Holm Hill, Newcastleton,

Scottish Borders

Archaeological Survey

Report No 28
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DRAFT 3

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Holm Hill, Newcastleton, Scottish Borders, Scotland
Archaeological desk-based and walkover survey
NGR: NY 4722 8737

Archaeological Survey
on behalf of
Newcastleton & District Community Trust

Cover: Saw mill (Site 10)

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Abstract

The Newcastleton and District Community Trust acquired land totalling 750 acres on Holm Hill, Newcastleton, from the Buccleuch Estate Ltd. in 2020. Calluna Archaeology has been commissioned by the Trust to carry out an archaeological survey of Holm Hill prior to the development of paths, bike trails and a new pavilion. This survey consisted of a desk-based assessment and a walkover survey.

A total of 105 features (or potential features) of archaeological interest were noted within the vicinity of the Holm Hill, of which 81 lay within its bounds. There is a small number of prehistoric sites among the predominantly medieval, post-medieval and modern sites in the vicinity.

1. Introduction

Calluna Archaeology was commissioned by the Newcastleton and District Community Trust (NDCT) to undertake an archaeological survey of Holm Hill, Newcastleton, Scottish Borders. This report consists of a desk-based assessment and a walkover survey of the area. In total Holm Hill consists of 750 acres of hillside to the west of Newcastleton village which was established in the late 18th century and is now a Conservation Area.

An archaeological survey of part of Holm Hill at Coulter Sike, Newcastleton has been carried out by the author on behalf of JDM Woodland Management and that report included a desk-based assessment and walkover survey (James 2023). The area in the vicinity of Short Sike may also be part of a separate survey in the future and so detailed discussion of this area is also excluded from this report.

A total of 105 features (or potential features) of archaeological interest were noted in the vicinity of Holm Hill, of which 81 lay within the bounds of the Trust's Holm Hill Property (see Illus. 1 & Table 1).

2. Location, Geology and Topography

Holm Hill extends for 750 acres to the west of Newcastleton in the parish of Castleton, Scottish Borders, NGR NY 4722 8737. The Hill lies on the west side of the Liddel Water, on gently sloping ground facing east and south-east, with the Black Burn to the north and Kirk Hill in the south. Four main streams run across Holm Hill into the Liddel Water, Ettleton Sike, Short Sike, Charlie's Sike and Coulter Sike. The altitude of the hillside ranges from about 100m to nearly 300m AOD.

The geology of the valley side consists of the Border Group of Carboniferous Sandstone, siltstone and mudstone and the higher ground to the west is basaltic lava of the Birrenswark Volcanic Formation (British Geology Viewer (BETA) https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/bgs-geology-viewer/). The superficial deposits (where recorded) are of Devensian Till with patches of peat, especially on the higher ground.

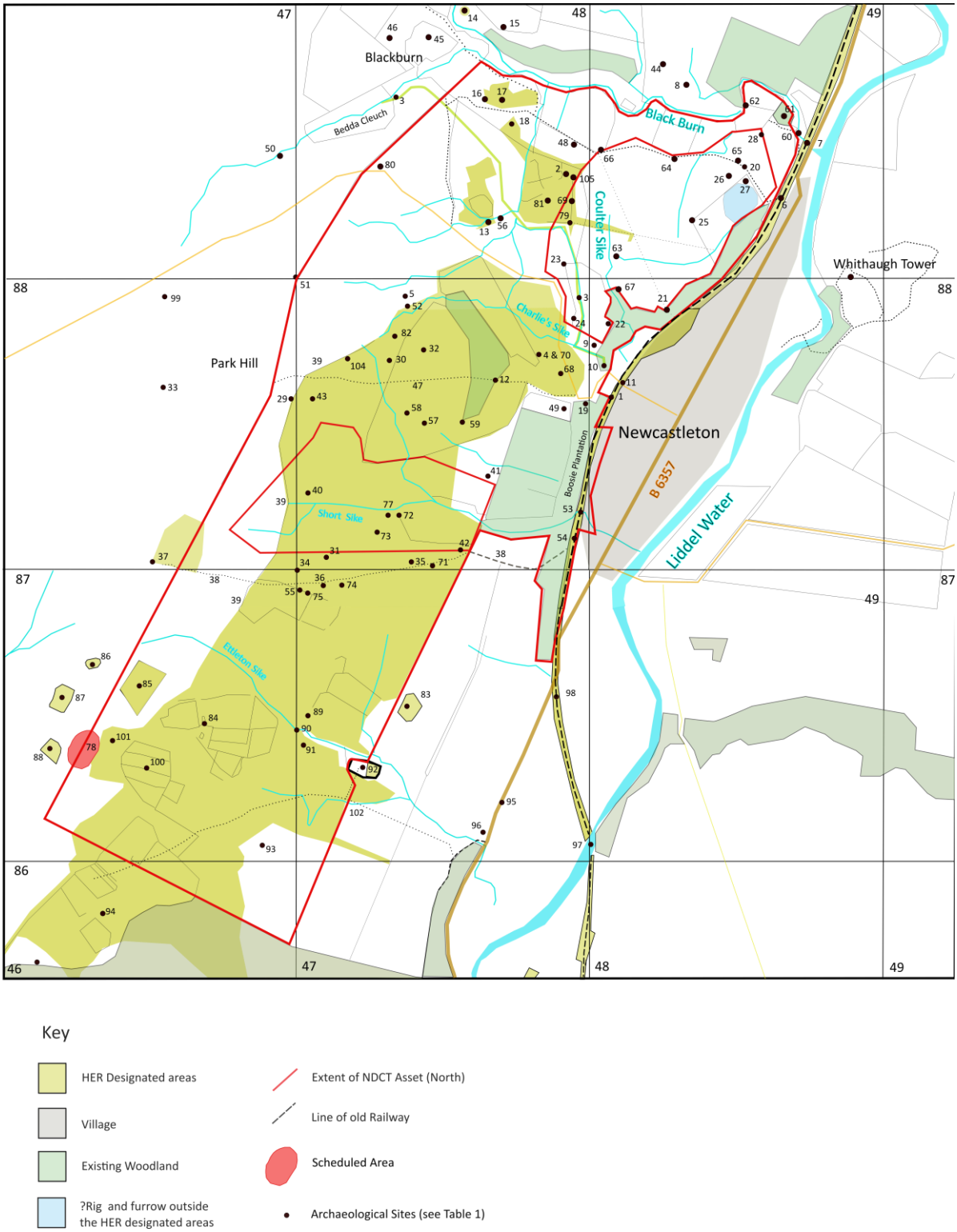
3. Methodology

The resources consulted as part of the desk-based assessment consisted of on-line resources, including the National Record of the Historic Environment maintained by Historic Environment Scotland (available through Canmore and Pastmap). Remote sensing data (LiDAR = laser imaging, detection, and ranging) were available via the National Library of Scotland. Historic maps were consulted on the National Library of Scotland website. Aerial photographs, provided on-line by the National Library of Scotland and by Googlemap, were also consulted. A walkover survey was carried out between November 10th and the 14th 2023 utilising a hand-held GPS, digital camera and pro-forma sheets. The walkover survey was guided by the existing known sites, evidence from the historic maps and the LiDAR data (see Table 1 and Illus. 1). Visibility of ground features was generally hampered by natural regeneration, tall grass, reeds and bracken, except where recent grazing had taken place. The weather was generally cold and dry.

4. Archaeological Background

Holm Hill lies to the west of Liddel Water, which has provided a route through the Scottish borders from the Solway Firth to the Lowlands for thousands of years. As a result, the archaeological sites in the vicinity reflect occupation and utilisation of the valley throughout prehistoric, medieval and modern times. There are, however, few known prehistoric sites within the Holm Hill property boundary (see Illus. 1). They include a possible prehistoric enclosure on the north side of the Black Burn (Site 14), which has been much-damaged by flooding and stone robbing. A fort on Kirk Hill (Site 78) lies partly within the southern part of Holm Hill and may be prehistoric or later in date. Other prehistoric sites in the vicinity include Ettleton enclosure (Site 83), a find spot of a jet ring (Site 51) and a cairn (Site 44.2). Further afield, hillforts, cairnfields, chambered cairns and burnt mounds are recorded.

Remains from later centuries are more frequent and have likely destroyed much evidence of settlement and cultivation from earlier periods. There were medieval castles in the vicinity (now ruined), Copshaw Tower (Site 19), Whithaugh Tower (to the east of the Liddel Water), Side (Site 94 to the south) and Mangerton (to the south-east). There are also numerous remnants of medieval and post-medieval farmsteads and cultivation (see Table 1), including boundary banks, huts, a sheepfold and several enclosures.



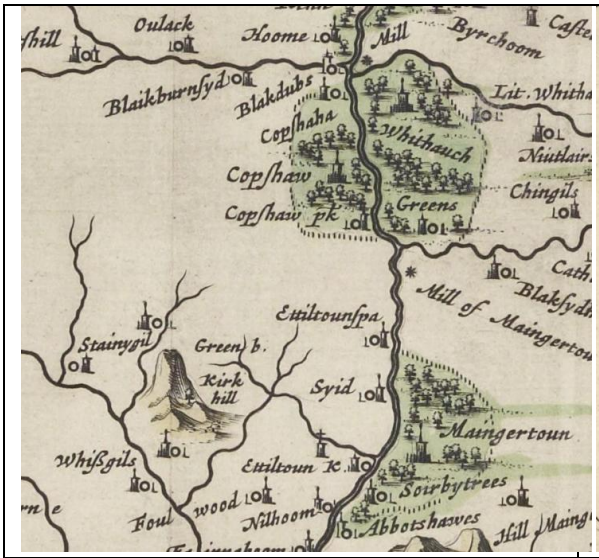
Illus. 1: Holm Hill and location of sites

The Holm was once part of the parish of 'Ettiltoun' and the parish church was located south of Newcastleton (see Site 92). The church no longer exists, but the burial ground contains medieval tombstones and was still used in recent times. The parish of 'Ettiltoun' was joined with Castletown after the Reformation (Origines Pariochiales 1851, 353 & 363).

The village of Newcastleton was established in 1793 when the township at Old Castleton was cleared (Canmore 67939). Nineteenth century sites in the vicinity include the Border Union Railway (Site 1) and associated bridges (Sites 6, & 7), under bridges (Sites 53 & 54), a signal box (Site 11), a mill lade (Site 3), field systems, (Sites 16, 17, 18), enclosures (Sites 23 & 25), a saw mill (Site 10) and a 19th century golf course (Site 5). The railway (Site 1) and some of its associated structures were removed during the Beeching Cuts of the 1960s, although the route of the railway has been retained as a footpath. Several tracks are depicted on early maps (Sites 20, 21, 38 & 102) as well as roofed buildings that are no longer seen (Sites 22, 24 & 48).

Previous archaeological surveys of the area include the RCAHMS Afforestable Land Survey (AFS Liddesdale), (RCAHMS 1996). This survey covered the area from Hermitage Castle in the north to the English border in the south. It revealed an extensive 'assarting' landscape within a medieval hunting forest. 'Assarting' consisted of clearing woodland for agricultural purposes, and tended to take place under population pressure during warm climatic periods. The RCAHMS team identified extensive areas of pre-Improvement settlement and cultivation in the form of rig and furrow and in some cases particularly narrow, possibly prehistoric 'cord rig'.

A review of historic maps highlighted the presence of old settlements. Blaeu's Atlas (1654) based on Timothy Pont's survey of 1560-1614, depicts 'Ettiltoun K', 'Syid', 'Ettiltounspa' 'Copshaw pk', 'Copshaw', 'Copshaha', 'Blackdubs', and 'Blaikburnfyd' on the west side of the Liddel Water, and 'Maingertoun', 'Mill of Maingertoun', 'Whithauch' and 'Greens' on the east side (see Illus. 2). The sites of 'Copshaw' and 'Whithauch' are depicted within a fenced enclosure that is shaded green, perhaps an area of maintained parkland (hence the 'haha'). A few trees are shown within the enclosure but not outside it. William Roy's map of 1747-55 depicts a small settlement on the west bank of the Liddel Water called 'Black Burn Foot' in the vicinity of where 'Blackdubs' was depicted by Blaeu. There are two small enclosures and a single structure called 'Park' to the south. Both are surrounded by strip fields and are bounded on the west by a strip of woodland. There is a road up the west side of the Liddel Water, but no bridge to the east bank at this point. The hills to the west of Park are bare of features. To the south 'Millholm' is shown surrounded by strip fields, but another settlement called 'The Side' is not. On the east side of the Liddel Water 'Greens' and 'Whitehaugh Castle' are surrounded by strip fields.



Illus. 2: Vicinity of Kirk Hill & Copshaw (Blaeu 1654)	*Illus. 3: Blackburnfoot, Blackburn, Pathhead, Park, Ettletown, Milholm & Side (Stobie 1770)*

Matthew Stobie's map of Roxburghshire (1770) also shows a road passing along the west side of the Liddel Water with settlements of 'Side', 'Millholm', 'Ettletown', 'Park', 'Pathhead' 'Blackburn' and 'Blackburn' (see Illus. 3). 'Blackburnfoot' is now shown on the north side of the Black Burn. There is presumably a bridge where the road crosses the Black Burn, although this is not named.

In 1780 a map by Thomas Kitchin still depicts a roughly oval-shaped green-shaded enclosure around 'Copshon' and 'Whitehaugh' and the Old Statistical Account (1795, 67) from approximately the same period relates that

> 'The whole of the holm land along the banks of the river appears formerly to have been covered with wood, and the sides of the hills to have been almost entirely in cultivation; the furrows and ridges are plain and evident....About the middle of the hills, on each side of the river Liddal, a deep ditch or a strong wall, appears to have been drawn almost the whole length of the country, beneath which lay the arable ground, where the [***?] rows and ridges appear, and all above was either for pasture or common.'

By 1860 the planned village of Newcastleton has become established and the surrounding areas of woodland and an Improved field system are shown in detail (OS 1st edition 25 inch map). Other 19th century developments include a saw mill, dam and 'Minister's Well' (Site 10), a mill lade (Site 3) and a sheepfold (Site 9). A track (Site 20) and a footpath (Site 21) across the planting area are shown heading over the hill from Newcastleton towards the settlement of Blackburn. There are 'Old Quarries' to the south of Charlie's Sike and enclosures on the south bank of the Black Burn. A settlement of Blackburn is shown some distance north of a tributary, the Bedda Cleuch, and appears to be an Improved farm on a new site. The Knowehead farmstead (Site 37) lies to the west of a major enclosure wall across Park Hill with a track heading from Newcastleton (Site 38). A complex field system (Sites 84 & 100) is depicted lying to the east of Kirk Hill Fort. The 'Townfoot T.P.' (turnpike) and the bridge across the Liddel Water are also shown.

By the late 19th century, the OS 2nd edition 25 inch map depicts the route of the North British Railway (Site 1) along the Liddel Water, running parallel to the road through Boosie Plantation. This required the construction of a station, a viaduct, the Pathhead Bridge (Site 6) the Blackburn Bridge (Site 7), the Boosie Plantation road overbridge (Site 98) and the Liddel railway viaduct (Site 97). The road was diverted to the east of the railway and presumably the old road bridge (Site 60) was demolished. A large enclosure (Site 23) has also been constructed straddling the mill lade. A roofed building has been built on the edge of the woodland in the south (Site 22). The newly established golf course (Site 5) is not yet depicted although there is a new track heading to it from Newcastleton. Only a few changes are noted in the 1920 OS edition, including the construction of three rectilinear enclosures abutting the woodland in the east (Site 25) and a roofed building (Site 24) on the boundary of an enclosure (Site 23). A Hospital for Infectious Diseases (Site 49) has been built to the west of the Park Tower site.

The LiDAR images of this area are extremely revealing in that they highlight numerous drains, earth banks, areas of cultivation as well as modern disturbance. What are thought to be potentially significant features were noted as they required ground truthing. For example, a group of circular and oval shaped features on the LiDAR images (Site 28) have the potential to be a historic settlement, perhaps 'Blackdubs' or 'Pathhead'. The Coulter Sike walkover survey, however, suggested that instead they were possibly animal feeding stances (James 2023).

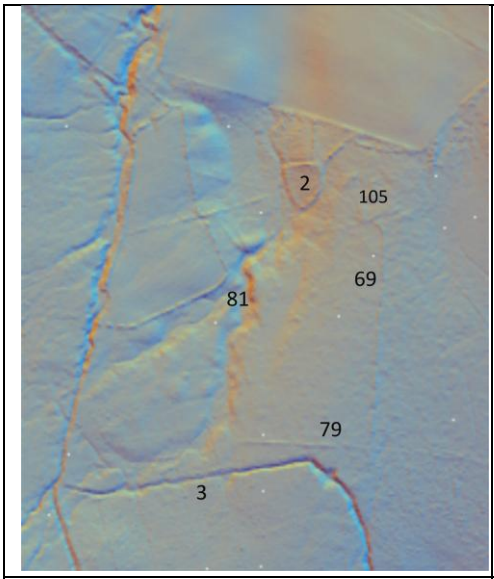
In addition to the individual 'Sites' discussed above and listed in Table 1, there are 'Areas' which are considered to be significant archaeological landscapes in the Historic Environment Record (see Illus. 1). These Areas enclose the evidence from the archaeological record, primarily derived from aerial photography and fieldwork by the RCAHMS. They consist of networks of field systems and occasional settlements which have resulted in a multi-period landscape the details of which have not yet been mapped.

5. Results (see Tables 1 & 2)

5.1 Blackburn to Coulter Sike (Sites 2, 13, 16, 17, 18, 51, 56, 60, 61, 62, 69, 79, 80, 81 & 105).

The Historic Environment Record includes three designated areas in the vicinity (see lime green shaded areas on Illus. 1).

5.1.1 Site 2 encompasses an extensive area consisting of the Blackburn Farmstead, kiln and field system (see Illus. 4). This area is bounded on the south by the mill lade (Site 3) and to the west by an unnamed burn. A triangular-shaped enclosure seen on LiDAR in the north measured about 25m across within which were lazy beds up to 0.3m high, spaced 2m apart and aligned NE-SW (see Illus. 5). To the west there are enclosed fields. To the east there is a possible oval-shaped structure (Site 105) which may be one of several buildings in the vicinity as suggested by the LiDAR data. A [?corn drying] kiln (Site 81) was identified by the RCAHMS survey (1996), but could not confidently be located during this survey as the tall grass and reeds and generally humpy vegetation have obscured less prominent features. Several earth banks (including Sites 69 and 79) were seen.



Illus. 4: Sites 2, 3, 69, 79, 81 & 105 (LiDAR)

Illus. 5: Site 2 Lazy beds within triangular enclosure

5.1.2

Sites 16, 17 and 18 were designated field systems as they are shown on the 1st edition OS map as pecked enclosures. This area is characterised by short green grass that has clearly been improved. A possible oval-shaped turf structure (Illus. 6) and a circular scooped area 10m in diameter were identified (Site 16). The scooped area is possibly a prehistoric hut circle. Several sloping terraces (Site 17) were interpreted as agricultural lynchets which may be prehistoric or medieval in date (Illus. 7). Site 18 is also an area of improved grass which contains very slight remains of rig and furrow.

5.1.3

Site 13 was recorded as two turf structures and four fields. One long turf structure was found measuring 15m by 5m externally with banks spread 2m wide (Site 56). Four fields can be seen clearly on LiDAR extending north from this point. It is possible that other structures survive but are less visible amongst the tall grass and reeds. Two banks were recorded aligned N-S extending northwards towards the burn (see Table 2).

Illus. 6: Site 16 ?oval shaped turf structure

Illus. 7: Site 17 lynchets

5.1.4

A viewpoint known as Lord Walters Seat (Site 80) is located via a path from the road at NY 47299 88363. A roughly circular, stone-built feature that is reached off the same path is located at NY 47291 88413. The circular feature is marked on the modern OS map and can be seen on an aerial photograph. The LiDAR data shows a very slight bump at the location of the circular feature. Neither of these features are marked on historic OS maps, are currently not recorded on Canmore and do not lie within a significant area on the HER database. The desk-top assessment has indicated that there are no known significant features in the vicinity of the seat that would be affected by works to the car park area or seat. It was not visited during this survey.

5.1.5

A few features have been noted outside the designated HER areas. Site 60 (the site of the pre-railway road bridge) was visited during the Coulter Sike survey and no trace of a bridge could be seen. Site 48 is marked as a roofed building on the 1st edition OS map. Site 61 (a quarry), Site 62 (a footbridge) and Site 48 were not visited during this survey. Site 51 is a findspot of a probably prehistoric jet ring accessioned by the British Museum in 1937. The location given is accurate to only 1km and is designated unprovenanced, which can only be interpreted as being found somewhere in the locality.

5.2 The Golf Course & vicinity (Sites 4, 5, 9, 10, 12, 19, 29, 30, 32, 39, 41, 43, 47, 49, 52, 57, 58, 59, 68, 70, 82, 104)

The whole of the Golf Course and much of the land to the SW has been designated in the HER.

5.2.1

A prehistoric settlement (Site 32) is located within rough ground on the Golf Course. It was described as four stone built round houses, diameter about 9m, within a banked enclosure that measured 61m by 49m. The site is on gently sloping ground that is covered with dense bracken growth and surrounded by small trees on all sides except down slope (Illus. 8). There are numerous stones underfoot which could well be the remains of stone building foundations, although the shape of round houses could not be discerned beneath the bracken.

Illus. 8: Site 32. Prehistoric site beneath dense bracken

Illus. 9: Earth bank (Site 58)

5.2.2

The medieval site of Park Tower was said in the 19th century to be located at the bend of the Langholm Road (Site 19). An area measuring about 10m wide and 20m long forms a D-shaped terrace beside the road, beyond which the ground slopes steeply down. The vegetation is dense brambles and young oak trees. There is little evidence of stones apart from a slight stone pile measuring 4m by 2m at NY 47976 87570. There is therefore little to suggest that this is the site of a tower although excavation could confirm this. It is likely that the tower was somewhere in the vicinity as suggested by historic maps. Having become a ruin by 1793, it may have been robbed of stone for the surrounding field walls in the early 19th century and the site lost beneath a widened road. A stone with an arrow slit and another dated 1686 were seen built into cottages in the village in the 19th century, but have not been seen recently.

5.2.3

Much of this area has been designated an Archaeological Landscape and this is backed up by the visible features on LiDAR and the remains seen across the landscape. There are several earth banks (some with ditches) which may date from the medieval to the Post-medieval period. These include what is likely to be a medieval head dyke and ditch (Site 39) that meanders slightly from Charlie's Sike in the north to beyond Ettleton Sike in the south (RCAHMS 1996). Similar significant earth banks can be seen within the golf course (Sites 58 (Illus. 9) & 59). The slight remains of several turf structures have been seen (Sites 29, 30 & 52). A particularly substantial structure was noted at the edge of the golf course fairway (Site 57, Illus. 10). This sub-rectangular structure had two chambers the largest of which was about 15m long and 8m wide externally with earth and stone banks up to 0.5m high. It may be significant that immediately to the south, rig and furrow survives within the fairway (Illus. 11). The RCAHMS identified five buildings and banks south of Charlie's Sike (Site 4) which they described as being reduced to slight terraces on a fairway. However, not even slight structures could be confidently identified at this location. An oval-shaped hollow was seen to the east (Site 70) within dense bracken which measured about 6m by 3m. There were two other sites which could not be located (Site 12 and 82). Site 12 was described as two turf and stone building foundations on the fairway, but nothing coherent could be seen at this grid reference. It is possible that the structures lay further west within the rough. Site 82 was identified by the RCAHMS as a farmstead but nothing could be seen at this location.

5.2.4

Nineteenth century sites include a sawmill, lade and dam (Sites 3 & 10), a sheepfold (Site 9) and a 19 hole Golf course (Site 5). Twentieth century sites include a Hospital (Site 49) and a Monument to John Byres (Site 68). A track was depicted on the 1st edition OS map of the mid 19th century crossing the area from Newcastleton towards Park Hill (Site 47) some of which is used to access the golf course. A feature seen on LiDAR as a possible enclosure (Site 41) was identified as a patch of bracken and is therefore not archaeologically significant.

Illus. 10: Site 57 Substantial banks in the rough

Illus. 11: Rig and furrow beside Site 57

5.3 South of Short Sike (Sites 31, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 55, 71, 74, 75)

Most of this area has been designated as significant in the HER.

The RCAHMS (1996) identified several settlement sites within the area to the south of Short Sike which were thought to be multi-period (Sites 31, 35, 36 & 55). Sites 31 and 35 each included four groups of buildings, but no structures were seen in the field probably because of the long grass and hummocky surface. Site 36 consisted of five buildings and Site 55 was a single building, but these could not be seen. These structures lay within boundary banks and areas of cultivation. The possibly medieval bank (Site 39) continued on the west side (see Illus. 12 & 13). Other earth banks included Site 71 which was spread 2m wide and was up to 0.4m high. Site 75 was 2m wide and 0.5m high and Site 34 was 0.5m wide and 0.3m high. There was no clear sign of rig and furrow at Site 34 probably as the grass was long and hummocky making the identification of slight features very difficult. The 19th century farmstead of Knowehead (Site 37) can be clearly seen on LiDAR spanning the boundary wall of Holm Hill in the west. The buildings associated with this site are outside the Holm Hill property. A track (Site 38) is shown on the 1st edition OS map extending from Newcastleton to Knowehead. There are many modern drainage features crossing the hillside and these are clearly shown on LiDAR. One example is a modern drain (Site 74).

Illus. 12: Site 39 Head dyke and ditch looking N

Illus. 13: Site 39 Head dyke and ditch looking S

5.4 Kirk Hill & environs (Sites 78, 84, 85, 89, 90, 91, 93, 100, 101, 102 & 103)

Most of this area has been designated as significant in the HER.

5.4.1 Kirk Hill (Scheduled Ancient Monument; Site 78)

The site of Kirk Hill was described in the mid 19th century as a 'dyke or rampart of earth and stone, and nearly

circular – now covered with green turf' and surrounded by a 'deep ditch' (Maughan 1868). A 'modern wall' ran through the centre of the site from east to west and it had an 'oval appearance' with an entrance on the south side and a smaller ditch within it. He records that a 'great quantity of stones' were carted away to build the adjacent fences. The writer then suggests the site had a Druidic connection and may have been the site of a stone circle. The only evidence he presents for this suggestion was a similarity with another site at Mayborough near Penrith. He also notes an ancient tradition of a cromlech in the vicinity. (A cromlech is a large upright stone laid on upright stones, otherwise known as a dolmen) He then relates a local tradition that the enclosure was 'a place of sepulture' (sic) which once enclosed a 'temple'.

The site was visited by professional archaeologists from the Royal Commission in 1933 and was described as an oval palisaded fort (see Canmore 67858). They drew the rampart and added amendments in 1948 after which the description was slightly expanded to a 'sub-oval enclosure surrounded by a massive rampart' with an outer ditch and an inner scoop. The entrance was noted in the centre of the SE side and may have been widened by ploughing. They suggested that the bank could have had drystone revetting given the amount of stone that was said to have been removed from the site. No evidence for structures was seen within it and it was suggested that it was 'later than the prehistoric period', although no specific reason was given for this statement.

In 1996 it was noted that an OS triangulation station was located on the highest part of the rampart (outside the Trust's Holm Hill property). The northern half of the interior was flat but the southern half showed evidence of cultivation and two trenches could be seen around the northern interior. The Afforestable Land Survey, Liddesdale was undertaken by the Royal Commission in 1996 (see Illus. 14). They noted that the entrance was overlain by the edge of a Post-medieval field system and that the bank had been slighted in the vicinity. There were two internal ditches around the perimeter that had not been noted before.

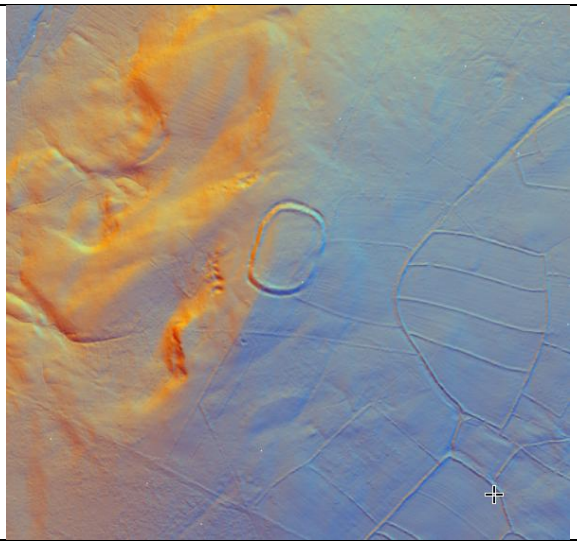
From an aerial photograph it is clear from their dark green colour that the enclosures to the east of Kirk Hill have been improved (see Illus. 15). The field systems in the vicinity of Kirk Hill are multi-period, probably dating from at least the medieval period. The southern part of Kirk Hill is also dark green suggesting that either there was a greater degree of human activity here or that it is wetter causing greater vegetation growth.

The interior ditches are more visible on the LiDAR data and there is possibly a structure in the south east corner of the enclosure, although this could also be vegetation. There are other extremely slight features in the interior which it would be rash to interpret as archaeological without further investigation. (From past experience the LiDAR data can show features which are hardly visible on the ground and would require geophysics or excavation to confirm).

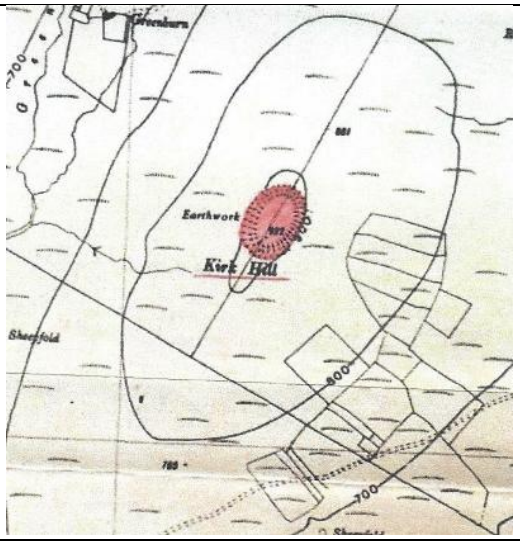
Illus. 14: Excerpt from the RCAHMS Afforestable land survey 1996 (green shading is improved ground)

Illus. 15: Aerial photo of Kirk Hill (Google)

The site visit could not detect the presence of any internal features despite the grass being relatively short. The fort was much as described apart from the relationship of the outer ditch and the bank of Site 101. It appeared to this author that the fort ditch had possibly cut through the enclosure bank and therefore post-dated it. One could therefore cautiously speculate about a prehistoric or early-medieval date for the enclosure (Site101) and a later date for the fort. It is of interest that all the significant sites in this area are concentrated a short distance from Kirk Hill (Sites 83, 84, 92, 94, 96, 100 & 101).



Illus. 16: LiDAR data (National Library of Scotland)



Illus. 17: Kirk Hill Scheduled Area in red

5.4.2 Significant sites outside Holm Hill (Sites 83 & 92)

Ettleton Enclosure (Site 83) lies just to the east of the Holm Hill property boundary. It was identified by the RCAHMS as a late prehistoric enclosure which still survives as a recognisable feature although damaged in the past by ploughing and crossed by two croft boundaries. An examination of the aerial photographs and LiDAR suggests the presence of at least two circular features, possibly hit circles, within the enclosure. The significance of this is that it is further evidence of remnants of prehistoric settlement and activity in the area which has been largely erased by later cultivation.

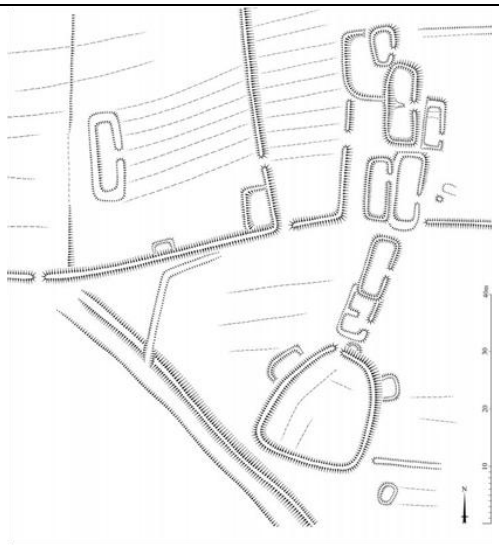
The site of Ettleton medieval parish church (Site 92) also lies just east of the Holm and the medieval tombstones displayed within railings are Scheduled. The church ceased to be the parish church at the Reformation. In the mid-17th century the place name 'Ettiltounspa' is shown south of 'Copshaw Pk' and north of 'Syid' with 'Ettiltoun K' further south again (Blaeu 1654). Given that 'Ettiltoun K' represents the church and is unlikely to have moved in the landscape, the other place names and their location warrant further research.

5.4.3 Multi-period settlements 84, 85, 89, 91 & 105

The remains of several phases of settlement and cultivation were identified over an extensive area to the east of Kirk Hill fort (See Illus. 14, RCAHMS 1996). One of the main concentrations of buildings was surveyed in detail (Site 84, see Illus. 18 & 19). The remains of the settlement and field system (Site 84) lie within grass and reeds and are generally well preserved. A turf structure at NY 46690 86487 is aligned N-S and measures about 13m by 4m with banks up to 0.5m high (Illus. 20). There are more reeds growing here especially in the middle of the structure. A sub-rectangular enclosure (as seen below) at NY 46678 86432 has banks spread 2.5m wide and are up to 0.6m high. There are earth banks, turf structures and hand-dug lazy beds (see Illus. 21). Although the vegetation is grass and reeds the remains are clear to see.

It was suggested that this was the location of a pre-Improvement settlement called Side (RCAHMS). This is not

certain however, as another, similarly complex, site (possibly including Side 'Tower') is located to the south, outside the Holm (Site 94). A 14th century documentary reference to Side mentions 'Locus Willelmi del Syde' (RHM I, App 17) and historic maps depict the place name 'Syid' (Blaeu 1654) and 'Side' (Roy 1745-55) which indicate that this was a significant Post-medieval, Pre-Improvement settlement.



Illus. 18: Site 84 Ettleton Sike survey (RCAHMS)

Illus. 19: Site 84 Ettleton Sike (LiDAR)

Illus. 20: Site 84 Structure @ NY 46690 86487

Illus. 21: Site 84 Lazy beds @ NY 46672 86488

Two other sites consisting of turf buildings and field systems span Ettleton Sike. Two lengths of bank aligned north-south were located (Site 103) although the turf hut (Site 91) was not detected among the grass and bracken. Site 89 was not visited. Site 90 refers to an oblique aerial photograph of the area held by the RCAHMS. Sites 100 and 101 relate to earth banks forming a series of fields seen in the vicinity of Kirk Hill. As suggested above, it is possible that Site 101 pre-dates the bank and ditch of Kirk Hill fort. The west bank of Site 100 overlay the medieval head dyke (Site 39), supporting the multi-period nature of activity here. A possible oval shaped structure was detected further east (Site 105) which measured 6m by 4m externally.

Site 85 was identified by the RCAHMS from aerial photographs as a Post-medieval stock enclosure. It does not appear on the OS maps, but can just be discerned on LiDAR. Its straight sides and square corners would support it being Post-medieval in date rather than earlier. Three other sites just outside the Holm Hill property (Sites 86, 87 & 88) consist of a turf building, rig and furrow and lazybeds, showing that there was Post-medieval activity on the west side of Kirk Hill as well as the east.

6. Discussion

Although the valley has most probably been utilised throughout prehistory for settlement and cultivation there is very little evidence for this in the current archaeological record on the Holm Hill property. The only known prehistoric site is a settlement consisting of four round houses that was identified by RAHAMS and is now lying within a patch of vegetation on the golf course (Site 32). A possible enclosure (Site 66) and a jet ring find spot (Site 51) may also be slight traces from this period. Several farmsteads, banks and areas of cultivation were identified, but these have been interpreted (because of their rectilinear shape) as either medieval or later (Pre-Improvement) in date. The RCAHMS survey and the historic maps provide the evidence for there being several Pre-Improvement farmsteads across the hillside, most of which do not appear on modern maps. These settlements were not fixed in the landscape as, over time, they could move within the farm boundary because of ownership changes, subdivision, or perhaps even pest control. Medieval settlements are particularly difficult to identify on the ground as the materials used were organic and apart from slight stone foundations were generally constructed of timber and turf, the remains of which would often be recycled on the fields as manure.

LiDAR images have been very useful in drawing attention to potential sites and recording the alignment and width of rig and furrow, as well as highlighting drainage features and slight humps and bumps, some of which are not discernible on the ground. The timing of the survey during November meant that the vegetation had potentially died down. However, the grass was still high and the ground surface uneven, which did not assist the identification of subtle features. The presence of the Golf Course with its mown fairways and unimproved rough has had contrasting effects on the archaeological remains. Some features that were visible on the fairways are no longer visible, while features within the rough remain. One recommendation however, would be for trees to be removed from the interior of the prehistoric site (Site 32) before they grow too big and the roots damage the site.

The Archaeological Landscapes (shaded green on Illus. 1) are the most sensitive areas on Holm Hill. However, their identification does not preclude development within them as long as mitigation measures are put forward that would prevent damage. For example, significant earth banks should not be broken through and a buffer zone should be left to protect them. With regard to rig and furrow cultivation, it is sometimes sufficient, for example, to record the width, height and alignment of the rigs.

7. Suggested mitigation measures

A potential trail network is being developed for Holm Hill consisting of three zones, the Coulter Syke Zone, the Golf Course zone and the Park Hill zone.

Suggested mitigation measures

1. Where possible this development will avoid damaging all significant archaeological sites.
2. A buffer zone of 10m is suggested around the possible prehistoric enclosure Site 66.
3. Buffer zones of 5m will be retained around the mill lade Site 3 and structures 13 & 56.
4. Buffer zone of 3m will be retained on either side of all earth banks, stone walls and remaining features, (excluding rig and furrow). Where this is not possible, crossing the line of a bank for instance, then a suitable crossing point will be chosen that will minimise damage eg, crossing at a point that is already damaged.
5. Areas of rig and furrow will be recorded (width, height & alignment) before being affected by the development.

8. List of Sources

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9. Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank the NDCT for commissioning this survey.

10. Appendix - Tables

Table 1: Sites in the Vicinity of Holm Hill

Sites in BOLD lie within the bounds of the Holm Hill Property

Site No.	*Canmore ID*	*Grid Reference*	*NMRS No.*	*Description/interpretation*
1	**285131**	**NY 48057 87551**	**NY48NE 14**	**The Border Union Railway viaduct, 19th century**
2	**166083**	**NY 4792 8834**	**NY48NE 186**	**Blackburn Farmstead, kiln, & field system. Nothing shown here on the 1st edition OS map**
3	**163002**	**NY 4728 8859**	**NY48NE 172.01**	**Charlie's Sike, mill lade, 19th century.**
4	**166123 & 166110, 166127**	**NY 4700 8700 & NY4710 8705**	**NY48NE 189 & 189.01**	**Park Hill Archaeological Landscape (post-Medieval). Boundary banks, field system, buildings. Partly covered by golf course (Site 5). Includes banks 39, 58 & 59.**
5	**308282**	**NY 47346 87922**	**NY48NE 243**	**Holm Hill Golf Course. Established 1894**
6	285134	NY 48673 88296	NY48NE14.04	Path Head Railway Bridge - 2nd edition OS 25 inch map
7	285133	NY 48740 88456	NY48NE 14.03	Blackburn Railway Bridge. See road bridge on 1st ed OS map
8	163005	NY4834 8865	NY48NE 173	Blackburn enclosure (garden?)
9	**162995**	**NY 4802 8777**	**NY48NE 171**	**Charlie's Sike sheepfold (not on 1st ed OS map)**
10	**162996**	**NY 4805 8770**	**NY48NE 172**	**Charlie's Sike dam, lade sawmill, saw pit, 19th century**
11	261572	NY 48103 87651	NY48NE 22.01	Signal Box, foot bridge & level crossing (gone)
12	**166214**	**NY 4768 8765**	**NY48NE 189.05**	**Park Hill Post-medieval farmstead**
13	**166089**	**NY 4765 8817**	**NY48NE 187**	**Blackburn Farmstead & field system. Two rectangular turf buildings & four fields.**
14	67877	NY 4756 8890	NY48NE 8	Post-medieval enclosure & building remains. Later prehistoric settlement
15	163077	NY 47698 8853	NY48NE 175	Rectangular turf-walled hut
16	**165043**	**NY 4764 8860**	**NY48NE 185**	**Circular enclosure, post-medieval. Within a pecked area on 1st edition. Located at NY 47632 88579. Scooped area at NY 47642 88608.**
17	**166229**	**NY 47705 88605**	**NY48NE 190**	**Enclosure & field system, pecked lines on 1st ed OS map**
18	**166229**	**NY 47724 88515**	**NY48NE**	**Blackburn enclosure, shown as pecked lines on 1st ed OS map**
19	**67878**	**NY 4799 8757**	**NY48NE 9**	**Park Tower (site of), (aka Copshaw Tower), medieval. Marked on 1sr edition OS map.**
20		**NY 48526 88375**		**Track on 1st edition OS 25 inch map.**
21		**NY 48260 87896**		**Footpath crossing area NW to SE on 1st ed OS 25 inch map.Stile.**
22		**NY 48079 87833**		**Roofed building on 2nd ed OS**

Site No.	*Canmore ID*	*Grid Reference*	*NMRS No.*	*Description/interpretation*
23		**NY 47948 87915**		**Drystone walled enclosure on 2nd ed OS only, straddling mill lade. See Site 22.**
24		**NY 47945 87856**		**Roofed building in 1920 OS on boundary of enclosure Site 23**
25		**NY 48347 88192**		**Three stone walled enclosures on 1920 OS map. Only outer one on modern map. Rig & furrow in northern part seen on LiDAR**
26		**NY 48469 88328**		**Circular patches on aerial photographs. Feeding stances**
27		**NY 48540 88340**		**From LiDAR. Rectilinear enclosure**
28		**NY48628 88481**		**Larger of two roughly circular enclosures from LiDAR. Feeding stances**
29	**166217**	**NY 4698 8759**	**NY48NE 189.06**	**Turf hut & enclosure**
30	**166125**	**NY 4732 8772**	**NY48NE 189.02**	**Farmstead & enclosure. Turf & stone footings**
31	**166110**	**NY 4710 8705 (centred on)**	**NY48NE 189**	**Archaeological landscape (RCAHMS Afforestable Land Survey). Three ditched boundary banks of different ages. Four groups of buildings, a hut & enclosure.**
32	**162930**	**NY 4744 8775**	**NY48NE 147**	**Settlement within golf course, Remains of four stone round houses. The bank has been quarried. Prehistoric.**
33	162972	NY 4654 8763	NY 48NE 155	Earth bank around the hill. Part in the N quarried. Field bank with rig and furrow.
34	**166123**	**NY 4700 8700**	**NY48NE 189.01**	**Boundary banks rig & furrow. Multi-period.**
35	**166093**	**NY 4739 8703**	**NY48NE 188**	**Boundary banks with fields, partly truncated by the Newcastleton crofts. Within which are four groups of buildings, huts & enclosures.**
36	**166231**	**NY 4709 8695**	**NY48NE 192**	**Boundary banks, rig & furrow, fields & turf footings for five buildings**
37	**162977**	**NY 4650 8703**	**NY48NE 160**	**Knowehead farmstead, (1st edition). Roofed building &enclosure. Reached by track Site 38. Not depicted on 1920 OS map. Clearly seen on LiDAR.**
38		**NY 47596 87061**		**Track to Knowehead from Newcastleton to the east.**
39		**NY 47276 87797 – NY 46970 87224**		**Linear feature (bank or a ditch?) from Lidar. Extends NE – SW. Forms west edge of Archaeological Landscape (Sites 31 & 34).**
40		**NY 47015 87273**		**Square enclosure (LiDAR)**
41		**NY 47623 87316**		**Enclosure? (LiDAR). Not a site**

Site No.	*Canmore ID*	*Grid Reference*	*NMRS No.*	*Description/interpretation*
42		**NY 47553 87063**		**Enclosure? (LiDAR). Drains seen but no site seen**
43		**NY 47059 87621**		**Enclosure? (LiDAR). A slight hollow seen. Not a site.**
44.1	163075	NY 4826 8872	NY48NE 174	Oval turf enclosure
44.2	163075	NY 4820 8875	NY48NE 174	Cairn
45	258140	NY 4744 8881	NY48NE 219	Area of rig & furrow. Sheepfold on 1st edition just outside the enclosure on 1st edition.
46	342992	NY 47300 88800	NY48NE 254	Documentary sources only for site of Blackburn
47		**NY 47920 87600 – 46920 87630**		**Track from Newcastleton to Park Hill on 1st & 2nd edition OS maps.**
48		**NY 47946 88458**		**Roofed building on 1st edition OS map**
49		**NY 47903 87553**		**Hospital (infectious diseases) marked on 1920 OS map.**
50	162975	NY 4694 8841	NY48NE 158	Sheepfold 19th century
51	**67865**	**NY 47 88**	**NY48NE 16**	**Jet ring (find spot)**
52	**166126**	**NY 4736 8790**	**NY48NE 189.03**	**Park Hill building & enclosure**
53	**285135**	**NY 47964 87201**	**NY48NE 14.05**	**Short Sike underbridge**
54	**285141**	**NY 47956 87149**	**NY48NE 14.09**	**Farm access underbridge**
55		**NY 47011 86933**		**Building (AFS) & LiDAR**
56	**166089**	**NY 47701 88191**	**NY48NE 187**	**Blackburn farmstead. Long structure aligned E-W as seen on LiDAR, 50m to E of Site 13.**
57		**NY 47433 87507**		**Structure & enclosure from LiDAR**
58		**NY 47381 87530**		**Bank on ALS & LiDAR**
59		**NY 47564 87500**		**Bank on LiDAR (edge of woodland?)**
60		NY 48711 88505		Site of road bridge on 1st edition OS map.
61		**NY 48666 88545**		**Quarry (not on 1st edition OS map).**
62		**NY 48519 88574**		**Foot bridge on modern map**
63		**NY 48496 88163 to NY 48074 88083**		**Drain (from LiDAR)**
64		**NY 48292 88399**		**Drains (from LiDAR) forming a rectangle S of path Site 20**
65		**NY 48538 88362 - NY 48591 88449**		**Earth bank extending N from path 20 to the NE (from LiDAR)**
66		**NY 48091 88435**		**Possible enclosure. Bank & ditch on S side of wire fence. Ditch is 3m wide and 0.7m high**
67		**NY 48091 87949**		**Beech hedge boundary**
68		**NY 47906 87668**		**Monument John Byres 1879-1968**
69		**NY 47946 88274**		**Earth bank aligned N-S. Part of 2.**

Site No.	*Canmore ID*	*Grid Reference*	*NMRS No.*	*Description/interpretation*
70	**166110**	**NY 47830 87746**	**NY 48NE 189.04**	**Buildings, Field banks.**
71		**NY 47458 87058 to NY47415 87000**		**Earth bank spread 2m wide and 0.4m high. Aligned E-W then SW. On edge of improved ground**
72		**NY 47358 87185**		**Turf structure aligned N-S (see RC survey)**
73		**NY 47278 87133**		**Low bank & drainage ditch aligned N-S, bank is 0.3 m high and 1.5m wide, ditch 0.3m deep & 1.5m wide**
74		**NY 47143 86951**		**Modern drainage ditch, straight sided & 0.4m deep**
75		**NY 47031 86926**		**Earth bank 0.5m high & 2m wide aligned NW-SE with ditch on N side**
76		**NY 46934 87077**		**= Site 39. Earth bank 1.5m wide and 0.4m high, aligned N-S**
77		**NY 47315 87192**		**Bank & enclosure on LiDAR & ALS.**
78	**67858**	**NY 46278 86393**	**NY48NE 1**	**Kirk Hill Fort. Palisaded enclosure. Possibly medieval rather than prehistoric.**
79		**NY 47936 88183 to 48223 88120**		**Bank seen on LiDAR**
80		**NY 47299 88363**		**Viewpoint (Lord Walters Seat)**
81		**NY 4786 8827**		**Kiln dug into east side of a burn gully. Part of Site 2**
82		**NY 4734 8780**		**Farmstead on AFS**
83	162927	NY 4738 8653	NY48NE 146	Ettleton enclosure. Roughly rectilinear with remains of two banks and shallow ditches. Late prehistoric.
84	**162925,**

Site No.	*Canmore ID*	*Grid Reference*	*NMRS No.*	*Description/interpretation*
89	**162994**	**NY 4704 8650**	**NY48NE 170**	**Ettleton Sike enclosure, field system, turf hut, rig & furrow. (Medieval & Post-medieval).**
90	**214824 166123 166110 162925**	**NY 4700 8646**	**NY48NE 200**	**General view (refers to an oblique aerial photograph D 24615 CN).**
91	**162993**	**NY 4702 8640**	**NY48NE 169**	**Rectangular turf building cut by a track. Overlies a field bank. Rig & furrow in the vicinity.**
92	67873	NY 47226 86314	NY48NE 4	Ettleton Cemetery, burial ground (13th century), church site, tombstones & cross (medieval).
93	**162992**	**NY 4688 8605**	**NY48NE 168**	**Sub-square enclosure. Bank and external ditch. Fodder store? (RCAHMS)**
94	67875	NY 4633 8582	NY48NE 6	Side? Medieval farmstead, kiln barn, enclosures, sheep stell, enclosure ditches, field system, ?midden heap, lazy beds. Said to be the site of medieval 'Side Tower' the residence of 'Jock Armstrong of the Side' (Armstrong 1960)
95	342993	NY 47700 86200	NY48NE 255	Millholm village (site of). Evidence from documentary sources. 'Nilhoom' on Blaeu (1654)
96	67869	NY 4763 8611	NY48NE 2	Millholm Cross. Traditionally erected in c. 1320 to the memory of Alexander Armstrong, Lord of Mangerton.
97	91669 285131	NY 48006 86043	NY48NE 23	Liddel railway viaduct (19th century). Viaduct demolished but approaches visible.
98	285137 285131	NY 47894 86564	NY48NE 14.06	Boosie Plantation road overbridge. Demolished & road straightened.
99	315703	NY 46548 87933	NY48NE 244	Bench mark 20th century. Bedda Hill. Height of 256.82m AOD.
100		**NY 46483 86315**		**Field system to east of Kirk Hill. (Centered on). From LiDAR**
101		**NY 46368 86398**		**Field with rig & furrow to E of Kirk Hill. Abuts the extensive boundary Site 39. From LiDAR & ALS. Not depicted on 1st edition.**
102		**NY 4716 8622**		**Track seen on 1st edition OS map to Ettleton Cemetery**
103		**NY 47028 86383**		**Earth bank 2.5m wide & 0.6m high.**
104		**NY 47288 87717**		**Bank beside possible track. Continuation of Track 47?**
105		**NY 47946 88336**		**? Oval shaped structure 6m x4m.**

Table 2: Digital Photographs – Holm Hill (excluding Coulter Sike (Project CA026) & Short Sike)

Photo no.	***Site no.***	***Description***	***From (compass)***
CA028-001	32	Possible prehistoric settlement beneath bracken. Within Golf course.	SW
CA028-002	19	Slight stony pile @NY 47976 87570	S
CA028-003	30	Slight banks of an oval shaped enclosure	W
CA028-004	104	Bank beside track.	
CA028-005	58	Earth bank	S
CA028-006	58	Earth bank	N
CA028-007	58 & 39	Hollow where 58 meets 39 @ 47216 87769	
CA028-008	58 & 39	Hollow where 58 meets 39 @ 47216 87769	
CA028-009	104 (?=47)	Continuation of old track	W
CA028-010	57	Possible structure within rough	SW
CA028-011	57	Rig & furrow on fairway to S of Structure 57	N
CA028-012	57	Rig & furrow on fairway to S of Structure 57	N
CA028-013	59	Modern drain	S
CA028-014		Panorama across golf course	
CA028-015		Panorama across golf course	
CA028-016		Panorama across golf course	
CA028-017	4	Slight terraces on fairway @ 47756 87789	W
CA028-018	4	Slight terraces on fairway @ 47756 87789	W
CA028-019	4	Slight terraces on fairway @ 47756 87789	W
CA028-020	70	Possible structure @ 47830 87746	W
CA028-021	70	Possible structure @ 47830 87746	N
CA028-022	96	Milnholm Cross Display board	
CA028-023	96	Milnholm Cross	
CA028-024	96	Milnholm Cross	
CA028-025	92	Ettleton Cemetery burial stones	E
CA028-026	92	Ettleton Cemetery general view	W
CA028-027	103	Earth bank	S
CA028-028	103	Earth bank	N
CA028-029	103	Earth bank junction with E-W bank @4759 86397	SW
CA028-030	84	Earth bank (N-S)	S
CA028-031	84	Earth bank (E-W)	E
CA028-032	84	Earth bank (E-W)	W
CA028-033	84	Lazy beds @ 46672 86488	
CA028-034	84	Lazy beds @ 46672 86488	
CA028-035	84	Rectangular structure @ 46690 86487	S
CA028-036	84	Rectangular structure @ 46690 86487	N
CA028-037	84	Enclosure @ 46678 86432	
CA028-038	84	Enclosure @ 46678 86432	
CA028-039	84	Structure @ 46687 86450	
CA028-040	100	External bank @ 46518 86393	E
CA028-041	100	External bank @ 46518 86393	W
CA028-042	78	Kirk Hill summit & Tinnis Hill	NE
CA028-043	78	Kirk Hill summit	S
CA028-044	78	Kirk Hill Panorama	
CA028-045	78	Kirk Hill Panorama	
CA028-046	78	Kirk Hill Panorama	
CA028-047	78	Kirk Hill Panorama	
CA028-048	78 & 101	Kirk Hill junction of 78 and 101	NW

CA028-049	78 & 101	Kirk Hill junction of 78 and 101	
CA028-050	78 & 101	Kirk Hill junction of 78 and 101	
CA028-051	78	Kirk Hill entrance	S
CA028-052	78	Kirk Hill interior panorama	S
CA028-053	78	Kirk Hill interior panorama	SW
CA028-054	78	Kirk Hill interior panorama	W
CA028-055	78	Kirk Hill interior panorama	NW
CA028-056	78	Kirk Hill interior panorama	NW
CA028-057	78	Kirk Hill interior panorama	N
CA028-058	78	Kirk Hill ?causeway across ditch @ 46321 86412	E
CA028-059	39	Boundary bank @ 46472 86440	S
CA028-060	39	Boundary bank @ 46472 86440	N
CA028-061	13	Bank seen @ 47652 88170	S
CA028-062	13	Second bank seen @ 47675 88181	S
CA028-063	56	Turf structure@ 47701 88191	W
CA028-064	56	Turf structure@ 47701 88191	SW
CA028-065	2	Enclosure & lazy beds @ 47890 88356	
CA028-066	2	Enclosure & lazy beds @ 47890 88356	
CA028-067	2	Enclosure & lazy beds @ 47890 88356	
CA028-068	2	Enclosure & lazy beds @ 47890 88356	
CA028-069	2	Enclosure & lazy beds @ 47890 88356	
CA028-070	105	? Oval structure @ 47946 88336	
CA028-071	16	? Oval structure @ 47632 88579	
CA028-072	16	Circular enclosure @ 47642 88608	SW
CA028-073	17	Lynchets	S
CA028-074	17	Lynchets	
CA028-075	17	Improved grassy area	
CA028-076	17	Improved grassy area	
CA028-077	17	Improved grassy area	N
CA028-078		Quarry @ 47786 88552	
CA028-079	18	?rig & furrow @ 47724 88515	
CA028-080	18	?rig & furrow @ 47724 88515	
CA028-081	18	?rig & furrow @ 47724 88515	
CA028-082	18	Clearance stones @ 47822 88537	