnt mound NT 13093630 NT 13 NW 260m OD This deposit is only just perceptible being indicated by a subtle change of vegetation, a patch of mossy grass is seen surrounded by tussocky grass. The deposit lies on the N side of the dyke and is 4m in diameter by 0.1m high.

**Site No 10** Burnt mound NT 13223650 NT 13 NW 280m OD Lying on the north side of the burn and 15m from the dyke, this mound measures at least 7m by 4m by 1.75m high. However the deposit is probably more superficial than it appears as it is lying on top of the natural burn terrace. Vegetation is tussocky grass and stunted heather, the mound is surrounding by rush growth.

**Site No 11** Burnt mound NT 13243653 NT 13 NW 280m OD Situated 30m upstream from Site No 10 this mound measures c 4m in diameter by 1m high on the burn side, it tails into the hill on the other. Vegetation is tussocky grass and stunted heather.

**Site No 12** Burnt mound. Fig 4 NT 13293672 NT 13 NW 280m OD Lying a few metres W of the dyke is this kidney shaped mound measuring 9m by 7m overall and by 1.0m high. Vegetation is tussocky grass and stunted heather but unusually, deep sphagnum moss is also growing on the mound.

**Site No 13** Burnt mound. Fig 4 NT 13293672 NT 13 NW 280m OD Lying partially below the dyke and only 7m from Site No 12 this mound is 3m in diameter by 0.25m high. It is mostly covered in moss. The burn flows on the E side of the dyke while a spring course flows past both mounds on the W.

**Site No 14** Burnt mound. Fig 5 NT 13273681 NT 13 NW 295m OD This large and prominent mound measures 15m by 12m by 1m high. It is slightly kidney shaped. It lies 15m W of the dyke and a spring runs S, beside the mound and on the W side. Vegetation is tussocky grass and moss.

**Site No 15** Burnt mound. Fig 5 NT 13273681 NT 13 NW 300m OD This mound 4m diameter and measures 0.4m high, it partially underlies the dyke. The area surrounding the mound for about 5m is the same short grass and moss, perhaps indicating more burnt rock; this is surrounded by courser tussocky grass.

**Site No 16** Burnt mound. Fig 6 NT 13233689 NT 13 NW 310m OD This mound lies W of the dyke and measures 6.5m by 3.5m by 0.5m high. It appears as a slight kidney shape. It lies only 2m from the W side of the dyke and is covered in tussocky grass.

**Site No 17** Burnt mound. Fig 6a NT 13233689 NT 13 NW 310m OD Lying only 4m uphill from Site No 16, this mound measures 6m by 4m and by 0.3m high. The upper side tails into the hill. It has a rather hummocky appearance and is covered short grass and moss. A spring course runs past both mounds on the W side while the burn runs on the E side of the dyke.

**Site No 18** Burnt mound. Fig 7 NT 13213697 NT 13 NW 320m OD This mound lies W of the dyke and is kidney shaped, it measures 8m by 5m overall and by 0.75 high at the W side where the burn flows S and 0.25m high on the other side which is adjacent to the dyke. Vegetation is stalky heather, tussocky grass and moss.

**Site No 19** Burnt mound NT 13213718 NT 13 NW 350m OD Lying 50m downhill from site No 20, this mound underlies the dyke. It is dome shaped measuring 4m by 3m by 0.4m high, grass covered.

**Site No 20** Burnt mound. Fig 8 NT 13233724 NT 13 NW 380m OD This mound is lying at the termination of the drystane dyke high in Mere Cleuch and is the 19th burnt mound to be recorded along the course of the Muir Burn.

The dyke partially overlies the mound that has been severely exposed by sheep scrapes and perhaps the building of the dyke that rides over it. The area is littered with reddened stone. The mound measures 14m downhill by 8.5m across the gully; it is 1.25m high when measured on the E side where the source of the Muir Burn flows as a spring. Vegetation is short grass and moss.

**Site No 21** Burnt mound NT 13403696 NT 13 NW 350m OD **Site No 22** Burnt mound NT 13403696 NT 13 NW 350m OD

These two burnt mounds are located on the lower west flank of Dreva Hill, 200m east of the prominent angle in the drystane dyke that runs parallel with the Muir Burn. They are lying 3m apart in a slightly boggy area covered in rush growth and are evident by their grass and moss covering. They lie 30m N of cairn No 28.

No 21 measures 3m by 2m in a NW / SE alignment and is 0.3m high.

No 22 measures 2m diameter by 0.3m high.

**Site No 23** Terrace (natural?) NT 13403696 NT 13 NW 350m OD On the steep side of the hill overlooking Mere Cleuch. Measuring 15m long by 5m deep, the feature has a sloping surface but slightly more level at the south end. It is unlikely to be an unenclosed platform.

**Site No 24** Cairn NT 13453688 NT 13 NW 350m OD On the steep slope of the hill overlooking Mere Cleuch, the cairn measures 4m by 3m. Some boulders have been dumped on top of earlier clearance (?) consisting of large cobble sized rocks. Vegetation free.

**Site No 25** Cairn on terrace NT 13503669 NT 13 NW 350m OD The natural terrace measures 50m long by 12m deep, it is on the steep slope of the hill overlooking Mere Cleuch. The surface is slightly sloping. The flat topped cairn on the SE end measures 12m by 6m by 1.5m high. It is vegetation free.

**Site No 26** Cairn NT 13553668 NT 13 NW 350m OD

Lying on the semi improved W flank of Dreva Hill this large steep sided cairn measures 16m by 14m by 3m high measured from the lower side. It has a deliberately and very neatly made flat top measuring 12m by 8m and which tails into the hill face. Vegetation free.

**Site No 27** Cairn NT 13643657 NT 13 NW 350m OD

Lying on the semi improved W flank of Dreva Hill this large steep sided cairn measures 14m by 10m by 2.5m high measured from the lower side. The upper edge tails into the hill face but the surface has been ramped upwards towards the front. Vegetation free.

**Site No 28** Cairn NT 13483660 NT 13 NW 305m OD Lying on the semi improved W flank of Dreva Hill this large steep sided cairn measures 10m by 10m being rectangular in shape, it is 2.5m high measured from the lower side.

There is an indentation on the S side and it is clear that stone has not been dumped there. Vegetation free.

Note: The ground on the slopes below the three cairns above has been drained, presumably at the time of clearance, the drain gullies give a very misleading impression of rig and furrow under certain lighting conditions and viewing angles. Also, lying on these cairns are rocks with a distinctive orange coloured hue on their surface, which could be misinterpreted as burnt stone. Natural weathering causes the colour.

**Site No 28a** Cairn NT 13753666 NT 13 NW 370m OD Lying on top of and at the northern most end of the ridge of Dreva Hill there is a cairn measuring 4m diameter by 0.35m high. It lies 30m W of the drystane dyke terminal. It is mostly vegetation free and nearby to the S is a boulder measuring 1.75m long.

**Site No 29** Cairn NT 13623638 NT 13 NW 350m OD Lying above the head dyke and between it and a post and wire fence of the W flank of Dreva Hill there is a cairn measuring 7m by 6m by 0.4m high. The cobble-sized stones are free of vegetation.

**Site No 30** Cairn NT 13513623 NT 13 NW 340m OD Lying Below the head fence and in an improved grass field this massive cairn measures 25m down slope by 16m across, it is 3m high on the lower side. The rectangular shaped cairn has steep sides, is vegetation free and has some massive boulders placed on top of it. The latter stones are recent additions (Mr Warnock, farmer, pers comm). There is a plough encroachment balk around the cairn.

**Site No 31** Cairn NT 13953690 NT 13 NW 375m OD

Near the northern end of the gully named, as Dreva Hope there is a massive rectangular shaped cairn measuring 15m by 10m by 1.5m high. It has a neatly made flat top, steep side and is vegetation free.

30m down slope from the above cairn and lying within a boggy area covered in rush growth there is a dome shaped mound measuring 3m diameter by 0.5m high. This is a patch of raised bog at the spring source of Dreva Hope.

Site No 32 Cairn NT 13953672 NT 13 NW 340m OD

There is a clearance dump of stone built neatly along the north side of the drystane dyke at the northern end of Dreva Hope. The pile is 38m long by 5m wide and 1m high. Vegetation free.

**Site No 33** Cairn NT 13803635 NT 13 NW 340m OD On the E flank of Dreva Hill and lying in an improved grass field there is a massive cairn. The pile has steep sides and is vegetation free. Dimensions were not taken, it is circa 10m by 3m high and flat topped.

**Site No 34** Cairn NT 13753617 NT 13 NW 320m OD On the E flank of Dreva Hill and lying in an improved grass field there is a cairn. It is vegetation free. Dimensions not taken, circa 5m by 1m high.

**Site No 35** Sheep bucht? NT 14003612 NT 13 NW 270m OD Immediately on the E side of Dreva Hope (burn) and 50m upstream from the modern sheepfolds there are the earthworks of a probable sheep bucht. It lies parallel with the burn and measures 8m by 2m internally, being open ended on the S. The west side, beside the burn, is a bank measuring 0.4m high and spreading to 2m while the east and north sides are scooped from the hill slope giving a break of slope also 0.4m high. There is a 1m wide gap leading onto the burn in the NW corner, such gaps are often seen as typical entrances on turf built sheep buchts. The vegetation is short grazed grass as the surrounding.

**Site No 36** Burnt mound. Fig 9. NT 14003640 NT 13 NW 315m OD Immediately on the W side of Dreva Hope (burn) and 25m upstream from the dyke where it crosses the burn, this mound is visible by a large exposure measuring 9m long by 0.3m high on its E side, which is caused by burn erosion. The reddened rock is very obvious in the section, in a matrix of charcoal enriched black soil. The actual mound deposit measures 12m by 7m, the long axis aligned with the burn. It is 2m high when measured from the E side at the water level, on the W side it tails into the ground. Potboilers can be seen to be up to 0.16m in size. Exposed at the base of the deposit and in the burn course are four fireclay pipes measuring 8" external diameter and cutting across the burn, are another two pipes with fawcets, these measure 31/2", the pipes are presumably drains inserted when the extensive clearance of the hill slopes above took place and when the massive cairns were formed.

**Site No 37** Burnt mound. NT 14003640 NT 13 NW 315m OD Immediately on the W side of Dreva Hope (burn) and 5m upstream from Site No 36 is another burnt mound. It is lozenge shaped measuring 6m by 4m, beside the fence and aligned with the burn.

**Site No 38** Burnt mound. Fig 10. NT 13983650 NT 13 NW 320m OD Immediately on the W side of Dreva Hope (burn) but lying between it, another spring course on the E is a double burnt mound. The lower, oval shaped mound measures 4.5m by 3.5m by about 0.5m high on the burn side, the deposit tails into the ground on the W. Some clayey hill wash overlies the mound.

Immediately above it there is a larger deposit measuring 12m by 6m at the widest point being upstream at the N end. It is about 0.75m high on the burn side and about 0.3m high on the W side. This mound is slightly kidney shaped. Both are covered in short grazed grass as surrounding. 14m upslope from this mound are two large boulders but no significance is attached to them.

**Site No 39** Burnt mound. Fig 11. NT 13983652 NT 13 NW 325m OD Immediately on the W side of Dreva Hope (burn) and just above the two boulders given in Site No 38 is a burnt mound measuring 16m by 10m, the long axis being aligned with the burn which flows S on the E side. The mound is 1.5m high when measured from the burn and it drops down on the W side into a boggy area that was an old streambed. The mound is distinctive with short grazed grass and moss being surrounded by courser grasses; this is a good example of vegetation indicating a site.

**Site No 40** Burnt mound. Fig 12. NT 13983660 NT 13 NW 330m OD Immediately on the W side of Dreva Hope (burn) and 105m downstream from the head dyke is an oval shaped mound measuring 7m by 3.5m by 0.4m high.

**Site No 41** Cairn NT 13983670 NT 13 NW 330m OD 10m upslope from Site No 40 is a small cairn measuring 1.5m of loose angular boulders making a single layer. Most likely modern associated with field clearance.

**Site No 42** Burnt stones NT 13953672 NT 13 NW 340m OD In the upper reaches of the Dreva Hope burn course, west of Site No 32 are fragments of reddened burnt rock indicating the presence of a burnt deposit further upstream. This is most likely to be the remains of a burnt mound that has been obliterated by the field clearance that has taken place on the adjacent hill slopes. The source deposit could not be located, the ground being now heavily infested by rush growth.

**Site No 43** Burnt Mound NT 12873608 NT 13 NW 240m OD Note: this burnt mound should be considered after Site No 2 in the sequence with the other twenty along the course of Muir Burn. The slight dome of the burnt mound is 2m in diameter by 0.2m high. It lies 30m NE of Site No 2 on the N side of an area of apparently cleared ground (see Sites No's 3 and 4). The spring course is between the mound and the improved field. Vegetation on the mound is short grass compared to more courser grass surrounding it.

**Site No 44** Sheepfold on ring enclosure NT 13083638 NT 13 NW 220m OD On the lower SE flank of Ratchill Hill and N of the Muir Burn, a ruinous dry stane built circular stell, 17m overall diameter, and which is given on OS maps, has been built on top of a ring enclosure. The bank of the ring enclosure spreads to 2m but is probably cut flush with the inside of the old stell wall face to make a more level interior, the bank measures up to 0.5m high. The stell is surrounded by rig and furrow some of which appears to ride up onto the ring enclosure on the lower SE side. It is possible that the ring enclosure postdates the rig, none of which is evident within the stell.

**Site No 45** Ring enclosure NT 12933647 NT 13 NW 300 m OD On the SE flank of Ratchill Hill there is a ring enclosure 50m NW of an isolated length of drystane dyke that runs straight up the hill face.

The ring measures 13m in diameter with banks spreading to 2m by 0.35m high. There is a hummocky raised area in the interior that slopes slightly. The ring is surrounded by rig and furrow but none cuts or interferes with it, however the hummocky internal appearance may be the result of rig, in which case the enclosure will post date the field system. The banks are suffering from rabbit burrowing. Vegetation is short grass and stunted heather.

**Site No 46** Rig and furrow / field enclosures centred NT12933647 13 NW 250 -300m OD

Spreading for about 200m either side of Site No 45 (above) there are a series of rectangular turf enclosures and banks forming field boundaries. These banks are clearly associated with the numerous systems of rig and furrow that extend over most of the SE flank of Ratchill Hill. Some of the rig respects and some overrides the banks, indicating phasing. The rig systems vary from wavy to straight and are up to 6m broad. The rig extends to the NE for about 400m beyond Site No 45.

Modern drainage system centred NT 13403670

On the opposite side of the valley from above NGR, between the Muir Burn and the prominent cairns (Sites No's 32 - 34) there are drainage lines which could easily be misinterpreted as rig and furrow, depending on lighting and vegetation conditions. These are most likely associated with the extensive semi improvement of the hill face there, when the large modern cairns were created.

**Site No 47** Field terraces NT 129369 NT 13 NW 380m OD On the E facing flank of Ratchill Hill and SE of Cat Cleuch Head (hill) there are five short lengths of terraces, they measure up to 5m in width with a break of slope on the lynchets of up to 3m long.

**Site No 48** Burnt mound NT 121368 NT 13 NW 300m OD

This burnt mound was discovered by the writer in 1994 and is given here for completeness. It is believed to have been the first burnt mound to be reported in Borders Region (D & ES 1994, 7). On the N bank of Ratchill Burn and only 50m S of the unenclosed platform settlement (RCAHMS NT 13 NW / 9) there is a small burnt mound.

NT

**Site No 49** Rifle range target butt c NT 124369 NT 13 NW 300 m OD A mound is located high in the Cat Cleuch west of Cat Cleuch Head. The presence of the feature is betrayed by the vegetation free area of ground caused by lead poisoning similar to the phenomenon caused on lead smelting sites (see Manor Valley Survey reports). However the presence of different calibre spent bullets shows that this site is a target butt.

**Site No 50** Burnt mound. NT 10303790 NT 13 NW 275m OD In an E facing gully of Langlaw Hill on an unnamed spring course, which runs into the Broughton Burn at Cloverhill Cottages, there is a burnt mound that has been created on top of a spur between the spring and its confluence with a tributary.

The full extent of the burnt material was not tested but it begins 6m up from the meeting of the springs and extends uphill for at least 10m. The deposit is at least 3m wide. It is likely that this deposit is somewhat superficially dumped over the gravely spur. Course grass is growing over the mound.

**Site No 51** Burnt mound NT 10273788 NT 13 NW 280m OD 30m upslope from Site No 50 there is a burnt deposit measuring at least 3m in diameter. It is indicated as a slightly raised area of short grass and moss surrounded by rush growth. The spring course flows 5m to the S.

**Site No 52** Ring enclosure NT 10143791 NT 13 NW 290m OD This site is given by RCAHMS as NT 13 NW / 26 'enclosure'.

It appears as a ruinous ring enclosure of 13m original internal diameter. The assumed arc of the S side of the enclosure is missing, the ground there being boggy with rush growth, while the northern part of the now open D shaped site is drier ground with short grass. Inside the enclosure are faint traces of possible lazy bed aligned E/W.

**Site No 53** Burnt mound. Fig 13. NT 10103798 NT 13 NW 295m OD In an E facing gully of Langlaw Hill on an unnamed spring course, which runs into the Broughton Burn at Cloverhill Cottages, there is a burnt mound. It lies 30m upslope from Site No 52 (above). The mound lies on sloping ground and measures 11m by 6m by 0.6m high when measured from the lower side. It is slightly kidney shaped and is aligned parallel with a massive flat topped bank measuring 4 -5m broad and which runs all the way down the hill to the A 72 road. The N side of the mound may have been slightly modified by the construction of the bank that purpose is peculiar, it may have functioned as a boundary, plantation bank and/or for canalising the spring which flows on its N side and which originally must have served the burnt mound. The mound is traversed by a sheep track that gives the impression of a double mound. The site is covered in short grass and is surrounded by rush growth.

Site No 54 Burnt mound/deposit NT 10203860 NT 13 NW 295m OD On the E flank of Langlaw Hill and in the confluence of a drain which runs across the hill face and a spring running down slope there is a burnt deposit measuring at least 8m in diameter. An exposure in the lower side of the site indicates the burnt stone lying as a sparse layer between the turf and the clayey sub stratum. Tests further up show the deposit to be lying in the usual black soil, the lower end is probably the edge of the deposit which does not form a mound and would have been undetectable by surface observation alone had not the exposure existed. The grazed grass cover is the same as surrounding. Lying on the exposure three abraded sherds were found, they are most likely to be diagnostic of the Bronze Age, the section was cleaned by trowel but no further pottery was found.

Site No 55 Cord Rig NT 10103840 NT 13 NW 340m OD On the NE flank of Langlaw Hill and about 100m down slope and NE from the hill fort on the summit, there is a patch of cord rig. Twenty-three rigs measuring 1m wide are unenclosed in a patch measuring 33m across the hill face by up to 45m running straight downhill. The rigs at the southern end of the field are shorter in length and a track runs diagonally N/S across the patch. Although the rigs are difficult to see when close to them, they are quite prominent given good lighting and as observed during survey, under light snow conditions, especially from the other side of the valley. Immediately SW and above the cord rig are other lines running down the steeper slope, these were viewed from the opposite side of the valley and they appear to converge slightly at their lower end which is level with the upper end of the cord rig.

**Site No 56** Ring enclosure/cairns c NT 117384 NT 13 NW c280 m OD Near the head of an unnamed spring that runs down a west-facing gully on the flank of Clover Law and NE of Cloverhill Farm, there is a ring enclosure lying on the south side of the spring. In the same area there is a group of small cairns about 1m in diameter by 0.25 high.

Site No 57 Burnt mounds. Fig 14. NT 11293887 NT 13 NW 290m OD Lying on the south bank of Linn Burn and above its confluence with an unnamed tributary there is a pair of burnt mounds. The western mound has been severely truncated by the burn that is actively eroding the deposit. The dome shaped mound measures 8m along the burn by 7m and its true depth of 1.1m may be seen in the exposure. The burn has cut a further 1m down into the glacial clay below the mound that must originally have been slightly wider on that side. Rabbits are also burrowing into the summit of the mound. A drain has been cut on the eastern side of the mound. Two metres upstream the smaller dome shaped mound measures 5m by 4m by 0.6m high, it also has a rabbit burrow in its summit, but are otherwise intact. The mounds are covered in stunted heather as surrounds them. They have been created in the lee of a break of slope down to the burn which originally flowed 2 -3m further to the north.

A rather nice broken pot boiler was retrieved from burn some 100m downstream to which point the course of the stream is profusely littered with brightly coloured reddened stones.

Measures will be taken to arrest the erosion of this mound, which will also be sampled, and the charcoal analysed as a matter of course. The sample will be preserved for dating, some time in the future.

**Site No 58** Burnt mound Fig 15. NT 11303880 NT 13 NW 285m OD Lying on the S side of an unnamed tributary of the Linn Burn, 15m S of the dyke the kidney shaped burnt mound measures 17m by 10m overall and it is 2m high on the side of the burn. The height is probably misleading; the deposit is most likely to have been built up more superficially on an existing spur of ground. Vegetation is patchy heather, short grass and moss.

**Site No 59** Burnt mound. Fig 16. NT 11593893 NT 13 NW 310m OD Lying on the lower flank of Clover Law 100m W of the sheepfolds (given on OS maps but now all but gone) the kidney shaped burnt mound is seen as a distinctive grassy area surrounded by courser grasses. The mound is on sloping ground and measures 14m by 10.5m overall and is 1m high when measured on the lower northern side and between 0.4m and 0.5m around the rest of the mound. A drain has been cut across the hill face on the S side of the site, the upcast from which now makes a 1m wide bank; however, the original spring would have run on the E side where the ground is boggy. It is possible that a trough site or sites may be on top of the two summits of the mound.

**Site No 60** Burnt mound. NT 12003911 NT 13 NW 430 m OD

On the steep NW flank of Clover Hill the burnt mound lies on the E side of a spring effusion.

There is a level platform area of about 7m in diameter caused by the spring erosion; this would have made a good working area. The mound measures 6m long by 3m wide and is 0.4m high. It is seen as a mossy bank aligned downhill. The mound lies 50m below the track Site No 61.

**Site No 61** Track way NT 11403840 to NT 12203940 NT 13 NW Running across the face of the NW flank of Clover Law and passing over Cowiemuir Hass there is a track way. It lies 50m above the burnt mound Site No 60 (above).

**Site No 62** Sheep shelters. Fig 17. NT 11353868 NT 13 NW 310m OD Lying on the NW flank of Clover Law there are sheep shelters made from both turf and drystane. The turf shelter is star shaped with three walls measuring 15m long by 1m wide by 0.3m high. Just below it is the now ruinous stone enclosure measuring 12m by 10m overall, a 15m extension wall runs up to conjoin with one of the branches of the star shelter and two offshoot walls branch away from the lower end where the only entrance is. Two small areas are separated off on the uphill side on the fold.

**Site No 63** Sheep shelter / structures NT 11493898 NT 13 NW 300m OD On the NE side of the sheepfolds (given on OS maps) there is a cross-shaped sheep shelter made from turf. The massive banks measure 12m long by 4m wide and 1.5m high at the crossing. The shelter is on the N side of and is aligned with the later drystane dykes.

3m beyond the NE terminal of the shelter is a small enclosure with a hummocky bank measuring up to 1.5m wide by 0.3m high. It has an apparent gap 1m wide facing the shelter terminal.

35m further uphill in line with the above features is a grassy mound measuring 5m in diameter by 0.4m high. It has a depression in the centre and is rather hummocky.

**Site No 64** Ring enclosure NT 11503903 NT 13 NW 310m OD 60 m to the NNE of the sheep shelter Site No 63 (above) there is a turf ring enclosure lying on a level patch of ground on the N side of the Linn Burn. It measures 15 m overall with banks spreading to 4m by 0.5m high. The interior is level and featureless. Vegetation is grass and moss as surrounding.

**Site No 65** Rig and furrow fields centred NT 10803850 NT 13 NW Nearly all the ground on the E side of the A 72 road and N of Cloverhill Farm has visible evidence of rig and furrow field systems. Some is extant on the unimproved ground above the head dykes and some can be seen as crop marks in the improved fields below, at places the same rigs continue from unimproved to improved. Wavy and straight rig are represented.

**Site No 65** Ring enclosure NT 11103898 NT 13 NW 310m OD This turf ring enclosure is given on OS maps, as is the nearby drystane built sheepfold. The ring enclosure measures 17 overall diameter with the bank spreading to 4m by 0.75m high. The interior is slightly sloping and the bank is suffering from rabbit burrowing. There is a 20m long outshoot bank running to the N and which bends eastwards at the terminal. Half way along the extension bank, at a right angle to it and on the E side, there is an isolated length of bank measuring 6m long. It is interesting to note the similarity of the later stone fold with the same configuration of offshoot wall.

**Site No 66** Burnt mound NT 10803915 NT 13 NW 290m OD Lying on the flank of the hill 70m W of the small plantation, the dome shaped burnt mound measures 4m by 3m by 0.3m high. A drain is cut just above the mound but the original spring course is on the N side. Vegetation is short grazed grass surrounded by courser grass.

Several other likely looking mounds were tested in the vicinity but with negative results.

**Site No 67** Burnt mound. Fig 18. NT 10574132 NT 14 SW 340m OD Lying in a gully to the S of Kaim Rig and W of an unnamed summit the burnt mound lies immediately on the N side of a gate in the post and wire fence. The mound measures 6m by 5.5m overall and is 0.5m high. A spring course runs on the W side. Vegetation is grazed grass as is the surrounding.

**Site No 68** Cairn NT 10574132 NT 14 SW 340m OD 10 m to the W of Site No 66 (above) and lying on the N side of the fence is a small cairn measuring 2m diameter by 0.3m high. It is mostly vegetation free.

**Site No 69** Scooped settlement. Fig 19. NT 10624140 NT 14 SW 340m OD 100m upslope from Site No 67 (above) and lying on the E side of the fence on Kaim Rig there is a scooped settlement. The site is bounded by rising ground on all sides except the SW where the land falls down and there is a clear view in that direction.

The overall site measures 33m N/S by 30m E/W and is bounded on the N side by a curved bank which measures up to 4m wide by up to 1m high, between this and a 12m length of eroded bank on the W side may be an original entrance. Four scooped house sites and a possible fifth are visible within the complex. A measures 4.5m in diameter with a 0.5m high

back scarp, it has a front apron that extends towards house site C, the interior is slightly depressed. B measures 8m by 7m and is bounded on the NE by a prominent 1.7m high scarp upon which the enclosing bank merges, occasional stones can be seen on the scarp and a small burnt rock was noted at the time of survey. C measures 7m in diameter with a 1.1m high back scarp. D measures 6m by 7m and the back scarp is 0.7m high, it has a short front apron. E is less well defined and may be a natural feature or it may be an additional platform, perhaps incomplete, it measures 6m by 9m. A is the lowest of the group, B and D are level but slightly higher than A, C is higher than the others with the exception of E. On the lower side of the site and on each side of a modern drain that has been cut into the settlement, there may be the slighted remains of two further lengths of banking (not planned). The interior of the settlement is slightly hummocky, caused by the vegetation but the salient features are clearly defined.

#### Site No 70 Rig and furrow fields

Covering all flanks of Stirkfield Rig, east and west sides of Kaim Rig and all along the west facing side of the hill facing the A 72 as far north as Lochurd Farm are extensive systems of rig and furrow fields with occasional lazy bed patches. Different sizes of wavy and straight rig are represented.

**Site No 71** Rig and furrow field NT 118402 NT 14 SW 300+m OD On the lower west flank of Green Law and between the Green Grain and Black Grain burns there is a prominent unenclosed rig and furrow field. The rig is of the 'S' type.

**Site No 72** Track NT 105400 to NT115428 NT 14 SW Stretching from the lower SE flank of Stirkfield Rig in the south and running up the east flank of the same hill and also Kaim Rig, and passing east of the two unnamed summits to the NE there is a prominent hollow way. It passes through much of the rig and furrow reported in Site No 70 and runs adjacent Site No 73. This track is a good example of a route that must have been used by drovers judging by the narrow sunken path.

**Site No 73** Ring enclosure NT 10884188 NT 14 SW 340m OD Given on OS maps as 'sheepfold' and by RCAHMS as NT 14 SW /40.

The turf ring measures 20in overall diameter with a bank measuring up to 3m wide by 0.3m high, it is flat topped. The slightly sloping interior has a raised area about 5m in diameter that may be due to the stripping of turf around it to form the enclosure. The nearby drystane built sheepfold may be built over another ring enclosure as it is embanked on the outside. Immediately to the NW there is a 20m square patch of enclosed lazy bed and to the SE and below the track (Site No 72) there are rig and furrow.

**Site No 74** Ring enclosure/bucht? NT 10984178 NT 14 SW 335m OD Given on OS maps as 'sheepfold' and by RCAHMS as NT 14 SW / 39 (1 of 2).

The lower and larger of the two turf rings has an appendage to it on the N side. Enclosing and area of 14m have created an additional enclosure long by 2m internal width that follows the arc of the ring. The banks of both enclosures spread up to 4m wide by 0.75m high. There is an apparent gap in each enclosure on the N side, but offset from each other slightly, these may indicate entrances. The enclosures are surrounded by rig and furrow.

**Site No 75** Turf buildings. Fig 20. NT 11554280 NT 14 SW 315m OD Lying on the S side of the diamond shaped plantation 400m SW of Lochurd Farm and on a slight slope there is a range of rectangular turf buildings, no further details are recorded. Fig 20 deleted

**Site No 76** Sheep shelter NT 12454354 NT 14 SW 355m OD Just NW of the ring enclosure given as 'sheepfold' on RCAHMS NT 14 SW / 7 there is a turf built, cross-shaped, sheep shelter.

**Site No 77** Ring enclosure NT 12204311 NT 14 SW 305m OD This turf ring enclosure is located at the above NGR and not the spot given by RCAHMS NT 14 SW / 63 (NT 12354297).

**Site No 78** Rig and Furrow fields centred NT 145415 NT 14 SW Surrounding the upper reaches of Ladyurd Burn and in most of the area that is still unplanted but completely surrounded by aforestation, there are extensive rig and furrow field systems.

Site No 79 Deleted

**Site No 80** Burnt stones NT 15674250 NT 14 SE 230m OD Burnt stone was noted in the bed of an unnamed spring which flows N to the Tarth Water, the spot is where two tributaries meet at the fence, immediately N of the plantation, on an N flank of Hog Hill. A search for a burnt mound or deposit was made the full course of the spring but nothing was located. The source of the burnt stone may be a superficial deposit.

**Site No 81** Burnt mound. Fig 22. NT 16174260 NT 14 SE 245m OD On the N flank of Hog Hill and on the E side of an unnamed spring, 75m downhill from the head fence (and just below a bathtub trough) there is a prominent dome shaped burnt mound. The deposit measures 11.5m by 10m. It is 1.5m high of the W side and it tails into the hill on the E side. A boundary fence runs over the mound in a N/S alignment. Part of the spring course has peculiarly re-routed itself over the side of the mound and a deposit of raised bog is accumulating against the S and upper end of the mound.

**Site No 82** Burnt mound NT 16384167 NT 14 SE 265m OD On the S flank of Hog Hill and on the N side of an unnamed spring which flows east to Wester Happrew Farm there is a burnt mound. It is located 65m down from the head dyke. It measures 4m by 3m by 0.7m deep. The true depth of the deposit can be seen in an exposure cut by the burn on the S side of the dome shaped mound. Vegetation is short grazed grass as surrounding. (the writer hopes to consolidate this mound)

**Site No 83** Burnt mound NT 16344167 NT 14 SE 270m OD On the S flank of Hog Hill and on the N side of an unnamed spring which flows east to Wester Happrew Farm there is a burnt mound. It is located 25m down from the head dyke. It measures 5m by 5m by 1m high on the burn side, it is 0.2m high on the N side. Active erosion by the burn is beginning to cause slippage of the mound deposit, there is an apparent disturbance on the summit of the mound measuring 0.8m by 0.5m. Vegetation is short grazed grass as surrounding. (the writer hopes to consolidate this mound)

**Site No 84** Burnt mound NT 16284169 NT 14 SE 280m OD On the S flank of Hog Hill and on the N side of an unnamed spring which flows east to Wester Happrew Farm there is a burnt mound. It is located 50m upstream from the head dyke. It measures 2m by 2m by 0.5m high on the burn side, on the N side it tails into the hill. Vegetation is heather and thistles.

**Site No 85** Ring enclosure / ECC? NT 15954177 NT 14 SE 330m OD In the saddle between Hog Hill and Ladyurd Hill and above the head of the unnamed spring that runs E to Wester Happrew Farm there is a ring enclosure. An area of about 100m diameter has recently been grubbed or rotovated on the minor hill summit there, and this has caused severe damage to this monument. About a quarter of the ring is still preserved as an arc of small cobble sized stones forming a bank 3m wide by 0.6m high. The rest of the circuit has been severely reduced with much of the dispersed stones now appearing sharply broken. The ring has been 12m diameter overall and the interior appears to have been level and featureless, much of the bank is now pulled over this area. The site is covered in slight moss and short heather (dead). This site is interpreted here as an Enclosed Cremation Cemetery.

**Site No 86** Cairn NT 15984178 NT 14 SE 325m OD In the saddle between Hog Hill and Ladyurd Hill and above the head of the unnamed spring that runs E to Wester Happrew Farm there is a cairn which is 30m NW of the ring enclosure Site No 85 (above). Lying in the gully the cairn measures 5m diameter by 0.3m high, stone showing through stunted heather and grass. Such an elevated and isolated cairn is most likely to be a burial. A hollow way passes the cairn on the W side.

**Site No 87** Burnt mound NT 16674128 NT 14 SE 240m OD 100m upstream from Brownsland and on the N bank of the Wester Happrew Burn there is a burnt mound / deposit. Lying on an arc of the burn course and on a terrace edge there the deposit is seen in an exposure, however tests show it extends downstream for 10m.

**Site No 88** Natural coloured stones NT 16004105 NT 14 SE
In an exposure in the bed of an unnamed tributary of Wester Happrew Burn about 50m above the confluence of the two, there are a variety of reddish / purple stones. These are natural stones in the geological drift, pieces of sandstone are present. Given here only to prevent confusion between burnt stones.

**Site No 89** Scooped site NT 18953990 NT 13 NE 255m OD On the summit of a prominent but unnamed hillock 250m NW of Easter Happrew Farm there is a semi scooped enclosure. It measures 14 m by 11m, the long NW side being seen as a short scarp while the southern and northern sides are banks measuring 2m wide by 0.3m high. The long SE side is apparently open. The interior is level and featureless.

**Site No 90** Burnt mounds. Fig 23. NT 18903976 NT 13 NE 245m OD On the NW side of a track above the head dyke and 200m NW of Easter Happrew Farm there are two burnt mounds. The larger and more prominent mound measures 7.5m by 5m and is 1m high. The second deposit measures 6.5m by 3m and appears to have been dumped on the slope of the hill. There is a small exposure in the southern end of the larger mound and reddened rock can be seen strewn around the other. From a boggy area immediately above, the spring course runs between the mounds that are covered in short grass and moss.

**Site No 91** Burnt mound. Fig 24. NT 17833975 NT 13 NE 300m OD On the lower S flank of Torbank Hill and on the W side of Cloyhouse Burn there is a burnt mound measuring 13.5m by 7.5m by 1.5m high when measured from the lower and southerly end. However, the deposit may only be about 1m deep since the tail of the mound at that end is natural, suggesting the mound was built on an existing spur of gravel of which there are several along the course of the burn. The mound has a small domed extension on the northerly end forming a roughly kidney shape with the main deposit which has a level area on top. Vegetation is bracken and moss.

**Site No 92** Burnt mound. Fig 25. NT 17953956 NT 13 NE 290m OD On the lower S flank of Torbank Hill and on the N side of an unnamed tributary of Cloyhouse Burn there is a burnt mound measuring 10m by 7m by 0.75m high. The mound has two small summits the westerly one being lower. Mature heather in clumps is growing over the mound with moss between. Several molehills on and around the mound show the dark soil and reddened rock.

**Site No 93** Burnt mound NT 18263939 NT 13 NE 260m OD On the lower flank of Great Hill and on the N side of Cloyhouse Burn there is a burnt mound. It is located 50m upstream from the dyke crossing the burn. The deposit is severely exposed for a 3m length at the top of the high burn gully. It is 0.35m deep and measures 5m by 5m.

**Site No 94** Cairn NT 18303965 NT 13 NE 300m OD There is a prominent cairn lying on improved ground on the W flank on an unnamed summit and 200m SE of the site given as RCAHMS NT 13 NE / 16. The pile is apparently of modern origin. Not measured.

**Site No 94** Burnt mound NT 17343873 NT 13 NE 270m OD Lying on the S flank of Great Hill in an improved field there is a burnt mound measuring at least 20m by 10m. The deposit is lying on a natural ridge between two spring courses and an exposure on the W side indicates a depth of at least 0.4m at the upper end where the deposit tapers and tails into the ground. Vegetation is mostly moss and thistles.

**Site No 95** Stones NT 17323875 NT 13 NE 270m OD 30m NW of Site No 94 there is a 12m long arc of stone; the arc is 9m in diameter. These stones may be natural or may be the product of clearance. In their boggy situation it is less likely that they represent a site type.

**Site No 96** Stones, old wall footing? NT 17333890 NT 13 NE 290m OD Upslope of Site No 94 and 50m below the corner of the field there is a straight linear setting of stones 25m long by 0.5m wide. The feature runs downhill into a boggy area.

**Site No 97** Ring cairn/enclosure/pile NT 17323900 NT 13 NE 300m OD On the S flank of Great Hill and straddled by the head fence, which bounds the field and the plantation above, and 50m upslope from a division fence, there is a semi circular bank of cobble size stones, lying on the field side (SW) of the fence. The bank measures 3m wide by 0.3m high and the arc is 8m in diameter. At the upper side it appears to run through the fence and under the earlier drystane dyke, but there is no indication of it on the lower side, nor is it seen in the plantation. A tree stump lies within the level interior of the feature that is partially covered in moss and grass. It is difficult to determine the true nature of this feature without recourse to investigative techniques; however, by its appearance and the size of the stones, it is unlikely to be associated with the dyke.

**Site No 98** Stone structure NT 15953875 NT 13 NE 280m OD On the lower W flank of Hammer Knowe and Hammer Rig there is sub rectangular stone structure measuring 3.5m by 3.5m with walls 0.6m thick showing as double lines of boulders. There is no obvious entrance. The stones are seen protruding through moss and grass.

12m upslope from here is a stony bank 1m wide by 0.3m high; the bank stretches for 16m with a gap of 1m and a further length of 6m. It may extend further to the W but upcast from a drain may confuse it. The area is surrounded by tussocky grass and heather.

The structure may be a rare example of a shieling in the Tweeddale area with nearby stock boundaries.

**Site No 99** Ring or robbed cairn NT 15263847 NT 13 NE 330m OD On the ridge S of Hammer Knowe and NW of Hammer Rig there is a cairn. It measure 5m in diameter and has a central hollow of 1m diameter. It is only 0.2m high.

Site No 100 Stone circle (possible) Fig 26

NT 17953956 NT 13 NE 290m OD

On the S side of Pear Burn and S of Huskie Rig there is a possible stone circle. The feature measures 13m N/S by 12m E/W. Only stones A, B, and C were visible prior to survey, the rest were obscured by deep and mature heather but were located by probing and thereafter cleared of the heather to reveal their positions. Stones B and C are both 1.5m long. Stone D is a flat slab 1.3m long and lying on its side. Further probing revealed the apparently random stones on the NW side and some smaller sized stone was struck on the southern side of the assumed circle and in the interior. The search for stones among the heather was not exhausted and others may exist. There is a slight slope down from stone A to stone C and there is to some extent a clayey hill wash covering the area.

These stones may the product of natural deposition; however they are a relatively isolated group of stones in the gully of the Pear Burn. Further examination is necessary to confirm if the feature is a monument.

There are a number of stone circles and standing stone monuments in the Upper Tweed Valley, the nearest reference to a site being at Stobo Mill (RCAHMS NT 13 NE / 27) 2.5km to the SW, where an alleged stone circle was reported.

**Site No 101** Burnt mound Fig 27 NT 15833904 NT 13 NE 300m OD On the N side of Pear Burn and S of Huskie Rig there is a burnt mound that measures 10m by 7m by 0.7m high. Immediately upstream from it there is a natural scarp. The mound is covered grass, bracken and heather. There is a level area of ground on the N side of the mound.

**Site No 102** Burnt mound Fig 28 NT 15603917 NT 13 NE 325m OD On the S side of Pear Burn and 50m below the point where the track crosses the burn between Huskie Rig and Hammer Knowe, there is a burnt mound that measures 12m N/S by 10m E/W and is 1.1m high. The mound has a small summit on the northern side and a hummocky upper surface on the rest of it. There are a series of stones protruding through the vegetation that is mostly grass and moss with some heather. These stones appear to be secondary to the mound and perhaps represent a later stone structure on the elevated mound.

**Site No 103** Burnt mound Fig 29 NT 16423913 NT 13 NE 290m OD On the lower W flank of Penveny (hill) and lying near the unnamed tributary of Easton Burn there is a burnt mound. The mound measures 10.5m by 8m by 0.75m high. It is slightly kidney shaped and appears to have an extension on the W side. There is a small exposure showing the content of the deposit. A dry spring course is on the N side while a sheep drain now runs on the S side. The vegetation is bracken.

**Site No 104** Burnt mound Fig 30 NT 16503949 NT 13 NE 305m OD On the lower NW flank of Penveny (hill) and lying on the S side of the unnamed tributary of Robin's Cleuch, 18m upstream from the fence between the pasture and the plantation, there is a burnt mound. The mound measures 5.5m by 4.5m by circa 0.5m high. Extending to the W and measuring 5m long by 2m wide there is a further deposit which has been disturbed by the burn, and where the burnt rock may be seen. The vegetation is bracken while the mound is now surrounded by boggy ground.

**Site No 105** Natural mound NT 16573950 NT 13 NE 310m OD 70m upstream from Site No 104 there is a natural mound measuring 2m diameter.

**Site No 106** Burnt mound Fig 31 NT 16603952 NT 13 NE 320m OD 125m upstream from the fence and on the same burn as Sites No's 104 and 105 there is a burnt mound lying on the N side of the burn at a point where the ground is steeply sloping. The mound measures 5.5m by 4m by 0.6m when measured from below. The upper side tails in the hill. The vegetation is bracken and heather.

**Site No 107** Turf bank NT 16433936 NT 13 NE 300m OD On the lower NW flank of Penveny (hill) and lying on the W side of the fence between the pasture and the plantation there is the arc of a banked (ring?) enclosure. It is 30m north of an angle in the fence line. The 12m long bank spreads to 3m wide and is 0.3m high. The southern end continues through the fence and into the plantation on the W, for another 4m, while the northern end appears to terminate 3m from the fence. The site is covered in bracken.

**Site No 108** Burnt mound Fig 32 NT 16423948 NT 13 NE 300m OD On the lower S flank of Riding Hill and on the N side of Robin's Cleuch (burn) there is a burnt mound.

The kidney shaped mound measures 15m by 11m overall and is circa 1m high. The deposit tails into the hill on the NW side where it is rather hummocky and covered in hill wash.

**Site No 109** Burnt mound Fig 33 NT 16223960 NT 13 NE 310m OD On the lower S flank of Riding Hill and 100m W of the settlement (RCAHMS, NT 13 NE / 2) there is a burnt mound on the slope of the hill. The mound measures 9m by 6.5m by circa 1m high when measured from the lower side. The upper side tails into the hill. The vegetation is grass, moss and mature heather.

**Site No 110** Burnt mound Fig 34 NT 16223933 NT 13 NE 280m OD On the E side of Harrow Burn and 100m SW of a sheepfold there is a burnt mound. The dome shaped mound measures 6m by 3.5m by 0.4m high. The vegetation is moss, bracken and heather and it is surrounded by boggy ground.

**Site No 111** Burnt mounds Fig 35 NT 15404000 NT 13 NE 340m OD In the unnamed cleuch S of Pirliega Hill and N of Penvalla (hill) and on the N side of the headwater of Harrow Burn there are two burnt mounds. The larger of the two measures 7m by 4.5m by 0.7m high, it is dome shaped. Immediately above it and on the W side is the smaller mound that measures 3m by 2.5m by 0.7m high. The mounds are covered in moss, bracken and heather. 8m upstream there is a further dome shaped mound which is natural.

**Site No 112** Burnt mound circa NT 158396 NT 13 NE c 320m OD On the lower W flank of Penvalla (hill) and lying below the path there is a burnt mound hereabouts. The mound was not re-located due to lambing time and is not surveyed, it was however a small mound.

Site No 113 Unenclosed platform settlement Fig 36

NT 15804008

NT 13 NE 345m OD

On the S flank of Cat Hill and W of Cat Cleuch there are two unenclosed platforms. The westerly platform is the larger and better defined of the two; it measures 16m across by 10m deep. The rear scarp is well defined, as is the front apron. The access has been on the E side where the ground slopes down through a gap between the apron and back scarp, the rest of the platform is reasonable level excepting for a heather bush in the centre. 15m to the E and about the same level, the smaller platform measures 12m across by 6m deep. It similarly has an access on the E side between the apron and the back scarp; the ground here also slopes through the entrance.

**Site No 114** Ring enclosure NT 162394 NT 13 NE 290m OD This site, recorded as RCAHMS NT 13 NE / 42 is noted to have a centrally positioned mound which measures 6m diameter by 0.3m high. The interior of the turf-banked enclosure drops by about 3m. The other dimensions of the site were not recorded as they were assumed to be in the NMRS.

The apparent mound may be the product of ground being stripped around it for the construction of the ring bank; such 'halos' have been noted elsewhere. It may however be an actual deposition of material in which case a pre-historic funerary monument may be the appropriate interpretation for this site.

**Site No 115** Burnt mound Fig 37 NT 14843735 NT 13 NW 300m OD On the lower N flank of Monk Edge (hill) and S of Coshgar Burn there is a massive burnt mound that measures 15m by 12.5m overall and is 1.6m high. The mound is slightly kidney shaped and has moss and short grass growing on it. A spring course flows around on the S, E and W sides.

**Site No 116** Burnt mound Fig 38 NT 14843740 NT 13 NW 295m OD On the N side of Coshgar Burn and SW of Louden Knowe Wood there is a burnt mound. The mound measures 9m by 5m by circa 0.5m high. The mound lies on the N side of a spring course.

**Site No 117** Burnt mound Fig 39 NT 14763736 NT 13 NW 300m OD Lying 7m N of Coshgar Burn and S of Louden Knowe Wood there is a burnt mound. It is only 4m from a through gate in the fence. The kidney shaped mound measures 7m by 2.5m. It appears to be a superficial deposit, as only the centre shows burnt rock, each end is hill wash.

**Site No 118** Burnt mound NT 14733707 NT 13 NW 365m OD On the steep N flank of Monk Edge (hill) there is a burnt mound. The dome shaped deposit measures 5m down slope by 4m across and is 0.4m deep. There is sheep scraping cause a 2m wide exposure and the result is a cascade of reddened burnt rock spreading downhill for 4m. Good examples of broken potboilers can be seen in this material, they measure from about 75mm up. The existing spring course flows 6m on the E side but it obviously flowed originally beside the mound.

**Site No 119** Structures NT 14453738 NT 13 NW 350m OD
At the W extremity of Louden Knowe Wood and on the E flank of Louden Knowe there are a series of stone and sunken features. The site lies on a natural level terrace within the plantation dyke. It appears as a complex of stone buildings now only seen as stones showing through the grass, some are rectangular and measure from 3m by 1.5m to 11m by 5m internally. The site will require planning but it would appear to be of post medieval date, perhaps a settlement, judging by the remains as seen.

**Site No 120** Burnt mounds Fig 40 NT 14243756 NT 13 NW 327m OD On the N flank of Louden Knowe and lying on an unnamed tributary of the Whanslee Burn there are two burnt mounds that lie 20m apart. The larger mound measures 11.5m by 8.5m and is 1.8m high. There are two summits to the mound that is covered in moss, grass, heather and bracken.

Numerous molehills indicate the content of the deposit. The original spring course is now dry, having been diverted and now flowing 15m to the N.

The second mound lies 20m upslope and to the W, it measures 6m by 4.5m by 0.6m high and is dome shaped.

**Site No 121** Burnt mound Fig 41 NT 14303792 NT 13 NW 300m OD On the W side of Lewis Burn and W of Sanoting Point (plantation) there is a burnt mound. The pear shaped mound measures 9m by 6.5m by 0.85m high. The vegetation is moss, grass and heather.

**Site No 122** Cairn NT 14253795 NT 13 NW 320m OD 65m upstream from Site No 121 and 20m W of the Lewis Burn there is a cairn that measures 4.5m by 3.5m by 0.4m high. It is partially covered in grass and there appears to be slight disturbance on the lower side.

**Site No 123** Rig & Furrow field NT 14203790 NT 13 NW 320m OD On the lower W flank of Grey Yade (hill) and lying between the Stane and Lewis Burns there is a rig and furrow field system.

**Site No 124** Burnt mound Fig 42 NT 14603772 NT 13 NW 290m OD On the lower S flank of Hog Knowe and lying S of the Whanslee Burn there is a burnt mound. The feature is deceptive as only part of it is burnt mound; the dome shape at the western end and which measures just less than 6m in diameter by 0.5m high. The remainder, a slight ridge and a smaller mound to the E being natural clayey soil.

**Site No 125** Ring cairn possible circa NT 147384 NT 13 NW c 300m OD

On the NE flank of Hog Knowe there is a stone structure, a possible ring cairn. The feature is 5m in diameter with a 2m diameter interior. Earth fast boulders define the site and there is a possible inner kerb or wall face. The visible stones protrude through the grass and the site lies on a broad sloping terrace.

**Site No 126** Burnt mound Fig 43 NT 14013916 NT 13 NW 300m OD At the confluence of Margate Burn and an unnamed tributary and between Cow Hill and Hopehead Rig there is a burnt mound. The dome shaped mound measures 6m by 4m by circa 0.5m high. It is covered in heather.

#### Site No 127 Natural hollows

Lying just upslope from Site No 126 are two scoop like features on the N flank of Cow Hill. They measure 6m across and are considered here to be natural features.

**Site No 128** Cairn NT 14633783 NT 13 NW 310m OD On the lower S flank of Hog Knowe there is a cairn measuring 5m down slope by 3.5m across and by 0.3m high. The stones are showing through grass.

**Site No 129** Buildings NT 15043806 NT 13 NE 290m OD On the lower W flank of Hog Knowe, lying 30m NW of a prominent sheepfold and on the W side and adjacent the track there is a linear complex of rectangular turf buildings. The site has been quarried into the hill where a scarp forms the W side of each of the narrow rooms, which are only 2.5m wide internally. The total length of the site is 27m with three sub division banks and the frontal bank spreading to 2m by 0.4m high. The northerly chamber may exhibit an entrance on the E side but that side of the site has been truncated slightly by the track way. These are most likely to be post medieval buildings, perhaps settlement of the 17th or 18th centuries.

**Site No 130** Turf banks circa NT 143397 NT 13 NW 300m OD On the lower SE flank of Pirliega Hill and E of Stobo Hopehead there is a system of eroded turf banks forming enclosures and field boundaries. These are post medieval probably dating to the 17th and 18th centuries.

**Site No 131** Burnt mound NT 14254019 NT 14 SW 335m OD This burnt (RCAHMS NT 14 NW / 74) has previously been reported by the writer (1993) and is given here only for completeness. On the lower W flank of Pirliega Hill and on the N side of Pirliega Burn the mound measures 4.5m by 3.5m by 0.75m high when measured from the lower side.

**Site No 132** Sheep bucht NT 14024013 NT 14 SW 315m OD

On the lower S flank of Flint Hill there is a turf built sheep bucht that measures 8m by 8m overall. It is aligned SW / NE with the open end at the SW. The interior is 4m long by 1.5m wide.

Site No 133 Turf banks, ring enclosure, rig and furrow field centred NT 13854015 NT 14 SW 315m OD

100m W of the sheepfold given on OS maps there is a distinctive ring enclosure composed of two concentric banks. It lies just above the break of slope down to the Stobo Hope (burn). Immediately on the SE there are several rig and furrows on the sloping ground. To the NE and on the other side of the burn is a semi circular bank. These features should be planned to give a better understanding of their relationships. It is likely that they and the Sites No's 130 and 132 are associated with post medieval pastoral farming.

**Site No 134** Ring enclosure NT 13084076 NT 14 SW 390m OD This ring enclosure is given on OS maps as a sheepfold. The enclosure is 18m in daimeter and the turf bank is poorly.

**Site No 135** Structures NT 13344042 NT 14 SW 365m OD On the lower SE flank of Clashpock Rig and on a fairly level natural terrace there are two rectangular turf structures lying adjacent one another. They are aligned NW / SE and measure internally 3.5m by 2.5m and are 7m in total length.

They are lying in a small area of grass while bracken grows above and heather grows below them. They are most likely to be associated with post medieval sheep farming.

**Site No 136** Burnt mound NT 13154018 NT 14 SW 365m OD On the lower SE flank of Green Law there is a prominent dome shaped burnt mound. It lies 60 m W and down slope of the sheepfold given on OS maps, it is surrounded by boggy ground and is distinctive by the short grass growing on it. The mound measures 5m by 4m by 0.6m high.

**Site No 137** Possible barrow Fig 44 NT 13983954 NT 13 NW 325m OD On the NE flank of Hopehead Rig and overlooking Stobo Hopehead further to the NE, there are the slighted remains of a bank and ditch enclosure that may be a barrow. The feature survives best on the N and NW where the external bank measures 3m wide, and is 0.3m high

above the internal ditch which is 0.5m wide between the base of the break in slopes of the bank and the centrally placed raised area which is crowned by a small summit. The rest of the monument has been severely eroded on its lower side and has four pits cut into the remains. A groove centrally placed around the better preserved bank may be a sheep walk or it could be a type of feature noted on enclosed cremation cemeteries and other ring enclosures, perhaps for a palisade. The arcs of the extant features allow prediction of the dimension of the entire monument. The overall size would be circa 15m in diameter with a 6m diameter centrally raised area, slightly above an internal ditch. Immediately on the NE side of the site there are a series of pits and small quarries of probable recent date, possibly sheep burials and which may also account for the pits cut into the monument remains.

#### Finds located during the survey

Only a few objects were picked up during the survey despite a keen search of exposed ground, molehills, rabbit and sheep scrapes etc.

Pottery.	NT 10203860	Three sherds of abraded pot. Probably Bronze Age

picked up on Site No 54 burnt mound.

Chert. NT 165417 Struck flake.

Chert. NT 03984010 Struck chert cores x 2of. Picked up on molehills.

# Survey results and discussion

The sites are listed in the order of their final survey that is not necessarily the order of their discovery. This gazetteer also includes some discussion.

#### **Burnt mounds**

It will be readily apparent that the largest number of site types recorded is burnt mounds. There are a total of sixty-four in the survey area of which two were previously located, and the indicators of two further deposits were found. Given the ephemeral nature of some of these deposits it is very likely that many will remain undetected.

There are twenty-one burnt mounds located along the Muir Burn and Mere Cleuch which flows SW between the Ratchill Hill and Dreva Hill. The mounds are all located in unimproved pasture, although some are adjacent arable fields. The stretch of burn downstream from Site No 1 was inspected for further mounds but none were found. It is likely that there were other mounds that have been ploughed down. The lowest reaches of the burn have been canalised before it reaches the Biggar Water. Mounds may similarly have existed on the extensively improved ground on the SE side of the burn, on the NW flank of Dreva Hill (see for example Site No's 42 and 80). All ancient spring courses there are now culverted, however arable field walking may reveal burnt deposits if the opportunity presents itself in the future.

Burnt rock is traceable in the north bank of the burn below Site No 1, at the point where it flows through the dyke beside the plantation. Burnt rock also lies in the burn below this spot. The former may indicate an undeveloped burnt deposit, or the material may simply be the result of being washed downstream from the located burnt mounds.

The twenty-one burnt mounds along the course of Muir Burn must be one of the largest concentrations in Scotland, lying more or less in a linear setting 1.5 km long. With the exception of two, they all lie on the N side of the burn although others may have existed on the improved ground to the south.

The size of the mounds varies from minor deposits, to large dumps which must have taken a considerable time to accumulate, some of the mounds are exceptionally large, for example, No's 103 and 115. Their form also varies, from regular dome shapes, kidney shapes and more amorphous heaps but often with an indent, perhaps, like the kidney shaped mounds, indicating where the trough and activity area may have been sited. However, no true crescentic shaped mounds were located in this grouping.

The variety of sizes and shapes are two factors which are consistent with burnt mound groups elsewhere. The other most striking observation and similarity is their apparent isolation on the landscape, a point noted in most places where burnt mounds are found, the nearest settlement site to a burnt mound here is the example at Broughton Place (No 48) where the Bronze Age unenclosed platforms are only 50m away, however this is an exception to the general rule here and elsewhere.

The variety of locations of these burnt mounds is also consistent with what is found elsewhere, most are found adjacent spring courses (many of which are now cut into drains), several mounds may be found along a single spring course. Most mounds are seen on fairly level

ground but some have been created on very steep and high slopes for example No's 20, 81 and 118, such locations are difficult to comprehend because the operations area is extremely restricted, perhaps the significance of these locations is the actual source of the springs being exploited, for some ritualistic belief in the purity of the water?

The writer has been involved in the discovery of many burnt mounds in Clydesdale and in the Manor Valley near Peebles; examples from both areas have also been dated to the Early Bronze Age. However, although this large and new group of burnt mounds has been found in a tight geographical area, the result of their analyses from site observation merely accords with what has been reported elsewhere and, disappointingly, appears to offer no additional clue as to the true function of burnt mounds. Whether the people were cooking or bathing seems forever to be debated, with little evidence to support either theory. It is the writers belief that burnt mounds are removed from the settlements of their users, certainly the examples high on steep slopes offer no possibility of nearby house sites, therefore the conclusion drawn here is that burnt mound sites, whatever their true use, were important ritual locations involving the heating of water with hot stones.

The severe exposures in some of the mounds reported here have only shown that the sites are under serious threat in some cases, although a few fragments of pre-historic pottery were found on No 54. The probability is that the mounds all date to pre-historic times and most likely to the Bronze Age, over 3000 years ago.

In all cases probing the sites to establish the extent of burnt material has proved the mounds and deposits recorded here. In some cases, existing exposures showing the distinctive reddened greywacke meant trials were unnecessary. In all cases the burnt rock lay in a matrix of dark soil, but attempts were not made to extract charcoal as experience proves the existence of burnt greywacke is sufficient evidence of burnt mounds and deposits. Numerous natural mounds of likely BM appearance were also tested during the course of this survey, but these eventually proved too many to record as negative results.

#### **Settlements**

The settlement sites located can be divided into three types: unenclosed platforms, scooped and post medieval.

The unenclosed platform settlement (No 113) dates to the Bronze Age, somewhere between 3000 and 4000 years ago. These sites were first recorded by the RCAHMS in Peeblesshire and published in their Inventory of monuments in 1968. The best concentration of platform settlements is to be found in Tweeddale and Clydesdale where excavations have taken place and dates have been provided for these undefended house sites.

However, there are probably other unrecorded platform settlements still awaiting discovery. Another single platform was located in nearby Manor Valley early in 1999, the only example in that valley (Ward, forthcoming).

Hill forts, scooped and lesser-defended settlements are usually ascribed an Iron Age date, between 2500 and 1500 years ago. The site located in this survey (No 69) is a good example of a scooped settlement, so described because the roundhouse sites or platforms are quarried into the side of the hill slope. Unlike the platform settlements that have no form of enclosure and where each house stood alone (albeit in groups), the scooped sites have clusters of house stances which are enclosed, perhaps for defence, or maybe just to retain stock overnight. The latter may be the best explanation, as many of these sites are not placed strategically for defence; the site at Kaim Rig is a case in point where the buildings would have been overlooked from above. There are numerous examples of scooped settlements in Peeblesshire.

No true medieval settlement was located but this period is notoriously difficult to find, it appears to have left no surface indicator of its presence on the landscape in most parts of Scotland. Post medieval and early modern settlement (17th C - 18th C) does however show itself in rectangular turf buildings, usually constructed from turf, perhaps with some stone included. Sites No's 75 and 129 good examples of linear construction, most likely these are house / byres, where people and animals lived side by side under the same roof. Other evidence for this period (and perhaps earlier) are the rig and furrow field systems, sheep buchts, field enclosures and some ring enclosures. The suite of sites No's 130 - 135 at Stobo Hopehead are a good example.

# **Cairns**

Small cairns are generally ascribed one or both of two functions; field clearance piles and or funerary monuments. When found in groups on a hillside they are most likely the product of field clearance but when found as isolated examples, especially on knolls or summits, a burial site is the more probable reason for their creation. It does appear that most small cairns are pre-historic in date, often dating to the Bronze Age. Surprisingly few small cairns were located in this survey given the area which was inspected, but there are large tracts of rig and furrow fields which may have followed on from earlier field systems, necessitating the removal of clearance cairns to allow the oxen or horses a clear run on the rigs, Site No 122 may be a survivor of this theory. Some cairns are most likely to be burial monuments for example No's 28, 86, 99 and 125, without recourse to excavation one can only speculate.

The massive cairns and linear piles around Dreva Farm are definitely of modern construction with massive boulders having been subsequently deposited by mechanised means. Research may prove that these cairns were constructed during extensive 20th century wartime development of the hill faces upon which they lie, perhaps using prisoners of war to clear the ground for crops or just job creation? there was a WW II POW camp at near by Rachan. Drainage on the lower slopes below these cairns is visible (see No's 28 and 36).

# Ring enclosures

'Ring enclosure' is the term given to embanked rings of turf, some of which may incorporate stone, but excluding obvious drystane built sheepfolds or stells. These site types have for long presented a problem as to their true function, having been described in early OS maps as 'old sheepfolds'. This explanation was challenged as early as 1888 by David Christison, (1) who co-incidentally studied the examples on this survey area, especially those around the Broughton district. Many of these rings clearly do not, and are unlikely to have had an entrance, which would make sheep access unlikely. One theory is that they may have been winter fodder storage areas, although why there should be no entrance through the bank is difficult to resolve. Some have massive banks (now slumped) but which when originally built may have been high enough to secure stock, while others have just slight banks which would require a fence of some sort on top to make an effective barrier.

Some ring enclosures have apparently featureless interiors while others occasionally have mounds or cairns within them. Often they are built on sloping ground, but they are also found on level terraces, some are on high ground but others are nearer the valley floors. Some have more stone content in the banks than others. Often, later drystane built sheepfolds are found directly on top of the earlier rings and other stone folds are built near rings. It is this juxtaposition that lead to the assumption that the rings were earlier sheepfolds. The main difficulty arises when groups of ring enclosures are found, up to nine on a single location with several instances of pairs of rings. One suggestion for these multiple sites may be that they were made on droving routes, therefore more than one overnight holding pen may have been required if there were independent drovers (see No 72). An alternative function for some ring enclosures, especially those with internal features such as mounds or cairns is that they may be enclosed cremation cemeteries dating to the Bronze Age. Certainly there is a stronger case for stony ring banks such as Site No 85 being described as funerary monuments, rather than the all embracing term of 'old sheepfold', simply because it is a circular enclosure. The writer hopes to start a research project using non invasive geophysical testing of the ring enclosures in the hope of establishing more of their date and function.

#### Stone circle

The site of the possible stone circle (No 100) is problematic and it may be that the feature is a natural accumulation of boulders. Further examination is necessary and this may be achieved in the first instance by gentle probing of the ground to establish if other significant stones do exist, and where they do not. Little more can be said at this point excepting that the feature does lie in relative close proximity to a series of pre-historic monuments of different types.

# Field systems

The survey has identified but not planned a series of different types of field systems.

Cord rig such as that at Langlawhill (No 55) is normally accorded an Iron Age date and is usually found high up on hill sides, often close to hill forts or settlement sites (see also RCAHMS NT 14 SW / 67 on the opposite side of the valley).

These narrow rigs are often ephemeral and are easily missed when walking the ground, often being more visible from a distance especially under low light conditions or when they have a light fall of snow lying on them. They are comparatively rare site types.

Similarly, the terrace type fields are not common although there are several excellent examples in Tweeddale and Clydesdale. The site at No 47 represents a group that are undeveloped compared to other systems in the local hills. Nevertheless it is important to be aware of all the surviving elements of monument types in order that better distribution plans may be given for their study.

# Rig and furrow and lazy bed fields

The hills around the Upper Tweeddale area are covered in prominent and large systems of rig and furrow fields. Under good conditions these may be traced in improved land as well as the undeveloped hill pasture, often the well defined rigs may be seen running down through a head dyke or fence and becoming more subtle in the improved fields where they have been ploughed down.

Various forms such as straight, wavy or S, converging, enclosed and unenclosed are all represented in several locations. The length, width and amplitude of the rigs varies considerably as does their situation on hill faces, being found on flanks of hills facing all points of the compass. Given that rig and furrow is generally ascribed to the medieval or later period, it is somewhat surprising that more evidence for the settlement that must have been in close proximity to these fields, was not located. The existing farms were no doubt the foci for most of these fields but some rig is removed enough to suspect that nearer habitations should exist, for example at Sites No's 46 and 70. The patches of lazy bed cultivation (see No 70) may be indicative of localised settlement but no evidence for such was found.

#### Conclusion

Although this rapid survey was intensive and encompassed nearly all of the upland unimproved pasture excepting the highest slopes and tops of the hills, relatively large areas of improved ground were not inspected. Areas of dense commercial forestry could not be checked but numerous enclosed mature plantations were not looked at. Therefore this survey is not claimed to be comprehensive, there may be other features worthy of recording on this survey area and this should always be borne in mind if considering the results herein, and when walking on the landscape.

The survey does add a considerable new level of archaeological data to the uplands of Tweeddale and this information, along with the previously recorded finds, sites and monuments will require more analysis than that which is briefly offered here.

The survey has also identified a number of sites under threat; most especially the burnt mounds beside eroding burn courses, the local archaeologists will no doubt rectify most of the problems regarding this in the short term.

The writer is encouraging local enthusiasts and site owners to care for their monuments and to engage in informal management schemes for the protection of the sites.

The sites will add significantly to the cultural heritage value of the area and should offer more opportunities for the education and leisure of local populations and visitors to Tweeddale.

# Acknowledgement

The writer is extremely grateful to the landowners, shepherds and farmers for their kind cooperation in allowing access to the land and for the interest expressed by them in the work:

Messrs; Warnock of Dreva, Smith of Cloverhill, Stirkfield and Langlawhill, Noble of Lochurd, Jeffrey of Kirkurd, Templeton of Ladyurd, Campbell of Wester and Easter Happrew, Kerr and Wilson of Stobo, Elliot of Broughton Place.

The voluntary archaeologists from Biggar Archaeology Group and Peeblesshire Archaeological Society joined ranks once again and demonstrated what locals can achieve through co-operation and goodwill. The contribution from both experienced field walkers and novices, was essential to complete the project before lambing time. To them all, I am, as ever thankful.

The survey plans are by the writer, any errors, omissions and comments in this report are his to stand or fall by.

# Broughton Heights Archaeological Survey Tam Ward

#### Addenda 2004

**Site No 138** Burnt mound NT 12469 37759 NT 13 NW 300m OD Lying immediately on the northeastern side of Earn Cleuch (burn) and on the lower west flank of Trahenna Hill there is a burnt mound. The deposit measures 10m parallel with the stream and is 6m wide. The domed mound is no more than 0.75m high but the spread of material covers a larger area than the obvious mound. Circa 50% of the deposit is exposed as reddened, fractured stone lying a matrix of charcoal enriched soil. Only a light growth of grass covers the remainder of the feature.

**Site No 139** Enclosures NT 12404 37851 NT 13 NW 285m OD Lying on the northeastern side of Earn Cleuch (burn) and on the lower west flank of Trahenna Hill there is a rectangular enclosure. It measures 15m by 10m the long axis being aligned NW/SE. The turf banks are up to 2m wide by 0.5m high and there is no obvious entrance.

NT 12379 37860 NT 13 NW 280m OD

A few metres down slope from the enclosure above, there is a ring enclosure which measures 12m in overall diameter. The turf banks are 2m wide by 0.5m high. There is no obvious entrance. Heather, moss and grasses cover the interior.

**Site No 140** Natural mound NT 12435 37817 NT 13 NW 290m OD Lying further downstream from Site No 139 above there is prominent but natural mound. It measures 7m long by 2m wide and 0.75m high.

**Site No 141** Quarry pits NT 12331 37247 NT 13 NW 330m OD Lying on the west flank of Cat Cleuch Head (hill), there are two quarry pits that both measure c 4m in diameter with upcast spoil heaps in front. Each has a scatter of fresh angular broken rock on the surface but no chert is present.

**Site No 142** Enclosure NT 12596 38342 NT 13 NW 290m OD At the confluence of South Grain Cleuch with Hollows Burn there is an enclosure, this is given on OS maps. The enclosure is oval in shape, measures overall 20m by 12m, the long axis being NE/SW. It is seen as an elevated area above the two burn courses, being c 2m high and created on what is probably a natural gravel outwash. A bank through which occasional boulders protrude forms the enclosure, the bank is about 2m wide by 0.5m above the interior.

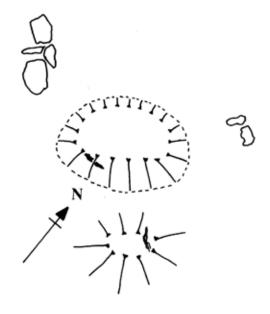
There is a 2m wide entrance on the SW end and 8m back from this is a sub division bank which may have a gap created on the NW side allowing access to the rest of the area. A later drystane enclosure has been built over the NE end, taking advantage of the earlier turf banks. This 'D' shaped enclosure measures 4m wide by 2.5m deep and there is a very narrow gap of 0.3m at the SE corner, forming an access to the interior.

**Site No 143** Enclosures NT 121 377 NT 13 NW 270m OD On the lower NW flank of Cat Cleuch Head (hill) and immediately NW of a mature plantation, there are the slight remains of earth bank enclosures. These may be associated with prominent turf and ditch boundaries running down the NW flank of Cat Cleuch Head and continuing up the side of Clover Law to the NW (the latter banks are given on OS maps).

Biggar Museum Trust Broughton Heights Survey Burnt Mound. Site No 1. Fig 1

NT 12883604

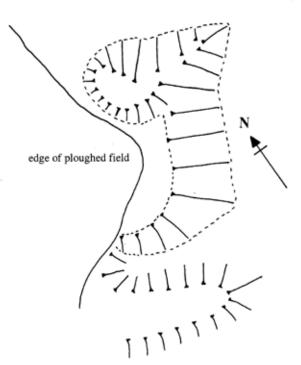
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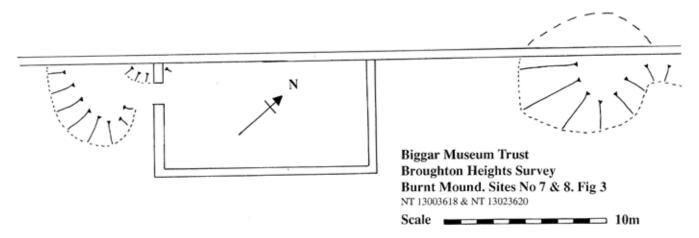
**Broughton Heights Survey No 1** 

Biggar Museum Trust Broughton Heights Survey Burnt Mound. Site No 2. Fig 2 NT 12863606

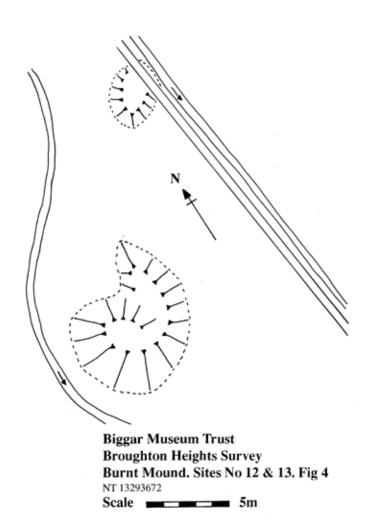
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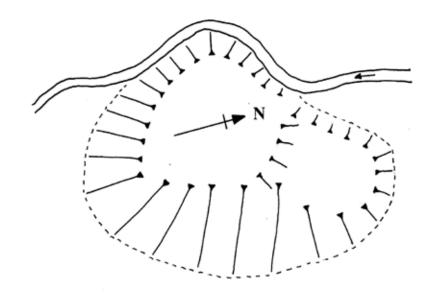
**Broughton Heights Survey No 2** 



**Broughton Heights Survey No 7 and 8** 



**Broughton Heights Survey No 12 and 13** 

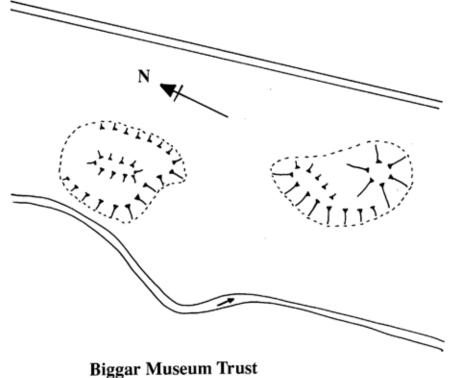


Biggar Museum Trust Broughton Heights Survey Burnt Mound. Site No 14. Fig 5

NT 13273681

Scale 5m

**Broughton Heights Survey No 14** 

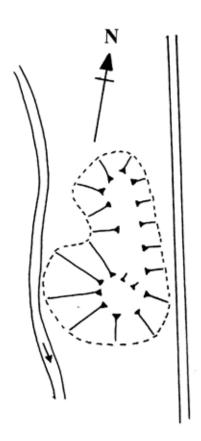


Biggar Museum Trust Broughton Heights Survey Burnt Mound. Sites No16 & 17. Fig 6

NT 13233689

Scale 10m

**Broughton Heights Survey No 16 and 17** 

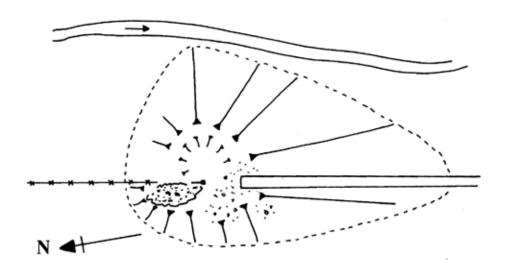


Biggar Museum Trust Broughton Heights Survey Burnt Mound. Site No 18. Fig 7

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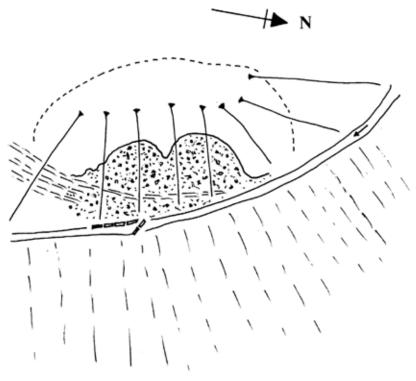
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Biggar Museum Trust Broughton Heights Survey Burnt Mound. Site No 20. Fig 8 NT 13233724

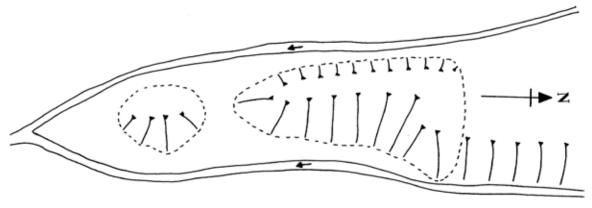
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**Broughton Heights Survey No 20** 



Biggar Museum Trust Broughton Heights Survey Burnt Mound. Site No 36. Fig 9 NT 14003640

Scale 10m

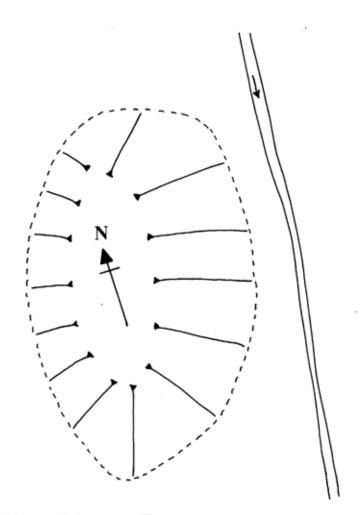


Biggar Museum Trust Broughton Heights Survey Burnt Mound. Site No 38. Fig 10

NT 13983650

Scale 10m

**Broughton Heights Survey No 38** 



Biggar Museum Trust Broughton Heights Survey Burnt Mound. Site No 39. Fig 11

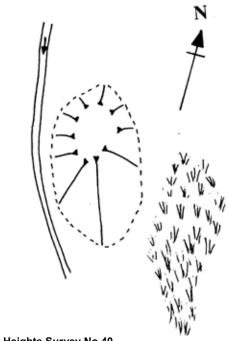
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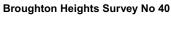
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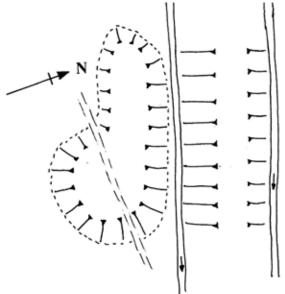
Biggar Museum Trust Broughton Heights Survey Burnt Mound. Site No 40. Fig 12

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Scale 5m

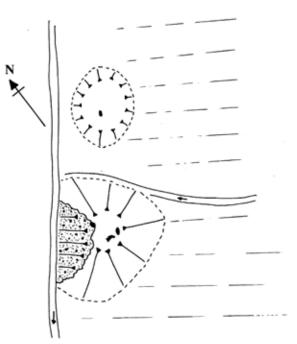






Biggar Museum Trust Broughton Heights Survey Burnt Mound. Site No 53. Fig 13 NT 10103798

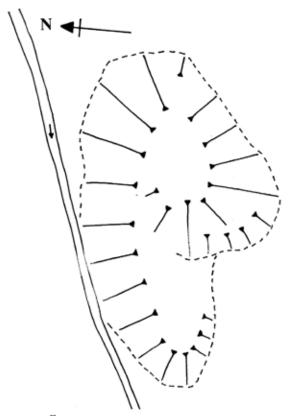
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Biggar Museum Trust Broughton Heights Survey Burnt Mound. Site No 57. Fig 14 NT 11293887

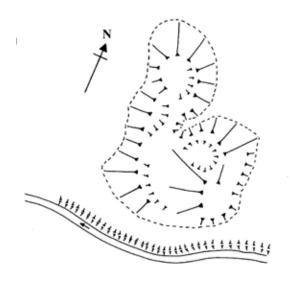
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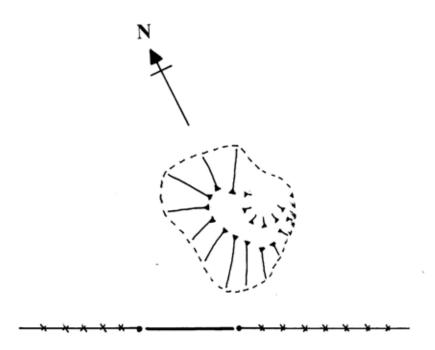


Biggar Museum Trust Broughton Heights Survey Burnt Mound. Site No 58. Fig 15 NT 11303880

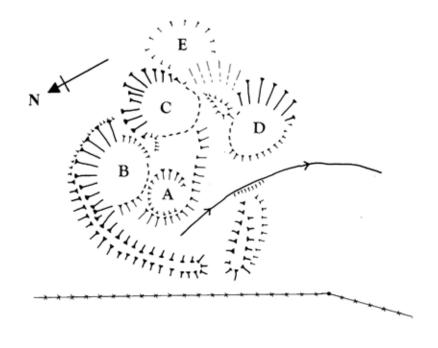
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Broughton Heights Survey
Burnt Mound. Site No 59. Fig 16
NT 11593893
Scale 10



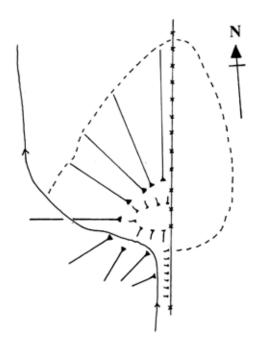
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Burnt Mound. Site No 67. Fig 18
NT 10574132
Scale 10m



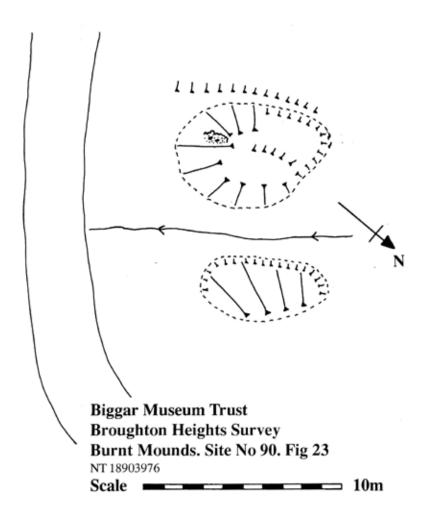
Biggar Museum Trust Broughton Heights Survey Settlement. Site No 69. Fig 19 NT 10624140

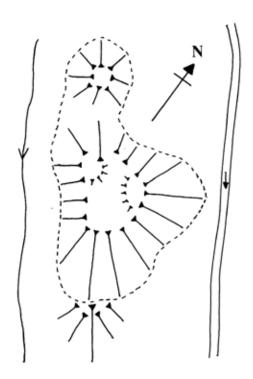
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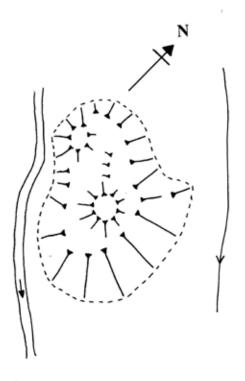


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Broughton Heights Survey
Burnt Mound. Site No 81. Fig 22
NT 16174260
Scale





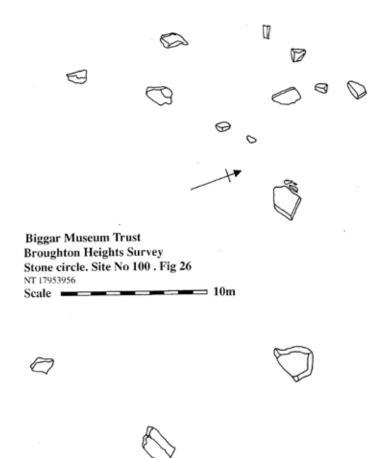
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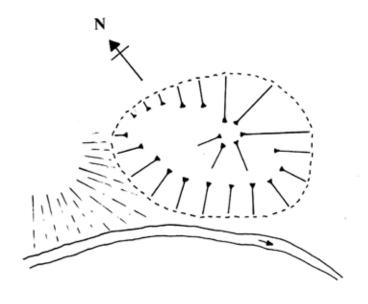
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NT 17953956

Scale 10m



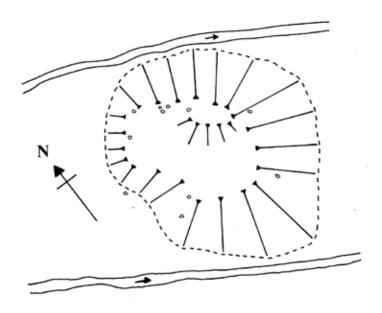
**Broughton Heights Survey No 100** 



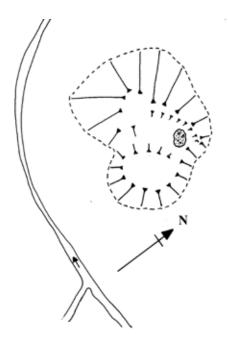
Biggar Museum Trust Broughton Heights Survey Burnt Mound. Site No 101. Fig 27 NT 15833904

Scale \_\_\_\_\_\_ 10m

# **Broughton Heights Survey No 101**

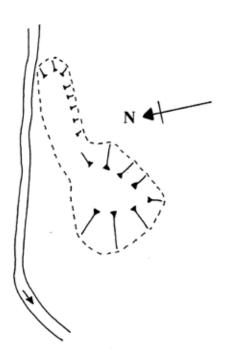


Biggar Museum Trust
Broughton Heights Survey
Burnt Mound. Site No 102. Fig 28
NT 15603917
Scale 10m



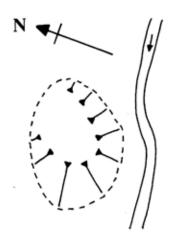
Biggar Museum Trust
Broughton Heights Survey
Burnt Mound. Site No 103. Fig 29
NT 16423913
Scale 10m

**Broughton Heights Survey No 103** 



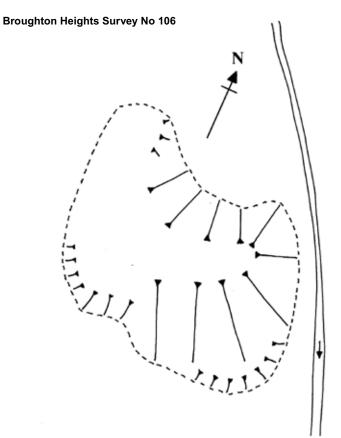
Biggar Museum Trust Broughton Heights Survey Burnt Mound. Site No 104 . Fig 30 NT 16503949 Scale 10n

**Broughton Heights Survey No 104** 



Biggar Museum Trust Broughton Heights Survey Burnt Mound. Site No 106. Fig 31 NT 16603952

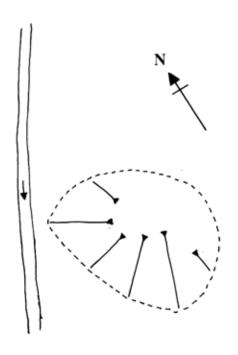
Scale 10m



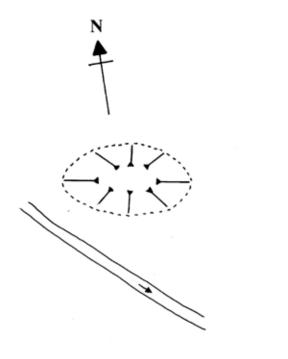
Biggar Museum Trust Broughton Heights Survey Burnt Mound. Site No 108. Fig 32

NT 16423948

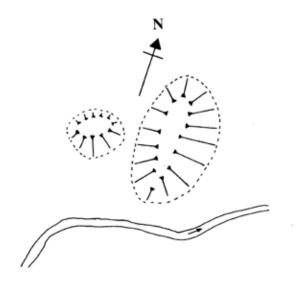
Scale 10m

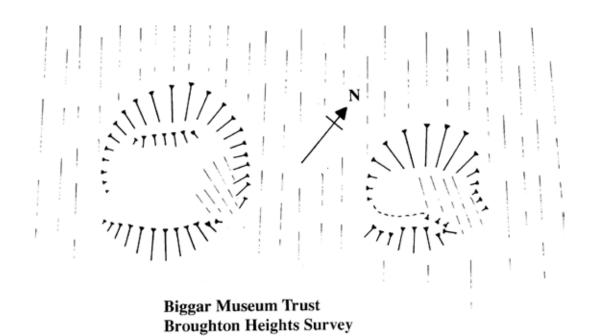


Biggar Museum Trust Broughton Heights Survey Burnt Mound. Site No 109 . Fig 33 NT 16223960 Scale



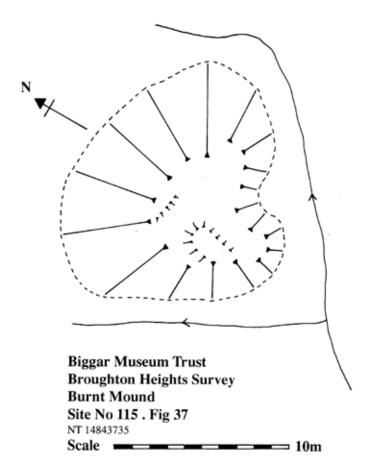
Biggar Museum Trust
Broughton Heights Survey
Burnt Mound. Site No 110 . Fig 34
NT 16223933
Scale 10

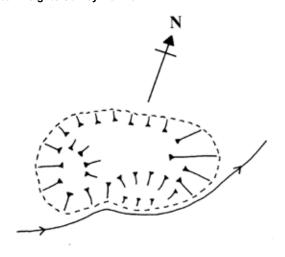




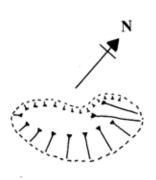
Site No 113 . Fig 36 NT 15804008 Scale 25m

Unenclosed platform settlement.





Biggar Museum Trust
Broughton Heights Survey
Burnt Mound. Site No 116 . Fig 38
NT 14843740
Scale 10m

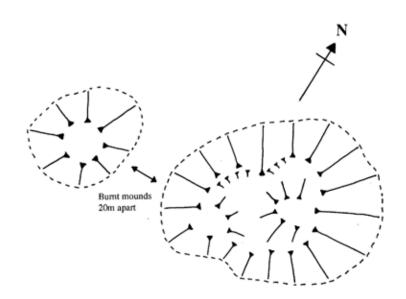


Biggar Museum Trust Broughton Heights Survey Burnt Mound. Site No 117 . Fig 39

NT 14763736

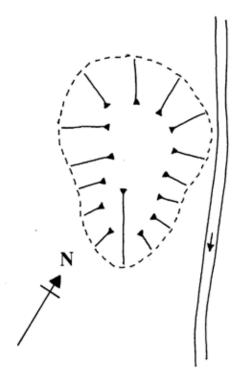
Scale 10m

**Broughton Heights Survey No 117** 



Biggar Museum Trust Broughton Heights Survey Burnt Mounds. Site No 120 . Fig 40 NT 14243756

Scale 10m

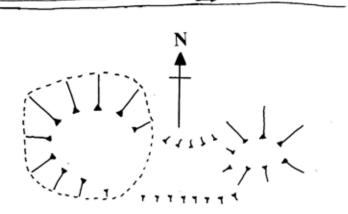


Biggar Museum Trust Broughton Heights Survey Burnt Mound Site No 121 . Fig 41

NT 14303792

Scale 10m

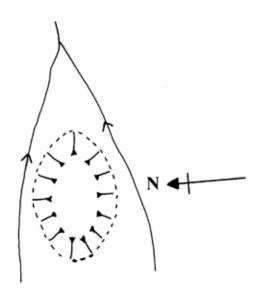
**Broughton Heights Survey No 121** 



Biggar Museum Trust Broughton Heights Survey Burnt mound Site No 124 . Fig 42

NT 14603772

Scale 10m



Biggar Museum Trust
Broughton Heights Survey
Burnt Mound
Site No 126 . Fig 43
NT 14013916
Scale



Biggar Museum Trust
Broughton Heights Survey
Barrow, possible
Site No 137 . Fig 44
NT 13983954
Scale 10m