



**THE TWEED POURS ITS WATERS AFAR  
DOWN THE LINKS ON YON WILD, WINDING GLEN  
AND THE MOUNTAINS LOOK UP TO THE STARS  
ROUND THE HAUNT AND THE DWELLINGS OF MEN**

**HENRY SCOTT RIDDELL**



**Plate 1 The confluence of the River Tweed and Biggar Water looking to Drumelzier**

Frontispiece

## Dedication

**This survey is dedicated to the memory of Andrew Lorimer  
Farmer of Mossfennan, Tweedsmuir**

Andrew Lorimer contacted the writer of this report and asked if a survey of Mossfennan Farm would be possible, since he knew of numerous unrecorded sites. The writer was invited to walk over the farm with Mr Lorimer who did indeed point out sites without record and also the monuments that had been recorded. The farm, like the other areas of Upper Tweeddale has a rich legacy of upstanding buildings, covering a range of periods. That visit was one of the reasons for the present research of the archaeological sites and monuments of Upper Tweeddale.

To facilitate a survey, Mr Lorimer sketch painted a view of Logan, depicting the sites he knew about. This was presented to the writer and is produced here for the first time.

Sadly, Andrew Lorimer did not live to see the outcome of what he desired. However, this survey of Upper Tweeddale, the land he loved so much, could not have been reproduced in the form it is, without a generous grant from the Andrew Lorimer Trust. The writer acknowledges that essential support and is grateful to the Trustees of the Fund for their confidence in the outcome of this work, of which the survey is the first phase.



**Plate 2 A painting of the environs of Logan Burn by Andrew Lorimer (See Mossfennan report)**

# Biggar Museum Trust

## Upper Tweed Archaeological Survey

**Tam Ward**  
**May 2004**

<b>Contents</b>	
Frontispiece .....	1
<b>Dedication</b> .....	2
<b>Contents</b> .....	3
Introduction .....	4
<b>Gazetteer</b> .....	5
Burnetland Farm .....	5
Kilbucho Farm .....	7
Mossfennan .....	14
Kingledoors .....	20
Hearthstanes Farm .....	39
Drumelzier Place .....	41
Pyatknowe .....	59
Tweedholm (house) .....	59
Oliver .....	60
Talla .....	66
Hawkshaw & Fingland .....	84
Craiglaw .....	95
Fruid .....	96
Stanhope .....	108
Patervan and Polmood .....	112
Menzion .....	113
Hearthstane .....	114
Wrae .....	118
Rachan Mill .....	119
Cardon .....	120
Glencotho .....	123
Glenkirk .....	125
Glenbreck forestry .....	129
Dawick .....	130
Drumelzier Haugh .....	131
Easter Dawyck .....	137
<b>Discussion</b> .....	142
<b>Acknowledgements</b> .....	149
<b>References:</b> .....	150
<b>Plans list</b> .....	151
<b>Photographs list</b> .....	152

## Abstract

*The continuation of the upland survey of Upper Tweeddale by Biggar Museum Trust (BMT) in association with Peeblesshire Archaeological Society has produced a new level of data of previously un-recorded sites and monuments. This latest survey includes pre-historic settlements, burial sites, field systems, burnt mounds and cairns; later sites include settlements, shielings, buchts and enclosures associated with post medieval pastoral farming.*

## Introduction

The latest phase of survey by BMT was targeted at the Upper Tweed valley to conjoin with the survey work carried out in Clydesdale (Ward, 1992), Broughton Heights (Ward, 1999) and Manor Valley (Peeblesshire Archaeological Society, 2000, forthcoming). The fieldwork for this report was carried out by volunteers from the above mentioned organisations, and was done principally early in 2000, before lambing time commenced, and then resumed thereafter. Due to unforeseen circumstances including the Foot and Mouth epidemic in 2001, the project was suspended until November 2003, after which the fieldwork was finalised and which included the opportunistic surveys within the Fruid and Talla Reservoirs. The excavation work in 2003 within Fruid Reservoir has been dealt with in a separate report (Ward, 2004).

## Methodology

Only unimproved land was walked except when visiting known sites. Apart from lower summits, known hill forts and other sites, the higher ground and summits were omitted from this survey.

Particular attention was given to burn and spring courses in the search for burnt mounds, and also to boulders and rock out crops for any indication of rock art or carving.

The ground was walked in close detail as dictated by the vegetation and visibility conditions, the Group consisted of experienced and novice archaeologists.

Surveys were carried out on selected sites using the tape-offset method and planned to scales dictated by the size of area.

Nearly all previously recorded sites were visited and some of these are given here with updated reports.

The sites given here are not necessarily in the order of discovery.

The ownership or farm name for each group of sites is given for convenience.

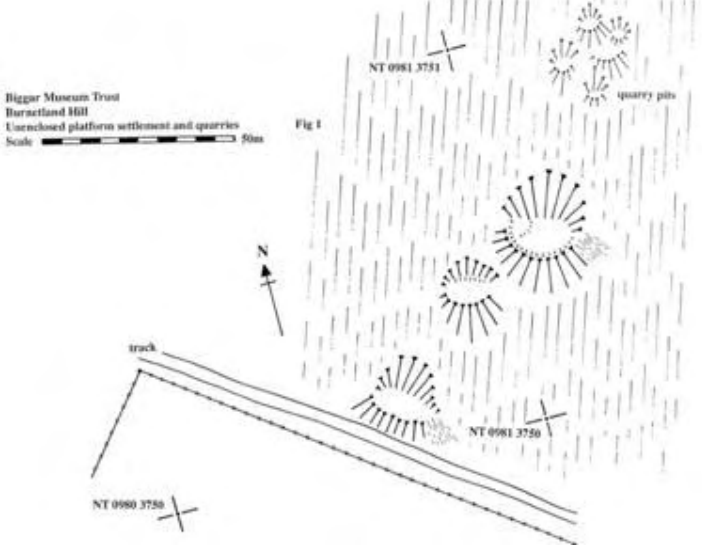

Where measurements for the heights of burnt mounds and cairns are given, these are always taken from the lower sides of the mounds, often on steep slopes, this dimension does not necessarily reflect the true depth of the deposits of some mounds. All burnt mounds given in this report have been proved.

Natural mounds and large indentations on hill slopes are also given to distinguish them from burnt mounds and unenclosed platform settlements, although some of the latter can only be proved by excavation or other techniques.



## Gazetteer

### Burnetland Farm

<p>Site No 1 Unenclosed platform settlement. Figure 1 &amp; Plate 3</p>	<p>NT 03 NE NT 09810-7505 290m OD</p>
<p>On the SW flank of Burnetland Hill and immediately above the fence line and the Old Drove Road there is an unenclosed platform settlement consisting of three platforms. They form a line running NE / SW. Each is a well-defined platform with a prominent rear scarp and frontal apron. The access side of each platform is indicated on the eastern side by the gaps in the platform circuits and the fact that the western ends of the platforms are closed, and each platform has a fairly level stance. The aprons and scarps measure up to 4m high.</p>	 <p><b>Figure 1 Unenclosed platform settlement, Burnetland Farm</b></p>
<p>The lower platform measures 16m across by 7m deep, the lower edge of the frontal apron has been slightly truncated by the drove road.</p> <p>The middle platform is the smallest of the three, measuring 12m by 7m. It has a slight secondary break of slope at the base of the rear scarp, probably the result of slumping.</p> <p>The higher and largest of the group is an impressive example. It measures 16m across by 9m deep but has an unusual bank running around the frontal apron thus forming an enclosure, the internal height is about 0.3m high. A hummocky area on the western side is probably due to rabbit activity. Chert scree is showing on exposures on the frontal apron indicating that the platform has been cut into a chert exposure on the hill face (see Site No 2 below).</p>	 <p><b>Plate 3 largest platform, looking east towards Broughton</b></p>

Each of the platforms is suffering the effects of rabbit burrowing, but fortunately the burrowing is taking place on the scarps and aprons and not on the level platforms. The ground between the platforms is covered in gorse bushes.

Site No 2      Quarry pits      Fig 1.      NT 03 NE      NT 09814 37509      300m OD  
On the SW flank of Burnetland Hill and immediately above the platforms described in Site No 1 above, there are four quarry pits with upcast mounds in front of them. The pits are up to 5m across by 3m deep and the rear scarps formed by the quarrying are up to 1.5m high. A separate spoil dump lies between the pits. Exposures on the dumps show an abundance of freshly broken radiolarian chert, much of which is of a high quality homogenous type, being the common blue / grey coloured variety.

Site No 3      Burnt mound      NT 03 NE      NT 09643770      280m OD  
On the SW flank of Burnetland Hill and 30m below the power lines that are at the base of the break of slope of the hill, there is an undeveloped burnt mound. The deposit is no more than 3m in diameter by 0.4m deep and is one of a series of mounds in the area that lie between spring courses. The other mounds appear to consist of light clayey soil, however the presence of burnt stone on this one betrays the burnt mound deposit.

**Kilbucho Farm**

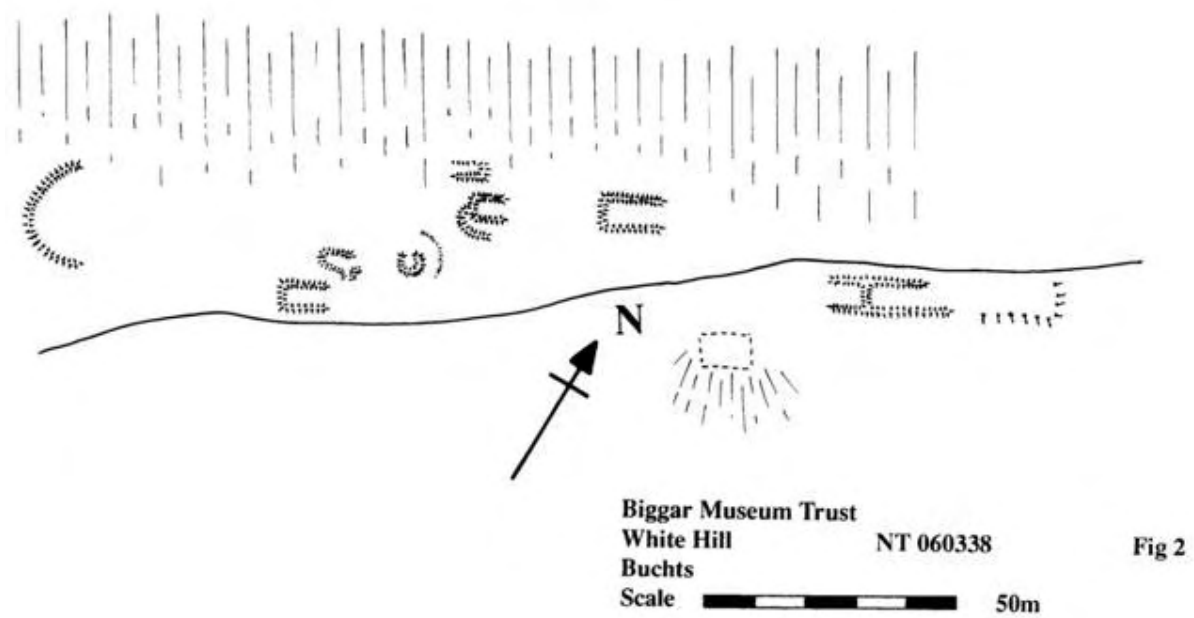
Site No 4      Mound, natural      NT 03 SE      NT 06423380      270m OD  
 On the N bank of Mitchelhill Burn and c 100m upstream from the graveyard there is a prominent mound. When tested it was shown to consist of gravel.

Site No 5      Sheep buchts, features Figure 2      NT 03 SE      NT      060338  
 280m OD

On the lower SE flank of White Hill and lying on a broad fairly level kame terrace and above and NW of the track, there is a group of buchts and other features. The various buildings are comprised of turf banks measuring up to 2m wide by 0.5m high.

They are described here from the west; firstly there is the arc of a bank that forms a semi circle 20m in diameter, it does not appear to have been a complete circle. The buchts are all open ended at the E sides, excepting the highest example that has been quarried from the hill face, it measures 5m by 3m. The western bucht measures 10m by 5m and is typically rectangular in shape as are most of the others. Lying a few metres away is a 5m by 4m bucht with a slightly rounded S end; it also has a gap of about 1m wide on the lower wall. Next in line is a circular earthwork of 4m diameter by 0.5m high, there is a gap in the upper NW side and a slight halo effect may be seen on the ground around it where turf stripping has taken place, presumably for its construction. Next is a bucht which measures 6m by 4m and with banks which spread to 3m by 0.4m high, a curved outshoot bank springs from the W end and bends around the southern side. About 20m away is a bucht which measures 12m by 5m. All the above features are located above a drain ditch that is 1m wide by 1m deep. Below the drain there is a faint low platform measuring 5m by 5m. A further 20m to the W there is a double-ended bucht with chambers 7m and 12m long, the longer bucht has an extended S bank. Immediately to the E of this is another platform, it measures about 15m by 6m. 20m to the SE is an area of modern disturbance about 8m square (possibly sheep burial?) and a further 30m there is a pear shaped, grass covered platform which measures 3m by 3m by 0.4m high, it is built with stones.

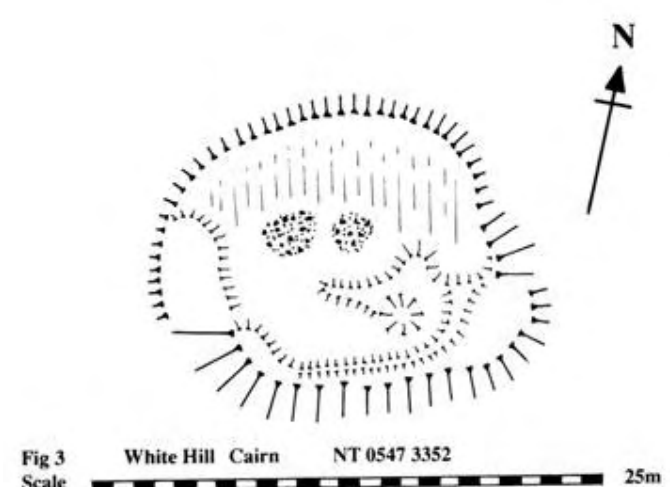
This site is given as RCAHMS/NT03SE/38 as "farmstead and cultivation remains". The opinion of this survey is that the features entirely represent sheep management and that there is no evidence of settlement.



**Figure 2 Buchts, Kilbucho Farm**

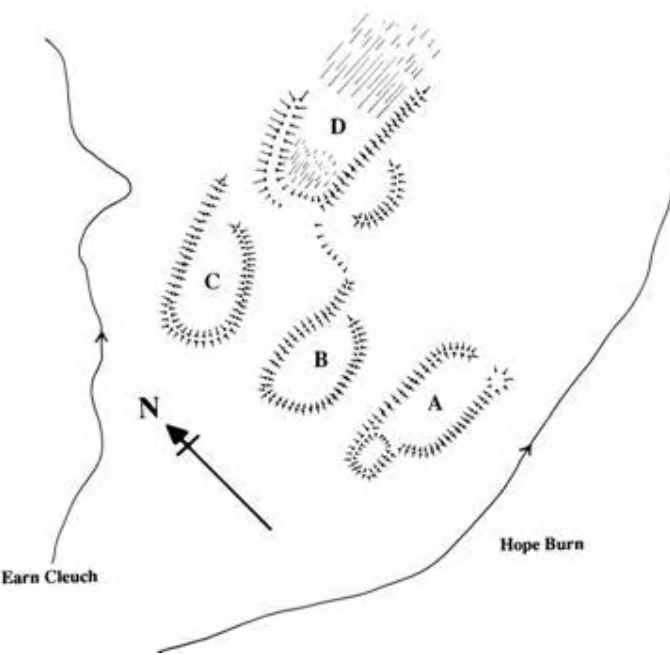
Site No 6 Terraces NT 03 SE NT 066338 260m OD  
The prominent terraces on the N side of Mitchelhill Burn and the old kirk and manse are natural features, being kame terraces; they are a continuation of the fluvio-glacial terraces along the valley floor to the W. They are described as "cultivation terraces" on OS maps and in RCAHMS/NT03SE/13. It is possible they may have been adopted as cultivation terraces.

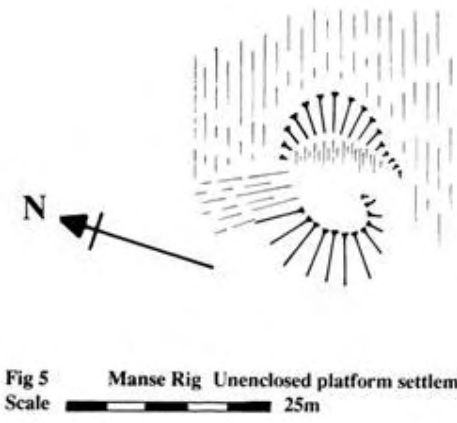


Site No 7	Cairn	Figure 3	NT 03 SE	NT 0547 3352	280m OD
<p>The cairn on the valley floor between White Hill and Manse Brae and depicted on OS maps and given as RCAHMS/NT03SE/23 has been planned for this survey. The cairn measures 20m by 16m overall, but was probably 16m in diameter originally. The N and lower half is seen as a berm of about 0.3m high, the maximum height of the cairn is 0.5m high on the S side. The site has been stone robbed, possibly for the building of the nearby sheepfold (Site No 8 below), the surface of the cairn is mounded along the S side giving an impression of a bank, and the disturbance probably accounts for the bulge on the W side. Two more recent dumps of angular stone have been deposited on the cairn; they are about 0.3m high and may be sheep burials. The cairn was covered in mature heather but this was burnt in the spring of 2000 allowing a better view of the site.</p>			 <p>Figure 3 Cairn, Kilbucho Farm</p>		

Site No 8      Sheepfold and banks      NT 03 SE      NT 0552 3351      280m OD

The dry stane sheepfold, which is given on OS maps, has been built against the N side of a massive earth and stone bank. The bank measures about 4m broad by 2m high. A smaller extension to this bank curves off to the SE for a short distance. On the NE side of the fold and not directly connected to it is another similar bank that curves to the E.

Site No 9      Enclosures    Figure 4	NT 03 SE      NT 0590 3283      310m OD
<p>On the lower E flank of March Brae and between the confluence of Earn Cleuch and Hope Burn there are four turf bank enclosures. The banks of the enclosures measure up to 4m broad by 1m high. With reference to the plan; Enclosure A measures 16m by 7m internally and is sub rectangular in shape, an amorphous mound lies at the terminal of the southern bank where there is a 2m wide gap forming an entrance. At the upper and W end, there is a smaller chamber that measures 4m by 2m internally, it has no obvious entrance. Enclosure B measures 13m by 6m internally and like C it has an extended bank on the N side. Both B and C also have 2m wide entrances on their E ends. Enclosure C measures 14m by 7m internally. The three upper enclosures, A, B and C all have sloping interiors and there is a 5m gap between them. Enclosure D differs in that it is open ended at the E side; it has a level area within. It measures 13m by 8m and its S bank extends down the slope for an additional 10m. An arc of a bank about 10m long forms an enclosure on the S side of D. The site is infested with bracken.</p>	<p>Fig 4      March Brae      NT 0590 3283 Scale      25m</p>  <p><b>Figure 4 Enclosures, Kilbucho farm</b></p>

Site No 10	Unenclosed platform settlement	Figure 5	NT 03 SE NT 0597 3315	300m OD
<p>On the lower W flank of Manse Rig and about 40m E of Hope Burn there is a single unenclosed platform settlement. The platform has a prominent frontal apron, which is 2m high, and there is a rear crescentic shaped scarp that is 3m high. The fairly level platform measures 10m deep by 6m wide above the apron. It is likely that the access side was on the N where the ground slopes down from the platform.</p>			 <p>Figure 5 Unenclosed platform settlement, Kilbucho Farm</p>	

Site No 11      Rig and furrow and enclosure      NT 03 SE      centred NT 0585 3350  
260 - 300m OD

On the lower NW flank of Manse Rig and occupying a triangular shaped area shaped by the ruinous dyked enclosure on the W and the fenced improved field on the E, there is a system of c 6m wide rig and furrow. The field system has originally extended into the field on the E but it is now entirely ploughed out. The upper part of the rig field appears to be enclosed by a turf bank, however on the lower slope where the bank runs E/W it can clearly be seen to overly the rig baulks and therefore post dates them.

Site No 12      Building and enclosure      NT 03 SE      NT 0657 3366      260m OD

On the lower NE flank of Manse Rig and lying just above an enclosure fence, S of Kilbucho Old Kirk and Manse, there is turf building and an enclosure. The enclosure is rectangular and measures 12m by 7m with banks 1m wide by 0.5m high, the Manse Burn runs through the enclosure. On the E side of the burn is a rectangular building which measures 6m by 3m internally, there is a gap in the W long wall indicating the entrance, the banks are 3m wide by 0.75m high. On the lower north end of the building is an annexe that is 4m by 4m overall with an internal size of 2m square.

Site No 13      Rig and furrow fields, bucht      NT 03 SE      260 - 280m OD

There are five sets of rig and furrow fields at the following locations;

NT 073332. On the lower N flank of Middle Rig, aligned NW/SE down to Blendewing Burn.

NT 075333. On the lower N flank of Middle Rig, aligned N/S from below the fenced enclosure and between Blendewing and Stell Burns.

NT 076334. On the lower W flank of Brown Hill, aligned E/W from below the fenced enclosure and down to Stell Burn.

NT 076332. On the lower NW flank of Hog Hole and down to the Stell Burn.

NT 073330. On the N flank of Middle Rig there is a circular plantation bank with a few remnant tree stumps surviving. Within the enclosure and underlying it there is a rig and furrow field system which is aligned E/W and follows the contour of the hill face, the same rig system continues down slope and out with the enclosure. A secondary set of straight rigs run N/S down the hill face and overlies the rig as described above.

A turf bucht measuring 10m by 3m with banks 0.75m high and open ended on the E side has been appended to the lower N side of the enclosure bank, or it may be part of the original enclosure.

Site No 14	Cultivation terraces	NT 03 SE	NT 078 332	290m OD
------------	----------------------	----------	------------	---------

On the N flank of Hog Hole and lying W of an unnamed tributary of the Stell Burn there are three lynchets. They are set 10m apart with breaks of slope between 1m and 2m. The lower terrace has been adopted as a track way.

Site No 15      Enclosure      NT 03 SE      NT 0741 3317      285m OD

On the lower N flank of Middle Rig and at the W side of a fenced enclosure and given on OS maps, there is a turf bank enclosure. It is rectangular and measures 10m down slope by 9m across, a curved extension leads off the NW corner for a distance of 8m. The banks are 3m wide by 0.4m high and there is no obvious entrance.

Site No 16	Ditch and banks	NT 03 SE	NT 0745 3345	255m OD
------------	-----------------	----------	--------------	---------

On the lower N flank of Middle Rig and between the Blendewing and Stell Burns there is a prominent ditch with a bank above and below it. The straight feature runs in an E/W alignment between the two burns.

There are two small mounds below the ditch and on the E side of the Stell Burn.

Dimensions were not taken for these features.

Site No 17      Unenclosed platform settlement      Figure 6      NT 03 SE      centred NT 0835  
3425                                                   270m OD

On the NW flank of Trebetha Hill and above the fence of the enclosed fields there are at least five platforms of an unenclosed platform settlement. They lie in a NE/SW alignment with one (not shown on plan) lying below the rest. They are described here from the NW; No 1 is the best preserved of the group, it is a circular level platform of 10m diameter and with a pronounced frontal apron which is 2m high, the rear scarp is less obvious. The access was probably on the SW side. No 2 is 35m to the S and is slightly higher on the hill face. It has a sloping area of 9m by 5m with the rear scarp more pronounced than the frontal apron. No 3 is 60m to the SW and also has a sloping area, this one measures 14m by 8m, the rear scarp is also more obvious than the frontal apron. No 4 is 35m to the SW and has a sloping area of 12m by 8m, again the rear scarp is more pronounced. No 5 lies just downhill (NT 08323423) and measures 10m by 6m, it has a sloping platform and it has a slight frontal apron. Further slight scoop like sites are visible on the hillside, but whether these are genuine UPS or natural is uncertain. The sites are on course grazing land but on the actual platforms the grass is of a better quality.

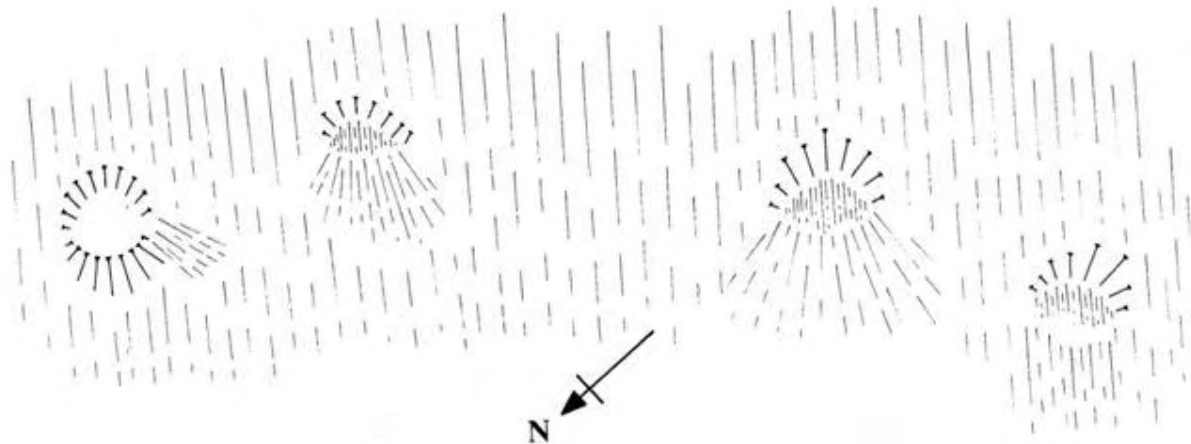



Fig 6 Trabetha Hill Unenclosed platform settlement NT 0835 3425  
Scale  25m

**Figure 6 Unenclosed platform settlement, Kilbucho Farm**

Site No 18 Rig and furrow NT 03 SE NT 0765 3355 290m OD  
On the lower W flank of Trebetha Hill and NE of Pisallie Burn there is 6m wide rig running down into the corner created by the improved fields boundaries.

**Mossfennan**

Site No 19 Cairns NT 13 SW NT 1194 3103 240m OD  
 On the lower NW flank of Worm Hill and circa 70m N of the homestead given as RCAHMS/NT13SW/15, there are three cairns measuring up to 3m in diameter by 0.5m high.

Site No 20 Earth bank NT 13 SW NT 1213 3090 210m OD  
 On the lower W flank of Worm Hill and 50 W of the A701 road there is a turf bank forming a right angle with branches measuring 16m across the hill, by 8m downhill. In the vicinity there are a number of small quarry pits and a stone dump of relatively recent origin.

Site No 21 Buchts NT 12 NW NT 1108 2987 290m OD  
 On the lower S flank of Worm Hill and on a prominent knoll which overlooks the fort to the N of Logan Burn, there are three buchts all of which are aligned E/W. The largest lies on the summit of the knoll, it measures 9m by 4.5m externally and has been built with dry stane walls which measure 0.6m wide, both internal and external wall face stones are visible, up to three courses survive to a height of about 0.4m. The W end is open but unusually, there is a return on the long N wall to create a gap of 2m.  
 Lying at a lower level on the NW side, the second bucht measures 9m by 4m externally, it has stone incorporated in the grassy banks that measure 1m wide. There is a gap in the centre of the long N wall.

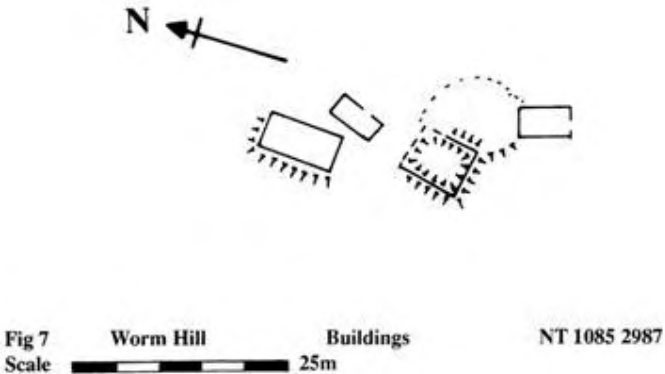
Below this and to the S is the third bucht, it measures 7m by 3m overall and also has stone in its two banks, on the N and E sides, the S side is scooped into the hill face and the W end is entirely open.

The site is noted as RCAHMS/NT 12 NW/ 42, as buildings.

The ground falls steeply away on all sides excepting the W where it rises immediately, the sheep would therefore have to be driven down the narrow ridge or up very steep slopes to be folded in the buchts. The larger bucht would appear to have been stone robbed, as the walls are still relatively free of vegetation.

Site No 22 Slate working? NT 12 NW NT 1115 2990 250m OD  
 At the base of the gully leading down to the E from Site No 21 above and about 100m E of the buchts there is an area of scree composed of course slate. This appears to have been the result of working slate, possibly from a quarry high on the hill face, although it may be of natural origin.



Site No 23      Stone buildings Figure 7	NT 12 NW      NT1085 2987      270m OD
<p>On the lower S flank of Worm Hill and on the E side of Dry Burn and lying on the upper cultivation terraces given, as RCAHMS/NT12NW/17 there is a group of four rectangular stone buildings. The foundations of the buildings are described here from the S; slightly lower than the others this building is made with boulders, some of which are set to give wall faces. The internal area is 9m by 3.8m; there is a gap in the S gable indicating the entrance. The next building lies at an angle to that above and projects from the hill face, it measures 8m by 6m internally with walls 1m thick that show internal and external faces. Between this and the next building is a level area measuring about 10m by 8m.</p> <p>The smallest building is 6m by 3m internally and with a possible entrance on the long E wall, it appears to have been built against the fourth and highest building in the group. This latter one measures 10m by 4.5m externally and has numerous boulders strewn about it.</p>	 <p><b>Figure 7 Buildings, Mossfennan Farm</b></p>

Site No 24      Cultivation terraces      NT 12 NW      NT 1085 2987      270m OD

The terraces on the SW flank of Worm Hill and given as RCAHMS/ NT12NW/17 have been truncated by the construction of the Talla Reservoir pipeline, a swathe of about 50m broad has obliterated the entire range of terraces from top to bottom. There are at least nine straight sets of cultivation strips and several prominent curved lynchets running down and around the southern hill face as far as the fort (RCAHMS/NT12NW/ 8).

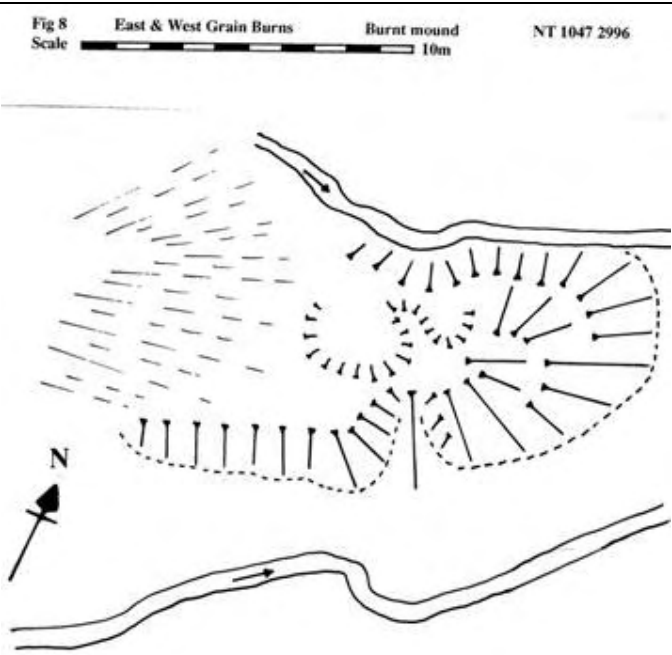
To the W of the above terraces and on the lower flank of Macfurnart Rig and lying between the Dry Burn and East Grain is a further set of cultivation terraces (centred NT 1070 2990).

Occupying all of the enclosed and improved ground (centred NT 107 298) to the S of East Grain, and also the ground to the S of the fence and plantation and N of Logan Knowes, is an extensive and prominent range of cultivation terraces. The main set, which are highly visible from the A701 road are seen as fairly straight lynchets measuring up to 1m high and with baulks up to 12m broad. The ground on the baulks has an incline of about 2m and there appear to be sub sets of possible rig running along them. The system is now divided by a fence that separates the lower from the higher strips, the latter are the best preserved probably due to more intensive recent cultivation below.

The group to the S (centred NT 107 297), now separated from the others by a small plantation, appear as broad circa 6m straight broad rig. On the northern end and on lower flanks of the gully named Logan Knowes there are further prominent lynchets.

It is the intention of the writer to eventually survey the entire cultivation landscape at Logan Burn to allow a better interpretation to be made.

Site No 25      Cairn                                      NT 12 NW      circa NT 1065 2975                      280m OD  
Lying 20m below a gate in the fence that divides the above terraces in a N/S line there is a prominent and isolated cairn. It measures 8m across the hill by 5m down and is 1m high. The cairn is grass covered.

Site No 26      Burnt mound Figure 8	NT 12 NW      NT 1047 2996                      300m OD
<p>Lying immediately between the confluence of the East Grain and West Grain burns on the lower slope of Macfumart Rig there is a burnt mound. The mound is adjacent the East Grain and forms the bank of the burn for at least 8m. It is 12m in length by 7m across and is 2m high at the lower end, tailing into the ground above. There is a hollow area of about 0.6m deep at the upper end and the deposit has a cleft on the S side, beside the West Grain. The full extent of the upper end of the deposit was not tested, however, 11m upstream and in an exposure on the bank of the East Grain, more burnt rock may be seen. This may be a separate deposit. Immediately below the mound and directly within the confluence is a dome shaped mound which when tested was shown to consist of clayey gravel.</p>	<p>Fig 8      East &amp; West Grain Burns      Burnt mound      NT 1047 2996</p> <p>Scale      10m</p>  <p><b>Figure 8 Burnt mound, Mossfennan Farm</b></p>

Site No 27 Burnt mound and Cairn  
Figure 9

Lying c 30m upstream from Site No 26 above and on the E bank of the East Grain burn, on the lower slope of Macfurnart Rig there is a burnt mound with unburnt stone deposited on top. The entire mound measures 9m by 7m by 1.2m high and has a depression on the summit which otherwise would have been dome shaped.

The site was originally interpreted as a centre robbed cairn since its appearance of stone showing through the grass gives that impression. However, a field drain 3m to the NW and which is one of a series of drains in the area, has been cut through a thin lens of peat and down to the boulder clay below. On the upcast are a few burnt stones and flecks of charcoal, inspection showed occasional burnt stones in the section of the ditch, these were bedded into the clay. The 'cairn' was then re-examined and the body of the mound was shown to be a burnt deposit.

The stones indicate no structural shape other than the depression.

Discussion: This is an unusual combination of a burnt mound with unburnt stone deposited over it. The presence of the burnt stone 3m away also demonstrates that the true extent of burnt deposits is often larger than that which is recorded as visual evidence

NT 12 NW NT1045 2998

300m OD

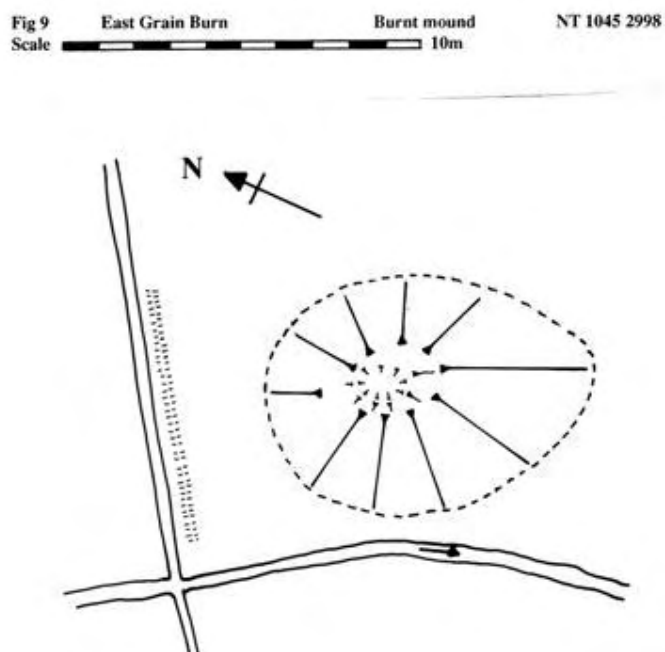


Figure 9 Burnt mound, Mossfennan Farm

Site No 28 Cairns NT 12 NW NT 1045 2975 310m OD  
On the lower W flank of Benshaw Hill and just N of the plantation there are at least five cairns. They range in size up to 6m in diameter by 0.4m high.

Site No 29 Quarry and lazy beds NT 12 NW NT 1040 2970 330m OD  
On the lower W flank of Benshaw Hill and just N of the plantation there is a small quarry. Between the quarry and the plantation are two lazy beds that curve around the quarry edge. They are 30m long by 2m broad and probably post date the quarry.

Site No 30 Stone building (shieling?) NT 12 NW NT1045 2960 320m OD  
On the lower W flank of Benshaw Hill and just S of the plantation there is a stone building measuring c 6m by 4m internally. The walls are seen as low banks and there is a possible entrance in the middle of the long N wall. The building lies in a gully on a small terrace area.

Site No 31 Bucht NT 12 NW NT 1050 2950 310m OD  
On the lower W flank of Benshaw Hill and lying at the head of a narrow gully at Hard Bank Head there are the remains of a bucht. The open end faces to the NE

Site No 32 Buildings/bucht? NT 12 NW NT106 82935 300 m OD  
Lying on the E side of the narrow valley floor between two summits named Logan Knowes there are three buildings in a line running N/S. The northerly building is of stone and measures 6m by 4m overall, the interior is 1.5m wide and it appears to have an open end at the N gable. Ten metres to the S the next building is of turf banks and is 7m by 4m overall and also appears to be open ended on the N side. The third building is a further 20m to the S and is poorly preserved, it may have been about 6m by 2m internally, and only the E and S sides are obvious with some stone in the low grassy banks.

Site No 33 Deserted settlement NT 12 NW NT 1085 2958 270m OD  
The settlement of Logan is located on the N flank of Logan Knowes and lies adjacent a dry stane dyked sheep shelter given on the OS maps. There is the scant remains of a building measuring about 18m in overall length with two separate chambers each of about 5m square, the internal division wall is 0.7m thick, the obscured long walls may be between 0.7m and 0.9m thick. Tests showed that lime mortar was used in the construction of the walls. The entrance to each chamber is visible in the long S wall but there has not been access between the rooms. On the N side there is an enclosed garden area that now has decayed mature trees growing over ruinous stone walls.

To the E of the building there is a mounded area of stones indicating another building. The pile measures 10m by 9m by 1.5m high and has a hollow along its length. The sheep shelter on the N side of this building clearly post dates it and indeed has been built against the mound, rather than a building as such, since it deviates in line around the mound. A loose stone on the pile has lime mortar adhering but this may not be part of the building, it may have come from the other structure, which is almost certainly the house depicted as 'Logan' on a map of Peeblesshire in the New Statistical Account of 1841.

Various piles of stone and foundations that underlie the sheep shelter may represent other buildings and walls.

Site No 33A Burnt mounds (2 of) NT 13 SW 220m OD  
Lying near the source of an unnamed spring that flows past Woodend cottage, on the A701 road, there are two burnt mounds;

NT 11975 31215 This is a double deposit of two low dome shaped mounds, one measures 4m by 3m and the other is 3m by 3m. Both are 0.5m high.

NT 11919 31227 This is a small mound measuring 2m by 1m by 0.4m high.

These mounds lie in an un-drained area which has numerous boulders strewn around. Two large flat rocks have natural cup marks.

Site No 33B    Cists, possible

NT 13 SW 12176 31242 205m OD

Protruding from the summit of a gravelly knoll on the east side of the A701 road, there are two possible Early Christian cists. The northerly of the two is indicated by three flat slabs and the other, only two metres away is indicated by two possible in situ side slabs.

Site No 33C Cairn and cist

NT 13 SW      NT 1213 3135      205m OD

This site is given by RCAHMS as NT13SW/14. The cist as described is still visible.

Site No 33D Rig and furrow

NT 13 SW      NT 1205 3140      210m OD

On the west side of the A701 road and on the lower north east slopes of Worm Hill there are at least six bands of broad curved rig occupying the lowest part of the field there.

**Kingledoors**

Site No 34 Mound (natural?) NT 12 NW NT 1065 2884 260m OD

On the SE flank of Benshaw Hill and lying on the slope above the head dyke, there is a 5m diameter mound that is surrounded by boggy ground and a spring. It was tested and found to consist of clayey gravel. On the upper side of the mound is an 8m diameter arc of a bank that appears to be upcast from around the upper edge of the mound. The upcast bank is 0.5m wide by 0.4m high.

Site No 35 Building NT 12 NW NT 1067 2882 250m OD

On the SE flank of Benshaw Hill and abutting the upper or NW side of the head dyke there is a rectangular enclosure. It is seen as a bank spreading to 3m by 0.4m high and is closed on the upper side. The overall size is 8m across the hill face and 6m down. It underlies the dyke and it has clearly been truncated by ploughing in the field below. There is no indication of an entrance on the extant remains.

Site No 36 Scoops NT 12 NW NT 1058 2867 260m OD

On the SE flank of Benshaw Hill, above the head dyke and lying about 25m W of the settlement given as RCAHMS/NT12NW/9, there are two adjacent scoops at the base of the main break of slope of the hill above. They are both circa 6m in diameter and the scoop to the SW may have a front apron of about 0.5m high. They are partially obscured by scree from the steep hill face above.

Site No 37 Clearance cairns/possible enclosure NT 12 NW  
NT 1030 2835 – 1055 2865 260m OD

On the SE flank of Benshaw Hill, immediately above the head dyke and for a distance of about 400m there are a series of linear clearance heaps composed mostly of cobble sized stones. The pile to the SW near Benshaw Burn is curved and appears to have been dumped into possible quarried areas alongside a 30m length of sinuous bank.

The latter may be the remains of a sheep bucht and banks. Creeping over parts of these piles is broken and angular scree from above, this is quite distinctive in character to the gathered stone that must have come from the fields below, possibly before the present dry stane dyke was built.

Site No 38 [Fig 10 deleted] Burnt mound NT 12 NW NT 1025 2828 260m OD

On the eastern extremity of Cocklie Rig, about 30m uphill from the head dyke and adjacent and on the S side of Benshaw Burn, there is a burnt mound. The mound is quite distinctive and is kidney shaped. It measures 9.5m by 5.5m at its longest and broadest points and it is 2.5m high when measured from the burn. However this height will not reflect the true depth of the deposit, as it must have been created on the steep bank of the burn. The mound is 0.5m high on the upper side and this may be assumed to be a true depth of the deposit at that point. Within the curved area there is some rush growth but no indication of a spring. The mound is covered in short grazed grass.

25m upstream from the burnt mound there is another mound which when tested was shown to consist of clayey gravel.

Deleted

**Figure 10 Deleted**

Site No 39 Scarps / terrace NT 12 NW NT 1020 2822 270m OD

On the eastern extremity of Cocklie Rig and about 70m SW of Site No 38 above, lying at the base of the steep slope above, there is a level terrace area which measures 6m along the hill face by 2m deep. It is seen as a 6m long back scarp with the quarried material forming a 6m long apron in front, both ends are unenclosed.





Site No 43 Cairns and (natural) mound NT 12 NW centred NT 10428 9300 350m OD  
On the SE flank of Benshaw Hill and c 350m W of the A 701 road there are six cairns and a mound. The cairns measure from 2m in diameter to 8m by 4m by 1m high and are dispersed on a more gently sloping shelf between steep ground above and below. Two cairns are distinctive as being neat dome shaped piles built in the confines of a narrow gully and at a higher level than the others. The higher of these cairns measures 3m in diameter by 1m high and the lower is 3m in diameter by 0.5m high (see discussion).

Above the group of cairns and at the source of a spring there is a dome shaped mound that measures 4m in diameter by 0.4m high. It is composed of clayey gravel.

Site No 44 Burnt stones NT 02 NE NT 0965 2780 270m OD  
Lying on an area where extensive heather burning has taken place and on the cultivation terraces given as RCAHMS NT 02 NE / 5 there are a few burnt stones. These are typical in appearance to burnt stone in local burnt mounds. A search failed to detect any deposit of burnt stone in the vicinity and there are no watercourses in the immediate area. The burnt stone is not the product of muir burn as the ground and other stones on it are clearly unburnt. The burnt stone may be the product of a very local fireplace from some indeterminate period and purpose.

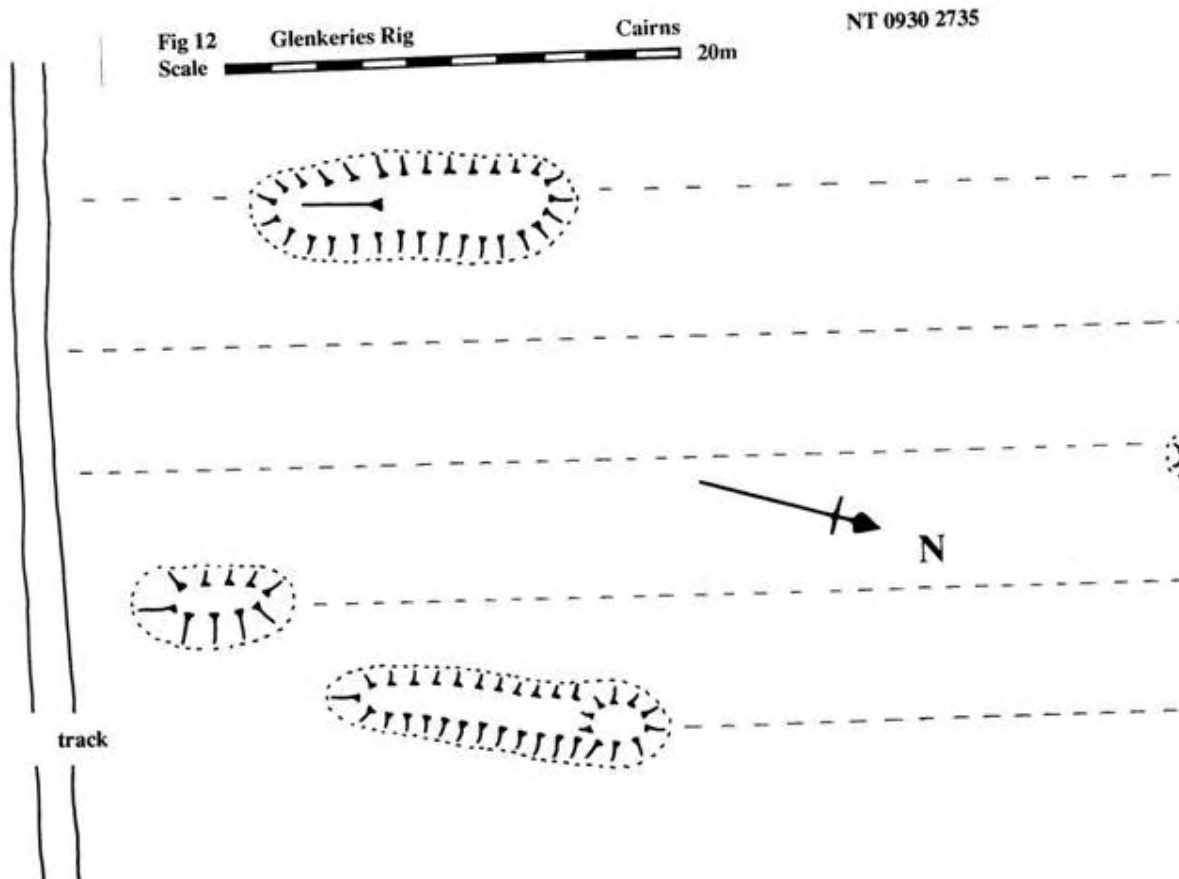
Site No 45 Cairns NT 02 NE NT 0930 2747 280m OD  
There are three small cairns measuring about 2m in diameter by 0.3m high lying on a terrace some 100m E of the fort given as RCAHMS NT 02 NE / 2.

Site No 46 Cairns Figure 12 NT 02 NE NT 0930 2735  
265m OD

AT the base of the SE flank of Glenkerie Rig and to the NW of the track there are two long cairns and an oval shaped one. The long cairns are aligned NW / SE and are parallel to each other with a space of 18m between them. The long cairn to the SW measures 15m by 5m by 0.7m high and the other measures 15m by 3m by 0.7m high, the latter cairn has a bulbous terminal at the northern and broader end that may indicate phasing of construction. The oval shaped cairn measures 7m by 3m by 0.4m high. It is offset in line from the NE long cairn but still lies parallel with it.

The area around the cairns is growing with better grasses than the general ground around the site and the area is stone free indicating clearance. A series of drains, 6m apart, have been cut down slope and parallel with the cairns, these may give the impression of rig and furrow cultivation. Similarly to the SW of the area, there is a lower lying glacial channel which sweeps around the plantation there, this area also has drainage channels giving an even more false appearance of cultivation rig.

The ground rises gently above the cairns for about 30m where it meets the abrupt break of slope up to the hill fort above. There is a single small cairn measuring 2m in diameter by 0.3m high at the upper edge of the apparently improved ground.

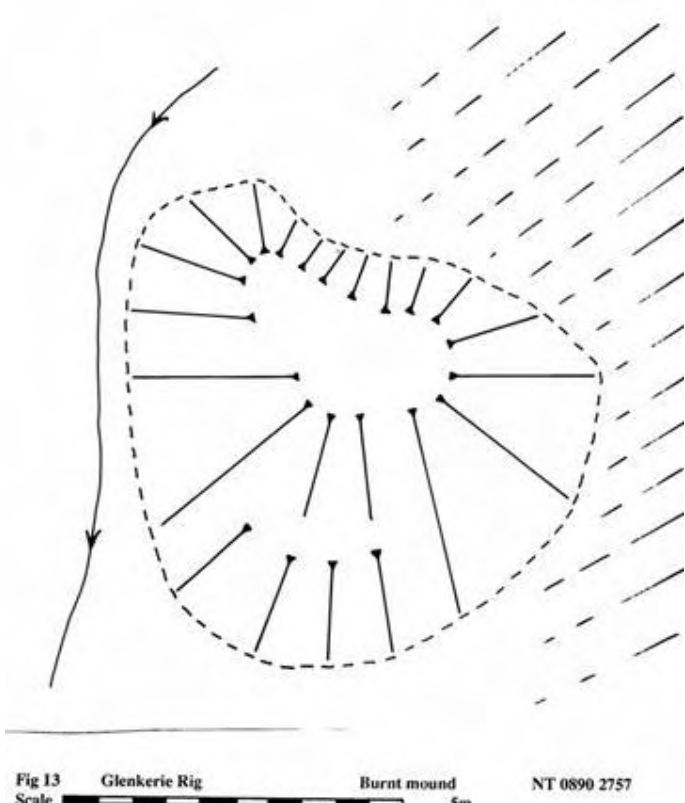


**Figure 12 Cairns, Kingledoors Farm**

Site No 47     Stone building and bucht     NT 02 NE     NT 0915 2733     280m OD  
 On the lower S flank of Glenkerie Rig and lying on the W side of the Glenkerie Burn there is a stone building, on the E side of the burn and 30m downstream is the bucht. These sites are W of the fort given as RCAHMS/NT02NE/2.

The building appears to have been truncated by a modern track that leads down from a post and wire fence. What appears to a squarish structure about 5m by 5m is more likely to be the remains of a building which originally measured 8m long by 6m wide, and aligned with the burn. The northern gable is now isolated by the gully of the track. Immediately upstream there are two lengths of straight walls 6m long and built with boulders, they lie about 2m apart. The walls are about 0.4m high and are parallel but the ends are staggered. They lie in very boggy ground.

The bucht measures 8m by 1m internally and has been partially created by quarrying, the spoil being used to build the three sides that are banks of about 0.3m high. The open end is at the SE.

Site No 48	Burnt mound	Figure 13	NT 02 NE	NT 089 0 2757	315m OD
<p>Lying on the SW flank of Glenkerie Rig and on the E side of Glenkerie Burn there is a very prominent burnt mound. The dome shaped mound has steep sides, the upper edge of the mound is curved making it slightly kidney shaped. The mound measures 7.5m by 6.5m by 1.25m high; it is covered in moss, bracken and heather.</p>			 <p>Fig 13 Scale Glenkerie Rig Burnt mound NT 0890 2757</p> <p><b>Figure 13 Burnt mound, Kingledoors Farm</b></p>		

Site No 49 DELETED

Site No 50 Cairn NT 02 NE NT 0910 2732 280m OD  
On the lower E flank of Kingle Rig and lying in a natural scoop there is a cairn that measures 6m by 4m by 1m high. It lies along the hill face and is covered in moss and heather.

Site No 51 Standing stone NT 02 NE NT 0900 2730 300m OD  
On the lower e flank of Broomy Law / Kingle Rig there is an isolated standing stone which measures 0.4m. broad, and by 0.9m high. It is unclear if this pointed and triangular section stone is in a naturally occurring position.

Site No 52 Cairn NT 02 NE NT 0905 2727 290m OD  
On the lower E flank of Broomy Law / Kingle Rig there is a grass covered cairn which measures 5m in diameter by 0.4m high.

Site No 53 Cairn NT 02 NE NT 0905 2715 280m OD  
On the lower E flank of Broomy Law / Kingle Rig there is a grass covered cairn which measures 4m in diameter by 0.5m high.



Site No 57 Burnt mound [Figure 15 *deleted*]  
320m OD

NT 02 NE NT 0810 2665

125m upstream from Site No 56 and immediately on the W side of Hare Burn is a burnt mound. The dome shaped deposit measures at least 6m long by 3m wide and is 1m high, the upper side tails into the ground. There is a 10m plateau on the W side of the mound before the ground rises up sharply. The mound is covered in moss and bracken.

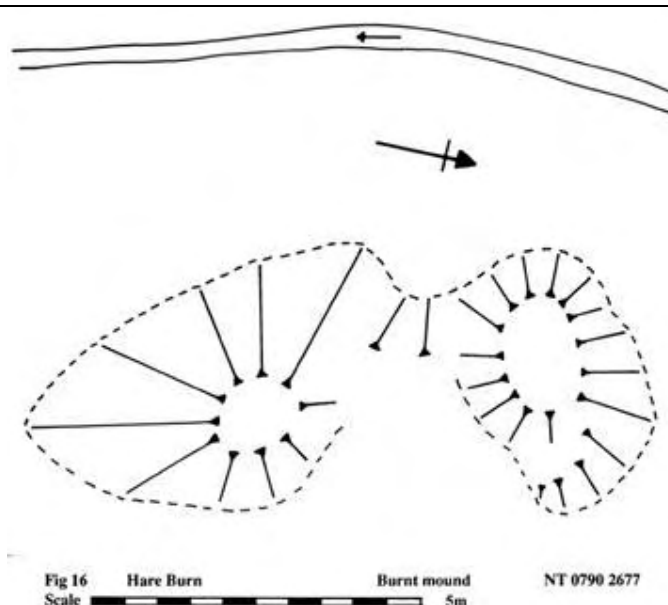
Deleted

**Figure 15 Deleted**

Site No 58 Burnt mound and natural mounds Figure 16

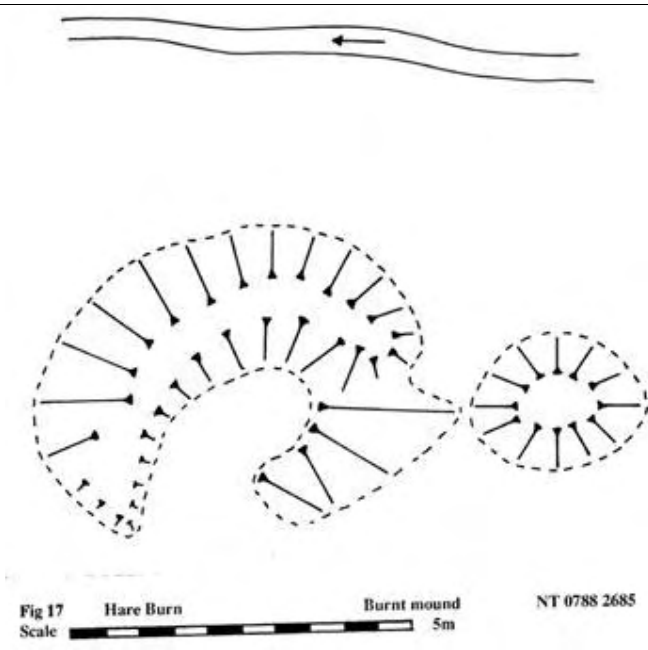
NT 02 NE NT 0790 2677 340m OD

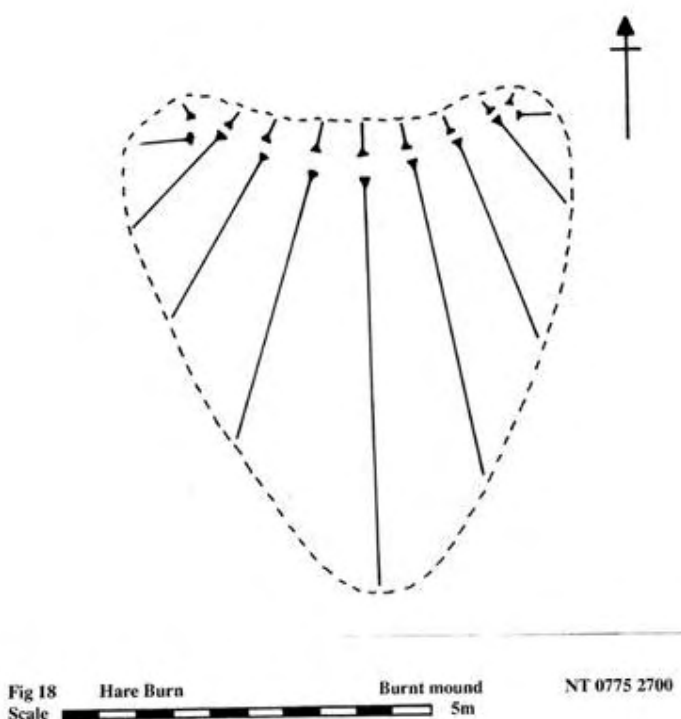
On the lower SW flank of Kingle Rig and on the E side of Hare Burn and about 40m upstream from a confluence, there is a double burnt mound. The entire deposit is 9.5m long with the burn flowing 3m to the W. It would appear that two deposits are represented; the lower one being dome shaped and about 6m long by 4m across and measuring 1m high. With a space of about 2m between them, the upper mound measures 4m by 3m and is slightly dome shaped. They are both covered in mossy grass and bracken. A few metres below the mounds there is a prominent dome that measures 5m in diameter by 0.75m high, and although it has the appearance of another burnt mound, it is composed of clayey gravel and is likely to be natural. Just upslope from the burnt mounds are other hummocky bumps that are the gravely upcast banks of the burn.



**Figure 16 Burnt mound, Kingledoors Farm**



Site No 59	Burnt mound	Figure 17	NT 02 NE	NT 0788 2685	350m OD
<p>On the lower SW flank of Kingle Rig and on the E side of Hare Burn there is a double burnt mound. The main deposit is kidney shaped and measures 6m by 4.5m by 0.6m high, a further double dome shaped deposit is 2.5m by 2m by 0.3m high. The mound curls around almost 3m as a 2m wide bank leaving an area of about 1.5m within the arc. A spring flows from the E side of the mound that is covered in moss and mature heather.</p>			 <p>Figure 17 Burnt mound, Kingledoors Farm</p>		

Site No 60	Burnt mound	Figure 18	NT 02 NE	NT 0775 2700	390m OD
<p>Note: the plan given here was drawn from notes and not executed on site; the likeness will however be a fair representation.</p> <p>There is a burnt mound on the W flank of Kingle Rig, less than 200m from the source of the Hare Burn, and at the point where the steep angle of descent of the burn changes abruptly. The mound is prominent on the E side of the burn and it measures 6m across the hill by 6m down slope, it is 1.5m high and with a curved break of slope or bank at the upper side that is 1m high.</p>			 <p>Figure 18 Burnt mound, Kingledoors Farm</p>		

Site No 61      Burnt mound      NT 02 NE      NT 0775 2666      360m OD  
 There is a burnt mound lying on the lower E flank of Coomb Hill and on the lower NW flank of an unnamed summit, it lies on the N side of a tributary of the Hare Burn some 50m upstream from the confluence. The mound is 2m in diameter by 0.3m high and is covered in moss and bracken. The outlook from this site is extremely limited.

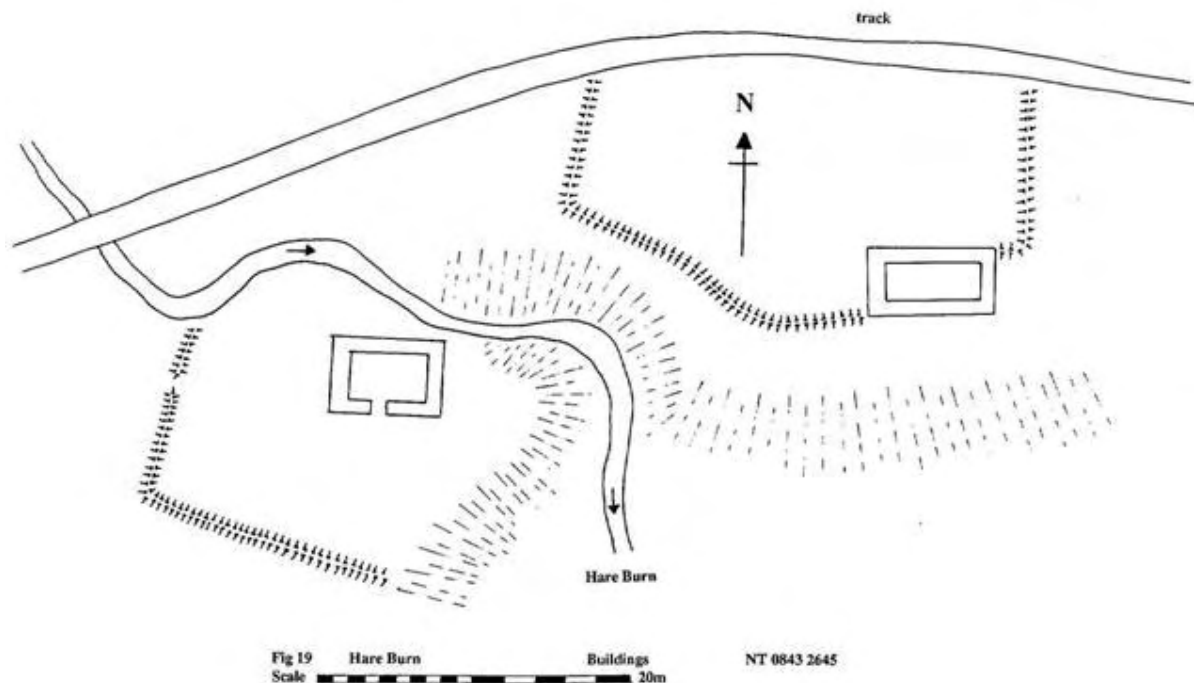
Note: The five burnt mounds located on the Hare Burn were plotted visually onto the map because no mapped features were visible from the sites. There may be a small error regarding the exact positions.

Site No 62      Buildings and enclosures Figure 19      NT 02 NE      NT 0843 2645  
 280m OD

On each side of the Hare Burn and immediately S of the track way are two separate buildings each with an enclosing bank. The banks are up to 0.4m high and spread to about 1m, there is an entrance in the N side of the bank. The enclosure on the W side of the burn measures about 20m by 15m, the burn bounds the N side of the enclosed area. The rectangular stone building measures 8m by 5m overall and lies beside the burn but elevated from it. There is an entrance indicated by a gap in the long S wall.

The enclosure on the E side of the burn measures 30m by 15m and is now bounded by the track on the N side and partially by the building on the SE corner. The building is also 8m by 5m overall but there is no obvious entrance showing, however, it must have been on the N long wall.

The walls in both buildings are c 0.9m thick spreading to over 1m and are 0.4m high.



**Figure 19 Buildings, Kingledoors Farm**





Site No 73A Stone building (shieling?) NT 02 NE NT 0733 2535 350m OD  
On the lower SE flank of Craigemcar and occupying most of the summit of an unnamed but prominent knoll, on the N side of the track, there is a rectangular stone building which measures 7.5m by 5m overall, with walls 0.9m thick. The walls are dry stone and up to two courses high and have flat faced stones lying on edge to define internal and external wall faces. There is an entrance on the N long wall.

Site No 74 Stone buildings (shielings?) bucht and cairn NT 02 NE NT 06911 25165 330m OD  
On the lower S flank of Craigemcar, on the N side of two prominent unnamed knolls and on the E side of Glenwhappen Burn, there are two rectangular stone buildings which both measure 6m by 2m internally. They are 20m apart and lie on the outwash moraine of the burn. The walls are about 0.9m thick and there may be entrances to each on a long wall.

On the W side of the burn (NT 06906 25123) there is an open-ended bucht measuring 10m long by 4m wide internally between the stony banks. Two short walls project from the northern closed end and may form a chamber of 4m long; within this is a small modern cairn that appears to be lying on an earlier stone surface, perhaps a stack stand?

Site No 75 Stone building (shieling store?) NT 02 NE NT 06807 24980 330m OD  
About 100m SW of Site No 74 above and lying to the W of the burn and N of the track there is a small circular stone building which measures 5m by 3m internally. The walls are about 1m thick and there is a gap in the circuit on the side facing the track, it is possible that the walls turn out at this position that is probably an entrance. The arc of a bank 5m long by 1m wide and only 0.2m high, curves around the W side of the building.

Site No 76 Stone setting NT 02 SE NT 06552 24902 370m OD  
On the lower SE flank of Gathersnow Hill and on the E side of Nether Cule Burn there is a setting of stones. The feature is 3m long by 2m wide, with some stones set on edge and others lying flat. It appears to be relatively recent in origin.

Site No 78 Cairn NT 02 SE NT 0575 2437 390m OD  
On the lower S flank of Gathersnow Hill and 30m E of the sheep stell given on OS maps there is a 3m diameter cairn that is composed of a single layer of angular boulders.

Site No 79 Buildings (shielings?) NT 02 SE NT 0694 2475 350m OD  
On the NW flank of Glenmuck Height and lying on the E side of an unnamed tributary of Kingledoors Burn there are two buildings of stone, seen as boulder wall footings and both measuring 4m by 2m internally. The northerly one lies at right angles to the hill slope while the other which is 75m to the SE lies parallel with the hill contour. Further to the SE, some stone on the ground may indicate the position of a similar building.

Site No 80 Building (shieling?) NT 02 NE NT 0760 2505 340m OD  
On the lower NW flank of Bankhead and occupying all of a precipitous spur on the W side of the Glenmuck Burn and about 75m S of the sheepfold, there is a poorly preserved stone building. The surviving remains measure 6m by 4m overall with a 2m internal width. There is insufficient to show the full length of the building or any indication of an entrance. An ancient rowan tree grows beside the site.

Site No 81 Building, enclosures, buchts Figure 22 NT 02 NE NT 0862 2528  
310m OD

Within a wire fenced enclosure and 60m S of the confluence of the Kingledoors Burn and its tributary the Glenmuck Burn, there is a complex of buildings and banks.

A rectangular building with stone wall footings measures 10m by 5m and lies almost parallel with the fence. The walls spread to over 1m and are about 0.5m high. No wall faces or indication of an entrance is visible. On the S side of the building and terminating against the SW corner is an enclosing bank that curves around the E end giving an area of about 20m by 5m. At the W end of the building is a sunken area of about 5m by 3m, the burn has diverted itself to flow through this feature.

An enclosure bounded by a turf bank runs uphill for a distance of 80m, above this enclosure but still within the fenced area are other poorly preserved banks. To the S of the building and within the enclosure is a bucht that measures 9m by 5m overall, the open-end faces N towards the building. A further bucht lies to the W and just over the fence, it measures 8m by 3m overall with the interior being only 1m wide, the banks are 0.3m high and the open end is also to the N.

70 E of the building, the arc of another bank lies S of the wire fence.

This site is probably the settlement of Glenmuck as given on the maps of Ainslie (1821), Armstrong (1775) and Edgar (1741). The site moved further north to Hopehead (No 73 above).

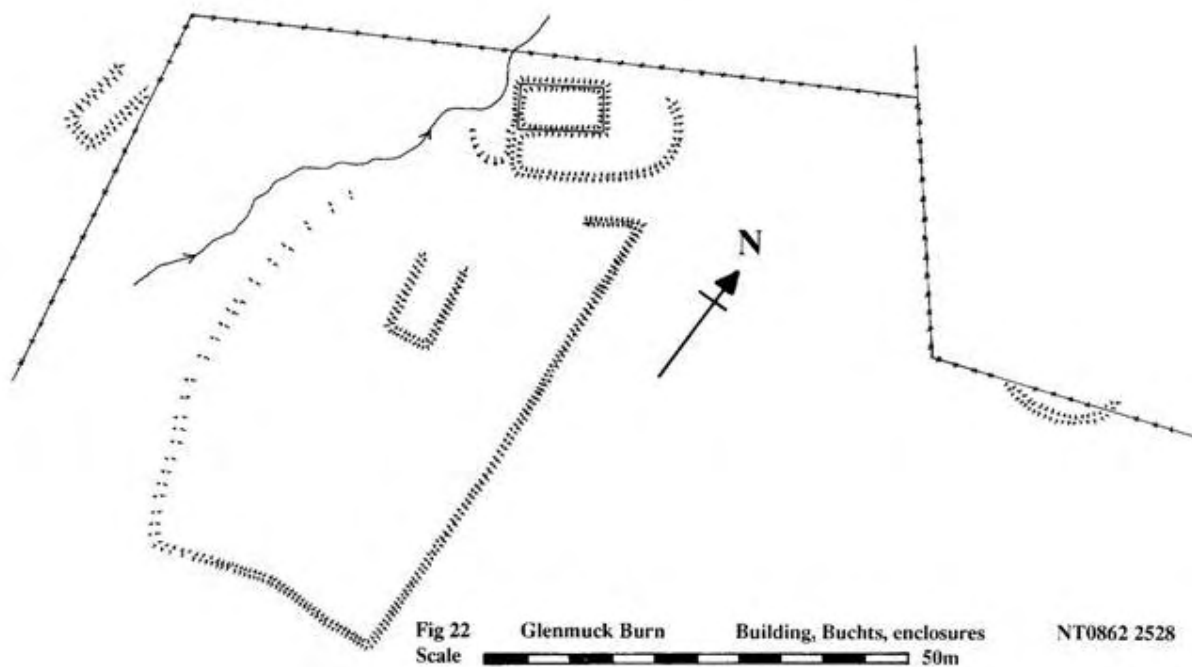
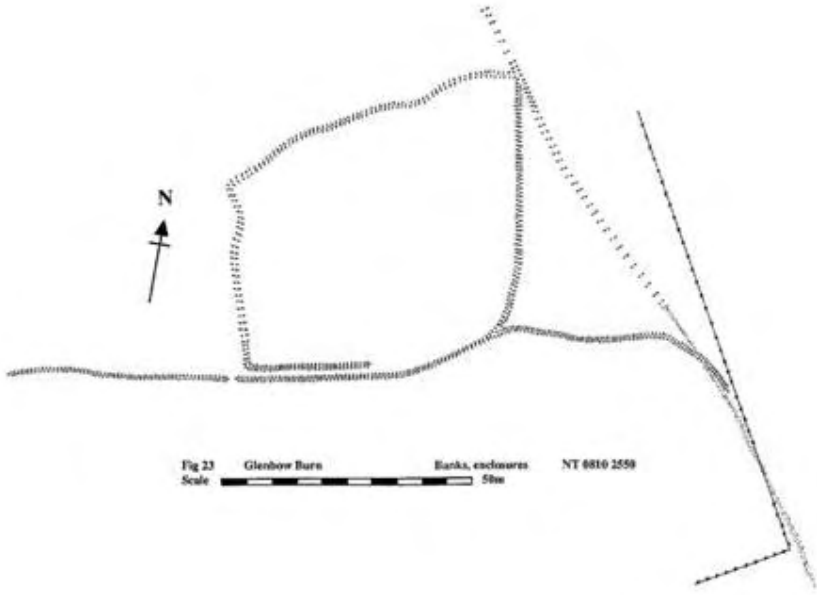


Figure 22 Buchts and building, Kingledoors Farm

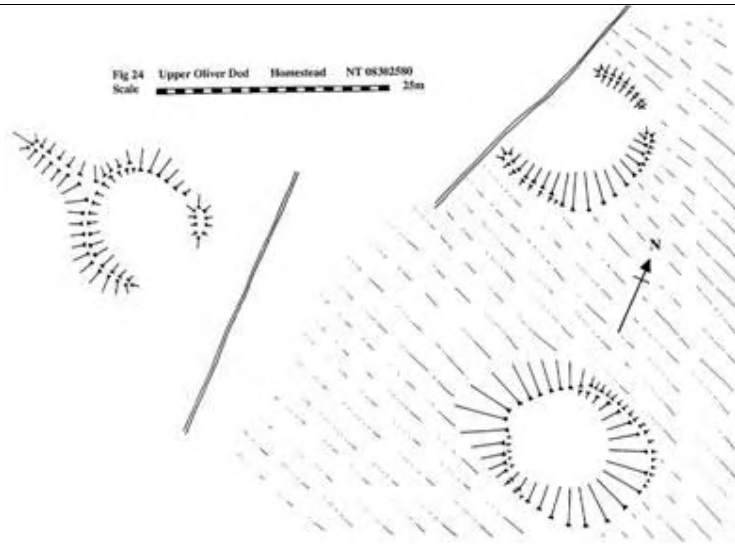


<p>Site No 82 Turf banks/bucht/wall Figure 23</p>	<p>NT 02 NE centred NT 0810 2550 300mOD</p>
<p>On the lower N flank of Bank Head and W of the Glenbow Burn there is a system of turf banks forming a head dyke, enclosure and a bucht.</p> <p>The head dyke runs as a turf bank spreading to 3m wide by 0.5m high over the ridge of the hill for about 140m in an E/W alignment. To the N and below the bank there is a sub rectangular enclosure measuring about 60m by 50m. The SW corner of this enclosure turns and runs parallel with the head dyke bank for a distance of 25m forming an open-ended bucht. At the W end of this there is a 2m gap in the head dyke. A further, less well-defined bank runs at an NW/SE angle to the enclosure meeting the NE corner of it before continuing as far as the fenced boundary on the N side. The southern end of this bank terminates but is then continued as a stony wall footing, which crosses over the turf head dyke, and then follows the fence for over 100m up the gully of the Glenbow Burn.</p>	 <p><b>Figure 23 Bucht and enclosure, Kingledoors Farm</b></p>

Site No 83 Building NT 02 NE NT 0832 2537 320m OD  
 Against the base of the flank of Upper Oliver Dod and E of the tributary of Glenmuck Burn there is a 'U' shaped dry stone enclosure that measures 6m by 3m internally. Scree from above is now falling over the site. This is probably a sheep shelter.

Site No 84 Stone building (shieling?) NT 02 NE NT 0829 2540 310m OD  
Near the base of the flank of Upper Oliver Dod and E of the tributary of Glenmuck Burn there is a rectangular stone building. It is built with large earth fast boulders and measures 5.5m by 3.5m overall and with an internal area of 1.75m wide. There is a probable entrance in the N gable but no straight wall faces are evident, and from the position of the boulders, it is unlikely that a formal wall face was built by the foundation stones.  
System.

Site No 85 Turf bank NT 02 NE NT 0820 2560 290m OD  
A length of straight bank runs on an N/S alignment of the W and lower side of the depleted plantation at the base of the flank of Upper Oliver Dod and E of Glenmuck Burn.

Site No 86 Homesteads Figure 24 & Plate 5	NT 02 NE NT 0830 2580 290m OD
<p>At the base of the NW flank of Upper Oliver Dod and circa 350m W of Hopehead there is a scooped settlement comprised of three separate buildings. Each has a level interior.</p> <p>The highest of the three is cut into the hill face and is defined by a complete circuit of front and back scarps and side banks. The platform area measures 11m in diameter with the rear scarp being 1.6m high. The quarried material has been used to form an apron similar to unenclosed platform settlements; however, some of the material has been used to embank the site on the N and S sides.</p>	 <p><b>Figure 24 Homestead, Kingledoors Farm</b></p>
<p>There is no obvious indication of an access point onto the level area. 15m to the NNW the other hill side site measures 13m by 10m on the level area. It also has a back scarp quarried from the slope and with material forming banks on the N and S sides, these banks both terminate just before reaching a modern drain cut. On the NE side there is a 2m gap in the bank, indicating an entrance, however, the site appears to be open and complete on the W side that is on the valley floor.</p> <p>The third enclosure is on the valley floor and it has about a third of its perimeter unenclosed. The presumably quarried material was used to create a bank that measures 0.75m at the highest exterior side and 0.3m internally. The bank spreads up to 4m. On the W side and running down slope is a 'tail' or extension to the enclosing bank. This is a somewhat perplexing feature and appears to have no obvious function. The interior is boggy as is the surrounding area.</p>	



On the SW side of the burn the same system continues with at least five terraces, also intermittent as far as their length and alignment is concerned. This group of terraces has at least four cairns, but here they are dispersed between the lynchets or are dumped over the breaks of slope on the terraces, the cairns measure up to 4m by 3m and mostly consist of large boulders.

Site No 90      DELETED

Site No 91 Cairns NT 12 NW centred NT1060 2725 300m OD  
On the E flank of Quilt Hill and S of the fenced enclosure and for an area of about 100m in diameter there is a group of at least 22 cairns. They are dispersed across the hill face and measure up to 5m by 3m by up to 0.5m high. One dome shaped cairn measures 4m in diameter by 0.5m high and has a tail of stone 6m long by 1.5m broad running down hill from it. The arc and horseshoe shapes of two severely centre robbed cairns can be seen in the upper SW corner of the enclosure at NT 1061 2729.

Site No 92      Turf bank/head dyke      NT 12 NW      centred NT 1057 2740      310m OD  
On the E flank of Quilt Hill and running below and parallel with the post and wire fence there is a prominent earth/turf bank that measures up to a 5m spread by 1m high. It runs the entire length of the fence and also continues further to the S along the hill face. This is an old head dyke.

Site No 93     Burnt mounds (3of) Figure 25 (2of 3)	NT 12 NW     NT 1078 2736     280m OD
<p>On the lower E flank of Quilt Hill and at the source of the unnamed northern branch of Quilt Burn there are three burnt mounds. On the S side of the burn and adjacent to the wire fence a mound measures 7m by 5m by 0.5m high.</p> <p>Five metres on the N side of the fence but still on the southern bank of the burn, a second burnt mound measures a massive 17m by 15m by 1.6m high, the upper side is almost level with the ground. The prominent mound has a long sloping side on the S but a steep side on the E. A spring course runs on the E side of the mound that is covered in short grass and moss and is surrounded by raised bog.</p> <p>Fifty metres upstream and at the very source of the burn, the third burnt mound is 4.5m in diameter by 0.5m high, it is seen as a moss covered dome.</p>	<p><b>Figure 25 Burnt mounds, Kingledoors Farm</b></p>

Site No 94     Burnt mound     NT 12 NW     NT 1090 2648     250m OD  
 On the lower E flank of Quilt Hill and about 60m downstream from an aqueduct of the Talla Reservoir pipeline where it crosses the Glenmore Burn, there is a burnt mound. The grass covered dome shaped mound lies on the S side of the burn and measures 3m by 2m by 0.5m high. It is 25m uphill from a pile of clearance boulders (see below).

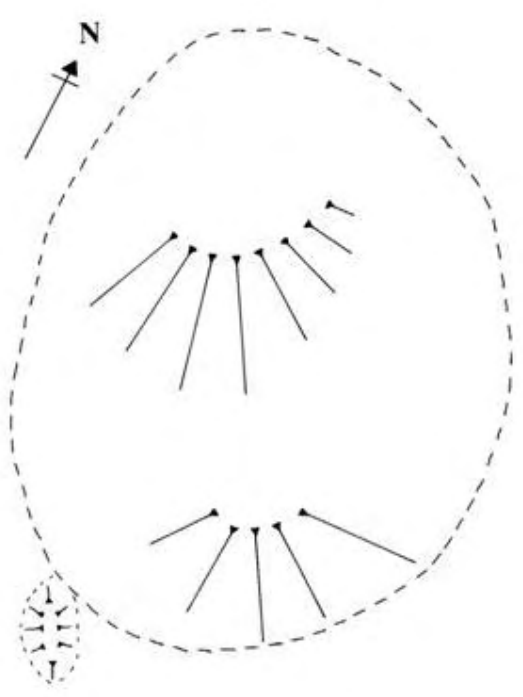
Site No 95     Clearance cairns     NT 12 NW     centred NT 109 273     250m OD  
 On the lower E flank of Quilt Hill and on the improved pasture on the N and S side of Quilt Burn are several prominent piles of boulders. These clearance cairns are free of vegetation and are of relatively recent origin.

Site No 96     Burnt mound     NT 12 NW     NT 1094 2714     260m OD  
 On the lower E flank of Quilt Hill / Tawney Knowes and on the S side of the unnamed tributary of the Quilt Burn there is a burnt mound. The dome shaped mound measures 3m in diameter by 1m high.

Site No 97      Burnt mound and mound      NT 12 NW      NT 1082 2710      280m OD  
On the lower E flank of Quilt Hill / Tawney Knowes and to the N of the unnamed tributary of the Quilt Burn there is a burnt mound. The mound is 25m S of the manhole given on OS maps and at the same level. The mound is seen as a prominent dome on the steep hill face beside a spring, it measures 6m across the hill and by at least 4m downhill, however the downhill extent of the deposit is probably considerably more. The height at the upper side is only 0.2m high. Lying just to the S of the mound and on the other side of the spring course there is a large flat block of stone lying on the surface of the ground and at a slight angle from the level, it measures 1.5m by 1m by 0.4m high.

Just upslope from the burnt mound and lying in a secluded gully at the source of the spring there is a prominent dome shaped mound. When tested it was shown to consist of clayey gravel (see discussion below).

Site No 98      Bucht      NT 12 NW      NT 1094 2650      250m OD  
On the lower E flank of Tawney Knowes and on the N side of the Glenmore Burn, circa 100m downstream from an aqueduct given on OS maps, there is a stone bucht which measures 4m by 2m internally. It is open ended on the NE side and lies on a slight natural terrace.

Site No 99      Burnt mound Figure 26	NT 12 NW      NT 1035 2647      300m OD
On the SE flank of Crook Head and 150m upstream from the point where the dry stane dyke crosses the Glenmore Burn and on the N side of the burn, and 40m N of the dyke, there is a burnt mound. The deposit is seen as a double mound but the evidence of burnt stone extends away from them as seen in numerous molehills. The soil on the molehills is light coloured soil and not the black soil associated with burnt mound deposits, however, numerous large flecks of charcoal including some with ring growth are seen on the molehills. The lower mound measures 9m by 8m by 1.7m high, it tails into the upper mound, which measures about, 6m by 6m by 0.75m high. The entire deposit to the N, E and W of the mounds measures 17m by 14m. On the SW side there is a small mound that measures 2.5m by 1.5m, it has burnt stone surrounding it in molehills. The site is covered in short grazed grass.	 <p>Fig 26      Crook Head      Burnt mound      NT 1035 2647 Scale      10m</p> <p><b>Figure 26 Burnt mounds, Kingledoors Farm</b></p>

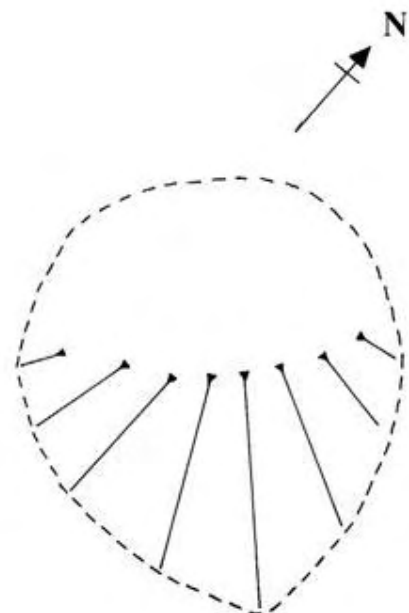
Site No 100      Cairns      NT 12 NW      c NT 1025 2595      380m OD  
About 100 - 150m upslope from site No 99 above there are three cairns that measure up to 5m in diameters by 0.5m high. One appears to have been robbed.

**Hearthstanes Farm**

Site No 101 Cairn NT 12 NW NT 1075 2646 310m OD  
On the NE flank of Crook Hill and about 30m S of Glenmore Burn there is a cairn that measures 5m by 4m by 0.2m high. It consists of a single layer of stone. An area of scree lies just above it.

Site No 102 Cup marks (natural) NT 12 NW NT 1050 2642 360m OD  
On the NE flank of Crook Hill and about 50m S of Glenmore Burn at the point where the dyke crosses the burn, there is an isolated greywacke boulder that has numerous well-defined cup marks. The cups are natural features and are commonly found on Upper Tweeddale boulders

Site No 103 Cairns NT 12 NW NT 1075 2605 (2of) 270m OD  
NT 1070 2597 (1of)  
On the lower E flank of Crook Hill there are three cairns which measure up to 4m in diameter by 0.5m high

Site No 104 Burnt mounds 3 of Figure 27 (1of)	NT 12 NW NT 1030 2590 350m OD
<p>On the S flank of Crook Hill and on the N side of Glenveg Burn there is a burnt mound. It lies 60m uphill from a pipeline manhole and 30m up from an old powder magazine. The mound measures 11m by 8m by 2m high and it tails into the hill above. The original spring course for the mound now flows some 20m away to the S and molehills betray the presence of burnt stones.</p> <p>Above this mound, is a small burnt mound that is 2m in diameter by 0.3m high, it lies in boggy ground.</p> <p>About 20m further uphill there is another burnt mound, this one measures c 4m by 2m by 0.6m high. It is rather amorphous in shape and is pitted.</p>	 <p>Fig 27 Crook Hill Burnt mound NT 1030 2590 Scale 10m</p> <p><b>Figure 27 Burnt mound, Kingledoors Farm</b></p>

Site 104A Buchts NT 12 NW NT 11100 25639 240m OD  
On the summit of a prominent glacial moraine and on the north side of Moat Burn, c 120m east of the River Tweed, there are two adjacent scooped and banked enclosures. Each is 8m long by 2m wide and 0.75m high internally. Both are open ended at the northern sides and one may be open at both ends. They are interpreted as probably buchts.

Site 104B      Mounds natural?

NT 12 NW      NT 11098 25523      280m OD

On the northern flank of Whiteside Rig and just above the fence, there are two dome shaped mounds lying on the steep slope. The largest is 6m across the hill and 8m down. There appears to be no stone to indicate they are cairns, nor is there any indication as to their origin. They may be natural.





Site No 112 Rig and furrow Figure 28  
205m OD

NT 13 SW NT 1235 3290

On the lower NW flank of Logan Head and on the N and S side of Tweedford Cottage there is prominent rig and furrow cultivation. The rigs are in different groups according to size and alignment. There has been at least ten broad straight rig running E/W in the field on the N side of the cottage, they measure up to 6m broad. The rig continues in the field to the N, and on the same orientation but reduces in size to between 2m - 3m broad. Similar sized rig to the larger examples can be seen to run off to the S and at right angles to that described above, this has been truncated by developments around the cottage such as dyking and enclosures but it is clearly defined again, to the S of the plantation as far as the burial cairn (No 116 below).

Site No 113 Cairns Figure 28  
205m OD

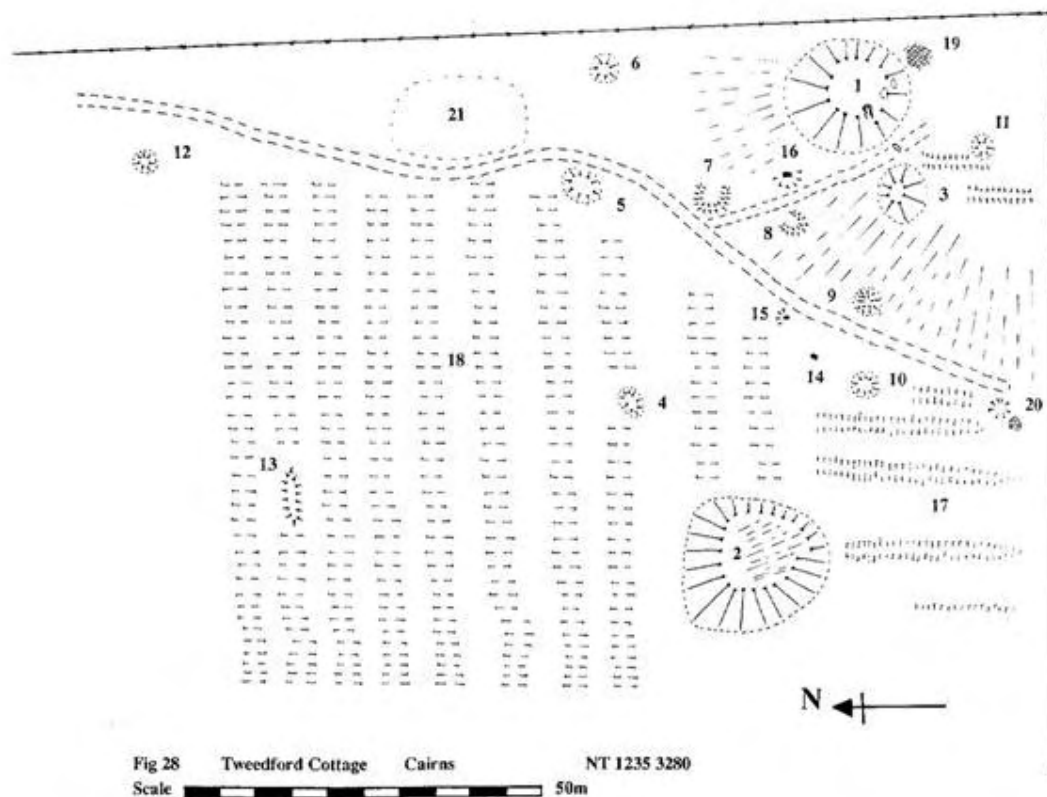
NT 13 SW centred NT 1235 3280

In the same field as the rig described in Site No 112 above there are a group of cairns in varying states of preservation, these are reported in RCAHMS/NT13SW/42. A more detailed description is given here, with reference to the plan;

- 1) This cairn measures 18m by 16m by 1.75m high. It has probably been created over a rock outcrop or an erratic boulder that is seen in the exposure on the west side. Slabs of stone, which may be parts of a cist, are also visible.
- 2) This irregular shaped cairn measures 22m by 20m by 1.75m high. It has a flattened top.
- 3) This dome shaped cairn measures 8m by 7m by 1.25m high. It has been against a large boulder or outcropping rock.
- 4) Cairn, measuring 4m by 3m by 0.3m high.
- 5) Cairn, measuring 6m by 4.5m by 0.5m high.
- 6) Cairn, measuring 4m diameter by 0.3m high.
- 7) Probably a robbed cairn measuring 5m diameter, now seen as an arc of stone.
- 8) Probably a robbed cairn measuring c 3m diameter, now seen as an arc of stone.
- 9) Cairn, measuring 3m diameter by 0.3m high and centre robbed.
- 10) Cairn, measuring 4m by 0.3m high and centre robbed.
- 11) Cairn, measuring 3m diameter by 0.5m high and built against a boulder.
- 12) Cairn, measuring 3m diameter by 0.3m high.
- 13) Gravel mound, measuring 8m long by 2m wide.
- 14) Pit, rectangular and measuring 1.1m by 0.7m. A stone slab lies on the east side.
- 15) Pit, rectangular and measuring c 1m.
- 16) Pit, rectangular and measuring 1.2m by 0.9m.
- 17) Linear gullies up to 3m wide representing straight rig and furrow cultivation. Two further rig lie between cairns 3 and 11.
- 18) Linear gullies representing straight rig and furrow cultivation. Rigs measure between 3m and 5m broad.
- 19) Modern disturbance.
- 20) Modern disturbance. Pit with upcast.
- 21) Area of amorphous stone scatter.

Discussion

It is evident that considerable disturbance of cairns has taken place here. It is possible that this took place when the nearby burial cairn (No 116) was excavated in 1929/30. The pits 14, 15 and 16 appear as opened cists, although each is grass covered. Cairn No1 may also have a cist showing in the disturbed area near its summit. It is therefore possible that these features are burial cists, perhaps where cairns have been completely removed.



**Figure 28 Cairns and rig, Drumelzier Place**

Site No 114 Scooped site NT 13 SW NT 1250 3272 220m OD  
On the lower NW flank of Logan Head and on the E side of a plantation at Tweedford cottage there is a scooped area that measures 15m by 5m. It is horseshoe shaped with the open area of the lower W side.

Site No 115 Cairn NT 13 SW NT 1245 3263 210m OD  
On the lower NW flank of Logan Head and W of the site of buildings given as RCAHMS/NT13SW/57, there is a possible cairn that measures 6m by 4m.

Site No 116 Burial cairn NT 13 SW NT 123 326 200m OD  
The burial cairn, given as RCAHMS/NT13SW/12, and also in their Peeblesshire Inventory of Monuments as No 14 was inspected. The upper W edge of the cairn is under active erosion as a consequence of the steep gravelly bank down to the River Tweed subsiding. The complete cist given as No 4 on the excavation plan of the site, now has only one long side slab surviving, there is no trace of any other slabs from the cist on the gravel bank, presumably having been washed away by the river. No other features were noted in the exposed gravelly section of the natural knoll upon which the cairn lies, excepting for a boulder which appears to be part of the natural knoll. The present farmer states he has no recollection of any change in the site for the last fifteen years or so.

Site No 117 Rig and furrow NT 13 SW NT 1255 3230 210m OD  
On the lower W flank of Logan Head (hill) and on the E side of the track there is a patch of 2m - 4m wide, straight rig and furrow. The area measures approximately 50m square.

Site No 118 Cairns NT 13 SW centred NT 125 323 220m OD  
On the lower W flank of Logan Head (hill) and on ground to the N and S of a fence which runs in line with a footbridge crossing the River Tweed, there are at least six cairns. They measure in size up to 6m by 4m.

Site No 119 Scoop/unenclosed platform NT 13 SW NT 126 323 230m OD  
On the lower W flank of Logan Head (hill) and circa 130m E of the footbridge over the River Tweed there is a scooped area that measures 8m by 6m. It is uncertain whether this is a natural feature or an unenclosed platform settlement.

Site No 120 Unenclosed platform settlement NT 13 SW NT 12591 32123 220m OD  
On the lower W flank of Logan Head (hill) and circa 200m ESE of the footbridge crossing the River Tweed there is a single unenclosed platform. It measures 12m by 8m and has a frontal apron 1.5m high and traces of a back scarp 2m high. There is a slight slope down from south to north on the platform.

Site 120A Burnt stone NT 13 SW NT 12774 31759 210m OD  
On the lower W flank of Logan Head (hill) and lying at the point where a spring course runs over the track, there are a few obviously burnt stones. Similar stones could be traced for a distance of 10m up the steep spring course, but despite a search, their source could not be located. It is likely that a burnt mound exists or existed in the area.

Site 120B Burnt stone NT 13 SW NT 12449 32443 210m OD  
On the lower W flank of Logan Head (hill) and lying on the east side of a track, at the eastern side of a knoll, there is a 2m long by 0.2m deep exposure of burnt stone lying below the turf. This may have been a burnt mound although there is no obvious spring course nearby.

Site 120C Robbed cairn? NT 13 SW NT 12482 32034 210m OD  
On the lower W flank of Logan Head (hill) and lying on the west side of a track there is a 7m-diameter arc of stone that may have been a robbed cairn. It may have been clearance from the adjacent rig and furrow that abounds in the area.

Site 120D Cairn? Possible NT 13 SW NT 12573 31833 210m OD  
On the lower W flank of Logan Head (hill) and lying on the west side of a track there is a possible 6m-diameter cairn. Stone are evident on the summit of a prominent gravel knoll. There is a subtle break of slope around the summit of the knoll; however, the feature may be entirely natural.

Site No 121 Unenclosed platform settlement NT 13 SW NT 12649 31968 230m OD  
On the lower west flank of Logan Head (hill) and straddling the fence line, there are three unenclosed platforms. One measure 8m by 6m and is above the fence while another immediately below measures 12m by 8m. The upper site is seen as a hollow and is probably an undeveloped site, the lower example has a frontal apron but no back scarp, rather, it rises straight up to the site above. At NT 12650 31937 and above the fence, is a broad scallop shaped hollow, but with no obvious sign of quarrying. The platform measures 18m by 8m and has a prominent frontal break of slope. There may be some upcast material on the edges and on the south side a hollow track leads up hill past the site.

Site No 122    Burnt mound                      NT 13 SW       NT 1280 3233           310m OD  
On the W flank of Logan Head (hill) and about 150m NE of a sheepfold given on OS maps, there is a burnt mound. It measures 6m across the hill face and 6m down slope where it is 1m high. The upper side is slightly crescentic and the mound is flat topped, it lies at the source of a spring.

Site No 123    Stone building                      NT 13 SW       NT 1270 3215                  250m OD  
On the W side of Logan Head (hill) and circa 100m S of a sheepfold given on OS maps there is a rectangular stone building. It is aligned N/S and it measures c10m by 3m internally and there is a possible entrance on the S gable.

Site No 124    Burnt mound                      NT 13 SW       circa NT 1270 3200    270m OD  
On the W flank of Logan Head (hill) there is a burnt mound. The mound is lying on a steep slope and it measures 2m in diameter by 0.5m high. There is an exposure on the lower side caused by sheep scraping.

Site No 125 Cairn, bucht NT 13 SW NT 1280 3233 310m OD  
On the W flank of Logan Head (hill) there is a cairn that measures 4.5m in diameter by 0.4m high.

Nearby is a stone bucht that measures 5m by 4m with the open end to the N side.

Another stone bucht lies 70m to the N of here, it measures 6m by 4m.

Site No 126    Buchts    NT 13 SW    NT 1280 3133    250m OD  
On the lower W flank of Dulyard Brae and immediately on the E side of a dry stane sheep shelter given on OS maps, there are two buchts. The larger of the two measures 12m by 4m overall and with an internal width of 2.5m The bucht has been partially scooped into the ground and the open end faces N, it lies parallel with the later dyke.

On the S side of the bucht and lying at right angles to it, the second smaller building measures 6m by 5m and has an internal width of about 1m.

Site No 127    Building    NT 13 SW    NT 12836 30975    220m OD

On the lower south west flank of Dulyard Brae and lying immediately above a track there is a rectangular building composed of a stony bank measuring up to 2m wide by 0.5m high. The level interior is c 10m long by 3m wide. The building is best preserved on the east end where an 8m long curving offshoot bank springs from the north east corner. This may form part of a scooped area adjoining the building on the north side and which measures about 6m long by 2.5m wide. There are traces of rig cultivation below the building on the other side of the track and a more extensive rig and furrow field lies immediately on the north side.

Site No 128 Buildings, enclosures, rig and lazy beds *Figure 29*

NT 13 SW NT 130 309 230m OD

This site is reported as RCAHMS/NT13SW/11 and is also given by them in the Peeblesshire Inventory of Monuments, No 679, fig 311.

The site is located on the lower SW flank of Dulyard Brae and on the N side of Hopecarton Burn, the complex includes buildings, yards, enclosures and rig and lazy beds. The site is described here with reference to the numbers on the plan;

- 1) This is sub circular scooped area that measures 14m by 10m at most internally. For half of its circuit and that on the north side there is a low bank dropping to the external side. The internal sides are for the most part formed by quarrying into the hill. The enclosure is entirely open on the south side and probably never had a boundary here.
- 2) This area is part of a straight rig and furrow system of cultivation. The rigs are 4m wide.
- 3) This is part of a turf bank enclosure, the western side of which continues up hill.
- 4) This is an area of lazy beds with 10 to 11 strips no longer than 7m. Three of the strips are exposed as sections above the track, nothing of note was observed in these exposures.
- 5) Lying on a level terrace above the burn, there is a group of 19 lazy beds, the longest is 9m and the shortest only 3m long.
- 6) Another group of 4 lazy beds, up to 11m long lie on the lower and more level area of a yard like area measuring 20m by 8m. The shape of this area is probably created for the most part by artificial means; the ground drops over a break of slope on parts of the west and south sides, while on the lower east side there is a curved bank, an access point here may be deliberate. Scarps that rise up to other features in the complex enclose the rest of the area.
- 7) This tiny patch of level ground above the burn scarp, has been utilised to create 5 small patches of lazy beds, the shortest being only 2m long. These are on a steep slope.
- 8) This area of 12m by 3.5m is formed in part by a short length of bank on the west and by quarrying elsewhere. The ground slopes up slightly from south to north.
- 9) This sub rectangular area of 14m by 4m is created by quarrying all around the ground. A slight scarp indicates a sub division that halves the area. The western half has a slight slope up to the east.
- 10) This area was described by RCAHMS as an H' shaped feature, it has been modified since that time by subsidence of the track at the bend. The level area on the east side is 6m long by up to 3m wide internally, it appears to be open on the east side, however, erosion may have caused some loss here. The western part is very hummocky in appearance and this may support the idea of some alteration here since the last survey.
- 11) This level area of 14m by 4m appears to be formed by both quarrying and terracing.
- 12) This is a sub circular area of 4m by 3m and is formed by scooping. The boulders scattered around this part are most probably of natural origin and do not appear to be part of any deliberate design.
- 13) This appears to be an obvious rectangular chamber, made in part by quarrying and by the use of boulders forming the walls. Two large boulders on the SW gable may be an entrance. The ground slopes up to the east only very gradually at that end.
- 14) The most obvious building on the site is this feature. It is well defined on the ground, suggesting a possible two-roomed structure of 10m long by 4m wide internally. A gap in the west long wall may indicate an entrance.

#### Discussion

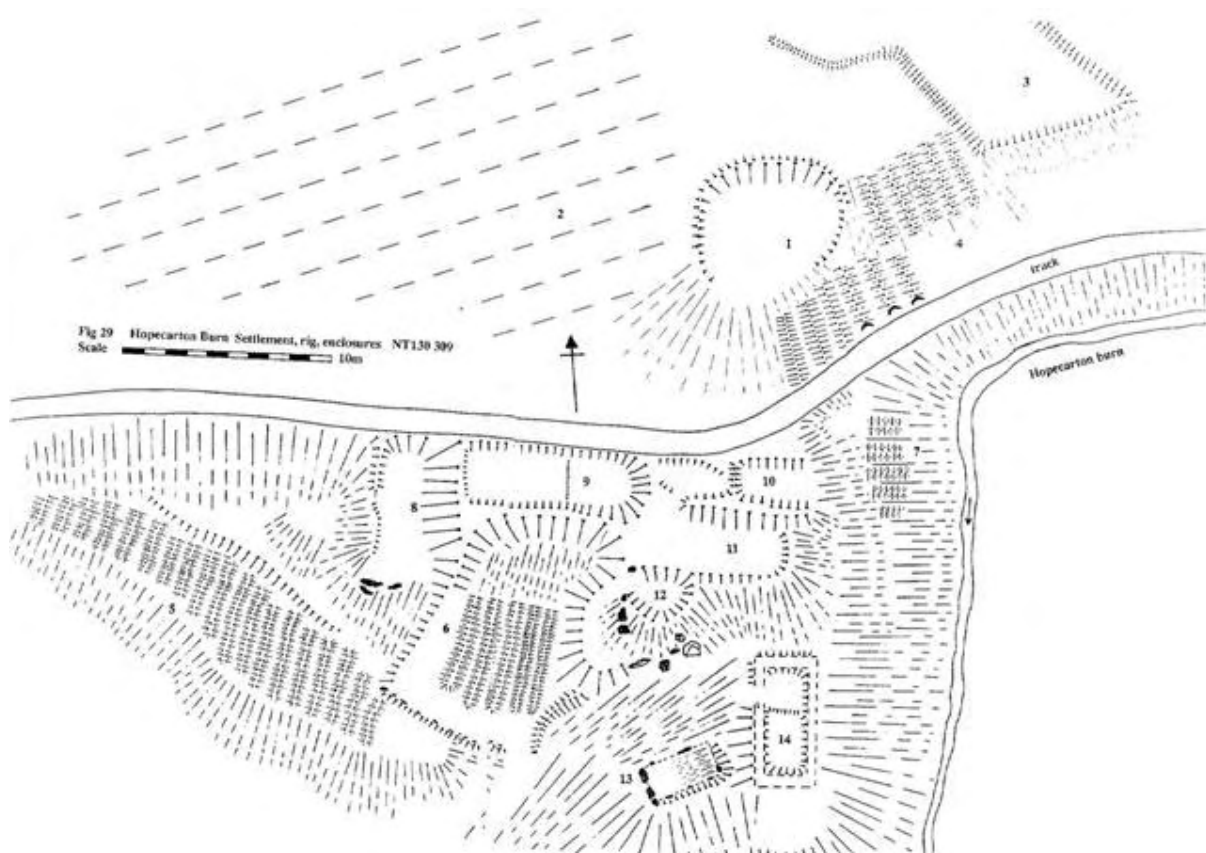
A chronological and functional description of this site is not totally possible on the basis of visible evidence. However, a broad interpretation may be attempted, based on knowledge of other local sites.

A} The circular scooped feature No 1 may be the earliest component and is possibly a scooped settlement site of pre-historic date.

B} The rectangular scooped and banked areas 6, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 may be sites of medieval or post medieval buildings, perhaps for post built structures? The main rig and furrow field systems could also be of a similar age.

C} Buildings No's 13 and 14 are almost certainly of post-medieval age, probably dating to the 17<sup>th</sup> and/or the 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. No 14 could be a house byre with the byre end at the southern side. It is most likely that the various patches of lazy bed are of the same age as these two buildings. These small areas of cultivation being hand dug garden plots, probably for root crops and cabbage.

A further small patch of lazy bed is located within the general rig and furrow on the slope at NT1285 3100.



**Figure 29 Settlement, lazy beds, Drumelzier Place**

Site No 129 Lynchet NT 13 SW NT 1364 3082 280m OD  
On the lower S flank of Dulyard Brae and on the E side of Stell Burn there is a single terrace measuring 18m long. This is probably a cultivation terrace.

Site No 130 Building, cairns, banks NT 13 SW NT 1380 3077 280m OD  
On the lower S flank of Dulyard Brae and circa 100m NW of a sheepfold given on OS maps, there is a stone building which measures 31m long by 5m wide overall. It is aligned with the hill contour. The walls at the W end are about 1m thick with occasional stones indicating wall faces. The western end of the building, is less well preserved than the E, where on the inside gable there appears to be an aumbry at ground level, it measures 0.8m by 0.3m.

Lying immediately to the W there is a 3m diameter robbed cairn and at the other end of the building, just above it, there is a cairn that measures 4m in diameter.

To the SW of the building and running downhill there are two parallel banks some 30m apart between which there are faint traces of 4m broad rig and furrow.

Site No 131 Inscription NT 13 SW NT 1387 3071 280m OD  
On the NW external corner of the dry stane built sheep fold given on OS maps, and inscribed on a block of greywacke stone which measures 1.1m long there are carved letters. The neatly carved capital initials IB are 45mm high, other faint letters may be IP or IR.

Site No 132 Unenclosed platform settlement NT 13 SW NT 1427 3060 320m OD  
On the lower SW flank of Drumelzier Law and on the W side of Long Sike (burn), c 100m above the track, there is an UPS of two platforms. The higher platform is lozenge shaped and measures 10m by 5m, it has a rear scarp and a frontal apron and it is 'open' on the E side indicating the access to it. Thirty metres to the SW and lower down the second platform measures 10m by 6m, it also has a rear scarp and frontal apron, although it has a sloping interior.

Site No 133 Cist (possible) and cairn NT 13 SW NT 1425 3056 300m OD  
On the lower SW flank of Drumelzier Law and on the W side of the Long Sike (burn) and just above the track there is a cairn and possible cist. The dome shaped cairn measures 4m in diameter by 0.75m high. Twenty metres to the SE is the possible remains of a cist that may have been disturbed from another cairn. The remains are seen as a double alignment of vertical slabs, a single one on the W side and three, in line, on the E side. A further slab appears to have fallen out of the E side and is now lying flat on the ground. A large boulder is lying over the slabs; it has a flat side uppermost with and angular underside. The possible cist may measure 1.25m long by 0.5m wide. The interior has soil that is level with the ground below and where there is no obvious end slab visible.

Site No 134 Cairns NT 13 SW NT 1406 3102 380m OD  
On the lower SW flank of Drumelzier Law and about 50m E of Fold Burn there is a 6m diameter by 0.3m high cairn, it is tumbled down slope. Circa 50m to the SE is another cairn which measures 4m diameter by 0.5m high; a further 50m on there is a dome shaped cairn which is 3m in diameter by 0.4m high; circa 30m further along is another dome shaped cairn which is 4m in diameter by 0.4m high and finally 20m upslope from the last, is a cairn measuring 4m diameter by 0.5m high. Below the last cairn there is a curved bank or lynchet with a 2m break in slope and which is 1m high. The arc is about 8m in diameter with the ground sloping down from the bank. The five cairns and the bank are dispersed along a broad sloping terrace.





Site No 139 Burnt mound Figure 30

On the lower N flank of Logan Head and on the W side of the Logan Burn there is a burnt mound. The dome shaped mound measures 10m by 7m by 1.5m high. It is covered in moss, bracken and heather and on the W side there is an exposure showing the contents.

NT 13 SW NT 0360 3323 270m OD

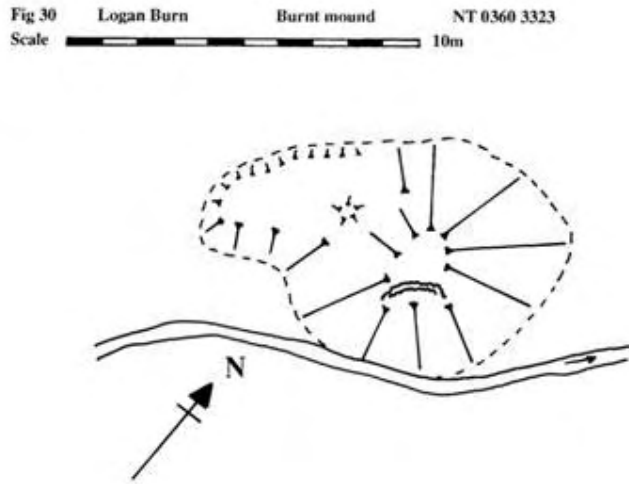


Figure 30 Burnt mound, Drumelzier Place

Site No 140 Bucht, enclosures, rig and furrow Figure 31

NT 13 SW NT 1385 3355 230m OD

At the base of the N flank of Logan head and lying SW of the track and Drumelzier Burn there is a system of enclosure banks, yards, a bucht and rig and furrow cultivation.

The long bucht lies near the field dyke and measures 12m by 3m overall with an internal width of about 1m. The turf banks are 0.4m high and the interior rises in level by about 0.5m. The higher S end must have been the open end, however it is now seen as closed by a low internal scarp.

The enclosure banks and scarps are mostly of turf but some have a stony content, they form three sloping yards beside the bucht, they rise progressively but gently from N to S with about 1m lifts on the breaks of slope between them.

Between the bucht and the plantation to the S there are four straight rigs and furrows which stop abruptly at the dry stane dyke, they have clearly been ploughed down on the other side of the dyke where there is now an improved field.

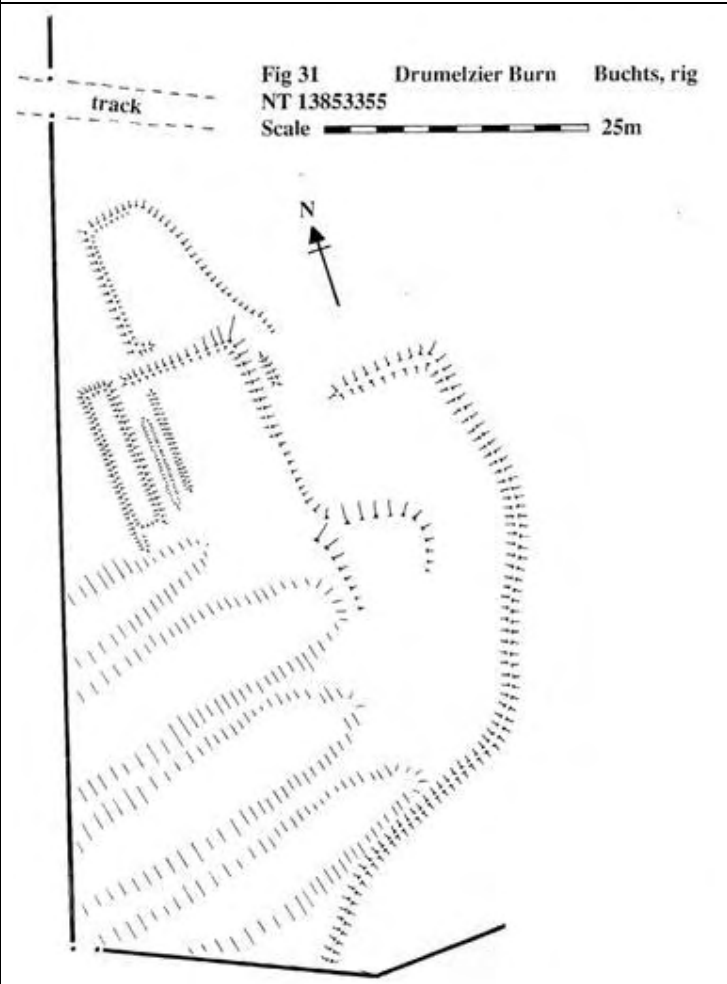
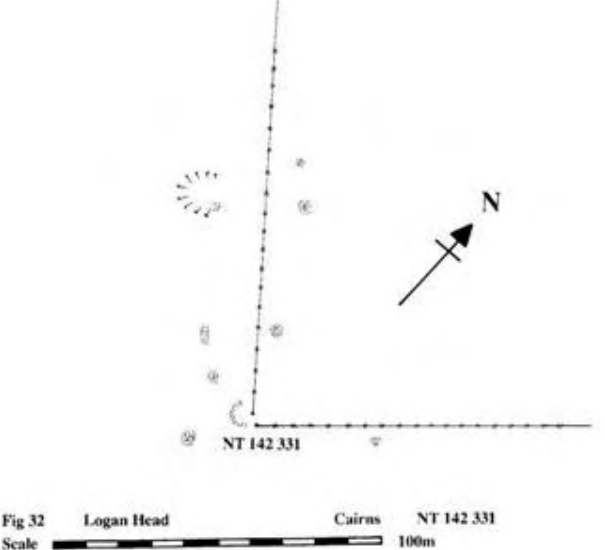


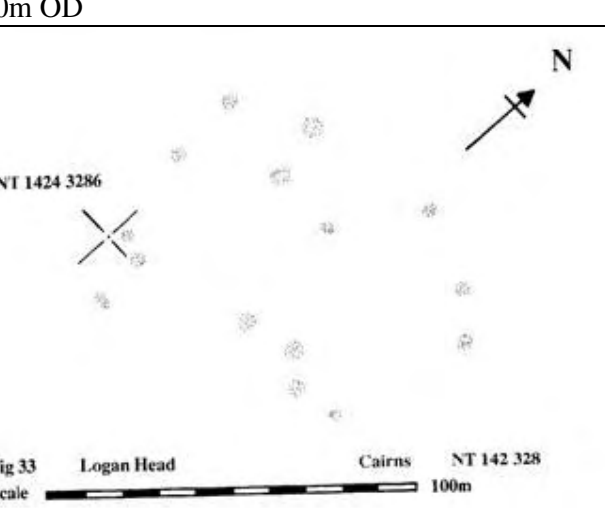
Figure 31 Buchts and rig, Drumelzier Place

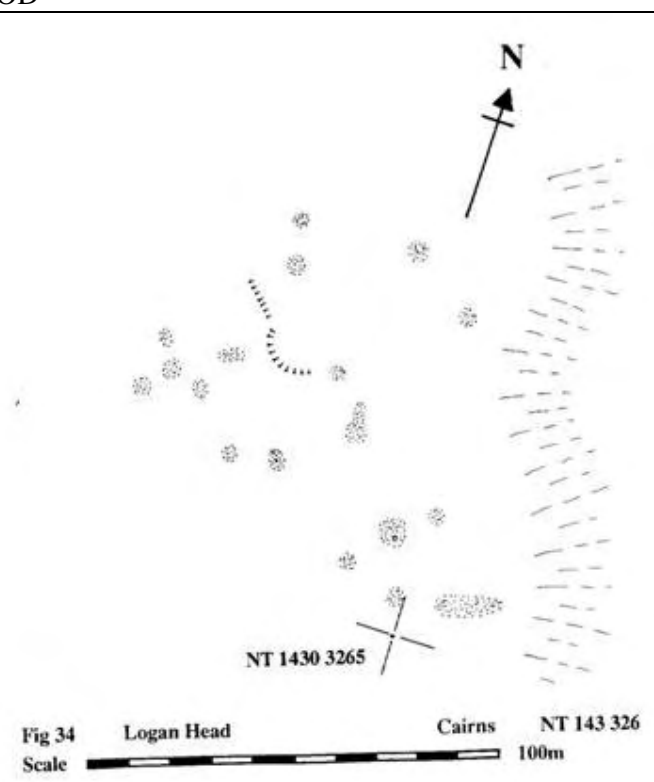
Site No 141 Rig and furrow cultivation

NT 13 SW NT 139 333 300m OD

On the N flank of Logan Head and Finglen Rig there are a number of rig and furrow cultivation strips running down the hill face.

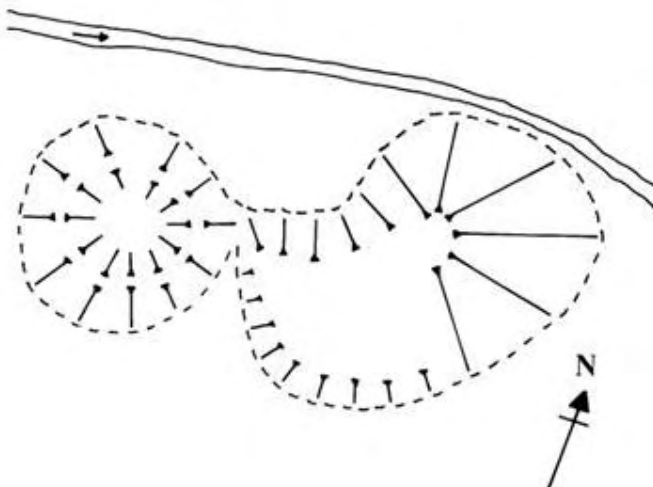
Site No 142 Cairns Figure 32	NT 13 SW centred NT 141 330 290 - 330m OD
<p>On the N flank of Logan Head and on the NE side of Finglen Rig there are at least six cairns dispersed over a distance of 90m. They measure from 2m to 7m and are up to 0.5m high. At the corner of a post and wire fence and near the gate, there is an arc of stone about 8m in diameter.</p>	 <p>Figure 32 Cairns, Drumelzier Place</p>

Site No 143 Cairns Figure 33	NT 13 SW centred NT 143 329 270 - 300m OD
<p>On the lower E flank of Finglen Rig and W of the Finglen Burn there are at least fifteen cairns dispersed among sloping natural terraces, and over a distance of about 100m. They range in size from 3m to 6m and are up to 0.9m high. Most are dome shaped piles.</p>	 <p>Figure 33 Cairns, Drumelzier Place</p>

Site No 144 Cairns Figure 34	NT 13 SW centred NT 144 325 OD	300 - 320m
<p>At the base of the northern flank of an unnamed summit E of Logan Head and between the Finglen Burn and Harrow Cleuch there are at least eighteen cairns. They range in size from 2m to 9m and are up to 1m high. One cairn measures 9m by 3m by 0.5m high and may be classed as a long cairn. At the upper side of the area there is an arc of a stony bank that is 14m in diameter. To the W of this there is a straight length of similar bank about 10m long.</p> <p>One cairn has been disturbed by pulling stones from its upper side, two large flat boulders within the body of the pile appear to form the sides of a cist but this may be coincidental rather than deliberate construction. The shepherd states that this was done in the 1930's and that the farmer stopped the perpetrators.</p>	 <p>Figure 34 Cairns, Drumelzier Place</p>	

Site No 145 Stone piles, alignment NT 13 SW NT 1435 3270 270m OD  
 On the W side of Harrow Cleuch and 100m S of the sheepfold given on OS maps, there is a setting of earth fast boulders singly forming a line 10m long and running parallel with the burn, they are on the W side of the burn. At the N end there is a 2.5m diameter cairn and further boulders are strewn between the line of stone and the steep flank of the burn gully on the W.

Site No 146 Burnt mound NT 13 SW NT 1425 3280 290m OD  
 On the lower SE flank of Finglen Rig and NW of Finglen Burn there is a burnt mound. The rather small dome shaped mound measures 2m by 1.5m by 0.3m high.

Site No 147	Burnt mound	Figure 35	NT 13 SW	NT 1417 3273	300m OD
<p>On the lower SE flank of Finglen Rig and on the S side of an unnamed tributary of Finglen Burn there is a burnt mound. Despite its relative large size the mound is difficult to see because it is covered in bushy heather.</p> <p>The site is unusual and may be the product of two separate deposits of burnt stone that abut one another. The larger mound is slightly kidney shaped and measures 11m by 7m by 1.4m high. Beside it, and apparently in an attempt to create a separate pile is a circular mound of 6m in diameter formed by a ring bank of about 2m wide, a 2m diameter by 0.6m deep depression forms a bowl shape.</p> <p>Further upstream from this burnt mound are two more mounds that were tested and are composed of gravely clay. A short distance upstream from these a single piece of burnt stone was retrieved from the streambed, this may indicate the presence of a further burnt deposit, however, it was not located.</p>			<p><b>Fig 35</b> Finglen Rig Burnt mound NT 1417 3273</p> <p>Scale 10m</p>  <p><b>Figure 35 Burnt mound, Drumelzier Place</b></p>		

Site No 148 Cairn, spring/well NT 13 SW NT 1439 3284 280m OD  
Lying on the N side of the sheepfold given on the OS maps and to the E of the confluence of Harrow Cleuch and Finglen Burn there is a cairn measuring 4m by 3m by 0.5m high.

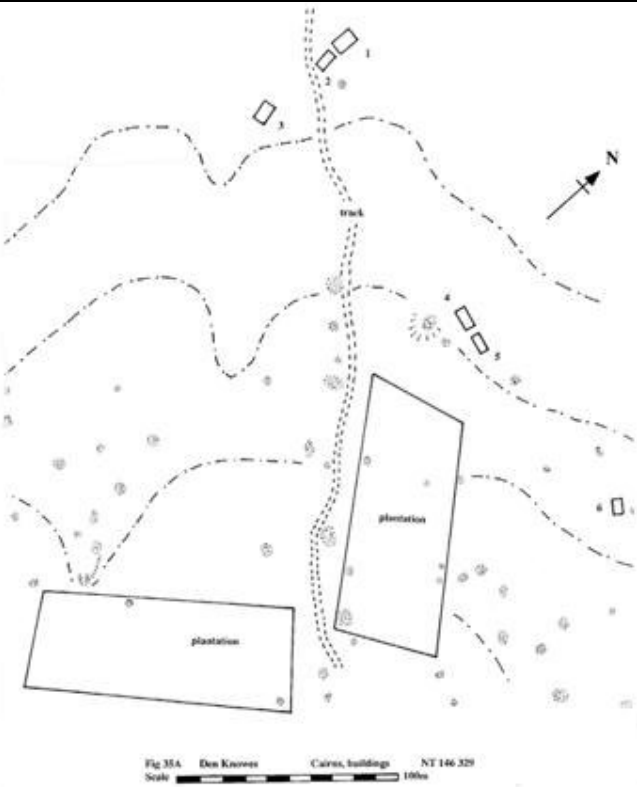
Beside the sheepfold is a spring that appears to have been formed into a well by the construction of a few boulders. Possibly of no great antiquity.

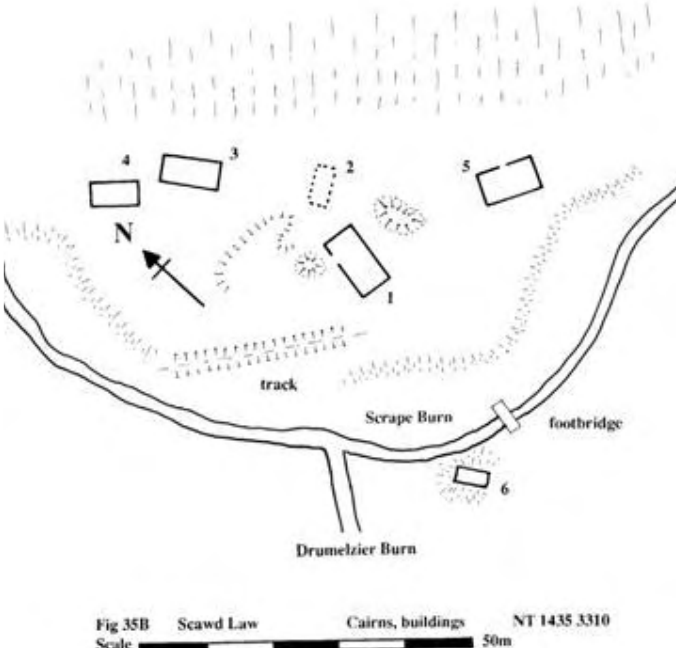
Site No 149 Sheep pen, structure, cairn (possible) NT 13 SW NT 1375 3240 340m OD  
At the base of the E flank of Logan Head and on the SE side of the Finglen Burn, built against the steeply rising ridge, there is a rectangular dry stane built sheep pen. It has two compartments and measures overall 4m by 3m. Possibly used for lambing?

Just around the corner and to the S and upstream there are the remains of a stone structure similarly built against the slope. It measures 4.5m by 2.5m internally with an open end facing down to the burn on the W. Possible the precursor of the sheep pen?

On the ridge immediately above these structures there is a possible cairn that measures 2m in diameter.

Site No 150 Tree enclosures and shelters NT 13 SW centred NT 142 334 250m OD  
Following the NW side of Drumelzier Burn along the base of the flank of Vane Law and continuing up the Harrow Cleuch for about 100m S of the sheepfold, there are a series of circular dry stane enclosures which measure 1m - 1.5m in diameter. These were built to protect sapling trees which are now mature and in some cases decaying or dead. Most of the enclosures encircling the trees are now ruinous, the trees having outgrown the space formerly available. However, a few to the S are almost intact, presumably the trees never survived in these examples. There are also several randomly placed sections of 2m long dry stane walling dispersed over the ridge between Scrape Burn and Harrow Cleuch, presumably these represent a similar sheltering function to the enclosures.

<p>Site No 150A Cairns, buildings <b>Error! Reference source not found.</b></p>	<p>NT 13 SW centred NT 146 329 310m OD</p>
<p>On the lower west flank of Den Knowes between Harrow Cleuch and the Scrape Burn there are at least fifty-four cairns dispersed between the 290m and 330m contours. The cairns vary in size and in their state of preservation, but most are dome shaped and apparently complete. The largest measures 9m by 7m by 1.5m high with the majority measuring between 3m and 6m in diameter and by up to 0.5m high. They lie in areas of semi and improved grass and some are to be found within the two plantations.</p> <p>Six rectangular buildings lie within the survey area (but see Site No 150B below), they are seen as stone footings and the external measurements are given here. The lower group of three measure [1] 12m by 6m, [2] 9m by 5m and [3] 10m by 5m respectively from the northern example. Further upslope, a pair of buildings are [4] 10m by 6m and [5] 10m by 4m, they lie near to a cairn that has been built in a hollow. Still higher up, the last building [6] is 5m by 4m. There are no specific details of these buildings, but they are unlikely to have been built with mortar. (At least four cairns are not given on the survey plan).</p>	 <p>Figure 35 A. Buildings, cairns, Drumelzier Place</p>

Site No 150B Cairns, buildings Figure 35 B	NT 13 SW centred NT 1435 3310 260m OD
<p>At the base of the south flank of Scawd Law and at the confluence of Drumelzier Burn with Scrape Burn, there are two cairns and six rectangular stone buildings. The cairns are dome shaped and measure 8m by 5m and 4m in diameter, they lie on each side of the largest building in the complex [1] which measures in total 10m long by 5m wide. This building has an entrance indicated on the long west wall. To the east is the outline of a building [2] about 6m long by 3m wide. North of this are two buildings [3 &amp; 4] of about 8m by 4m. A similar sized building [5] lies to the south of the group, but this one has an entrance on the long eastern wall. On the other side of the burn and just downstream from a footbridge (given on OS) a further building [6] of about 6m by 4m lies on an elevated knoll. A hollow way track leads up from the burn, possibly from a ford, to the main group of buildings. It is probable that this complex of cairns and buildings are parts of the respective groups given in Site No 150A above.</p>	 <p>Figure 35 B. Buildings and cairns, Drumelzier Place</p>

Site No 150C Buchts, enclosures Figure 35 C *deleted*

Site No 150D Building Figure 35 D *deleted*

The data, including locations on the two sites above has unfortunately been lost. The blank survey plans are available. These may be included in future updates of the project.

Deleted

Figure 35 C. Deleted

Deleted

Figure 35 D. Deleted



Site No 151 Settlement Figure 36  
200m OD

NT 13 SW NT 1305 3393

This site was surveyed in high summer vegetation and some details may be lost as a result.

On the summit of Broomhill Knowe, an esker that lies on the E bank of the River Tweed at the point where the B 712 road crosses, there is a probable settlement site consisting of scoops and platforms within a stony earth bank enclosure. The area of the summit is 78m long by 30m wide.

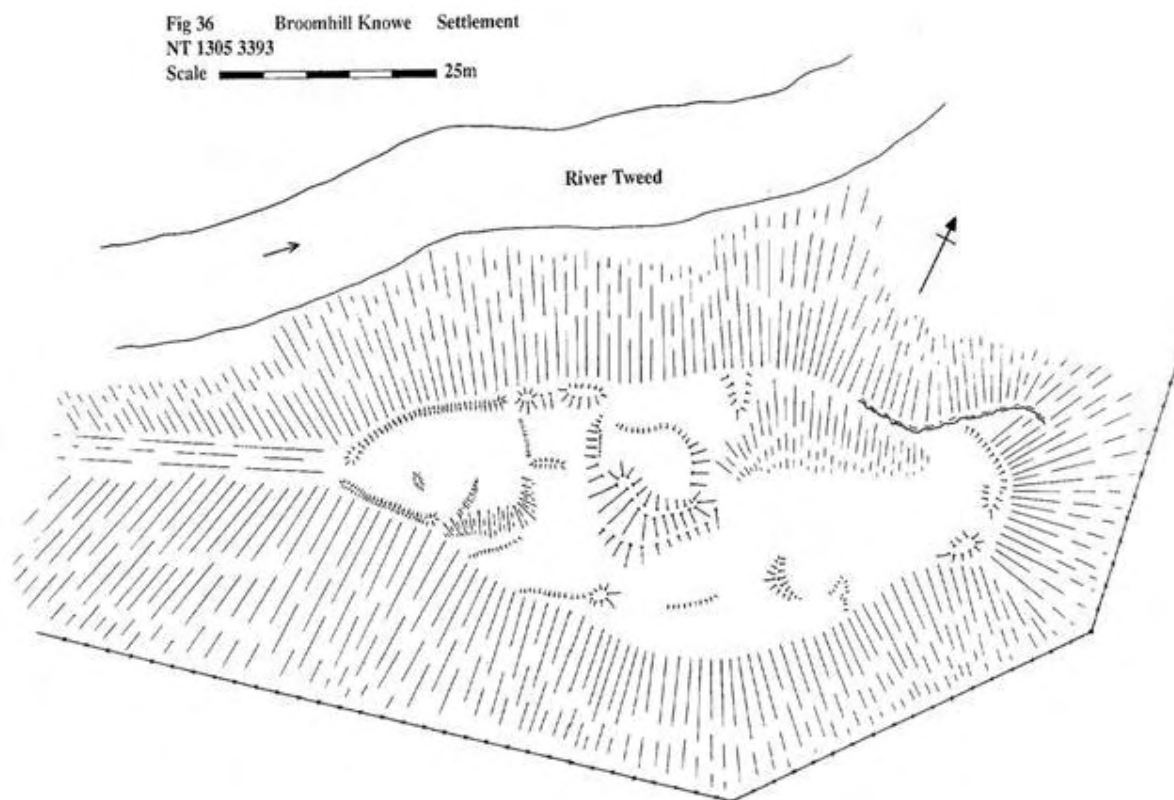
It would appear that the entire summit has been enclosed by the bank which can be traced at the terminal ends of the ridge where opposing gaps indicate entrances to the site, these are about 2m wide. The SW tail of the ridge provides a natural ramp up to the entrance at that end. The banks survive to about 1m wide by 0.5m high but the NE entrance appears to have expanded terminals which are up to 3m wide. The banks on the long sides of the ridge appear to have been eroded; active erosion is taking place on the NE side of the site where the gravel core of the natural ridge may be seen.

Internal features are poorly preserved excepting for a central platform (A) formed by banks rising to 1.7m from the E side and giving a roughly square platform of about 7m, this is the highest point on the site. Area (B) appears to be circular and may be the position of a round house but the evidence is quite tenuous; it lies about 0.6m below the surrounding ground. Area (C) measures about 6m by 5m and is 1m lower than the central platform (A). Area (D) appears to be relatively featureless but is the best part of the surviving enclosure.

It is not possible to determine if the various breaks of slopes on the site are man made, they may be natural. The remaining areas of the site are fairly level and could have accommodated buildings which have left no surface indications.

Running along the entire length of the SE side of the esker and about 2m up its side are the stone footings of an old dyke, this will have no relevance to the site above which is covered in mature trees. The remaining gaps on the summit have recently been planted with young trees.

Drumelzier Place Farm has many cup marked greywacke boulders lying around the landscape. All the examples noted in this survey are naturally occurring cups; both regular and irregular shapes and which are fairly common on greywacke boulders.



**Figure 36 Settlement, Drumelzier Place**

**Pyatknowe**

Site No 152    Burnt mound and clearance pile            NT 03 NE    NT058 03581            290m OD

On the W flank of Pyatknowe Hill there is a burnt mound. The mound measures 5m across by 6m down slope and is 1.5m high. It lies on the slope of the hill and has a steep face on the lower side while tailing into the hill on the upper side. There is a boulder on top of the mound that has short grazed grass covering it. Several exposures show the angular heat fractured rock in a matrix of dark soil, the surrounding soil is lighter in colour. Unusually the exposed stones are not the normal vivid red to orange coloured hues, but appear only slightly discoloured.

Lying immediately above the spring there is a pile of small clearance stone from the field, the stones are now cascading down the spring course, which flows beside the burnt mound.

**Tweedholm (house)**

Site No 153    Natural mounds                                    NT 12 SW    NT 1010 2495            250m OD

Lying on both sides of the dyke leading off from the NW side of the A 701 road and between the village hall and Tweedholm, there are four prominent natural mounds. These have the characteristics of burnt mounds but were shown to be outcropping rock. A small pile of stone 20m from the road and nearby the dyke is likely to be material left over from the dyke building.

**Oliver**

Site No 154    Buchts, rig & furrow, enclosure bank, sunken features.

NT 02 NE    centred NT 099 251    305m OD

Lying to the west of the hillfort given as RCAHMS/NT02NE/1 on Nether Oliver Crag, there is a complex consisting of buchts, rig and furrow and enclosures. On the west side of the plantation a system of rig and furrow runs in north/south alignment, while at NT 09817 25120, there is an elevated patch of rig on a natural terrace. A field bank bounds the entire area on the west side, on the outside of which there is a bucht (NT 09830 25173) 10m long by 2m wide internally, it is beside a gap on the bank giving access to the hill.

Within the plantation, there are three scooped or quarried features; lying at the south side of the wood, a long hollow feature with upcast banks runs south to an open end. It is 25m long by 3m wide and up to 1m deep at the northern closed end, where it is dug into the slope. On the east side of the wood, there is a sunken area of 9m long by 2m –3m wide. To the north of this is a rock-quarried feature 6m long by 1.5m wide; this is open ended on the north side.

Site No 155    Cairn

NT 02 NE    NT 0950 2514    340m OD

On the SE flank of Upper Oliver Dodd and SW of Bield Burn there is a dome shaped cairn that is 4m in diameter by 1m high.

Site No 156    Buchts, clearance pile; quarry

NT 02 SE    NT 0946 2463    320m OD

On the lower SE flank of Upper Oliver Dodd and on the SE side of the head dyke there are three turf buchts. They measure up to 10m by 2m internally. Two are parallel with each other with their open ends facing SE, away from the dyke which post dates them. The third bucht lies just below the 310m contour with its open end facing NE.

100m NE of the buchts there is a small quarry that has been used as a dumping place for field clearance stones of cobble size.

150m N of the clearance stone there is a small quarry lying on the W side of the head dyke. It has upcast material dumped around it excepting where it faces the dyke. There are several other small rock quarries within the grounds of Oliver House.

Site No 157    Burnt mounds (2 of)

NT 02 SE    NT 086 245    350m OD

On the S flank of Upper Oliver Dodd and on the N side of Gala Burn there are two burnt mounds having only two metres between them. They measure 2m and 3m in diameter and both are dome shaped and 0.5m high.

Site No 158    Natural mound and quarry

NT 02 SE    NT 0885 2442    330m OD

On the S flank of Upper Oliver Dodd and on the N side of Gala Burn there is a prominent mound which when tested was shown to consist of small unburnt stones and peat, this is most likely to be a natural mound. It measures 6m by 3m by 1m high and is covered in moss. About 10m upstream from the mound there is a small quarry cut into the side of the burn gully.

Site No 159    Turf / peat extraction

NT 02 SE    NT 089 243    320m OD

On the W flank of Ewelaw Rig and S of the Gala Burn there is extensive turf or peat extraction seen as shallow trenches of varying lengths and widths. At the above NGR there is a circular cutting of 8m in diameter, it lies on a slight knoll.

Site No 160 Quarries NT 02 SE c NT 091 243 c 300m OD  
On the NW flank of Ewelaw Rig and immediately S of the Gala Burn Wood there are several small hard rock quarries with spoil heaps. These run up the hill flank and were presumably the rock quarries to build the dyke around the plantation.

Site No 161 Cairns, Scooped settlement? ring enclosure NT 02 SE NT 0905 2417 290m OD

On the W flank of Ewelaw Rig and SW of the Gala Burn Wood there are a series of features lying along a natural terrace on the hill. Described here from the SW and from the above NGR there are;

1. A 6m diameter by 0.5m high apparently centre robbed cairn, the depression in the centre is 0.3m deep.
2. 15m to the NE there is a 5m diameter by 0.4m high grassy mound with a 0.2m deep depression in the centre, the mound has a stony content.
3. a further 5m to the NE there is a 8m diameter scoop, on the upper NW side it has a 1m high rear scarp, on the SW and NE sides slight banks tail down to a 3m wide gap, the bank on the northern side is more subtle than the other, the interior is level and is covered in 0.25m depth of peat and moss. On the NE side there is a further scarp or possibly a bank curving around the scoop, this is 8m long by up to 3m wide and 0.5m high, it terminates at a boulder on the SE, but this stone is not completely earth fast.
4. 5m upslope from the scooped site there is a small ring enclosure that lies on the sloping ground there. It measures 7m in overall diameter with grass covered stony banks that are 1.5m wide by 0.4m high. There is no obvious gap in the circuit of the feature that appears to have been in part quarried from the hill face.

Site No 162 Scooped enclosures and cairn NT 02 SE centred NT 091 241 270m OD  
On the W flank of Ewelaw Rig and SW of the Gala Burn Wood there are three scooped enclosures and a cairn. Two of the scoops lie on the summit of a lateral ridge on the hill face, the scoop on the SW end of the ridge measures about 8m in internal diameter, it has a 2m high rear scarp, the upper edge of which has been cut about 1m below the summit of the ridge, on the NE side the scarp arcs down in decreasing height to zero at the point where the ground breaks away sharply down to the SE. On the SW side the rear scarp gives way, after a possible gap of about 2m to a bank up to 3m wide by 0.3m high and which arcs down to an expanded terminal which falls over the break of slope. The slight slope in the interior is probably due to soil creep from the rear scarp, the SE side is open.

A short distance to the NE the other scoop measures about 13m in internal diameter. It also has a rear scarp but only 1m high and reaching the summit of the ridge, similarly to the above site, the scarp tails down to zero height on the NE side to the break of slope downhill and the SW side is formed by a 3m wide bank but this time there is no obvious gap apart from the open side on the SE and which is immediately above the break of slope downhill.

Immediately behind the first scoop and lying in a gully there is a prominent grass covered dome shaped cairn that measures 4m in diameter by 0.5m high.

Lying below the ridge, on a natural terrace and to the SE of the two summit scoops there is a 14m length of curving 0.5m high scarp facing the NE; it has upcast forming a subtle bank 2m wide on the SW side of the scarp. The rear of the terrace shows no obvious sign of being quarried or adapted leaving the existing scarp apparently isolated. However, given the proximity of the two scooped sites above, it is probably that this terrace was adopted for some use.

Site No 164 Quarries and spoil heaps NT 02 SE NT 0913 2413 270m OD  
A small hard rock quarry cut into the hill face has, with its spoil heaps, the deceptive appearance of a rectangular structure of about 3m square. About 30m upslope and at the back of a level natural terrace there is a 3m diameter quarry pit.

Site No 165 Cairn NT 02 SE NT 0918 2417 280m OD  
On the lower W flank of Ewelaw Rig and lying at the NE end of the ridge there is a cairn which measures 4m in diameter by 0.5m high, there is a slight depression in the otherwise grass covered dome shaped pile.

Site No 166 Turf extraction and pit NT 02 SE NT 0918 2417 280m OD  
10m from the cairn at No 11 above there is a distinct rectangular shaped pit that measures 2.5m by 2m and 0.3m deep. This is either the product of sheep burial or turf extraction the latter of which there is a nearby example.

Site No 167 Track way NT 02 SE between NT 0915 2405 and c NT 079 231  
An old track way, in parts often seen as a hollow way, leads off from the A701 road and runs to the SW in a sinuous line, curving between and over ridges. It is particularly seen as a hollow way where it traverses the dry stane dyke enclosure at NT 08552375, the enclosure dykes clearly post date the track as they are built continuously following the contours of the sunken roadway. It is possible that this track forms part of the old coaching road to Moffat which may be seen in parts to the SW of this area and which is given on OS maps, however, the track as seen here appears to be very narrow, only a couple of metres wide at points and may therefore indicate only a droving road which has created the hollow ways.

Site No 168 Unenclosed platform settlement NT 02 SE NT 0873 2390 290m OD  
On the lower S flank of Ewelaw Rig there is a single unenclosed platform settlement. The platform that measures 12m by 8m slopes very slightly down to the SE, it has a well-defined crescent shaped rear scarp but the usual frontal apron is absent. The access side has probably been on the SW side.

Site No 169 Enclosure NT 02 SE NT 0850 2385 300m OD  
At the base of the S flank of Ewelaw Rig there is a rectangular enclosure built of turf, it measures 18m by 13m and has banks about 3m by 0.5m high, it is built on the slope of the hill.

Site No 170 Stone structures NT 02 SE centred NT 0860 2377 285m OD  
Lying about 3m to the NE side of the dry stane dyked enclosure at NT 0855 2375 there are three rectangular shaped stone structures, two of which may best be described as ramps. The best preserved measures 2.5m by 2m by 0.4m high on its long wall on the NW which is built of rounded stones without mortar and up to two courses high, this then tapers down to ground level forming a now grassy ramp. The nearby enclosure is built with angular quarried stone indicating a difference in time between the two buildings. The example described here is between the two others, each of which is at a corner of the enclosure dyke. The function of these structures is unknown.

Site No 171 Sheep shelter NT 02 SE NT 0840 2375 290m OD  
On the SE flank of Wierd Law there is a ruinous "T" shaped dry stane built sheep shelter. This is not given on modern OS maps.

Site No 172 Cairns NT 02 SE NT 0833 2364 290m OD  
 On the SE flank of Wierd Law and lying in a narrow gully, which opens to the NE, there are three small cairns. One at the mouth of the gully measures 2.5m by 0.25m high and half way along the gully another is the same size, at the top of the gully the third cairn is 2m by 0.4m high and all are dome shaped.

Site No 173 Unenclosed platform settlement NT 02 SE NT 0795 2347 330m OD  
 On the lower SE flank of Wierd Law there are two unenclosed platform settlements lying about 50m apart. The example to the NE may be an undeveloped site since although it has a well-defined rear scarp that has been quarried into the base of a slope; there is no obvious frontal apron to the slightly sloping platform that measures about 10m by 8m.

The example to the SW (NGR above) is slightly higher on the hill face and is more typical of the site type, although the quarried material has been dumped to one side, to the NE of the front of the 12m diameter platform. The platform slopes slightly.

Site No 174 Cairns NT 02 SE NT 0797 2345 320m OD  
 On the lower SE flank of Wierd Law and lying about 50m downhill from Site No 19 above there is a dome shaped cairn which measures 5m by 4m by 0.6m high, it lies at the northern end of a natural, fairly level terrace which is between 10m to 15m broad. About 50m to the SW another cairn is 4m by 2.5m by 0.5m high, about 30m further to the SW there are two other small cairns lying on the slope on the upper side of the terrace, they measure 5m by 3m by 0.4m high and 2m diameter by 0.4m high.

Site No 175 Cairn group. Figure 37 NT 02 SE centred NT 079 232 280 - 300m OD

On the lower SE flank of Wierd Law and dispersed over an area of 250m by 150m there is a group of at least 20 small cairns. The cairns measure up to 6m in diameter by 0.5m high, but with one measuring 8m by 4m by 0.75m high, the latter example is 20m E of the building given in Site No 178 (below), where there are two other probable cairns sited nearby, one being a platform type cairn built against a slope almost adjacent the building, it measures 4m in diameter by 1m high. Some of the larger cairns on the upper slopes have been severely robbed, now showing as craters.

Site No 176 Robbed cairn / structure? NT 02 SE NT 0792 2333 300m OD  
 On the lower SE flank of Wierd Law lying within the cairn group described in Site No 175 above, there is a probable robbed cairn. The sub rectangular crater like feature measures 4.5m by 4m and is 0.3m deep, there is a possible gap at the southern end and the interior is stone covered beneath the grass and moss vegetation. This feature lies only a few metres away from a severely robbed cairn.

Site No 177 Burnt stone deposit NT 02 SE NT 0783 2318 290m OD  
 On the lower S flank of Wierd Law and on the N side of Rigs Burn there is a burnt mound deposit. The deposit, which lies on the N side of the burn measures 0.2m deep and can be seen for a distance of 4m in the exposure beside the burn.  
 This site lies 40m downstream from the point where a dyke crosses the Rigs Burn.

Site No 178 Building, lazy beds, and banks

Figure 37 (building only)

NT 02 SE NT 0777 2320 300m OD

On the lower S flank of Wierd Law and on the N side of Rigs Burn there are the stone foundations of a rectangular building which measures 6m by 4m internally, the internal wall faces being visible. The entrance is apparent on the long NE wall and at the NW end there is a 2m wide addition that appears open on the NE side. The building sits on a knoll about 10m NW from the boundary dry stane dyke. Below the building there is a patch of six lazy beds that measure from 4m to 15m long, they are semi enclosed by a stony bank that runs from the building down to the (later) boundary dyke.

This site lies 40m upstream from the point where the dyke crosses the Rigs Burn.

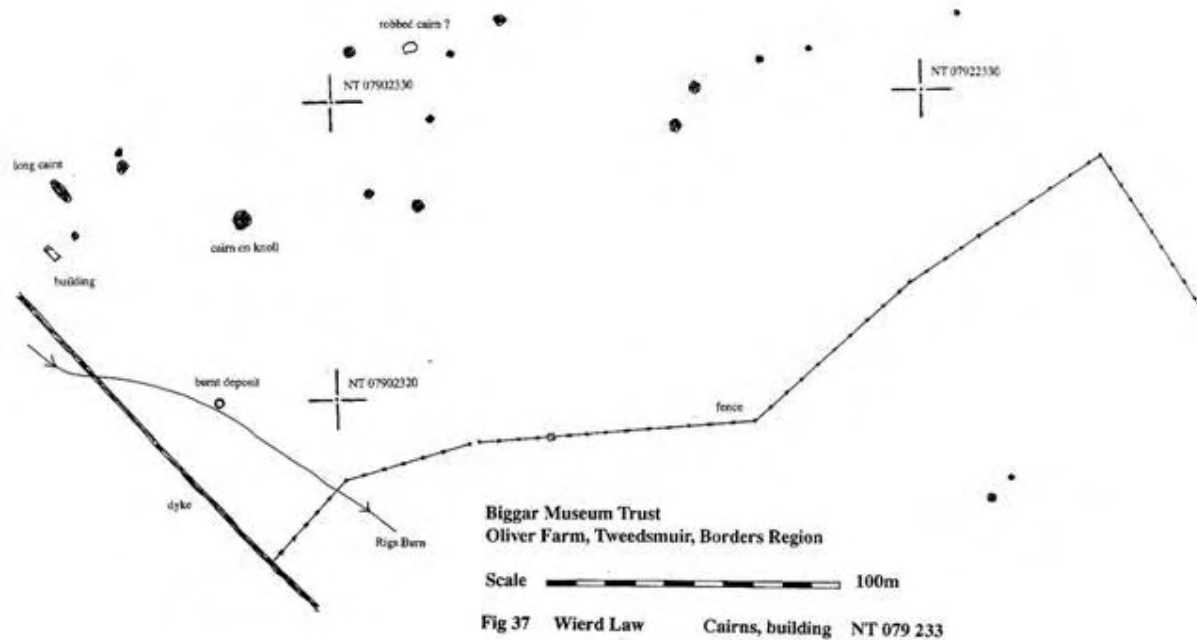


Figure 37 Cairns, building, Oliver Farm



Site No 179	<b>Cairn</b>	NT 02 SE   NT 0758 2350   340m OD
On the S flank of Wierd Law and lying on the slope there is a cairn that measures 3m in diameter by 0.6m high. It lies on a strip of better grass than that surrounding it and there is a possible stony bank leading uphill from it.		

Site No 180    Burnt mound                                  NT 02 SE        NT 0754 2367                                  390m OD

On the SW flank of Wierd Law there is a dome shaped burnt mound that measures 3m in diameter by 0.5m high. It lies near the source of a spring and is seen as a grassy mound surrounded by rush.

Site No 181    Burnt mounds (2 of) and burnt scatter    NT 03 SE    NT 0769 2380    440m OD

On the higher SW flank of Wierd Law there are two burnt mounds lying 10m apart. The easterly mound is 2m in diameter by 0.5m high and the westerly mound is 6m long downhill by 3m wide, it is about 0.5m high. Immediately on the NW side of the mounds an area of about 20m downhill and 10m across was covered in molehills during this survey, these molehills were composed of black soil and small pieces of burnt stone, while other molehills surrounding this area were composed of the lighter coloured clayey soil of the hill. The spring flows between the mounds.

Site No 182    Possible cairn site                      NT 02 SE       NT 0809 2316                  280m OD  
On the lower S flank of Wierd Law and lying on the summit of a ridge a few protruding stones from the grass may indicate the site of a cairn.

**Talla**

Site No 183 Scooped enclosure NT 12 SW NT 1021 2416 270m OD

On the lower W flank of Cockiland Hill and occupying the northern corner of the dyked enclosure and immediately above the old railway line, there is a rectangular scooped enclosure measuring about 16m by 17m with turf banks up to 1m high. The interior is featureless and slopes with the natural hill.

Site No 184 Clearance heap NT 12 SW NT 1013 2399 250m OD

Lying on the N side of Talla water and in the southern corner of the field there is a scatter and pile of cobble sized stones, some more recently quarried rock has been dumped on top.

Site No 185 Platform (UPS?) NT 12 SW NT 1050 2349 270m OD

On the lower SW flank of Cockiland Hill and immediately below the enclosure given as RCAHMS/NT12SW/12 there is a platform measuring 11m across by 7m deep, it has a curved frontal apron typical of unenclosed platform settlements, however the rear of the site is straightened by the construction of the Talla railway.

Site No 186 Platform NT 12 SW NT 1057 2335 270m OD

On the SW flank of Cockiland Rig and just below the old railway track at the through gate into Victoria Lodge grounds there is a rectangular scooped platform area that measures 12m by 7m. This is most likely a construction feature of the reservoir.

Site No 187 Cairns NT 12 SW NT 111 221 300m OD

On the lower W flank of Muckle Knowe, lying within a cleared woodland area and 20m above the road along the Talla Reservoir there are two dome shaped cairns lying 60m apart. The one to the NW measures 6m by 4m by 1m high and the other is 6m by 4m by 0.5m high.

Site No 188 Burnt mounds (2 of) NT 12 SW NT 1115 2203 310m OD

On the lower W flank of Muckle Knowe, lying within a cleared woodland area and 20m and 30m above the road along the Talla Reservoir there are two dome shaped burnt mounds. The mounds straddle a spring course; the upper one, which measures 4m in diameter by 0.4m high, is at the source of the spring, while the lower example measures 3m in diameter by 1m high. Each has an adjacent tree stump and they are both on a fairly steep slope.

30m from the mounds there is a prominent hummock that is 0.5m high, this is an old fallen tree boll.

Site No 189 Cairns NT 12 SW NT 120 216 320m OD

On the lower flank of Talla Bank and Rough Craig and W of Talla Cleuch and lying on an area where the contours open out, there are four cairns that measure 2m in diameter by 0.5m high.

Site No 190 Enclosure NT 12 SW NT 121 216 300 - 320m OD

On the lower W flank of Muckle Side and E of Talla Cleuch and immediately above the Talla road there is a turf bank enclosure. The enclosure is formed by an L shaped bank, running off from the burn to the SE, and then down to the road, it measures 42m by 26m and the bank is up to 2m broad by 0.5m high.

Site No 191    Ring enclosures                      NT 12 SW       NT 1225 2165    350 - 370m OD  
On the lower W flank of Muckle Side and SE of Talla Cleuch there are two poorly preserved ring enclosures. They measure 12m in diameter internally and seen as rush circles on the flank of the hill, one enclosure a short distance above the other.

Site No 192    Tower (site of)    NT 12 SW    NT 1242 2183    370m OD  
With reference to this alleged site; RCAHMS/NT12SW/3; as reported by the RCAHMS there is no evidence of a site in Talla Cleuch. Furthermore, there is no evidence for any form of access in the narrow cleuch and there is no area within it, which could have afforded space for a tower. The site may have been further downstream, in the area below the reservoir water level?

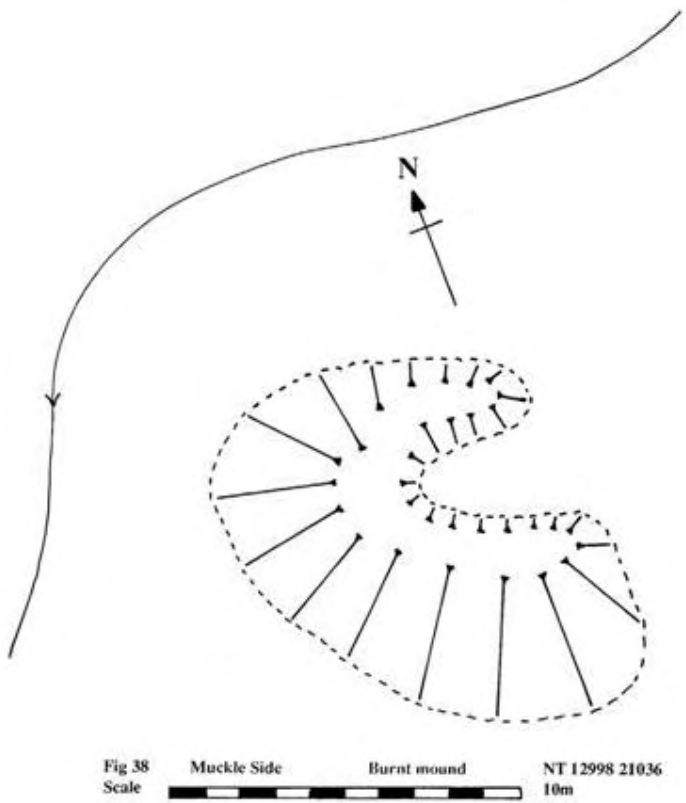

Site No 193      Platform                                  NT 12 SW      NT 1233 2138                                  310m OD  
On the lower SW flank of Muckle Side and 20m SE of a fenced enclosure and 20m above the Talla road there is a level rectangular platform area that measures 10m across the hill by 4m deep. It has a straight front apron and back scarp, the appearance of which seems to be relatively recent in origin.

Site No 194    Burnt mounds (2 of)    NT 12 SW    NT 1273 2108    295m OD  
On the lower flank of Muckle Side and 25m above the Talla road there is a dome shaped burnt mound that measures 8m by 7m by 1.4m high. 10m upslope the second burnt mound is 4m in diameter by 0.5m high and is also dome shaped. A spring flows past each on the E side and they are both conspicuous by the shorter grasses growing on them than the surrounding area.

Site 194A      Burnt mound      NT 02 SE      c NT 0965 2375      295m OD

On the lower north flank of Quarter Hill and lying within the felled plantation area, there is a burnt mound that has been badly damaged. The extent and size of the mound was not determinable due to the effects of mechanised digging for re-planting the forest. The reddened burnt stone and charcoal deposit was clearly evident in the various exposures.

**Site No 195**    Stone enclosure                      NT 12 SW       NT 1300 2103       295m OD  
On the lower flank of Muckle Side and immediately above the Talla road there is a ring enclosure measuring 19m in external diameter. The wall is seen as a 1.5m wide low scatter of cobble sized stones. The interior, which has a drop in level of 2.5m, is featureless. Road construction has clipped about 2m from the lower side of the enclosure and a 7m wide roadside quarry has also cut into the site on the SW side. This is possibly an enclosed cremation cemetery (see discussion below).

Site No 196    Burnt mound    Figure 38 & Plate 6	NT 12 SW    NT 12998 21036    295m OD
<p>On the lower flank of Muckle Side and 22m above the Talla road there is a kidney shaped burnt mound. The lower half of the mound measures 13m by 9m by 2m high on the lower side and 0.6m high on the upper side, it is very prominent from the road. The top half of the kidney shaped mound is obscured by the larger lower section, the top part measures 10m by 5m and is 0.5m high. Within the arc of the mound there is a 1m diameter depression on the top. An unnamed spring flows past on the west side and the source of the spring is a few metres above the mound, however, it is probable that the spring originally flowed on the east, past the open side of the mound. The vegetation on the mound is short grass. This mound is one of the largest in Tweeddale.</p>	 <p>Fig 38 Scale    Muckle Side    Burnt mound    NT 12998 21036    10m</p> <p><b>Figure 38 Burnt mound, Talla</b></p>
	 <p><b>Plate 6 Burnt mound looking south over Talla Reservoir</b></p>

Site No 197 Cairns NT 12 SW NT 1310 2103 295m OD  
 On the lower flank of Muckle Side and above the Talla road there is a group of four cairns that measure up to 4m in diameter by 0.5m high. A further two possible cairns lie to the north, they measure 4m in diameter by 0.3m high and consist of boulders.


Site No 198 Building (shieling?) NT 12 SW NT 1313 2107 320m OD  
 On the lower flank of Muckle Side and 100m above the Talla road there is a dry stone building measuring 8m by 3m internally with walls to 0.3m high and 0.75m thick. There is no obvious entrance visible. The structure is aligned along the hill face.

Site No 199 Natural mound NT 12 SW NT 1315 2100 310m OD  
 On the lower flank of Muckle Side and c100m above the Talla road there is a large natural mound. It is a debris lobe that has been caused by stony material slumping downhill. Given here to avoid confusion with burnt mounds.

Site No 200 Cairn NT 12 SW NT 1328 2096 300m OD  
 On the lower flank of Muckle Side and c50m above the Talla road there is a cairn that measures 6m in diameter by 0.3m high. At least two other possible cairns are nearby but these may be the product of scree that abounds in the area.

Site No 201 Cairns and enclosure NT 12 SW centred NT 136 207 300 - 320m OD  
 On the lower flank of Codleteth Hill and lying on a sloping plateau overlooking the Talla road and W of Codleteth Burn there are five cairns that measure up to 7m in diameter by 0.5m high.

Near the southern tip of the promontory like plateau there is a fairly level scooped site that measures 10m by 7m. It has a well defined back scarp of 1m high and a frontal apron of similar height, although the stony front may be a cairn with stone curving around the NW third of the site where a gap in the stony bank may indicate an entrance.

Site No 202	Old roads	Plate 7	NT 12 SW	NT 136 202 – NT 139 201	300m OD
<p>On the lower northern flank of Carlavan Hill and lying between the Talla Linns waterfalls and the road from Talla to Megget, there are the prominent lines of two old tracks running up the steep flank of the hill. There are seen as twisting hollow ways.</p>					
			<b>Plate 7 Talla Reservoir – Old tracks</b>		

The following sites were found within Talla Reservoir in 2003 during a period of low water level.

Site No 203 Cairns, enclosures, burnt mound Figure 39 & Plate 8

NT 12 SW centred NT 131 206 290mOD

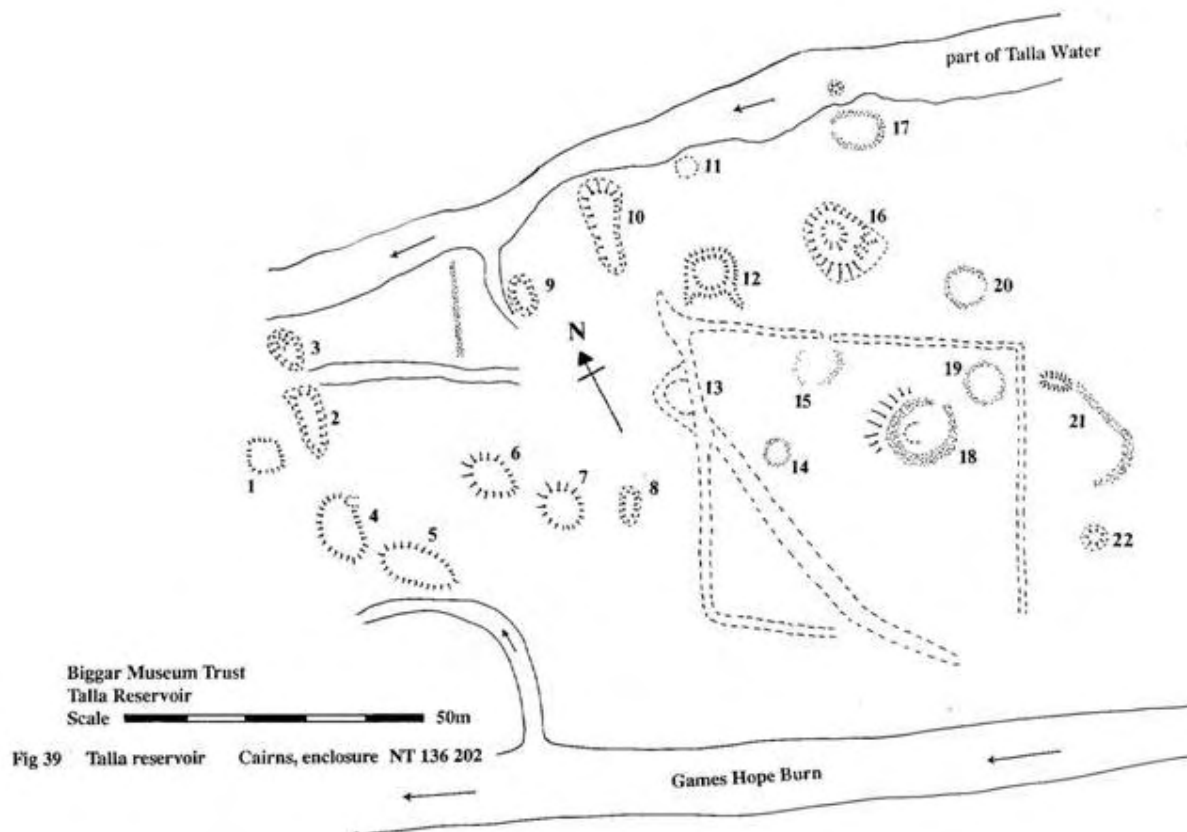


Figure 39 Enclosures and cairns, Talla Reservoir



**Plate 8 Talla Reservoir, looking south**

During November of 2003 the following sites were recorded, however, the features noted in this survey and which lie under the normal high water level of Talla, were surveyed as a matter of haste on a single day with poor weather conditions. Time did not permit a complete measured survey, and some sites are recorded here as text only. The writer is of the opinion that the area should be re-surveyed at some future opportunity since it is likely that aspects of the overall location have been missed or inadequately represented here. The features lying above the normal high water level were surveyed later and in a more appropriate manner. The entire complex is however recorded on slide film and on video.

The area is at the south eastern end of the Talla Reservoir and embraces the land between the north and south shores, and for a distance of about 300m north west of the normal high water line, from the point where the Games Hope Burn now enters the reservoir.

This group of features are centred around and also lie to the west of what was a prominent dry stone dyked enclosure. The dyke [13] encloses an area of 50m by 50m; it has been deliberately demolished, probably because it would have protruded through the water of the reservoir and been an alluring but dangerous attraction. The foundation courses are visible and there is a gap in the northern side. The southern side has been eroded, either by stone robbing or by the actions of the burn there. A peculiar and inexplicable feature is the 4m band of apparently dyke stones, cutting off the south western corner of the enclosure and forming a triangular area. There is no obvious built alignment in the stones of this feature, as there is on the main enclosure. The area within the main enclosure is fairly level and apart from the features described, is stone free.

At the northern corner of the enclosure there is an extension to the rubble pile, this may be a small catchment offshoot wall, or even be more apparent than real, being simply rubble from the main enclosure walls. Similarly at this corner there is a possible small enclosure seen as a 'D' shape against and external to the main pile, this may also be the product of demolition and would require further examination to clarify its true nature.



The rest of the site will be described from west to east in the order numbered on the plan. All of the features are comprised of stones and boulders with rounded edges, and have clearly been gathered from the ground rather than being quarried. The highest cairn is No 16 being about 1m above the surrounding ground, the others vary in height up to 0.75m.

- [1] A flat topped pile of stone measuring 5m by 5m and forming a sub squarish shape. It has a scarp on the west side of >0.3m high and more or less 'tails' into the ground on the east side. The feature therefore has the appearance of a platform cairn.
- [2] A dome shaped cairn measuring 12m by 5m.
- [3] A cairn measuring 8m by 5m and with a pit or depression on its surface.
- [4] A flat topped pile of stone measuring 13m by 8m and forming an oval shape. It has a scarp on the west side of >0.3m high and more or less 'tails' into the ground on the east side.
- [5] A flat topped pile of stone measuring 15m by 7m and forming an oval shape. It has a scarp on the west side of >0.3m high and more or less 'tails' into the ground on the east side.
- [6] A flat topped pile of stone measuring 11m by 8m and forming an oval shape. It has a scarp on the west side of >0.3m high and more or less 'tails' into the ground on the east side.
- [7] A flat topped pile of stone measuring 9m by 8m and forming an oval shape. It has a scarp on the west side of >0.3m high and more or less 'tails' into the ground on the east side.
- [8] A cairn measuring 6m by 3m.
- [9] A cairn measuring 7m by 4m.
- [9a] A straight 15m long by c 0.5m wide alignment of stones.
- [10] A cairn measuring 15m by 7m at the widest northern end.
- [11] An area of c 3m by 3m of flat stones apparently laid, and forming a floor surface.
- [12] Plate 10. Stones forming a circular ring bank which is 10m in overall diameter with an internal area of c 5m diameter. The bank is about 0.5m high when measured from the external side but about half of that height internally. The interior is composed of stones and the whole is seen as a bowl shape. Two external extensions banks run off to the south; that to the west being about 2m long and the other being about 5m long.
- [13] Described above.
- [14] An enclosure of about 4m in internal diameter and up to 0.5m wide, comprising of a single layer of boulders and stones. No features are visible within the enclosure and there is no obvious entrance.
- [15] A possible enclosure seen as an arc of stone similar in nature to No 14 above. This feature lies on the internal side of the probable entrance to the former dyked enclosure, it is possible therefore that stones have been removed from an earlier structure in order to allow better access.
- [16] This cairn is the largest feature in the area and is up to 14m by 10m and by about 1m high. There is a pit or depression at the northern end, this c 3m in diameter and has the appearance of a typical stone robber pit. Two further depressions are to be seen at the south eastern side; these have the appearance of small chambers and appear to be deliberate in formation.
- [17] An oval shaped enclosure measuring 10m long by 6m wide. It is seen as a single layer of stones set into the ground and forming a band of about 0.5m wide. There is no obvious gap or entrance to the featureless internal area.

A 2m diameter by 0.5m high, neatly made cairn of angular boulders lies immediately to the north of the enclosure, and in the former burn gully. This is interpreted as being a later feature within the complex.

- [18] Plate 9. An enclosure formed by rounded stones and being c 12m in overall diameter, with an internal area of 6m - 7m in diameter, the band of stones defining the feature is about 1.5m wide and there may be a gap in the circuit on the east side. This is the most pronounced of all the enclosures and the only one to have a visible internal aspect, being an arc of single stones

protruding from the ground and forming a semi circle of about 3.5m in diameter. The rest of the interior is fairly level and visibly stone free. A bank of stones lies around the north side of the enclosure but the relationship, if any, between these features was not obvious.

[19] Plate 11. An oval enclosure of similar nature to those already described and being 7m by 5m in overall size. There is no obvious gap or entrance to the featureless and fairly level interior.

[20] A circular enclosure 7m in diameter and of similar appearance to those described above. There is no obvious entrance.

[21] A linear pile of stones forming a bank about 18m long and aligned north/south before it curves around to the west for a further 10m. Within the northern terminal there is a chamber measuring 3m long, 1m wide and c 0.3m deep internally and which appears to have been deliberately created.

[22] A dome shaped cairn measuring 3m in diameter.

The above sites lie on a spur of land bounded on the north side by the course of a branch of the Talla Water, and on the south by the larger Games Hope Burn. The general appearance is one of a 'cleared' ground, which would account for the various cairns found there. However, the ground between the gully forming the northern boundary of this complex and the main course of the Talla Water further to the north, is devoid of any boulder cover, being seen as a gravelly spit of ground. The entire area of land to the south west of Games Hope Burn and extending to the base of Garelet Hill and the edge of the reservoir is an extensive stone and boulder field.

It therefore appears that the features recorded here, excepting the dyked enclosure and the 'cross wall' within it, are of a pre-historic origin. The cairns may be interpreted as field clearance; however, the five flat-topped examples are quite unusual and are the first to be recorded by the writer, having surveyed numerous cairn groups. Indeed, no other similar features are recorded in Tweeddale or in neighbouring Clydesdale. If these were normal or conventional cairns that had been stone robbed, then the norm would be to leave a pitted or irregular shaped pile as a consequence. These features appear to have been created as level platforms and if this is so, they are unique in this district.

Similarly, the group of various sized enclosures are beyond the experience of the writer. Although it must be stated that such features would hardly be visible under normal conditions of vegetation and soil cover, perhaps with the exception of No 18. Given the irregularity of their size and their proximity to features which would normally, on visible appearance, be ascribed to the Bronze Age, it may be that these enclosures are a contemporaneous part of a significant complex of second to fourth millennium BC monuments (of which more below). Only further archaeological investigations could clarify the true nature of these features. However, such work would have to be carried out under the banner of research, since the features in this reservoir, for the most part, are not being eroded to a great extent by the actions of the water.



**Plate 9 Feature 18 looking west**



**Plate 10 Feature 12 looking west**



**Plate 11 Feature 19 looking west**



**Plate 12 Bowl shape cairn looking west - note stone-free ground**

Cairns and enclosure (not planned) Centred NT 1315 2035

Time did not allow for a measured survey of this complex, features were hastily recorded by GPS.

NT 13133 20654 being the terminal of a stony bank.

NT 13136 20630 being a cairn c 4m diameter in the line of the stony bank.

NT 13151 20613 being a cairn c 4m diameter at the corner of the stony bank.

NT 13173 20634 being a cairn c 4m diameter at the corner of the stony bank.

NT 13170 20642 being a terminal of the stony bank at the point of return to the 'everted' adjoining enclosure.

NT 13181 20631 being part of the stony bank of the smaller enclosure.

NT 13184 20615 being the terminal of the smaller enclosure.

NT 13162 20634 being a cairn approximately centrally placed within the larger enclosure. Measuring c4m diameter by 0.8m high and having a distinctive 'tail' of stone extending from the cairn for about 2m.

Lying adjacent to the stony bank and inside it, a cairn of 3m diameter.

Lying within the larger enclosure and at the western 'open' end of it, an oval shaped 'ring bank' or 'bowl' cairn, measuring 6m by 5m, the bank is 0.5m high and the internal drop is 0.25m, the internal area is composed of slightly smaller stone than the bank. See Plate 12.

Other possible cairns may lie with the banks, suggesting the cairns were created first and then joined by the banks. Certainly the areas within both enclosures are obviously cleared of stone, being completely distinctive from the extensive stone field surrounding the features.

It is possible that further details of this site extend to the west, the area of which was under water at the time of this survey.

What is perhaps most interesting is that the inverted enclosures are surrounded by an extensive boulder and stone field, while the internal area of each enclosure is stone free, only re-deposited gravels are visible. The difference is quite striking. This strongly suggests that the two areas were effectively cleared of stone for the purpose of creating stone free areas, and the usual interpretation for this would be that it was done for agricultural purposes in the Bronze Age. However, the presence of the bowl or ring shaped cairn and the cairn with the 'tail', both within the enclosed areas and, the cairns inserted in the perimeter boundary bank, may indicate a further purpose for the site. A funerary complex being the primary suggestion offered here. It is of course possible that both these functions were applicable to the site, although whether as activities of separate times or being contemporaneous, may be difficult to establish.

Stone structures (not planned) NT 13372 20792

Lying on the northern side of the area under investigation but on the southern side of the Talla Water course, there are the rather ambiguous remains of stones structures. The feature lies on an area of re-deposited gravels and silt, but free of any boulder cover, thus making the features obvious, if indeterminate in function. Apparently open ended on the north west side, an enclosure of 17m long by 10m may have a secondary U shaped enclosure within.

It is possible that the site is a sheep bucht complex, although this interpretation is tenuous given the scant nature of the feature.

The following features were recorded within the stone field and east of the sites given above;

NT 13133 20603 being a 1m diameter by 0.3m deep depression in the stone field apparently created as such.

NT 13151 20596 being a 1.5m diameter cleared area within the stone field.

NT 13126 20552 being a 2m diameter area of cleared ground surrounded by a 'loose' ring of stones.

NT 13070 20547 being a 0.5m diameter cairn.

NT 13116 20537 being a 1.5m diameter cairn.

NT 13169 20459 being the dispersed remains of a burnt mound or possibly a double burnt mound. A deposit of reddened burnt stone stretching for at least 11m is evident. The site has presumably been levelled by the effect of the reservoir, however, there are several trial pits dug into the deposit, these were caused using a mechanical excavator, in a search for useable gravel (later confirmed by the local shepherd). The pits show the burnt stone in a matrix of charcoal enriched soil. The site lies at the high water level and burnt stones may be seen on the beach.

#### Finds within the reservoir area

A clutch of struck lithic was retrieved by Joyce Durham on a visit to the site. The material was concentrated in an area around NT 13308 20723. The collection consists of seventeen pieces of chert of which some are core fragments; additionally one chert scraper and one flint scraper were found. It is possible this material dates to the Mesolithic period.

Enclosures, stone alignments  NT 12 SW centred NT 1330 2045 295mOD

The following sites lie on the valley floor, immediately at the base of the north flank of Garelet Hill and south east of the reservoir area, between two dyked enclosures. The features are described as numbered on the plan.

No 1 NT 13298 20474

This ring enclosure is best preserved on the south side where stones protruding through the grass indicate the arc of its perimeter. A slight grassy bank on the south east further indicates the circuit. A slight gully arcing on the north side appears to be within the presumed circle that would have been c 14 in total diameter. The interior is fairly level and featureless.

No 2 NT 03307 20459

The circuit of this ring enclosure is shown by occasional boulders protruding through the grass and a low bank, which is itself, rather intermittent. The bank appears to expand to two terminals on the east side where there may have been a gap as an entrance. Overall the ring measures 12m by 13m, with a level, featureless interior.

No 3 NT 13282 20451

It is uncertain if this feature has been a ring enclosure, however, given the close proximity of the others, on balance, it is judged here to be an enclosure that may have been stone robbed and disturbed. If it is indeed a ring, it may have measured about 8m in diameter.

No 4 NT 03292 20442

This enclosure is quite pronounced by the bowl shaped interior that measures c 3m in diameter, several stones protruding through the grass and also a bank that is up to 2.5m wide indicate the enclosure. The entire feature is 8m in diameter. A possible entrance may be indicated by the arrangement of stones on the east side.

No 5 NT 13294 20429

This ring enclosure is defined for the most part by stones protruding through the grass, although on the east, the sides appear to expand as two terminals, indicating an entrance there. The level interior is featureless excepting for a distinct cairn that measures 3m in diameter by 0.3m high. The cairn appears to be a single layer of stones; semi grass covered, and is offset to the western side of the enclosure interior. Overall this enclosure measures 15m in diameter.

No 6 NT 13260 20428

This ring enclosure appears to nestle against the terminal of what appears to be a natural stony mound. The ring is seen as stones protruding through the grassy surface and also a slight bank in places. It measures c 7m in diameter.

No 7 NT 13271 20428

Only stones protruding through the grass define this ring. It measures 6m by 7m, showing that its original diameter was about that size.

No 8 NT 13291 20405

This ring enclosure is the most obvious of the group. Boulders and stones protruding through the grass and also by bank on the eastern side define it. A more definite gap appears on the east side of this ring, it is indicated by a line of three stones on one side and possibly others on the opposite south side of the possible entrance, the gap is about 0.75m wide. The interior is level and featureless.

No 9 NT 03316 20396

Only stones protruding through the grass indicate this ring. It measures c 6.5m in diameter.

No 10 NT 13315 20486

Lying between No's 8 and 9 there is a possible feature of four boulders forming a circa 1.5m diameter.

Lying to the north west of No 3 and near to the fence line, there is an area with an amorphous distribution of stones and small quarry pits. It is possible that another ring occupied this area, and has been disturbed by the activity that may have been stone gathering. Two broad natural gullies with springs separate the rings into groups. The ground between the rings is mostly mossy grass but has a somewhat hummocky appearance; rush infestation covered the ground to the south east of the ring group.

This group of ring enclosures may be part of the groups of other features described above, although the rings here do appear to be set apart from them, albeit only by 150m or so. It is likely that the ring enclosures had banks incorporated with the extant stones, judging by the remnant banks that may still be seen.

Two significant aspects of these rings became apparent after survey; one was the possibility of entrances on four of the rings, and all on the east sides. The other is the apparent alignment of groups of rings; the centres of No's 6, 7, 8, and 9 all line up. The same may be seen for No's 4, 5 and 8 with No 1 possibly having formerly conformed to this line. Then No's 2, 4 and 7 make a tolerable line and, finally, No's 1, 3 and 6 also make a tolerable line. It is also apparent from the plan that there appear to be rough configurations on a NW/SE alignment; No's 1 and 2; No's 3 and 4 and No's 6, 7, 8 and 9, although these group alignments are perhaps less convincing. Some deliberate plan to form straight linear arrangements of these sites does seem to stand the test of scrutiny. The ground topography was not so restricted to be the reason for this, although at first sight, the two gullies can be seen to form parallel boundaries. It is therefore difficult to believe that these monuments were laid out in an ad hoc manner, but co-incidentally lining up as the plan shows.

The problem of the function and the age of all types of ring enclosures, as found in the Southern Uplands of Scotland, has been addressed by others, (Christison 1887, RCAHMS 1967, Ward 1992). Certainly some have been shown to be Bronze Age enclosed cremation cemeteries, for example, the nearby sites of Wierd Law (RCAHMS 1967) and also by the present writer for Camps Reservoir excavations (Ward 1994). A group of four linear ring enclosures was discovered at Roberton in Clydesdale (Ward 1992). Many ring enclosures do not have obvious entrances, causing a problem of interpretation, since formerly such sites were simply labelled as 'old sheep folds', especially by the early Ordnance Surveyors who often carefully mapped them.

This group of rings has the appearance of antiquity; they are unlikely to have been sheepfolds. The banks may have been eroded of soil over the millennia and stone robbing occurred to give their present appearance. The most convincing evidence that they are enclosed cremation cemeteries lies at No 5, where the internal cairn, offset to one side, is a feature occasionally observed in such sites.

### Other features in the vicinity

NT 1330 2050

Lying to the north of the above enclosures there is a straight line of earth fast boulders c 25m long, these lead off to the south east, from the centre of the dry stane dyked enclosure. They appear to be of ancient origin.

NT 13377 20342

Lying to the south east of the above enclosures and near to a dry stane dyke, there is a 5m long alignment of stones, which are probably the footings of a dyke. Distinctly different in character to those described above, these are probably the footings of a dry stane dyke.

NT 13373 20370

This is an area with an amorphous distribution of stones, it is possible that anthropogenic features lie within these stones and further examination may distinguish more.

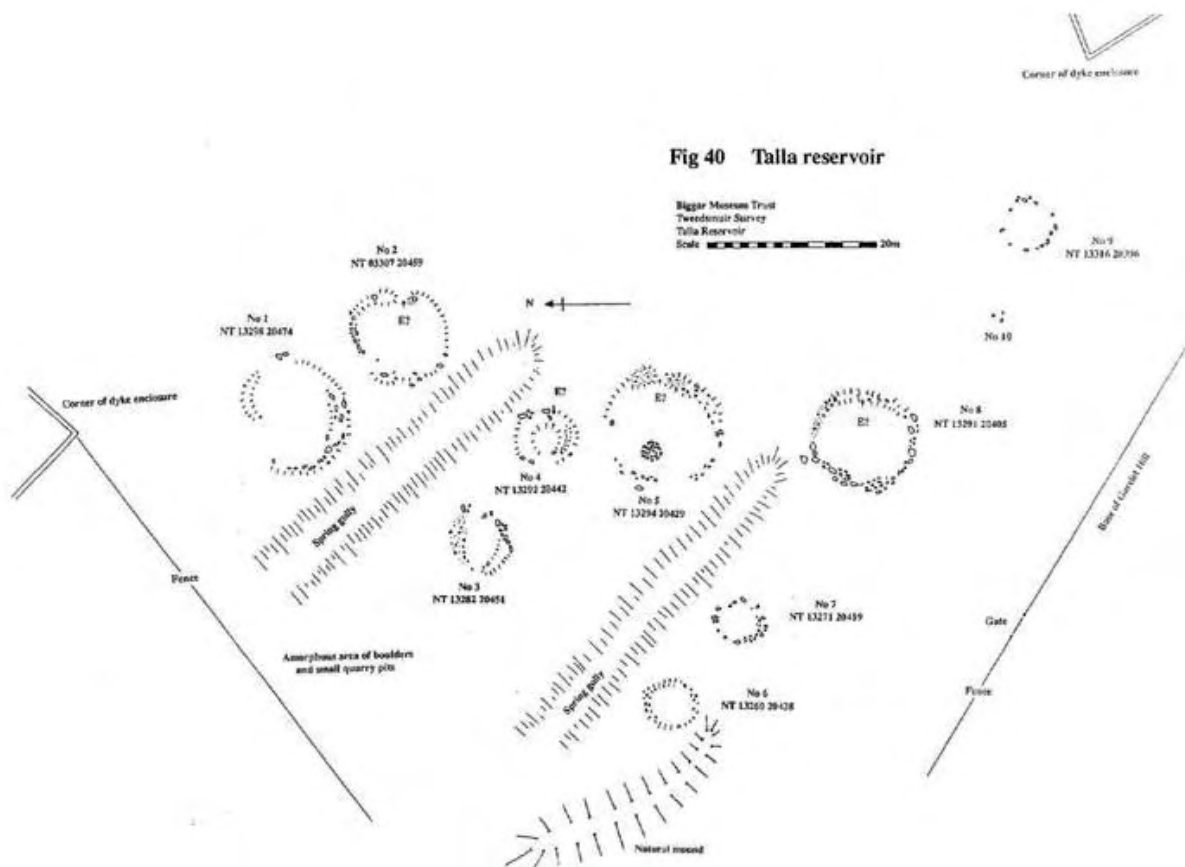


Figure 40 Ring enclosures, Talla Reservoir

## Site No 204 Buildings &amp; enclosure

Figure 41 and Figure 42

NT 12 SW centred NT 1375 2040 310m OD

This site is given by RCAHMS as NT 12 SW / 11 A and B as 'farmsteads'. The features have been surveyed to allow a fuller description.

Two separate groups of stone buildings lie on the north side of Talla Water between the Talla Linns and the road. The walls survive as stony banks no more than 0.5 high and by up to 1m thick. The outlines of the buildings vary and the areas are covered in dense bracken and rush cover, making visibility difficult.

The group nearest to the waterfalls (Figure 41) is comprised of at least five stone buildings and an enclosure.

The irregular shaped enclosure (A) measures about 12m by 8m and has been built with boulders set between massive erratics, one of which lies within the enclosed area. An extension wall of about 5m long runs off the south west side where it nearly joins building B. The enclosed area is an elevated knoll.

Building B (NT 13734 20312) measures about 7m by 2m internally, the north west end is probably open, indicating this was a bucht. A pile of stones lies in the interior.

Building C (NT 13675 20345) lies parallel with the burn and is on the break of slope down to the watercourse. It is open ended on the NW side where on wall extends for about 5m. The interior is 9m long by 1m wide. This is certainly a bucht.

Building D forms a complex with E and possibly with F (NT 13700 20376) also. D may be 12m long by 1.5m wide bucht; however it may be part of a larger building, the details of which are obscure. A wall leads from D to E, which is open ended on its lower side, indicating that this is a bucht. It is 8m long by 2m wide internally. An elevated yard lies between D and E.

Building F appears to be free standing and measures 5m long by 1.5m wide internally. To the north of it there is a cairn like pile of stones built around a large boulder, this is pear shaped and may have been a small enclosure of about 5m long.

Running along the base of the hill on the eastern side of the complex, is a stone and grass bank 2m wide by 0.5m high, it is discontinuous and a small quarry has been cut into the hill but this does not appear to interfere with the bank.

Building G (NT 13666 20374) measures 5m by 2m internally and lies just above the riverbank.

Building H (NT 13645 20432) is about 60m from G and 25m from the footbridge. It measures 7m by 2m internally and appears to have an entrance on the west wall.

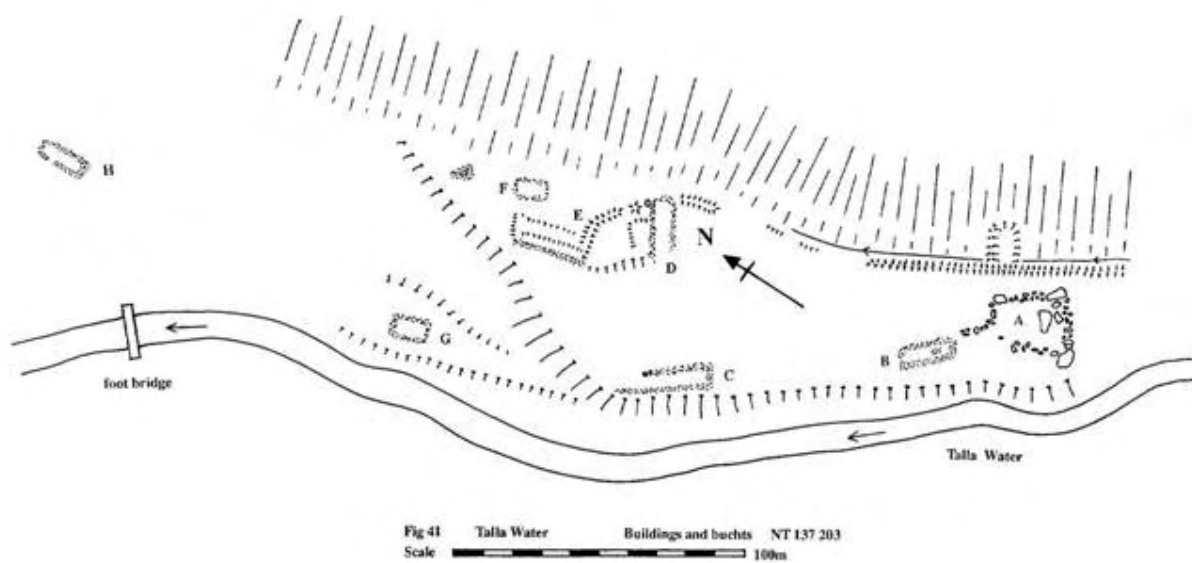
(NT 13643 20493) Between the two groups of buildings and lying on the valley floor there is a short length of grassy bank about 15m long and with a gap in it.

The second group of building (Figure 42) lies almost obscured at a higher level on the east side of the Codleteth Burn and in a natural hollow area. Four buildings make up the group which vary in size. The lowest, No 1 (NT 13642 20493) measures 4m by 1.5m internally and may have an entrance on the upper long wall; there is a pile of stones within the building. A curving bank appears to lead from this to No 2 above; it measures 4m by 1.5m internally. Slightly further up, No 3 is 5m by 3m internally and may have an entrance on its west gable. No 4 is the largest building and appears to measure 9m long by 4m wide, although it may extend further to the east, there is a pile of stones within the building. Lying above No 1 there is a group of boulders that may or may not be significant.

---



Certainly some of these buildings are buchts as indicated by their open ends. The only building, which could reasonably be considered to be a permanent habitation, is No 4, in the second group. Because of their sizes, the others are most likely to represent shieling type huts. If this interpretation is correct, then it is likely that the entire grouping represents shielings and associated sheep milking buchts. Therefore the site would only be used on a temporary basis as summer pasture prevailed. There may also be a relationship with this group and those at Site No 205B below.



**Figure 41 Buildings and bucht, Talla**

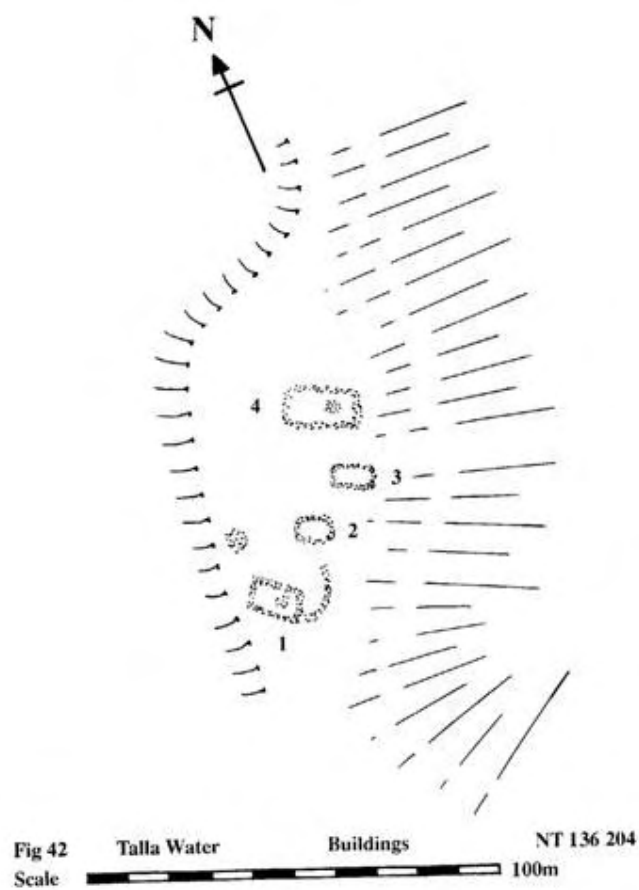


Figure 42 Shielings, Talla

Site No 205A Stone piles, natural? NT 12 SW NT 11838 20889 470m OD  
 On the north western flank of Garelet Hill there are two piles of stones that although they have an appearance of being man made, are most likely to be of natural origin. Lying about 50m apart the upper pile consists of about six rocks forming a cone shaped pile, they lie beside a 1m long slab of rock. The larger pile further down hill appears to have been frost fractured rock. The piles lie in line with a small boulder field running down slope.

Site No 205B Buildings, shielings? NT 11 NE NT 15021 19662 460m OD  
 On the lower north flank of Molls Cleuch Dod and on the east side of Molls Cleuch (burn) there are four rectangular stone buildings. A group of three lies at the above NGR, two are immediately below the track way and the other lies above the track. The lower example is c 6m long and 1.5m wide internally; there is a probable entrance on the east long wall. Almost conjoined to this building and upslope from it is another, it measures 4m by 2m internally. Running off to the west, and to the burn side, are the remains of a stone wall 10m long and built with boulders. The building above the track is c 8m long by 2m wide internally, and it may have a sub division about the middle. This building appears to be sunk into the slope above. It also has the appearance of having been used, perhaps as a fold or lambing pen, some time after its original use. The three buildings are choked with stones and also covered in a dense rush growth.  
 At NT 14982 19753 and further down the burn, but on the west side, a further building is defined by single boulders on the ground, it measures c 6m by 2m internally.

Site No 205C Cup Marks, natural NT 11 NE c NT 150 196 460m OD  
 In the general vicinity of the building described in Site No 205A above, there are several greywacke boulders with natural cup marks on them.

Site No 205B Bridge abutments NT 11 NW NT 14656 19947 410M OD  
 On the Talla Water about 200m down stream from a metal hay shed, there are two dry stane bridge abutments. The span of water between them is about 6m. The former bridge probably dated to the 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century. A short distance upstream from the hay shed, another bridge position may be seen.

Site No 205C Ring cairn/enclosure? NT 12 SW NT 14350 20032 410m OD  
 Lying about 100m east of the bridge over Talla Water, above the Talla Linns waterfalls, and about equidistant between the road and the burn, there is a possible ring cairn, although the feature may be a small enclosure. It appears as a circular pile of boulders 5m in diameter and up to 0.5m high. The boulders appear to be formed into a stony bank about 1.5m wide and the interior is choked with boulders. A possible curving line of boulders may exist on the lower east side, creating an arc of c 2m diameter against the side of the feature. The structure lies in a boulder-strewn area and is on a gentle slope.

Site No 205D Track, walls and enclosure NT 12 SW NT 14291 20042 405m OD  
 Lying a few metres east of the bridge over Talla Water, above the Talla Linns waterfalls, and running down from the road there to meet the burn, is well defined track which is 3m wide. It is enclosed on each side by ruinous boulder dykes. The steep track curves round to the burn at a point where there must have been a ford. Appended onto the west side of the track dyke, as an L shaped stone wall, is an open-ended enclosure of 9m long by 3m wide. This may have been a bucht.

## Hawkshaw & Fingland

Site No 206	Cairn	NT 02 SE	NT 0775 2270	280m OD
-------------	-------	----------	--------------	---------

Site No 207 Cairns NT 02 SE centred NT 081 215 280 - 380m OD

On the west, east and north flanks of Whiteside Hill there are five groups of cairns totalling at least 80 examples. They range in size up to 7m in diameter by 1m high. The group locations are given here:

Along the lower N flank for a distance of about 600m there are at least 21 cairns, centred NT 080226.

Along the lower E flank of Nether Dod for a distance of about 700m there are at least 28 cairns, centred NT 084223.

On the lower E flank of Whiteside Hill for a distance of about 150m there are at least 6 cairns, centred NT 084217.

On the lower E flank of Benner Dod for a distance of about 150m there are at least 5 cairns, centred NT 086212.

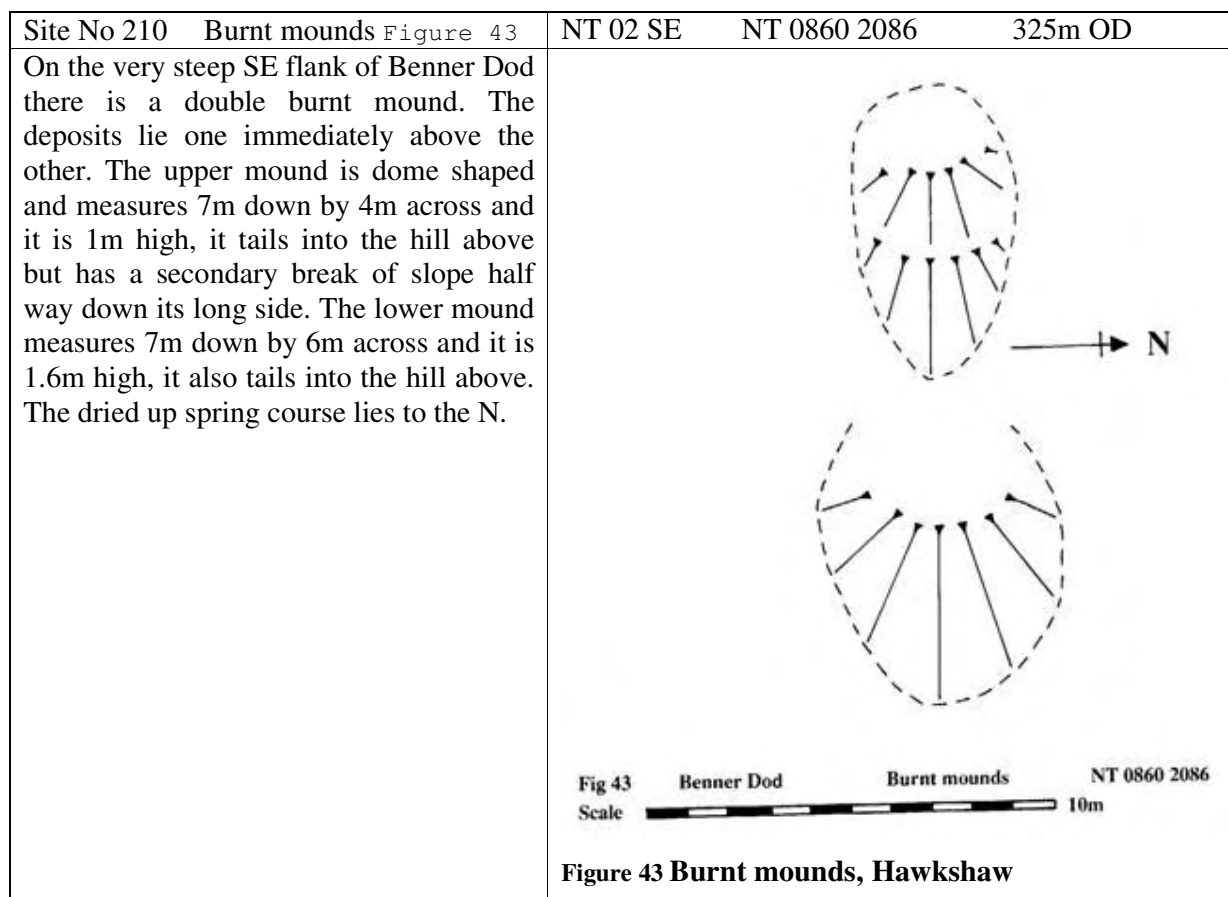
On the W flank of Whiteside Hill for a distance of about 500m there are at least 21 cairns, centred NT 078216.

Site No 208	Unenclosed platform settlement	NT 02 SE	NT 0794 2150	370m OD
-------------	--------------------------------	----------	--------------	---------

On the W flank of Whiteside Hill there is a single platform that measures 10m across with a level platform and distinct front and rear scarps.

Site No 209	Scoop feature	NT 02 SE	NT0865 2091	310m OD
-------------	---------------	----------	-------------	---------

On the SE flank of Benner Dod there is a single sloping scooped area that measures 8m in diameter. It has a well-defined back scarp but half an apron on the S side forms the frontal area. This is judged to be a natural feature.



Site No 211 Enclosure NT 02 SE NT 0820 2065 290m OD  
On the SW flank of Benner Dod there is a square shaped enclosure consisting of turf banks. It measures about 60m.

Site No 212 Scoop feature NT 02 SE NT 0845 2055 300m OD  
On the lower S flank of Benner Dod lying above the fence line there is a scoop like site. It measures 10m across but has no front apron; it is probably natural in origin.

Site No 213 Buildings, enclosure, wall. Figure 44 NT 02 SE centred NT 0855 2210 280m OD

This site is given by RCAHMS/NT02SE/55 as 'farmstead'.

This site was surveyed during high summer vegetation and therefore some details may be omitted here.

The site is located at the lower E flank of Nether Dod being part of Whiteside Hill.

The most prominent building (A) is distinctive because of the large boulders up to 1.3m long and used to define at least the internal dimensions of its single chamber that measures 11m by 4.5m. The exterior of the walls is seen as grassy banks. Although inconclusive, there may be opposing entrances in the long walls about a third from the N end. The burn that appears to have scoured away part of the enclosure within which the building sits is eroding the SE exterior corner.

The only other distinct building (B) lies 45m to the W, upslope and just inside the enclosing bank. Although stone can be seen in the grassy banks that form the sub rectangular structure, there are no details of the walls or entrance. It measures 12m by 7m overall and the northern end appears to consist of a pile of stone.

The outlines of other more obscure buildings are seen as single boulders on the ground. The one labelled (C) measures about 12m by 5m with a 4m square addition at the NW end. The one labelled (D) measures 6.5m by 3m, being possibly the internal size. To the N of (C) is a poorly preserved turf bank structure which may be a bucht, it measures 9m long on the W side and is 14m long on the E side, although the bank on that side is discontinuous. It appears to be open-ended but this may be due to the state of preservation.

Two settings of stone may be a wall at (E) and a drain at (F). The wall like setting is 5m long by 1m broad and is defined by lines of single boulders cored with smaller stones. The feature (F) is 2.5m long and is two lines of boulders forming a straight channel 0.3m wide. These may be parts of buildings either demolished or perhaps never completed.

The buildings are connected by a stony bank about 1m wide by 0.5m high which forms a curved enclosure but open on the N side, parts of the enclosure has been eroded.

Two sunken features (G) and (H) may be in part or totally natural. The larger example (G) measures 23m by 6m overall and is open ended at the E end, boulders can be seen along each side but not positively indicating any detail such as wall faces. Because there appears to be no upcast from the gully it is likely that this was an old spring course, but it may have been adapted for use, perhaps as a bucht?

On the valley floor but about 1m above the level of the burn there is a peculiar curved gully (H) which tapers up in width from the narrow S end to curve around to a broader terminal where there does appear to be upcast material forming a bank on the N side, a short length of bank abuts the natural slope there. This may have been some form of pond perhaps for sheep dipping?

100m N of the nearby sheepfold (given on OS) there are further turf banks and stone structures. These are likely to be associated with the site described above.

On the high point of the ground there is a 'Y' shaped turf bank that has branches of between 25 and 30m long. A possible bucht measuring 6m by 3m may be appended on the N side. On the W side and within the 'Y' there is an arc of stony construction, it is 12.5m long and the S terminal of this is formed by a well defined wall measuring 4m long by 1m wide, consisting of a single layer of stones between the faces.

Fig 44      Nether Dod      Buildings      NT 0855 2210  
Scale      100m

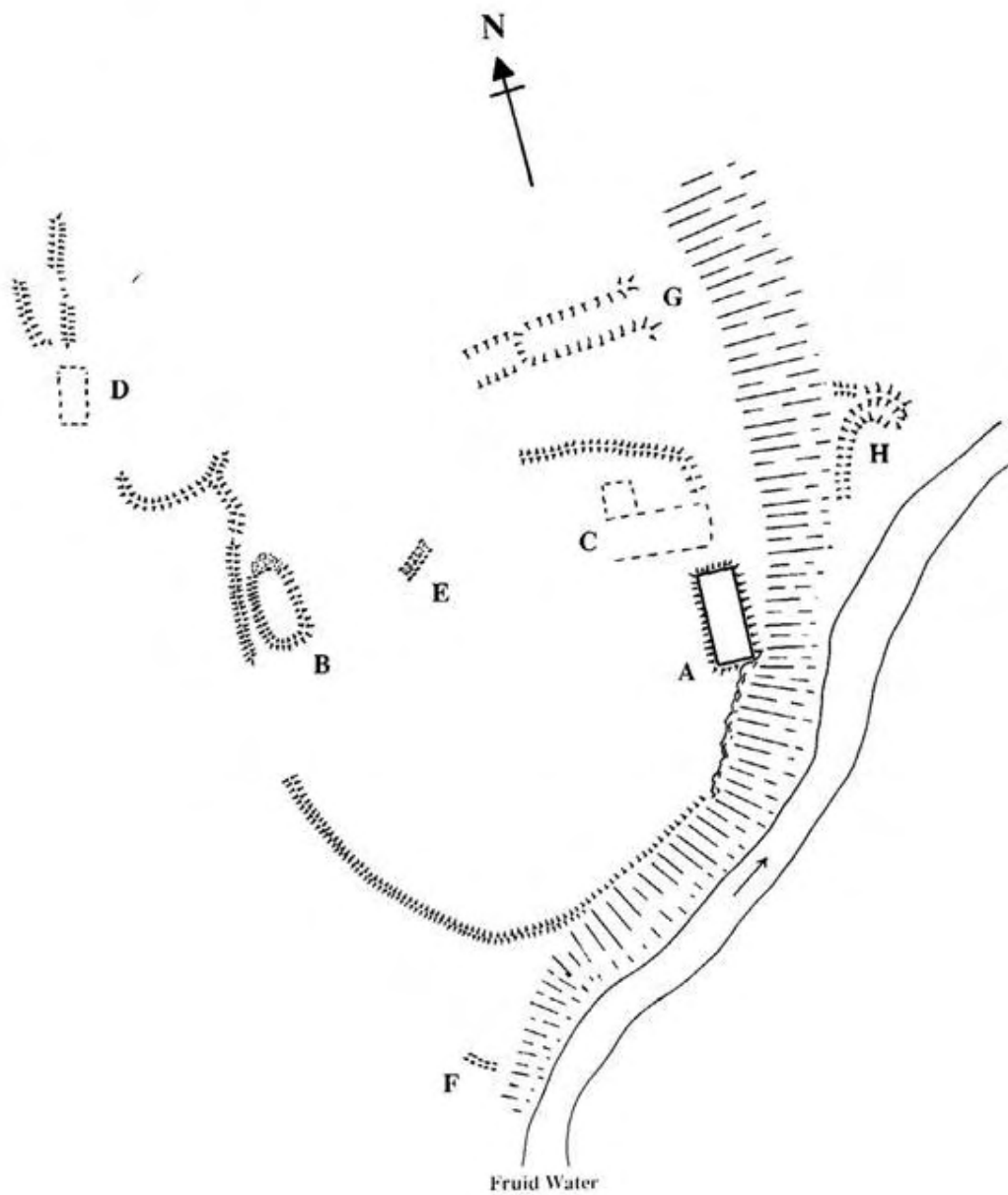


Figure 44 Buildings, Hawkshaw





Site No 222 Cairn, possible NT 02 SE NT 0705 2148 330m OD  
On the lower W flank of Glengonnor Hill and about 30m S of Site No 221 above there is a possible cairn measuring 2m in diameter.

Site No 223 Cairn NT 02 SE NT 0706 2114 330m OD  
On the lower W flank of Glengonnor Hill and about 100m S of the unenclosed platform settlement (RCAHMS/NT02SE/51) there is a cairn that measures 4m by 3m.

Site No 224 Inscribed stone NT 02 SE NT 0690 2084 315m OD  
About 100m N of the reservoir on the Fingland Burn and beside the track there is a boulder which has been inscribed with the following; M STEEL (name) MOFFAT (place) 1969, and the initials HR and possibly IT, the latter being very faint. This will have been the work of persons working on the reservoir construction.

Site No 225 Hawkshaw Tower site and environs NT 02 SE centred NT 080 204 330m OD  
The site and its immediate environs are given by RCAHMS/NT02SE/1, however it appears that some limited excavation has taken place to expose part of the building from the grass covered knoll that cover the remains. An external corner of random rubble wall is exposed; it is built over a projecting plinth of boulders. Lying on the site are six pieces of dressed, pink Dumfriesshire, coarse grained sandstone (Figure 45, {4 of}). Dimensions are given here in Imperial sizes. One piece (A) is a complete window sill or lintel; it is 33" long by 8" high and 12" deep. The timber frame of the window has been 26" wide and set into a 2" rebate on the opening. Three window bars have been set, spaced at 6" centres, the central one being 2" by 1" and the outside two being 1.25" by 1". Piece (B) appears to be the keystone voussoir from an arched window, it measures 15" long by 9" wide at the upper end and 4" wide at the lower, it has an 11" long straight chamfer on one side and a stepped chamfer of 7" + 4" on the other, a 1" by 3" bar has been set centrally on the stone. Piece (C) measures 16" long by 10" deep by 6" high, is a probably a rybat from a window, it has a 2" rebate and a 2" rounded external corner. Piece (D) measures 12" long by 17" deep and 8" high with a 7" dressed ingoing with a 2" rounded external corner, it also has a 2" rebate. The bar slot is centrally placed and measures 4" long by 1" wide and is cut right to the rear of the lintel or perhaps window sill. Of the two other pieces (not illustrated) one has an angled 2" chamfer with a bar hole and the other has a 1" rebate.

Finds from the site.

Found on molehills around the site were a sherd of green glazed pottery and a piece of strap handle; fragments of clay pipe bowl and stem and a near complete mid to late 17th century pipe bowl; a used gun flint measuring 20mm by 15mm, a piece of flaked chert and four flakes of flint (see finds appendix).

Burnt mound, buchts, enclosures Figure 46 (fig = part of site only)

On the E flank of Glengonnor Hill and SW of the site of Hawkshaw Tower there is a complex of enclosures and buchts and lazy beds, also within the area is a burnt mound. An unnamed spring runs through the site.

Turf banks up to 3m wide by 0.75m high form two semi-enclosed areas. The one to the south measures 50m by about 50m is rectangular and is partially open on the S side. On its northern side a bank sub divides an area off between 5m and 7m wide. The secondary internal bank may have terminated short of both, or one end allowing access.

The enclosure to the north lies at an oblique angle and is open on its west side; it bounds an area of about 35m by 30m. What appears to be hollow track ways run steeply up the southern and northern sides of the enclosure, however, it is likely that the banks forming these are lazy beds, although, if so, their arrangement is somewhat peculiar. A sub division bank nearly halves the area that is on a fairly steep slope, an internal bucht has been created beside a gap, the bucht is 4m long by 1.5m wide internally.

A turf bucht measuring 11m long by 2m wide internally and open on its eastern side lies within the central area. Above this is an isolated bank that partially screens the complex, allowing access past each end. Immediately to the north is another short length of parallel bank that may be lazy bed.

The burnt mound (NT 07953 20263) lies in the centre of the complex, it measures 7m by 5m by 1m high and is dome shaped. It is covered in short grazed grass.

(NT 07878 20285) Upslope and W of the site there is a further bucht, poorly preserved, and which is 7m long by 1.5m wide internally, it is open on the south end.

Immediately to the N of the complex there has been shallow peat extraction over the summit there and to the S of the complex there is a small hard rock quarry.

Not included in the survey plan are four patches of lazy beds;

- 1) An area of c 50m square of faint lazy beds (NT 0800 2020) lies about 100m south of the dry stane dyke enclosure.
- 2) On a knoll lying below the tower, there are at least eight lazy beds running over the summit of the knoll and down the east side of it. They are 1m wide by 0.3m high and are up to 20m long and are aligned E/W. Immediately on the north side of these are a smaller patch of eight beds running N/S and running parallel with the hill contour, at right angles to the other group, they are up to 10m long.
- 3) Immediately south of the dry stane dyke enclosure (NT0802 2023) and running off the east side of a ridge, down a steep slope, are eight lazy beds between 3m and 8m long. These may have been within an enclosure encompassing the ridge, the faint traces of which are seen for about 60m south of the wall.
- 4) Immediately north of the dry stane dyke enclosure, there is a patch of seven beds. Those nearest the dyke are straight, but they increasingly form curves up to 25m long. They measure up to 2m wide by 0.3m high.

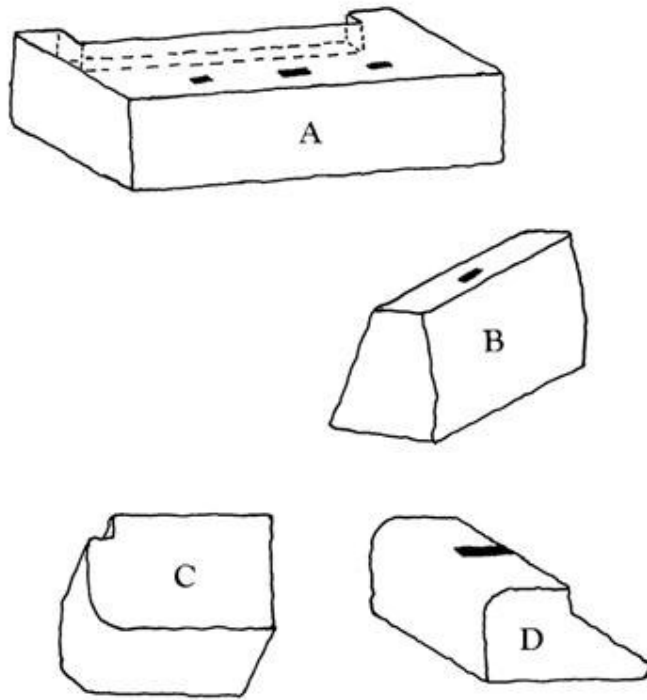

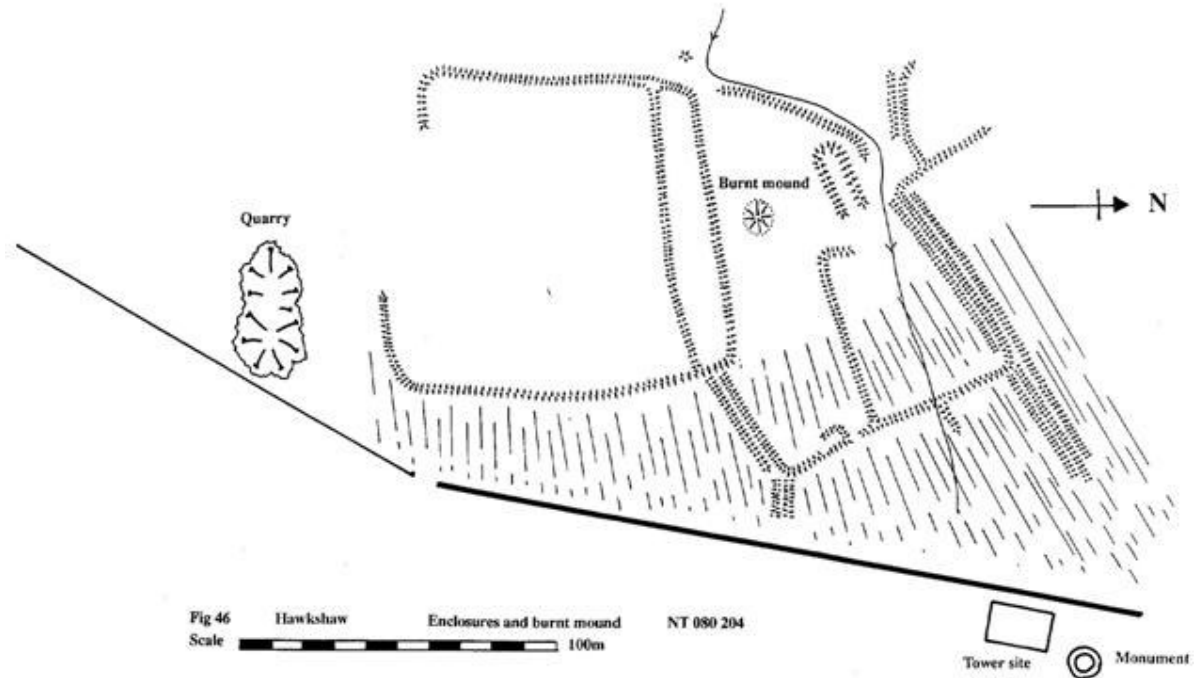


Fig 45 Hawkshaw Tower Building stones NT 0800 2035  
Scale  1m

**Figure 45 Building stones, Hawkshaw**



**Figure 46 Buchts, enclosure, burnt mound, Hawkshaw**

Site No 226 Bucht, banks, rig & furrow NT 02 SE NT 08341 20347 330m OD  
On the northern flank of Little Dod and lying 6m west of the fence, there is a possible bucht that measures 8m by 2m internally. The site is seen as a rush infested hollow about 0.4m deep. There is only a faint trace of any upcast from the scooped area.

Immediately on the east side of the fence and running parallel with it for about 60m to the north, down hill to the spring course, are two poorly preserved banks, set 2m apart. The banks measure 1m wide by up to 0.4m high, but are intermittent in their state of preservation.

To the south and on the west side of the fence there are patches of faint rig; these were only noticed due to a light cover of snow.

Site No 226A Enclosure, rig NT 02 SE NT 08170 20672 350m OD  
On the south western side of Benner Dod there is a 50m square-banked enclosure. Lying some 50m further up and to the south east there is a patch of faint rig and furrow cultivation, which was only visible because of a light fall of snow..

Site No 227 Bucht NT 02 SE NT 0815 2023 320m OD  
Lying E of Hawkshaw Burn and within a fenced enclosure and at the base of the N flank of Little Dod there is a bucht. The turf banks measure 23m long on the northern side and 10m long on the southern side and it is 3m wide internally and the open end faces the W, looking down to the burn.

Site No 228 Buchts NT 02 SE NT 0675 2060 & NT 0665 2055 340m OD  
On the lower E flank of Big Dodd and straddling a poorly defined track way W of Fingland Burn and about 150m SW of the reservoir, there are two turf bank buchts and other enclosures. The northerly bucht is well defined and measures 10m long by 5m wide overall and open on the N end, the E bank continues as an offshoot for about a further 20m before turning at right angles up the hill for 30m, thus creating a catchment area for the sheep.



Site No 236    Enclosures

NT 02 SE    NT 0610 2154    290m OD

Lying immediately on the SE side of the A 701 road at the point where the Glenbreck Burn flows through the bridge there is a bank and enclosure. The grassy bank is L shaped and measures 15m and turns at right angles towards the road for a further 6m, where the road has probably truncated it. Within the angle of the bank there is a horse shoe shaped turf bank which measures only 2m in internal diameter, the prominent bank is 1.5m high with the open end facing SE towards the River Tweed which flows past at that point.

### Craiglaw

Site No 237 Cairns, lines of boulders NT 02 SE NT 088 210 300m OD  
Lying within an enclosure bounded on the west by Blacklaw Cottage and Craiglaw (house) and on the east by the Fruid road, there are a group of features; these are described from the north to south. The ground lies on the valley floor and is for the most part grazed grass with random boulders and stones protruding through the surface.

1) NT 08829 21018 This is a distinct sunken feature measuring 8m in diameter and composed of a stony ring. The interior is 4.0m by 3.5m and is c 0.25m lower than the surrounding edge. The interior is fairly level with a 'gravelly' feel when probed although some stone lies below the surface. This appears to be a robbed cairn.

2) NT 08857 20995 This is an area of c 20m square on which there is an electricity pole. At the southern side there is a line of earth fast boulders running straight for about 18m in an E/W alignment (NT 08854 20987 - NT 08873 20988). The area is generally level and has an apparently random scatter of boulders and stone protruding the surface, a break of slope down, bounds the west side.

3) NT 08841 20978 This is a ring of stones similar to No 1 above and it measures 6m by 5m, the interior is level and stony. This appears to be a robbed cairn

4) NT 08847 20943 This is a roughly circular grass covered hummocky mound. It measures 6m in diameter by 0.5m high. One rock protruding appears to be of natural disposition. This may be a cairn.

5) NT 08840 20937 This is a probable robbed cairn measuring 8m by 7.5m by 0.5m high. It is best preserved as a mound on the west side and has a hollow area on the east.

6) centred NT 08861 20936 This is a dome shaped long cairn, which measures 10m long by 4m at the widest central area and, by 0.6m high. Adjoining the east end of the cairn is a probable robbed cairn measuring c 6m in diameter with the hollow stony and level interior being 0.3m deep. Running on from this to the east is an amorphous shaped stony bank c 3m wide by 0.45m high, it terminates at what may be another robbed cairn c 6m in diameter, seen as the arc of a stony bank. The entire feature is 29m long terminating at NT 08881 20941, being the last feature described.

7) NT 08884 20957 This is a natural boggy mound.

8) NT 08857 20960 - NT 08878 20967 This a straight 22m long, E/W alignment of earth fast boulders, similar and parallel with that at No 2 above. They may have formed the boundaries of an enclosure, however, if so, the interior or ground between the alignments has numerous natural boulders and earth fast stones showing

**Fruid**

Site No 238 Mounds, natural NT 11 NW NT 114 182 350m OD  
 On the lower N flank of Strawberry Hill and S of Hope Burn there are a few grass covered earth mounds that measure up to 3m in diameter by 0.5m high. Some are rather amorphous in shape and some have a few stones showing. These are not cairns and are most likely to be some form of outwash accumulations from a scarp above, possibly material collecting behind boulders.

Site No 239 Cairns, banks, scoops Figure 47 NT 11 NW NT 1143 1830  
 340m OD

On the lower S flank of Broad Toe and N of the Hope Burn there is a group of cairns and other features. The site lies on each side of the sheep fold given on OS.

Described here from the W the first cairn is 5m diameter and appears to have been robbed, other cairns range in size from 2m diameter to 10m long. Down slope from the first cairns there is a possible ring cairn, it measures 7.5m externally and is 3.7m internally, the stony bank being up to 0.4m high. 50m to the E is an other example of a circular stony pile, this one measures 8m across by 10m down and is apparently open at the SE side. Both the circular piles have satellite cairns attached at their lower ends. It is possible that the rings are just robbed out piles, possibly accounting for the lower cairns; however, a funerary function is suspected for these features.

On the W side of the fold there is a low curved scarp of 6m diameter, below the fold is a linear break of slope and to the E there is a further curved scarp that measures 12m in diameter. These may indicate the positions of habitations. A pit 4m long by 1m wide and about 0.5m deep lies beside the latter scarp, whether this feature is contemporary with the others is uncertain.

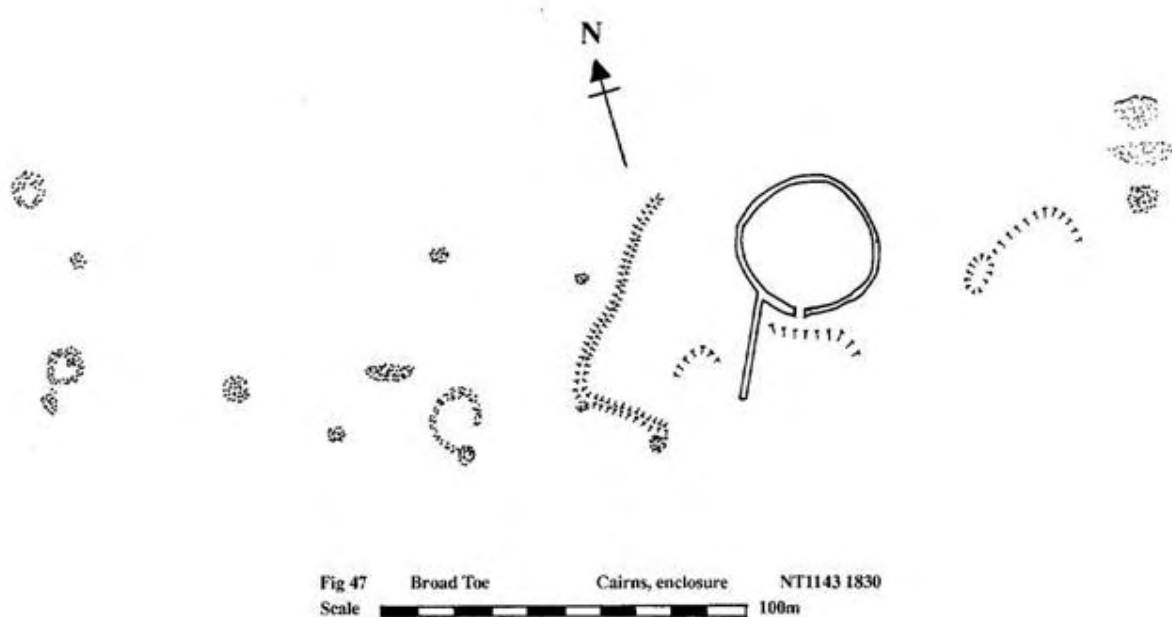
The most easterly of the cairns has been used as a sheep feeding area and for salt licks, the cairn has been dispersed as a result, it measured about 4m in diameter. Above this cairn there are two areas of vegetation free ground that may have been the locations of two further cairns which have been removed.

Further upslope there is at least four shallow pits of about 2m wide with what appears to be spoil dumps in front of them, even smaller pits are in the area. A search was made for chert outcrops or scatters to account for these pits as being extraction sites, but none was observed, their origin remains uncertain.

Centred at 120m NE of the fold there is a group of 5 cairns lying on the steep slope, they measure up to 3m in diameter by 0.3m high. 200m E of the fold there are a further two dome shaped cairns which are also 3m in diameter but 0.5m high, one is vegetation free.

A small secondary flake of flint was found on a molehill. (see also burnt mound below)





**Figure 47 Cairns, Fruid**

Site No 240 Burnt mound NT 11 NW NT 1170 1829 360m OD  
Lying 150m E of the fold and only 30m SW from latter two cairns described above and 35m upstream from the confluence of the Hope Burn and the unnamed spring, there is a burnt mound. It measures 5m by 4m by 1.2m high and is built over an alluvial lobe. It tails into the ground above and is covered in shorter grasses than the surrounding.

Site No 241 Cairns NT 11 NW NT 1145 1707 350m OD  
On the lower W flank of Garelet Dod and N of Garelet Cleuch there are at least 13 cairns that range in size from 2m to 10m in diameter and up to 1.5m high. Two of the cairns are being used as feeding stations for sheep salt licks and as a consequence have been trampled down to some extent.

Site No 242 Burnt mounds (2 of) Figure 48 & Figure 49 NT 11 NW NT 1149 1697 @ 320m OD & NT 1158 1698 @ 350m OD  
Lying on the N side of the Garelet Cleuch there are two burnt mounds. They are both covered in short grazed grasses as the surrounding.

The lower mound (Figure 48) is distinctive as being a bowl shaped feature. It measures 11m by 6.5m and is 1m high. A central depression measures 1m in diameter by 0.6m deep.

The upper mound (Figure 49) is about 100m upslope from the above, it measures 9m across the hill by 7.5m down and it is 1.7m high. The prominent deposit has a flat area 3.5m long on its summit. The burn flows 15m to the S and the spring course, which must have served the mound, is now 5m to the N.

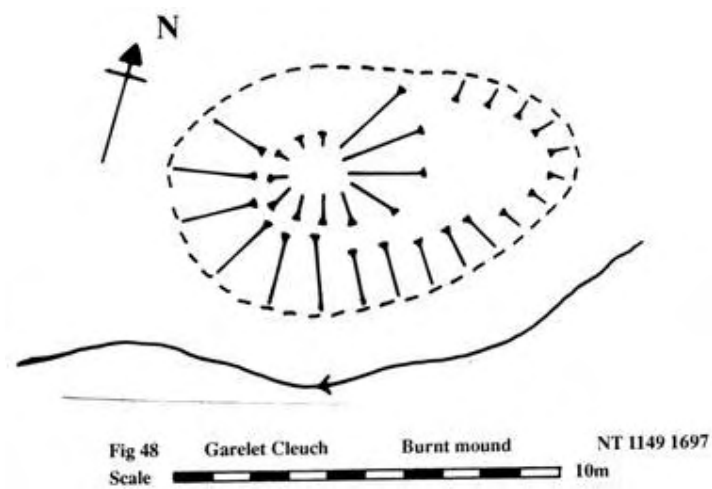


Figure 48 Burnt mound, Fruid

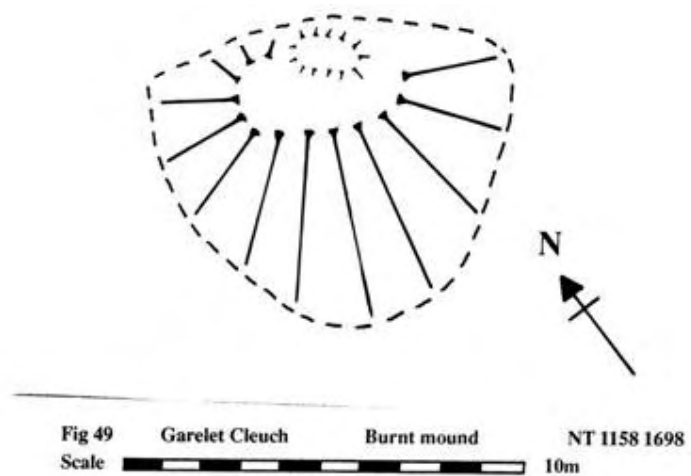


Figure 49 Burnt mound, Fruid

Site No 243 Cairn NT 11 NW NT 1143 1690 320m OD  
On the lower W flank of Ellers Cleuch Rig there is a cairn that measures 3m in diameter and composed of a layer of boulders up to 0.5m in size. The cairn lies just above a break of slope.

Site No 244 Stone structure, scoop. Hut? NT 11 NW NT 1145 1685 320m OD  
On the lower W flank of Ellers Cleuch Rig there is a possible hut site. Lying on a gentle slope the site has been scooped to form a level area of c 4m diameter internally. There are boulders for a rough circle with a possible gap on the lower W side. The grassy interior is stony. The site is 75m N of the corner of a dyked enclosure, and the hill face above is strewn with boulders.

Site No 245 Cairns NT 11 NW NT 1148 1685 365m OD  
On the lower W flank of Ellers Cleuch Rig there is a group of at least three cairns. They measure about 3m in diameter by up to 0.5m high. The cairns are about 100m upslope from Site No 244 above.

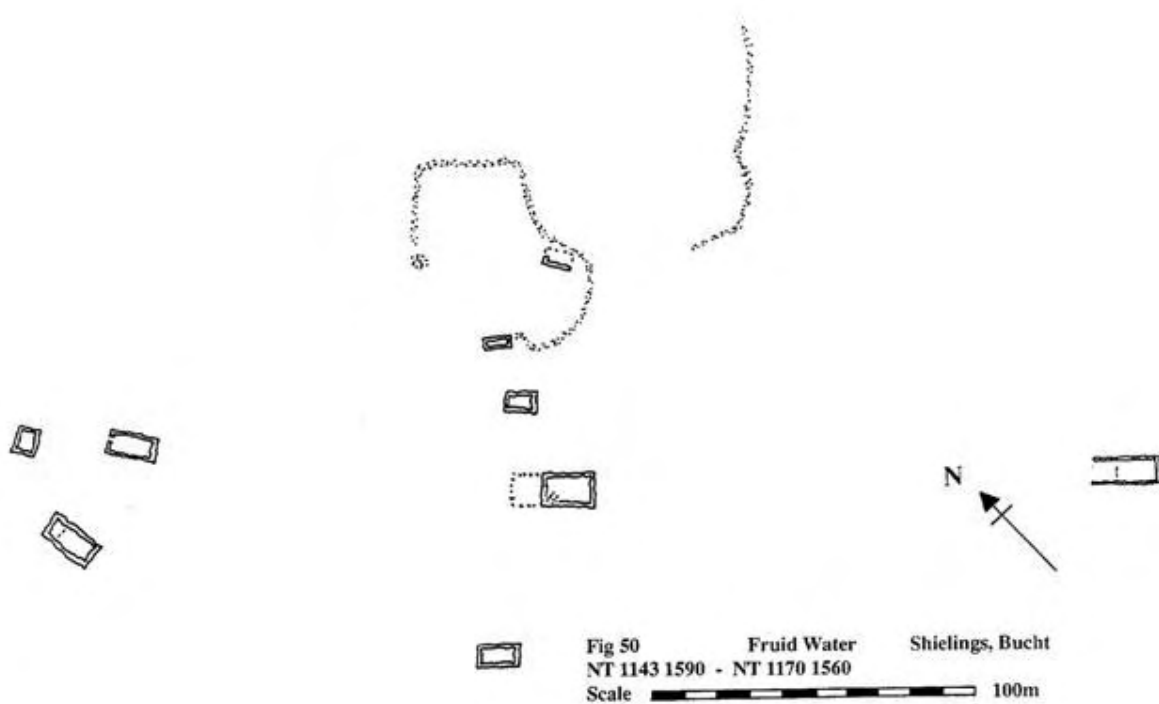
Site No 246 Shielings, buchts, enclosure Figure 50  
NT 11 NW NT 1143 1590 - NT 1170 1560 380 - 395m OD  
The group of buildings near the head of Fruid Water and on the lower flank of Din Law are described by RCAHMS/NT11NW/3 and given in their Inventory of Peeblesshire, No 672 as 'Farmsteads'. The description therein more less stands excepting for the following additional information; the buildings sizes are given here in reference to the plan, beginning with the most northerly, all sizes are overall; No 1 is 6m by 4m, No 2 is 5m by 4m, No 3 is 9.5m by 4.5m, No 4 is 8m by 4m, No 5 is 14m by 6m, No 6 is 4.5m by 3.5m, No 7 is 11.5m by 4.5m, No 8 is 14m by 9m, No 9 is 5m by 3m, No 10 is circa 5m by 3m.

No 1 appears to have an entrance in the N gable, No's 3 and 7 have internal divisions apparent although details are not distinct, No 5 has an additional structure on its N end and also has a pile of slab like boulders lying in the W corner. No 8 is open at each end and this may be interpreted as a double sheep bucht. One chamber is 2m wide internally and the other is 1.5m wide.

Immediately overlooking the site, the enclosure on the hill flank measures 33m by 15m, it is open on the W side and there is a cairn of boulders at one terminal and building No 9 at the other. Buildings 9 and 10 are tucked into gullies, No 10 is poorly preserved. A stretch of sinuous walling measuring about 40m long runs down into a gully and up to the summit of a knoll. The features on the hill flank are built in an area of steep knolls and gullies formed by moraine; they were probably designed as corralling and holding areas for sheep. The walls are mostly foundation level only.

On an island between buildings No's 1 and 2 there is a 20m long by 2m wide trough or channel alongside which is a linear pile of large boulders. Neither of these features appears to be natural, it would appear that the boulders might have been extracted from the channel, as the pile is different in character to flood debris piles along the burn course. If the feature is man made it may be a sheep-dipping trough, although this interpretation is purely speculation.

The RCAHMS describe the site as 'farmstead' but qualify this by suggesting the site has been used for transhumance. It is likely that this site does represent a true shieling settlement with associated buchts, storage huts and enclosure (see also sites at Kingledoors, Mossfennan, Stanhope (RCAHMS, NT12NW/28/2) and Hearthstanes.



**Figure 50 Shielings and bucht, Fruid**

Site No 247 Cairn NT 11 NW NT 1132 1683 330m OD  
On the valley floor and E of Fruid Water and c 100m N of the sheepfold (given on OS) there is a grass-covered cairn that measures 4m by 3m by 0.4m high.

Site No 248 Fruid Castle (site of) NT 11 NW NT 1065 1803 300m OD  
The supposed site of Fruid Castle as given on RCAHMS/NT11NW/2 was seen during this survey due to low water level in the reservoir. No evidence for a building was seen despite the ground being stripped of vegetation. The remains of the now ruinous dry stone dyke of the enclosure (given on OS) can be seen to overlie earlier turf and stone banks forming an enclosure about 50m square, the southern corner of the dyked field has been built within the southern corner of the earlier enclosure, and both follow the same alignment (these are given on 1st Ed OS). Further turf, or rather peaty banks run parallel and SE of the dyked field. These are all normally below the water level of the reservoir.

Site No 249 Cairn? flint find NT 11 NW NT 1017 1834 300m OD  
On the lower N flank of Big Knock and on a small promontory that is now normally below the reservoir water level, there is a possible cairn. It is seen as a dump of loose boulders around a lump of bedrock about 1m broad by 1m high although the boulders reach only about 0.5m high. The boulders cover an area of 5m by 4m with a possible edge or kerb defined by stones visible on the NE side. The surrounding beach is covered in gravel and cobble sized stone making the feature quite distinctive.

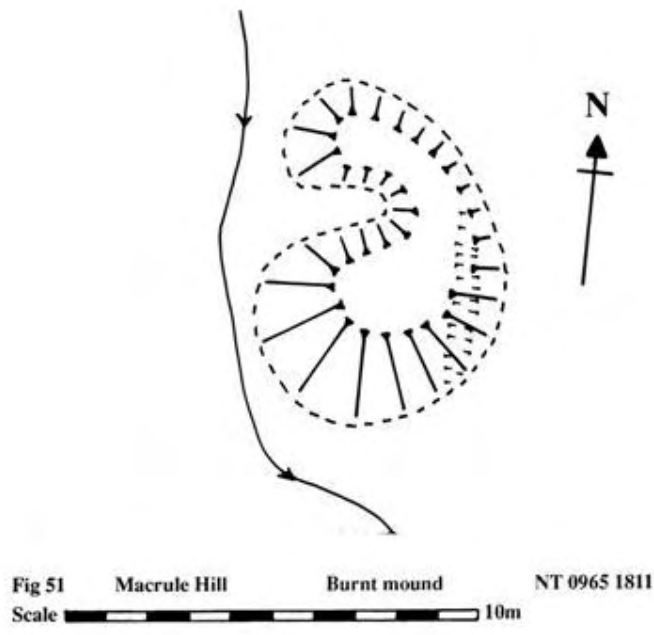
A piece of worked flint was found on the beach nearby, it might be a small crude scraper.

Site No 250 Stone pile

NT 11 NW NT 1013 1839

300m OD

On the lower N flank of Big Knock and on a small promontory which is now normally just below the reservoir water level, there is a stone feature which at first appearance looks like a cairn. It lies at the edge of a dyke and is 3m in diameter and consists of boulders. This is most likely the remains of a protective enclosure around a tree, since the sawn stump of a tree still survives within the feature. (see Site No 150)

Site No 251	Burnt mound	Figure 51	NT 01 NE	NT 0965 1811	360m OD
<p>On the lower NE flank of Macrulle Hill and lying on the W side of an unnamed tributary of Carterhope Burn there is a kidney shaped burnt mound. The mound measures 8.5m by 6m overall and it is 1.2m high from the lower ground and 0.5m high within the curve of the deposit. A sheep pad has flattened part of the mound edge. The higher and larger part of the mound is covered in short grass while on the lower area the grass is slightly lush.</p>			 <p>Fig 51 Macrulle Hill Burnt mound NT 0965 1811 Scale 10m</p> <p><b>Figure 51 Burnt mound, Fruid</b></p>		

Site No 252 Cairns

NT 01 NE centred NT 0975 1815

350m OD

On the lower NE flank of Macrulle Hill there are at least five cairns measuring up to 6m by 4m by 0.2m high. All are disturbed, possibly for building the nearby dyke.

Site No 253 Platforms (natural?)

NT 11 NW NT 101 179

500m OD

On the NW flank of Birk Craigs there are six platform like features on the hill face. One particularly has the appearance of an enclosed platform settlement with an area of 8m long by 4m deep and a massive frontal apron. However, these features are most likely to be natural in origin, caused by slumping of the ground.

Site No 254 Cairns

NT 01 NE centred NT 100 167

400m OD

On the lower NW flank of Birk Craigs there is a group of at least nine cairns measuring up to 4m in diameter by 0.5m high. Some are dome shaped

Site No 255 Burnt mound NT 01 NE NT 0986 1660 370m OD

On the E bank of Carterhope Burn and 20m upstream from a sheep stell there is a large burnt mound. The dome mound is pear shaped and measures in total 14m by 8m, it is 3m high when measured from the base of the deposit at the burn side. The mound tails down stream parallel with the burn towards the stell. The deposit appears to have been created over existing boulders seen in the tail end, the very steep 3m high bank on the upstream end has burnt material all the way down where there is unusually stones showing which are up to 0.3m in size.

This is an example of a mound where the true depth of actual burnt material is difficult to determine, however it is a very large volume of burnt rock. The summit has short grass growing on it while the tail has more lush grasses. There has been a disturbance on the summit about 1.5m long; this may have been a trial for stones to build the original stell nearby. The stell has recently been re-built completely but within the original area.

Site No 256 Burnt mound NT 01 NE circa NT 098 166 c 400m OD

On the flank of Brownknowe and W of Carterhope Burn there is a burnt mound on the slope of the hill. The mound measures 4m across the hill and 4m down where the height is 1m, it has level summit. The vegetation is coarse grasses but shorter than the surrounding grass.

Site No 257 Cairns NT 01 NE NT 0945 1825 370m OD

On the lower SE flank of Carterhope Rig and c 50 above the sheep stell there are four cairns up to 4m in diameter.

Site No 258 Enclosure NT 01 NE NT 0940 1837 400m OD

On the lower E flank of Carterhope Rig and on a promontory overlooking White Cleuch to the NE there is a sub-rectangular shaped turf bank enclosure. It measures 41m long and is 19m wide at the S and upper side but narrows to 9m wide at the N end. In the NW corner there is a dry stone building measuring externally 8m long by 4m wide, the interior is about 1.5m wide and the N end may be open, indicating its use as a bucht.

Site No 259 Burnt mound NT 01 NE NT 0955 1810 370m OD

On the lower N flank of Macrule Hill and 130m SW of a fence and c 75m SE of Priesthope Burn there is a dome shaped burnt mound which measures 7m by 6m by 1m high.

Site No 260 Enclosure NT 01 NE NT 0945 1815 360m OD

At the base of the SE flank of Carterhope Rig and on the NW side of Priesthope Burn there is a turf and stone enclosure. The site lies in a prominent meander of the burn. A 16m long turf bank, which measures 4m wide by 1m high, runs down to the burn and turns at right angles to run up the burn bank for another 8m. Within the angle of this L shape bank there is an 8m length of stony bank which forms an enclosure of 8m square and which is open on the SW side facing upstream.

Site No 261 Burnt mound [Figure 52 *DELETED*] Plate 13 NT 01 NE NT 0855 1970 330m OD

On the lower E flank of Little Dod and lying on a steep slope overlooking the Chapel Burn from the W side, there is a prominent dome shaped burnt mound. The mound measures 7m by 4m by 2m high from the lower side and it is 0.2m high on the upper side. The spring flows on the N side of the mound that has a 1m long exposure, now grassed over, on its summit.

Deleted

**Figure 52 Deleted**



**Plate 13 Chapel Burn burnt mound**

Site No 262 Cairn, possible lynchet NT 01NE NT 0875 1975 330m OD  
About 50m NE of the unenclosed platform settlement on the lower N flank of The Bank (hill) and which is given by RCAHMS/NT01NE/4, there is a 4m-diameter cairn that is 0.5m high and appears to have been centre robbed. Upslope and SW of the platforms there is a prominent broad break of slope that may be a cultivation terrace (not measured).

Site No 263 Cairn, possible NT 01 NE NT 0863 1993 310m OD  
On the northern tip of The Bank (hill) but lying 5m down from the top water level of the reservoir there is a possible 2m-diameter cairn that survives as a basal level of stones. Small modern piles of stone are in the vicinity.

Site No 264 Unenclosed platform settlement NT 02 SE NT 03372 20792 312m OD  
Lying on the lower north east flank of The Bank (hill) and immediately above the normal high water level on the west bank of Fruid Reservoir, there is platform with a rear scarp and frontal apron. The platform measures c 8m across by 4m deep, it has a sloping surface and the apron is steep sided. There is no obvious access leading to the platform that is on a steep slope.

Site No 265 Lithic scatter NT 01 NE NT 0880 1980 310m OD  
A piece of water worn flint was picked up on the beach below the unenclosed platform settlement and a small flint end scraper was found on a molehill between the beach and the settlement above.

The following sites were recorded within the Fruid Reservoir in 2003 during a period of low water level:

Site No 266 Cairn group, c 1800 AD settlement Figure 53 & Figure 54  
NT 02 SE centred NT 089 204 310m OD  
Lying on the east shore of the Fruid Reservoir and between 100m and 300m south of the dam wall, there is a group of Cairns, lynchets and a building with enclosures, the latter features date to c 1800 AD on the basis of pottery and glass finds retrieved from the site. The ground lies on the steep lower slopes of Craig Law.

The main cairn group (Figure 53) stretches for a distance of 200m along the shoreline and for a distance of about 40m from the high water line. At least twenty-four cairns and three stony lynchets or long cairns were visible in this group on the day of survey, when the water was reduced in level by c 7.5m. The cairns are generally rounded or oval in appearance and measure up to 10m in diameter, a few are dome shaped and are up to 0.75m high. Two of the larger cairns lie partially out of the water, the parts within the reservoir being severely damaged by erosion, as are four others and which are fully below the normal high water line. Most of the cairns have been created around boulders that must have been extant on the landscape when the piles were created. The three linear piles follow the same contour and extending existing cairns along the hill side may have formed these. A now ruinous dry stane dyke extends into the cairn group from the north; within the corner of this enclosure are two smaller cairns.

At least eight further cairns (not on plan) were recorded further to the south, only just around the flank of the hill face:

NT 08971 20139 being 4m diameter by 0.4m high.

NT 08968 20132 being 2m diameter by 0.3m high.

NT 09016 20069 being 3m diameter by 0.4m high.

NT 09013 20086 being 4m diameter by 0.4m high.

NT 09017 20069 being 4m diameter by 0.4m high.

NT 09020 20045 being a group of three cairns up to 5m diameter by 0.5m high and lying with 4m of each other.

Strewn throughout and over some of the cairns are large boulders that have tumbled down hill from the large rock quarry above the road, this quarry was used during the construction of the reservoir. These rocks give a surreal appearance to the cairn group. The location of this group on such a steep slope and at the highest possible altitude, since the ground breaks even more steeply above, is slightly unusual. The ground between the cairns has obviously been effectively cleared of most stones of cobble size and over, leaving only very large embedded boulders in situ.

A decorated, cast lead ring, (Plate 14) which looks like (but is probably not) a large spindle whorl was picked up among the cairns. However, this object has been used as a modern fishing line weight (the line is still attached). It weighs 138 grammes, and is between 45 - 48mm in external diameter, the central hole is 15 - 16mm in diameter and it has been cast with an 'hour-glass' perforation. The ring is therefore 17mm in width by 10mm thick, however, it is decorated with eight equally spaced and raised rounded and dome shaped pellets on each side, the pellets on each side are oppositely placed and they measure 9mm in diameter by 3mm above the surface of the ring.



**Plate 14 Lead ring, Fruid**

The object, which is in good condition may have been found by a fisherman in the area and then used it as a line weight. It does not appear to be a spindle whorl judging by the angular perforation and also its weight, the true age and function of this object, and indeed its provenance remain uncertain.



## House site and enclosures

Figure 54 centred NT 0885 2040

Lying 30m below and west of the ruinous dry stane head dyke of an enclosure (see report above) there are the stony remains of a rectangular building and traces of turf boundaries. The building, which may have measured 10m long by 5m wide, overall, is seen as a rectangular shape of stony banks, the interior is choked with a pile of similar stones, no features are visible and the interior may have measured about 3m wide. The building is assumed to have been a house judging by the pottery and glass strewn around the area. This dates to c 1800 AD. The building lies on a terrace between two ruinous dry stane dykes that probably form the enclosure seen in a photograph of the area taken in 1964 prior to the construction of the dam, however, no buildings are evident in the photo. Evidence of turf walls and other ruinous stone walls indicate an area of yards and a pathway between them. The entire area is covered in a layer of silt that obscures further detail. Tree stumps survive on the ground; the trees are also visible on the photograph that is held in the reservoir office (Site to be researched)

## Finds

Several sherds of red earthenware pottery, some white glazed sherds and a neck from a black (beer?) bottle were found; these are dated to the 19th century.

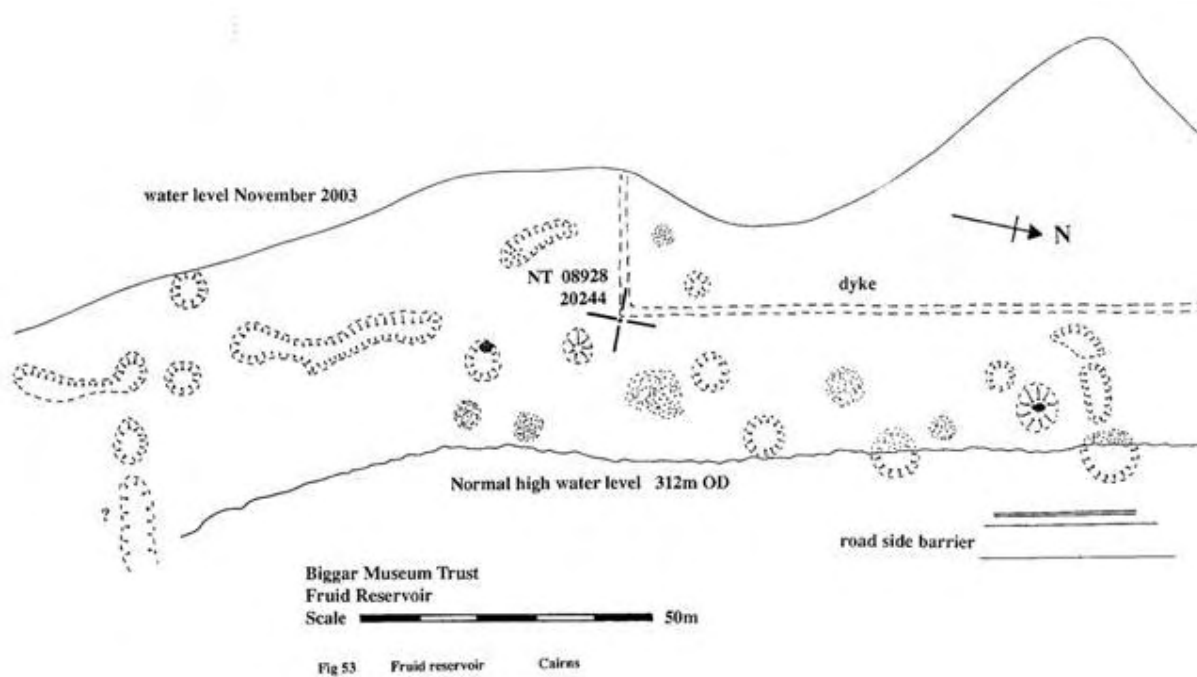
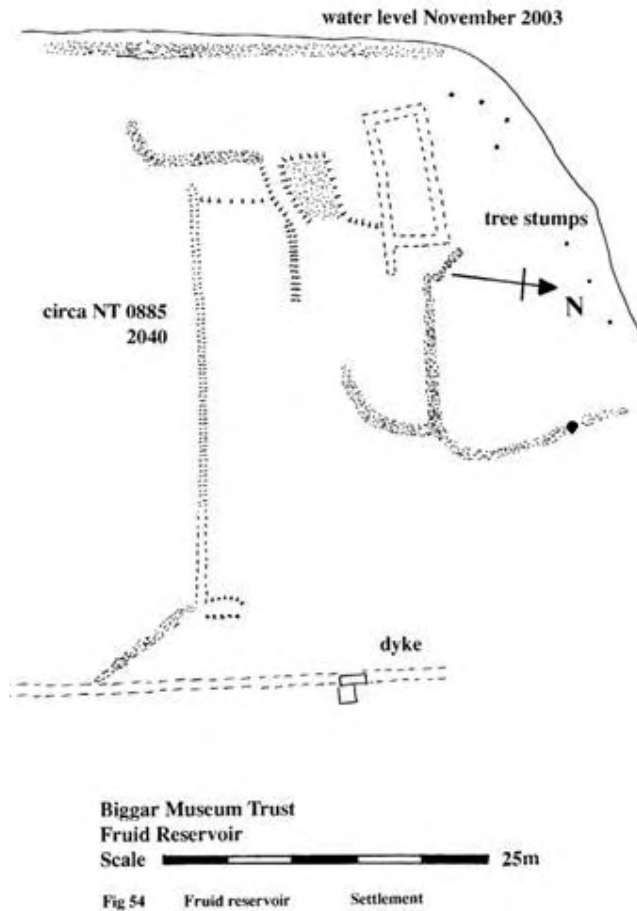


Figure 53 Cairns, Fruid



**Figure 54 Settlement, Fruid**

Site No 267 Unenclosed platform settlement, cairns

Figure 55

NT 02 SE NT 0867 1990

310m OD

**\*\*See separate excavation report on this site.\*\***

Lying on the lower north east flank of The Bank (hill) and immediately below the normal high water level on the west bank of Fruid Reservoir, there is a platform. The effects of water turbulence within the reservoir are actively eroding the single platform. The platform is seen as a gravel covered area of about 11m in diameter, the ground slopes down by about 0.75m from west to east. There does not appear to be a rear scarp, but the frontal apron is evident by an arc of displaced stones and boulders. At the base of the apron there is an 8m long alignment of boulders that have been set to form either the base of a wall or a revetment of the platform apron. This is the first time such a feature has been recorded on an UPS. Sherds of abraded pottery and a few flint and chert flakes were found in the immediate vicinity of the platform. Larger, in situ rim sherds from a 'bucket urn' were found on the platform surface. The ground surrounding the site, and indeed the platform itself is under active erosion, although patches of old ground surface (ogs) in the form of a soil profile with charcoal flecks, and evidence of burning are to be found around the area.

Lying just above the platform there are the possible remains of a cairn that measures c 2m - 3m in diameter. Among the dispersed stones there is a patch of ogs that has charcoal flecks evident. Near to the tumbled stones but clearly separate from them is a possible structure of boulders. Forming a line of about 1m long, it is possible that this is a feature made by modern fishermen at the edge of the reservoir.

Other finds in the area

Lying in a patch of ogs was a flint chunk and chert flake NT 08596 20075. In the same vicinity but having been washed around the beach, is a flint chunk, which is, now water worn.

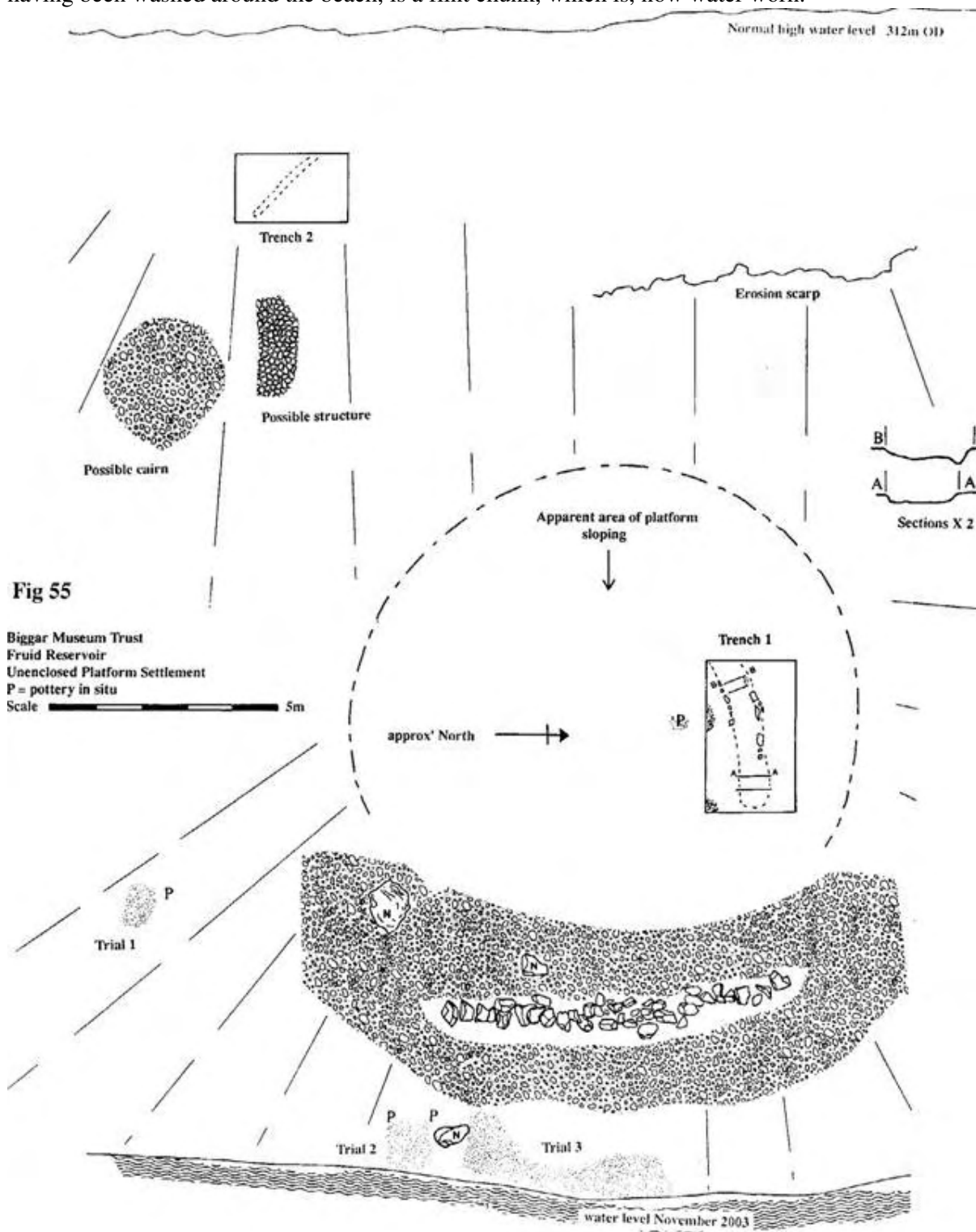
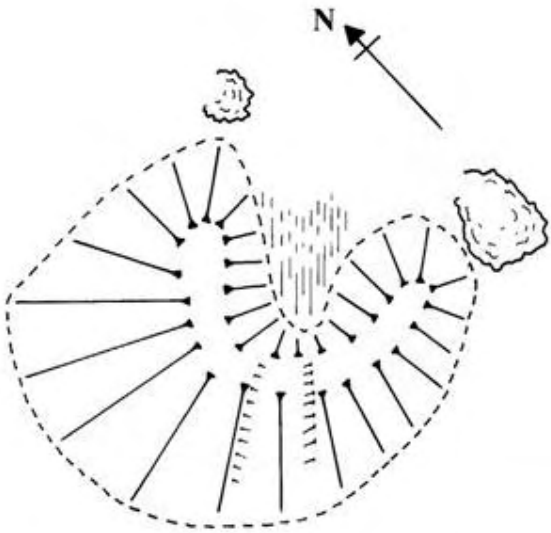



Figure 55 Unenclosed platform excavation, Fruid

Site No 268 Lazy bed / settlement NT 02 SE NT 0860 1990 295m OD  
Lying on the lower east flank of Little Dod and on the west side of Chapel Burn on the west side of Fruid Reservoir but several metres below the high water level of Fruid Reservoir there is evidence on the ground of modern buildings, bricks and other building debris are scattered around. This is the site of Halkshaw, a shepherd's cottage that was demolished during the construction of the reservoir. On the opposite bank of the Chapel Burn and lying immediately above the now ruinous dry stane head dyke, there is faint evidence of several strips of lazy beds; these for the most part have been washed away. These lazy beds and other to the north show on VAP's held by the NMRS.

### Stanhope

Site No 269	Burnt mound	Figure 56	NT 13 SW	NT 1276 3055	230m OD
<p>On the N flank of Craig Head and lying 10m N of the fence there is a conspicuous kidney shaped burnt mound. The domed mound measures 12.5m by 10.5m overall with the open side facing to the N. The deposit has been built over earth fast boulders on the lower W side, where it is 1.5m high, the interior is 0.6m high. There is a slight gully running over the saddle of the mound and the space between the two terminals slopes up into the mound. The original spring course lies close to the open side but the spring now flows 15m to the N. The vegetation is the same grazed grass as the surrounding area which is boulder strewn.</p> <p>Two fairly recent disturbances have taken place beside the mound; these appear to have been machine excavations, numerous other examples of which were noted along the side of hill as far as Stanhope.</p>			 <p>Fig 56      Craig Head      Burnt mound      NT 1276 3055</p> <p>Scale 10m</p>  <p>Figure 56 Burnt mound, Stanhope</p>		

Site No 270 Structures, enclosure; spring NT 13 SW NT 1294 3030 270m - 290m OD  
On the N flank of Craig Head and lying above and below an angle in the fence that separates the pasture from a plantation, there are the following:

The uppermost feature is a ruinous dry stane square building which measures c 5m internally, it lies at the base of a gully and immediately above the fence. There is a boulder pile of about 4m diameter on one corner and above the building is a recently made 'bowl' of stones, it is 0.75m wide.

Below, there is an amorphous pile of stone that appears to conceal another small building, perhaps measuring about 4m square. This lies beside a gate into the plantation.

Below this is a stony bank enclosure measuring about 20m square with the walls spreading to about 2m. It is on a fairly steep slope and the lower end is open. A stony area of 6m by 4m is seen against the interior on the lower SE side, this may have been a small building. A track way leads from the site down to the NW.

Just down slope from the enclosure and to the N there is a spring that has been built into a well, the upper side of which has been built with white quartz rocks with other boulders forming the sides.

Site 270A Enclosures NT 13 SW NT 1195 3040 215m OD  
Lying adjacent and on the east side of the A701 road and about 50m SW of the point where Stanhope Farm road joins the A701, there are two conjoined enclosures consisting of banks of grass covered cobble sized stones. They lie on a natural level terrace that drops steeply down a scarp to the east, to the River Tweed valley floor. The southerly enclosure measures 25m by 28m, the shorter distance being that from the road to the scarp. An original gap lies at the SE corner. To the north is a curving bank forming a pear shaped extension which is about 20m at its widest. These are probably stock enclosures of post medieval date.

Site No 271 Cairns, enclosure NT 12 NW centred NT 140282 280m OD

This site is given by RCAHMS/NT12NW/52 as 'small cairns'.

Some of the cairns are fairly large, being up to 9m in diameter by 1.5m high. One long pear shaped cairn measures 10m by 4m.

Enclosure, robbed cairn?

60m W of the plantation and 4m S of the track there is a sub circular enclosure that measures 11m overall and 6.5m by 4.5m internally. A gap in the W side of the stony wall is 3m wide; the internal wall at the E side is 1m high. The interior is level with the ground outside the gap but is 0.5m below the ground to the E indicating it is a scooped site. The interior is bracken infested and the walls are covered in heather.

This enclosure may be the site alluded to by RCAHMS as a robbed cairn.


Site No 272 Cairns (disturbed) NT 12 NW NT c 147 279 300m OD

The major archaeological landscape at the base of Shaw Hill and given by RCAHMS/NT12NW/28 could not be inspected in detail due to high summer bracken infestation over most of the area. However it was noted that at least five cairns have been truncated, some halved, by the fairly recent construction of the track way. Some fresh sections of the cairns were visible but nothing of significance was seen other than the basal boulders lying directly on the till.

Site No 273 Earth banks NT 12 NW NT 1196 2974 210m OD  
 Adjacent and out with the SE corner of the field which lies W of Stanhope Farm there are two large parallel earth banks which measure 19m long and which are 4m wide by 1.25m high. The southern bank has an expanded terminal at the W end extending it for a further 2m. The interior is about 3m wide, and is flat but rises slightly towards the E end, where there is a slight scarp that tends to close that end, the other is open. The banks appear to have been quarried from the interior and boulders seen on the inside may be facing stones. The appearance of the entire site is of well-established turf but this may be a silage pit of comparatively recent origin.

Site No 274 Platform (settlement?) NT 12 NW NT 1185 2937 270m OD  
 On the NW flank of Laigh Hill and 130m SW of the fort there is a 10m diameter level platform, but which may have been slightly larger. It appears to have been cut back to outcropping rock and the access side would have been on the NE where the hill face is more open.

Site No 275 Building NT 12 NW circa NT 119 293  
 On the NW flank of Laigh Hill and to the NE of Normans Castle (Dun), there is ruinous dry stane sub rectangular building that measures only 3m by 2m internally. Up to two courses of the 0.7m wide walls are visible and the site has been cut against the hill face, a large boulder projects from the floor. There is a possible 6m long passage entrance leading from the SW to the chamber which lies on the S end of a terrace about 25m long.

Site No 276 Burnt mound Plate 15	NT 12 NW NT 1173 2910 300m OD
<p>On the NW flank of Laigh Hill and 60m S of Normans Castle (Dun) (given by RCAHMS as NT12NW/6) there is a prominent burnt mound. The dome shaped mound measures 10m by 8m by 2m high on the lower side, the upper side is 0.3m high. The vegetation is mossy grass and some bracken. The spring course flows on each side of the mound.</p> <p>About 20m upstream there is another dome shaped mound which is natural.</p>	 <p><b>Plate 15 Normans Castle with burnt mound in foreground</b></p>

Site No 277    Building, bank                      NT 12 NW    NT 1170 2951                      220m OD  
On the lower NW flank of Laigh Hill and in a gully, there are the poorly preserved footings of a possible stone hut measuring about 4m square internally.

Between the stone footings and the through gate and running up from the track there is a earth bank running parallel and for about 20m with the plantation boundary

Site No 278    Buchts and mound    NT 12 NW    NT 1121 2887    220m OD  
On the lower W flank of Laigh Hill and immediately N of the cairn given by RCAHMS/NT12NW/44, there are two buchts, these are also given by RCAHMS as NT12NW/44/02 as 'buildings'. Both buchts are aligned N/S and are both open ended at the N end. The southern bucht, nearest the cairn is the lesser well preserved of the two, it measures 10m long on the W side and 6m long on the E, the turf banks vary between 1m and 2m wide by 0.3m high. The northerly bucht has an E bank measuring 11m long and the W bank is 17m overall, it turns in towards the open end, the site is 5m wide overall with an interior of about 1.5m

20m north of the buchts there is a grassy mound that measures 8m in diameter by 0.6m high. The sides rise steeply for about 1m then gradually rise to a summit. Some stone was detected by probing.

Site No 279      Building                          NT 12 NW      NT 1146 2869                          290m OD

On the W flank of Laigh Hill and lying at the head of a small gully there are the dry stane footings of a building which measures 3m by 1.5m internally, the walls survive for a few courses to 0.5m high. There is no indication of an entrance but it could only have been on the N wall as the internal faces are evident on the other walls.

Site No 280    Building?    NT 12 NW    NT 2942 2900    230m OD  
On the lower W flank of Laigh Hill and lying on a terrace there is a sub rectangular scooped site that measures about 6m by 5m. The scarp at the upper E side appears to have some stone built into its length, and it is 0.25m high.

**Patervan and Polmood**

Site No 281 Cairns, possible NT 12 NW NT 1120 2835 240m OD  
 On the lower W flank of Laigh Hill and lying in an improved field there are two possible cairns. One is seen as a grassy dome shaped mound W of the head dyke, it measures 6m in diameter by 2m high, and the other is nearby. They may be natural features although some stones are seen to lie on their surfaces.

Site No 282 Enclosure, settlement? NT 12 NW NT 1135 2795 250m OD  
 On the lower W flank of Polmood Hill and truncated by the head dyke there is a sub rectangular/oval enclosure. The part of the site below the dyke and in the improved field is more visible; it measures 26m across the hill and 22m down with banks up to 5m wide by about 0.5m high. The sloping interior is featureless. The enclosure continues uphill above the dyke for another 20m where it can be seen as a break of slope at the upper side. At the time of survey this was covered in dense bracken. A fairly modern track cuts through the site above the dyke and what appears to be the stony content of the original bank is seen on the track.

Site No 283 Bank & mound NT 12 NW NT 1145 2777 260m OD  
 On the lower W flank of Polmood Hill and just above the head dyke and below the track, there is a straight bank 7m long by 1.5m wide by 0.6m high. The material for the bank has been excavated on the S side, but it has no obvious function. Beside it is a large natural mound.

Site No 284 Buildings & enclosure NT 12 NW NT 1203 2703 380m OD  
 On the lower N flank of Great Hill and on the S bank of Polmood Burn, lying on a terrace just above the burn, there are two buildings and a semi circular enclosure. The buildings are in line with the burn that runs E/W at that point. The westerly building is the most distinct, it measures 8.5m long by 4.7m wide, the stone wall footings are 0.9m thick and show both internal and external facing stones at places, in the middle of the N long wall there is an entrance 0.7m wide clearly defined by two large boulders. The building to the E measures 9m by 4.7 but has no other obvious features. A short distance upstream there is a grassy bank enclosing an semi circular area of 14m by 10m, the bank is 2m wide by 0.4m high and has no gap, the enclosure appears to use the break of slope down to the burn as its northern boundary.

Site No 285 Building & rig and furrow NT 12 NW NT 1215 2717 280m OD  
 On the lower S flank of Polmood Hill and lying between the track and a post and wire fence there are the scant remains of a building showing as stone wall footings. It measures about 6m by 4m internally with a short possible extension wall on the S side. South of the site there are the faint remains of rig and furrow cultivation running down to Polmood Burn.

Site No 286 Platform, possible unenclosed platform settlement  
 NT 12 NW NT 1360 2658 360m OD  
 On the lower S flank of Birkside Law and 20m NW of the sheepfold there is a level platform that measures 10m by 6m. It has a front apron but no clear back scarp, however the hill face at that point is covered in scree that is eroding onto the platform. The area below and surrounding is a dense boulder field.



## Menzion

Site No 287   Cairn   NT 02 SE   NT 0950 2400   250m OD  
This cairn is given by RCAHMS/NT02SE/10 and is illustrated in the RCAHMS Peeblesshire Inventory as No 63, along with the nearby standing stones. The cairn has trees planted to its edge but not over it, however, there are five plough cuts through the cairn and a hollow on the summit indicates that stones have been removed from there.

Site No 288    Dry stane sheep bucht                      NT 02 SE                      NT 0970 2168                      300m OD

On the E side of Menzion Burn and at the southern corner of a dry stane enclosure (given on OS) there is a sheep bucht. It measures 9m overall by 2.5m internally and was open ended on the E end, it now has a corrugated metal roof 4m long forming a small hut at the W end, the roof timber of this has been painted with the initial TS and the date 1946. The modern road has deviated from the line given by the OS map and has truncated the enclosure, part of which is under forest.

Site No 289    Dry stane sheep bucht                      NT 12 SW    NT 1045 2038                      335m OD  
At the deserted settlement of Over Menzion and as part of the dry stane sheep enclosure and adjacent bothy (given on OS), there is a long narrow chamber that must represent a later bucht. This feature of the small complex is further interesting and unusual because it has been used as an entrance passage leading to the door of the bothy, which is now roofless.

**Hearthstane**

Site No 290 Cairns NT 12 NW NT 1236 2597 285m OD  
 On the valley floor below Crooked Bank and SW of the track there is a cairn that measures 8m by 3m by 0.4m high, it is slightly domed at the NE end. At least three other possible cairns are nearby, two a short distance to the NE and one about 5m NE of the track and lying just within the plantation.

Site No 291 Cairns NT 12 NW centred NT 1215 2595 290m OD  
 On the lower N flank of Hog Hill and lying above and below the track there are at least nine cairns, the largest of which measures 7m by 5m by 0.4m high. Some are dome shaped.

Site No 292 Building NT 12 NW NT 1235 2592 285m OD  
 At the confluence of Hearthstane Burn and Glenheurie Burn and truncated by the E bank of the former there is a scooped and embanked building. It measures 8m by 2m internally with a long bank on the N side of 2m wide by 0.5m high. The other long side is seen as a scarp, similar to the NE end. The bank appears to be the product of the excavated interior. Although the burn has cut through the SW end of the site, nothing of significance is visible; it is not possible to say if that end was open or closed.

Site No 293 Bucht (probable) NT 12 NW NT 1240 2590 285m OD  
 At the confluence of Hearthstane Burn and Glenheurie Burn and immediately on the S side of the dry stane sheep enclosure (given on OS) there is a rectangular scooped feature measuring 12m by 3m internally and about 1m deep. It is open on the SW end and is most likely a bucht.

The small complex of later dry stane folds have within them a long narrow chamber which must represent a later bucht than the one described above, thus showing continuity of the practice of sheep milking on the same site.

Site No 294 Buildings, enclosures NT 12 NW NT 1240 2575 290m OD  
 On the valley floor W of the Hearthstane Burn and at the base of the NE flank of Hog Hill and immediately S of the stell (given on OS) , there is a group of buildings. A building measuring 8m long in a N/S alignment and with a division on the same alignment gives two chambers of 4m and 2m wide internally. Boulders indicate some of the wall faces within the grassy banks that are about 0.5m high. There are no other details.

20m to the S, a long building measures 12m overall with an internal width of about 2.5m. It is sub divided giving two equal length chambers and the northern end appears open. Boulders also indicate the internal faces in places, especially at the southern end.

A short distance to the S is an L shaped stony bank of two 5m long wings.

To the W and on the steep flank of Hog Hill there are two ruinous stone enclosures, one lies above and W of the track while the other has been cut through by the construction of the fairly recent track way.

Site No 295 Stone piles (cairns?), natural mounds NT 12 NW NT 1251 2550 300m OD  
 On the lower W flank of Glenheurie Rig and lying immediately above the break of slope down to Hearthstane Burn there are two piles of stones that may be cairns, although they may be of natural origin being formed by scree accumulation. They measure 4m in diameter by 0.5m high.

Along the E side of the burn there are several prominent mounds that are the product of natural erosion and deposition of gravels.

Site No 296    Track way                      NT 12 NW    centred NT 1250 2550                      310- 350m OD  
On the lower W flank of Glenheurie Rig and lying above the break of slope down to Hearthstane Burn and running parallel with the plantation boundary on the E there is an old track way of about 3m wide. The track can be seen intermittently for a distance of about 1km along the length of the plantation.

Site No 297    Scoops / quarries                      NT 12 NW    NT 1165 2580                      300m OD  
On the N flank of Hog Hill and lying just above the track way there are two well defined scoop sites that measure only about 6m wide, each has a frontal apron. They are too small to be completed unenclosed platform settlements and may be trial quarries for hard rock.

Site No 298    Cairns                      NT 12 SW    centred NT 1250 2485                      350m OD  
On the lower NW flank of Broad Law and S of Manifod Burn there is a group of at least 15 cairns. The largest measures 6m in diameter by 0.4m high, they are dispersed over an area of about 100m diameter and are seen to lie on better grassland than the surrounding courser grasses.

Site No 299    Building                      NT 12 SW    c NT 125 245                      350m OD  
On the lower NW flank of Broad Law and overlooking Hearthstane Burn to the W there is a grassy covered stone mound that at first glance has the appearance of a robbed cairn. However, the sub rectangular feature is more likely to be a small stone hut with an internal size of about 3m by 2m. To the N there is a short length of ruinous dry stane walling and in the vicinity there are piles and scatters of stone that appear to be clearance from the general area. It may be that an attempt at improving the pasture was taking place here.

Site No 300    Burnt mound                      NT 12 SW    c NT 1295 2380                      410m OD  
On the lower NW flank of Broad Law and N of the Stell Burn there is a burnt mound. The rather inconspicuous slightly dome shaped mound measures 5m across by 5m downhill and is about 0.75m high. Unusually, it is an example lying on a very dry area with the spring course 20m to the N and there is no indication that the spring ran nearer to the mound. It is covered in the same grazed grasses as the surrounding area.

Site No 301    Buildings and buchts *Figure 57*                      NT 12 SW    centred NT 1280 2385                      370m OD

Adjacent the Hearthstane Burn and at the point of its confluence with Stell Burn there is a complex of stone and turf buildings. They are described here from the S;

Immediately on the N side of the dry stane sheep enclosure (given on OS) there is a probably bucht which measures 10m by 2m internally. The stony banks measure 2m wide by 0.5m high and there is a gap in the long N bank, it appears to be open at each end. The dry stane sheep enclosure has incorporated within it a long narrow chamber that must equate with the earlier sheep buchts.

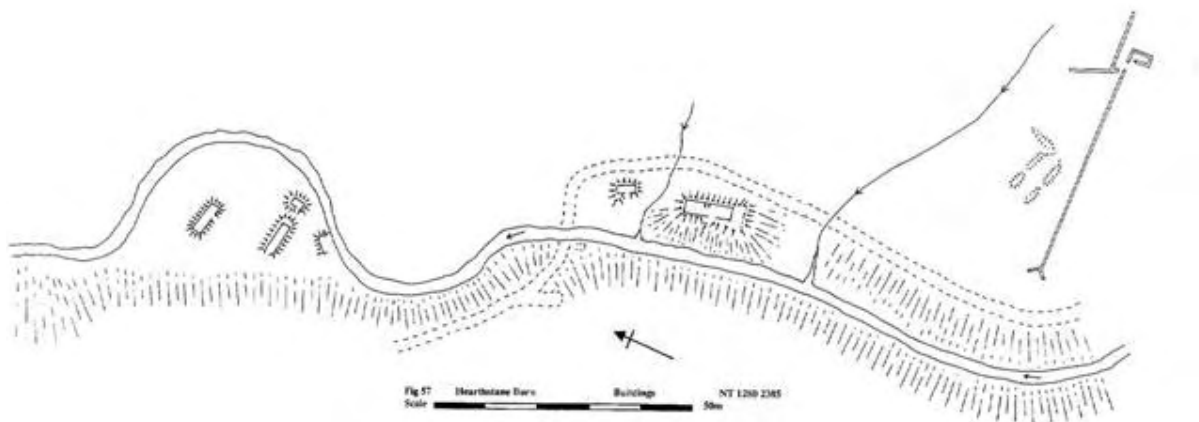
Just to the N there is a string of buildings along the burn edge, each has been built with dry stane construction but possibly with turf on top, since the banks are now seen as grassy covered stone. The first measures 15m by 6m overall with the interior being up to 3m wide. Halfway along the W long wall there may be an entrance indicated by a short off shoot wall leading down to the burn. Immediately opposite the possible entrance are two upright slabs which appear to represent a floor level aumbry measuring about 0.7m by 0.5m, the rest of the interior is choked with slab boulders which appear as if the walls of the building have been pushed in. Immediately to the N there is a hummocky pile that may represent a hut of 3m by 1.5m internally.

On the opposite (west) bank of the burn there is an oval setting of single layer boulders; this measures 2m by 1m internally.

Slightly further N and on the same side of the Burn there is a cluster of four buildings. The first has been about 4m long internally but the burn has truncated the entire E side. N of this the next building measures 2m by 1.5m internally and with a possible entrance of the E side, this building has an indeterminate extension of about 1m on its northern end. Running at approximately right angles to the above and with the open end facing W away from the burn there is a prominent bucht measuring 7m long with banks 2 - 3m wide and about 0.5m high, the internal walls have been faced with stone of which a few may be seen. The last in this group lies to the N and measures 5m by 2m internally with a possible entrance on the W side.

For a distance of about 300m to the N and downstream there are three further buchts that measure about 7m long by 1 - 1.5m internally.

About 100m to the E of the group of buildings and on the lower W flank of Broad Law, lying on a natural terrace there is a sub rectangular pile of stone which is most likely another small hut, it measures 5m by 3m externally. This feature could be mistaken for a robbed cairn.



**Figure 57 Buildings, Hearthstanes**

Site No 302 Platform (natural) NT 12 SW c NT 1302362 410m OD  
 On the lower W flank of Broad Law between the confluence of Stell Burn and a tributary there is a rather amorphous platform which although prominent is most likely to be of natural origin.

Site No 303 Unenclosed platform settlement NT 12 SW c NT 1230 2480 350m OD  
 On the lower E flank of Hog Hill and about 150m N of Manyleith Burn and 50m up from the track, there is a single platform that measures about 12m across by 6m deep. It has a well-defined rear scarp and the frontal apron appears to have slumped causing the interior to slope slightly. The access has been on the N side.

50m to the NW and further upslope is scoop of about 6m wide and further upslope from this is another hollow area on the hill, these are less certain as to their origin, but on balance are considered to be natural.

**Wrae**

Site No 304	Burnt mound	NT 13 SW	NT 1160 3304	250m OD
-------------	-------------	----------	--------------	---------

On the NE flank of Wrae Hill and on the SE side of an unnamed spring there is a burnt mound. The deposit measures 6m by 4m by at least 0.3m deep, it tails down slightly at the upper side and has been created over a prominent domed outcrop of rock that lies 20m upstream from a small water cistern. The vegetation is the same as the grazed grasses in the surrounding field.

Site No 305	Burnt mound	NT 13 SW	NT 1170 3283	290m OD
-------------	-------------	----------	--------------	---------

On the steep NE flank of Wrae Hill and lying 20m S of and level with a manhole (not given on OS) of the Talla water tunnel there is a burnt mound. The mound measures 6m down slope by 5m across and it is 1.5m high, although burnt stone has migrated further downhill from the main deposit which tails into the hill at the upper side. It is bracken infested.

Immediately above the mound and at the source of the spring there is a massive mound of boggy moss.

Site No 306	Possible scooped site	NT 13 SW	NT 1180 3290	240m OD
-------------	-----------------------	----------	--------------	---------

On the NE flank of Wrae Hill and lying just below the head dyke and E of a prominent spoil dump from the Talla water pipe tunnel there is a large depression in the field. The feature measures 30m across the hill by 20m down slope where there is a 3m-drop in level. There is no indication of a bank or scarp around it. The farmer reports an unusual depth of soil within the feature while that in the remainder of the otherwise featureless field is rather shallow.

Site No 307   Lime Kiln   NT 13 SW   NT 1172 3232   320m OD

On the E flank of Wrae Hill and 30m SE of the limestone quarry which lies above the fence and plantation there is a pot lime-burning kiln. The kiln is obscured by the dense plantation but lies only 20m down slope from the fence, it is built on a steep slope. The kiln faces E and is random rubble throughout including the arch stones. The face is 6.7m long by 3.5m high with the central arch being 3.2m wide, the vault is seen to spring 0.15m above the ground that chokes the interior, the arch rises 0.8m from the vertical sides. The side walls run 2.5m back from the front but curve inwards for the last 0.5m. On top of the kiln, on the front and sides, there is a wall 0.5m thick; it stands 2.5m above the pot floor. The pot is seen as a 0.4m deep depression in the thick layer of conifer needles, trees are planted on top of the kiln and up to the edges of it. The masonry is in fairly good condition but the upper wall beginning to crumble.

The kiln and its adjacent lime stone quarry and access tracks are given on the 1<sup>st</sup> Ed OS map, the further quarry to the N and now within the plantation is given as a whin stone quarry.

## Rachan Mill

Site No 308    Burnt mound                      NT 13 SW       NT 1060 3447                      290m OD  
On the SE flank of Whitslade Hill and lying on the S side of an unnamed spring and 25m NW of the fence at the plantation, there is a burnt mound. The mound is triangular shaped and measures at least 7m down by 7m across, it is 1.5m high and tails into the hill on the upper side. The vegetation is the same as the grazed grass around.

Site No 309 Clearance piles NT 13 SW centred NT 1070 3490 300 - 330m OD  
On the NE flank of Whitslade Hill and lying along the N side of an unnamed spring that flows past Whitslade House, there are a series of at least 8 clearance piles of small boulders and cobble sized stones. The largest pile measures 10m by 4m by 0.4m high. The stones are free of vegetation and appear to be of relatively recent origin indicating improvement of grazing or cultivation on the slopes above.

Site No 310   Cairn                      NT 13 SW     NT 1036 3408                      260m OD  
On the S flank of Whitslade Hill and lying on the NE side of The Glack (burn) and about 100m upstream from the point the burn enters the plantation, there is a cairn that measures 2.5m by 0.4m high.

Site No 311 Mound NT 13 SW NT 1140 3420 207m OD  
The prominent mound known as Harehill Knowe and given by RCAHMS/NT 13 SW/1 was inspected. Victorians suspected the site as being a 'tumulus' with archaeological significance, however subsequent visual inspections by archaeologists have not substantiated the true nature of the mound.

The mound is covered in mature trees and its dimensions are 37m on a N/S alignment and 30m on the E/W line, it is 2.75m high, it has sides rising at a gentle angle to a rather flat summit. The edges for most of the circuit are covered with a layer of small boulders and cobble sized stones, this covering reaches from the base to about 4m up the slopes of the mound, probing of the summit established that other stones exist. These stones may be the remains of an enclosing dyke which would have given protection to the plantation when the trees were first planted. It is possible that the stones are the product of field clearance being dumped on the mound or the stones may be a deliberate attempt to cover the hillock. Despite close examination of rabbit damaged areas around the perimeter it was not possible to establish if the mound consists of gravel, which, if so, would probably confirm that the feature is a natural one, being the product of glacial melt waters, such deposits are visible in the vicinity, for example at Wrae Farm cottage. However, the mound is entirely different in character to any other local deposits of sands and gravels both in its regular form and its apparent isolation within its setting, this gives rise to speculation that the feature may be man made. The base of the mound never appears to have been truncated by ploughing despite its isolation within the arable field.

## Cardon

Site No 312    Burnt mound                      NT 03 SE       NT 0920 3306                      330m OD  
Lying to the NE of an unnamed summit of Preston Hill and 100m E of the march dyke and near the source of the Byre Burn, there is a burnt mound. The dome shaped mound measures circa 6m in diameter by 0.4m deep and has been deposited over a dome of out cropping rock. The mound is covered in the same grazed grasses as the surrounding field.

Site No 313      Barrow                                  NT 03 SE        NT 0975 3286                                  260m OD

On the lower W flank of the unnamed summit to the N of Preston Hill and lying about 50m W of the plantation there is a probable barrow. The site is seen as a 6m diameter by 0.6m high mound that has 1m long edge slopes and is set within a ditch that is for the most part 2m wide. The ditch tails away at the upper NW side but on the lower sides has upcast around it forming a bank measuring 1m wide by 0.3m high. The bank has a 2m wide gap on the lower side and the SW terminal of the bank appears to be out turned. The site is 12m in overall diameter and is covered in short grazed grass as the surrounding.

Cattle feeding is taking place beside the feature and some superficial hoof damage is taking place within the ditch.

Site No 314   Cairn (possible)                      NT 03 SE      NT 0972 3284                      260m OD  
About 50m SW of Site No 313 above there is a possible cairn. A stony area of 6m by 4m by 0.3m high lies on a small summit of bedrock. The site is nearby the cattle feeding area.

Site No 315    Burnt mound                      NT 13 SW       NT 1100 3280                      290m OD  
On the lower NW flank of Wrae Hill and on Glenachen Burn there is a burnt mound that measures 4m by 3m by 1m high. The spring course runs on either side of the mound that is covered in mossy grass.

Site No 316    Burnt mound                      NT 13 SW     NT 1100 3280                      280m OD  
On the lower NW flank of Wrae Hill and on Glenachen Burn and 20m downstream from Site No  
315 above there is an amorphous hummocky burnt mound deposit.

Site No 317    Burnt mound                      NT 13 SW       NT 1093 3290                      270m OD  
On the lower NW flank of Wrae Hill and on Glenachen Burn there is an amorphous hummocky burnt mound deposit. The spring course runs on either side of the mound that is covered in mossy grass.

Site No 318    Burnt mound                      NT 13 SW     NT 1065 3244                      280m OD  
On the W flank of Wrae Hill and on School Burn there is a burnt mound that measures c 6m diameter. The deposit lies on an island where the spring splits.

Site No 319    Burnt mound                      NT 13 SW    NT 1078 3234                      320m OD

On the W flank of Wrae Hill and on School Burn there is a dome shaped burnt mound that measures c 3m in diameter by at least 0.3m deep. The mound lies on an outwash of flow debris. Just upslope from the burnt mound there is another dome shaped mound which is natural, however there are a few burnt stones lying about it, presumably from the lower mound. The spring is adjacent on the W side and also flows 8m to the E.



Site No 320    Burnt mound                      NT 13 SW     NT 1055 3206                      310m OD  
On the N flank of Chester Rig Head and on Smallhope Burn there is a burnt mound that measures 5m by 3m by 0.75m high. It lies on the E side of the burn and is covered in moss and heather.

Site No 321    Burnt deposit                      NT 13 SW       NT 1051 3208                      300m OD  
On the N flank of Chester Rig Head and on Smallhope Burn there is a visible burnt deposit that measures 1m long by 0.15m deep. It is seen in section on the E side of the burn, charcoal is evident with the reddened cracked stone that lies directly on clay. This is 50m downstream from Site No 320 above.

Site No 322    Burnt deposit                      NT 13 SW    NT 1045 3213                      290m OD  
On the N flank of Chester Rig Head and on Smallhope Burn there is a very shallow visible burnt deposit that measures 1m long. It is seen in section on the E side of the burn.

Site No 323    Burnt deposit                                  NT 13 SW      NT 1044 3214                  290m OD  
On the N flank of Chester Rig Head and on Smallhope Burn there is a shallow visible burnt deposit that measures 1m long by 0.25m deep. It is seen in section on the W side of the burn in a sheep scrape.

Site No 324    Burnt deposit                                  NT 13 SW      NT 1040 3217                  285m OD  
On the N flank of Chester Rig Head and on Smallhope Burn there is an exposure showing a superficial deposit of burnt rock. This is 50m downstream from Site No 323 above.

Site No 325    Burnt mound                                  NT 13 SW      NT 1030 3229                  270m OD  
On the N flank of Chester Rig Head and on Smallhope Burn there is a burnt mound that measures 7m in diameter by 1m high. The deposit may be more superficial on the E side.

Site No 326    Burnt mound                          NT 03 SE        NT 0984 3190        280m OD  
On the lower N flank of Blakehope Head (hill) and on the SW side of Machans Cleuch and SW of the hillfort (RCAHMS/NT03SE/2), there is a burnt mound which measures 5m by 3m by 1m high. It is covered in moss and grass.

Site No 327 Quarry pits NT 13 SW centred NT 101 319 350m OD  
On the ridge of Chester Rig and about 200m upslope and Se of the hillfort (RCAHMS/NT03SE/2  
there is a group of quarry pits of different sizes.

Site No 328    Bucht    NT 03 SE    NT 09351 31935    250m OD  
On the lower NW flank of Blakehope Head (hill) and W of Wornels Burn and at the SE end of a plantation, there is a ruinous bucht. It has been built of stone and measures 10m by 6m overall; the open end is on the lower side facing the plantation.

Site No 329 Scoop, natural? NT 03 SE NT 0980 3220 290m OD  
On the lower NW flank of Chester Rig and SE and upslope from the fence there is a scoop like area measuring 8m across the hill by 4m deep. There is no frontal apron and the area is on a slight slope. This is most likely to be a natural feature.

Site No 330    Ring enclosure

NT 03 SE

NT 09597 32221

245m OD

This enclosure is given by RCAHMS as NT03SE/33 and is described there as an old sheepfold. The prominent bank measures 18m overall with banks up to 2m wide by 0.5m high. The banks are well preserved excepting for the lower side that been clipped by the modern plantation, here the bank is eroded. The arc of an inner bank, measuring only 0.5m wide by 0.1m high, on the upper part on the interior is visible, this would have been 8m in diameter if complete and it would have been centrally placed within the main enclosure. This feature was noted previously by RCAHMS.

## Glencotho

Site No 331 Bucht, drilled stone, rig and furrow NT 03 SE NT 08825 31313 260m OD  
On the lower north flank of Whiteside Hill and at the above NGR there is a bucht that is 12m long by 1.5m wide internally, it has grassy banks 2m wide by 0.5m high. It is aligned down the hill slope and at the lower end the NW long bank turns at a right angle and extends for about 14m, presumably to facilitate sheep driving through a gap there. The upper end of the bucht may be open.

A few metres up hill from the bucht is an isolated boulder of about 1m in size. It has a neatly drilled, round hole; cut 200mm deep and about 30mm in diameter. The hole was presumably made for a metal fence support, but never used.

On the lower slopes of the hill and about 100m west of the bucht is a patch of rig and furrow cultivation, it faces north west.

Site No 332 Burnt deposit NT 02 NE NT 08723 29970 300m OD  
On the lower west flank of Middle Head (hill) and lying on the north side of an unnamed spring course, there is an exposure of burnt deposit of reddened stone lying within a matrix of black charcoal enriched soil. The deposit is about 2m long and only about 0.15m deep, it is covered by about 0.3m of soil creep. By comparison, a few metres above is another exposure showing the natural gravel till.

*Another burnt mound was located somewhere in the area about 100m to 200m south west of this deposit; unfortunately a search failed to re-find the location.*

Site No 333 Unenclosed platform settlement NT 02 NE & NT 03 SE 300m OD  
On the lower west flank of Middle Head (hill) there are three possible platforms and a further example to the north west:

NT 08853 29844 The platform measures 8m by 6m; it has a well-defined frontal break of slope but no obvious back scarp.

NT 08827 29913 The platform measures 8m by 5m; it has a sloping surface, is closed on the north side and has a possible access on the southern side.

NT 08840 29906 This is possibly an undeveloped platform, with a quarried and dump appearance, it measures c 6m in diameter. These three lie on a steep slope.

NT 08564 30010 This possible platform measures circa 10m by 8m. It has mature trees growing on it and the fairly level surface has other tree stumps giving a hummocky appearance. The frontal mound has stones protruding from it, and it has the appearance of an apron. The back scarp is broad and high with no obvious signs of being man made.

Site No 334 Clamp kilns (2of) NT 03 SE NT 08564 30010 270m OD  
Two parallel mounds measuring 6m long by 3m wide and 0.75m deep internally are probably an open ended clamp kiln. They are 1m apart and evidence of burning is seen as reddened burnt stones lying immediately below on the track way.

A short distance to the north west (NT 08513 30052) is a quarried scoop measuring 6m by 2m by 1.5m deep, it is open on the lower west side. Investigation of the banks shows no evidence of burning. The site may have been in preparation but never used as a kiln or it is a rock quarry?

Site No 335 Enclosure and rig and furrow NT 02 NE NT 08652970 290m OD  
On the lower NE flank of Barrow Rig there is a turf bank running down slope from the plantation and curving around the contour on the W side of Glencotho Burn towards the N and the fenced enclosure there. This has functioned as a wall around the rig and furrow system extending around the lower N and NE flank of the hill.



## Glenkirk

Site No 339 Settlement, buchts, enclosures Figure 58

NT 03 SE NT 0810 3010 260m OD

On the lower E flank of Chapelgill Hill and on each side of the Chapelgill Burn there is a complex of earthworks that includes buildings, buchts and enclosures. The site is given by RCAHMS/NT03SE/41 as Farmstead, enclosures and it is given on Edgar's map of 1741 (see appendix) as Chaplegill.

The site straddles a dry stane dyke, which along with another now ruinous dyke overly the earlier earthworks. The ground slopes gently up to the W to the edge of the area and then rises steeply.

There are seven possible rectangular buildings that are mostly visible as hollows shown by short scarps. No's 1 -3 may be houses with the remaining four being stores or byres; only excavation can determine the true nature of the buildings. No 1 measure 10m by 5m overall and stone can be seen on the W long wall. No 2 is about 12m long by 5m wide and No 3 is about 8m long by 4m wide, both are seen as depressions. The remaining buildings are all smaller in length and width and no other features are visible on any of the group.

The buchts all lie on the S side of the site, four of them being aligned E/W on the outside of a turf bank. The largest and most prominent (a) measures 17m by 6m overall with banks spreading to 3m and 0.5m high, stone has been used within the banks. The other three are less well preserved having banks of 2m wide by only 0.3m high, nevertheless they are clearly visible, all have extended banks on one side which is a typical feature of turf buchts. Bucht (d) may have been over-built by the boundary wall.

The enclosures have banks that vary in size from 2m wide to 6m and from 0.3m high to 1.5m. Enclosure A has the largest banks, quite massive at 6m by 1.5m high on the W side. It covers an area of about 45m square and there is a single entrance on the lower E side. Two ancient sycamore trees are growing on the banks with a further tree in the NW corner. It is possible these are contemporary with the date of the enclosure, which, judging by the size of the banks must have been for pounding cattle. Enclosures B and C are later additions. B is about 8m wide and the bank forming it appears to continue down into the improved field below where the tumbled dyke overlies part of its length, the area adjacent enclosure A is like a huge bucht and may have functioned as such. Enclosure C measures about 35m by 30m and may have been more complete than it is now seen, its N side is less well preserved and may have been used to build the adjacent but separate enclosure D which measures 25m by 13m and appears to use building No 1 as a barrier on that side, a small scarp near the centre may indicate the site of another structure. Enclosure E measures 42m by 15m and is formed by a bank on the W and by a scarp on the E which is raised above the improved field by about 1.5m, there is a definite entrance on the W side and a possible one on the S tip.

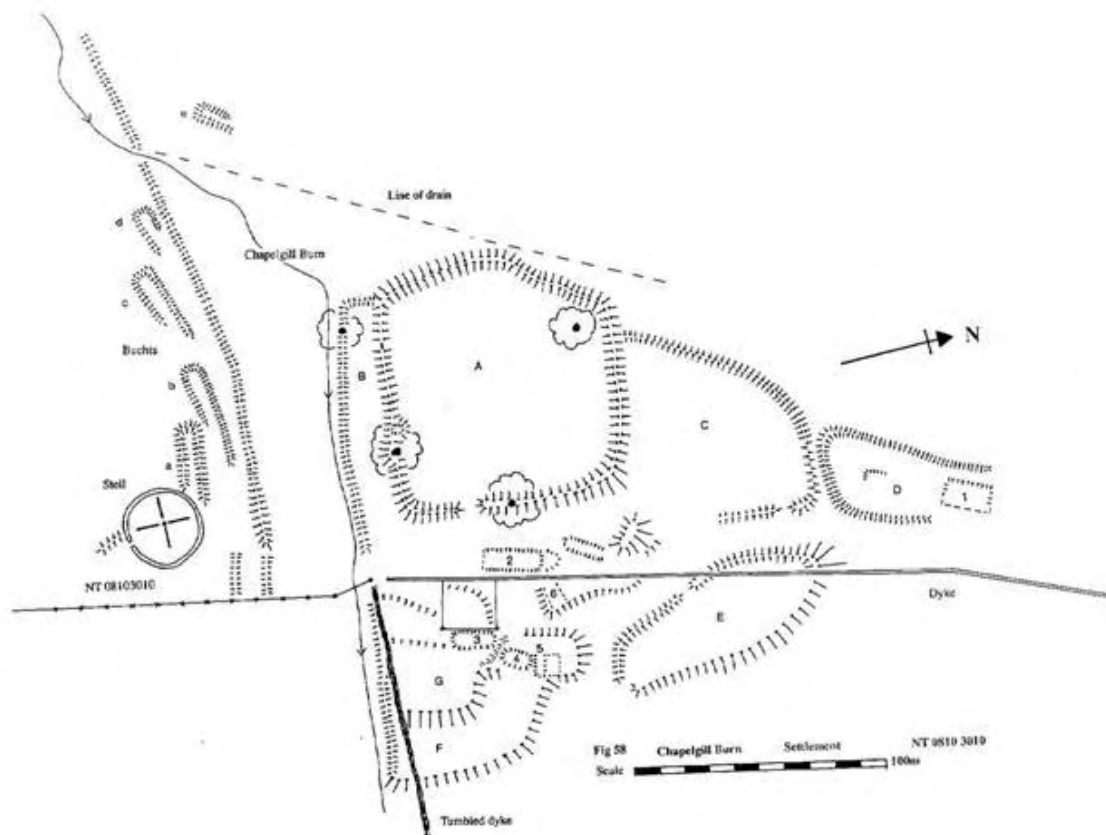
E, F and G are all seen as pronounced terraces stepped about 1.5m above the improved field and having stone on the breaks of slope, whether they had enclosing fences of some sort is uncertain but they do not appear to have had turf or stone walls along the top of the scarps. These areas may have functioned as gardens plots, perhaps with the even smaller areas defined by low breaks of slope within the complex.

Near the stell are two short lengths of low ridges, these may be lazy beds but are more likely to be part of other banks, perhaps a continuation of the bank running up the hill and another bucht, they have been flattened by using the area as a through track which also runs along the site on the W side of the dyke, any continuation of these features in the field below has been ploughed out. The lower part of the bank that runs up the hill face has an expanded terminal; it would appear the builders of the wall have incorporated a natural mound at this point.

The stell has a short length of stony bank on its S side and a drain or pipe track cuts across the site from the burn and runs past the site towards the N.

It is likely that the site represents a small farm dating from the 17th century.

Find spot NT 03 SE NT 0823 3017 250m OD  
During the survey of Site No 339 above a fragment of building stone was found in the Glencotho Burn. It is cream coloured sandstone with a 75mm roll moulded corner. The stone was left on the dyke at the find spot.




**Figure 58 Settlement, enclosures, buchts, Glenkirk**

Site No 340 Cairns NT 02 NE NT 0630 2870 280 - 290m OD  
On the lower E flank of Coulter Fell and at the confluence of Glenharvie Burn and an unnamed tributary and lying on a gentle slope, there are at least five cairns which measure up to 5m in diameter by up to 1m high.

Site No 341 Enclosures and Bucht NT 02 NE NT 06925 28571 335m OD  
Lying at the south end of a prominent gravel ridge, on the south side of Glenharvie Burn, there is a rectangular enclosure (a modern corrugated sheet, sheep fold has been built within it). Turf banks enclose an area of 18m by 14m; they measure up to 3m wide by 1m high. In the south east corner there is a bucht that measures 5m by 1m internally. More amorphous shaped scoops and banks lie immediately on the east side of the enclosure.

A short distance to the south (NT 06884 28496) is two parallel banks that measure up to 3m wide by 0.5m high. They run parallel with a track for 40m and then at right angles towards the west for another 23m. The track may have obliterated a bend that would have been a continuation of the feature. The ends are open and the banks are about 2m apart. Although the feature looks like a hollow way, it is more likely to be a form of bucht.

Site No 342 Buchts, shielings? <small>Plate 17</small>	NT 02 NE centred NT 0705 2885 295m OD
<p>Lying near the base of the west flank of Congrie Hill and straddling the Bught Burn there is a group of turf banked enclosures. They are described here from the highest on the north west to the lowest;</p> <p>NT 07070 28895 A partially scooped, and upcast banked enclosure, measuring c6m by 2m internally. This may be a shieling hut? A few metres downhill lies a similar but better preserved structure measuring c5m by 2m internally, but having a gap at the east side indicating an entrance. This may be a shieling hut?</p>	 <p><b>Plate 17 Bucht Cleuch</b></p>

NT 07046 28876 An enclosure sub divided by a stony bank, the enclosure itself being turf banks. The upper end appears as a chamber of c 2m square with no obvious entrance. Conjoined below, is an open-ended area of 5m long by 2m wide. This is a bucht with an 'end chamber'.

NT 07054 28860 A 6m diameter ring enclosure, with banks 1.5m wide and up to 0.5m high. A 2m gap on the lower side may be an entrance or may be caused by erosion. Lying immediately below, there is another bucht with an 'end chamber'. The structure measure 14m overall and lies down slope. The upper end has a small chamber measuring c 2m square. The lower open-ended part is 6m long by 2m wide internally with the northern bank extending by a few metres as a catchment wall. The prominent banks measure 3m wide by 0.75m high. A single boulder may indicate the internal walls are faced with stones.

NT 07062 28837 A horseshoe shaped enclosure measuring c 6m in diameter and with an internal area of c 4m by 2m. Nearby is a similar feature. Each is open ended on the lower east sides. Possible buchts?

NT 07049 28831 A bucht measuring 9m by 2.5m internally, with the open end facing south west. The banks measure up to 3m wide by 0.5m high and the upper long bank angles uphill for a few metres, forming a catchment wall. A short length of bank, separated from the lower long side by a gap of 2m, probably served the same function. The two off shoot banks form a fore court area of 4m wide.

NT 07055 28820 Immediately below the bucht is 3m diameter by 0.5m high mound. It has a slight hollow on the summit.

This group of features probably represents a system of buchts with associated shieling huts, although it is not possible to be certain of the shielings. The site interpretation is supported by the name of the burn and is one of a number of bucht sites that are supported by place name evidence.

Site No 343 Enclosure and cairn? NT 02 NE NT 07013 28691 290m OD  
Lying on the valley floor and on the north west side of Holms Water, and in an area of old water channels, there is an enclosure and a possible cairn. An amorphous shaped pile of stones, obviously robbed and possibly originally about 8m in diameter is marked by a single large boulder on the surface. The stones may be part of a natural bank of alluvium. Adjacent to this and on the north east side is a ring enclosure measuring 7m overall and with an internal area of about 3m in diameter. The turf banks are up to 2m wide by 0.75m high and there are two gaps on the southern side that may indicate an entrance. This may have been a shieling hut?

Site No 344 Cairn NT 02 NE NT 06955 28788 290m OD  
Lying on the valley floor near the west base of Glenharvie Craig, there is an isolated cairn that measures 2m in diameter by 0.5m high. It has a flat top and is covered in grass and bracken.

Site No 345 Enclosure, bank NT 02 NE NT 0723 2824 320m OD  
On the lower W flank of Glenlodd Hill and on the E side of the sheep fold beside Glenlodd Burn just above its confluence with Hare Burn, there is an enclosure and turf bank. The bank is 20m long. The enclosure is rectangular and measures 14m by 7m with an opening on the E side facing the separate bank. The banks are 3m wide by 0.5m high.

Site No 346 Rig and furrow, banks NT 02 NE centre NT 076 290 290m OD  
On the lower W flank of Barrow Rig and NE of Nether Glenlodd Burn and within an enclosure and on the NE side of the enclosure there is a system of rig and furrow cultivation. Beside some trees growing near the burn there are some very amorphous turf banks that may have been buildings.

Site No 347 Rig and furrow, enclosure NT 02 NE centre NT 075 293 280 - 300m OD  
On the lower E flank of Congrie Hill there is an enclosure and rig and furrow cultivation.



**Glenbreck forestry**

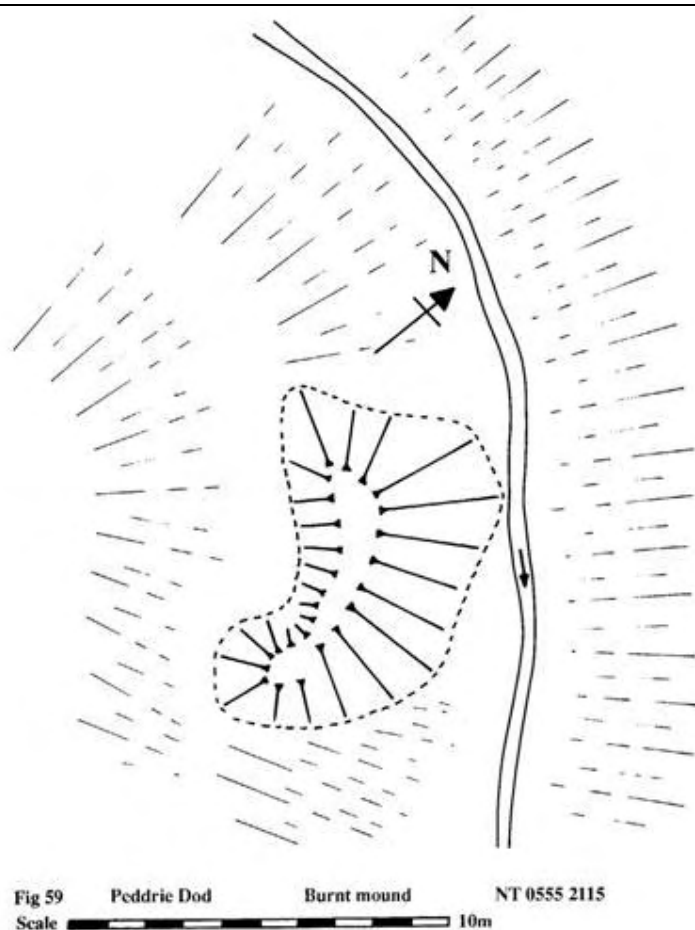
Site No 348 Burnt mound Figure 59

NT 02 SE

NT 0555 2115

340m OD

On the E flank of Peddrie Dod and lying 55m upslope from the unenclosed platform settlement (UPS) (RCAHMS/NT02SE/30) there is a burnt mound. The dome mound measures 9m by 5m by about 1m high. It is built over the N end of a rocky knoll with the spring running past on the N side. The spring continues past the UPS below making it an unusual occurrence to have a spring so close to an UPS and also to have a UPS and a burnt mound in close proximity.



**Figure 59 Burnt mound, Glenbreck Forest**

# Dawick

Site No 349 Cairns NT 13 SE NT 15831 34288 280m OD

On the north west flank of Scawd Law and in an area known as Bleinshope Wood, and above a pond, there are at least four small cairns. At the above NGR the most prominent cairn lies on a level terrace. The cairn is 4m in diameter by 0.5m high and it is dome shaped. A loose boulder of about 0.5m lies beside the cairn that is covered in dense bracken.

At NT 15859 34358 there is a 5m by 4m by 0.5m high cairn.

At NT 15904 34362 there is a 4m by 3m by 0.5m high cairn, lying immediately above this is another which measures 4m diameter by 0.5m high. It is likely that other cairns lie in the same area, which is covered, in dense bracken.

Site No 350	Stone pile, recent, banks	NT 13 SE	NT 15742 34582	230m OD
-------------	---------------------------	----------	----------------	---------

On the lower north west flank of Scaud Law and in an enclosure of semi-improved grass, there is a stone pile about 2m in diameter that appears to be fairly modern. In the same field there is a series of about ten, low parallel stony banks, about 1m wide by no more than 0.3m high. They run in an NE/SW alignment and some are almost the full length of the sloping field. There is no evidence that they are upcast from open drains, but they may perhaps cover drain lines. They are too slight to have formed stock barriers.

**Drumelzier Haugh**

Site No 351 Stone piles, recent NT 13 SW NT 14865 34799 250m OD  
 On the north flank of Vane Law and west of the dry stane dyke, there are two cairns formed on the steep slope. The larger and upper of the two lies at the above NGR and is 8m by 6m by 1m high, it is vegetation free. About 50m down hill the other similar pile is about 3m in diameter. These are probably of fairly recent origin, being clearance piles.

Site No 352 Track NT 13 SW NT 14474 34608 – NT 14445 34582  
 On the north flank of Vane Law and west of a plantation there is a 2m wide track running from the wood and leading up to an area of outcrop and scree. This track has probably been created to access the area for stone gathering and quarrying.

Site No 353 Scooped platform? NT 13 SW NT 14238 34564 240m OD  
 On the north flank of Vane Law and NE of Tinnis Castle there is an 8m by 6m scooped platform, it has a frontal apron, however, the area is covered in what appears to be quarrying activity, and this site may also be a product of that.

Site No 354 Platform NT 13 SW NT 14082 34493 240m OD  
 On the north flank of Vane Law and adjacent and east of a plantation, there is a sub circular platform with upcast of about 0.3m high all around. The platform area is 12m by 10m and it is fairly level. A track leads around the front of the site, and continues through the plantation and down through Site No 357 below.

Site No 355 Enclosures & building NT 13 SW centred NT 1382 3423 230m OD  
 On the lower northwest flank of Henry's Brae and east of the dry stane dyke, there is an earth bank enclosure that forms a sinuous NE/SW line, traversing the steep hill face to a point where the bank meets a spring course running down the hill. It is possible that the bank also formed the route of a track above and which leads to Tinnis Castle. The irregular shaped enclosure measures c 150m by 50m. At the lower end of the enclosure, at NT 13829 34231; there is a rectangular building of circa 8m by 2m internally. It is seen as grassy banks of earth, there may be an entrance indicated by a gap on the lower long wall. Immediately below this, there is a poorly preserved turf enclosure that measures about 18m by 10m.

Site No 356 Burnt mounds (4 of) NT 13 SW centred NT 1410 3425 270m OD  
 In the gully between Vane Law, Henry's Brae and Tinnis Castle there are four burnt mounds.  
 NT 14090 34249. Two burnt mounds lie almost adjacent to one another on the south west side of the unnamed spring course. Each is about 6m in total diameter by 0.5m high and each is slightly open or hollow on the spring side. The mounds are covered in moss and heather.  
 NT 14128 34306. This grassy mound lies down in the gully below the castle. It measures 4m by 2m by 0.5m high but it may originally have been about 5m in diameter, as it appears to have been disturbed. It now lies apparently isolated from a spring course because the spring now flows under ground about 25m uphill from the mound.  
 NT 14099 34200. This moss covered mound measures 6m in diameter by 0.5m high. It lies on the east side of the spring course and about 10m away from the point where the water emerges from the ground. It is also slightly open or hollow on the spring side. This mound is inter-visible with the pair further down stream.  
 The spring course bifurcates at a point below the double burnt mound, this must be the result of human intervention, directing part of the flow across the spur of ground and down towards the sheep dipping pens given in Site no 357 below. It feeds a cistern there. There is a peculiar illusion of the water flowing over the hill top in what must be an almost level cut made to accommodate it.

Site No 356 Wall, modern NT 13 SW NT 14073 34130 280m OD  
 In the deep gully between Vane Law and Henry's Brae and built between two massive boulders is a 2m length of dry stane walling. Rather more a pile of stones than a wall. This appears to have been made as a folly or as a non-functional feature.

Site No 357 Enclosures, platforms, buildings, terraces, tracks and features  
 Fig 60 Surveyed @ 1: 250 Plate 18 NT 13 SW centred NT 140 344 220m OD  
 On the north west flank of Tinnis Castle hill and between the plantation on the north east side and the sheep dipping pens to the south west, there is a complex of features that include enclosures, platforms, buildings, terraces, tracks and features.

The area has undergone considerable modification over time, perhaps since the pre-historic period; this makes interpreting the juxtaposition of the features somewhat difficult. For example, numerous locations have been quarried or pitted, presumably for stone extraction, taken along with hummocks throughout the survey area, it is not clear what features may be of natural origin or not, as the case may be.

The site will be described with reference to the plan:

There appear to be the locations of at least ten rectangular building sites that may have been habitations; these are numbered B1 to B10. In general they are indicated by low grass banks with a stone content and/or sharp breaks of slope giving a level platform like area. The banks are up to 3m wide by 0.75m high. Apart from apparent gaps in some of the banks indicating entrances, there are no other details.

B1 lies within the dyked enclosure at the sheep dipping area (not drawn). The features appear as a rectangular platform of about 20m long by 4m wide. The southern half of the site has an alignment of stones indicating a wall face, probably a basal course and external face. The area is piled with rubble obscuring further details. This may be the remains of a relatively recent building but perhaps built on an earlier site?

B2 lies to the north of B1 and is also a rectangular platform area of about 4m wide but in this case it is c 18m long. Subtle breaks of slope may indicate sub division of the site into three equally spaced areas.

B3 measures c 6m long by 2m wide internally within low banks, a gap in the lower long wall may be an entrance.

B4 measures c 7.5m long by 2.5m wide internally within low banks, a gap in the lower long wall may indicate an entrance.

B3 and B4 appear to be terraced one above the other and set within an enclosure bank forming a yard, the entrance to which may have been the gap on the lower side. Four boulders (recent) lie together in what may have been an access track that leads to a dead end gully beside B5.

B5 is shown as a quarried area with a back scarp and frontal apron. It measures c 20m long by up to 4.5m wide on the platform area, which appears to be slightly skewed. A possible sub division is indicated by a subtle break of slope on the surface.

B6, both banks and a frontal apron show the site, overall it measures c14m long by 2.5m wide internally, and a sub division of two equal compartments is indicated by a subtle break of slope. A gap may indicate an entrance to one chamber and a scarp has been cut at the upper side of the northern end.

B7 may be more imaginary than real, it is a level area of about 5m long by 2.5m wide set amidst more uneven terrain.

B8 measures c 7.5m long by 3m wide internally. It is indicated as a slightly hollow area.

A track way appears to run up hill to give access to the area between B6, B7 and B8.

B9 is the only building that lies at right angles to the general contour of the hill. It measures c 5m long by 2.5m wide internally; a bank encloses it.

A track leads up past B9 and possibly continues between various hummocks above B8.

B10 is rather tenuous, the feature may represent disturbance only.

#### Tracks.

The various tracks over the site vary in their preservation, those, which are drawn in this survey, are quite clear on the ground and it is also evident that some tracks have cut through others demonstrating some phasing. The longest track, which leads up to the plantation, is also given in Site No 354 above, it ends quite abruptly at the lower point given on the plan.

#### Drains.

The two drains on the site are easier to explain. The one running obliquely down the hill is given in Site No 355 above, it is almost certainly a man made water course. The lower drain is dry and appears to have been made to service the sheep dipping pens. Each has upcast giving an illusion of a bank.

#### Quarries.

Some quarry pits are obvious while others appear as scoop like areas such as the two at the southern end of the survey beside the sheep dipping pens. Their age is indeterminate on field evidence alone.

#### Platforms, scoops and enclosures.

These features form the remainder of the visible shapes on the survey area, apart from numerous hummocks, the most obvious of which are given on the plan and appear to be at least partially the product of human landscaping. The features as described are labelled A - K.

A) This is a banked enclosure of about 7m by 5m overall internally. Part of the bank appears to be continuation of the stone walling to which the enclosure is conjoined. Below is a distinct oval features formed by a bank about 0.5m wide by only 0.25m high, this is evidently a fairly recently formed structure.

B) This is an oval platform of about 10m long by 4m deep. It has a high prominent frontal apron.

C) This is a rectangular area of 28m long by 12m deep, it is bounded on the upper side by a stony lynchet that has been at least in part walling; an alignment of boulders is visible on the southern side. The front of the area is demarcated by a long break of slope down. There is a single ancient tree in the stony lynchet at the rear of the area. Appended on the northern side is a stone enclosure, now ruinous, and which appears to have been open ended on the lower side. The internal area is c 12m by 6m, although one extends for another 14m. The building is on a fairly steep slope and is therefore unlikely to have been a habitation; it does however conform to the building type of sheep bucht with extended catchment wall, albeit of larger than normal width. The large scarp above C is probably the result of quarrying; certainly there is a quarry pit at the southern end.

D) This area of c 14m by 10m has B3 lying in the centre. The enclosure could pre-date the central building, in which case it would form a yard for B4 above, but that is speculation.

E) This is a sloping area of about 8m by 5 and is delineated by a break of slope on the north and western sides.

F) This is a sloping area of about 12m by 8 and is delineated by a break of slope on the north and western sides.

G) This is a sloping area of about 12m by 12 and is delineated by a break of slope on the west and southern sides, and on the north by the break of slope up to H.

H) This area measures in total 22m by 12m, however, the lower half of the ground is sloping. It is bounded on the north by a hollow way, on the west by a break of slope down to another stretch of

track, on the south by the drop down to G and what may have been a bank further up, and finally on the east by a long break of slope upwards.

I) This irregular shaped area measures about 16m square and may have an access point in the gap on the NE corner. It is bounded by breaks of slope and possible stretches of bank on each side, on the lower west side it bulges out onto a platform like apron, but this ground is sloping.

J) This is an oval shaped scooped area measuring about 12m by 8m. The upper side has a quarried double scarp that may be significant.

K) This is an oval shaped scooped area measuring about 10m by 7m.

L) This is a square platform area of 12m square bounded all sides by breaks of slope.

#### Terraces and rig.

The distinct terraces on this site are typical of those found elsewhere in the Upper Tweed and Clyde districts and it seems likely that these terraces will be associated in time at least, with the other groupings. The faint traces of rig cultivation running along two of the terraces are probably post medieval in origin, the creators of which having taken advantage of earlier agricultural features. The terraces are described as T1 to T5.

T1) It is unclear whether or not this is an actual field terrace, however, it measures about 75m long by 5m wide.

T2) This terrace is c 60m long by 5m wide, it tails out on the southern end and has been truncated by a quarry at the northern end.

T3) This curving level terrace is about 100m long by up to 10m wide, it tails away at both ends, however, at the northern end there are two straight strips of rig, probably lazy beds. The rigs are very faint being 1m wide by only about 0.2m high.

T4) This level terrace is about 75m long by up to 20m wide.

T5) This level terrace is about 90m long by up to 10m wide. Traces of two rigs are evident for the full length of the terrace and then one of them continues beyond, running down a slight slope, to a point where it meets the edge of the plantation. Three further lengths of rig, up to 15m long lie immediately above the longest rig, which is 110m in length.

It is possible that two further but undeveloped terraces (not planned) have been created above the main group, however these may be natural breaks of slope, the surfaces of each is sloping.

#### Discussion

The complex of features described here probably represents a range of periods, all of which are uncertain. Some of the features are likely to represent elements of settlement and activities associated with the occupation of Tinnis Castle above. The castle has been dated on architectural style to the 15<sup>th</sup> or early 16<sup>th</sup> centuries. However, tradition asserts it was blown up sometime after 1524 by the Flemings of Biggar in retribution of the murder of John Fleming by Tweedie of Drummelzier. Therefore a post medieval date is likely for the features described here as possible habitations, the rig most likely dates to this period.

The terraces are the product of agricultural field systems, but their date is still conjectural and debated. Earlier archaeologists favoured an Anglian date on the basis of their distribution, but current scholars, who favour a later date, are contesting this.

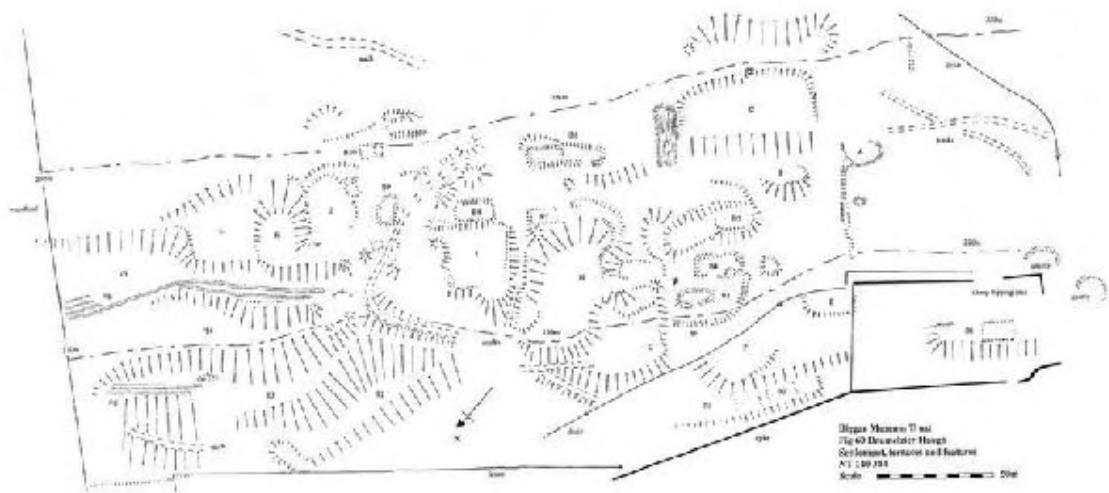
Some of the scooped areas may be pre-historic in origin; such sites are typically Iron Age in date, and Peeblesshire has a good representation of such scooped settlements.

Of numerous molehills inspected on the area only a fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem was noticed, few clues were therefore available.

The ground extending to the north west of this survey, and for a distance of about 1km, being the lower slopes of Vane law and bounded on the north side by the B712 road, is covered in cultivation rigs. These are complex and are obviously multi period. Other features such as possible platforms, scoops and quarry activity are evident showing extensive land use.



**Plate 18 Tinnis Castle & environs**



**Figure 60 Settlement, Drumelzier Haugh**



### Easter Dawyck

All of the sites recorded on this survey of Easter Dawyck lie on the northern flank of Whitelaw Hill and are on the unimproved pasture to the south of the farm. The area has numerous spring courses, none of which are named.

Site 358      Burnt mound      NT 13 NE      NT 19118 36922      270m OD  
Lying on the east side of the spring and 50m down from the pile of stones (Site No 385 below) there is a kidney shaped burnt mound. The deposit is 8m by 5m overall. The main mound measures 4m by 3.5m by 0.6m high, on the upper side of this, a lesser deposit curves round to form the kidney shape, this is 3m wide.

Site 359      Burnt mound      NT 13 NE      NT 19108 36821      285m OD  
Immediately east of the pile of stones (Site No 385 below) and on the eastern branch of the spring where it bifurcates, there is a kidney shaped burnt mound. The deposit measures 6m by 5m by 1.5m overall. The main deposit is 5m by 4m with the lesser deposit arcing around the upper side. Heather covers the north half of the main mound.

Site No 360      Burnt mound      NT 13 NE      NT 19434 36791      300m OD  
Lying in the middle of a spring gully there is a dome shaped burnt mound that measures 3.5m in diameter by 0.5m high, it tails into the ground on the upper side.

Site No 361      Cup mark stone (natural)      NT 13 NE      NT 19427 36799      300m OD  
Lying 10m below the burnt mound Site No 360 above there is a large greywacke boulder with natural cup marks.

Site No 362      Burnt mound      NT 13 NE      NT 19472 36758      310m OD  
Further up the spring course of Site No 360 above, and on the south side, there is a dome shaped burnt mound that measures 4m in diameter by 1m high, it tails into the ground on the upper side. The mound is covered in heather. Immediately on the northern side of the spring are two prominent grassy mounds, both of which are natural.

Site No 363      Burnt mound      NT 13 NE      NT 19532 36723      330m OD  
Lying against the burn bank and on the south side, there is a burnt mound that is 3m in diameter by 0.5m high. There is a sheep scrape exposure on its surface.

Site No 364      Burnt mound      NT 13 NE      NT 19033 36550      300m OD  
Two prominent dome shaped burnt mounds lie 10m from the source of a spring. The mounds are joined on the west side by a superficial deposit, forming them into a kidney shape. The lower mound is 5m by 4m by 0.9m high and the other mound is 3.5m in diameter by 0.8m high. The mounds are covered in short heather and there are superficial sheep scrape exposures on each.

Site No 365      Burnt mound and cup mark stone      NT 13 NE      NT 08757 36338      310m OD  
Lying in an unnamed spring gully, on the east side of the spring and within Lour Wood there is a dome shaped burnt mound that measures 6m by 4m by 1m high. Stunted heather grows on the surface and there are exposures of the deposit on the surface of the mound. Tree stumps survive beside the mound.

Immediately below the mound there is a block of greywacke stone that has a natural cup mark on its upper surface.

Site No 366 Mound (natural) NT 13 NE NT 08866 36333 320m OD  
Lying 20m to the east of the dry stane dyke at the head of the gully of Site No 365, there is a prominent heather covered mound that is natural.

Site No 367 Burnt mound NT 13 NE NT 18871 36371 320m OD  
Lying 30m to the north of Site No 366 there is a prominent dome shaped burnt mound. It measures 5m in diameter by 0.4m high. The mound is covered in grass and bracken and is only 5m east of the dyke. It is unusual in that there is no obvious spring course beside it, the nearest being 30m to the south.

Site No 368 Mound (natural?) NT 13 NE NT 08938 36345 320m OD  
A very hummocky mounded area of 8m in diameter by up to 0.75m high lies on the slope. It tails into the ground above. This grass-covered mound may be natural.

Site No 369 Burnt mound NT 13 NE NT 18889 36187 340m OD  
Lying 5m from the west side of the spring course there is a burnt mound that is 5m in diameter by 0.75m high, it tails into the ground above. Burnt stones were noted on molehills for a distance of 5m above the mound indicating the deposit is greater than the mound itself. Bracken and short heather cover the mound.

Site No 370 Mound (natural) NT 13 NE NT 18900 36090 350m OD  
Lying on the west side of the spring course there is a prominent natural mound that is covered in heather.

Site No 371 Burnt mound NT 13 NE NT 18897 36052 365m OD  
Lying on the west side of the spring and on top of the upcast ridge, there is a prominent dome shaped burnt mound that measures 6.5m by 4m by 0.5m high. The mound is D shaped with the flat side to the burn. Bracken and moss cover this mound that is 30m upstream from Site No 370 above.

Site No 372 Burnt mounds (3of) NT 13 NE circa NT 1895 3595 370m OD  
The position of this site was not fixed accurately; the mounds lie near the source of the spring course.

Lying within the confluence of the headwaters of the spring are three separate burnt mounds. The larger mound is 5.5m by 3.5m by 0.75m high. Beside it is a smaller, separate mound of 2m diameter by 0.3m high. 6m to the east is another burnt mound that is 3m in diameter by 0.5m high. It is possible that a single spring originally ran between the mounds.

30m down from these mounds is a prominent dome shaped natural mound.

Site No 373 Burnt mound NT 13 NE NT 19189 36581 310m OD  
Lying on the north side of the spring course there is a kidney shaped burnt mound. The main dome shape mound is 6m by 5m by 0.75m high; a 2m wide by 0.3m mound above, forms the overall deposit that is covered in heather and bracken.

Site No 374 Burnt mounds (2of) NT 13 NE NT 19135 36604 300m OD  
Two burnt mounds lie within 2m of each other. The larger is 5m in diameter by 0.75m high; the smaller mound is 3m in diameter by 0.3m high. They are covered in moss and bracken and the spring course flows below the mounds.



Site No 386 Possible building and banks NT 13 NE centred NT 19233 37016 280m OD  
There are faint traces of a possible stone building that is 7m by 5m overall, it is lying across the ridge on an E/W alignment. Above there is a prominent curved bank or ridge that tapers out at each end, it is 16m by 4m by up to 1m high, it may be natural. Between the two features is a length of stony bank 11m long by 0.3m high.

These features may be associated with the prominent rig and furrow field below (RCAHMS NT13NE/39).

Site No 387 Earth bank NT 13 NE c NT 19405 36903 – 1980 3730 300 – 350m OD  
Running obliquely across the flank of the hill, in a slightly sinuous line are the remains of an earth bank. It survives up to 3m wide by 0.5m high and is poorly preserved at the higher end where it passes the hill fort (RCAHMS NT13NE/11)

Site No 389 Cairn NT 13 NE NT 18909 36489 310m OD  
A grass covered cairn that measures 4m by 3m by 0.5m high.

Site No 390 Cairn NT 13 NE NT 18988 36383 320m OD  
A grass covered cairn that measures 3m in diameter by 0.5m high.

Site No 391 Stone pile (natural?) NT 13 NE NT 18964 36285 330m OD  
A random pile of boulders c 8m in diameter.

Site No 392 Cairn NT 13 NE NT 18819 36141 340m OD  
A grass covered cairn that measures 6m by 5m by 0.75m high. It lies 20m west of the dyke.

Site No 394 Cairn (robbed?) NT 13 NE NT 18824 35943 370m OD  
A grass covered sub circular bank of stone open on the lower side and measuring c 6m in diameter. The feature is on a slope and may be a robbed cairn since other cairns are in the vicinity.

Site No 395 Cairn NT 13 NE NT 18826 35916 375m OD  
A prominent dome shaped grass covered cairn-measuring 5m in diameter by 1m high is tucked into the base of a break of slope.

Site No 396 Cairn NT 13 NE NT 18809 35971 370m OD  
A grass covered cairn-measuring 5m across by 2m by 0.6m high. Other small cairns may lie nearby.

Site No 397 Cairn NT 13 NE NT 18844 35973 370m OD  
A grass covered cairn that measures 4m in diameter by 0.75m high, it tails into the ground above.

Site No 398 Cairn NT 13 NE NT 18877 39573 370m OD  
A grass covered dome shaped cairn that is 4m in diameter by 0.5m high.

Site No 399 Cairn NT 13 NE NT 19637 37098 320m OD  
A grass covered cairn that is 4m by 3m by 1.5m high, it tails into the ground above.

Site No 401   Scoop/quarry   NT 13 NE   NT 19669 36992   340m OD  
Cut into the slope there is an elongate quarry feature that measures 6m by 2m wide by 1m deep. There is no obvious spoil from the feature and a pointed earth fast stone stands at the open end. The stone may be co-incidental however; the purpose of the feature is unknown.

## **Discussion**

### **Condition of sites and monuments.**

Given the number of sites recorded here and also the other known sites that were visited as a matter of course in the survey, it is somewhat surprising and pleasing that only a small quantity appear to have suffered damage in relatively recent times. This statement however excludes those sites known to exist within the forest areas.

### **Reservoir sites**

Normally, sites within reservoirs suffer the attrition of water erosion, and this is certainly true of some sites within Fruid Reservoir. However, other sites or parts of sites in Fruid have survived remarkably well and this is also true of those features found within Talla Reservoir; an area, albeit mostly submerged, of outstanding archaeological density and interest.

Nevertheless, complacency is not an option with reservoir sites, and these must be placed on the 'endangered' list, because, although the effects of hydraulics on sites within reservoirs are becoming better understood, the frequency by which they are affected is dependant on a number of factors, principally being exposed to turbulent shallow water during periods of abnormally low water levels. It is now known that water levels over these sites have been dropping more frequently in recent years and will probably continue to do so, but the damage to monuments depends entirely on the unpredictable vagaries of the weather; wind direction and force, causing violent wave action to erode the sites. Only by monitoring these reservoir sites in future will their future or archaeology be secured.

### **Summary of site types recorded for the first time by this survey.**

It was fully anticipated that many previously unrecorded sites would be discovered, however, the high numbers of certain site types has been surprising. This is especially true for burnt mounds, post medieval buchts and shielings. Many of the latter sites have been re-interpreted here from previous surveys by RCAHMS, where they were described as 'farmsteads or settlement'.

### **Burnt mounds**

Burnt mounds are now the most ubiquitous site types to be discovered in the Southern Uplands of Scotland. The principal reason for this is that were unrecognised in the area until the early 1990's, after which time extensive survey of the uplands has taken place over southern Scotland. Tweeddale has been proved to be rich in such sites, however poorly they are still understood in terms of function.

The writer in another work now intends a full appraisal of these sites, suffice to say that the Tweed examples are more numerous and generally larger than those in nearby Clydesdale.

This survey has located eighty-one locations with at least one hundred and one burnt mounds or deposits of burnt stones. The survey plans given here indicate the variety of shapes and sizes of mounds; they vary from sites that probably were not developed, leaving only a trace of burnt stones, to the huge piles which must have been created over extensive periods of time.

The shapes fall into two main categories; the simple mound and the double or kidney shaped piles. The working area of the latter is probably the space between the mounds or within the arc of the curving mounds. Burnt mounds are found as apparently isolated examples and often as groups of nearby mounds, sometimes along the same spring course. Larger concentrations such as those at Easter Dawyck are more rare. Wherever they are found as multiple examples, their form and size varies but with no obvious pattern being indicated. Similarly, their position on the landscape appears to have no obvious meaning; since they are found on level ground as well as on steep slopes, they are often located at the sources of springs that suggest some significance, but they can be found along the watercourses. It is probable that many examples have been obliterated in improved fields, which usually lie below the unimproved upland pasture.

The mounds consist of reddened, heat fractured stone, lying within a matrix of black soil that is enriched with charcoal. Experimentation shows that water can be boiled in minutes by immersing stones that have been baked in a bonfire, into a container. The process also creates steam. There is little doubt that heating water with hot stones has been the activity at the burnt mound locations.

A satisfactory explanation as to why this has been done remains to be found. The generally favoured reason is for cooking; however there are several factors that indicate this may not be so.

Burnt mounds are often shown by radio carbon dating to fit into the Bronze Age, similarly unenclosed platform settlements (UPS) also belong to this period on available evidence. In the Upper Clyde and Tweed valleys there is now a more comprehensive distribution plan of sites and monuments, due to the recent work of local archaeologists, this is especially true for UPS and burnt mounds. The most obvious aspect of the new distribution data is the fact that there are hardly any burnt mounds in close proximity to the house sites. In fact there is a very good distribution of house sites or groups of them, with burnt mounds located, often equidistant between the habitation sites.

Many of the burnt mounds are located high on hill slopes, often with no reasonable facility for habitation. It is extremely unlikely therefore that the mounds were used as cooking sites in association with day-to-day living on the house sites. It is still possible that the sites were for some ritualistic eating activities, however, when excavations have taken place there are seldom any artefacts to suggest the processing of food or indeed food consumption had taken place.

Industrial processes such as working with animal skins for example, could be another reason for the activity, but there is no evidence for this either.

Secondary to cooking being the main activity is perhaps some form of cleansing; people engaged in bathing or having a sauna. This would leave very little, if any direct evidence other than the mound itself.

The question of apparent isolation of the mounds to known habitation sites remains unanswered, although it is now possible to draft a better correlation between the mounds and house sites where both site types appear on the same landscape. There are few, if any other places, where such a distribution and speculated association may be researched on this subject, than the combined Clyde and Tweed valleys.

### **Unenclosed platform settlements (UPS)**

Unlike the burnt mound sites that were not previously recorded in this area, UPS have been known and surveyed since the 1960's. The Royal Commission for Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland indeed devised the nomenclature for these sites in Peeblesshire, during their work on the Inventory of Peeblesshire Monuments (RCAHMS, 1967). Excavations then, and more recently (Jobey 1980, Terry, 1995), have show that UPS cover most of the Bronze Age period, and there is little doubt that these house sites represent a tangible and visible settlement pattern dating from circa 1800 BC to 900 BC (on radio carbon dates). Unlike burnt mounds, it is more difficult to eradicate UPS completely as visible remains; the presently available distribution of the Bronze Age house sites may therefore be fairly accurate vis a vis the original pattern.

A point worthy of notice is the fact that hardly any UPS are located adjacent to spring or burn courses. These are always found, like burnt mounds, between or some distance from the house sites, sometimes several hundred metres away. Burnt mounds of course require a nearby water source.

This survey has added a further sixteen locations where a total of twenty-seven platforms are seen. Like burnt mounds, it is probable that other, presently unknown sites, will await discovery in forestry areas.

The latest sites are mostly single examples of platforms, being ten in number, the rest number from two to four stances.

The information gleaned from the partial excavations in Fruid Reservoir adds to the data, but is more or less corroborative to that which is known. Analyses of environmental samples and radio carbon dating of this site would be desirable to further elucidate the site type. This is possible using the samples that were recovered, but it is currently beyond the resources of the Biggar Group. The samples are being retained in the hope that a sponsor will be forthcoming.

### **Ring Enclosures**

Rather surprisingly only a few ring enclosures have been added to the overall number recorded in Upper Tweeddale. The new sites are for the most part in the Talla Reservoir and surrounding area. The true function and date of ring enclosures remains enigmatic, theories range from post medieval sheepfolds to Bronze Age cremation cemeteries. However, with a high degree of confidence, the examples in the Talla Reservoir are interpreted here as being funerary monuments of Bronze Age. A proven example with other probable sites lies at nearby Weird Law (MacLaren, 1966), near Tweedsmuir village.

### **Barrows**

Barrows have been recorded in the Broughton area and a new example has been found at Cardon Farm with a further possibility being the large mound at Rachan Mill.



### **Cairns**

Numerous individual and groups of small have been recorded, and while adding a significant quantity of cairns and number of locations to the inventory, they do not greatly increase the general knowledge as to their age and function. It is likely that the vast majority of new sites represent field clearance piles and as such are important indicators of early pre-historic activity.

The more unusual shaped cairns such as those within Talla Reservoir and the long cairns at Kingledoors may have significance in terms of funerary function, and this is even more probable with large cairns.

### **Homesteads**

Sites normally ascribed to the 'Iron Age' were not anticipated, therefore the scooped settlement (No 86) in Kingledoors was especially pleasing, this compliments the similar homestead, site (No 69), found during the Broughton Survey.

### **Early Christian**

The two possible Early Christian cists (No 33B) add to the series already discovered in Upper Tweeddale, while other recent examples were also found by the Biggar archaeologists at Lyne (Cowley/Ward, forthcoming).

### **Post medieval buchts, shielings, enclosures and other buildings**

Sites accorded to the post medieval period (after 1600) have been numerous in this survey. Several previously recorded sites are re-interpreted here.

### **Buchts**

The open ended pens used for milking sheep in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries are common in the Southern Uplands, having been recorded from Girvan in the west to Langholm in the east (eg, Ward/Brown 2001, Ward/Brown 2002). The largest groupings of such sites lie in the Upper Clyde and Tweed valleys but this simply reflects the amount of fieldwork that has taken place in these areas by the Biggar Group.

This survey has recorded forty-three locations of at least seventy-five buchts. About half are single examples with other locations normally having two or three buchts. Some of these buchts are in close proximity to shieling huts and other buildings. At least three lie near to shieling huts, four lie near to enclosures and three are near to other buildings considered here to be habitations.

For the most part the examples in this survey are the basic open-ended rectangular enclosures built with turf. There are several good dry stane examples built as free standing structures and some that are integrated into later drystone fold complexes. Some have been built with stone footings, presumably having been finished off with turf, and which are typically found.

To date, only the Biggar Archaeology Group have recorded these sheep milking pens and research into these long forgotten monuments is still ongoing. In nearby Clydesdale a good example of place name evidence is at Bucht Knowe near Elvanfoot (Ward,1992) where seven buchts are located on top of a low hill. 'Bucht' place names are common in the Scottish lowlands and there are several Bucht Knowe locations. However, most areas where the name appears have been radically altered leaving no trace of such sites. Nevertheless, in this survey there is another good example of place name evidence backing up the fieldwork; this is at Bucht Cleuch in the Glenkirk section of the survey, where there are buchts and probable shieling huts.

### **Shielings**

Small rectangular stone built buildings, measuring around 6m – 7m long by 2m – 3m wide, are interpreted here as being shieling huts. They are recorded in this survey as single examples and groups of up to seven, but more often of between two and four in number. The survey has located twelve shieling sites with up to thirty huts in total. At five locations there are buchts, but no buildings considered to be houses (see below) are present on these sites.

The shielings are located for the most part well up the glens that contain the tributary feeders of the River Tweed. They are nearly all beside a burn course, usually on elevated ground above the flood zone. Their small size distinguishes them from buildings considered to have been permanent houses.

It would appear that these buildings were of fairly uniform size; often the entrance is indicated on a long wall. The walls were likely to have been carried up from the stone footings in turf, the turf also being used for the roof. Headroom within these huts is not possible to determine from field evidence but it is suspected that they would have been very low.

The shielings would have been used as temporary abodes during high summer when women and children stayed in them, tending the flocks of sheep and some cattle, and keeping them away from the main farm where crops were exposed in unenclosed fields. Shielings are well known in the Scottish Highlands but less so in the Southern Uplands.

### **Other buildings**

Buildings with stone footings and measuring around 10m long by up to 4m wide are considered here to be houses, for permanent occupation. They are nearly all seen as isolated buildings although two sites have nearby buchts and some have enclosures nearby. About twenty sites are recorded here and these are interpreted as the houses of shepherds and their families. In several cases replacement 19<sup>th</sup> century cottages (some now ruinous) are nearby. These larger buildings tend to be found central to the glens, unlike the shielings that are found further upstream nearer the glen head.

One of the key objectives of the BMT surveys is to record the evidence for sheep management in the Southern Uplands and which pre-dates the advent of dry stane dykes, and the more formalised farming systems and enclosures. This evidence is seen in the form of turf bank enclosures, shieling huts and stores, sheep milking buchts and abandoned settlements.

Detailed analyses of the evidence now gathered should allow a better understanding of these important landscape features, which have for the most part been ignored in previous surveys, and studies of the landscape.

## **General**

It might appear that the limit of visible pre-historic sites for the headwaters of the River Tweed ends abruptly at Fingland and Tweedhopefoot with the unenclosed platform settlements there. The Fingland platforms are outstanding examples but the Tweedhopefoot settlement has succumbed to forestry. A considerable part of the landscape of Upper Tweeddale is covered in commercial forest of both mature and young plantations.

It is known that over 110 unenclosed platform settlement house stances, are currently over planted with sitka spruce trees, and these are all in the Tweedsmuir area. Some of these forests are currently being felled with others being planned to be felled in the near future. Plans exist to inspect these forests as and when they become available for survey. The mature woodlands of the Dawyck and Stobo areas will be walked as time permits, but certainly before the final outcome to the project.

Many other sites must await discovery in these areas, especially burnt mounds and small cairns.

A considerable part of the lower slopes and nearly the entire valley floor of the survey area has been improved to arable ground. There may be some scope for aerial survey producing unrecorded crop marks, but this is beyond the scope of the Biggar Group. Arable field walking however has been shown to a valuable technique in discovering sites through artefact scatters, and this will be applied to the area as much as possible over the next few years.

It is therefore possible that significant addenda of sites will be added to the present corpus before the end of the overall project.

## **Conclusion**

The variety, quantity and quality of sites located in this survey indicate the potential for the re-survey of upland pastoral landscapes. The recording of damage to, or erosion of previously known sites and those recently discovered, allows for a better understanding of their chances of preservation and of some of the causes for their destruction.

The value of local voluntary archaeological groups, dedicated to the recording and preservation of sites and monuments in their own areas will be apparent from the results of this report. Their contribution to the National database of sites and monuments is significant and important for a number of reasons, most especially the revelation that so many sites are under threat by various processes. The rapport between local groups and landowners / users is evident by the interest they show in the work and the co-operation given to the local archaeologists, this can only bode well for the sites and monuments concerned, since removing ignorance of their existence will greatly enhance the chances for survival, in an age of ever increasing pressures to develop the landscape for commercial purposes.

The reader of this report should be aware that the contents herein comprise only a part of the known sites and monuments of the area. Previously recorded sites are only included here if there has been a reason to comment on them, for example a damage report or a re-interpretation of the site. The entire database of sites may be consulted at The National Monuments Records of Scotland, details of which are given below.

**Phases 1, 2 and 3 of the Project**

The upland survey given in this report is the final part of Phase 1 of the proposed Upper Tweeddale Research project by Biggar Museum Archaeological Group. The survey is comprised of three parts; the first part was the survey of Manor Valley, which unfortunately has not been brought to print, but will be completed by 2005, the second part was the Broughton Heights Survey (Ward, 1999).

Phase 2 is a historical research of available sources, to allow a fuller history of the landscape to be made as a final outcome to the overall project; the compilation of this work is now under way by David Oxley.

Phase 3 of the work will be selected excavations of sites under threat for various reasons and also research excavation of parts of certain sites. This work is now being planned and it is hoped to proceed in late 2004 / early 2005. Some work has already been accomplished in this respect; the Fruid Reservoir (Ward, 2004) excavations mentioned in this report and the excavations of burnt mounds and lead smelting sites in both Tweeddale and Clydesdale (Ward, interim forthcoming 2004). The final report on the entire project will then be possible giving a new aspect to the history and archaeology of that part of Upper Tweeddale, being the land embraced by the three surveys.

In the meantime it is the writers intention to draft a paper, that will in part be incorporated in that final report; this will be the study of the two most frequently recorded sites in both Tweeddale and Clydesdale; burnt mounds and unenclosed platform settlements.

### **Acknowledgements**

The writer is grateful to the following owners, farmers, managers and shepherds who without exception gave permission for work on their land, allowing the completion of this survey. Their friendly interest in the project was also most gratifying:

Messrs Masterton of Burnetland, Marshall of Kilbucho and Rachan Mill, Welsh of Mossfennan, Wood of Kingledoors, Dempster of Hearthstane and Talla, Lukas of Drumelzier Place and Tweedholm, Rieve of Oliver, Mick Jones, Andy Nesbit and Campbell Ketchion of Scottish Water for Talla and Fruid Reservoirs, McRoberts of Hawkshaw and Fingland, Robb of Craiglaw, White of Fruid, Baxendale of Stanhope, Stratham of Patervan, Welch of Polmood, Bateman of Menzion, Noble of Wrae, Burnet of Cardon, McIntyre of Glencotho, Bamburgh of Glenkirk, Beadnall of Drumelzier Haugh, Balfour of Dawyck and Easter Dawyck, Manning of Tweedshaws. Many other estate and farm personnel to whom I am grateful also gave assistance.

David Cowley of the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland gave much helpful assistance with reference to the National Monuments Records of Scotland.

The following members of the local archaeology group carried out the survey reconnaissance and assisted the writer with the surveys, occasionally in deplorable weather conditions: Peter Barclay, Jack Boughy, Ian Brown, Margaret Brown, Fionna Christison, Denise Dudds, Brenda and Peter Dreghorn, Joyce Durham, Peggy Ferguson, Richard Gillanders, Bob Knox, Joy McBain, Bill McLellan, Jim Ness, David Oxley, John Sharpe, John Vipond, Allison White, John Whitworth,

The report, photographs and survey plans are by the writer and any omission or errors are his alone. David Oxley is particularly to be thanked for copying and importing all of the images into this report.

The style of this report and the means of producing and copying it electronically was facilitated by the grant from the Andrew Lorimer Trust, the writer is indebted to the Trustees for their support.

The few finds from the survey have been deposited at Peebles Museum

The National Monuments Records for Scotland are housed in the offices of The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, John Sinclair House, 16 Bernard Terrace, Edinburgh, EH8 9NX. Tel: 0131 662 1456.

**References:**

- Jobey G, 1980a *Green Knowe unenclosed platform settlement and Harehope cairn, Peeblesshire*, Proc Soc Ant Scot 106 (1980) 12-26
- MacLaren A, 1966 *Recent Excavations in Peeblesshire*, 1961 Proc Soc Ant Scot 99 (1966-67) 99-103
- The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, 1967 *Peeblesshire Vols I and II*
- The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, 1978 *Lanarkshire Prehistoric and Roman Monuments*.
- Terry J, 1995 *Lintshie Gutter Unenclosed Platform Settlement, Crawford, Lanarkshire*, 1991, Proc Soc Ant Scot 125 (1995) 369-428
- Ward T, 1999 *Broughton Heights Archaeological Survey*, Biggar Museum Trust
- Ward T, 1992 *Upper Clydesdale Through the Ages*, Biggar Museum Trust
- Ward T & Brown M, 2001 *Pre-afforestation survey at Dyke Farm, Straiton, Carrick North Ward, Ayrshire*, Biggar Museum Trust
- Ward T & Brown M, 2002 *Pre-afforestation survey at Capelfoot Farm, Tundergarth, Dumfriesshire*, Biggar Museum Trust
- Ward T, 2004 *The discovery and partial excavation on an Unenclosed Platform Settlement, within the Fruid Reservoir, Tweedsmuir, Peeblesshire*. Biggar Museum Trust
- Cowley D / Ward T forthcoming, *Discovery and excavation of Early Christian cists at Lyne, Peeblesshire 1999*, Biggar Museum Trust
- Ward T, forthcoming 2004, *Interim report on the Burnt Mounds and Lead Smelting Project in Clydesdale and Tweeddale*, Biggar Museum Trust
- Ward T, forthcoming, *The survey of Manor Valley, Peeblesshire*, Peeblesshire Archaeology Society/Biggar Museum Trust

## Plans list

Figure 1 Unenclosed platform settlement, Burnetland Farm .....	5
Figure 2 Buchts, Kilbucho Farm .....	8
Figure 3 Cairn, Kilbucho Farm .....	9
Figure 4 Enclosures, Kilbucho farm.....	10
Figure 5 Unenclosed platform settlement, Kilbucho Farm.....	11
Figure 6 Unenclosed platform settlement, Kilbucho Farm.....	13
Figure 7 Buildings, Mossfennan Farm .....	15
Figure 8 Burnt mound, Mossfennan Farm .....	16
Figure 9 Burnt mound, Mossfennan Farm .....	17
Figure 10 Deleted .....	20
Figure 11 Burnt mound, Kingledoors Farm.....	21
Figure 12 Cairns, Kingledoors Farm .....	23
Figure 13 Burnt mound, Kingledoors Farm.....	24
Figure 14 Burnt mound, Kingledoors Farm.....	25
Figure 15 Deleted .....	26
Figure 16 Burnt mound, Kingledoors Farm.....	26
Figure 17 Burnt mound, Kingledoors Farm.....	27
Figure 18 Burnt mound, Kingledoors Farm.....	27
Figure 19 Buildings, Kingledoors Farm .....	28
Figure 20 Burnt mound, Kingledoors Farm.....	30
Figure 21 Burnt mound, Kingledoors Farm.....	30
Figure 22 Buchts and building, Kingledoors Farm .....	32
Figure 23 Bucht and enclosure, Kingledoors Farm.....	33
Figure 24 Homestead, Kingledoors Farm .....	34
Figure 25 Burnt mounds, Kingledoors Farm .....	37
Figure 26 Burnt mounds, Kingledoors Farm .....	38
Figure 27 Burnt mound, Kingledoors Farm.....	39
Figure 28 Cairns and rig, Drumelzier Place.....	43
Figure 29 Settlement, lazy beds, Drumelzier Place.....	47
Figure 30 Burnt mound, Drumelzier Place .....	50
Figure 31 Buchts and rig, Drumelzier Place .....	51
Figure 32 Cairns, Drumelzier Place .....	52
Figure 33 Cairns, Drumelzier Place .....	52
Figure 34 Cairns, Drumelzier Place .....	53
Figure 35 Burnt mound, Drumelzier Place .....	54
Figure 36 Settlement, Drumelzier Place .....	58
Figure 37 Cairns, building, Oliver Farm.....	64
Figure 38 Burnt mound, Talla .....	68
Figure 39 Enclosures and cairns, Talla Reservoir .....	71
Figure 40 Ring enclosures, Talla Reservoir.....	79
Figure 41 Buildings and bucht, Talla .....	81
Figure 42 Shielings, Talla .....	82
Figure 43 Burnt mounds, Hawkshaw .....	85
Figure 44 Buildings, Hawkshaw .....	87
Figure 45 Building stones, Hawkshaw .....	91
Figure 46 Buchts, enclosure, burnt mound, Hawkshaw .....	92
Figure 47 Cairns, Fruid.....	97
Figure 48 Burnt mound, Fruid.....	98

Figure 49 Burnt mound, Fruid.....	98
Figure 50 Shielings and bucht, Fruid.....	100
Figure 51 Burnt mound, Fruid.....	101
Figure 52 Deleted .....	102
Figure 53 Cairns, Fruid.....	105
Figure 54 Settlement, Fruid.....	106
Figure 55 Unenclosed platform excavation, Fruid .....	107
Figure 56 Burnt mound, Stanhope.....	108
Figure 57 Buildings, Hearthstones.....	116
Figure 58 Settlement, enclosures, buchts, Glenkirk .....	126
Figure 59 Burnt mound, Glenbreck Forest .....	129
Figure 60 Settlement, Drumelzier Haugh .....	136

### **Additional plans**

Figure 35 A. Buildings, cairns, Drumelzier Place.....	55
Figure 35 B. Buildings and cairns, Drumelzier Place .....	56
Figure 35 C. Deleted.....	56
Figure 35 D. Deleted.....	56

### **Photographs list**

Plate 1 The confluence of the River Tweed and Biggar Water looking to Drumelzier	1
Plate 2 A painting of the environs of Logan Burn by Andrew Lorimer (See Mossfennan report)	2
Plate 3 largest platform, looking east towards Broughton	5
Plate 4 A typical bucht with its open end at the person	29
Plate 5 Scooped and embanked settlement, looking north	35
Plate 6 Burnt mound looking south over Talla Reservoir	68
Plate 7 Talla Reservoir – Old tracks	70
Plate 8 Talla Reservoir, looking south	72
Plate 9 Feature 18 looking west	75
Plate 10 Feature 12 looking west	75
Plate 11 Feature 19 looking west	75
Plate 12 Bowl shape cairn looking west - note stone-free ground	75
Plate 13 Chapel Burn burnt mound	103
Plate 14 Lead ring, Fruid	104
Plate 15 Normans Castle with burnt mound in foreground	110
Plate 16 Clamp lime kilns	124
Plate 17 Bucht Cleuch	127
Plate 18 Tinnis Castle & environs	135