

Dod Farm, Hawick, Scottish Borders

Archaeological Survey

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Dod Farm, Scottish Borders, Scotland
NGR: NT 476 047

Archaeological survey
on behalf of
Scottish Woodlands

Cover plate: Circular sheepfold Site 15

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Abstract

Calluna Archaeology was commissioned by Scottish Woodlands to carry out an archaeological survey of an area measuring 130 hectares at Dod Farm, Scottish Borders. The survey was carried out between April 20th & 23rd and on June 9th 2024.

Sixteen features of archaeological interest were recorded within the farm extent, including a prehistoric settlement, cairn and cultivation, a possible Early-medieval linear monument (the Catrail), two medieval Pele houses, a medieval road (the Thieves Road), a drove road and post-medieval stock enclosures. Four of these sites lie within three Scheduled Areas. Several of the other known sites are designated as significant in the Local Authority Historic Environment Record, including a 'Designed Landscape'.

Thirty-three other sites were recorded during the survey, including earth boundary banks, drystone walls, a pre-improvement longhouse, a possible shieling, rig and furrow, quarries and modern drains.

Mitigation measures were suggested for a total of 34 sites.

1. Introduction

Calluna Archaeology was commissioned by Scottish Woodlands to undertake an archaeological survey of an area of potential woodland planting at Dod Farm, near Hawick, Scottish Borders. This survey consisted of a desk-based assessment and walkover survey of the proposed area (Illus. 1).

An initial 16 features of archaeological interest located within the planting area were noted in the archaeological record (Illus. 1 & Table 1). An additional 33 features were identified as a result of this survey, not all of which required mitigation measures.

2. Location, Geology and Topography

The proposed planting area extends for approximately 130 hectares at Dod Farm, in the parish of Teviothead, Scottish Borders (NGR NT 476 047). Dod Farm lies about 10km south of Hawick and about 1.5km south of a farm at Dodburn at the junction of the Dod Burn and the Allan Water.

Dod Farm occupies steeply sloping ground spanning the Dod Burn and the land ranges in height from about 250m to 400m AOD.

The geology consists of the Hawick Group of Wacke sedimentary bedrock and the superficial deposits in the valley are sedimentary Diamicton till and alluvium (British Geology Viewer (BETA) <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/bgs-geology-viewer/>).

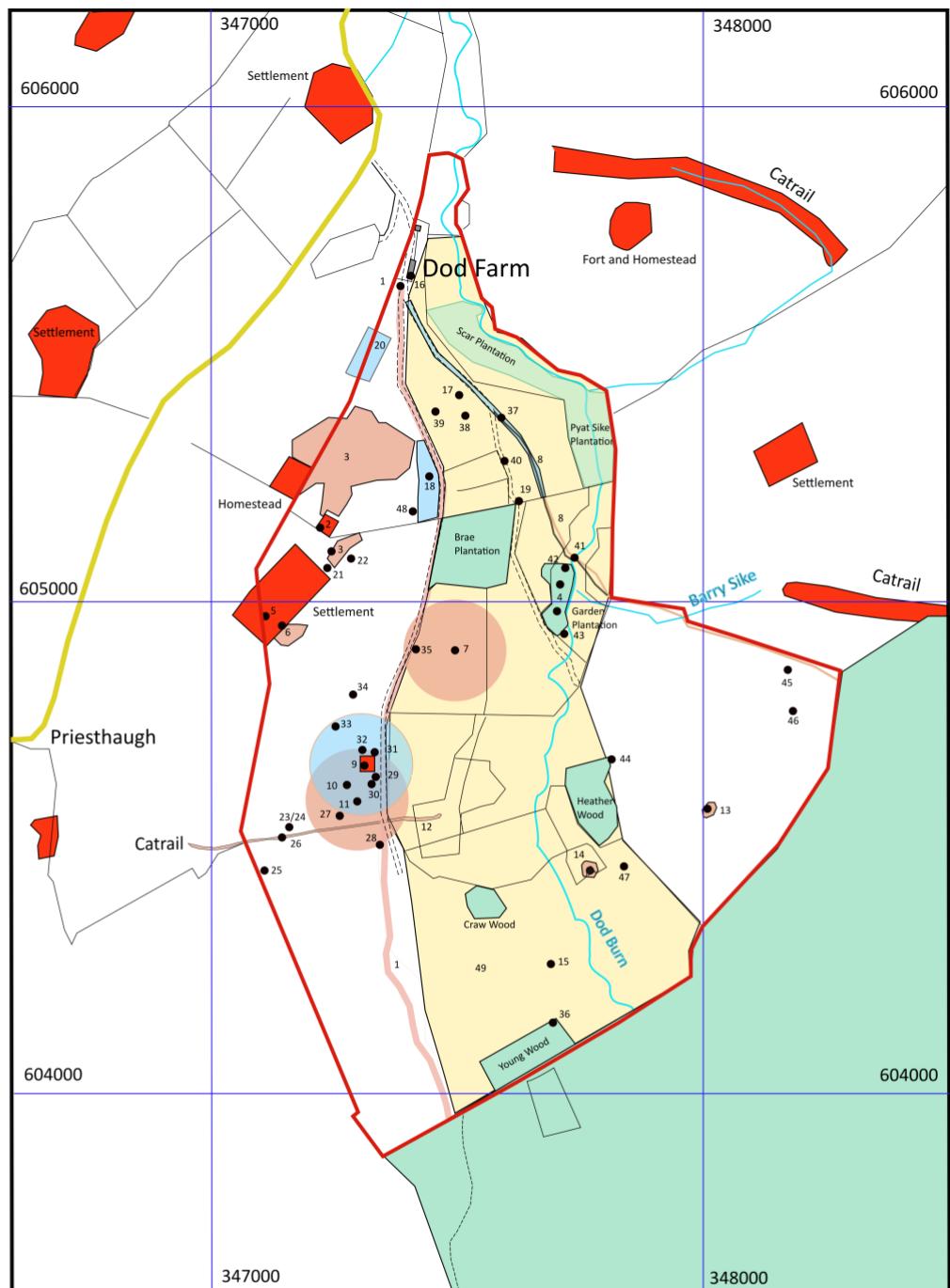
3. Methodology

The desk-based assessment consulted 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 for all but the southern part of the site. 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.

The site survey was carried out between April 20th and the 23rd 2024 and also on June 9th utilising a hand-held GPS, digital camera and written record. The walkover survey was targeted towards known archaeological sites and potential sites suggested by LiDAR images (Table 1 and Illus. 1). Visibility was generally good. The wooded plantations were excluded from the survey because visibility was poor within them and it was thought that any damage to sites would already have been done.

4. Archaeological Background

Historic maps were initially consulted. Blaeu's Atlas of Teviotdale (1662-5), based on Timothy Pont's 16th century manuscript map, depicts a settlement at 'Dodburne', near the junction with the Allan Water (Illus. 2). This place name presumably relates to Dodburne Farm, which lies north of Dod farm. Blaeu depicts the countryside to the south of 'Dodburne' as featureless. William Roy's mid-18th century Military Survey of Scotland also depicts 'Dodburne' surrounded by cross-hatching, suggesting rig and furrow cultivation, and a settlement called 'Whitehill Brae' to the south-east (Illus. 3).



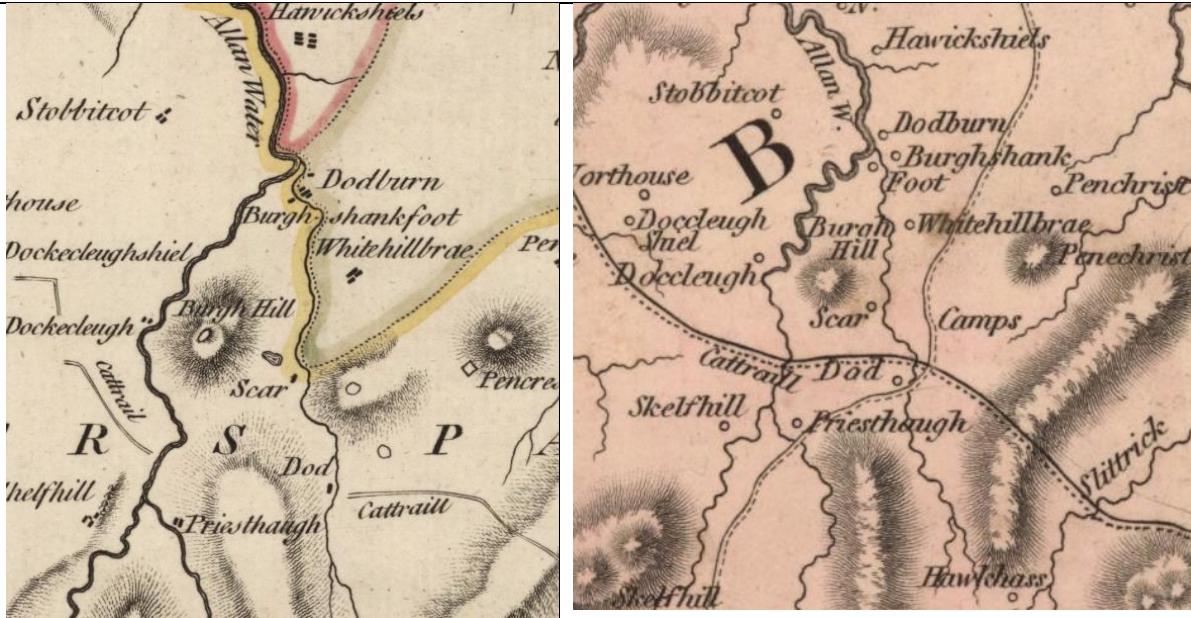
Illus. 1: Dod Farm sites location



Illus. 2: 'Dodburne' on Blaeu's Atlas (17th century)

Illus. 3 'Dodburne' and 'White hill Brae' on Roy's Military Survey (1747-55)

The farm of 'Dod' and a linear earthwork called the 'Cattrail' are, however, shown on Matthew Stobie's map of 1770 and on Ainslie's map of 1821 (Illus. 4 and 5).



Illus. 4: 'Dod' depicted on Matthew Stobie's map of Roxburghshire or Tiviotdale (1770)

Illus. 5: 'Dod' and 'Cattrail' on John Ainslie's map (1821)

The 1st edition OS map (surveyed 1858) is the first to depict the area in any detail. A track called the 'Thieves Road' crosses the site from north to south (Site 1) and an offshoot extends uphill to the south-east along the Barry Sike. The ground is generally depicted as rough pasture with a few enclosed areas of woodland, the only named ones being Scar Plantation and Crow Wood. The 1st edition OS map also shows three circular sheepfolds (Sites 10, 14 & 15), a T-shaped sheep shelter (Site 25) and the site of a 'Tower' (Site 9). The 2nd edition OS map is very similar, apart from naming the woods: Young Wood, Craw Wood, Heather Wood, Garden Plantation, Brae Plantation and Scar Plantation.

The Scottish Borders Council have recognised the significance of these plantations and have designated an area to the east of the Thieves Road as a 'Designed Landscape':

"Priesthaugh No. 174. Named small tree blocks in remote upland glen of uncertain origin. A relict landscape of burn-side and valley-side unfenced small woodland blocks of uncertain origin including mature MB [Mixed Broadleaves] and MC [Mixed Conifers] in distinct parts in a remote glen E of and in a separate glen from Priesthaugh Farm (Dod Farm at N of this glen). Named very small plantations Scar Plantation, Pyat Sike Plantation, Brae Plantation, Garden Plantation, Heather Wood, Craw Wood suggest purposeful and personal attention of owner and some design intent, although other planting in locality, e.g. Allen Water to NW, shows a similar pattern of planting, on an equivalent scale, simply to provide shelter for sheep. OS (1850s) shows Scar Plantation as more extensive and joined-up block of planting." (Scottish Borders Council).

The National Monuments Record (Canmore) and the Scottish Borders Council Historic Environment Record (HER) include the known sites within the Dod Farm boundary (Table 1). There are three Scheduled Areas: a cairn (Site 2), prehistoric settlement and cord-rig (Sites 5 & 6), and a medieval peel (Pele) house (or tower, see Site 9). The other recorded sites consist of prehistoric cultivation, a single flint arrowhead, a linear earthwork, an enclosure of unknown date, a medieval tower, a medieval road, a drove road, and three post-medieval stock enclosures. A survey of Dod Farm in 1985 recorded further prehistoric cultivation in the form of 'cord rig' (narrow, spade-dug cultivation ridges) (Sites 3, 6 & 11); however, it is not clear from the records if the 1985 survey was a physical survey or a study of aerial photographs held by the then Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland in Edinburgh (RCAHMS).

The number of known sites in the vicinity of Dod Farm show that this area has been utilised intensively since the prehistoric period. These sites include a roundhouse, a prehistoric homestead, prehistoric hillforts, a palisaded enclosure, other prehistoric settlements, linear earthworks and numerous cultivation remains.

A linear earthwork known as the Catrail (Site 12) was traditionally said to be a frontier between the Romanised Britons and the Saxons; however research and excavation in the 20th century showed that the earthwork is made up of several short segments, which may not belong to the same chronological period. This has raised the question of whether these linear banks served a single function or were the result of centuries of stock control and changing land possession.

Later archaeological sites in the vicinity reflect the Scottish/English conflict along the border during the medieval period, with a 16th century bastle house and a tower house. The 19th century 'improvements' that involved the amalgamation of joint tenancy farms to create large sheep farms has left evidence in the form of numerous farmsteads, stock enclosures and various post-medieval buildings.

5. Results (Illus. 1 and Table 1)

The following sites lie within the proposed planting area. Scheduled Areas are shaded red, areas of archaeological interest in the HER are shaded pink and areas that this survey suggests should be avoided are shaded blue. Please note that the earth banks have not been mapped in their entirety and are represented by a single spot (Illus. 1).

Site 1 Thieves Road (medieval)

This track is marked on the 1st edition OS map as 'Thieves Road' and comprises a terrace and a worn hollow. Its name associates it with the Border reivers and it is therefore presumed to be medieval in date. It currently passes to the west of Dod Farm and travels uphill, where it survives as a track with a gravel surface and a bank on the downhill side. This track has been designated as an area of interest (HER) by the Borders archaeologist. Its route is followed by several 19th century walls before it passes into a neighbouring forest plantation in the south. The 1st edition OS map shows the track exiting about 20m south-west of the contemporary track (Illus.

6). It is likely that, as a track used over several centuries, it has meandered slightly in places, although the main route has still been followed. The designated HER follows the route as shown on the 1st edition OS. The last 50m of the contemporary track is thus not designated in the HER, but exists as a slight hollow 3m wide.

Mitigation: A buffer zone of 5m to either side of the original route of the Thieves Road should be maintained. Ensure that the last 50 m of the original route (that is not currently within the designated section of the HER, but has been confirmed to exist on the ground) is included within the buffer zone.

	
<i>Illus. 6: Modern route of the Thieves Road entering plantation in the south (Site 1)</i>	<i>Illus. 7: Prehistoric cairn (Site 2)</i>

Site 2 Prehistoric cairn (Scheduled)

A low cairn was described in 1963 as being 19ft in diameter with three low banks. It has been designated a Scheduled Ancient Monument and is protected by a square Scheduled Area. By 1979 the banks were described as 'poorly defined' and the cairn is currently very low and the 'banks' appear more like cord rig (Illus. 7 & Site 3).

Mitigation: The Scheduled Area should be given a buffer zone of 10m and no work that might damage the monument should be undertaken within the Scheduled Area.

Site 3 Prehistoric cord rig (HER)

Cord rig consists of narrow ridges separated by furrows forming fields that are thought to be prehistoric in date. The ridges were hand-dug and are generally about 1.0m to 1.3m wide and up to about 0.15m high. The area designated in the HER was defined from aerial photographs in 1985 and consists of two areas. Intermittent narrow ridges, about 1.0m wide, 0.10m high and aligned south-west to north-east, are currently visible across the hillside in this area. The grass is uneven in this area and the remains are therefore inconsistent. The cord rig is not visible in LiDAR images, which probably reflects the shallow nature of the ridges.

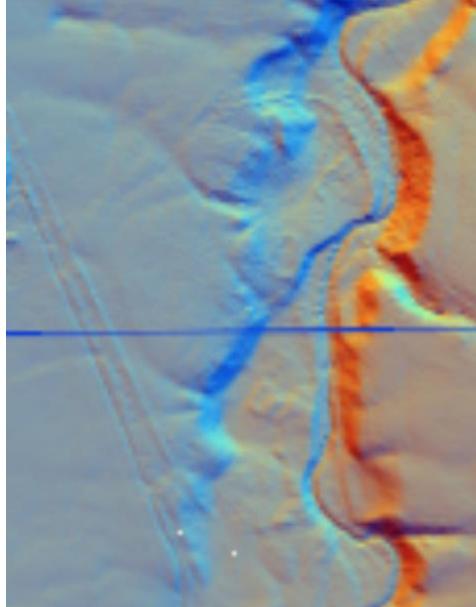
Mitigation: The alignment, width and height of the cord rig have been recorded and it therefore does not require protection, apart from the 10m buffer zone related to the Scheduled Area around Site 2.

Site 4 Remains of a medieval Pele house (Garden Plantation)

The archaeological record describes a "Pele House with a considerable range of associated outbuildings all of which are contained within an earthen enclosure of about 2 acres". It was also noted that the wall of the enclosure was drystone and covered with turf (Scott & Wood 1980). In the 16th century, the Dod was owned by Robert Elliot, and the group of buildings by the Dod Burn is thought to have been abandoned in the 18th century (see Canmore 54090).

There are visible foundations of at least two rectangular stone-built structures within the mature trees of the Garden Plantation. These structures occupy two terraces beside the Dod Burn and it is possible that other buildings also once existed here. Although not Scheduled or Designated in the HER, this group of buildings is of archaeological significance because of its probable medieval date. Sites 42 and 43 relate to a drystone wall and earth bank that mark the north and south extents of the Garden Plantation. These features are clear on LiDAR images and on the ground (Illus. 8 & 9). The grid reference in the archaeological record (Canmore) is misleading because it suggests that the site of the castle lies 50m west of where the buildings can clearly be seen.

Mitigation: The Garden Plantation should be avoided by any new works and should have a buffer zone of 5m from its boundary. Young trees are currently encroaching on the southern structure and should be removed to prevent further damage to the structure.

	
<i>Illus. 8: Site 4, medieval Pele house and outhouses</i>	<i>Illus. 9: Site 4, southern structure from the south with encroaching young trees</i>

Site 5 Prehistoric settlement (Scheduled Ancient Monument)

A fortified prehistoric settlement occupies a ridge at the western edge of Dod Farm. The settlement is protected by a large rectangular Scheduled Area.

Mitigation: A buffer zone of 10m from the edge of the Scheduled Area should be maintained. No works should be undertaken within the Scheduled Area that might damage the remains.

Site 6 Prehistoric cord rig

Prehistoric cord rig was seen on an aerial photograph to the south-east of the fortified settlement in 1985 (Site 5) and this area has been designated in the HER. Some of this area lies within the Scheduled Area and the HER extended the protected area to the south. There is no sign of cord rig in LiDAR images, which suggests that it is extremely slight.

Mitigation: No further mitigation required.

Site 7 Flint arrowhead

A flint arrowhead was found in a molehill in the mid-20th century. The field slopes gently towards the burn and there are no significant features. LiDAR images shows the presence of a straight boundary bank nearby and the fields to either side contain rig and furrow aligned east-west. The nearby features on the LiDAR data relate to fallen or old trees. This is a findspot only and there is no evidence of a feature or structure here.

Mitigation: No further mitigation required.

Site 8 Drove road

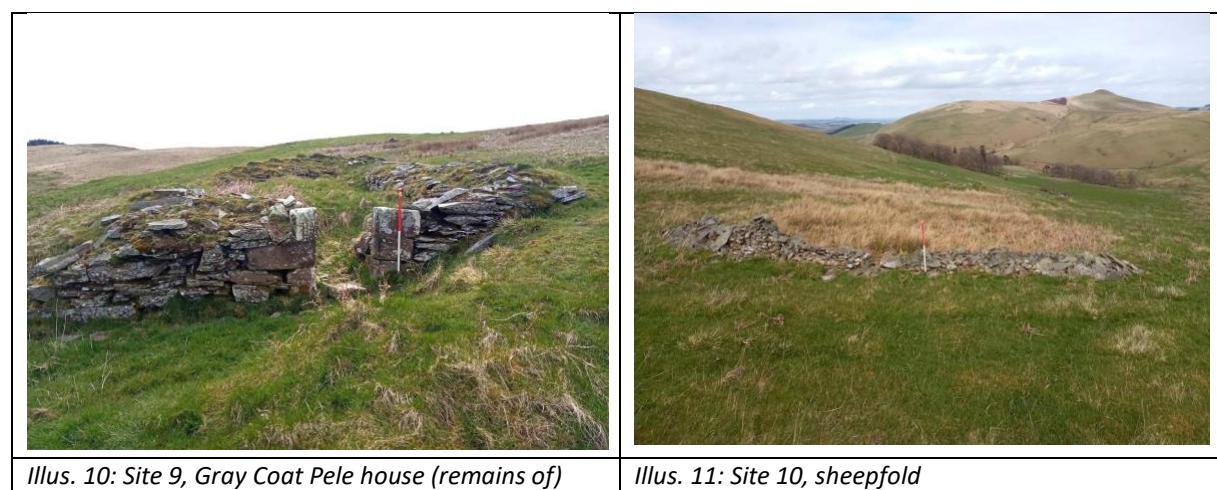
A track, described as a drove road, extends from "Hawkhass to [the] parish boundary at Scaw'd Law" (see Canmore Site 344506). This route is depicted on the 1st edition OS map as a footpath that splits off from the Thieves Road behind Dod Farm, follows a lower contour, with a drain on its west side, crosses the Barry Sike with a footbridge just north of the Garden Plantation and then continues towards the property boundary in the east. Part of this track, which lies south of a boundary wall (at NT 347687 605208), has been designated as significant in the HER. The track to the north of this point is not designated, but the original route can still be discerned from the presence of a deep ditch that curves across the field, which is also depicted on the 1st edition OS map. There is currently no visible evidence of the track next to the ditch.

Mitigation: It is suggested that a buffer zone of 5m is left to either side of the drove road, the route of which is shown on the 1st edition map.

Site 9 Remains of a Pele house (Scheduled)

The ruins of Gray Coat Pele house survive as a drystone, rectangular structure, thought to be of 16th century date (RCAHMS 1956; THAS 1967; Wood 1969; Scot & Wood 1980) (Illus. 10). It is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. A covered drain and two other structures have also been identified nearby (Sites 29, 30 & 31), but lie outside the Scheduled Area.

Mitigation: A buffer zone of at least 10m should be left outside the Scheduled Area. It is suggested that the whole area designated in the HER, which is centred on Site 11, is avoided by any future works, as this would also protect the two outer structures.



Site 10 Post-medieval sheepfold

A 19th century circular sheepfold is marked on the 1st edition OS map. It is currently visible as a partly collapsed drystone wall measuring c. 11m in diameter and up to 0.9m high (Illus. 11).

Mitigation: A buffer zone of 5m from the wall is suggested.

Site 11 Prehistoric cord rig

Prehistoric cord rig was recorded in 1985 and has been used as the centre point for a circular area designated in the HER, with a diameter of 200m (Illus. 1). This area between the Pele house and the Catrail is slightly uneven, but no cord rig is visible, nor do LiDAR images indicate the presence of rig; however, there is rig and furrow cultivation to the north-west of the Pele house (Site 33). There is a high density of sites within the HER area (see Illus. 1).

Mitigation: No works should take place within the designated HER area.

Site 12 Catrail linear earthwork (see also Site 26)

A section of a linear earthwork known as the Catrail is visible to the east of the Thieves Road aligned east-west, heading into a modern plantation. The bank has spread to c.5m wide and is up to 1.0m high, but it was not clearly seen within the woodland. The Catrail has been designated as a significant archaeological feature in the HER and has attracted considerable archaeological interest (OS Name Book 1848-78; Kennedy 1862; Milne 1999; TDGNHAS 1999; Wood 1969; Scott & Wood 1980; Strong 1984). The Catrail continues to the west of the Thieves Road as Site 26.

Mitigation: A buffer zone of 3m should be left unplanted to either side of the Catrail.

Site 13 Enclosure

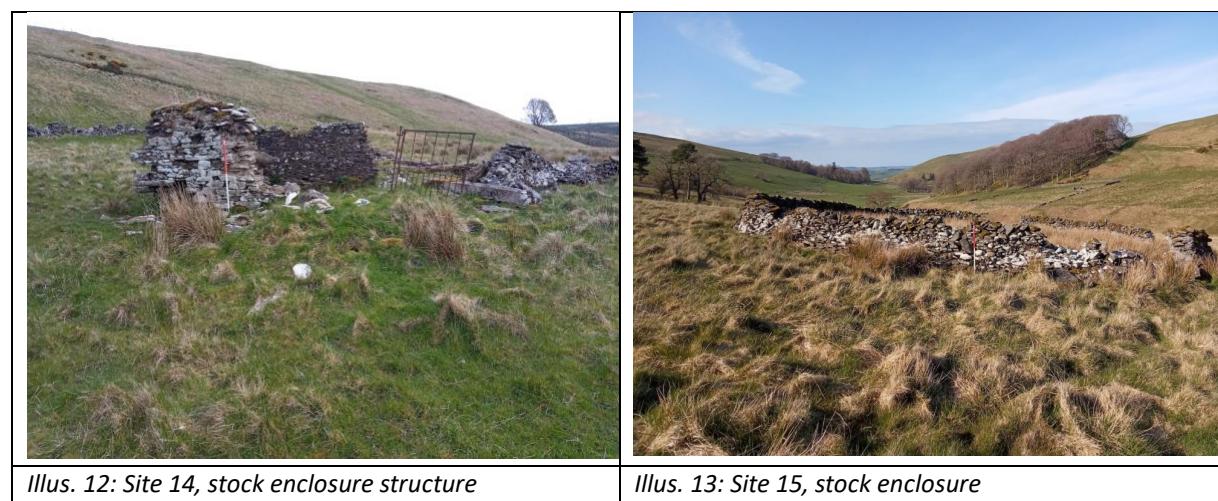
A roughly circular enclosure c.21m in diameter is formed by a low bank up to 0.4m high and 4m wide. The interior is uneven, but no structures or entrance were discerned. This feature is visible on aerial photographs taken in 1984, but unfortunately the LiDAR data do not extend this far south. This may be an early stock enclosure or possibly a prehistoric enclosure.

Mitigation: A buffer zone of 5m should be left unplanted outside the bank of this circular feature.

Site 14 Post-medieval stock enclosure

A square drystone structure lies within a large square drystone enclosure. The structure has been designated in the HER, but the large enclosure is not included. The outer drystone wall has partly collapsed but survives up to 1.0m in height, while the interior is featureless. This is probably a 19th century stock enclosure and shepherd's hut (Illus. 12).

Mitigation: The outer enclosure wall should have a buffer zone of 5m, and the inner structure should have a buffer zone of 5m.



Site 15 Post-medieval stock enclosure

A circular drystone sheepfold is depicted on the 1st edition OS map south-east of Craw Wood. The walls have collapsed in places around its circumference, but survive to a maximum height of c.1.0m (Illus. 13).

Mitigation: A buffer zone of 5m should be left outside the sheepfold.

Site 16 Modern building

A possible rectangular enclosure was seen in LiDAR images south of Dod Farm. This site is occupied by a modern building and is therefore not of archaeological significance.

Mitigation: No mitigation is required.

Site 17 Drain

A linear feature seen in LiDAR images is a modern drain.

Mitigation: No mitigation is required.

Site 18

A strip of land bounded by the Thieves Road and a bank is occupied by several flat terraces separated by low earth banks. These have been interpreted as either pre-improvement building platforms or small gardens/kaleyards, probably associated with pre-improvement settlement. The extent of the terraces is visible in LiDAR images, measuring approximately 30m by 130m.

Mitigation: It is suggested that this area (shaded blue in Illus. 1) is left unplanted with a buffer zone of 5m from the outer boundary.

Site 19 Modern track

A track diverges from the Thieves Road just south of Dod Farm, initially following the route of the footpath on the 1st edition OS map (Site 8), but it diverges again at NT 347577 605387 and takes a slightly different route along a higher contour, passing to the west of the Garden Plantation. This track is not shown on either the 1st or 2nd editions OS maps and is therefore thought to be modern.

Mitigation: No mitigation measures are required.

Site 20 Rectilinear enclosure

A rectilinear enclosure defined by linear earth banks is visible to the west of the Thieves Road (Site 1) and north of the cairn (Site 2). It is subdivided into at least four areas and is crossed by the modern property boundary. The low earth banks are about 2m wide, 0.3m high and are grass-covered. Its full extent has been ascertained from LiDAR images and it is visible on aerial photographs. It is about 50m by 20m in extent. The rectilinear nature of an enclosure usually indicates a 19th century or later date; however, this enclosure is not depicted on the 1st edition or later OS maps. It is also crossed by the potentially mid-19th century property boundary, which indicates that it is of an earlier date. The date of this feature is currently unknown, but it is potentially of archaeological significance.

Mitigation: A buffer zone of 5m outside this enclosure (shaded blue in Illus. 1) is suggested to protect this feature.

Site 21 Quarry

A roughly circular hollow 3m wide and 0.6m deep with a channel downslope to the east was identified. This feature is similar in shape to a corn-drying kiln, but was interpreted here as a quarry because the stones visible in the exposed sides are natural geology and because there are several other similar features in the vicinity.

Mitigation: No mitigation is required.

Site 22 Quarry

There are a series of hollows north-east of the Scheduled Area (Site 5), which have also been interpreted as quarries. These are clearly visible in LiDAR images.

Mitigation: No mitigation is required.

Site 23 Bank and drain

A curving ditch 0.10m deep with a bank 2m wide and 0.15m high was recorded. This feature provides drainage for an area to the east, which is occupied by the low remains of a shieling hut (Site 24).

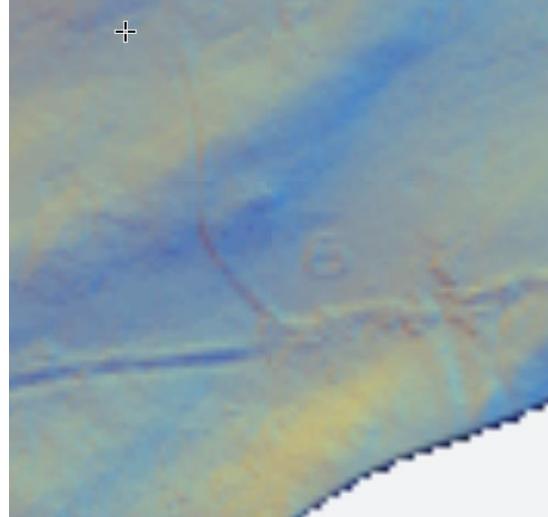
Mitigation: A buffer zone of 3m to either side of the drain is suggested.

Site 24 Shieling hut

Low earth banks forming an oval feature were located about 100m south-west of the sheepfold (Site 10) and near the Catrail linear feature (Site 12) (see Illus. 14 & 15). This was interpreted as a shieling hut with an external annex. The internal measurements of the hut are 5m by 3m with banks spread c.1.5m wide. Overall,

the site measures 9m by 9m. This feature is clearly visible in LiDAR images.

Mitigation: A buffer zone of 5m should be kept around the shieling hut.

	
<i>Illus. 14: Site 24, shieling hut from the north-west. The Catrail (Site 26) lies along the edge of the reeds behind</i>	<i>Illus. 15: Sites 23 & 24, shieling hut & ditch (LiDAR)</i>

Site 25 Sheep shelter

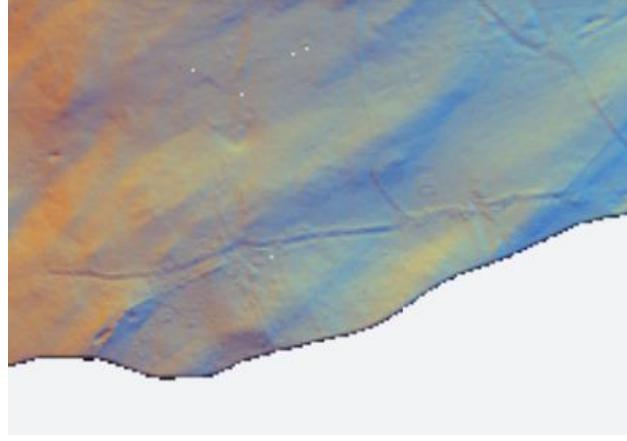
A T-shaped, drystone-built sheep shelter is depicted on the 1st edition OS map, extending out from the property boundary. The shelter wall has a maximum height of 0.5m but the east end has collapsed.

Mitigation: A buffer zone of 3m to either side of the shelter is suggested.

Site 26 Catrail linear earthwork (see also Site 12)

The Catrail linear earthwork is visible to the west of the Thieves Road where it is about 2m to 3m wide and 0.4m high (see Illus. 16). The ditch is about 2.0m wide and 0.4m deep. The linear earthwork extends beyond the property boundary to the west and continues downslope to the east (see Site 12). It has been disturbed by other banks and fades away in the vicinity of the Thieves Road. It is clearly visible in LiDAR images (Illus. 17).

Mitigation: A buffer zone of 3m should be left unplanted to either side of the Catrail. Part of the Catrail lies within the HER surrounding Sites 9, 10, & 11 (the tower, sheep fold and cord rig).

	
<i>Illus. 16: Site 26, the Catrail from the east</i>	<i>Illus. 17: Site 26, the Catrail (LiDAR)</i>

Site 27 Linear bank

A linear bank, aligned north-west to south-east, was visible north of the Catrail, measuring 1.5m wide and 0.10m high. Although it appeared to fade away at about NGR NT 347251 604599, it can be traced well beyond this in LiDAR images.

Mitigation: Part of the bank lies within the HER surrounding Sites 9, 10 & 11 and should thus be protected. A buffer zone of 3m is suggested to either side of the bank outside the HER area.

Site 28 Earth bank

An earth bank about 1.5m wide and 0.5m high curves around, south of the Catrail. It has been used as a path (Illus. 18).

Mitigation: A buffer zone of 3m should be left unplanted to either side of the bank.



Site 29 Covered drain

A covered drain (cundy) aligned east-west and heading downhill, was located about 7m south of the Pele house (Site 9) (Illus. 19). This is likely to be 16th century in date, associated with occupation of the Pele house.

Mitigation: Much of this feature lies within the HER designated area around Site 11. A buffer zone of 3m is suggested on either side of the feature outside this area.

Site 30 Longhouse (possible)

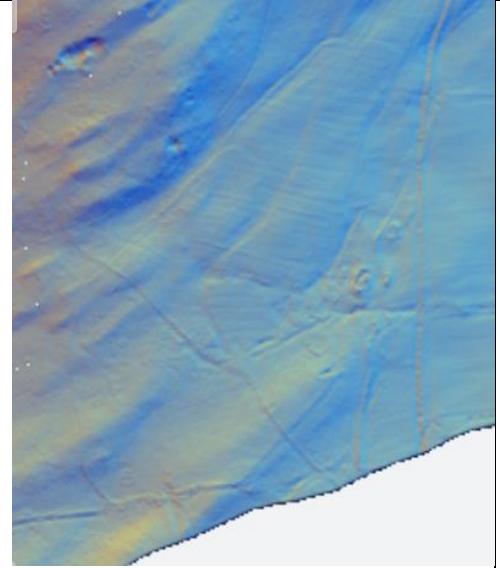
A rectangular structure consisting of grass-covered banks and measuring c. 10m by 3m was located south-east of the Pele house. The banks are <0.2m high and spread 0.5m to 1.0m wide. This structure is likely to be a pre-improvement longhouse, perhaps broadly contemporary with the Pele house. This area lies within the HER designated area around Site 11.

Mitigation: This feature should be avoided by any planting within the area designated by the HER.

Site 31 Structure

A rectangular structure measuring 8m by 3m, consisting of grass-covered banks with stones visible in the north gable, was located about 30m north-east of the Pele house. This structure is likely to be pre-improvement in date, broadly contemporary with the Pele house (Illus. 20 & 21).

Mitigation: This area lies just within the HER designated area around Site 11. It is suggested that a new area of interest is created, centred on the tower (Site 9), that protects this feature (shaded blue).

	
<p><i>Illus. 20: Sites 9, 10, 11, 23, 24, 30, 31 & 33 (LiDAR)</i></p>	<p><i>Illus. 21: Site 31, north gable of rectangular structure</i></p>

Site 32 Earth bank and ditch

A wide bank and a drain were located west of Sites 9 and 31. The bank measures 0.2m high and 2m wide. These are aligned north/south and separate the area around the structures (Sites 9, 30 & 31) from a cultivated field to the north-west (Site 33).

Mitigation: This site lies within the suggested new designated area around Site 9 (shaded blue).

Site 33 Rig & Furrow

A field with rig and furrow was located to the north-west of the Pele house (Site 9). The rig and furrow are aligned roughly east-west, and the ridges are 3m wide and <0.1m high. Although appearing slight on the ground, the rig and furrow is clearly visible in LiDAR images. The field is enclosed to the west and north by a bank (Site 34).

Mitigation: No buffer zone for the rig and furrow is required outside the suggested new designation.

Site 34 Linear bank

An earth bank encloses the field of rig and furrow (Site 33). The bank is very slight, measuring 0.20m high and spread 2.0m wide. There is a slight ditch measuring 0.2m deep on the west side. The bank turns towards the east but fades out before reaching the Thieves Road. This bank is clearly seen in LiDAR images and there is a suggestion that, at its north-east extent, it may predate the current route of the Thieves Road.

Mitigation: The southern part of this bank lies just within the suggested new buffer zone. It is suggested that the northern part of the bank should have a buffer zone of 3m to either side.

Site 35 Linear bank

An earth bank extends in a straight line to the east from the Thieves Road. It has spread 3m wide and is only 0.3m high. Slight rig and furrow on either side of this bank is visible in LiDAR images. This bank has been interpreted as a pre-19th century turf-built field boundary.

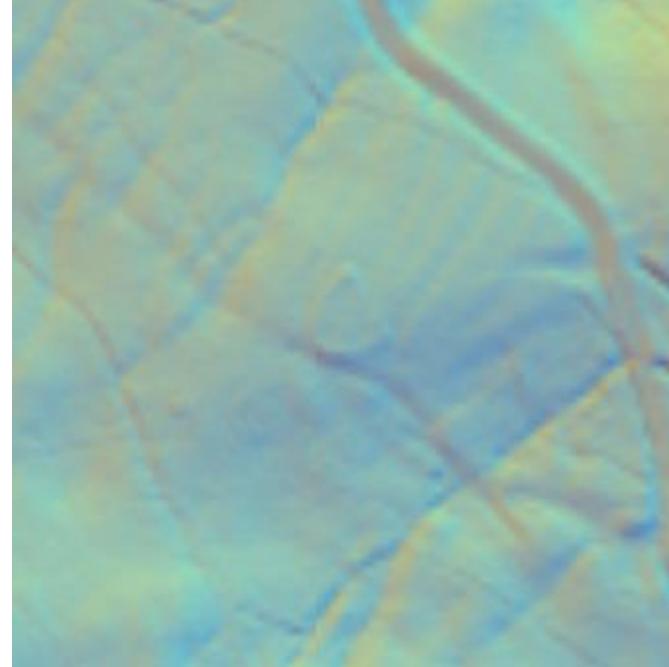
Mitigation: A buffer zone of 3m should be left unplanted to either side of the bank.

Site 36 Earth bank

A grass-covered earth bank spreading 2m wide and 0.3m high encloses Young Wood in the south (Illus. 22). This comprises part of the Priesthaugh Designed Landscape (Site 49).

Mitigation: Young Wood is part of a Designed Landscape and should be enhanced or preserved. A buffer zone of

3m should be left unplanted outside the bank.

	
<p><i>Illus. 22: Site 36, earth bank around Young Wood</i></p>	<p><i>Illus. 23: Site 38, D-shaped enclosure (LiDAR)</i></p>

Site 37 Drain

A modern drain extends from the east side of the contemporary track (Site 19). The drain is aligned north-east/south-west and appears to follow the original line of the drove road as depicted on the 1st edition OS map.

Mitigation: It is suggested that a buffer zone of 3m is left to either side of the drain to include the route of the drove road, which is no longer visible.

Site 38 D-shaped enclosure

A D-shaped enclosure formed by a low grass-covered bank measuring 13m by 10m was located within an area of rig and furrow. The straight side is downslope and it is crossed by a modern path. The surrounding rig is about 2m wide and 0.10m high, aligned north-east to south-west. Although slight on the ground, this feature and the rig are clearly visible in LiDAR images (Illus. 23).

Mitigation: It is suggested that the D-shaped enclosure has a buffer zone of 3m. The rig and furrow do not require a buffer zone.

Site 39 Drain and bank (modern)

A bank measuring 1.5m wide and 0.15m high has a V-shaped ditch 0.2m deep and about 1m wide. The V-shaped nature of the drain suggests that it is modern.

Mitigation: No mitigation measures are required.

Site 40 Flints

During this survey, 13 flints were found on the surface of the track at this location. This track is probably 20th century in date. None of the flints show any evidence of reworking and they may have arrived inadvertently with the surface material when the track was laid.

Mitigation: No mitigation measures are required.

Site 41 Vicinity of footbridge

A footbridge was depicted on the 1st and 2nd edition OS maps, where the drove road crosses the Dod Burn.

Cattle are likely to have forded the burn nearby. There is currently no sign of a footbridge, although there was a single wooden post on the east side of the burn.

Mitigation: No mitigation required.

Site 42 Drystone wall (Garden Plantation)

A drystone wall forms the northern boundary of the Garden Plantation. It has collapsed in places and survives to a maximum height of 1.0m. The Garden Plantation occupies the vicinity of the Pele house (Site 4) and this wall probably reflects the northern extent of the outbuildings around the tower. The archaeological record suggests that this site was later than the other Pele house (Site 9) and was abandoned in the 18th century.

Mitigation: It is suggested that a buffer zone of 5m is created around the whole of the Garden Plantation.

Site 43 Earth bank (Garden Plantation)

A grass-covered bank forms the southern part of the enclosure around the Pele house.

Mitigation: It is suggested that a buffer zone of 5m is created around the whole of the Garden Plantation.

Site 44 Earth bank (Heather Wood)

A grass-covered bank spread 2m wide and c.0.4m high encloses Heather Wood, which is part of the Priesthaugh Designed Landscape.

Mitigation: Heather Wood is part of a Designed Landscape and should be enhanced or preserved. A buffer zone of 3m should be left unplanted outside the bank.

Site 45 Rig & furrow

Evidence of rig and furrow is visible in LiDAR images in this vicinity aligned north-west to south-east and c.6m wide. The ground here is hummocky grass and no rigs are visible.

Mitigation: No mitigation required.

Site 46 Quarry

A rocky outcrop has been quarried on its southern side forming a near-vertical face with a boggy area at its base. (There is a badger sett within the quarry edge).

Mitigation: No mitigation required for the archaeology (but possibly for the badgers).

Site 47 Track (modern?)

A track for a two-wheeled vehicle heads to the east side of Heather Wood.

Mitigation: No mitigation required.

Site 48 Quarry

A grass-covered hollow measuring 4m by 5m with a definite bank on the south side and a slight hollow downslope to the east side is visibly similar to a corn-drying kiln; however, no stone is visible and it has therefore been interpreted as a quarry.

Mitigation: No mitigation required.

Site 49 Priesthaugh Designed Landscape

A Designed Landscape extends across much of the central area of the property (Illus. 1 & 24). It consists of enclosed areas of mixed woodland of at least mid-19th century date, but possibly earlier. Some of the woodland is named on the 1st edition OS map and all are named on the 2nd edition map (see also Site 44).

Mitigation: The Priesthaugh Designed Landscape is of local significance. It does not preclude further planting in the area, but new planting could possibly reflect, augment or renew the design. It is suggested that the outer banks have a buffer zone of 3m.



Illus. 24: Designed Landscape. Garden Plantation, Heather Wood & Crow Wood seen from the shade of Brae Plantation

6. Discussion

The most significant archaeological sites on Dod Farm are the cairn, prehistoric settlement and Pele house, which all lie within Scheduled Areas and are therefore to be excluded from the planting scheme. The Pele house and outer buildings within the Garden Plantation are also of national significance (although not Scheduled) and it is therefore suggested that this area is also excluded from the planting plan. The Catrail is an intriguing feature that has been associated with the Romans and Saxons, but appears to consist of many unconnected lengths, which may not be contemporary, and how much that is the result of damage during the past few hundred years is, as yet, not fully understood. It has been the subject of archaeological research in the past and should thus be protected by a buffer zone.

There are several sites of local interest relating to the use of the area for sheep farming, including the Thieves Road, drove road, sheep enclosures, and several earth banks, and these should be protected with a buffer zone. The Priesthaugh Designed Landscape has been identified occupying the central strip of the farm. This landscape consists of stances of mature trees of likely early-19th century origin, which would have provided some shelter for sheep and decorative interest.

Three additional areas have been identified as being worthy of preservation (shaded blue): a rectilinear enclosure that predates the 19th century, an area of possible pre-improvement settlement and cultivation and a wide area centred on the Scheduled medieval Pele house.

Areas of possible prehistoric cord-rig have been identified in the past but are now difficult to discern and therefore do not need to be protected. A single flint arrowhead was found in the past, but this could be a random deposition and does not indicate the presence of a structure. The flints found on the road were probably introduced with the gravel road make-up and are also not indicative of archaeological activity.

7. Recommendations

1. The Scheduled Areas should be avoided by all works and given an additional buffer zone of 10m. Sites 2, 5, & 9.
2. A buffer zone of 5m is suggested around Sites 1, 4, 8, 10, 13, 14, 15, 24, 42 and 43.
3. Buffer zones of 3m are suggested around Sites 12, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 44 and 49.
4. Sites 11 & 30 are within the existing HER designated areas.
5. Additional protected areas have been suggested around Sites 18, 20, 31, 32 & 33.
6. Sites that do not require mitigation measures include Sites 3, 6, 7, 16, 17, 19, 21, 22, 39, 40, 41, 45, 46, 47 & 48.

8. List of Sources

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9. Acknowledgements

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10. Appendix - Tables

Table 1: Sites within the Dod Farm extent (Scheduled sites in red)

Site no.	Canmore ID	Easting	Northing	Description/interpretation
1	354615 & 344523	347390	605640	Road (medieval) – 'Thieves Road'
2	54024	347230	605150	Cairn (period unassigned)
3	54043	347250	605100	Cord rig (prehistoric)
4	344533	347720 347710	605029 604976	Pele house (medieval), two structures
5	54101	347120	604969	Settlement (prehistoric)
6	54096	347157	604948	Cord rig (prehistoric)
7	54093	347504	604900	Flint arrowhead findspot
8	344506	348279	604851	Drove road (period unassigned)
9	54090	347310	604660	Gray Coat Pele house (16 th century)
10	344535	347291	604622	Sheepfold (post-medieval)
11	54095	347300	604600	Cord rig (prehistoric)
12	344527	347360	604550	Linear earthwork (period unassigned) Catrail
13	54094	348008	604586	Enclosure (period unassigned)
14	344532	347764	604457	Stock Enclosure (post-medieval)
15	344534	347691	604267	Stock enclosure (post-medieval)
16	-	347404	605664	Modern building
17	-	347515	605421	Drain
18	-	347459	605264	Terraces (fields/buildings?)
19	-	347617	605197	Modern track
20	-	347358 347330	605488 605444	Rectilinear enclosure
21	-	347236	605063	Natural hollow/quarry/corn drying kiln?
22	-	347283	605089	Linear quarry
23	-	347146 347161	604569 604533	Bank & drain
24	-	347171	604543	Shieling hut & annex
25	-	347118	604450	T-shaped sheep shelter
26	-	347107	604520	Catrail
27	-	347268	604573	Linear bank
28	-	347321	604608	Curving earth bank
29	-	347336	604644	Covered drain

30	-	347323	604634	Longhouse?
31	-	347338	604693	Structure
32	-	347316	604699	Earth bank & ditch
33	-	347272	604734	Rig & furrow
34	-	349296	604810	Linear bank
35	-	347410	604917	Linear bank
36	-	347692	604151	Earth bank
37	-	347576	605387	Drain
38	-	347523	605377	D-shaped enclosure
39	-	347458	605392	Drain & bank
40	-	347605	605286	Flints on track
41	-	347738	605081	Vicinity of footbridge over Barry Sike
42	-	347732	605072	Drystone wall at N end of Garden Plantation
43	-	347721	604935	Bank at S end of Garden Plantation
44	-	347819	604684	Heather Wood enclosing bank
45	-	348172	604866	Rig and furrow
46	-	348195	604778	Quarry (with badger hole)
47	-	347841	604459	Track & bank (modern?)
48	-	347423	605184	Quarry/kiln
49	SBC No 174.			Priesthaugh Designed Landscape

Table 2: Digital Photographs

Photo no.	Site no.	Description	From (compass)
CA030-001	1 & 19	Junction of Thieves Road and drove road?	N
CA030-002	20	Earth bank	SW
CA030-003	20	Earth bank	NE
CA030-004	20	Earth bank	
CA030-005	3	Cord rig	
CA030-006	3	Cord rig	N
CA030-007	2	Cairn	
CA030-008	21	Natural hollow/quarry/corn drying kiln?	E
CA030-009	22	Linear quarry	
CA030-010	9	Pele house	NW
CA030-011	9	Pele house	NW
CA030-012	14	Stock enclosure	NW
CA030-013	23	Bank & ditch	
CA030-014	23	Bank & ditch	
CA030-015	24	Shieling hut & annex?	
CA030-016	24	Shieling hut & annex?	
CA030-017	24	Shieling hut & annex?	
CA030-018	24	Shieling hut & annex?	
CA030-019	25	T-shaped sheep shelter	E
CA030-020	26	Catrail	
CA030-021	26	Catrail	
CA030-022	27	Earth bank	
CA030-023	10	Sheep fold	
CA030-024	10	Sheep fold	
CA030-025	9	Pele house	
CA030-026	9	Pele house	
CA030-027	29	Covered drain	
CA030-028	9	Pele house	
CA030-029	9 & 10	Pele house & stock enclosure	
CA030-030	9	Pele house view	W
CA030-031	9	Pele house view	SW
CA030-032	30	Possible structure/building platform	
CA030-033	30	Possible structure/building platform	N
CA030-034	31	Structure	
CA030-035	31	Structure	
CA030-036	31	Structure, N gable	N
CA030-037	32	Earth bank	
CA030-038	34	Earth bank	
CA030-039	34	Earth bank	
CA030-040	1	Thieves Road @ 347501 603977	S
CA030-041	1	Thieves Road @ 347501 603977	N
CA030-042		Quarry @ 347418 604903	
CA030-043	35	Earth bank	
CA030-044	15	Sheep pen	
CA030-045		Ditch @ 47633 04249	
CA030-046	36	Earth bank	
CA030-047	1	Thieves Road entering woodland in south	N
CA030-048	1	Thieves Road	
CA030-049		View to NE from CA030-048	SW
CA030-050		View to NE from CA030-048	SW

CA030-051		View to NE from CA030-048	SW
CA030-052	28	High curving bank @ 347353 604508	S
CA030-053	28	High curving bank @ 347318 604533	N
CA030-054	28	High curving bank @ 347321 604608	N
CA030-055		Earth & stone bank @ 347446 605243	
CA030-056		Earth & stone bank @ 347446 605243	
CA030-057	18	Building terraces/enclosures	
CA030-058	18	Building terraces/enclosures	
CA030-059	18	Building terraces/enclosures	
CA030-060	18	Building terraces/enclosures	
CA030-061	18	Building terraces/enclosures	
CA030-062	18	Building terraces/enclosures	
CA030-063		Homestead NW of Dod Farm	
CA030-064	19	Track/drove road	
CA030-065	19	Track/drove road	
CA030-066	37	Drain	
CA030-067	38	D-shaped enclosure	
CA030-068	38	D-shaped enclosure	
CA030-069	38	D-shaped enclosure	
CA030-070		Drain @ 347678 605217	
CA030-071		Drain comes down hill to this point	
CA030-072		Drain carries on downhill	
CA030-073	8	Hollow turning towards the river, possible route of track	
CA030-074	8	Looking back across the field	
CA030-075	41	Vicinity of old footbridge	
CA030-076	41	Vicinity of old footbridge	
CA030-077	42	Drystone wall (Garden Plantation)	
CA030-078	42	Drystone wall (Garden Plantation)	
CA030-079	4	Pele tower?	
CA030-080	4	Pele tower?	
CA030-081	4	Pele tower?	
CA030-082	4	Pele tower?	
CA030-083	4	Pele tower (2 nd building) @ 347710 604976	
CA030-084	4	Pele tower (2 nd building)	
CA030-085	43	Bank at S end of Garden Plantation	
CA030-086	43	Bank at S end of Garden Plantation	
CA030-087	44	Heather Wood enclosing bank	
CA030-088	44	Heather Wood enclosing bank	
CA030-089	8	Drove road @ 347971 604961	
CA030-090	8	Drove road @ 347971 604961	
CA030-091	46	Quarry	
CA030-092	46	Quarry	
CA030-093	46	Quarry	
CA030-094	15	General view to E	
CA030-095	15	General view to Et	
CA030-096	15	General view to E	
CA030-097	15	General view to E	
CA030-098	15	Circular stock enclosure	
CA030-099	15	Circular stock enclosure	
CA030-100	47	Track & bank (modern?)	
CA030-101	47	Track & bank (modern?)	
CA030-102	14	Structure within square enclosure @ 347772 604457	
CA030-103	12	Catrail	
CA030-104	12	Catrail	

CA030-105		Bank 6m N of Catrail @ 347411 604574	
CA030-106		Bank 6m N of Catrail @ 347411 604574	
CA030-107	12?	Bank on same line as Catrail @ 347336 604550	
CA030-108	12?	Bank on same line as Catrail @ 347336 604550	
CA030-109	12?	Bank on same line as Catrail @ 347336 604550	
CA030-110	12?	Bank @ 347227 604538	
CA030-111	12?	Bank @ 347227 604538	
CA030-112	12	Catrail bank @ 347146 604523	
CA030-113	12	Catrail bank @ 347146 604523	
CA030-114	12	Catrail bank @ 347146 604523	
CA030-115		Track back to farmhouse	
CA030-116		Track back to farmhouse	
CA030-117	18	Area of buildings / fields/terraces	
CA030-118	18	Area of buildings / fields/terraces	
CA030-119	18	Area of buildings / fields/terraces	
CA030-120	18	Area of buildings / fields/terraces	
CA030-121	18	Area of buildings / fields/terraces	
CA030-122	18	Area of buildings / fields/terraces	
CA030-123	18	Area of buildings / fields/terraces	
CA030-124	18	Area of buildings / fields/terraces	
CA030-125	48	Quarry / kiln	
CA030-126	48	Quarry / kiln	
CA030-127	3	Cord rig/ banks around cairn	
CA030-128		Hollow way @ 347348 604499 Thieves Road?	
CA030-129		Hollow way @ 347348 604499 Thieves Road?	
CA030-130	13	Stock enclosure	
CA030-131	13	Stock enclosure	
CA030-132	13	Stock enclosure	
CA030-133	13	Stock enclosure	
CA030-134	13	Stock enclosure	
CA030-135	13	Stock enclosure	
CA030-136	13	Stock enclosure	
CA030-137	44	Bank around Heather Wood @ 347869 64620	
CA030-138	44	Bank around Heather Wood @ 347869 64620	
CA030-139		Bank & old trees	
CA030-140		Designed Landscape	