

Clyde Archaeology



Leahaugh, Scottish Borders

Pre-afforestation Historic Environment
Assessment

Project ID: 095

Clyde Archaeology

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Data Structure Report
on behalf of
Buccleuch Estate

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Cover Image: Example of a bank defining field systems at the northern end of assessment area (Site 1)

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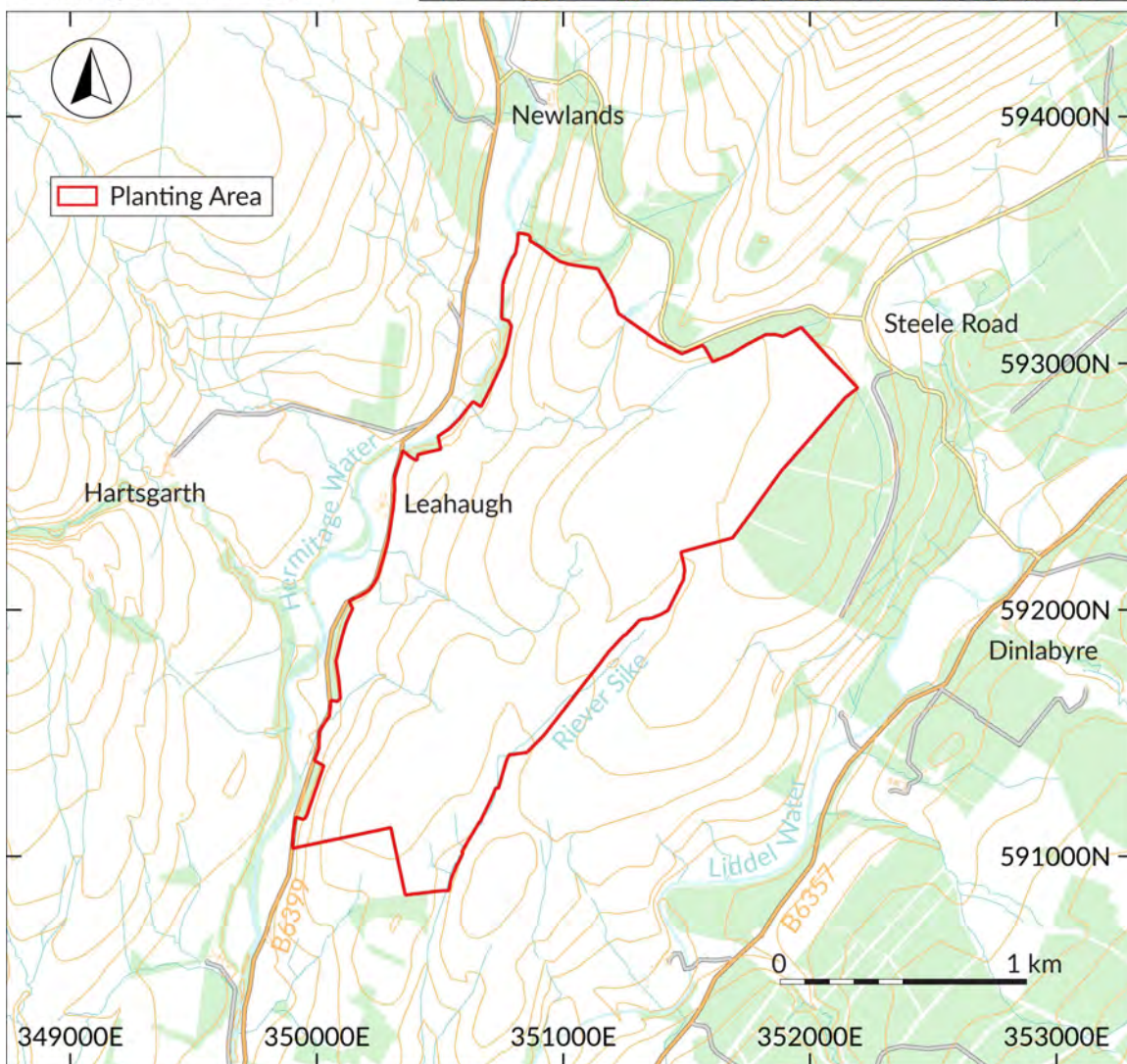


Illustration 1: Site location

Abstract

An assessment of the historic environment was undertaken on behalf of Buccleuch Estate in April and May 2022 as part of proposed forestry planting on land east of Leahaugh, Scottish Borders. The proposed planting area covered approximately 259 ha. within which 40 sites related to the historic environment were recorded through desk-based research and field survey. No designated sites were present within the planting area while the non-designated sites included a possible prehistoric or medieval earthwork defined by two large banks/ramparts and several farmsteads, enclosures, field systems and cultivation remains thought to date from at least the 1600s, although some could have medieval or prehistoric origins.

1. Introduction

This report presents the results of a historic environment assessment undertaken in advance of forestry planting on land at Leahaugh, Scottish Borders. The assessment was carried out by Clyde Archaeology on behalf of Buccleuch Estate in April and May 2022.

2. Location

The proposed planting area (henceforth referred to as the assessment area) is centred on NGR NY 5084, 9226 and consisted of approximately 259 hectares of rough hill grazing to the east of Leahaugh Farm, the B6399 and the Hermitage Water (Illus.1). In general the eastern half of the assessment area comprised higher unenclosed ground while the western half held pockets of improved ground, field systems and former settlement.

3. Aims

The aims of the project were to:

- define the historic environment baseline for the assessment area;
- assess the current condition, character and extent of both previously identified and new sites that form part of the historic environment within the assessment area;
- determine whether any parts of the assessment area have the potential to hold buried archaeological remains;
- recommend measures that could be put in place to minimise disturbance to the historic environment during future forestry works.

4. Methods

All archaeological work was undertaken following relevant regulations, standards and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), The UK Forestry Standard (2017, particularly pages 79–95 Forests and the Historic Environment) and Forestry and Land Scotland (formerly Forestry Commission Scotland 2008, 2010, 2012a, 2012b, 2016 & 2017).

Baseline studies for the assessment area comprised desk-based research and field survey which recorded both designated (statutory & non-statutory) and other non-designated parts of the historic environment. Designated assets include:

- Scheduled Monuments;
- Listed Buildings;
- Conservation Areas;
- Designated Wrecks;
- World Heritage sites;
- Gardens and Designed Landscapes; and
- Historic Battlefields.

A GIS was used to collect, collate and examine the data gathered during the desk-based assessment and field survey.

Where it was possible to estimate the age of a site the date ranges corresponded to the Scottish Archaeological Research Framework chronology:

- 12,700 BC – 4,100 BC: Prehistoric (Palaeolithic & Mesolithic)
- 4,100 BC – 2,500 BC: Prehistoric (Neolithic)
- 2,500 BC – 800 BC: Prehistoric (Chalcolithic & Bronze Age)
- 800 BC – AD 400: (Prehistoric (Iron Age)
- AD 77 – AD 211: Roman
- AD 400 – AD 1500: Medieval
- AD 1500 onwards: Modern

Desk-based Assessment

Desk-based research of the assessment area included:

- Information on Scheduled Monuments, Properties in Care, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Gardens and Designed Landscapes, Historic Battlefields

and Historic Landuse available through Historic Environment Scotland's (HES) download facility;

- A digital extract of the local Historic Environment Record (HER), maintained by Scottish Borders Archaeology Service;
- The National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE), consulted through Historic Environment Scotland's download facility and the online PastMap facility;
- Relevant aerial photographs available online through the National Collection of Aerial Photography;
- Digital versions of pre-Ordnance Survey (OS) maps and the first, second and subsequent editions of the Ordnance Survey maps held by the National Library of Scotland.
- Analysis of 0.5m resolution lidar data available through the Scottish Remote Sensing Portal;
- Readily accessible primary and secondary historical sources holding information on the area's history and past land use; and
- where available, relevant unpublished archaeological reports.

In addition to the assessment area the local HER and HES databases on previously recorded sites were also consulted for the area 0.5km beyond the assessment boundary. This provided a general impression of the historic environment within this wider area allowing the assessment area to be placed in context.

Field Survey

Following a phase of desk-based research the field survey examined the assessment area on the ground. It aimed to record the current condition and extent of previously identified elements of the historic environment, examine potential sites noted on the lidar data, record new sites and assess if any of the area proposed to be forested had potential to hold buried archaeological remains.

Historic environment features encountered were recorded digitally on a mobile GIS. This was supplemented by digital photography and, where appropriate, measured sketches. Their location and extent was also captured with mobile GIS which generally obtained an accuracy of between 3-4m. The survey was undertaken in generally dry conditions.

Cultural Significance & Value

Where possible the value of each site in the assessment area was considered (see Appendix 1, Table 2). In the context of national policy, it is necessary to identify and understand the cultural significance of an aspect of the historic environment before its value can be considered. The concept of cultural

significance, which is now widely accepted, was introduced in policy statements including the *Burra Charter* (Australia ICOMOS 2013).

Current national policy on the historic environment defines cultural significance as meaning '*aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present and future generations. Cultural significance can be embodied in a place itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects*' (HES 2019a).

Assessment of significance is designed to help establish why a place or feature is considered to be important and why it is valued. It can be a subjective exercise reflecting the moment in history when it is written and the state of knowledge about the site at that time. This means that the assessment of significance has the potential to change as knowledge and understanding of the site increase, as ideas and values change or as a result of alterations to the place or feature.

The cultural significance of historic environment sites can be considered through three characteristics, as set out in the Historic Environment Scotland's Designation Policy and Selection Guidance for Scheduled Monuments (2019b):

Intrinsic: how the physical remains of a site or place contribute to our knowledge of the past e.g. its condition; its research potential; the length and legibility of its apparent developmental sequence; its original or subsequent functions.

Contextual: how a site or place relates to its surroundings and/or to our existing knowledge of the past e.g. the relationship of a site or place to other, similar sites or landscapes in the vicinity; the relationship of the site or place and its constituent parts to the wider landscape setting.

Associative: how a site or place relates to people, practices, events and/or historic and social movements e.g. its significance in the national consciousness or to people who use or have used it; its associations with historical, traditional or artistic characters or events.

Understanding cultural significance allows an assessment of each site's value within the overall historic environment to be made. This value, which can derive from a range of factors, is used by Historic Environment Scotland (HES) as part of the scheduling process (HES 2019b). For a monument to be defined as being valued at a national level one or more of the following must be demonstrated. This criteria can also be useful when defining the value of all sites:

- It contributes significantly to our understanding or appreciation of the past, or has the potential to do so. It may do so in itself, or as part of a monument type, or as a geographical group of related monuments.

- It retains structural, architectural, decorative or other physical remains to the extent that it makes a significant contribution to our understanding or appreciation of the past. The remains can be upstanding fabric, evidence of buried archaeological structures and deposits, scatters of artefacts or a combination of these.
- It is a rare example of a monument type when assessed against current knowledge of Scotland’s history, archaeology and/or architecture, and of the region in which the monument is found.
- It is a particularly representative example of a monument type when assessed against knowledge of Scotland’s history, archaeology and/or architecture and of the region in which the monument is found.
- It has research potential which could significantly contribute to our understanding or appreciation of the past.
- It makes a significant contribution to the landscape and/or our understanding of the historic landscape. This may include the relationship of the monument to other monuments or natural features in the landscape, and/or the significance of its setting in understanding the monument or the monument type.
- It has significant associations with historical, traditional, social or artistic figures, events, movements and/or practices that are of national importance.

The following table represents levels of value and examples of designated and non-designated historic environment sites and places.

Value	Examples
National	World Heritage sites; Scheduled Monuments or heritage assets of schedulable quality; A-Listed Buildings or buildings of equivalent quality; GDLs included in Historic Environment Scotland’s Inventory; Battlefield sites included in Historic Environment Scotland’s Inventory; some Conservation Areas.
Regional	B-Listed Buildings or buildings of equivalent quality; some Conservation Areas; Heritage assets of valued at a regional level.
Local	C-Listed Buildings or buildings of equivalent quality; heritage assets valued at a local level.
Lesser	Heritage assets with minimal or negligible value.
Unknown	Heritage assets of unknown character and value; generally where not enough information exists to assign one of the above values.

5. Background and Context

Historic Mapping

The earliest detailed maps that exist of Scotland are those made by Timothy Pont in the 1580s and 1590s. Unfortunately no Pont manuscripts survive for the assessment area although later maps by Robert Gordon and Joan Blaeu produced in the 17th century, which were based on Pont's earlier work, do exist. Gordon's map of 1636-52 records the settlement of 'Greenhome' within or near to the assessment area but shows no detail.

Although no detail is present Blaeu's Atlas of Scotland (1654) marks the settlements of 'Greenhoomse, Bygate and Snabirly' (Illus. 2). These are place names also present on later maps of the assessment area (see below). Moll's map of 1745 also depicts 'Bygate'.



Illustration 2: Extract of Blaeu's Atlas of Scotland (1654), courtesy of the National Library of Scotland

Roy's Military Map of Scotland (1747 - 1755) depicts 'Baggott, Leehaoch and Snibberlees' as small groups of buildings surrounded cultivated fields, although Roy's survey should be treated as a representation of what was there rather than being an accurate depiction. He also shows a small unnamed group of buildings to the south-west of Snibberlees.

Matthew Stobie's map of 1770 (Illus. 3) and John Thomson's map of 1832 show the settlements of 'Leehaugh/Leyhaugh, Backgate/Byegate, Snaberly and Greenholm/Green Holm', although Green Holm appears to the south of Byegate and Snaberly rather than to the north as shown on Blaeu's map (Illus. 2).



Illustration 3: Extract of Stobie's 1770 map, courtesy of the National Library of Scotland

The early OS maps of the area from the mid-19th century show the northern and eastern parts of the assessment area being large areas of enclosed rough grazing/moorland while the western area, near the road and river, contains smaller fields and settlements.

The OS 25 inch to the mile series, surveyed 1857-8 and published in 1859 records three settlements within the assessment area including Bygate (Illus. 4, see **Site 34** below), Snaberlee (Illus. 5, see **Site 24** below) and North Greenholm (Illus. 5, see **Site 25** below).



Illustration 4: Extract of the OS 25 inch to the mile map surveyed 1857-8, showing Leahaugh & Byegate, courtesy of the National Library of Scotland

Previous Survey

The Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS), now HES, compiled an inventory of sites in Roxburghshire (RCAHMS 1956), although only the earthwork in the far northern corner of the assessment area (**Site 16**) is noted in the inventory.

The RCAHMS also surveyed a large area of ground to the west of the Hermitage Water, on the opposite side of the glen to the Leahaugh assessment area, during afforestation land surveys of Liddesdale in the 1990s.

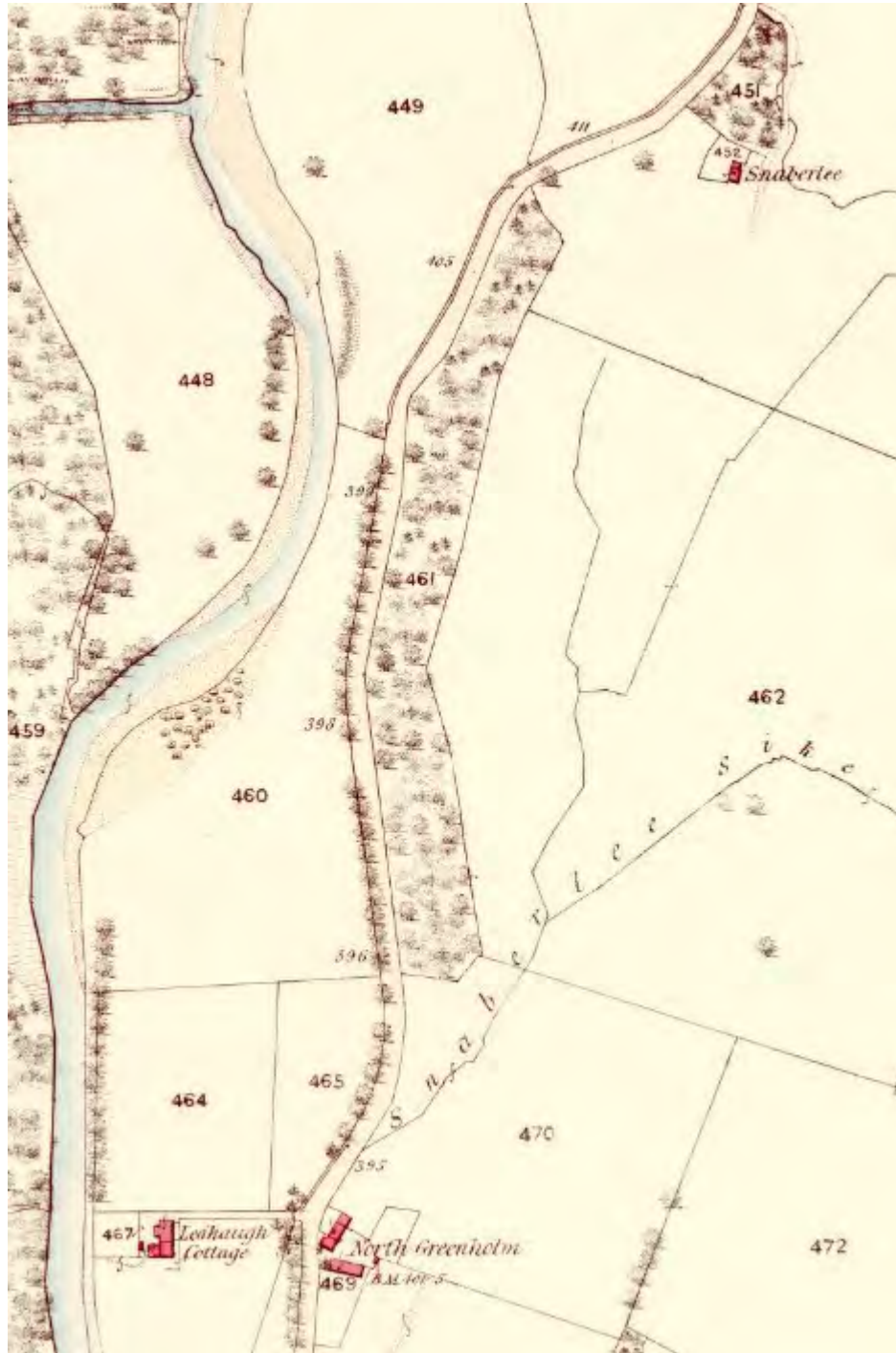


Illustration 5: Extract of the OS 25 inch to the mile map surveyed 1857-8, showing Snaberlee & North Greenholm, courtesy of the National Library of Scotland

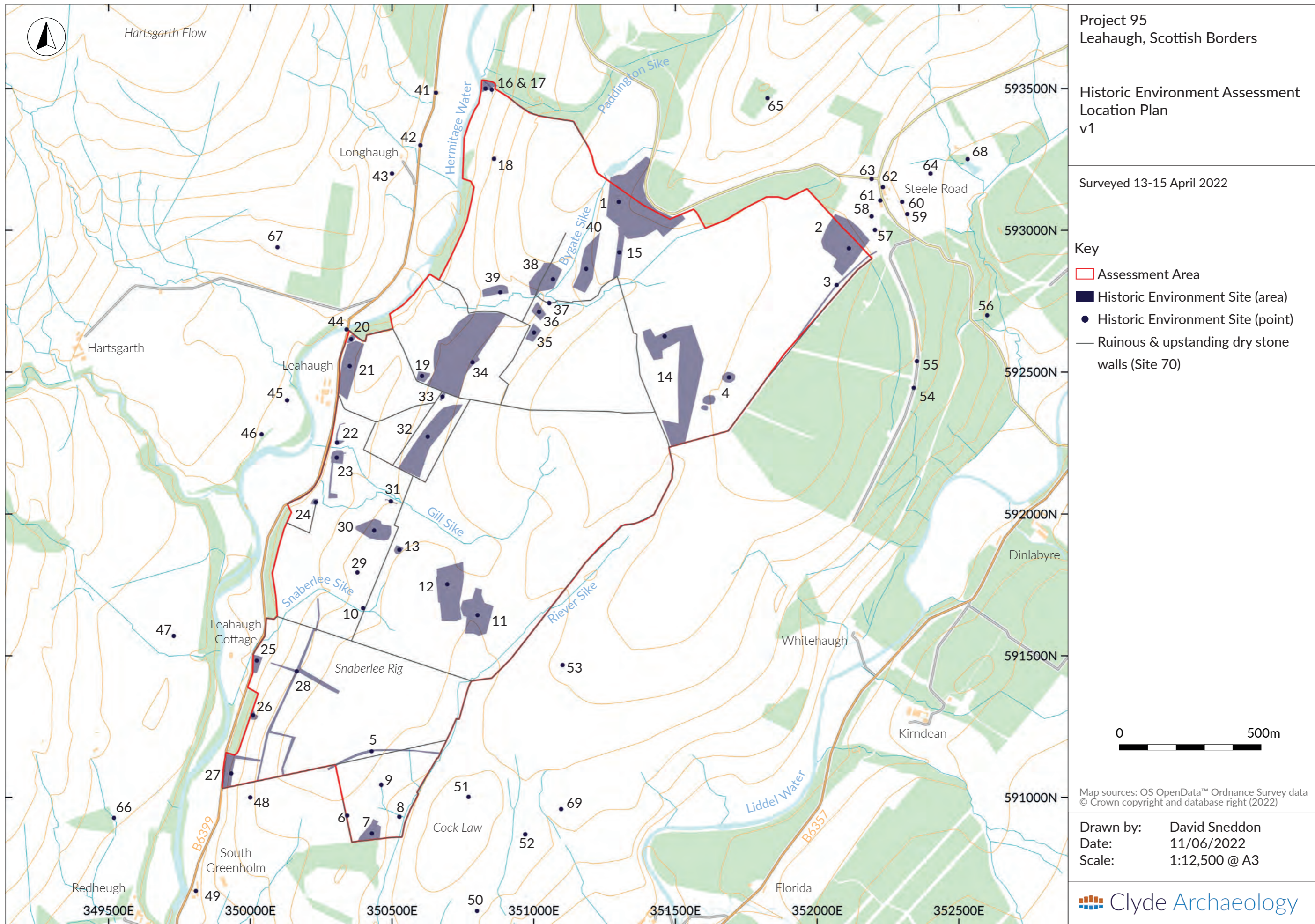


Illustration 6: Historic Environment sites recorded within and immediately around the assessment area

Surrounding Landscape

No designated sites lies within 500m of the assessment area although 29 undesignated sites were recorded in the local HER and NRHE.

To the north-east of the assessment area, around Steele Road, a group of sites (**Sites 54-65 & 68**) generally included those related to the 19th and 20th century railway, the settlement of Steele Road itself or former field systems, however, three older sites are present in the form two Towerhouses (**Site 56 & 68**) and the previous find of a prehistoric urn in a cairn (**Site 64**).

To the south-east of the assessment area a small group of sites related to possible prehistoric and post-medieval activity have been recorded. These include a possible prehistoric bank (**Site 51**), two stock enclosures (**Sites 50 & 53**), an earthwork (**Site 52**) and former enclosures and field boundaries (**Site 69**).

To the south-west of the assessment area a barn (**Site 49**) and former field systems (**Site 66**) have been recorded along with a documentary reference to a former village at Snaberlee Rig (**Site 48**). A similar historical record to a village at Longhaugh (**Site 42**) has been noted to the north-west of the assessment area, while, to the west, several likely medieval or more modern sites have been recorded that relate to former settlement, transportation and farming practises (**Sites 41, 43-47 & 67**), the latter being recorded during the RCAHMS afforestation land surveys of the 1990s.

6. Historic Environment Baseline

Full details on each site recorded within the assessment area is present in Appendix 1, Table 2 while a summary of the key findings are given below. The location and extent of each site is shown on Illustration 6. Each site has been allocated a unique number for this project (Sites 1-70).

Prehistoric (12,700 BC – AD 400)

No confirmed evidence of prehistoric activity has been recorded within the assessment area although it is possible that the earthwork defined by two large banks/ramparts and ditches (**Site 16**, Illus. 7) has prehistoric origins. The earthworks enclose a relatively small area indicating parts may have been severely eroded by the adjacent Hermitage Water.

Similarly, some of the numerous earth field banks present within the assessment area could also have prehistoric origins, for example, the curving bank and ditch (**Site 5**) in the southern part of the assessment area which continues outwith the assessment boundary to both the south-west and south-east, although this remains unconfirmed.



Illustration 7: Possible earthwork ramparts of Site 16.

Medieval (AD 400 – AD 1500)

Although there is good potential that at least some of the enclosures, earth banks, cultivation remains and settlements relate to medieval activity none of the sites within the assessment area could be confidently assigned to this period.

For example, a complex of earthen bank field systems was located at the northern end of the survey area (**Site 1**). The banks were relatively well defined being up to 3m wide and 0.75m high. A square enclosure (Illus. 8) lay in the centre of the complex while faint traces of cultivation remains were visible on the 0.5m resolution lidar data on the northern and western sides of the field system. No associated settlement remains were visible.



Illustration 8: Small enclosure defined by earth banks forming part of Site 1

It is also possible that the earthwork (**Site 16**, Illus. 7) either originated or was reused in the medieval period.

Modern (AD 1500 onwards)

The vast majority of the sites visible within the assessment area likely relate to activity from AD 1500 onwards, particularly the 18th and 19th centuries, although it is clear some of the former settlements and enclosures could have medieval or even prehistoric origins (see above).

Remains of three former farming settlements were recorded within the assessment area, all of which are noted on the early OS mapping of the area. The most northerly was Bygate (**Site 34**) which comprised the collapsed walls of a long rectangular building some 25m in length (Illus. 9), a small rectangular enclosure measuring 25m by 20m defined by turf covered banks up to 1.5m wide and 0.5m high and further linear turf banks extending to the north, west and south that relate to former field systems around the farmstead building. Faint linear cultivation rigs were visible on the 0.5m resolution lidar data within the improved fields to the north-west and south-west of the building but were less visible on the ground. This farmstead is annotated 'Bygate' on the OS 25 inch to the mile map (Roxburghshire, XLII.11 (Castleton) Surveyed in 1857-58, Published in 1859, Illus. 4) and likely also relates to 'Bygate' on Bleau's map of 1654 (Illus. 2), 'Baggott' shown on Roy's map of the mid 1800s and 'Backgate' shown on Stobie's map of 1770 (Illus. 3).



Illustration 9: Remains of a building at Bygate (Site 34).

Further south-west all that was visible of the former building annotated 'Snaberlee' on the OS 25 inch to the mile map (Roxburghshire, XLII.15 (Castleton) Surveyed in 1857-58, Published in 1859, Illus. 5)

was a dry stone dyke enclosure (**Site 24**). This site likely relates to 'Snabirly' on Bleau's map of 1654 (Illus. 2), 'Snibberlees' on Roy's map of the mid 1800s and 'Snaberly' on Stobie's map of 1770 (Illus. 3).

Some 600m south of Snaberlee (**Site 24**) lay a ruined building related to to former settlement annotated 'North Greenholm' (**Site 25**) on the OS 25 inch to the mile map (Roxburghshire, XLII.15 (Castleton) Surveyed in 1857-58, Published in 1859, Illus 5). Only the southernmost of the two buildings shown on the early OS maps was visible (Illus. 10) while a small enclosure defined by a hedge lay to the south. This farmstead also likely relates to the unnamed buildings south-west of Snaberlee on Roy's map of the mid 1800s and 'Greenholm' on Stobie's map of 1770 (Illus. 3).



Illustration 10: The remains of a building at North Greenholm (Site 25).

In addition to these former settlements numerous field banks, enclosures, possible enclosures and patches of cultivation remains (**Sites 2, 3, 7, 12, 13, 19, 21, 22, 23, 27, 28, 30-33, 35, 36 & 38-40**) provide evidence of former farming practices within the assessment area, although the cultivation rigs were generally more visible on the 0.5m resolution lidar data than they were on the ground. Several boundaries were also formed by more recent dry stone dykes (**Sites 15 & 70**) which existed across the assessment area in various states of preservation, while several small cairns likely either relate to the construction of the dykes or represent field clearance (**Sites 6, 9, 10**).

Some of the more distinctive examples of these sites were a complex of enclosures at the southern end of the assessment area (**Site 7**), the large, often flat topped banks of **Sites 22** (Illus. 11) and **23** and

the varied boundary types of the former field system in the southern part of the assessment area (**Site 28**) which were formed from steep scarps (Illus. 12), field banks and banks with associated ditches.

The broadly linear bank (**Site 3**) could represent an earlier land boundary subsequently replaced by the adjacent dry stone dyke.



Illustration 11: Substantial flat topped banks of Site 22.



Illustration 12: Scarp forming part of a varied complex of field enclosures (Site 28).

Further sites that relate to farming include a rectangular (**Site 18**) and circular (**Site 37**) stock enclosure and accounts of a possible drove route which ran through the assessment area (**Site 17**).

Several old quarries or possible quarry sites were recorded within the assessment area (**Sites 4, 20 & 26**) as were areas of possible peat cuttings (**Sites 11 & 14**).

Unknown date

Two sites of unknown date were recorded within the assessment area. A distinctive large grass covered mound (**Site 8**, Illus. 13) was noted in the south next to a burn. It existed to 2m in height and 12m in diameter. The feature could be a natural formation, however, no other examples were noted in the assessment area and there is a possibility it is archaeological.



Illustration 13: Mound (Site 8) of unknown origin or date.

Further north, an ephemeral circular ditch (**Site 29**) approx. 1m wide and 0.3m deep defined an area 11m in diameter. It was very boggy on the northern end eastern sides while the interior was possibly slightly raised. It cannot be discounted that the feature is a very modern formation as a result of an animal feed station, however, no other examples were noted in the assessment area and there is a possibility it is archaeological..

Potential for buried remains

The numerous dry stone dykes, enclosures and patches of cultivation rigs show attempts have been made to improve the ground for agriculture, although the assessment area does not appear to have ever been intensively farmed with previous activity concentrating along the western, lower slopes.

Modern linear drainage channels were also sporadically present on the higher ground to the east.

Given the limited evidence for confirmed prehistoric and medieval activity both within the assessment area and in the surrounding landscape, the potential for buried archaeological remains to exist within the assessment area is considered to be low. However, it is likely at least some of the numerous enclosures and field banks relate to prehistoric or medieval activity meaning associated settlement remains could lie beneath the surface. Slightly higher potential for buried remains exists in the western parts of the assessment area where the concentration of more recent settlement and farming activity could have masked medieval or prehistoric settlement.

Cultural Significance & Value

The value of each site within the assessment area is noted in Appendix 1, Table 2 and is summarised below. A value was assigned based on currently available information meaning it may alter through time as the sites are further understood and as cultural ideas and values change.

No sites with a value at a national level were noted within the assessment area while only one site with a value at a regional level was recorded. This was the possible prehistoric or medieval earthwork defined by two large banks/ramparts and ditches (**Site 16**, Illus. 7), although this value may be lessened if the majority of the site has been eroded away by the river.

A total of 16 sites were considered to have a value at a local level. These comprised former field systems, farmsteads, and enclosures that formed good examples of shifting settlement patterns and farming methods in the local area. Although many of these sites date to the 17th to 19th century it is likely some of them will have earlier origins.

A total of 22 sites were considered to have a lesser value. These included peat cutting, dry stone dykes, clearance cairns, quarries and poorly preserved enclosures and cultivation remains, some of which were partly visible on the 0.5m lidar data and generally not well defined or not visible on the ground.

Two sites of unknown value included a large mound (**Site 8**) and a circular ditch (**Site 29**). A value could not be assigned as these sites were not well understood.

7. Discussion

The assessment of the proposed planting area at Leahaugh recorded 40 historic environment sites, the vast majority of which related to former farming settlement and agriculture. The sites that sit outside this broad category of former farming activity include the possible prehistoric or medieval earthwork at the northern end of the assessment area (**Site 16**) and the two sites of unknown origin (**Sites 8 & 29**).

Cartographic sources indicate the farmsteads of Bygate (**Site 34**) and Snaberlee (**Site 24**) were in existence by at least the mid-1600s (Illus. 2) and North Greenholm (**Site 25**) was present in the 1700s (Illus. 3), although all were likely present in some form prior to these dates. They still appeared to be in use in the mid-1800s and it is highly likely many of the earth bank enclosures, cultivation remains and field banks close to these settlements also date to between the 1600s and 1800s.

However, given many of the more elaborate field systems (e.g. **Sites 1, 7 & 38**) are not clearly associated with any settlement and that the three farmsteads likely predate the mid-1600s mapping, some of the field banks and enclosures could date from the medieval period while it is not unknown for field banks to have prehistoric origins.

Current aerial photography shows a concentration of improved grassy fields associated with each of the farmsteads, however, this is likely a result of relatively recent use of fields that had been gradually cleared from at least the 17th century.

In general the majority of the former farming sites were in the western lower slopes of the assessment area while the higher eastern ground was more overgrown and contained clear modern drainage channels.

Although the potential for buried archaeological remains to exist within the assessment area was considered low, slightly higher potential exists in the western parts where the concentration of more recent settlement and farming could have masked medieval or prehistoric settlement.

8. Recommendations

Recommendations to minimise any potential impact on the historic environment from future forestry operations are summarised below and are present in the site gazetteer (Appendix 1, Table 2).

It is recommended that all sites with a value at a regional or local level and some of the better preserved sites considered to have a lesser value be avoided during future forestry planting, ongoing management and felling. It is also recommended that the two sites of unknown value be avoided as they have the potential to be valued at least at a local level if further understood. An appropriate buffer (see Appendix 1, Table 2) should be maintained around the sites to ensure they are suitably preserved. Although an avoidance buffer is not proposed for the remaining sites within the assessment area it is recommended that their disturbance be minimised where possible.

9. Sources Consulted

Cartographic Sources

(pre-Ordnance Survey maps in chronological order)

Pre-Ordnance Survey

Gordon, Robert, ca. 1636-52 A small map of Eskdale and Liddesdale, Adv.MS.70.2.10 (Gordon 64)
<https://maps.nls.uk/view/00000685>

Blaeu, 1654, Blaeu Atlas of Scotland: Lidalia vel Lidisdalia regio, Lidisdail / Auct. Timotheo Pont.
<https://maps.nls.uk/view/00000398>

Moll, H 1745 Anandale : is Part of Dumfreis Shire. Eusdale or Eskdale and Liddesdale is the South Part of Roxburgh Sh. / H. Moll. <https://maps.nls.uk/view/00000269>

Roy Lowlands 1752-55 <https://maps.nls.uk/roy/>

Stobie, Matthew 1770 A Map of Roxburghshire or Tiviotdale, south-west section
<https://maps.nls.uk/view/74400324>

John Thomson, 1832, Atlas of Scotland 1832, Roxburghshire, Southern Part
<https://maps.nls.uk/view/74400133>

Ordnance Survey 6 inch to the mile

Ordnance Survey 6 inch to the mile series Roxburghshire, Sheet XLII,
Survey date: 1858, Publication date:1863 <https://maps.nls.uk/view/228780640>

Ordnance Survey 6 inch to the mile series Roxburghshire, Sheet XLII.SE,
Revised date: 1896, Publication date:1899 <https://maps.nls.uk/view/75664717>

Ordnance Survey 6 inch to the mile series Roxburghshire, Sheet nXXXVIII,
Revised date: 1916, Publication date:1923 <https://maps.nls.uk/view/76371991>

Ordnance Survey 6 inch to the mile series Roxburghshire, Sheet nXXXVIII,
Revised date: 1949, Publication date:1951 <https://maps.nls.uk/view/76371977>

Ordnance Survey 25 inch to the mile

Ordnance Survey 25 inch to the mile series Roxburghshire, XLII.12 (Castleton)
Survey date: 1857-58, Publication date:1859 <https://maps.nls.uk/view/74979221>

Ordnance Survey 25 inch to the mile series Roxburghshire, XLII.11 (Castleton)
Survey date: 1857-58, Publication date:1859 <https://maps.nls.uk/view/74979218>

Ordnance Survey 25 inch to the mile series Roxburghshire, XLII.15 (Castleton)
Survey date: 1857-58, Publication date:1859 <https://maps.nls.uk/view/74979224>

Ordnance Survey 25 inch to the mile series Roxburghshire, XLII.16 (Castleton)
Survey date: 1857-58, Publication date:1859 <https://maps.nls.uk/view/74979227>

Ordnance Survey 25 inch to the mile series Roxburghshire, XLII.12
Revised date: 1896, Publication date:1898 <https://maps.nls.uk/view/82904007>

Ordnance Survey 25 inch to the mile series Roxburghshire, XLII.11
Revised date: 1896, Publication date:1898 <https://maps.nls.uk/view/82904004>

Ordnance Survey 25 inch to the mile series Roxburghshire, XLII.15
Revised date: 1896, Publication date:1898 <https://maps.nls.uk/view/82904010>

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Revised date: 1896, Publication date:1898 <https://maps.nls.uk/view/82904013>

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10. Appendices

Appendix 1: Tables

Table 1: Digital Photos

Image No.	Site	Description	Taken from
1	1	Ephemeral bank on the eastern side of the field system complex	SW
2	2	Example of the bank defining the field enclosures	NE
3	2	Example of the bank defining the field enclosures	SW
4	2	Possible hut/clearance within the enclosures	SE
5	3	Field bank	SW
6	3	Field bank	NE
7	3 & 70	Dry stone dyke on the north-eastern side of the assessment area	NE
8	3 & 70	Dry stone dyke on the north-eastern side of the assessment area	SW
9	n/a	Northern part of the assessment area from the eastern boundary	SE
10	4	Possible overgrown quarries	NW
11	4	Possible overgrown quarries	NE
12	70	Dry stone dyke on the eastern side of the assessment area	S
13	70	Dry stone dyke in the southern part of the assessment area with an opening for the burn	NE
14	5	Curving bank and ditch	W
15	6	Modern stone cairn	S
16	7	Bank forming northern corner of the main enclosure	N
17	7	Double bank on northern side of enclosure	W
18	7	Two small enclosures/platforms to the north of the main enclosure	SE
19	8	Large mound	S
20	7	View from the southern end of the assessment area	SW
21	9	Clearance cairn	NE
22	n/a	Modern fence on top of a former hedgerow bank	N
23	70	Opening for sheep in a dry stone dyke in the southern part of the assessment area	E

Image No.	Site	Description	Taken from
24	10	Small clearance cairn next to a dry stone dyke	W
25	11	Easternmost possible peat cuttings	W
26	12	Bank forming north-western corner of the possible enclosure	N
27	13	Bank forming the enclosure around the cultivation remains	N
28	n/a	The assessment area from the upper part of Gill's Sike	N
29	14	Possible peat cuttings	W
30	15	Footings of a dry stone dyke at the southern end	S
31	1	Small square enclosure within the field systems	E
32	1	Example of turf bank forming the field systems	NE
33	1	Example of turf bank forming the field systems	W
34	70	Dry stone dyke on the northern boundary of the assessment area	E
35	16	Banks west of the track	E
36	16	Banks west of the track	E
37	16	View from uphill	S
38	17	Track running through earthworks of Site 16	S
39	18	Stone built pen	NE
40	n/a	Western part of the assessment area	N
41	34	Possible cultivation rigs to the west of the building	W
42	19	Small patch of possible cultivation rigs	W
43	19	Small patch of possible cultivation rigs	SW
44	34	Possible cultivation rigs to the west of the building	W
45	n/a	Old hedgerow on western side of assessment area near Leahaugh	N
46	20	Possible quarry scoops next to the road	S
47	22	Well defined banks of triangular enclosure	W
48	22	Well defined, flat topped, linear bank	S
49	22	Well defined, flat topped, linear bank	S
50	23	Banks of northern enclosures	E
51	23	South-eastern corner of main enclosure and cultivation remains	SE
52	23	Sporadic bank to the south of the main enclosures	N
53	24	Internal northern wall of drystone pen on site of former farmstead	S
54	n/a	View across Snaberlee Sike	SE
55	25	Upstanding wall of building	SE
56	25	Upstanding wall of building	NW
57	26	Upper portion of former quarry	N

Image No.	Site	Description	Taken from
58	27	Bank running upslope	W
59	27	Bank at the base of the slope	E
60	27	Track cutting across the slope	S
61	28	Distinctive scarp at the southern end of the field system	S
62	28	Distinctive scarp at the southern end of the field system	N
63	28	Field bank superseded by a modern fence uphill from the scarp	N
64	n/a	Blackstone potato digger in southern part of assessment area	-
65	n/a	Blackstone potato digger in southern part of assessment area	-
66	28	Field bank running upslope from the scarp	W
67	28	Field bank running upslope from the middle of field system	W
68	28	Bank/scarp at northern end of field system	S
69	28	Bank & ditch running downslope towards Leahaugh Cottage	E
70	28	Clearance cairn at the northern end of the field system	S
71	28	Bank and ditch at the northern end of the field system	NW
72	29	Ephemeral circular ditch	N
73	31	Bank at the southern edge of Gill Sike	E
74	33	Bank and sunken area	S
75	34	Northern end of the building	N
76	34	Southern end of the building	NE
77	34	Southern end of the building	SE
78	34	Southern end of the building	SE
79	34	Enclosure to the west of the building	NE
80	34	Bank to the north of the building	S
81	70	Steps built into dry stone dyke to north-east of Site 34	S
82	35	Ephemeral enclosure bank	NE
83	37	Dry stone sheep fold/stock enclosure	SE
84	70	Dry stone dyke to the east of stock enclosure (Site 37)	W
85	38	Enclosure bank on southern side of the complex	SW
86	38	Enclosure bank on western side of the complex	S
87	38	Enclosure bank at south-eastern corner of the complex	SW
88	34-40	Complex of enclosures and cultivation remains near Bygate Sike	NE
89	34-40	Complex of enclosures and cultivation remains near Bygate Sike	NE

Table 2: Site Gazetteer

Site No.	NUMLINK	NRHE Ref	Site Type	Previous Description	2022 Assessment Description	Period	Value	Future Management Recommendations	Easting	Northing
1	166550	NY59SW 47	Field System	Bygate Sike field system. There is an earthen-banked field-system between the Steele Road on the E, and the Bygate Sike on the N and W.	The turf covered banks forming the boundaries to the field system are generally well defined being up to 3m wide and 0.75m high. A square enclosure lies in the centre of the complex measuring 13m by 13m. An 'L' shaped bank forming the far eastern side of the field system is more ephemeral. Faint traces of cultivation remains are visible on the 0.5m resolution lidar data on the northern and western sides of the field system.	Medieval (possible) or early Modern (possible)	Local – forms part of shifting settlement patterns and farming methods in the local area	To be preserved with at least a 10m buffer and to be maintained as an open space.	351300	593100
2	289482	NY59SW 56	Enclosure(s)	Steele Road enclosures. At least three large enclosures have been identified from oblique aerial views (RCAHMS 2007). They are situated in cultivated ground to the W of Steele Road Station. The enclosures are rectangular in shape and extend on to moorland to the W. No evidence can be seen on the early Ordnance Survey maps for the enclosures, nor would there appear to be a farmstead in the area, the closest being Cleuch-Head. Information from RCAHMS (DE), July 2007	Three long NE/SW orientated enclosures are formed by well defined turf covered banks up to 3m wide and 0.75m high. A 7m wide opening on the eastern side may be modern. Faint cultivation rigs are visible within the enclosures on the 0.5m resolution lidar data but are less visible on the ground. Faint remains of a possible hut/enclosure or clearance was recorded at 352077, 592879 near the southern extent in an area where less rig is visible on the lidar. It measured 7m by 5m, was an irregular oval shape and defined by low banks up to 1.2m wide and 0.3m high. It was not clearly visible on the northern side while a possible opening existed to the NE. Only occasional stone was visible through the turf. A rectangular pit some 40m NE of the possible structure appears more modern.	Medieval (possible) or early Modern (possible)	Local – forms part of shifting settlement patterns and farming methods in the local area	To be preserved with at least a 10m buffer and to be maintained as an open space.	352112	592936
3	n/a	n/a	Field Bank	n/a	A turf covered bank up to 2m wide and 0.5m high runs for some 400m within the assessment area from the NE corner and roughly parallel with an adjacent dry stone dyke. The SW end of the bank then disappears beyond the dry stone	Medieval (possible) or early Modern (possible)	Local – forms part of shifting settlement patterns and farming methods in the	To be preserved with at least a 10m buffer and to be maintained as an open space.	352069	592807

Site No.	NUMLINK	NRHE Ref	Site Type	Previous Description	2022 Assessment Description	Period	Value	Future Management Recommendations	Easting	Northing
					dyke marking the edge of the assessment area.		local area			
4	n/a	n/a	Quarries (possible)	n/a	A series of three possible quarries defined by overgrown sunken areas up to 3m deep. No stone was visible in the long grass.	Modern	Lesser - the remains are not well defined and are a relatively common feature in the landscape	None - although avoid disturbance to the site where possible.	351689	592481
5	n/a	n/a	Field Bank/Enclosure	n/a	A turf covered bank up to 2.5m wide and 0.6m tall with traces of a shallow 1m wide and 0.4m deep ditch on either side in places. Sometimes the ditch is only present on one side of the bank. To the west the features curves to the south outwith the assessment area but appears to continue on the 0.5m resolution lidar data as a faint ditch. On the same lidar data the bank appear to continue outwith the survey area to the east (Site 51, NUMLINK: 343019) before curving south. This suggests the bank forms a large enclosure of which only the northern tip is within the assessment area.	Prehistoric (possible), Medieval (possible) or early Modern (possible)	Local - forms part of shifting settlement patterns and farming methods in the local area	To be preserved with at least a 10m buffer and to be maintained as an open space.	350428	591163
6	n/a	n/a	Clearance Cairn	n/a	A pile of small boulders up to 1m high. Could relate to clearance or the adjacent dry stone dyke.	Modern	Lesser - the remains are a relatively common feature in the landscape	None - although avoid disturbance to the site where possible.	350342	590936
7	n/a	n/a	Enclosures	n/a	Enclosures on the southern edge of the assessment area. The southernmost extends out from a dry stone dyke and may have originally extended to the south where a forestry plantation now sits. It is defined by a turf covered bank up to 2m wide and 0.5m high. Faint traces of cultivation rigs are present within the enclosure on 0.5m resolution lidar data but are not clear on the ground. A double bank, separated by	Medieval (possible) or early Modern (possible)	Local - forms part of shifting settlement patterns and farming methods in the local area	To be preserved with at least a 10m buffer and to be maintained as an open space.	350429	590873

Site No.	NUMLINK	NRHE Ref	Site Type	Previous Description	2022 Assessment Description	Period	Value	Future Management Recommendations	Easting	Northing
					2m, exists on the northern side next to which lies two joined smaller enclosures defined by turf covered banks up to 1m wide and 0.5m high. The westernmost has a raised interior while the eastern one is less so, but still slightly raised.					
8	n/a	n/a	Mound	n/a	An unusually high and distinct grass covered mound next to a burn. The mound is up to 2m in height and 12m in diameter. Although it cannot be discounted that the feature is a natural formation no other examples were noted in the assessment area.	Unknown	Unknown – the origins of the feature are not known and it could be natural	To be preserved with at least a 5m buffer and to be maintained as an open space.	350526	590932
9	n/a	n/a	Clearance Cairn	n/a	Boulders and large cobbles on top of an older cairn of small cobbles. The cairn measures up to 6m in width and 15m in length.	Modern	Lesser – the remains are a relatively common feature in the landscape	None – although avoid disturbance to the site where possible.	350462	591045
10	n/a	n/a	Clearance Cairn	n/a	A small cairn of cobbles and occasional small boulders measuring up to 5m by 2.5m and 0.5m high, with a slight 'L' shape. If not clearance it could relate to the adjacent dry stone dyke.	Modern	Lesser – the remains are a relatively common feature in the landscape	None – although avoid disturbance to the site where possible.	350398	591668
11	n/a	n/a	Peat cuttings	n/a	Numerous shallow linear cuts/faces are present across a large area (approx. 170m by 100m) on a level boggy area. Although grass covered, the regular nature of the cuts indicate former peat cutting.	Modern	Lesser	None – the peat cuttings will relatively quickly disappear whether preserved or not	350802	591643
12	n/a	n/a	Enclosure (possible)	n/a	Ephemeral remains of a possible large enclosure visible on the 0.5m resolution lidar data but less visible on the ground where it is only visible in the north-western corner as a possible turf covered bank 0.5m in width and 0.4m in height.	Medieval (possible) or early Modern (possible)	Lesser – the possible enclosure is very poorly preserved	None – although avoid disturbance to the site where possible.	350695	591752

Site No.	NUMLINK	NRHE Ref	Site Type	Previous Description	2022 Assessment Description	Period	Value	Future Management Recommendations	Easting	Northing
13	n/a	n/a	Enclosure & cultivation remains	n/a	Small enclosure measuring 25m by 22m defined by a turf covered bank up to 1m wide and 0.3m high. Faint east to west running 2m wide rig is visible within the interior.	Medieval (possible) or early Modern (possible)	Local – forms part of shifting settlement patterns and farming methods in the local area	To be preserved with at least a 10m buffer and to be maintained as an open space.	350526	591874
14	n/a	n/a	Peat cuttings	n/a	Numerous shallow linear cuts/faces are present across a large boggy area (approx.400m by 190m). Although grass covered, the regular nature of the cuts indicate former peat cutting.	Modern	Lesser	None – the peat cuttings will relatively quickly disappear whether preserved or not	351462	592626
15	n/a	n/a	Dry Stone Dyke	n/a	The footings of a dry stone dyke are sporadically visible in the log grass and exist up to 0.4m in height. Most visible at the southern end becoming more ephemeral at the northern end. It was unclear whether parallel ditches and banks to the west were drainage or related to the enclosure complex to the north (Site 1) although at least some at the northern end are likely to be the latter.	Modern	Lesser – the remains are poorly preserved and are a relatively common feature in the landscape	None – although avoid disturbance to the site where possible.	351302	592922
16	68004	NY59SW 1	Earthwork	Paddington Sike earthwork. An earthwork is situated at the confluence of Paddington Sike with Hermitage Water (450 ft OD). It is of irregular shape, and the ground rises 22 ft across the interior from NW to SE, a distance of 75 ft. The N and W sides are bounded by the streams, while the S and E sides are enclosed by two earthen banks, each with an external ditch, which run in concentric arcs from stream to stream. The inner bank is about 100 ft long and spread to a width of 18 ft; it stands 1 ft above the interior and 2 1/4 ft above the bottom of the ditch, which is 5 ft wide.	Generally as described by the RCAHMS although the fence line to the E and N has moved. The N fence now crosses the site with the area to the north of it now covered in scrub.	Prehistoric (possible), Medieval (possible)	Regional – the remains could relate prehistoric or medieval settlement which have the potential to significantly contribute to our understanding of these periods	To be preserved with at least a 10m buffer and to be maintained as an open space.	350830	593500

Site No.	NUMLINK	NRHE Ref	Site Type	Previous Description	2022 Assessment Description	Period	Value	Future Management Recommendations	Easting	Northing
				<p>Along part of the W arc of the bank are two parallel rows of boulders which may represent the foundations of a wall 8 ft in thickness. The outer bank, the NE arc of which is fragmentary, is now about 100 ft long, but must have continued for another 30 ft. It is spread to a width of about 20 ft; its accompanying outer ditch is 12 ft in width. RCAHMS 1956, visited 1951</p> <p>NY 5083 9350. This earthwork is generally as described and planned by the RCAHMS. It is under rough grass and is partially overgrown. The undulating enclosed area, over 200 sq metres, falls away to the NW where the water confluence gives little natural defence. The span of the ramparts in relation to the enclosed area is extreme, suggesting severe river erosion on the W side although the ramparts here are not obviously truncated. A 7m length of probable wall foundation on the inner bank is still visible and comprises small unshaped stone blocks. The date of this work is uncertain. Surveyed at 1:10,000. Visited by OS (JRL) 19 July 1979</p>						
17	n/a	n/a	Drove Road (possible)	n/a	A rough track is visible running between the banks of an earthwork (Site 16) and continuing uphill to the south-east. Although it may follow the line of an older routeway related to the fort its most recent incarnation could as a drove road or estate track.	Modern	Lesser – the remains are poorly preserved and are a relatively common feature in the landscape	None – although avoid disturbance to the site where possible.	350852	593496

Site No.	NUMLINK	NRHE Ref	Site Type	Previous Description	2022 Assessment Description	Period	Value	Future Management Recommendations	Easting	Northing
18	n/a	n/a	Sheepfold	n/a	The remains of a rectangular sheepfold recorded on the OS 25 inch to the mile map Roxburghshire, XLII.11 (Castleton) Surveyed in 1857-58, Published in 1859 consist of ruined dry stone walls up to 1m inn height with only occasional copes present. A 2m wide entrance is on the eastern side and may relate to the possible drove route to the north (Site 17).	Modern	Local – forms part of shifting settlement patterns and farming methods in the local area	To be preserved with at least a 5m buffer and to be maintained as an open space.	350860	593252
19	n/a	n/a	Cultivation remains	n/a	Small patch of cultivation remains formed by rigs up to 5m in width visible on the 0.5m resolution lidar data but fainter on the ground. Orientated east/west.	Medieval (possible) or early Modern (possible)	Lesser – the remains are poorly preserved and are not clearly related to any settlement	None – although avoid disturbance to the site where possible.	350606	592486
20	n/a	n/a	Quarry (possible)	n/a	Two possible large quarry scoops cut into a steep slope immediately to the south of a road bridge.	Modern	Lesser – the remains are a relatively common feature in the landscape	None – although avoid disturbance to the site where possible.	350356	592616

Site No.	NUMLINK	NRHE Ref	Site Type	Previous Description	2022 Assessment Description	Period	Value	Future Management Recommendations	Easting	Northing
21	n/a	n/a	Cultivation remains (possible)	n/a	Faint possible cultivation rigs are visible on the lidar data running down a steep slope. Nothing was visible on the ground at the time of the survey.	Medieval (possible) or early Modern (possible)	Lesser - the remains are poorly preserved	None - although avoid disturbance to the site where possible.	350351	592521
22	n/a	n/a	Enclosure	n/a	Very distinctive turf covered bank forming an enclosure on top of a steep slope.. The bank is up to 1m high with a flat, 0.5m wide, top and 2m wide base. Where it has been truncated it appeared primarily composed of earth with little stone visible. An unusually shaped curved triangle enclosure 17m by 10m sits at the southern end while a linear bank runs from this to the north although a 25m long section of this north/south bank appears absent.	Medieval (possible) or early Modern (possible)	Local - forms part of shifting settlement patterns and farming methods in the local area	To be preserved with at least a 10m buffer and to be maintained as an open space.	350306	592251
23	n/a	n/a	Enclosures	n/a	Two enclosures are formed by large turf covered banks up to 0.7m high, 2m wide at the base and flat topped in places. The larger enclosure is at the northern end and measures 35m by 30m. 2M wide cultivation rigs run east/west across it's interior while a smaller 0.4m high bank extends a short distance off the eastern side. A possible entrance is in the north-eastern corner. A narrower rectangular enclosure sits off the southern side of the main enclosure while a more ephemeral linear bank extends to the south for some 100m before ending at another possible small enclosure. This linear bank and southernmost enclosure are only visible on the 0.5m resolution lidar data and	Medieval (possible) or early Modern (possible)	Local - forms part of shifting settlement patterns and farming methods in the local area	To be preserved with at least a 10m buffer and to be maintained as an open space.	350305	592198

Site No.	NUMLINK	NRHE Ref	Site Type	Previous Description	2022 Assessment Description	Period	Value	Future Management Recommendations	Easting	Northing
					generally not visible on the ground.					
24	n/a	n/a	Farmstead	n/a	The remains of a building and enclosure annotated 'Snaberlee' on the OS 25 inch to the mile map Roxburghshire, XLII.15 (Castleton) Surveyed in 1857-58, Published in 1859. Only the remains of the enclosure were visible as a series of ruinous walls up to 1.2m high with some copes present.	Modern	Local – forms part of shifting settlement patterns and farming methods in the local area although the site is poorly preserved	To be preserved with at least a 5m buffer and to be maintained as an open space.	350231	592042
25	n/a	n/a	Farmstead	n/a	The remains of buildings and enclosure annotated 'North Greenholm' on the OS 25 inch to the mile map Roxburghshire, XLII.15 (Castleton) Surveyed in 1857-58, Published in 1859. Only the southernmost of the two buildings shown on the early OS maps was visible. The southern stone and mortar wall stood to 1.5m although the rest of the building was collapsed with sometimes large chunks of mortared wall lying in the interior. No clear windows, doors or hearth were visible. A small enclosure defined by a hedge lay to the south.	Modern	Local – forms part of shifting settlement patterns and farming methods in the local area	To be preserved with at least a 5m buffer and to be maintained as an open space.	350023	591483
26	n/a	n/a	Quarry	n/a	The eastern extent of an old quarry marked the OS 25 inch to the mile map Roxburghshire, XLII.15 (Castleton) Surveyed in 1857-58, Published in 1859 is within the assessment area. The quarry exists as a slumped, grass covered, area of slope up to 2m deep. The quarry continues into a forested area to the west where a limekiln also exists near the road.	Modern	Lesser – the remains are a relatively common feature in the landscape	None – although avoid disturbance to the site where possible.	350010	591290
27	258143	NY49SE47	Enclosure, Field System	South Greenholm. An area of rig has been recorded on oblique aerial photography (RCAHMSAP 2000)	Only the northern end of this site is within the assessment area and comprises a 2m wide and 0.5m high	Modern	Local – forms part of shifting settlement	To be preserved with at least a 10m buffer and to be maintained	349933	591085

Site No.	NUMLINK	NRHE Ref	Site Type	Previous Description	2022 Assessment Description	Period	Value	Future Management Recommendations	Easting	Northing
				immediately NE of South Greenholm farmstead. It is oriented roughly ENE-WSW and is defined by a field bank on the W, which forms part of a former field system. A rectangular enclosure can be seen to the W of the rig. The enclosure and part of the field system are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Roxburghshire 1863, sheet xlii).	bank running upslope to the east from a shorter length of more ephemeral bank running down the steep slope next to modern forestry. A grass covered track cuts up across the steep slope from the roadside and is visible on the OS 25 inch to the mile map Roxburghshire, XLII.15 (Castleton) Surveyed in 1857-58, Published in 1859.		patterns and farming methods in the local area	as an open space.		
28	n/a	n/a	Field System	n/a	Relic field boundaries of various form including a steep scarp up to 1.2m in height running north/south at the southern end of the complex, field banks and banks and ditches. The banks are up to 2m wide and 0.5m high, some of which have been superseded by modern fences.	Medieval (possible) or early Modern (possible)	Local – forms part of shifting settlement patterns and farming methods in the local area. The relic field boundaries include a variety of forms	To be preserved with at least a 10m buffer and to be maintained as an open space.	350164	591445
29	n/a	n/a	Circular ditch	n/a	Ephemeral circular ditch approx. 1m wide and 0.3m deep defining an area 11m in diameter. Very boggy on the northern end eastern sides. The interior is possibly slightly raised.	Unknown	Unknown – the origins of the feature are not known and it range from prehistoric to modern in date	To be preserved with at least a 10m buffer and to be maintained as an open space.	350378	591794
30	n/a	n/a	Cultivation remains (possible)	n/a	East to west running possible cultivation rigs are visible on the 0.5m resolution lidar data but were not visible on the ground at the time of survey. The rigs appear to be wide at c. 4m.	Medieval (possible) or early Modern (possible)	Lesser – the remains are poorly preserved and not clearly associated with any settlement remains	None – although avoid disturbance to the site where possible.	350437	591942

Site No.	NUMLINK	NRHE Ref	Site Type	Previous Description	2022 Assessment Description	Period	Value	Future Management Recommendations	Easting	Northing
31	n/a	n/a	Field bank	n/a	A rough field bank up to 1m wide and 0.3m high runs for 40m along the top of a slope next to a burn before turning at right angles and continuing south for 10m at the western end where a rough track also cuts across it.	Medieval (possible) or early Modern (possible)	Lesser – the remains are poorly preserved but could form part of shifting settlement patterns and farming methods in the local area	To be preserved with at least a 5m buffer and to be maintained as an open space.	350496	592045
32	n/a	n/a	Cultivation remains (possible)	n/a	Possible cultivation remains are visible as east to west running rigs on the 0.5m resolution lidar data but are not visible on the ground in the long grass west of a drainage ditch.	Medieval (possible) or early Modern (possible)	Lesser – the remains are poorly preserved and not clearly associated with any settlement remains	None – although avoid disturbance to the site where possible.	350626	592272
33	n/a	n/a	Field bank and sunken area	n/a	A turf covered bank up to 2m wide and 0.5m high defines the eastern side of a rectangular sunken area open to the south with piles of brick in its interior.	Modern	Lesser – the remains appear to be relatively modern in date	None – although avoid disturbance to the site where possible.	350678	592413
34	n/a	n/a	Farmstead	n/a	The remains of a farmstead annotated 'Bygate' on the OS 25 inch to the mile map Roxburghshire, XLII.11 (Castleton) Surveyed in 1857-58, Published in 1859. The features visible on the ground include a building, enclosure banks and hedges. The collapsed walls of the building are 0.5m wide and made of stone with a concrete or unweathered mortar bond. They stood up to 1m high and define a rectangular building some 25m in length although more ephemeral remains could continue to the south-west. 35m west lay a small rectangular enclosure measuring 25m by 20m and defined by turf covered banks up to	Modern	Local – forms part of shifting settlement patterns and farming methods in the local area	With the exception of the improved fields/cultivation remains the site should be preserved with at least a 10m buffer and to be maintained as an open space.	350784	592534

Site No.	NUMLINK	NRHE Ref	Site Type	Previous Description	2022 Assessment Description	Period	Value	Future Management Recommendations	Easting	Northing
					1.5m wide and 0.5m high. Further linear turf banks extend to the north, west and south relating to former field systems around the farmstead building. Faint linear cultivation rigs are visible on the 0.5m resolution lidar data and faintly on the ground within the improved fields to the NW and SW of the building.					
35	n/a	n/a	Enclosure	n/a	Enclosure defined on three sides by a slight bank 1m wide and up to 0.4m high. A ditch runs along the western, downslope, side.	Medieval (possible) or early Modern (possible)	Lesser – the remains are poorly preserved but could form part of shifting settlement patterns and farming methods in the local area	To be preserved with at least a 5m buffer and to be maintained as an open space.	351001	592639
36	n/a	n/a	Enclosure	n/a	Parts of an enclosure damaged by cattle, defined by a turf covered bank up to 2m wide and 0.5m high.	Medieval (possible) or early Modern (possible)	Lesser – the remains are poorly preserved but could form part of shifting settlement patterns and farming methods in the local area	To be preserved with at least a 5m buffer and to be maintained as an open space.	351019	592712
37	n/a	n/a	Sheepfold	n/a	The remains of a circular sheepfold recorded on the OS 25 inch to the mile map Roxburghshire, XLII.12 (Castleton) Surveyed in 1857-58, Published in 1859, consist of a circular dry stone wall 12m in diameter with walls up to 1.2m high. Copes are present in places while other areas are collapsed. A linear dry stone dyke extends to the east.	Modern	Local – forms part of shifting settlement patterns and farming methods in the local area	To be preserved with at least a 5m buffer and to be maintained as an open space.	351055	592743

Site No.	NUMLINK	NRHE Ref	Site Type	Previous Description	2022 Assessment Description	Period	Value	Future Management Recommendations	Easting	Northing
38	n/a	n/a	Enclosures	n/a	A series of turf bank defined enclosures generally orientated north-east to south-west on the slopes above the Byegate Sike. The largest enclosure measures 90m by 40m and lies to the east of a collapsed dry stone wall. It's banks are up to 2m wide and 0.75m high. The banks to the west are slightly lower.	Medieval (possible) or early Modern (possible)	Local – forms part of shifting settlement patterns and farming methods in the local area	To be preserved with at least a 10m buffer and to be maintained as an open space.	351068	592827
39	n/a	n/a	Cultivation remains (possible)	n/a	A small patch of cultivation remains in the form of north/south running rigs is visible on the 0.5m resolution lidar data. The site was not visited on the ground during the field survey due to the presence of calving cattle.	Medieval (possible) or early Modern (possible)	Lesser – the remains are poorly preserved and not clearly associated with any settlement remains	None – although avoid disturbance to the site where possible.	350882	592781
40	n/a	n/a	Cultivation remains (possible)	n/a	Very rough possible cultivation remains in the form of faint east/west running rigs visible on the 0.5m resolution lidar data and on the ground. The edges are not well defined.	Medieval (possible) or early Modern (possible)	Lesser – the remains are poorly preserved and not clearly associated with any settlement remains	None – although avoid disturbance to the site where possible.	351185	592864
41	261981	7313	Cottage(s)	Netherraw Cottages	n/a	Period Unassigned	n/a - value not assessed as the site lies out with the main assessment area	n/a - the site lies out with the main assessment area	350655	593485
42	343008	7315 & 7316	Village	Longhaugh Village. Evidence for this site, or the origins of this site, comes from documentary sources. Nothing may be visible at this location.	n/a	Medieval	n/a - value not assessed as the site lies out with the main assessment area	n/a - the site lies out with the main assessment area	350600	593300

Site No.	NUMLINK	NRHE Ref	Site Type	Previous Description	2022 Assessment Description	Period	Value	Future Management Recommendations	Easting	Northing
43	214444	7317	Enclosure, Field System	Longhaugh enclosure and field system	n/a	Period Unassigned	n/a - value not assessed as the site lies out with the main assessment area	n/a - the site lies out with the main assessment area	350500	593200
44	343014	7343	Bridge	Leahaugh Bridge. 2 Arches carrying road across hermitage water.	n/a	Modern	n/a - value not assessed as the site lies out with the main assessment area	n/a - the site lies out with the main assessment area	350340	592650
45	166546	7344	Enclosure	Mosspark Rig enclosure. This enclosure is situated at the edge of a terrace to the S of the confluence of the Thief Sike and the Hermitage Water, and measures 9.8m by 5.9m within low earthen banks spread to 1.7m in thickness.	n/a	Period Unassigned	n/a - value not assessed as the site lies out with the main assessment area	n/a - the site lies out with the main assessment area	350130	592400
46	166545	7345	Enclosure	Mosspark Rig enclosure. This enclosure is situated at the edge of a river-terrace on the W bank of the Hermitage Water and measures 11.6m from N to S by 4.8m transversely over low stony banks spread to 1.5m in thickness. An extension to the S is about 7m long.	n/a	Period Unassigned	n/a - value not assessed as the site lies out with the main assessment area	n/a - the site lies out with the main assessment area	350040	592280
47	162069	7399	Sheepfold(s)	Stobie Cleuch sheepfold. On a slight rise in boggy ground four small turf stells are set in a row over a distance of 100m from N to S. Only two are complete (LID96 227 and 228), that at the S of the row having been levelled on its S by the construction of a drystone dyke, and another superceded by one of the complete stells (LID96 227). The stells are all circular and range from 5.5m to 8.2m in diameter within turf banks up to 0.5m in height and spread between	n/a	Period Unassigned	n/a - value not assessed as the site lies out with the main assessment area	n/a - the site lies out with the main assessment area	349730	591570

Site No.	NUMLINK	NRHE Ref	Site Type	Previous Description	2022 Assessment Description	Period	Value	Future Management Recommendations	Easting	Northing
				1m and 1.5m in thickness. All of them have external turf-cutting halos, but only the middle one (LID96 227) displays any sign of an entrance.						
48	343009	n/a	Village	Snaberlee Rig village. Evidence for this site, or the origins of this site, comes from documentary sources. Nothing may be visible at this location.	n/a	Period Unassigned	n/a - value not assessed as the site lies out with the main assessment area	n/a - the site lies out with the main assessment area	350000	591000
49	317209	7412	Barn(s)	South Greenholm Farm. 2 stone built barns set at right angles to each other and with a high stone connecting wall at external corner. Both formerly slated, the west barn now has a corrugated iron roof with ridge ventilator. Walls have vertical ventilation slots - suggesting the buildings may have been granaries at one time. The west barn appears on the 1st edition OS (1:2;500 series) the northern barn features on the 2nd edition.	n/a	Period Unassigned	n/a - value not assessed as the site lies out with the main assessment area	n/a - the site lies out with the main assessment area	349808	590670
50	342986	7419	Stock Enclosure	Cock Law stock enclosure. Visibility: Unknown. The state of preservation of this structure or monument is unknown.	n/a	Post Medieval	n/a - value not assessed as the site lies out with the main assessment area	n/a - the site lies out with the main assessment area	350800	590600
51	343019	7401	Bank (Earthwork)	Cock Law. This is an upstanding earthwork or monument.	n/a	Prehistoric	n/a - value not assessed as the site lies out with the main assessment area	n/a - the site lies out with the main assessment area	350770	591002
52	214718	7418	Earthwork	Mains earthwork. This is an upstanding earthwork or monument	n/a	Post Medieval	n/a - value not assessed as the site lies out with the main assessment area	n/a - the site lies out with the main assessment area	350970	590870

Site No.	NUMLINK	NRHE Ref	Site Type	Previous Description	2022 Assessment Description	Period	Value	Future Management Recommendations	Easting	Northing
53	342984	7366	Stock Enclosure	Snaberlee Rig. Sheep shelter, marked on the 1st edition OS map. The state of preservation of this structure or monument is unknown.	n/a	Post Medieval	n/a - value not assessed as the site lies out with the main assessment area	n/a - the site lies out with the main assessment area	351102	591467
54	285093	n/a	Bridge	Bridgehouse Plantation, Farm Access Underbridge	n/a	Period Unassigned	n/a - value not assessed as the site lies out with the main assessment area	n/a - the site lies out with the main assessment area	352341	592444
55	284581	6017	Railway (19th Century)	The Border Union Railway, Bught Knowe To Flash Burn Culvert Section	n/a	Modern	n/a - value not assessed as the site lies out with the main assessment area	n/a - the site lies out with the main assessment area	352352	592538
56	68014	7347	Towerhouse	Brighthouse Tower. Brighthouse with tower symbol on Ponts map of Liddesdale (1608). The approximate location falls in an area of level pasture within a wide bend of the Liddle Water. Nothing significant is visible on the ground. The name Brighthouse is known locally with reference to a building that traditionally stood by the Bridgehouse Burn in area NY 526 927, a fact confirmed by an 1816 estate map of Liddesdale held at Hawick Museum. This area is now forestry planted and nothing was seen during perambulation. Dr Robson (Hawick Museum) substantiates the former existence of a tower in this locality.	n/a	Medieval	n/a - value not assessed as the site lies out with the main assessment area	n/a - the site lies out with the main assessment area	352600	592700
57	285092	n/a	Signal Box (19th Century)	Steele Road, Signal Box. The railway signal box situated S of the station has been demolished.	n/a	Modern	n/a - value not assessed as the site lies out with the main assessment area	n/a - the site lies out with the main assessment area	352204	593001

Site No.	NUMLINK	NRHE Ref	Site Type	Previous Description	2022 Assessment Description	Period	Value	Future Management Recommendations	Easting	Northing
58	105452	n/a	Railway Station (19th Century)	Steele Road Station. Opened in 1862 by the North British Border Union Railway and closed 1969. Previous name Netherhope until 1900.	n/a	Modern	n/a - value not assessed as the site lies out with the main assessment area	n/a - the site lies out with the main assessment area	352192	593049
59	289485	7328	Rig & Furrow	Steele Road rig & furow. Two distinct areas of rig-and-furrow cultivation have been identified from oblique aerial views (RCAHMS 2007), in a field immediately E of the cottages at Steele Road Station. In one area the rig trends in a ENE to WSW direction whilst the other area is NE to SW and is narrower.	n/a	Medieval	n/a - value not assessed as the site lies out with the main assessment area	n/a - the site lies out with the main assessment area	352318	593057
60	343003	7330	Village	Steele Road village. Shown on Pont's Map as O. Steell. Evidence for this site, or the origins of this site, comes from documentary sources. Nothing may be visible at this location.	n/a	Medieval	n/a - value not assessed as the site lies out with the main assessment area	n/a - the site lies out with the main assessment area	352300	593100
61	289492	n/a	Cottage(s)	Steele Road cottages. Two cottages with slated roofs are situated on the W side of the minor road which runs through Steele Road. Both cottages were constructed after the completion of the railway to Carlisle and Edinburgh as they are not depicted on the 1st editions of the 6-inch and 25-inch Ordnance Survey maps (Roxburghshire, 1863, sheet xlv).	n/a	Period Unassigned	n/a - value not assessed as the site lies out with the main assessment area	n/a - the site lies out with the main assessment area	352223	593105

Site No.	NUMLINK	NRHE Ref	Site Type	Previous Description	2022 Assessment Description	Period	Value	Future Management Recommendations	Easting	Northing
62	289491	n/a	Cottage(s)	Steele Road cottages. Two cottages with slated roofs are situated on the E side of the minor road running through Steele Road. Both were constructed after the completion of the Waverley Line to Carlisle and Edinburgh as neither are depicted on the 1st edition of the Ordnance Survey 6-inch or 25-inch maps, (Roxburghshire), 1863, xlvj).	n/a	Period Unassigned	n/a - value not assessed as the site lies out with the main assessment area	n/a - the site lies out with the main assessment area	352232	593152
63	285091	n/a	Railway Bridge	Steele Road railway bridge. Girder railway bridge over the minor road to the NE of Steele Road Station. Decking is still in place and trackbed is grass grown.	n/a	Modern	n/a - value not assessed as the site lies out with the main assessment area	n/a - the site lies out with the main assessment area	352192	593181
64	68020	7331 & 7332	Cairn, Cist, Cinerary Urn	When a cairn on Cleuch-head farm (NY 524 932) was opened, an urn full of ashes and burnt bones was found. A number of stones for clearing corn from the husk also came from this cairn. G Chalmers 1810; OSA 1795 Cists containing ashes have been found in some other cairns which have been opened in this district. Information from OS Recorder (IF) 21 February 1978 The land around Cleuch-head cottage is mostly under rough grass, but to the S and E is a large area of newly-planted forestry. General perambulation in the locality revealed nothing significant, and there is no local information of recent finds. Visited by OS (JRL) 19 July 1979	n/a	Bronze Age	n/a - value not assessed as the site lies out with the main assessment area	n/a - the site lies out with the main assessment area	352400	593200

Site No.	NUMLINK	NRHE Ref	Site Type	Previous Description	2022 Assessment Description	Period	Value	Future Management Recommendations	Easting	Northing
65	343020	7319	Observation Post	The Steele observation box. The state of preservation of this structure or monument is unknown.	n/a	Modern	n/a - value not assessed as the site lies out with the main assessment area	n/a - the site lies out with the main assessment area	351825	593466
66	162884	7409	Field System, Rig & Furrow	Redheugh field system. There is a field-system and an area of rig that extends along a N to S ridge of rough pasture about 300m NW of Redheugh. The field-system is earthen-banked and comprises a row of at least four small fields. Evidence of what may be earlier fields is visible as truncated enclosures on the SE. The rig runs across the ridge from E to W, but it is not clear how it relates to the enclosures, because of the rank vegetation that now occupies the site.	n/a	Medieval-Post Medieval	n/a - value not assessed as the site lies out with the main assessment area	n/a - the site lies out with the main assessment area	349519	590928
67	166543	7318	Boundary Dyke(s), Farmstead, Field System, Hut, Rig & Furrow	A farmstead, a hut, a field-system, some rig, and two boundary-dykes are situated on the E-facing slope of Thornside Hill above Longhaugh cottage. The two boundary dykes define the limits of the farm of Longhaugh at two different stages in its history. What is probably the primary dyke, which comprises a bank with a ditch on the uphill or external side, describes a sinuous course from Thief Sike in the S (NY 4975 9287) to an unnamed burn in the N (NY 5012 9355), down which it may have run as far as another length of dyke that extends to the Spinnie Sike via(NY 5036 to NY 5049	n/a	Medieval-Post Medieval	n/a - value not assessed as the site lies out with the main assessment area	n/a - the site lies out with the main assessment area	350096	592940

Site No.	NUMLINK	NRHE Ref	Site Type	Previous Description	2022 Assessment Description	Period	Value	Future Management Recommendations	Easting	Northing
				<p>9351). This boundary encloses the farmstead, some rig and the field-system, together with a swathe of ground between the Hermitage Water and Thornside Hill to the W, a total area of about 50ha. Similar boundary-dykes have been recorded in many parts of Liddesdale (e.g. NY48SE 6), and may be medieval in date. What is probably a later dyke, which is partly mapped as a drain on the OS Landline digital map runs in a series of straight lines between the same two sikes, but higher up the hill (NY 4960 9287 to 5045 9367). For much of its course running down to Thief Sike, it has been reused as a drain, but on the hill-top it comprises an earthen bank with the ditch on the internal side, although for part of its course at the Spinnie Sike end, the ditch is cut on the upslope side (NY 5034 9367 to NY 5045 9367). This dyke is similar in construction and style to a boundary at Greenshiels (NY49SE 17) and is probably of post-medieval date. The farmstead and the hut lie on a terrace on Thornside Hill. The farmstead comprises two parallel buildings and two enclosures. The buildings are aligned across the contour on a NE and SW axis, with rounded upper ends and squared lower ends (LID96 232-3). They measure 9.1m and 10.4m in length by 3.5m and 4.5m respectively within low stony banks spread to about 2m in thickness and 0.25m in maximum height. The NW building displays an entrance on the NW (LID96 232). The hut overlies the bank of the sinuous primary boundary-dyke (LID96 274) and measures about 7m from NE to</p>						

Site No.	NUMLINK	NRHE Ref	Site Type	Previous Description	2022 Assessment Description	Period	Value	Future Management Recommendations	Easting	Northing
				<p>SW by 3.8m transversely over low stony banks 0.2m in height and spread to 0.8m in thickness.</p> <p>The field-system occupies the hillslope below the farmstead and comprises four earthen-banked fields containing the faint traces of rig. Cultivation has continued until recent years, and has much reduced the rig. However, the rig is well-defined on vertical air photographs taken in 1961.</p> <p>The farm of Langhalgh is listed in the rental of 1376 (Reg. Hon. Morton I 1853) and mapped by Pont (Blau 1654). The Hearth Tax return of 1691 records three households each with a hearth at Langhaugh (Scottish Record Office (SRO) E69/21/1). It had been alienated in 1718 and does not appear in the estate survey of that year (SRO RHP 9629), but it is shown on Roy's map as two houses beside the Hermitage Water (Roy 1747-55), which does appear to suggest that the steading of Langhaugh had either migrated downhill at some stage, or that there was another settlement on the haugh; in either event there is no trace of a farmstead on the haugh today. A farmstead comprising a roofed building and several enclosures is depicted on the 1st edition OS 6-inch map (Roxburghshire 1863, sheet xlii) at site of the modern cottage. (LID96 232-3, 274) Visited by RCAHMS (PJD) 3 May 1998 J Blau 1654, W Roy 1747-55, Reg. Hon. Morton I 1853</p>						
68	68033	7334	Towerhouse	<p>Brighthouse Cleughhead towerhouse. (Approx NY 526 933)</p> <p>Brighthousecleughhead with tower symbol on Ponts map of Liddesdale</p>	n/a	Medieval	n/a - value not assessed as the site lies out with the main	n/a - the site lies out with the main assessment area	352531	593251

Site No.	NUMLINK	NRHE Ref	Site Type	Previous Description	2022 Assessment Description	Period	Value	Future Management Recommendations	Easting	Northing
				(1608). On leaving Steele Road station (NY 5219 9305) on our right is a shepherd's cottage called Cleuch Head (NY 5248 9328) at the head of a small ravine where stood a tower, once occupied by a branch of the Croziers. J Hardy 1890 Cleuch Head cottage appears an entirely 19th/20th century structure with no obvious trace of re-used material. Nothing significant was noted on perambulation of the surrounding area. Dr Robson (Hawick Museum) confirms the name and spelling but has no documentary evidence to substantiate the existence of any form of tower here. Visited by OS (JRL) 27 July 1979			assessment area			
69	214721	7426	Enclosure(s), Field Boundary	Mains enclosure & field boundary. This is an upstanding earthwork or monument.	n/a	Medieval-Post Medieval	n/a - value not assessed as the site lies out with the main assessment area	n/a - the site lies out with the main assessment area	351097	590959
70	n/a	n/a	Dry Stone Dykes	n/a	Dry Stone Dykes in various states of preservation are present within the assessment area	Modern	Lesser	None – although avoid disturbance to the site where possible.		