

# Kirkhope Tower

*Ettrickbridge, Scottish Borders*

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*Archaeological Evaluation: August – September 2012*

for

Peter Clarke Esq.

*September 2012*



**Addyman Archaeology**

*Building Historians & Archaeologists*

a division of Simpson & Brown Architects  
St Ninian's Manse Quayside Street Edinburgh EH6 6EJ  
Telephone 0131 555 4678 Facsimile 0131 553 4576  
admin@addyman-archaeology.co.uk www.simpsonandbrown.co.uk

# Kirkhope Tower

## *Ettrickbridge, Scottish Borders*

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Archaeological Evaluation: August - September 2012

### Data Structure Report

(AA 1385)

by Ross Cameron and Tom Addyman  
with Richard Oram and David Henderson  
edited by Tom Addyman

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### *Acknowledgements*

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Rory McDonald and George Findlater of Historic Scotland deserve our gratitude for facilitating the excavation and smoothing the process of the scheduled monument consent application. Your time and patience are much appreciated.

Scottish Borders Council Archaeology Officer Chris Bowles was generous with his time and advice (even getting out on site to dig for a day!), while Justin Sikora of the Battlefields Trust provided excellent knowledge and support relating to the raids on the Borders during the 'Rough Wooing'. Local historian Walter Elliot was also very generous with his time in the preliminary stages of the project, passing on his tremendous knowledge of the Borders and Ettrickbridge area.



# **Kirkhope Tower**

## ***Ettrickbridge, Scottish Borders***

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### ***Executive Summary***

Addyman Archaeology was commissioned to undertake an archaeological investigation of Kirkhope Tower in the Scottish Borders. The client purchased and renovated the tower in the 1990s and had a number of questions he hoped could be answered by historical research and archaeological investigation. Chief among these was the extent of the damage caused by the documented raid by the Armstrongs during the 1540s, and whether the barmkin around the tower had ever been re-occupied following this event.

The historical analysis demonstrated that although a building on the site is not alluded to until the sack of 1543, and not specifically mentioned until 1582, Kirkhope was clearly an economic unit of a much earlier date, part of the Douglas Lordship of Ettrick before coming under ownership of the Cranstouns. The Scotts of Harden with whom the site is traditionally associated are likely to have taken residence as tenants of the Cranstouns in the mid 16<sup>th</sup> century.

The archaeological investigation revealed no evidence for the destruction of the barmkin, with floor levels only reached in one of the seven trenches due to the volume of demolition debris. The architectural survival of the site was shown to be significant with substantial clay and lime bonded walling surviving up to an estimated 2m in height. A springing for an arch and surviving chamfered door jamb showed that the barmkin had been a structure significant in size and status.

A record of the evaluation has been deposited with the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) website hosted by the Archaeological Data Service (OASIS ID addymanal-135261) and with Discovery and Excavation in Scotland (DES), the annual publication of fieldwork by Archaeology Scotland.

### ***1. Introduction***

#### ***i. General***

Addyman Archaeology was commissioned by Peter Clarke to undertake an archaeological investigation of his property, Kirkhope Tower near Ettrickbridge in the Scottish Borders. The Tower is a Category A listed building (HB Number 6720), with the area to the immediate S protected as a Scheduled Monument (Schedule Number 1728).

Mr. Clarke purchased the Tower and oversaw a significant renovation before moving into the property in the mid 1990s. Although work was completed in and around the tower, no landscaping or archaeological work was completed in the barmkin or courtyard area to the S of the Tower. This area measures a maximum of 45m N-S by 65m W-E and is defined by a series of dry-stone walls and modern field boundaries.

Very little is known about the history of Kirkhope Tower although the site is recorded as sacked in 1543 during a period that has become known as the ‘Rough Wooing’. This incident has gone down in Border folklore and it was thought that the barmkin was never rebuilt, and would provide a snapshot of 1540s border life.

Prior to excavating on site, Addyman Archaeology completed a detailed topographic survey of the scheduled monument and the surrounding area. This was used to inform and dictate the placement of trenches. The excavations at Kirkhope Tower had very strict aims and limitations as befitting a protected monument of this status, and Addyman Archaeology worked in conjunction with Historic Scotland to ensure all excavations were monitored and completed to the usual high standards.

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The topographic survey was conducted over three days from the 12<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> December 2011 by Ross Cameron and Ben Blakeman. The fieldwork was completed over ten days from the 27<sup>th</sup> of August to the 7<sup>th</sup> of September 2012. The excavation team comprised Kenneth Macfadyen, Jenni Morrison and Rosanna Harvey-Crawford and was led in the field by Ross Cameron overseen by Tom Addyman. The weather conditions were variable, with long spells of sunshine, sporadic rain showers and occasional heavy rain and periods of high winds.



*Plate 1 Aerial view of Kirkhope Tower post-restoration (Peter Clarke)*

*ii. Setting*

Located around 8 miles SW of Selkirk and roughly centred on NT 37784 25041, Kirkhope Tower and associated barmkin sit magnificently perched on the southward rolling slope of Tower Hill above the Ettrick Valley and Ettrick Water. The location is a picturesque, if exposed one overlooking rich farm lands and the village of Ettrickbridge, with a mountain burn rolling past immediately to the E. The ruinous barmkin lies immediately adjacent and to the S of the present tower, surviving as a series of clear enclosures and structures within a courtyard, all of which are heavily overgrown and collapsed.

The underlying geology around Kirkhope Tower consists of undifferentiated bedrock of both the Gala and Hawick groups with superficial deposits of till from the Devensian to Diamicton eras. Immediately S of the barmkin ruins, the superficial deposits change to alluvium of silts sands and gravels.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> [www.bgs.ac.uk/geoscience](http://www.bgs.ac.uk/geoscience) - August 2012



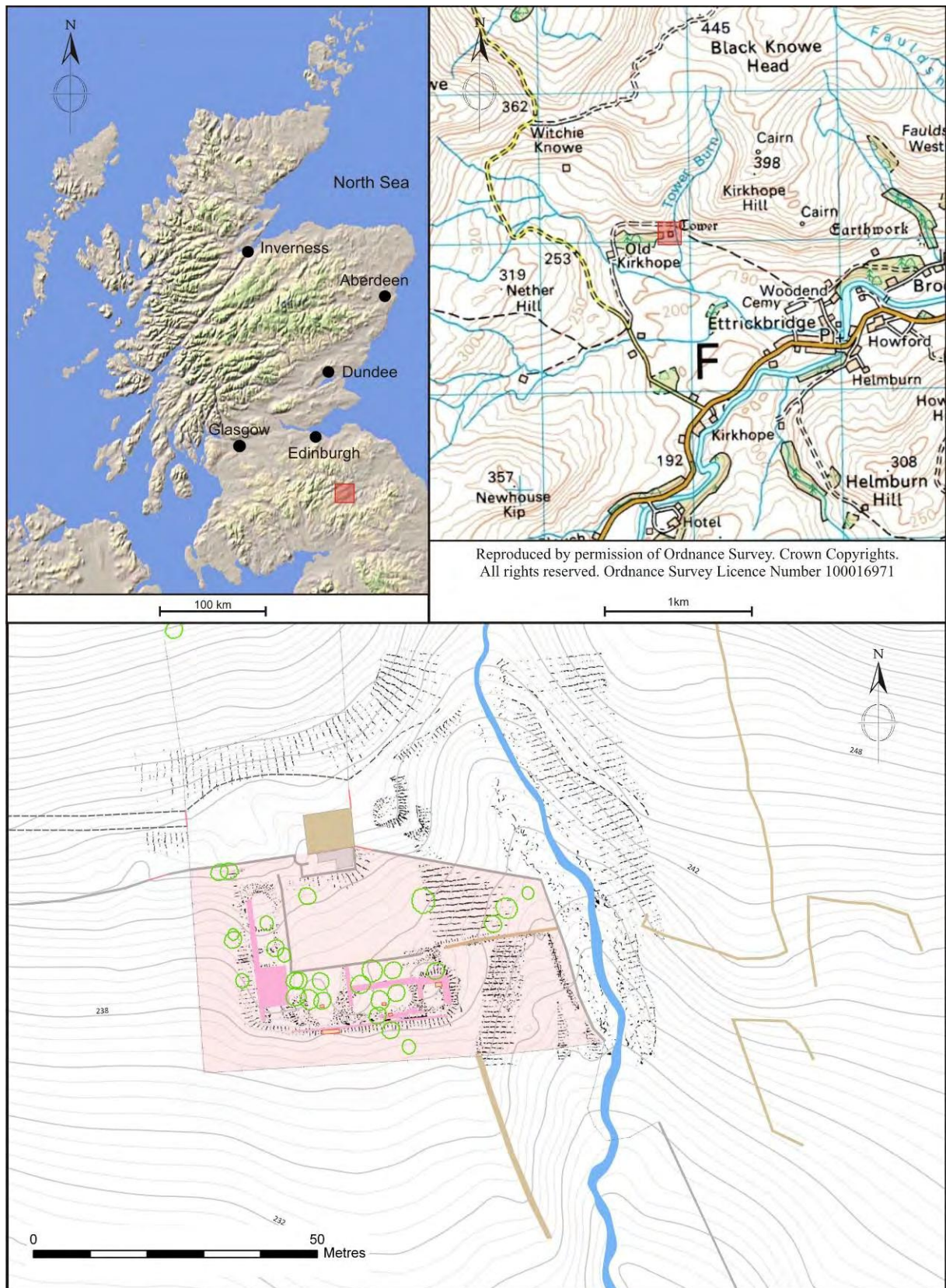


Figure 1 Site location showing Kirkhope Tower and the Scheduled Monument (shaded pink).  
Addyman Archaeology Topographic Survey after RCAHMS

### iii. *The Scheduled Monument*

The area S of Kirkhope Tower is a Scheduled Monument (*Figure 1*) and protected by Historic Scotland, on behalf of the Scottish Ministers, by means of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. In the Scottish Historic Environment Policy of 2011 Clause 3.14, Historic Scotland state:

*‘Scottish Ministers include a monument in the Schedule to secure the long-term legal protection of the monument in the national interest, in situ and as far as possible in the state it has come down to us.’*

The sole legal criterion for designating a monument as Scheduled is that it is deemed of ‘national importance’.<sup>2</sup> The project proposed excavations within the Scheduled area and thus Scheduled Monument Consent was required. The project was discussed in detail with George Findlater and Rory MacDonald of Historic Scotland during which an earlier proposal was examined and certain modifications made to ensure that certain criteria were met. The latter include:

- Any excavations should ‘*normally be the minimum level of intervention that is consistent with conserving what is culturally significant in a monument.*’<sup>3</sup>
- Any proposed change or alteration to the Scheduled monument ‘*must be fully and explicitly justified.*’<sup>4</sup>
- Important consideration must be given to ‘*the cultural significance of the monument and the impact that the proposals would have upon this cultural significance.*’<sup>5</sup>
- Any intervention within a Scheduled monument ‘*should be carefully considered, based on good authority, sensitively designed, properly planned and executed, and where appropriate in the context of an individual monument, reversible.*’<sup>6</sup>

The Scheduled Area encompasses the footprint of the barmkin and is marked by the modern land boundaries present around the site. The Scheduling protects the area around the barmkin, potentially preserving evidence relating to construction of the monument, its use and subsequent abandonment.<sup>7</sup>

The trenching exercise at Kirkhope Tower was mindful of the protected status of the Kirkhope Tower site, and was at the forefront of all planning and discussion.

## 2. *Historical Summary*

### i. *Historical Assessment of Primary Sources*

*Richard Oram*

Like most of the towers that formed the centre of comparatively small landed properties in Scotland, Kirkhope Tower has left little impression in the historical record. Superficial inspection of the record evidence which refers to ‘Kirkhope’ might suggest to the contrary, that there is a relative abundance of material relating to the lands and tower of Kirkhope. Closer scrutiny, however, reveals that a substantial proportion of that material relates to Kirkhope in the barony of Crawford-Lindsay in

<sup>2</sup> Historic Scotland 2011, 21 Clause 2.12 *Scottish Historic Environment Policy, December 2011*,

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid*, Clause 3.16, 37

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid*, Clause 3.17

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid*, Clause 3.18

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid*, Clause 3.20

<sup>7</sup> McDonald, Rory *pers. comm.*



Clydesdale or, closer to the desired target, Kirkhope in the barony of Manor in Peebles-shire, across the hills to the N of Ettrick.<sup>8</sup> Such material as does relate to the Ettrick Kirkhope deals principally with the landed property and the income derived from it and it is not until late in the second quarter of the 16<sup>th</sup> century that there is documented evidence for the presence of some significant structure on the lands and only in 1582 that specific mention of a tower there first occurs.



*Plate 2 Kirkhope Tower from the S prior to restoration. ©RCAHMS 000-000-339-465. Licensor [www.rcahms.gov.uk](http://www.rcahms.gov.uk)*

Detail of the earlier medieval history of the lands of Kirkhope is completely lacking. It is known from crown records of the later 15<sup>th</sup> century that down until 1455 Kirkhope had formed part of the Black Douglas lordship of Ettrick and had been annexed to the crown with the whole of the Douglas heritage following the forfeiture of the family in that year. In the 1456 accounts for the ward of Ettrick, the ferme of the lands of 'Kirkhop' was set at £9, a value placing it on equivalence with primarily pastoral properties on the fringe of the Ettrick uplands like Aikwood or Huntlie.<sup>9</sup> Its specific naming in the list of the Douglasses' former Ettrick properties indicates that it was an old, established economic unit by that date, probably originating as a seasonally-occupied area of grazing within the afforested area (the zone designated as royal hunting land upon which permanent settlement was severely limited) which had achieved permanence as the crown relaxed its strict control over the Forest in the 13<sup>th</sup> century. Douglas power in the region dated from the first decade of the 14<sup>th</sup> century, when Sir James Douglas had based himself there in the course of the guerrilla war being fought in the central Southern Uplands by the forces loyal to King Robert I, a position regularised after 1314 when he had become the king's chief officer in the region.<sup>10</sup> Douglas authority was gradually extended in the 1320s, culminating in the conversion of the role of king's chief forester

<sup>8</sup> See, for example, *RMS*, i, app. Ii, no. 1700 (note of a lost charter of c.1392-3 to Thomas Baird of the lands of Posso, Langhall and Kirkhope, half the lands of Glack, Glenrath, and 'Letteis', in the barony of Manor, sheriffdom of Peebles).

<sup>9</sup> *ER*, vi, 224.

<sup>10</sup> Brown, *Black Douglasses*, 18-19.

in Ettrick into a hereditary lordship. It was as a lordship held ‘in chief’ i.e. directly from the crown, that Ettrick – designated as the Forest of Selkirk – was secured in Douglas hands by the tailzie (entail) of 1342 that set out the future succession of the Douglas heritage.<sup>11</sup> Until its emergence in 1455/6 as a component of the forfeited lordship of Ettrick, however, Kirkhope remains invisible throughout the entire period of Douglas control.

Following its seizure by the crown in 1455, Ettrick was again administered as a royal estate and it is in that context that Kirkhope is recorded through the 15<sup>th</sup> century. Beyond its identity as a specific economic unit with a defined territory and that it was set at feu to a tenant, nothing of detail is recorded beyond the property name and even the identity of the tenants is unknown. By 1466-7, the income from Kirkhope had been assigned to Sir Thomas Cranstoun of that Ilk, Baillie of Ettrick, for his annual fee for discharge of that office.<sup>12</sup> It is unknown if this assignation of the resources of Kirkhope towards the baillie’s fee was an innovation of this date or if it had served a similar use under the Douglasses, but from the 1460s onwards it seems to have been designated for this purpose. Although the Cranstoun family had a long history of loyal service to the crown under James I (for whom they had served as baillies in Roxburghshire), Thomas Cranstoun and his son, William, had also been Douglas men throughout the 1440s and had received generous grants of land from them spread across the Middle and Eastern marches.<sup>13</sup> The crown, however, offered them the prospect of greater gain. Following the murder of William, 8<sup>th</sup> earl of Douglas, in 1452 by King James II, a deed in which William Cranstoun was apparently directly involved despite his close personal association with the slain man, the king had actively wooed the Cranstoun family with a flow of patronage in their direction;<sup>14</sup> the bailliary of Ettrick was apparently a reward for loyal service.

Cranstoun did not receive his fee solely as cash, a situation reflecting the livestock-based nature of the local economy, for the following year Kirkhope was noted in the accounts of David Scott, ranger (*cursor*) of the ward of Ettrick, as being burdened with a ferme of £6 money, one ‘bowkow’ (stock or herd cow) and 20 lambs, which was then discharged as the baillie’s fee.<sup>15</sup> The income from the lands of Kirkhope appears to have permanently attached to the office of Baillie of the Forest of Ettrick from the time of Sir Thomas Cranstoun’s tenure of that office. From 1473 it was in the hands of his successor, John Cranstoun, who appears to have held the bailliary down to around 1489-90.<sup>16</sup> It is still in this capacity as the source of fee that they are recorded in the Great Seal charter of 12 January 1490, whereby Alexander Hume of that Ilk, great chamberlain of Scotland and one of the chief supporters of King James IV in engineering the overthrow of his father James III, secured possession of this highly lucrative and regionally influential offices. By this charter, Hume and his eldest son, also called Alexander, received conjunct and separate assignation to them of the bailliary of the Forest for nineteen years. As baillies, they were empowered to hold courts and make deputies (who would discharge their duties on the ground). The charter assigned to them in feu for the exercise of the their office the ‘place of Kirkhope in the said Forest’, together with all other feus which pertained to the bailliary, together with custody of the ‘house and fortalice’ of Newark (the royal hunting-lodge), for nineteen years, with half of the place of ‘Cartermauch’ and Carterhaugh, and £40 from the ferme of the ward of Ettrick annually as their fee for the keepership of Newark.<sup>17</sup> Cranstoun, however, did not lose out entirely, for the rental of the royal lands in the 1490s reveals that he had received Kirkhope at set, by consent of the chamberlain (Hume), for an annual payment of £24.<sup>18</sup> Cranstoun was still in possession under the 1508 rental, but now set at feuferme for £40.<sup>19</sup> Clearly, although Kirkhope was

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<sup>11</sup> *RRS*, vi, no 51.

<sup>12</sup> *ER*, vii, 477.

<sup>13</sup> McGladdery, *James II*, 67.

<sup>14</sup> McGladdery, *James II*, 69, 122, 127; Brown, *Black Douglasses*, 296.

<sup>15</sup> *ER*, vii, 527, 528. Cranstoun’s fee is expressed in this mix of money and animals thereafter: see, *ibid*, 619.

<sup>16</sup> *ER*, viii, 141; *ER*, x, 168.

<sup>17</sup> *RMS*, ii, no. 1921.

<sup>18</sup> *ER*, xi, 459.

<sup>19</sup> *ER*, xi, 649.

only a relatively minor element within the wider Cranstoun lordship, the lands of which were dispersed through Lothian and the Borders, it was deemed worth retaining despite the increasing level of render demanded by the crown and, indeed, worth the effort of gaining more secure tenure by conversion to feuferme tenure.



*Plate 3 Kirkhope Tower from the NW prior to restoration. ©RCAHMS 000-000-132-578-C. Licensor [www.rcahms.gov.uk](http://www.rcahms.gov.uk)*

Following its feuing under King James IV, Kirkhope effectively disappears from the royal financial records until 1541. In that year it was noted as being ‘claimed’ by Lord Cranstoun, who paid an annual sum of £20.<sup>20</sup> Two years later, Kirkhope in Ettrick was amongst the victims of the pressure being applied to the Scots by Henry VIII of England and his government in the year after the battle of Solway Moss. This pressure intensified in the closing months of 1543 when the Scots repudiated the Treaty of Greenwich (only ratified on 1<sup>st</sup> July 1543) which had provided for the marriage of the infant Queen Mary to Henry VIII’s son, the future King Edward VI. Infuriated by the Scots’ reneging on the treaty, Henry directed those Border families in his pay to attack the properties of men associated with the Edinburgh government who had broken their promise to adhere to the treaty. In a list of places in Scotland burned or raided in these actions, it was noted for 16<sup>th</sup> September that ‘Kirkhop[was] burnt by Armestronges’.<sup>21</sup> This event, in which Kirkhope appears as more than just a block of property, formed the core of a later popular tradition, preserved in a ballad that tells of an attack on the tower by a party of English raiders in 1543 in which the door of the tower was burned and battered in and the household’s livestock driven away as booty.<sup>22</sup>

<sup>20</sup> *ER*, xvii, 708.

<sup>21</sup> *Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic Henry VIII*, volume xix pt. 2, p.13 no. 33.

<sup>22</sup> H Drummond Gauld, *Brave Borderland* (Edinburgh and London, 1935), 334-5.



The next record of the lands is in 1555, when William Cranstoun paid £40 for Kirkhope on his inheritance and entry into his heritage, with the ferme payment to the crown set that year at £20.<sup>23</sup> The Cranstouns' possession was reinforced in 1582 when King James VI,

*with advice etc, has demised at feufferme to John Cranstoun of that ilk, in liferent, and Master William Cranstoun legitimate son of John Cranstoun of Moreistoun, and Sarah Cranstoun his wife, legitimate daughter of said John Cranstoun of that ilk, and heirs legitimately procreated between them, which failing, by the heirs of said John Cranstoun of that ilk whomsoever – the lands of Easter and Wester Kirkhoipis, with tower, manor, wood, fishings (extending in his rental to £40), the lands of Elmburne (at £22), Schawis, otherwise the Myddilsteid of Gildhous (at £22), in the lordship of Ettrick Forest, sheriffdom of Selkirk – of which the said John Cranstoun of that ilk and his predecessors were 'auld kyndlie possessouris' beyond memory of man:- paying the foresaid ancient ferme, and 4 marks augmentation, in total 130 marks.<sup>24</sup> This level of payment was confirmed in 1588 at Exchequer, where Cranstoun paid £40 for the mails (rent) of Kirkhope and £22 each for Aikwood and Elmburn.<sup>25</sup>*

A change in the proposed succession to John Cranstoun led in 1592 to a fresh grant whereby the king

*demised at feufferme to Sir John Cranstoun of that ilk, knight, in liferent, and to John Cranstoun his nephew, son and heir apparent of Master John Cranstoun, feuar of the same, heritably, and to the hairs male of his body legitimately procreated, which failing, his nearest male heir whomsoever:- the lands of Easter and Wester Kirkhoippis, with fortalice, manor, woods, mills, fishings, the lands of Elmburne, the lands of Schawis otherwise the Middilsteid of Gildhous, in the lordship of Ettrick Forest, sheriffdom of Selkirk; of which the said Sir John and his predecessors were rentallers and 'auld kyndlie possessouris' beyond memory of man:- rendering for Kirkhoipis £40, for Elmburne £22, for Schawis £22, old ferme, and 4 marks augmentations, in total 130 marks.<sup>26</sup>*

Composition and entry fines amounting to £100 were paid by Sir John in 1591-2 for Kirkhope, Shaws and Elmburn.<sup>27</sup>

Although by this date the Cranstouns had been in possession of Kirkhope for the best part of 150 years, it had been exploited by them as a source of income and does not ever appear to have functioned as a place of residence. It is likely that it was occupied by crown tenants whose possession was burdened with the obligation to pay the Cranstouns', and subsequently Humes', fee for the bailliary. Across this period we have no actual evidence for who physically occupied the land but there is a strong tradition that it had already come into the possession of the Scotts of Harden as tenants of the Cranstouns. The Scotts of Harden, however, were under the superior lordship of the Humes, and it is possible that their spread into Ettrick had been promoted by that family following their acquisition of the bailliary in the 1490s. There is, however, no record of when Scott occupation began, but tradition designates it as the residence in his younger days of Walter or Wat Scott of Harden, the man later known as 'Auld Wat', one of the most notorious of the Border reivers of the last quarter of the 16<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>28</sup> The ballad called 'Whaup o' the Rede',<sup>29</sup> a modern composition that is based on earlier tales, recounts episodes from his period of residence in the tower, from where he conducted his courtship of Mary Scott, the so-called 'Flower of Yarrow', daughter of John Scott of

<sup>23</sup> ER, xviii, 301.

<sup>24</sup> RMS, v, no 353.

<sup>25</sup> ER, xxi, 349.

<sup>26</sup> RMS, v, no 2107.

<sup>27</sup> ER, xxii, 192.

<sup>28</sup> Drummond Gauld, *Brave Borderland*, 335. For 'Auld Wat's' career, see SP, vii, 73-5.

<sup>29</sup> W Ogilvie, *Whaup o' the Rede: A Ballad of the Border Raiders* (Dalbeattie, 1909).

Dryhope, whom he contracted to marry in 1567. Given that he did not die until 1629, and had been deemed of age to succeed his father in April 1563 without a period of wardship, Walter must have been based at Kirkhope in his late teens or early twenties. By the 1560s, it seems, Kirkhope was already a subsidiary property of the Scotts of Harden and may already by then have served as the residence of the Scott heirs during their fathers' lifetime.

Tenancy was converted to ownership in May 1608 when the Cranstouns sold their rights over Kirkhope to Walter. The sale was confirmed by a royal charter under the Great Seal, dated at Edinburgh, 8<sup>th</sup> July 1608, that narrated how

*the king has confirmed a charter made by Sir John Cranstoun of Smailholm, knight, feufermer, and Sir John Cranstoun of that ilk, knight, freetenanter of the within-written, and Sir William Cranstoun feuwar of the same, knight, and Lady Sarah Cranstoun, his wife [which – for completion of letters of obligation by said Sir John Cranstoun of Smailholm (therein designated as John Cranstoun legitimate firstborn son and apparent heir of said Sir William, therein designated as Master William Cranstoun, procreated between him and said Sarah), and by others aforesaid, and by the late Lady Margaret Ramsay, wife of the said Sir John Cranstoun of that ilk, made of date at Crailling 16 December 1600, registered in the books of council, - they sold to Walter Scott of Harden, his legitimate heirs male and assignees whomsoever, irredeemably, the lands of Easter and Wester Kirkhoipis, with their fortalice, manor, place, woods, mills, fishings etc., sheriffdom of Selkirk:- rendering to the king £40, and 2 shillings augmentation; also doubling of feuferme at entry of heirs etc.*<sup>30</sup>

A role as a subsidiary property used to provide a separate household for senior members of the Scott of Harden family appears to be confirmed by Kirkhope's probable use as a dower house for Margaret Edgar, the widowed second wife of Auld Wat. It is possible that Kirkhope had been settled on her as her marriage portion when they married in 1598.<sup>31</sup> Margaret did not long outlive her husband, the testament and inventory of the goods of the 'deceased Margaret Edgar', described as indweller of Kirkhope, dated 20<sup>th</sup> June 1629, was confirmed on 5<sup>th</sup> March 1630.<sup>32</sup>

Scott of Harden possession continued through the 17<sup>th</sup> century, despite the mounting debts of the family. Sir William Scott of Harden received a general confirmation of all of his properties – including Easter and Wester Kirkhope with 'the tower, fortalice, manor place, woods, mills, fishings, parts, pendicles and pertinents thereof whatsoever' - from King Charles II on 11<sup>th</sup> July 1670, the document being ratified by the Scottish parliament on 11<sup>th</sup> September 1672.<sup>33</sup> The indebtedness of the family, however, placed increasing pressure on the Scotts of Harden to dispose of property to reduce the burden on them.<sup>34</sup> Before 1689, William Scott had sold his interests in Kirkhope to Anne Scott, duchess of Buccleuch, who was in the process of building up her family's interest in the Forest.<sup>35</sup> From that date, Kirkhope functioned as simply another tenanted farm-property in the Buccleuch estate.

The rather sparse record discussed above provides few insights onto the detailed history of Kirkhope or its occupants. No record appears to survive of its existence before 1455/6, although its emergence at that date as a distinct property indicates much greater antiquity. Until the 16<sup>th</sup> century it is recorded only in terms of its status as a component within the royal lordship of Ettrick and it is only in 1543 that a hint of a significant structure there is provided. By that date it may already have been in the

<sup>30</sup> RMS, vi, no 2131.

<sup>31</sup> SP, vii, 74.

<sup>32</sup> NAS GD157/1591.

<sup>33</sup> *The Records of the Parliaments of Scotland to 1707*, K.M. Brown et al eds (St Andrews, 2007-2012), 1672/6/75. Date accessed: 28 September 2012.

<sup>34</sup> For Sir William's indebtedness, see SP, vii, 77-8.

<sup>35</sup> NAS GD224/303/1-3.

hands of the Scotts of Harden as tenants of the Cranstouns and Humes, emerging in popular tradition in the second half of the 16<sup>th</sup> century as occasional home of Sir Walter Scott of Harden and functioning as a secondary residence used to furnish the heir or the dowager of the house with a separate household. Scott of Harden possession was confirmed in 1608 when Kirkhope was sold outright to them but their ownership was lost within a century when it was sold to the Scotts of Buccleuch, with whom it remained. After 1629/30, however, there is no record of Kirkhope functioning as a residence for any senior member of either family and it appears to have declined in significance rapidly in the second half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century to become simply another tenanted farm on the estate of an absentee lord.

ii. *Further historical discussion - The raid of 1543 and 'The Rough Wooing'*

*Potential origins*

As discussed above, it is unknown when the current Kirkhope Tower was constructed. In their *Castellated and Domesticated Architecture of Scotland*, David MacGibbon and Thomas Ross believe Kirkhope Tower may be dated to in or around the year 1535 when an Act of Parliament made provision for the erection of Border peels and barmkins in order that the lord could defend and protect himself 'his tennents, and his gudis in troublous tyme'<sup>36</sup>. These fortifications were to be constructed within two years of the Act and Kirkhope may have been erected in this period in response. However, it remains unclear whether the Act was ever enforced as the margin of the ream contains the words *Deleatur* and *Non*.<sup>37</sup> Whether Kirkhope was constructed in response to the Act is unproven, but even if it was never enforced, the presence of the Act shows the nature of the Borders in this period and the need to defend against the continued raiding.<sup>38</sup>

However likely, it is as yet unknown whether the present structure replaced anything earlier on the site. Its location, on a southwards running slope and overlooked to the N and E, is not one which immediately suggests any particular antiquity. Conversely there is little to suggest this is not the same site as that on record from at least 1455 when the Douglas lands were seized by the Crown (as discussed in the preceding section). Although the name 'Kirkhope' is mentioned in relation to its position as an economic unit within the lordship of Ettrick, no mention is made of the structures on the site.

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<sup>36</sup> MacGibbon, D. and Ross, T. *The Castellated and Domesticated Architecture of Scotland from the 12<sup>th</sup> to the 18<sup>th</sup> centuries*, Volume III, 1889, 407 & Brown, K.M. et al *The Records of the Parliaments of Scotland to 1707*, 2007-2012

<sup>37</sup> *Ibid.* Volume II, 1887, 38

<sup>38</sup> There are problems with linking the building of any tower to the 1535 Act. We know that Kirkhope was considered to be an important property for well over a century before that date and is likely to have had some form of high-status residence at its core, but whether or not it was the present building or a lost predecessor is unclear. There is, however, no question that James V's legislation was not innovatory (a lot of the other things legislated for in the 1535 session of parliament cover ground and subject-matter previously dealt with in legislation dating back into the early 15<sup>th</sup> century – and regularly re-enacted subsequently) but the problem with it is knowing quite how much building resulted from its enactment and how much was it an authorisation of work that had already been undertaken. There are sharply opposed views on this matter: those who regard pretty much every tower in the borderlands as originating in the Act; those who see it simply as another empty piece of unenforceable and unenforced window-dressing by the king; and those who see it as a legal device which legitimated past, unlicensed building of fortified houses and encouraged others to build in this manner (James may have been trying simply to regulate building that had been undertaken in the years of his minority).

### *The Raid of 1543*

Regardless of the actual date of construction, some form of structure stood at Kirkhope on September 16<sup>th</sup> 1543 when, as discussed above, it is recorded ‘*Kirkhop[was] burnt by Armestronges*’.<sup>39</sup> If later tradition is to be believed, Kirkhope was sacked ‘with the gates of the tower burnt’ while it has been claimed the attackers made off with 400 cattle, 1200 sheep as well as all the horses and goods of the town.<sup>40</sup> This event is the most widely documented in the history of Kirkhope Tower and it was questioned locally whether the barmkin was ever rebuilt. If the tradition can be believed, the most obvious point regarding this raid is the large volume of livestock removed by the Armstrongs. For comparison, the Armstrongs seized 40 cattle and 6 horses from Lord Cranston’s land at Helmburn on 15<sup>th</sup> September 1543 and on September 21<sup>st</sup> 1543 the ballad records Armstrongs took 200 cattle and 20 horses from Midgehope and Thirlstane.<sup>41</sup> These events illustrate the wealth, perceived or otherwise, of Kirkhope at this time.

The nature of border raiding makes it unlikely that there had been any prolonged siege or action at Kirkhope Tower; indeed the surviving records<sup>42</sup> chart the swift passage of the Armstrongs and other raiders across Selkirkshire from September through to November 1543.

### *Historical context – Hertford’s Raids*

Scotland in the 1540s was a period of instability, violence and upheaval. King James V had died in December 1542 to be succeeded by the infant Queen Mary. Initially the magnates of Scotland concluded a treaty with Henry VIII of England whereby Mary would be wed to Henry’s heir, the Prince Edward. However, distrust of the English King’s motives combined with his continuing hostile actions towards Scotland led to the abandonment of the English Alliance and the ascendancy of the pro-France nobility. Henry’s reaction was predictable, swift and brutal. He sought to cow Scotland into submission by armed force and sanctioned a number of large military interventions. These were on the whole led by Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford. Henry ordered Hertford to invade Scotland, not with the intention of holding any land, but to burn and destroy ‘putting man woman and children to fire and sword, without exception’.<sup>43</sup>

Hertford arrived in the Firth of Forth at the head of a fleet of 200 ships on 3<sup>rd</sup> May 1544. Meeting no real resistance, the English forces sacked Edinburgh, Holyrood and Leith, departing for home on foot on the 15<sup>th</sup> May, having left ‘the whole of the country on both sides of the Forth’ ravaged.<sup>44</sup> *En route* back to England, Hertford’s forces continued their destruction, laying waste to the countryside and any structures that stood in their way.

Hertford returned again in September 1545, where his depredations were limited to the Borders and the Abbeys of Kelso, Dryburgh, Jedburgh and Melrose sacked. This raid is notable for the extent of the devastation within the Borders.

Hertford, now the Duke of Somerset, launched his third invasion in September 1547 and this culminated in the overwhelming English victory at the Battle of Pinkie.

Of the three raids by Edward Seymour into Scotland, the first and third are clearly the most well known and affected the country as a whole on a more significant level. However, the raid of

<sup>39</sup> *Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic Henry VIII*, volume xix pt. 2, p.13 no. 33.

<sup>40</sup> Elliot, W 2009 *Selkirkshire ad The Borders*, 471

<sup>41</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>42</sup> *Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic Henry VIII*, volume xix pt. 2, p.13 no. 33.

<sup>43</sup> Balfour Paul, J ‘Edinburgh in 1544 and Hertford’s Invasion’ in *Scottish Historical Review*, Volume 8, 1911, 120

<sup>44</sup> *Ibid*, 127



September 1545 was part of a much more concentrated campaign and clearly caused widespread devastation in the Borders.

One account of the 1545 raid survived in a manuscript in Trinity College Dublin and clearly lists the ‘fortresses, abbeys, free-houses, market towns, villages, towers and places’ destroyed during the upheaval.<sup>45</sup> A detailed analysis of this list however, does not reveal Kirkhope.

Very little historical analysis into the raids of the Earl of Hertford in Scotland has been undertaken and no archaeological research project has been commissioned to add to this knowledge. It seems likely that Kirkhope Tower would have played a role in Hertford’s devastation of the Borders in 1545, unless it had already been incapacitated in 1543.

The fact this raid was undertaken by the Scottish Armstrongs against the Scotts of Harden in Kirkhope, does not mean this was not a Hertford sponsored raid. The Armstrongs had been engaged in raiding on behalf of Henry VIII throughout 1543, where they ‘plundered two villages of the Scotts’, driving off 250 beasts’.<sup>46</sup> They continued raiding for the English throughout the ‘Trough Wooing’.

### *iii. Cartographic evidence*

Joan Blaeu’s *Atlas of Scotland* was published in 1654 and provides the first potential view of Kirkhope Tower in the cartographic resource. The map is by no means ideal, and the actual depiction of ‘Kirkhoope’ is idealised and can provide no information as to the appearance of the site. It is also debatable whether the idealised view depicted is actually the tower house itself, or indeed a farmstead or hamlet also known as Kirkhope and recorded immediately to the W of the tower on later maps and today known as ‘Old Kirkhope’.



Figure 2 Extract from Joan Blaeu’s *Atlas of Scotland* published in 1654 showing an idealised view of ‘Kirkhoope’. This is potentially the earliest depiction of Kirkhope Tower (NLS)

<sup>45</sup> Laing, D. ‘A contemporary account of the Earl of Hertford’s second expedition to Scotland, and of the Ravages committed by the English Forces in September 1545. From a Manuscript in Trinity College Library, Dublin’ in *Proceedings of the Societies of Antiquaries of Scotland, Volume I*, 1851-54, 277

<sup>46</sup> Fraser, G. M. *The Steel Bonnets: The Story of the Anglo-Scottish Borders Reivers*, 1989, 256

The discussion of Bleau's map can also be mirrored in the only other 17<sup>th</sup> century map to portray 'Kirkhope', that of John Adair in his manuscript plan *The Sherifdome of Etrik Forest*, from c.1688. This too depicts a view that provides little information as to the size, status and plan of Kirkhope Tower. There also remains the possibility that the designation and placement of 'Kirkhope' may relate to 'Old Kirkhope'. However it may be significant that Adair's depiction of 'Kirkhope' is larger than the majority of the surrounding sites he records, and this may reflect its status, described a mere 39 years earlier in 1649 as 'one of the principal houses in Selkirkshire'.<sup>47</sup> To draw any such conclusions as to the style and layout of Kirkhope Tower from Adair's small sketch must however be considered tentative at best.



*Figure 3 Extract from John Adair's manuscript The Sherifdome of Etrik Forest showing the depiction of 'Kirkhope'. Note the small sketch is larger than the majority of those in the surrounding area (NLS)*

<sup>47</sup> Cruft, K., Dunbar, J and Fawcett, R. *The Buildings of Scotland - Borders*, 2006, 471



Figure 4 Extract from William Roy's Military Survey of Scotland of 1747-1755 with 'Kirkhope' clearly marked. Yet note the enclosed building set back from the watercourse to the E (NLS)

Following the delineation of Adair's map, the next cartographic depiction of Kirkhope Tower is William Roy's *Military Survey of Scotland* (Figure 4) conducted between 1747 and 1755. Here for the first time the Kirkhope Tower site is differentiated from the later (existing) farm settlement of 'Old Kirkhope', with the tower depicted further to the E as a larger red rectangle within a surrounding enclosure but without annotation. It seems likely the earlier maps indeed show the tower site, which had perhaps been superseded by 'Old Kirkhope' by the publication of William Roy's map. The presence of the enclosure surrounding the Tower means it would be difficult to argue this had lain in a ruinous condition and was never re-occupied following the sacking of 1543 if it remained substantial enough to be recorded by Roy in the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century. This evidence appears to corroborate that of the historical analysis, which suggests Kirkhope continued to be occupied and extensively used post-1543.



Figure 5 Kirkhope and Kirkhope Tower from John Thomson's Atlas of Scotland produced in 1832 (NLS)



'Kirkhope Tower' is first specifically named on John Thomson's map of 1832 (*Figure 5*) where it is recorded E of 'Kirkhope'.

Thomas Mitchell's *Map of the County of Selkirk and District of Melrose* produced in 1851 provides the first possible apparent depiction of *Kirkhope Tower* as it appeared at the time. As seen in *Figure 6*, the vignette representing the tower appears to be Kirkhope itself and although there is little further to note on the map, the tower itself is depicted with land rolling away below its main entrance, and shown without indication of surrounding courtyard structures. The tower also appears to be roofless, which may not actually have been the case – as later sources reveal, see below; nonetheless the depiction certainly suggests dereliction.



*Figure 6 Kirkhope Tower as depicted on Thomas Mitchell's map of 1851 (NLS)*



*Figure 7 Detailed view of the depiction of Kirkhope Tower. This seems to be the first accurate depiction of the tower (NLS)*

Closer scrutiny suggests it unlikely this is an actual representation of Kirkhope Tower rather it is indicative as the elevation containing the vertically aligned windows and entrance (which could only be the existing S elevation) is incorrectly shown in relation to the gables. Both the layout and number of these openings is incorrect and at Kirkhope Tower the roof is aligned W-E and not N-S as would be indicated by the gable arising above the openings on Mitchell's sketch. It must be assumed then that Mitchell was unfamiliar with Kirkhope Tower when he drew his map, or indeed was not sufficiently aware of the Tower to draw it accurately from memory.

The Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition of the area around Kirkhope Tower of 1863 and 1864, resulted in the production of three maps to different scales and differing levels of detail. The least detailed of the 1<sup>st</sup> edition maps is the 1 inch to 1 mile depiction. This map tells us little about Kirkhope Tower itself, other than to confirm that by this stage, the group of buildings to the W of the tower had become known as 'Old Kirkhope' as it is indeed today. The 6 inch to 1 mile version of 1863 (*Figure 8*) gives a more detailed view of the Kirkhope Tower complex and surrounding area, recording the existence of a 'well' up the track to the N of the Tower along with an 'old pit' recorded to the S. It is also interesting to note the existence of a small structure immediately W and adjacent to the tower. Both this structure and the tower itself appear to be roofed at this stage. The series of walls to the S of the tower itself in the area of the barmkin also appear to be more complex than presently visible with two compounds or structures discernable. The large W-E orientated rectangular enclosure closest to the Tower seems to mirror the current dry stone dykes and field boundaries around the tower today. To the W and S of this boundary further walls are visible, a rectangular building or enclosed area clear to the S with the same orientation as the Tower itself, and possibly another building running N-S at right angles to the first. The first of these structures in particular seems to be marked as 'ruin'.



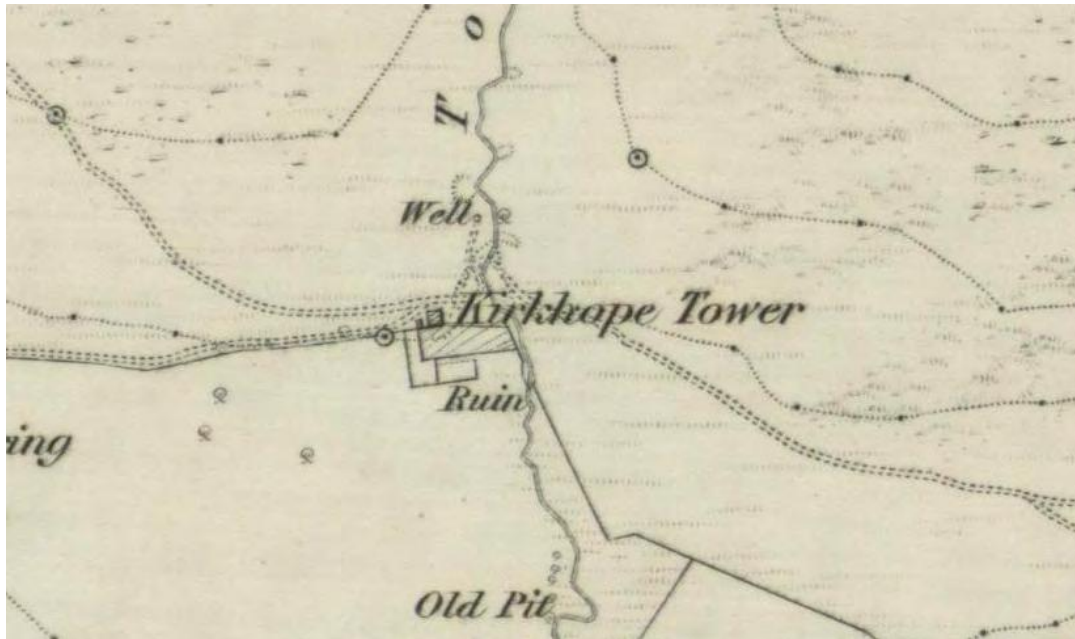


Figure 8 Extract from 6 inch to 1 mile 1863 OS map. Note the existence of the complex of walls and potential buildings to the S of the tower. (NLS)

Unsurprisingly the most detailed and useful of the 1<sup>st</sup> edition maps is the 25 inch to 1 mile version surveyed in 1858 and published in 1863 (Figure 9). This map shows the tower complex, clearly depicting two small buildings immediately W of the Tower. The line of the ruins shown on the 6 inch to 1 mile OS map are again shown here, but a series of dashed lines show the continuation N of the E side of the barmkin, with another dotted line running W-E across the compound at right angles. This second line seems simply to indicate the arrangement of paths within the interior of the later enclosure.

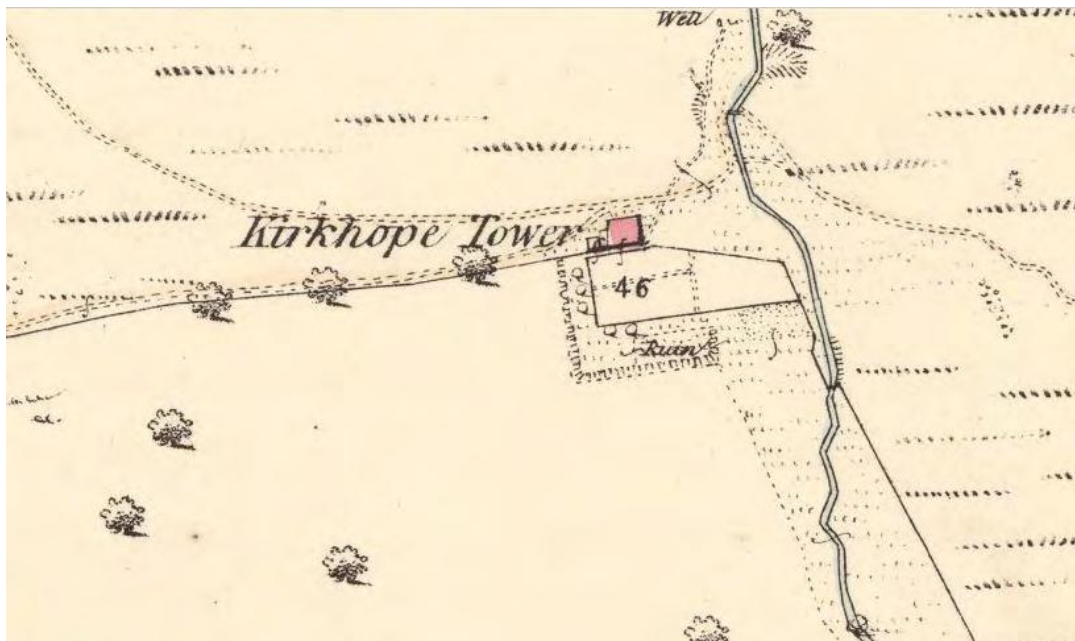


Figure 9 Extract from the 25 inch to 1 mile 1863 OS map. Note the existence of the buildings immediately W of the tower and ruins to the S of the building (NLS)

Subsequent editions of the Ordnance Survey map series provide little further new information relating to Kirkhope Tower, but it is worth noting that the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition 6 inch to 1 mile OS map surveyed in 1897 and published in 1900, records Kirkhope Tower to be ‘in ruins’ (see *Figure 10*). No detail is visible for the buildings to the S of the tower, perhaps suggesting these have become increasingly overgrown and less clearly visible in the intervening period between the production of the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> editions.



Figure 10 Extract from the 6 inch to 1 mile OS map of 1900, surveyed in 1897 (NLS)

iv. *Architectural and photographic evidence*

The Tower itself comprises five storeys of local whinstone including a garret beneath the gabled roof, with an open parapet walk on all sides bar the W and small gable-roofed cap-houses at the NW and SE angles. The main entrance is currently to be found at first-floor level, but prior to restoration this opening had been partly blocked up to form a window. The ground floor entrance may be a secondary insertion. Seemingly roofed until the late 19<sup>th</sup> century (*Plate 4*), Kirkhope Tower was restored as a residence by Peter Clarke in 1996 and survives as such today.

There is very little architecturally within the simple Tower to provide an accurate date of construction. The dressings of openings are only simply detailed with a broad chamfer that is not particularly diagnostic. In addition there is no evidence visible within the fabric of the structure to suggest incorporation of or a rebuilding of an earlier building.

David MacGibbon and Thomas Ross were the first to describe the architecture of the tower in *The Castellated and Domesticated Architecture of Scotland, Volume III*, produced in 1889. They placed the Tower within their fourth period of 1542 to 1700 and compiled two detailed sketches as well as a measured floor plan (*Figure 11* and *Figure 12*). These show the Tower to be roofed and state that ‘the building is in a fair state of preservation, having evidently been inhabited till within recent years, but is now getting into a state of decay’.<sup>48</sup>

<sup>48</sup> MacGibbon and Ross 1889, 405

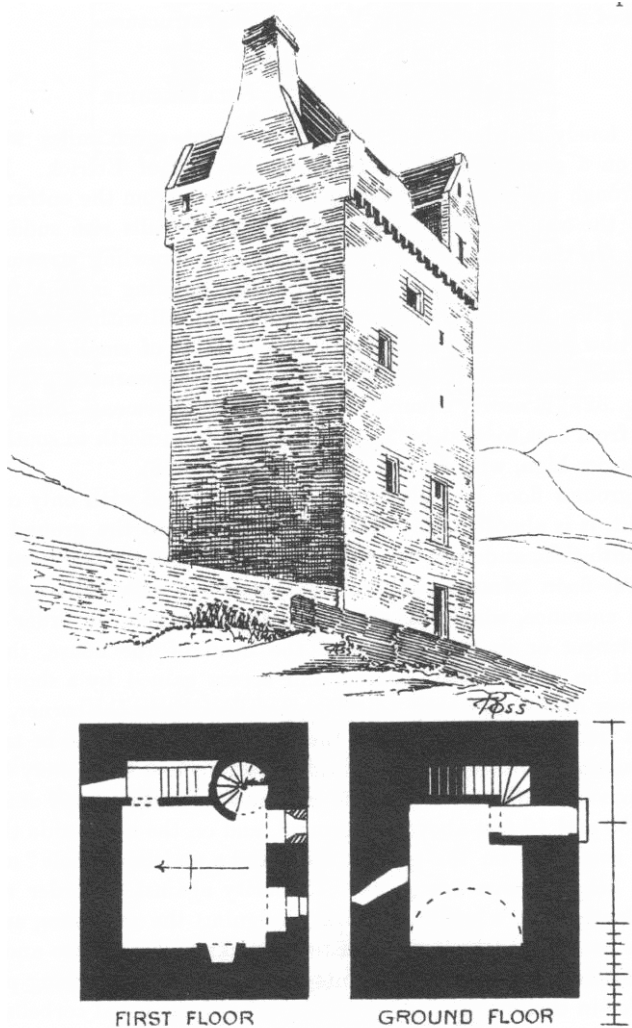


Figure 11 View of Kirkhope Tower from the SW as recorded by MacGibbon and Ross

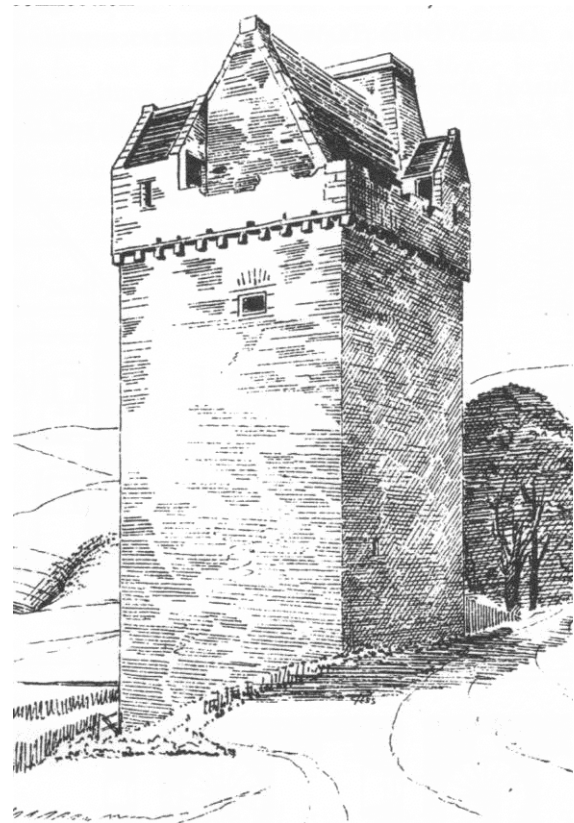


Figure 12 Kirkhope Tower looking SW as recorded by MacGibbon and Ross

Neither is there much consensus as to the date of construction in subsequent scholarly assessment. It was suggested by the RCAHMS that stylistically the existing tower dates to no earlier than 1600<sup>49</sup>. This would suggest the surviving structure is not that attacked by the Armstrongs in 1543. *The Buildings of Scotland* assumes Kirkhope to be a 'late 16<sup>th</sup> century tower house of the Cranstouns',<sup>50</sup> although as has been shown it seems certain the Scotts were occupying the site by this time, possibly as tenants of the Cranstouns. *The Buildings of Scotland* also fails to provide any reasoning for the proposed late 16<sup>th</sup> century date and it must be assumed this is pinpointed on typological grounds.

A number of photographic images exist prior to the restoration in the early 1990s. The earliest is a postcard (in the possession of the client) that shows the Tower surviving intact (*Plate 4*), still roofed and surrounded by the indications of the ruined barmkin much as it exists today. The date of this image is unknown, but pre-dates 1930 when a series of images (incl. *Plate 5* and *Plate 6*) show the Tower as a roofless shell.

<sup>49</sup> RCAHMS 1957, 56

<sup>50</sup> Cruft, K., Dunbar, J and Fawcett, R, 2006, 471





*Plate 4 Dramatic early view of Kirkhope Tower from a postcard of unknown date. Note the Tower is roofed while the vegetation cover in the barmkin is minimal (supplied by Peter Clarke)*



*Plate 5 Looking SE towards Kirkhope Tower in an image from 1930. The structure is now roofless, although note the presence of a possible small structure abutting the tower on the W facing elevation.*

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Of these images, only *Plate 4* reveals any possible traces of earlier features, possibly obscured by the 1990s restoration. In this image, the remnants of a small structure can be discerned abutting the W facing gable. The location of these remains correspond in part to those noted on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map of 1865 (*Figure 9*), although the date and function of this structure is unclear it appears to have been a small ancillary range or shed and likely relates to the later years of occupation at the site. None of the early pictures reveal any further structural details which can assist in assigning a reliable date to the present structure.



*Plate 6 Looking NE towards Kirkhope Tower in an image from 1930. The fabric of the building is essentially intact although the roof has fallen in. Note the blocked up doorway on the second floor.*

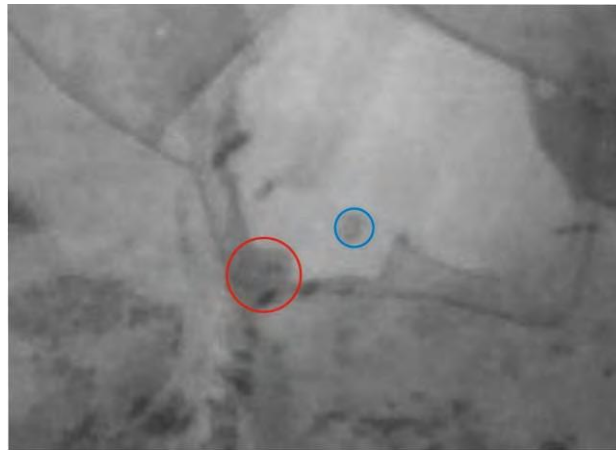
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v. *Aerial photos*

Historic aerial photographs of Kirkhope Tower and the surrounding area, held at the NMRS library, were consulted in order to improve understanding of the site in its immediate environment and assess evidence for the presence of structures within and around the castle complex. A wide variety of vertical aerial photographs were consulted; these varied in their usefulness depending upon the weather, cloud cover, time of day, time of year and height of the flight.

The earliest flown sortie recording the environs of Kirkhope Tower was undertaken on 19<sup>th</sup> June 1945; thereafter the site was photographed in a number of other flights undertaken throughout the late 1940s and into the 1950s as the Royal Air Force achieved comprehensive coverage of the Selkirk area. Further sorties were flown in the late 1980s while the Ordnance Survey undertook their own programme of vertical aerial photography across Selkirk in the mid 1970s. In addition to the historic aerial photographs, those images available both on Google.com and Bing.com were reviewed in order to see whether any features could be seen in the vicinity of Kirkhope Tower.

On the whole the aerial photographs of Kirkhope Tower and the surrounding vicinity provided little additional information in relation to the understanding of the site and its chronology. The earliest series of photographs of Kirkhope Tower taken on the 15<sup>th</sup> of April 1946 are probably the most helpful, providing most of what little information was available from the aerial photographic coverage. Photo 5467 from sortie 106G/Scot/UK18 (reproduced as *Figure 13*) shows the area to the S of the castle to be cultivated with the exception of one large area to the SW of the Tower – Area A.



*Figure 13 Aerial image 5467. The resolution is poor, but Kirkhope Tower and the scheduled area are indicated by the red area and Area A by the blue circle.*

This area was also noted as a marshy area in the topographic survey, with a small stone enclosure, but tentatively interpreted as modern. The existence of this feature in the aerial photographs of 1946 is interesting, but it may be nothing more than a low lying area of marshland unsuitable for cultivation and successively ignored by ploughing.

The same image also showed the clearest view of the series of boundaries, enclosures and earthworks discernable in the field to the E of the burn beside the castle. Also visible on the modern aerial images available on the internet, the low mounds seem to represent a series of enclosures backing onto the burn, and thus the castle.

The only other image which provided any additional information regarding the features around Kirkhope Tower was number 3020, photographed on 13<sup>th</sup> May 1950 on sortie 541/A/523. This photograph clearly shows the irregular field system of long thin fields stretching eastwards from the enclosures noted above, across what is now uncultivated scrubland on the southwards sloping hillside.



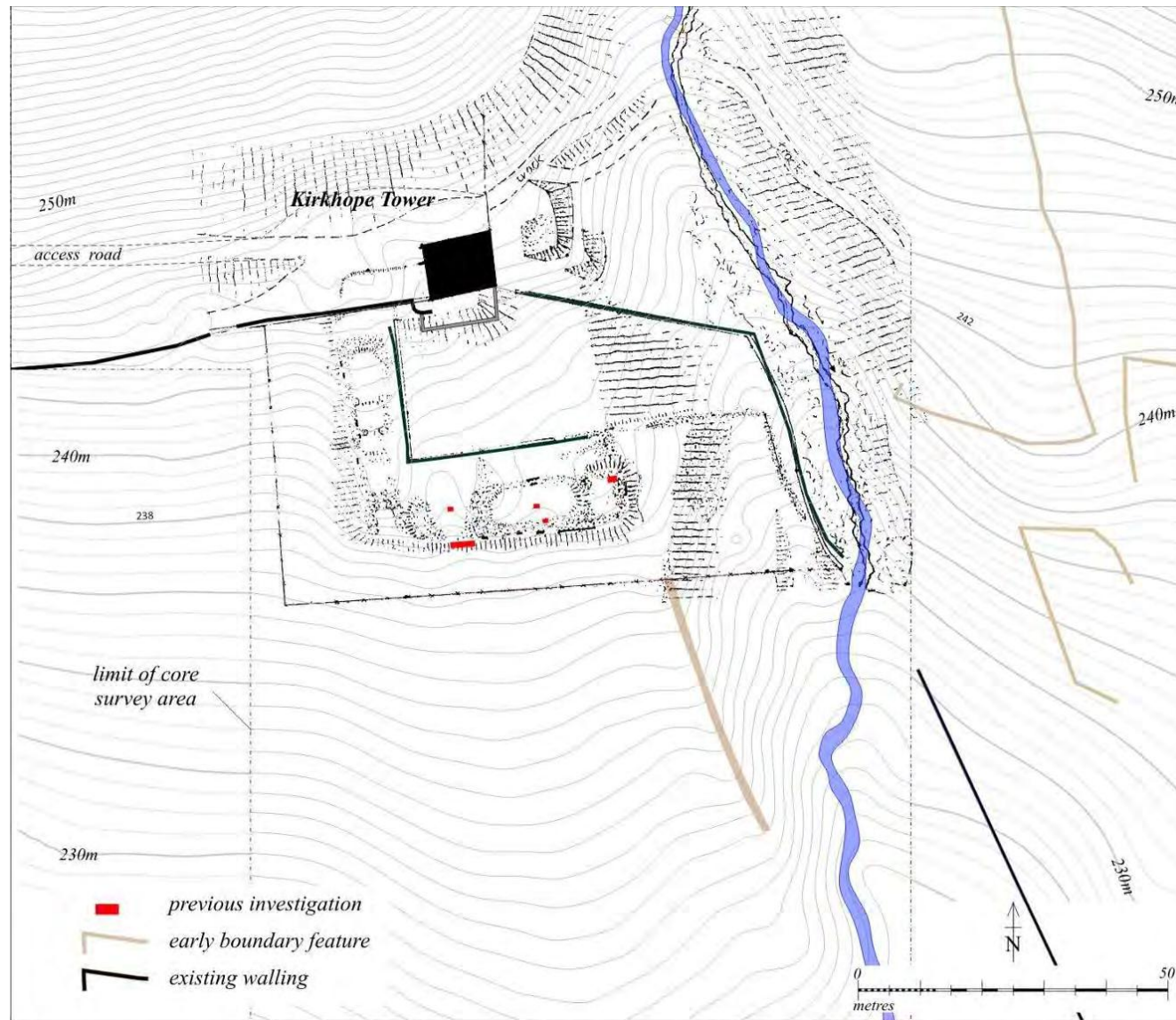


Figure 14 Topographic survey with earlier investigations indicated, incorporating the RCAHMS' hachure survey of the core area

vi. *Topographic Survey (Figure 14)*

Kirkhope Tower and its ruined barmkin structures were surveyed by the RCAHMS in 1934 and again in 1990. This resulted in the production of a plan at 1:200. The extent of visible ruined walling was defined and the extent of earthworks indicated by *hachures*.



*Plate 7 Completing the topographic survey at Kirkhope Tower*

Addyman Archaeology completed a topographic survey of the Scheduled area and immediate environs of Kirkhope Tower in advance of the archaeological evaluation. This work was intended to better define the remains as surveyed by the RCAHMS and to determine any further features visible both within the barmkin and in the surrounding fields. It was particularly hoped to reveal associated features in the fields both to the S and E of the courtyard.

Within the Scheduled area both the W and S exterior walls of the barmkin were recorded, each clearly standing proud of the vegetation along at least some of their length. The line of the E side of the courtyard may be indicated by the position of the E end wall of the S courtyard range, parts of which are also visible at the surface. While there is no indication at the surface of a wall-line continuation further N there is a noticeable break in slope at about this point. The early OS maps *Figure 8* and *Figure 9* indicate the walled enclosure occupying the courtyard area, existing from at least the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, extended well beyond the line of the project site of the E side of the courtyard – it is possible that its remains were removed to permit cultivation or a garden area in support of the later domestic occupation of the tower.



Within the interior of the S range a number of transverse wall lines were noted, indicating internal subdivisions, with rooms or, possibly, towers clearly visible at both the SW and SE corners. A W-E aligned wall within this S range, evidently its courtyard-facing elevation, preserved possible evidence for an entrance.

In addition to those features revealed inside the Scheduled area, a number of clear built features and other anomalies were noted to the S and E. Immediately to the S a large linear feature was recorded running roughly NNW-SSE along the break of slope at the W bank of the Tower Burn. This bank extends into the Scheduled area, converging with the S barmkin range at its SE corner.

To the E of Tower Burn, three irregular linear banks (*Plate 8* and *Plate 9*) were recorded on an area of gently sloping ground overlooking the valley below. None of these form a clear and complete visible compound, but each has at least three sides visible whilst they do not appear to be in any set or organised manner. These may be long disused field boundaries, possibly associated with the occupation of the Tower nearby.



*Plate 8 Large N-S linear to the E of the Tower Burn as photographed in bad light during the topographic survey*



*Plate 9 A clear linear bank to the E of the Tower Burn as photographed during the topographic and walkover survey*

The feature recorded as Area A from the aerial photographs was assessed on the ground during the topographic walkover survey and whilst the function and nature of this remains unclear, the interpretation as an area of marshy ground with accumulated field clearance does seem applicable.



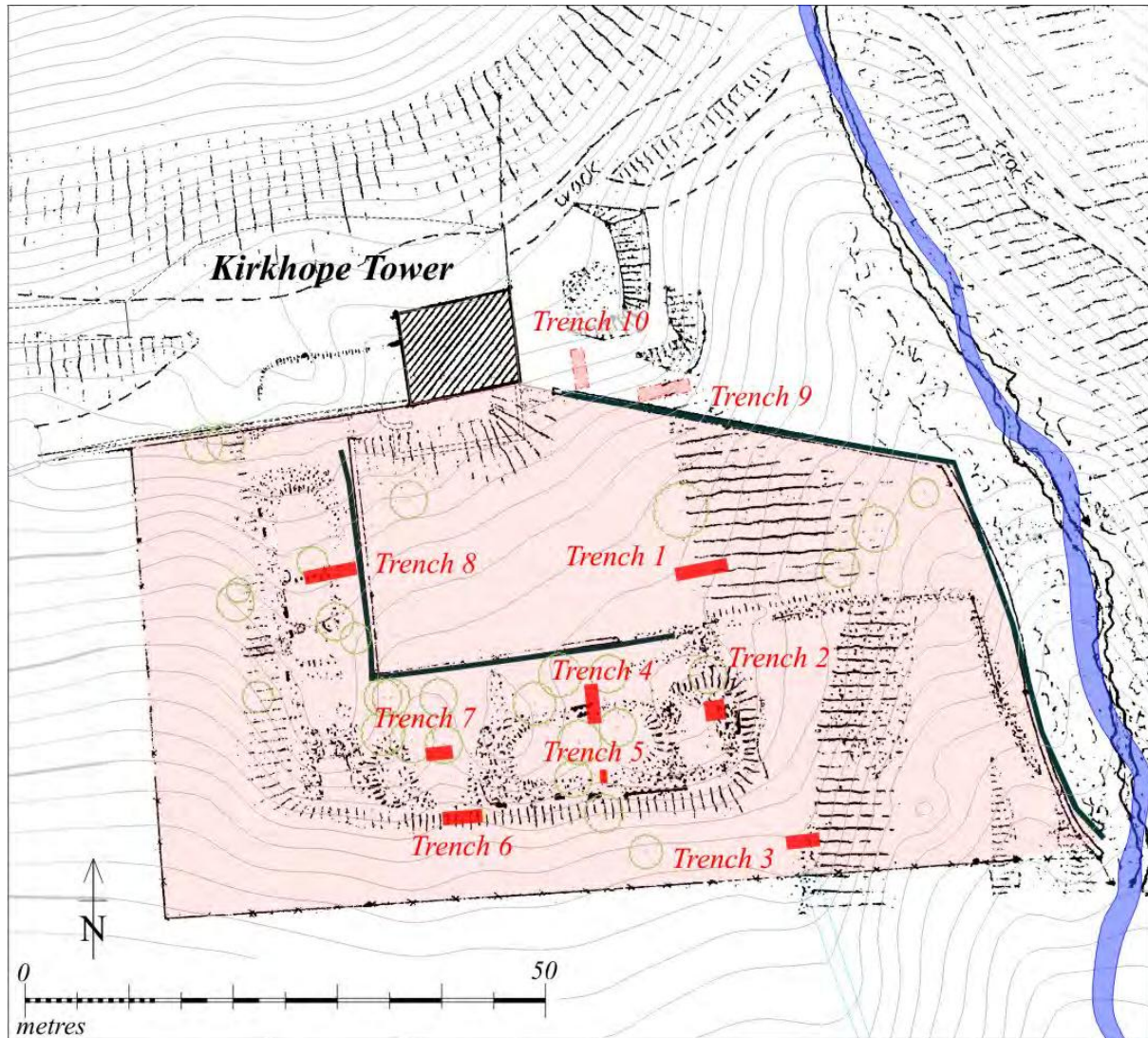
*Plate 10 Area A looking NE towards the castle as photographed during the topographic survey*



### 3. The Excavation

#### i. General

Five earlier excavations or investigations were identified on the site (see *Figure 14*); informally dug, these remained open and mostly heavily overgrown. Originally eight trenches were planned (*Figure 15*) and agreed in consultation with Historic Scotland. In part these trenches corresponded with and incorporated the earlier investigations, the intention being to better understand what they had revealed, whilst completing a detailed record of the findings before re-instating the open excavations to their original profile.



*Figure 15 Trench locations as proposed (Scheduled area indicated in pale pink)*

Archaeological context numbers are indicated in *italics*. All context numbers for layers and feature fills are recorded within curved brackets ( ); structural features are recorded in irregular brackets { }; and cuts within squared brackets [ ]. The first number of each context indicates the trench in which it was found.

*ii. Absence of Trench 5*

Trench 5 was originally proposed on the S side of the S range of the courtyard area, in an area where a number of clearly defined wall faces met. The relationship of these was not clearly discernible and a small hole had previously been dug in this location, presumably to investigate these wall lines. Trench 5 was planned as a small excavation, measuring 0.50m W-E by 1m N-S essentially to clean and incorporate the earlier ‘trench’.

The trench site was assessed during the topographic survey in December 2011 and its re-excavation included as a minor part of the proposals for the wider evaluation. However during the evaluation phase the vegetation was significantly higher, making locating such a small investigation problematic even with the location previously recorded digitally. The surrounding topography was rocky and uneven and it may be that some disturbance or slippage of stones partially in-filled the already small excavation. In addition, the nature of the deposits encountered across site, particularly nearby in Trenches 2, 4 and 6, suggested there would be little archaeological merit in excavating a 0.5m<sup>2</sup> trench through rubble. In light of these difficulties and with time pressures caused by the unexpected depth of the other trenches, it was felt there was little need to excavate the proposed Trench 5.

*iii. Trench 1*

*a. Strategy*

While the W and S ranges of the ruined barmkin enclosure were clearly visible, no indication of the line of an E wall or eastern range was readily discernible on the ground; it was hoped Trench 1 would locate this and provide evidence as to its character. The topography and surviving masonry of the site indicated the remains, if any survived, were likely to be encountered very close to the surface.

Trench 1 measured 4m W-E by 1m N-S and attained a final maximum depth of c.0.50m.



*Plate 11 Working shot looking NW and showing the location of Trench 1 (Photograph 088)*

b. *Description*

Removal of the turf revealed the topsoil (101) to comprise dark brown silty clay with significant root disturbance and frequent larger stone inclusions. This was found to directly overlie the natural subsoil, here recorded as firmly compact mixed brown pink sandy gravel with areas of clay and large stone inclusions (102). At the E end of the Trench it was initially thought a ditch was present, but excavation of this lighter spread (103), revealed it to be very shallow and likely to be a lens within the topsoil.

No features were visible within Trench 1 and there was no remaining indication of a wall having existed in this location. The only finds recovered consisted of 19<sup>th</sup> century ceramic and glass fragments, only one of which could be tentatively dated to the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. In addition a small Cu alloy button was recovered alongside a curious Cu alloy ‘cap’ with a wire eyelet within. This was interpreted as an early bottle top – possibly 19<sup>th</sup> century.

A small fragment of clay pipe stem within assemblage SF020 (*Plate 34*) is of interest in that it had undergone secondary whittling to re-form the mouthpiece close to the bowl.

c. *Summary and Discussion*

The absence of any archaeological features within Trench 1 is notable. The Trench straddled what is a clear break in the slope on the same alignment as the E wall of the southern range (as investigated by Trench 2). It must still be assumed that an eastern wall of the barmkin existed at some point in the past, so a number of possible interpretations present themselves.

It is possible that the line of the eastern wall was not parallel to the western range as assumed, and perhaps ran from the SE tower to the corner of the upstanding tower. This arrangement, or similar, would create an irregular compound the alignment of whose western side may have been missed by Trench 1. This however was felt unlikely – such a layout would be somewhat unusual, it would be at odds with the rectilinear enclosure shown by Roy (*Figure 4*), and such a layout would not maximise the benefit of the natural topography. Also no evidence survives above ground for a wall line in any other location.

It thus seems more likely that landscaping work and robbing have removed all traces of the E wall or range although it is surprising at least some indication of its former presence did not survive, whether robbing detritus or a foundation trench. It may be that Trench 1 was placed within an entranceway or opening in the eastern wall of the barmkin, although if this was the case it would be expected that some form of surface would be present, whether cobbling or a firm earthen floor. Placement of Trench 1 in an entranceway would explain the lack of *in situ* masonry, but the absence of any demolition rubble and *ex situ* lime mortar perhaps indicates a landscaping event which could have scarped all this away. The other parts of the complex bounding the courtyard area clearly contain large volumes of stones and demolition rubble; this may also suggest the eastern side of the courtyard was less substantially constructed – perhaps only a perimeter wall, or one with less substantial constructions against it. It is possible this may have been the most obvious direction to expand a later garden area (as suggested in the previous section). Stone from the dismantling will likely have been recycled for the dry-stone field boundary walls – particularly that forming the garden enclosure itself, parts of whose circuit still remains.

In conclusion it is considered likely that the robbing that seems to have occurred formed part of a larger landscaping exercise which removed all traces of the eastern wall and interior courtyard surface in this area. This must have occurred after the tower fell out of use as a major residence and semi-defensive structure and, likely, after the ruination of the courtyard ranges. It most likely relates to the period of tenanted occupation, perhaps in the later 18<sup>th</sup> or earlier 19<sup>th</sup> century.



iv. *Trench 2*

a. *Strategy*

Trench 2, measuring 1.5m<sup>2</sup> and excavated to a depth of 1.20m, involved a re-recording and formalisation of an earlier investigation which had been dug at the internal NE corner of the visible outline of a building (the S courtyard range). It was unknown how deep the original investigation had been excavated; it was also hoped the cleaning exercise would reveal *in situ* occupation deposits and / or the original interior floor level at this point.

The chamber within which Trench 2 was located had hitherto been assumed to have been a kitchen. The RCAHMS's survey had suggested a major chamber in the central part of the S range (a presumed 'hall') and a smaller chamber to the E (proposed as a kitchen serving the hall). It was hoped this trench would confirm this interpretation, or provide evidence to the contrary. The new excavation would also provide the opportunity for reinstatement in this area which would ensure the long-term stabilisation of the monument.



*Plate 12 View of the SE of corner of the 'barmkin' as taken from the Tower. Note Trench 2 was placed within the corners of the upstanding walls below the wind sock.*

b. *Description*

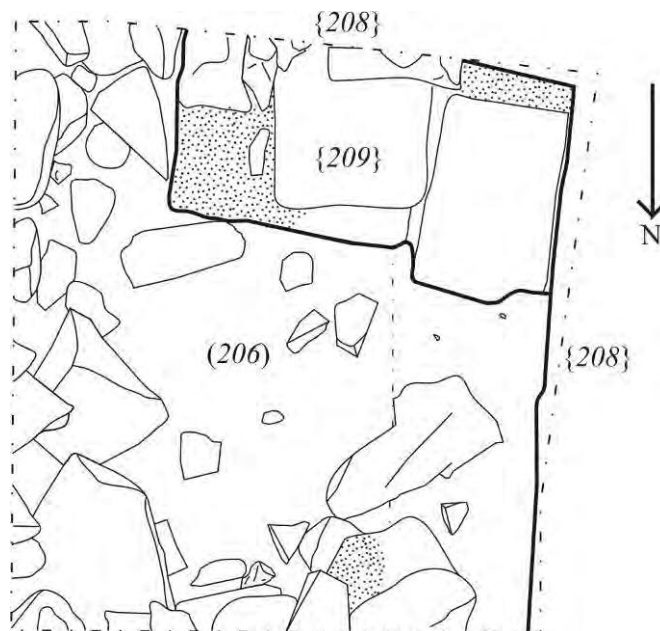
The vegetation growth and topsoil in Trench 2 was very tough and time-consuming to remove. The earlier excavation had been left open and had filled up with organic material to a significant degree. Removal of the accumulated turf and topsoil (201) revealed one small body sherd of medieval ceramic (SF003 - *Plate 14*), possibly of 14-15<sup>th</sup> century date, from a thin-walled vessel with a yellow-green lead glaze internally and externally. This small fragment may have been re-deposited by the earlier excavations in this area.



*Plate 13 Excavating within Trench 2 looking ENE  
(Photograph 020)*



*Plate 14 SF003. The only  
medieval artefact from the  
excavation*



*Figure 16 Post-excavation plan of Trench 2. Reproduced at 1:20*



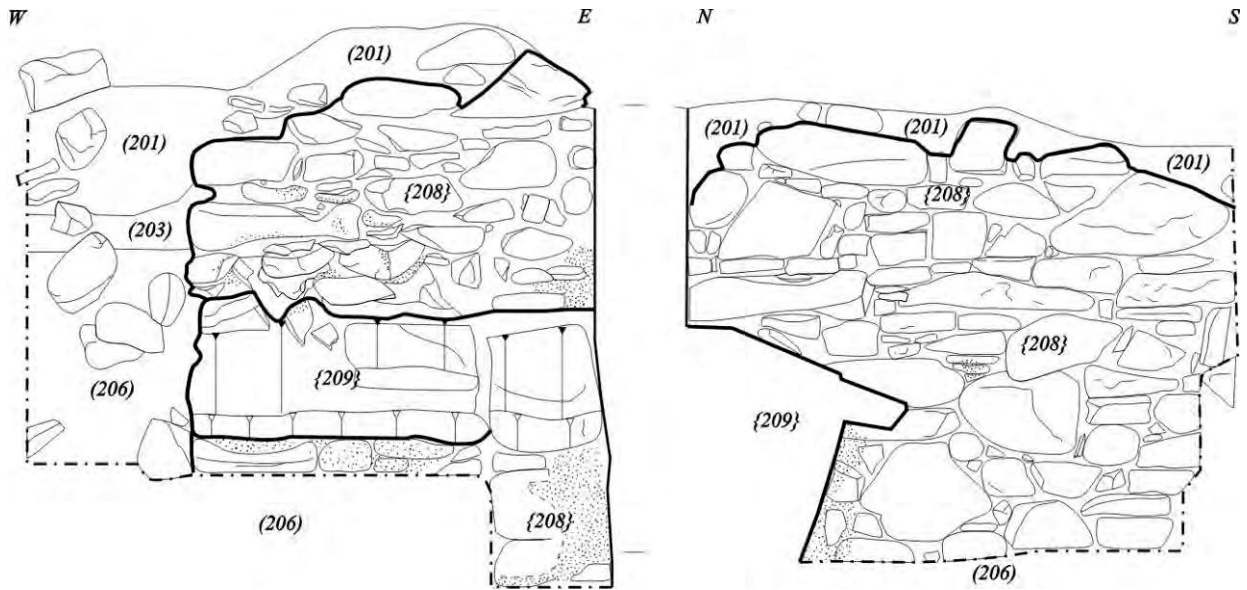


Figure 17 S facing section/elevation (left) and W facing section/elevation (right) of Trench 2 showing {208} and {209}. Reproduced at 1:20



Plate 15 W facing elevation of {208} (Photograph 121)





*Plate 16 S facing elevation of {208} with {209} at the base. Note the break, or possible opening in {208} to the left of the picture (Photograph 122)*

Below (201) a small isolated pocket of mortar-rich demolition material (203) was exposed. This sat directly atop another localised deposit, this comprising a loosely compact black charcoal-rich grit with containing numerous fragments of metal wire – (204).

Below (204), a thick deposit of moderately compact dark brown gritty silt containing frequent large angular slabs was revealed. This was recorded as (205) and had a depth of c.0.30m. During excavation (205) uniformly gave way to (206), a similar deposit yet with a much lighter colour and higher proportion of lime mortar.

Three fragments of ceramic (SF009) were recovered from (205), all of 19<sup>th</sup> century date. Of these a white stem from a pipe is marked 'T. WHITE & CO.' on one side and '...NS. CUTTY PIPE' on the (Plate 34). Thomas White & Co. of Edinburgh, a most prolific manufacturer, made pipes between 1823 and 1876. A further small-find, SF010, was a degraded Fe object recovered from (206), a flat panel, irregular in shape, splaying towards the end (Plate 17 and Plate 18).



*Plate 17 Obverse of SF010*



*Plate 18 Reverse of SF010*

The function of SF010 is unclear. It may be the head of some tool or implement, but may alternatively be structural, perhaps a *pintle*.

These deposits all abutted up against the upstanding N and E walls {208} of the corner of the chamber (these effectively formed the S and W facing elevations of the trench).

These walls were constructed of split whinstone boulders facing outwards with schist slabs used as spacers; they extended significantly deeper than the 1.50m visible in the excavation area. The bonding material used in {208} was not readily evident, despite very scant patches of plaster or lime mortar retaining to the S facing elevation in places. On the lower S facing elevation there existed a large protruding baulk of masonry, {209}, extending out from the surrounding {208} walling, revealed at a depth of 0.80m. Its upper surface as revealed was formed of three slabs protruding from



the S facing elevation of {208}, and sloping down from it at a pronounced angle. The easternmost slab abutted the E wall of {208}. Only a fragment of the western slab remained but its socket was still evident. From the curved profile and pronounced overhang of its S side (running down into the underlying (206) rubble fill), and its inclined top, it was evident the feature had formed a springing of an arched feature, probably a vault.

However the masonry baulk, and the {208} masonry of the N wall generally, terminated at a vertical face on its W side - neither continued into the E facing section of Trench 2, but stopped some c.0.45m short of the section. It seems likely that there had been an opening – an entrance or window - within the N wall at this point. Such a feature might have interrupted the ceiling of a vaulted cellar in this fashion.



Plate 19 Post-excavation view of Trench 2 looking N (Photograph 119)

c. *Summary and Discussion*

Trench 2 demonstrated the very considerable extent of survival of the upstanding structure of the S range. It was initially anticipated that the Trench would reveal *in situ* floor deposits at a depth of about 1m, a little beyond the deepest extent of the earlier investigation. However, no *in situ* occupation deposits were encountered, only a mass of infilling rubble collapse. With the discovery of the {209} masonry, clearly the springing of an arch or vault, it is likely that the floor surface will be anything up to 2m beneath the deepest limit of excavation.

No evidence was found to suggest this chamber had been a kitchen. No features were recorded on the upstanding walls. It is also curious that these were seemingly not lime bonded when the demolition rubble removed from the trench was very rich in this material. Perhaps the walling had been pointed



in lime mortar but had generally been clay-bonded or clay-lime bonded. By contrast the arch springing {209}, which was clearly integral to {208}, was fully lime mortar-bonded.

Deposit (206) was the primary demolition deposit. This underlay (205) which represents an earlier topsoil. The isolated patch of burning (204) atop of this is almost certainly the remnants of a 20<sup>th</sup> century event, likely to include the burning of a tyre as indicated by the numerous metal wires set in a circular arrangement. The small demolition deposit atop of this perhaps demonstrates continuing decay and collapse of the monument in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century.

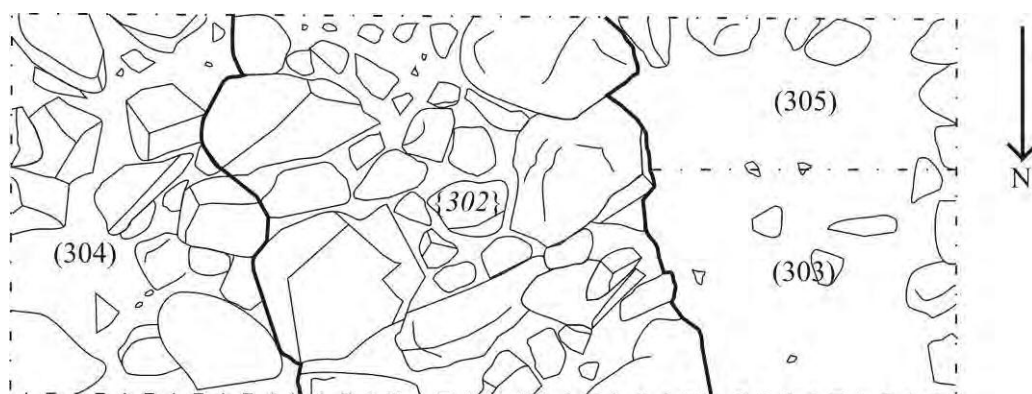
v. *Trench 3*

a. *Strategy*

It is unclear to what extent archaeological remains of significance may continue outwith the limits of the Scheduled Monument and specifically into the area between the barmkin and the burn. Trench 3 was placed in order to gain some idea of the archaeological potential of this wider area. Specifically it targeted one of the visible features crossing this area, a substantial boundary structure. This ran from adjacent to the SE corner of the barmkin's south range in a NNW-SSE, located above the bank of the burn. It was hoped to ascertain whether this feature was of particular archaeological interest and how it may have related to the ruins associated with the tower. Trench 3 was positioned across the line of the feature. East-west aligned, the trench measured 2.50m by 1m; it achieved a final depth of around 0.40m.

b. *Description*

Removal of turf and topsoil (301) immediately revealed a significant volume of stones and the alignment of a large NNW-SSE orientated wall {302}. This was of dry-stone construction, built of medium to large angular field-stone boulders and smaller stones packed between the gaps. The *in situ* structure of the wall survived to only one course in height; its overall width was about 1.0m. The W facing elevation was well-defined while the eastern side had seen some tumble and slippage. The ground dropped significantly from here towards the burn to the east, and this side may have been further masked by a build-up of surrounding material.



*Figure 18 Post-excavation plan of Trench 3. Reproduced at 1:20*



Plate 20 Working shot showing the location of Trench 3 (Photograph 110)



Plate 21 Mid-excavation view looking E across Trench 3 and showing {302} (Photograph 163)

{302} was built atop a deposit of plough-soil, separated by the wall and assigned different context numbers. To the W of {302}, (303) contained some fragments of iron nails and a post-medieval white and blue glazed ceramic fragment. This however, was not located in proximity to the wall and even although {302} is built atop (303), the nature of this plough-soil means that later artefacts may have been deposited at greater depth.

To the E of {302}, (304) was essentially the same mid brown sandy silt as (303), yet the two were geographically separated and unconnected as a result of wall {302}. A small sondage excavated through (303) revealed the undisturbed natural subsoil (305).

#### c. *Summary and Discussion*

Trench 3 was partially successful in its aim of showing {302} to have been a substantial dry-stone wall, but no artefacts were revealed to indicate the age or function of the wall. Equally the style of the build reveals nothing to further enhance this knowledge. The width of the wall would indicate it to be too substantial to have been a simple field wall, but it is unclear what other function {302} could have served. Other dry-stone walls around the site were inspected for comparison; while these were found to have wide bases that taper towards the top none of the existing examples had as substantial a base, though some were close to this. Only the bottom course of {302} survives and it may be that this has been a little enlarged, specifically on the eastern side, by plough stones added through time.

With respect to this wall footing it is worth noting that a number of Northumbrian bastle houses had drystone enclosures.<sup>51</sup> Such comparative evidence may add weight to the suggestion that this may be a 'castle-period' feature, although this cannot be ascertained from the evidence available.

<sup>51</sup> Rory McDonald *pers comm*.





*Plate 22 Post-excavation view along the line of {302} looking SSE (Photograph 155)*

*vi. Trench 4*

*a. Strategy*

Prior assessment of the site on the ground and of the RCAHMS' general survey raised the possibility that the centre part of the S range may have contained a major chamber, possibly a hall. Trench 4 was placed across the line of the N wall of the range in order to compare interior and exterior levels and surfaces, to examine the construction of the wall itself, and, as elsewhere, to assess the extent of survival of archaeological remains and deposits more generally. Trench 4 was also specifically placed to locate and bisect the site a presumed entrance as indicated by the topographic survey. The tower and 'barmkin' complex as it survives shows very little by way of diagnostic details or other datable features. It was hoped excavation at this entrance might provide typological dating evidence from the worked jamb stones. It was also anticipated that as Trench 4 was located at the down-slope (S side) of the courtyard it would be possible preservation of courtyard surfacing might be particularly good in this area.

Trench 4 also lies in close proximity to thick tree and vegetation cover and was planned to assess the extent of bioturbation in the area, and any effects that this may have had on the archaeological resource.

In the end Trench 4 measured 3m N-S by 1m W-E and had an overall depth of 1.20m.



b. *Description*

The stratigraphy in Trench 4 was uncomplicated, but revealed significant structural remains. Following removal of the turf and topsoil (401), it was clear that only one demolition deposit was present to the limit of excavation. Recorded as (402), this deposit consisted of a firmly compact mid to light brown silty clay matrix packed around an abundant mix of small to large sub-rectangular whin building stone, some split and some as slabs. This deposit extended to the entirety of Trench 4.

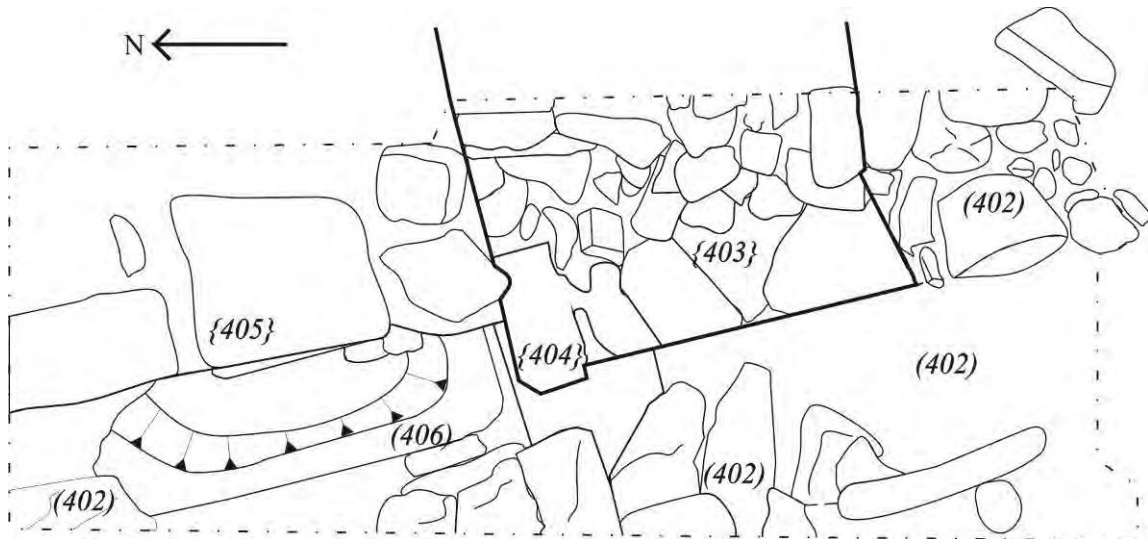


Figure 19 Post-excavation plan of Trench 4. Reproduced at 1:20

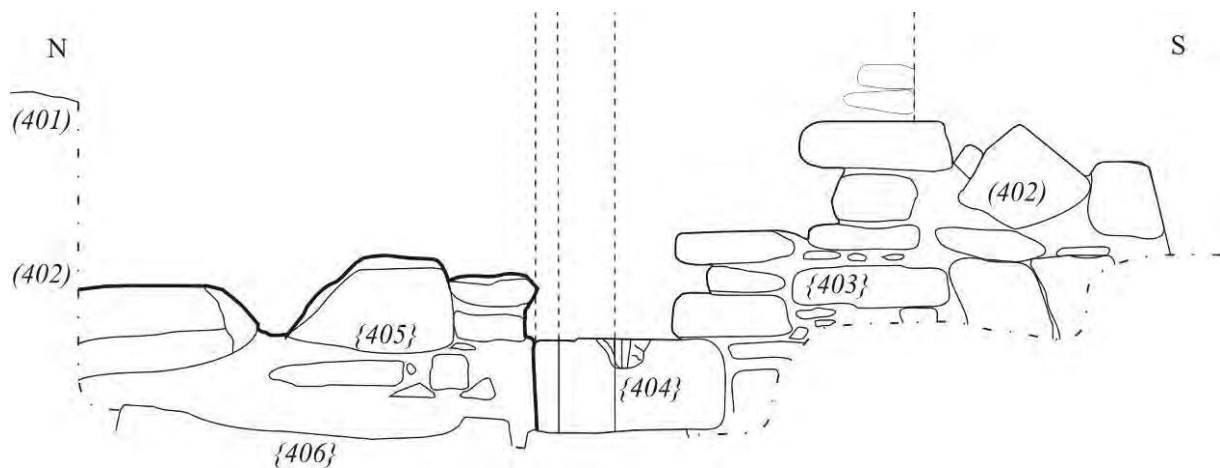


Figure 20 Profile across Trench 4 showing features. Reproduced at 1:20

The wall alignment visible at the surface running W-E across the site and straddled by Trench 4 was not clearly definable during the initial stages of the excavation; however it was soon revealed, running for some 0.60m before terminating at a vertical face and, apparently, returning to the S. This wall {403} was lime mortar-bonded, faced externally and with a rubble core. Its NW angle was found to be much reduced/robbed. However at its base this angle retained a solitary dressing of cut sandstone, detailed with a chamfer and rebate within. It also preserved an iron-stained socket for a door pintle. This stone proved to be the lowest surviving jamb stone of an entrance, it sat directly atop a large W-E aligned threshold stone (Plate 24). Together these features were recorded as {404}.



*Plate 23 Mid-excavation view looking SW across Trench 4. Note {405} running N-S in the bottom of the trench and abutting the chamfered door stone {404} (Photograph 178)*

To the N of {403} and {404}, a linear arrangement of rubblestone continued the N-S alignment of the jamb of {403}. Recorded as {405}, this feature comprised rubble slabs laid flat, but slumping slightly towards the W in the manner of a collapsed wall. {405} abutted {403/404} to the S and directly overlay a possible cobbled surface (406).

(406) is a probable cobbled surface located on the same level and directly abutting the threshold stone {404} on its N side (Plate 26). The limitations of the trench were further restricted by the presence of {405}, and meant only a very small area of (406) could be revealed. One large stone, aligned N-S and partly underlying the {405} walling, appeared to have been partly hollowed out along much of its length to a depth of c.0.05m; the significance of this remained unclear (?long-term wear suggesting a stair tread). To the immediate W of this stone, a further two smaller cobbles were apparent.





*Plate 24 Detail of chamfered stone {404} showing socket for a lower door pintle (Photograph 231)*



*Plate 25 Looking SSE across {405} to the robbed corner of {403} and {404}. Note the possible cobbled surface (406) with large hollowed stone 'trough' (Photograph 225)*



*Plate 26 Detail of worked chamfer {404} and surface (406) (Photograph 229)*



c. *Summary and Discussion*

Trench 4 successfully located an entrance within the N wall of the S range and demonstrated the depths at which the threshold and adjacent courtyard surface lay. The survival of the solitary jamb-stone is notable, particularly given the robbing of those located above which had evidently caused the collapse of the surrounding masonry of the corner of {404}. For Kirkhope Tower itself the use of dressings was sparing and many of those around the existing openings have been altered or replaced; however where original dressings remain, such as at the upper window on the eastern gable, these are detailed with a similar chamfer.

A curious feature of the cobbled courtyard surface was the large hollowed stone. This was in turn overlain by the possible slumped wall {405}. The build of this was poor and it is uncertain if this was an *in situ* feature of early date. It seems likely that {405} was constructed in a secondary, much later phase, perhaps when the site was in use as a tenanted farm.

The hollowed stone beneath {405} seems too uniformly formed to be a natural occurrence or wear pattern (as initially supposed) and in all likelihood was purposely hollowed. If this is the case, it may be an *in situ* basin or part of a drainage channel. Although the cobbled courtyard surface was located to the N of the threshold stone {404}, no surface was revealed on its S side. Judging by subsequent excavations in Trench 6 and 7 as well as the lie natural topography, it seems likely that the floor surface in this area will be located at a much deeper level and may have been accessed by steps down from {404}.

The roots in Trench 4 were shown to be deep and intrusive although little apparent damage was being caused to the lime bonded masonry by those recorded, *plate 25*.

vii. *Trench 6*

a. *Strategy*

Trench 6 was placed in a W-E alignment along the exterior face of the upstanding southern wall of the barnkin complex's S range. An earlier investigation had already been opened in this location, but had subsequently become overgrown. The aim of Trench 6 was to re-investigate this excavation, re-cutting the sections for recording while investigating the footings and foundations of the upstanding wall.

Trench 6 measured 3m W-E by 1m N-S and totally encompassed the earlier investigation. The final depth of the trench was c.0.75m, although being dug against the upstanding range wall this seemed much deeper.

b. *Description*

Removing the thick covering of vegetation from the surface of Trench 6 proved difficult and time consuming. This showed the earlier excavation [602] to have gently sloping, or slumped sides; there was little indication these had been cut to the vertical.

The first *in situ* archaeological deposit encountered (604) comprised mid to light brown silty clay around abundant sub rectangular and rounded whinstone boulders, many of which have been split and squared to an extent.



Plate 27 Working shot – laying out Trench 6 (Photograph 003)

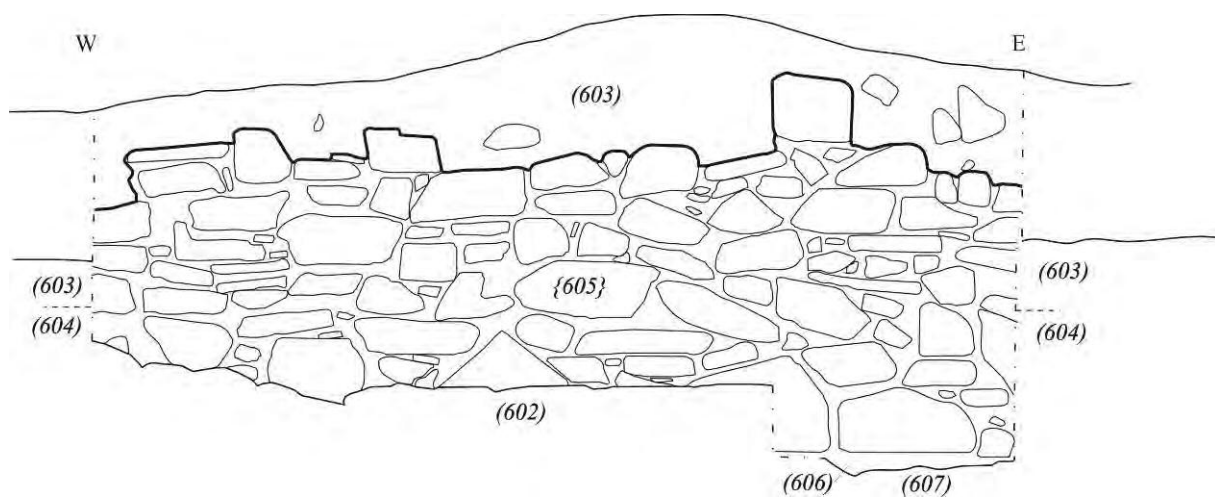


Figure 21 Scale drawing of the S facing section/elevation of Trench 6. Reproduced at 1:20.



Plate 28 S facing elevation of {605} (Photograph 029)

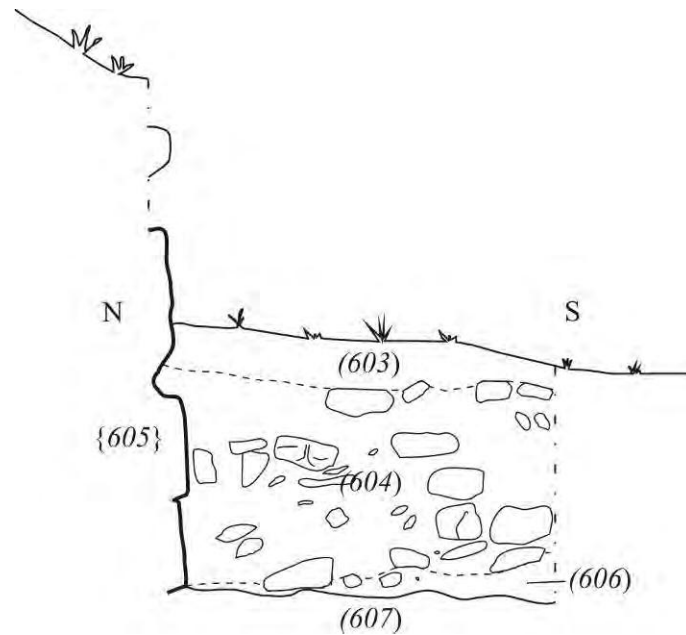


Figure 22 W facing section/elevation of Trench 6. Reproduced at 1:20.

Below (604), a very disturbed layer of humic silt was visible and recorded as (606). 0.05-0.10m deep, (606) included numerous small rubble stones pressed within, although the relationship with upstanding wall {605} was not clear. {605} was constructed from sub-rectangular whin boulders bonded with clay. The foundation course consisted of much larger stones which were in turn placed directly upon the natural subsoil (607).

c. *Summary and Discussion*

The excavation of Trench 6 showed that the earlier investigation had not gone deep enough to reveal the foundation structure of the upstanding wall. (604) was clearly a deposit of demolition and collapse and removal of this showed the upstanding {605} walling to be built directly atop the natural subsoil; no evidence existed for a foundation trench. It seems likely that prior to constructing the rear wall of the range, an attempt was made to rectify the issues caused by the sloping nature of the site and a terrace was dug into the slope. The S wall of the range was then constructed upon the southern edge of the terrace.

Deposit (606) adjacent to the wall of the range was very disturbed, likely by livestock, and thus the relationship with {605} was not clear. It is likely that its upper extent represents the remnants of an old ground surface, possibly a working surface associated with the construction of the range. It was notable that the footing of the range wall was so insubstantial, with little attempt even to form a step-out.



*viii. Trench 7*

*a. Strategy*

The placement of Trench 7 was dictated by the presence of an earlier investigation that had taken place towards the western end of the S range. This earlier investigation seemed to have been excavated through an area dominated by loose demolition rubble, though many of the stones spread around the surface of this area were undoubtedly spoil from this earlier excavation.



*Plate 29 Pre-excavation view of Trench 7 looking SW and showing the earlier investigation  
(Photograph 015)*

The intended purpose of re-excavating at this point was to assess whether this earlier investigation had caused damage to the buried remains of the range and, hopefully, to recover further details of its construction. It was also hoped to assess the depth of potentially damaging root intrusion.

Subsequently Trench 7 measured c.1.5m<sup>2</sup>, although the edges and sections of the Trench were very difficult to maintain as they consisted almost wholly of small to large angular stones and were prone to tumble. The final depth of Trench 7 was c.1.20m, this was <0.50m deeper than the original excavation after removal of the covering vegetation.



*Plate 30 Post-excavation view of Trench 7 (Photograph 247)*

*b. Description*

The accumulated vegetation and detritus built up since the earlier investigation occurred was removed and the edges of the trench cleaned. This revealed no features of note and indicated the earlier investigation had been placed in an arbitrary location and had been abandoned with no significant archaeological features noted.

The earlier excavation had removed large quantities of what was subsequently recorded as (703), a deep deposit of loose rounded and sub-angular field stones, some of which were split, but with no mortar apparent.

Below this (704) comprised a very similar deposit of rubble, but clearly inter-mixed with light orange brown clay. This deposit was located about 0.80m from the surface of the trench and seems to be the limit of excavation for the earlier works. Excavation through this deposit revealed no finds or evidence of worked stone in the material removed.

*c. Summary and Discussion*

Trench 7 was located in an unusual position with no obvious features indicating the reason for the placement of the original trench. The existing excavation guided the placement of Trench 7, but the re-excavation of this trench provided very little information regarding the history or phasing of the Kirkhope site.

No *in situ* archaeological material was revealed and it must be assumed the floor level is located considerably deeper than the limit of excavation. This is especially true if assessed in relation to Trench 6 to the immediate S where the foundation course of the S wall of the range was revealed at a much deeper level. The nature of the deposits in the area of Trench 7 would make excavating to this depth impossible without a trench of significant size being plotted and stepped sufficiently.



No root intrusion or bioturbation was shown to be causing any damage to the deposits in Trench. Significant underlying deposits are likely to lie at such a depth that any damage in this area is unlikely.

The earlier investigation in this area had left a large depression, with excavated stones spread across the ground nearby. Following its re-excitation this area was reinstated to its pre-excitation appearance.

*ix. Trench 8*

*a. Strategy*

Trench 8 was intended to confirm details of the W perimeter of the courtyard complex, sampling internal and external ground levels and providing further information as to the character, function and survival of this, presumably a range of ancillary chambers, and whether occupation deposits survived within. The proximity of the upstanding dry-stone field wall to the immediate E of the trench meant it was unlikely that a substantial portion of the courtyard interior would be revealed, although it was hoped that some indication as to the make-up of this would be uncovered. Trench 8 measured 4m W-E by 1m N-S and was excavated to a maximum final depth of <1.20m.



*Plate 31 View looking SW from Kirkhope Tower across the W range of the ruined barmkin. Note Trench 8 was placed N of the two trees in the centre of the image*

*b. Description*

The turf and topsoil in Trench 8, (801), formed a very insubstantial upper layer, only up to 0.05m in depth and comprising a mid to dark brown heavily organic silty loam. This was removed by mattock.





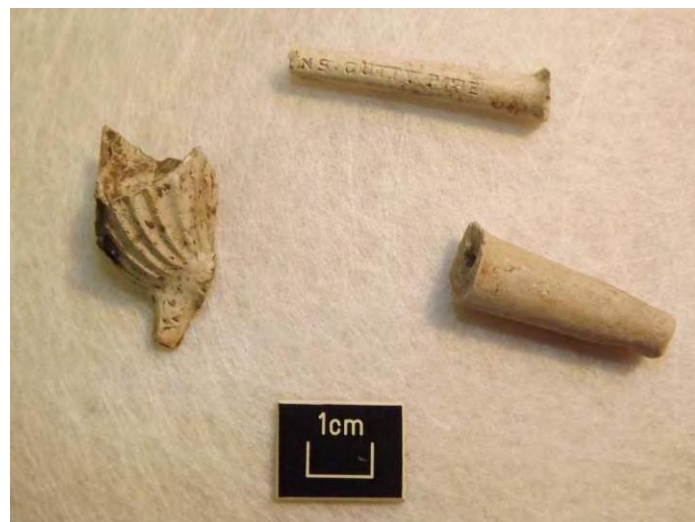
*Plate 32 Working shot taken during the opening of Trench 8, taken from the SW (Photograph 174)*



*Plate 33 Mid-excavation view of Trench 8 post-removal of (801) (Photograph 208)*

(802) was revealed beneath (801), consisting almost wholly of large angular stones with a very small proportion of a mid to dark brown sandy silt matrix – similar to the overlying topsoil; this deposit was around 0.25m deep. (802) was removed slowly and systematically in order to identify any visible walls or features within, yet none were located at this stage.

A large number of artefacts were removed from (802), predominantly 19<sup>th</sup> century domestic debris. This assemblage included part of a fluted pipe bowl embossed with a 'W' to the foot spur SF027 ( *Plate 34*).



*Plate 34 SF027 (left), SFSF009 (centre) and SF020 (right)*



However, as suggested by the topography of the site, removal of (802) revealed a large N-S aligned wall {804} (Figure 23) at the eastern end of the Trench. The surrounding (803) was interpreted as the first *in situ* demolition deposit and contained a high percentage of small to large angular boulders set within very firmly compact pale brown silty clay – likely *ex situ* wall bonding material. The volume of these stones made defining the faces of the {804} walling problematic. With the continuing removal of (803) the E face was fully defined, showing the walling at this point to survive to at least three courses.

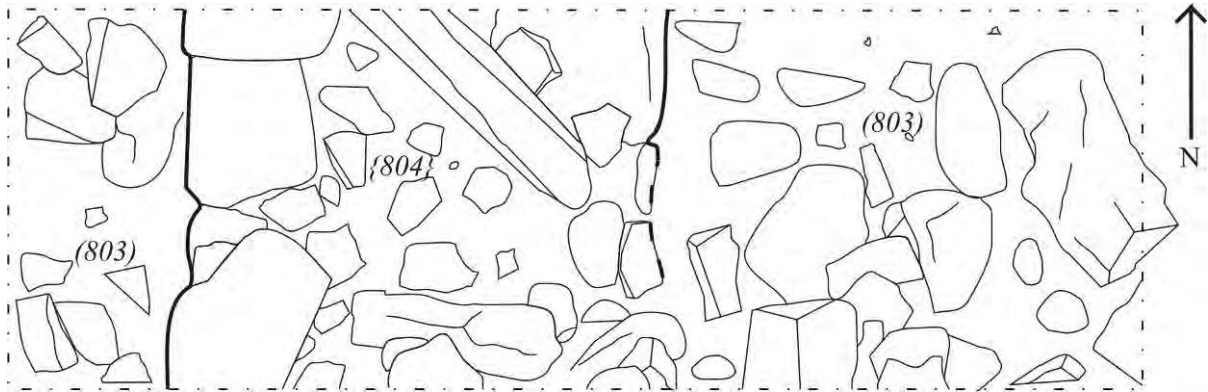


Figure 23 Post-excavation plan of Trench 8 showing {804}. Reproduced at 1:20.

Locating the western face of the walling proved more problematic and, although an apparent face was partly defined it is possible this had seen some disturbance. However this apparent face did correspond to sections of the same walling still visible at the surface nearby, this confirming the wall thickness to have been around 1m in width. When this dimension was plotted against {804} one large stone protruding from the southern baulk seemed to be in the correct alignment and location to be part of the W face, Plate 37. The undisturbed walling clearly retained areas of clay bonding.



Plate 35 Post-excavation view looking vertical and to the W towards wall {804} (Photograph 233)



Plate 36 Looking E across the problematic face of {804} (Photograph 234)



Plate 37 Looking vertically and N across {804} (Photograph 287)

c. *Summary and Discussion*

Trench 8 confirmed the line of the eastern wall of the western range, and demonstrated this wall to survive to at least three courses. Time limitations meant that Trench 8 was not excavated through the demolition material, but a depth of 1.20m was achieved in a small sondage E of wall {804}, and at this depth the surface of the courtyard had yet to be revealed.

The issue over locating the western face of {804} is interesting as this should not be problematic when the eastern face has been located and indicative wall widths across site are known. It may be that an E-W cross wall, or some other degraded architectural feature, exists in the W facing elevation of {804} and this was not recognised on site due to the limitations of Trench 8 and the depth excavated to.

Questions remain regarding the structure and development of the eastern range of the courtyard and it is felt that further investigation would be beneficial in the vicinity of Trench 8.

x. *Trenches 9 and 10*

It was originally proposed to open two further trenches to the E of Kirkhope Tower, immediately N of the boundary of the Scheduled area – Trenches 9 and 10, see *figure 15* above. Trench 9 was intended as a further attempt to locate the E perimeter of the barmkin enclosure courtyard. In light of the absence of any such remains in Trench 1, the placement of Trench 9 becomes increasingly important.

Trench 10 was intended to attempt to define the alignment of the N side of the barmkin enclosure to the E of the tower.

Lying out-with the Scheduled area it is hoped Trenches 9 and 10 will be excavated at a future date when time and resources allow. It is anticipated the findings from Trenches 9 and 10 will be incorporated within a revision of this report and archived as one stand-alone document.



xi. *Faunal analysis*

David Henderson

Animal bones were recovered from five contexts: (201), (203), (205), (206) and (802). With the exception of (205), only a handful of bones were recovered from each context. Species present were domestic livestock, sheep, cattle and pig, along with (probably intrusive) rabbit bones.

Context (205) contained the substantially complete skeleton of a fully adult (>3 year old) sheep; the presence of the metacarpal and tibia of a full-term foetal sheep suggests that the animal may have died whilst lambing.

xii. *Completion of the evaluation exercise*

All excavations completed in the 2012 excavations were backfilled atop a membrane of *terrami*; coins dated 2012 were placed beneath.

4. *Condition assessment*

i. *Impact of vegetation cover*

One of the particular aims of the evaluation exercise was to ascertain to what extent the existing tree and vegetation cover on the site is a threat to the archaeological remains, and to provide recommendations for any future management of the monument.



Plate 38 View S across the scheduled area from the battlements of Kirkhope Tower (Photograph 099)

The site is currently heavily overgrown (Plate 38 and Plate 39) with a 'lawn' area of long grass bordered by a perimeter of wild grasses, scrub and trees of varying ages to the S and W. At the southern side in particular a number of mature blackthorn and/or sloe trees proliferate. Located within the southern range of the barmkin, and in immediate proximity to clear wall alignments, these trees were of particular concern regarding any impact on the buried archaeological remains.

This was especially true in the area of Trench 4, where there exists a thicket of five or six blackthorn trees. In addition, the visible wall alignments around Trench 4 showed these trees to be located adjacent to *in situ* archaeological remains and within the footprint of the S range.



*Plate 39 Looking W across the S wall of the 'barmkin' compound (Photograph 069)*

However, although excavation of Trench 4 revealed significant root intrusion throughout the collapsed rubble infill, this was confined to the upper c.0.30m of the trench, where the leaf litter and humic soil was richest and most conducive to promoting the growth of the roots. The depth and density of the rubble collapse served to protect any underlying archaeological deposits from damage caused by bioturbation.



*Plate 40 Evidence of root intrusion within Trench 4 (Photograph 135)*



The main wall {403} visible in Trench 4 was bonded with lime mortar and the roots showed no signs of penetrating and thus disrupting the wall. Wall {405} to the N, was much less substantial and seemingly clay bonded, although located at sufficient depth not to be troubled by the blackthorn roots.

Both Trenches 2 and 6 revealed walls which showed no signs of mortar bonding and were likely bonded with clay. However, both {208} and {605} were shown to be substantial, with no indication of disturbance from the roots of the overlying vegetation. In Trench 2, the depth and density of the demolition rubble will protect any underlying archaeological remains and floor surfaces in line with Trench 4. The vegetation and turf covering the top of wall {208} protects this and helps keep it together.

Trench 8 was much shallower than those to the S of the Scheduled Monument, although {804} showed no indication of disturbance from the nearby trees. Indeed very few roots were present in Trench 8 and it seems likely the weak mortar/clay matrix bonding {804} remained undamaged.

Although dry-stone constructed, {302} in Trench 3 is of limited archaeological interest and located some distance from any tree cover.

On the whole the results of the evaluation exercise demonstrated the vegetation cover to have a negligible impact upon the buried archaeological remains. Although the non-managed growth of the foliage and vegetation within the scheduled area greatly impacts upon the presentation and ability to visually understand the monument (as demonstrated by the difficulties in locating the proposed location of Trench 5 between December 2011 and September 2012), this falls outwith the remit of the brief and the vegetation cannot be seen to adversely affect the fabric of the monument.

## *ii. Condition of masonry remains (see Appendix F)*

In addition to assessing any damage caused by vegetation to the archaeology preserved below ground, it was also important to assess the condition of the masonry fabric of the monument, and whether this would be in need of any specific consolidation or management.

Although all the areas of walling revealed by the evaluation trenching exercise were of similar stonework character, with few construction or stylistic differences to indicate phasing, the bonding material varied markedly between the wall sections examined.

In Trench 2, despite the volume and density of lime mortar within the demolition deposit (206), wall {208} appeared to be clay-bonded and thus more susceptible to weakening and degradation. Likewise wall {605} in Trench 6 appeared to be clay-bonded. Neither showed any signs of instability or degradation from vegetation or, in the case of {208}, exposure to the elements.

The wall section revealed within trench 8, this certainly clay-bonded, had apparently seen degradation and collapse (rather than more deliberate demolition) of its upper parts. The buried remains as revealed appear to be stable.





*Plate 41 S and W facing elevations of Trench 2 showing condition of {208} (Photograph 130)*

## **5. Overview**

The historical research and evaluation excavations at Kirkhope Tower have shed considerable new light upon what was previously a little-researched historic monument. While Peter Clarke restored and reoccupied the tower in the 1990s, there remained a number of outstanding questions regarding the wider site and, particularly, whether the barmkin area had been reoccupied following a raid by the Armstrongs in 1543 and how devastating this raid may have been.

The historical research has demonstrated the potential antiquity of the Kirkhope Tower site, it likely dating to the 15<sup>th</sup> century or earlier. The tower and associated site had previously been suggested to have been a new foundation, perhaps constructed in c1535 in response to an Act of Parliament although the tower itself is not specifically mentioned until 1582. The Kirkhope lands were shown in the later medieval period to have formed a part of the Black Douglas lordship of Ettrick, subsequently coming under the control of the Cranstouns.

The site was only latterly occupied by the Scotts of Harden, firstly as tenants. It is not clear when the Scotts of Harden gained ownership of the tower, but their possession was confirmed in 1608 and their possession and occupation continued throughout the 17<sup>th</sup> century. It was only after the lands were purchased by the Duchess of Buccleugh in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century that Kirkhope became a tenant farm property of the Buccleugh estate. The decline of the site likely began at that stage, leading to its eventual abandonment.

The cartographic assessment effectively charts the later decline of the property. Importantly William Roy's *Great Map* of 1747-55 appears to suggest the continued survival of the barmkin buildings even at that stage. The 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map indicates the tower to still have been roofed in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, but by 1900 it is recorded as being 'in ruins'.

The evaluation exercise demonstrated the extent of the archaeological survival across much of the site, and the depth at which this preserved significant architectural remains. No evidence was uncovered for the recorded sack and supposed destruction of the site by the Armstrongs, although floor surfaces were only reached in Trench 4. A notable aspect of the excavation was the almost complete absence of *ex situ* medieval or early post-medieval artefactual material. Indeed only one small sherd of green glazed ceramic was identified that could pre-date the 18<sup>th</sup> century. However a larger volume of 19<sup>th</sup> century domestic debris was recovered that seems to confirm the continuing occupation of the site and use of the courtyard area – this likely associated with the domestic occupation of the tower itself.

#### *Architectural observations*

The evaluation produced important information about the plan, details and construction of the ruined barmkin ranges. No direct evidence was revealed to demonstrate that there had been more than one major phase of construction though such evidence would not necessarily be recovered from such a limited investigation and, as noted, the earlier finds were so sparse that no inference about the early occupation could be made.

However the trenches did demonstrate the very substantial nature of the construction of the south and west ranges. The wall of the west range, though only exposed at one point, was notable both for its thickness and the fact of its clay bonding, the latter suggesting it unlikely that the range had been vaulted. It may have been of single storey or, possibly at most, of 1½ stories.

By contrast there was considerable evidence for the use of mortar bedded masonry in the south range. Trench 2 revealed direct evidence for apparent vaulting – most likely and very typically a long barrel-vault running east-west. Each of the south range investigations demonstrated the range to survive to a much greater extent than initially suspected. The investigation demonstrated a very great depth of rubble infill within what had evidently been cellarge; thus the walls of the range will stand to something in the region of 2m in many areas.

The evaluation forced a reassessment of the original interpretation of the range. The positioning of trench 4 had assumed that this would locate an entrance into what appeared from the earthworks survey to be a likely candidate for a hall. The entrance was indeed located but seems certainly to have been an access to the lower level cellarge, with steps leading down. The presence of the cellar demonstrates the likelihood of a more substantial upper storey which may well have been occupied by a principal chamber or hall. It is probable that this had been accessed off the courtyard by an external stair. By projecting the data revealed in trenches 2, 4 and 6 a hypothetical reconstruction of the former extent of the range can be suggested in cross-section, *figure 24*

Clearly the barmkin ranges had been extensively robbed of their dressings upon abandonment. So clean and uniform were the rubble destruction deposits within it seems there had been an element of deliberate reduction. Trench 4 revealed that the extraction of dressings was very deliberate – it is possible that these were employed in the construction of the later steading complex of Old Kirkhope a short distance to the ESE (investigation of the buildings there may prove to be of considerable interest). The one remaining dressing of the entrance revealed in trench 4 was of high quality sandstone, this detailed with a neatly cut chamfer. Though only broadly diagnostic of date the detail was closely comparable to surviving original dressings within the tower, this at least suggesting that the two were of comparable date.

Trench 1 was disappointing in that it provided no suggestion as to the line of the east side of the barmkin court that, notwithstanding its absence, had likely existed (whether as a further range or as a perimeter wall).



The evaluation exercise has shown that there is very considerable extent of survival of the Kirkhope site and that in spite of not having reached floor level in many areas there is probably considerable potential for the survival of occupation deposits. Whether the latter can be associated with a mid-16<sup>th</sup> century raid seems doubtful given that the site continued as a higher-status residence for some considerable time thereafter.

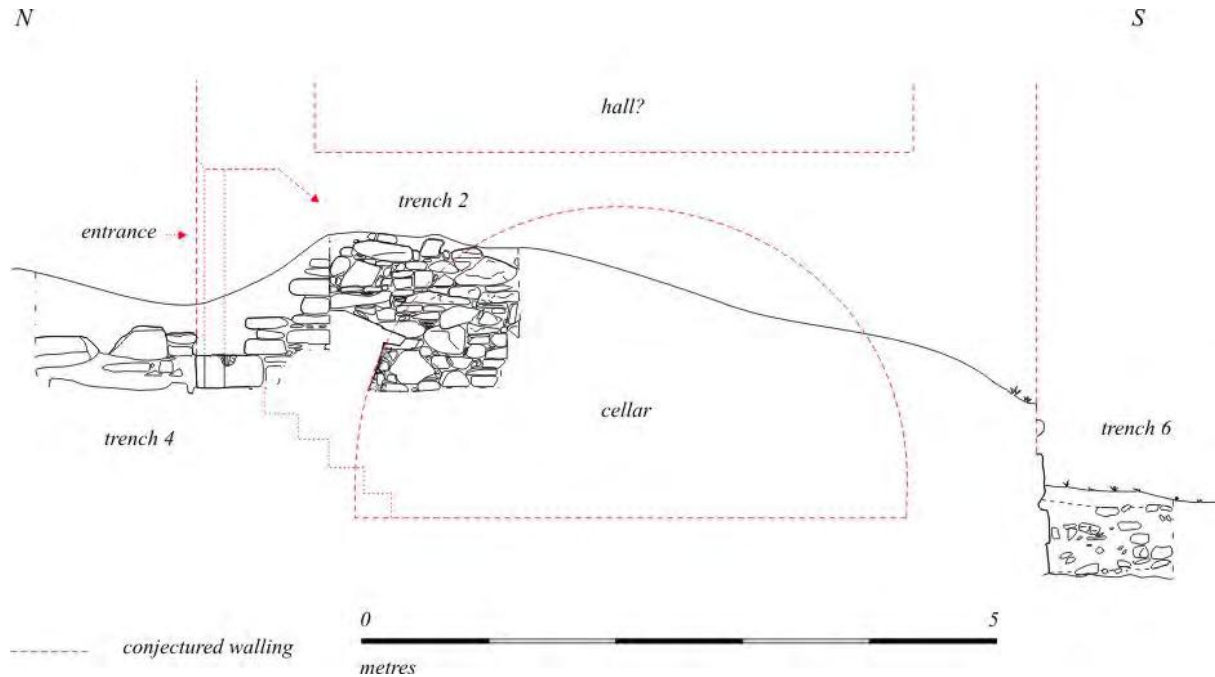


Figure 24 Composite north-south section across the south range combining the evidence revealed in trenches 2, 4 and 6, and showing projected walling of superstructure.

## 6. Post-Excavation

Whilst the archaeological evaluation at Kirkhope Tower revealed a number of artefacts and significant structural remains, the post-excavation requirements resulting from the excavation are minimal.

Only one artefact of medieval date was recovered, a small sherd of ceramic (SF003) recovered from Trench 2. This will be submitted together with the other artefacts in the assemblage, to the Treasure Trove/Historic Scotland process in line with Addyman Archaeology standard procedures.

The Fe artefact SF010 recovered from the demolition infill of Trench 2 has been packed in silica gel with suitable humidity indicators. It is not recommended that further analysis, stabilisation or study is undertaken on this object.

## 7. *Mitigation and Recommendations*

The archaeological excavation at Kirkhope Tower demonstrated the enormous potential for significant upstanding structural remains to the S of the existing monument, showing these to be on the whole well protected beneath a large volume of demolition material. Many of the walls were revealed to be bonded by clay or a weak lime mortar and would thus remain better protected beneath ground.

The E wall of the barmkin was not revealed during the excavation of Trench 1 and it is hoped to return to the site for further excavations (Trenches 9 and 10) to the E of the Tower outwith the Scheduled area. The proposed trenches in this area will straddle the same topographical alignment as Trench 1 and it is hoped confirm the presence or absence of this wall nearer to the Tower itself. The results of Trenches 9 and 10 will hopefully circumvent any need for further excavations in the Scheduled area to reveal the line of this wall.

It is hoped that deposits in Trench 8 are not as deep as those encountered down slope in Trenches 2 and 4. The questions over the nature of the W facing elevation of wall {804} mean that a re-opening of this Trench would benefit any future project.

*In situ* floor deposits were not encountered across the site although the excavations in Trenches 4 and to lesser extent Trenches 1 and 8 revealed the depth at which these may be located. A re-opening of Trench 4 on a larger scale would allow the nature of the cobbled floor surface (406) to be assessed, and in particular the large, basin shaped stone beneath possible later wall {405}. The re-opening of Trench 4 would also allow the different floor levels to be analysed N and S of threshold stone {404}.

Kirkhope Tower and associated barmkin complex would benefit from a continuing and ongoing research excavation, with the potential to reveal significant and interesting archaeological remains. Although the site is well covered by vegetation and many of the walls bonded with clay, these do not appear to be suffering as a result of the vegetation growth.



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*Appendix A Project Design (Scheduled Monument consent application)*

## **Kirkhope Tower**

### *Ettrickbridge, Scottish Borders*

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#### *Scheduled Monument Consent - Proposal: April 2012*

#### **1. Introduction**

##### *i. General*

This application, written by Addyman Archaeology on behalf of Peter Clarke Esq., proposes an evaluation trenching exercise in the immediate vicinity of Kirkhope Tower, by Ettrickbridge, in the Scottish Borders. The tower as it stands is occupied and used as a residence, but the area to the immediate S preserves a series of earthworks and features which have very considerable archaeological potential. Kirkhope Tower itself is a category A listed building, whilst the area to the S is protected as a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

Kirkhope Tower is a well preserved, simply detailed Borders tower house perhaps of earlier 16<sup>th</sup> century date. It stands in dramatic isolation on the up-sloping ground of the glen overlooking Ettrick Bridge and the immediate associated remains are those of its ancillary buildings arranged around a square courtyard. A very well preserved archaeological site, the earthworks clearly demonstrate the presence of remains of major structures bordering the western and southern sides of the courtyard. Those to the S seem to include what would likely prove to be a principal hall and adjacent kitchen.

The site has considerable potential significance both as a ‘green-field’ development of a single period, possibly the early 16<sup>th</sup> century, and that it may have been destroyed, according to local tradition and perhaps supported by documentary sources, by the English in the mid-1540s. If these possibilities prove to be the case then the complex could have considerable importance as a short-lived single period type site; as a potential ‘time capsule’ of the contents and arrangements of such a complex in the mid 16<sup>th</sup> century (depending upon the nature of the surviving deposits, carbonised remains etc); and as a ‘battlefield’ site preserving direct evidence of the 1540s attack.

##### *ii. Location*

Located around 8 miles SW of Selkirk, Kirkhope Tower sits magnificently perched on the southward rolling slope of Tower Hill above the Ettrick Valley and Ettrick Water. The location is a picturesque, if exposed one overlooking rich farm lands and the village of Ettrickbridge, with a mountain burn rolling past immediately to the E. The ruinous barmkin lies immediately adjacent and to the S of the present tower, surviving as a series of clear enclosures and structures within a courtyard, all of which are heavily overgrown and collapsed.

The underlying geology around Kirkhope Tower consists of undifferentiated bedrock of both the Gala and Hawick groups with superficial deposits of till from the Devensian to Diamicton eras. Immediately S of the barmkin ruins, the superficial deposits change to alluvium of silts sands and gravels.<sup>52</sup>

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<sup>52</sup> [www.bgs.ac.uk/geoscience](http://www.bgs.ac.uk/geoscience) - August 2012

*iii. Aims of the project - summary*

It is proposed to open a limited number of evaluation trenches within the Scheduled area to the S of Kirkhope Tower. Forming part of a somewhat wider project, to include research into primary documentary sources, landscape survey, etc., this application relates to the trenching phase, with additional investigations taking place outwith the Scheduled monument area (and thus falling out-with the scope of this application). Primarily this project is research-orientated, intended to supply fundamental information about the site, providing additional knowledge and defining the extent of the castle complex and its condition. The overall aims of the project can best be summarised as follows:

- Principally the scope of the project is to **assess the extent and nature of archaeological survival S at Kirkhope Tower**, understanding what the earthwork features and anomalies represent while putting the tower as it exists today into its immediate context, adding to our overall understanding of the monument and its complex.
- In addition to placing the tower within its immediate context, it is also important to **place the Kirkhope Tower complex within its wider historical context**, in particular the raid by the Earl of Hertford in the 1540s. Kirkhope is apparently recorded as having been sacked in this raid, and it is hoped this project will provide evidence of this destruction, feeding the information into a wider research project into Hertford's raids (see below).
- A number of minor investigative trenches have previously been dug within the site area, remaining open. There is no record available of this work and any results or interpretations are not available for consultation. It is hoped the current project can **re-assess the earlier trenches, retrieve any information lost, or damaged by their placement and (subject to discussion and agreement with Historic Scotland) correctly re-instate them to their original surface profiles**, thus returning the monument to its pre-investigation state.
- Areas of the site have become heavily overgrown with small trees, bushes and vegetation. The proposed evaluation trenches hope to **ascertain the damage these trees may be causing to the underlying archaeological remains. The project report will provide recommendations as to future management of the site.**
- It is hoped that investigation at Kirkhope Tower, itself a self-contained project, will provide further impetus to and function as a pilot project for a wider study of the archaeological and historical evidence for Hertford's raids and associated reiving activity in the Borders area. This is presently being conceived of and planned as **a wider research project by The Battlefields Trust, currently in discussion with Chris Bowles, Archaeologist, Scottish Borders Council and Justin Sikora of the Battlefields Trust**. Though a stand-alone exercise, work at Kirkhope would represent a pilot that may raise research questions and develop a methodology that can be fed into the development of the wider research agenda.

Any information gained will feed into an assessment of future possibilities for the site, determining what the archaeological and conservation implications of more extensive work at the site may be. These aims are discussed in further detail in Section 2.

The excavation is one with enormous potential and tremendous significance. Addyman Archaeology will endeavour to keep both Historic Scotland and the client abreast of developments and will consult Historic Scotland at the earliest opportunity should any unexpected discoveries be made or if there is any ambiguity over the importance of an archaeological deposit.



iv. *Scheduled Monument*

The area S of Kirkhope Tower is a Scheduled Monument and protected by Historic Scotland, on behalf of the Scottish Ministers, by means of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. In the Scottish Historic Environment Policy of 2011 Clause 3.14, Historic Scotland state:

*‘Scottish Ministers include a monument in the Schedule to secure the long-term legal protection of the monument in the national interest, in situ and as far as possible in the state it has come down to us.’*

The sole legal criterion for designating a monument as Scheduled is that it is deemed of ‘national importance’.<sup>53</sup> The wider present project proposes to undertake excavations within the Scheduled area and thus Scheduled Monument Consent must be secured. The present project was discussed in detail with George Findlater and Rory MacDonald of Historic Scotland during which an earlier proposal was examined and certain modifications made to ensure that certain criteria were met. The latter include:

- Any excavations should *‘normally be the minimum level of intervention that is consistent with conserving what is culturally significant in a monument.’*<sup>54</sup>
- Any proposed change or alteration to the Scheduled monument *‘must be fully and explicitly justified.’*<sup>55</sup>
- Important consideration must be given to *‘the cultural significance of the monument and the impact that the proposals would have upon this cultural significance.’*<sup>56</sup>
- Any intervention within a Scheduled monument *‘should be carefully considered, based on good authority, sensitively designed, properly planned and executed, and where appropriate in the context of an individual monument, reversible.’*<sup>57</sup>

The proposed trenching exercise at Kirkhope Tower is mindful of the protected status of the Kirkhope Tower site, and has been to the forefront of all planning and discussion.

v. *Timescales*

The works on site are expected to be undertaken over two weeks from week commencing 27<sup>th</sup> August 2012, with all site works completed by 07<sup>th</sup> September 2012. The draft report will be submitted to the client and planning authorities within 6 weeks of completion of site works or by 19<sup>th</sup> October 2012.

vi. *Health and Safety*

Addyman Archaeology will complete a detailed Risk Assessment prior to attending site. Having previously undertaken a visual inspection of the monument and a detailed topographic survey, we are aware of the potential risks and can thus mitigate against these.

Welfare facilities will be available within Kirkhope Tower itself and as there is no available phone signal on site, Addyman Archaeology will have access to the landline in the Tower. The number of this will be provided to Historic Scotland prior to attending site.

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<sup>53</sup> Historic Scotland 2011, 21 Clause 2.12 *Scottish Historic Environment Policy, December 2011*,

<sup>54</sup> *Ibid*, Clause 3.16, 37

<sup>55</sup> *Ibid*, Clause 3.17

<sup>56</sup> *Ibid*, Clause 3.18

<sup>57</sup> *Ibid*, Clause 3.20

The depth and stability of excavations will be continually monitored for safety during the site works, and halted if these are deemed unsafe. Should the revealed walls be seen to be, or become unsafe, excavation will be halted. The safe depth of a trench is at the discretion of the excavator, although Addyman Archaeology policy does not allow excavation below 1.2m without proper stepping being in place. All spoil will be kept well back from the edge of the trench.

The assessment of the risks on site will be continual and dynamic, taking into account any new event or occurrence as it presents itself.

*vii. Personnel*

Addyman Archaeology intend to complete the work with our core team of four archaeologists, complimented by some limited volunteer involvement and the assistance of Scottish Borders Council Archaeologist Chris Bowles. All trenches will be opened and excavated by one of the qualified archaeological team and no volunteer will undertake excavation without direct supervision and in conjunction with a qualified and experienced archaeologist. This allows us to ensure our commitment to high standards and experience is met. All Addyman Archaeology staff are experienced archaeologists with a proven track record of producing excellent results to tight deadlines.

*- Overall Project Director:*

**Tom Addyman MA FSA (Scot)** (full CV available on request)

- Partner, directs the Archaeology division of Simpson & Brown Architects (Addyman Archaeology)
- MA (with Distinction) Conservation of Historic Buildings, Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies, University of York (1994-5)

Tom worked closely with Simpson & Brown Architects on their projects for some 10 years before merging his company with the practice in January 2006. As the Partner in charge of archaeological survey, recording, excavation and post-excavation, Tom oversees all projects undertaken by Addyman Archaeology. These include small-scale and large-scale archaeological ground investigations, finds analysis and academic publication, as well as the survey and assessment of historic buildings and landscape assessments. In terms of church archaeology Tom's experience is broad - in excavation, in the study of up-standing fabric, and in dealing with the many and varied conservation issues attendant on such structures.

*- Site Director:*

**Ross Cameron MLitt FSA (Scot) PIfA** (pending upgrade) (full CV available on request)

- MLitt (with Merit) Medieval Scottish Studies, The University of Glasgow (2006-2007)
- MA (Hons) Scottish History and Archaeology, The University of Glasgow (2001-2005)

Ross has extensive experience of archaeological fieldwork, working as a field archaeologist for six years on a variety of sites in a variety of roles. Ross directed the extensive excavation for Addyman Archaeology at Old College Quad, leading a team of up to 20 archaeologists on site for three months and completed the Data Structure Report for this important dig. Ross leads Addyman Archaeology's fieldwork projects from the beginning, from the tender phase and Written Schemes of Investigation, to Desk Based Assessments and Data Structure Reports, through to the completion of the archaeological record and documentation.

*- Core Staff:*

**Kenneth Macfadyen BSc FSA (Scot)** (full CV available on request)

- BSc (Hons) Botany, The University of Glasgow (1993-1997)

Kenneth has worked with Addyman Archaeology/Associates since 1998, gaining vast experience on a wide variety of archaeological sites. Kenneth is Addyman Archaeology's in-house specialist for archaeological building recording and digitisation including a wide range of projects and level of detailed surveys, but is equally skilled in archaeological excavations.

**Jenni Morrison MA (Hons), FSA (Scot), PifA** (full CV available on request)

- MA (Hons) Archaeology, The University of Glasgow (1992-1996)

Jenni has extensive experience as an archaeologist working across both Scotland and England as a Site Assistant, Supervisor and subsequently Project Officer. Jenni's project portfolio includes a wide range of projects from the Neolithic right through to the Medieval period, including major excavations, such as Terminal 5 at Heathrow Airport.

## **2. *Aims of the Project***

### *i. Assessing archaeological survival within the Scheduled Monument*

Addyman Archaeology proposes to open eight evaluation trenches within the area enclosed by the Scheduled Monument perimeter. The placement of each of these trenches relates closely to a considered research agenda, each intended to provide very specific data about the site. We believe that as a whole the proposed works meet the criteria outlined by Historic Scotland.

The evaluation trenches will assess the survival of the structural remains within the Kirkhope Tower complex and provide data regarding the quality of archaeological survival within its core area, such as the extent of the surviving walls, their height, their general condition and details of their build, the nature of floor levels within (cobbled, paved or earthen); similarly whether the courtyard was metalled or otherwise and whether occupation deposits, early destruction deposits, etc. still survive..

### *a. Defining the Monument*

Beyond the basic outline of the barmkin compound and the presence of associated structures along its S and W sides little more is known about the nature of the Scheduled site at Kirkhope Tower, the site outwith the Scheduled area, and indeed whether the presently defined limits of the Scheduled Monument are sufficient to protect the site should this require protection.

The boundary as it exists is somewhat arbitrary in nature, and fails to extend N beyond the wall foot of Kirkhope Tower itself. In the absence of detailed information on the site, it is clear that substantial archaeological remains relating to the N side of the 'barmkin' enclosure could still exist in the immediate vicinity of the Tower, and particularly on its western side across the likely entrance to the site, and also to the E, between the Tower and the burn.

Conversely the area at the eastern side of the Scheduled area, where it runs down towards the burn, is clearly outwith the main compound area, and visible 'features' in that area may well be demolition rubble or detritus relating to comparatively recent field boundaries. Assessment of this area may show the Scheduled protection to be unnecessary and allow this to be re-appraised.



The evaluation trenches have potential to better inform the appropriate extent of the Scheduled area.

*b. Dating the 'barmkin'*

Clear structures and outlines of an enclosed area can be discerned, although the date and form of these structures has never been ascertained.

It is possible that Kirkhope Tower dates to shortly after 1535, and documentation indicates the complex may have been sacked in 1544 at the time of the Earl of Hertford's raids. Local tradition suggests the 'barmkin' may have been destroyed at this time, lying in a ruinous state in the intervening 468 years. This however, is currently supposition substantiated by very tenuous evidence and there is some suggestion from historic sources of continuing occupation at the site for some time thereafter.

As an example of how little is actually known about the barmkin S of Kirkhope Tower, the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) categorise the structures visible within, as 'contemporary with the rebuilt barmkin wall and, together, are probably the remains of a comparatively recent farm.'<sup>58</sup> Recorded in 1962, the RCAHMS interpret the structures within the Scheduled area as actually being built against the outside elevation of the barmkin compound, and not within as is currently accepted and how this currently appears on the ground. Whilst this to all intents and purposes appears to be an error borne from mis-reading the 1863 6" : 1 mile Ordnance Survey map, and not consulting the more detailed 25" inch to 1 mile version, caution must be used as the site was surveyed in 1962 and evidence available at that time may no longer be visible due to deterioration, vegetation or intervention in the intervening period.

It is clear that in this regard, the excavation proposal can be explicitly justified as not only consistent with preserving the cultural significance of a monument, but in actual fact has enormous potential to confirm and even enhance the nature of this resource.

*c. Surviving deposits*

It is hoped that in addition, the trenches will determine the presence or absence of sealed archaeological deposits possibly dating to the presumed mid-16<sup>th</sup> century destruction of the castle outbuildings, allowing these to be assessed for their archaeological potential and providing a valuable insight into the occupation of the site at this period. Anticipated carbonised deposits, if they survive, would also be subjected to initial assessment. If such deposits survive this would represent a 'time capsule' of major importance and potentially a costly issue to deal with in terms of sampling, post-excavation analysis, and conservation etc.

*d. Limits of Excavation*

For each proposed evaluation trench the intention is **primarily to determine the presence or absence of early structural remains**, providing evidence of the structure and layout of the courtyard and the uses of the buildings therein. If encountered, the intention is primarily to establish the limits, orientation and character of early structures.

Each trench will be taken down to the latest surface of *in situ* flooring or overlying occupation/primary destruction deposits; it is **not** intended to undertake deep excavation through archaeologically significant stratigraphy or features. This is an important point to emphasise. Primarily it is anticipated this will involve the removal of large quantities of demolition rubble and infill, to define the survival of the upstanding structural remains.

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<sup>58</sup> <http://canmore.rcahms.gov.uk/en/site/53066/details/kirkhope+tower/> - 27/01/12

Though no great quantity is anticipated from the present exercise, finds made during the works will be subject to established post-excavation procedures for processing, conservation and storage as necessary.

*ii. Hertford's raids*

Kirkhope Tower was recorded as burned by the Armstrongs in 1543 in a raid subsequently attributed to the Earl of Hertford.

Scotland in the 1540s was a period of instability, violence and upheaval. King James V had died in December 1542 to be succeeded by the infant Queen Mary. Initially the magnates of Scotland concluded a treaty with Henry VIII of England whereby Mary would be wed to Henry's heir, the Prince Edward. However, distrust of the English King's motives combined with his continuing hostile actions towards Scotland led to the abandonment of the English Alliance and the ascendancy of the pro-France nobility. Henry's reaction was predictable, swift and brutal. He sought to cow Scotland into submission by armed force and sanctioned a number of large military interventions. These were on the whole led by Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford. Henry ordered Hertford to invade Scotland, not with the intention of holding any land, but to burn and destroy 'putting man woman and children to fire and sword, without exception'.<sup>59</sup>

- Hertford arrived in the Firth of Forth at the head of a fleet of 200 ships on 3<sup>rd</sup> May 1544. Meeting no real resistance, the English forces sacked Edinburgh, Holyrood and Leith, departing for home on foot on the 15<sup>th</sup> May, having left 'the whole of the country on both sides of the Forth' ravaged.<sup>60</sup> *En route* back to England, Hertford's forces continued their destruction, laying waste to the countryside and any structures that stood in their way.
- Hertford returned again in September 1545, where his depredations were limited to the Borders and the Abbeys of Kelso, Dryburgh, Jedburgh and Melrose sacked. This raid is notable for the extent of the devastation within the Borders.
- Hertford, now the Duke of Somerset, launched his third invasion in September 1547 and this culminated in the overwhelming English victory at the Battle of Pinkie.

Of the three raids by Edward Seymour into Scotland, the first and third are clearly the most well known and affected the country as a whole on a more significant level. However, the raid of September 1545 was part of a much more concentrated and clearly caused widespread devastation in the Borders.

It is possible that the destruction of Kirkhope recorded in 1543, dates to this period and is linked to the strategy of Hertford. It is known the attack on Kirkhope was led by the Armstrongs, a Border family from Liddesdale.

Very little historical analysis into the raids of the Earl of Hertford in Scotland has been undertaken and no archaeological research project has been commissioned to add to this knowledge. It is possible that Kirkhope Tower was a casualty of Hertford's devastation of the Borders in 1545, using the Armstrongs as mercenaries and providing state-sanction for their Borders feud. Further historical research is required to pinpoint the references to the destruction of Kirkhope and the dates these occurred. Through discussion with Borders Council Archaeology Officer Chris Bowles and the Battlefields Trust, it is hoped that the investigations at Kirkhope Tower will provide evidence of the raid and impetus for a wider research project. Such a project will encompass a wide range of bodies and may involve archival research, community participation, metal detecting surveys on the land

<sup>59</sup> Scottish Historical Review 1911, 120

<sup>60</sup> Scottish Historical Review 1911, 127

around the scheduled monument and excavation of anomalies located E of the burn beside Kirkhope Tower. The stand-alone evaluation of the remains at Kirkhope Tower may form the first part of this project.

*iii. Recording and researching earlier investigations (plates 1-5)*

The topographic survey of the site revealed a number of apparent past investigations of the site, in the area within the S range of the ‘barmkin’. It is also clear that some volume of soil and rubble has been scarped back from the E facing external elevation in the SE corner of the compound and possibly also the S wall.

These small investigations seem not to have been backfilled, leaving wall faces and possibly features exposed and, possibly, in danger of further degradation.



*Plate 1 Rubble scarped back from the SE corner of the ‘barmkin’*



*Plate 2 Investigation 1 within the SE corner tower*



*Plate 3 S wall of barmkin as revealed by previous excavations*





*Plate 4 Investigation 5 along exterior wall face of S wall*

*Plate 5 Investigation 4 within interior of S range*

On the whole, the earlier investigations do appear to have been undertaken under archaeological conditions, three in particular (Investigations 1, 2 and 5) placed in areas where they could clearly provide information relating to either the layout or function of the compound. In addition, Investigations 1, 4 and 5 appear to have been laid out with set, metric dimensions indicating a knowledgeable and organised excavation.

The earlier excavations can be summarised as follows:

*a. Investigation 1*

A heavily overgrown trench placed in the NE corner of a substantial wall return in the SE corner of the compound, within what appears to form a tower. In addition the E facing external elevation of the 'tower' has clearly had a large volume of accumulated deposits and rubble scarped back from the wall face, leaving this exposed up to 0.80m in height. These investigations were clearly designed to ascertain the survival and function of the 'tower' visible in the SE corner of the compound.

*b. Investigation 2*

This small trench was clearly placed to ascertain the nature of the S wall of the S range in an area where the ground undulates significantly and at least two wall faces are visible running W-E and with no obvious relationship.

*c. Investigation 3*

A small 'hole' dug within the interior of the S range. This excavation is through a large concentration of stones and rubble and it remains unclear if it was originally larger, with subsequently slumped sides, or whether Investigation 3 had always been limited in scope. No obvious reason for the placement of Investigation 3 is apparent, but it must be assumed this was to investigate interior deposits. Situated within the centre of the rubble concentration, this does not suggest guided archaeological placement, although it must be noted that a specific feature warranting the location of Investigation 3 may no longer be evident, possibly removed during excavation.

*d. Investigation 4*

Like Investigation 3, Investigation 4 is excavated through a large concentration of rubble stones in the S range, but was clearly laid out at 1m<sup>2</sup>. No obvious reason for the placement of Investigation 4 is apparent, although like Investigation 3, a feature dictating the siting of Investigation 4 may have been removed during excavation.

*e. Investigation 5*

Investigation 5 measures 0.50m N-S and runs for an indeterminate length along the face of the S wall of the complex, exposing up to 0.60m of wall face. Due to an accumulation of vegetation and rubble, it is unclear whether Investigation 5 originally revealed the footing of the S wall, but this was presumably the reasoning behind the excavation – assessing the depth, character and survival of the S wall.

A major part of the present proposal is thus to assess / formalise these investigations and to record / recover any evidence thereby revealed. All open trenches will be reinstated by Addyman Archaeology, restoring the protection offered to the archaeological remains by the accumulated deposits and vegetation.

*iv. Assessing vegetation cover and its impact on archaeological deposits*

As can be seen from Plates 6, 7 and 8, tree and vegetation cover across the Scheduled Monument is extensive and intrusive. Trees are tending to grow adjacent to upstanding walls and foundations, and as the trees mature, there is significant potential for the roots of these to disrupt and damage the archaeological remains. This is especially concerning as the visible walls of the 'barmkin' appear to be of clay bonded construction.



*Plate 6 Panoramic view looking NW across the courtyard S of Kirkhope Tower. Note the heavy tree / scrub cover in the S range*





*Plate 7 View looking NW towards Kirkhope Tower, showing extent of vegetation cover and the cleared face of the southern wall. Note the damage to the wall in the foreground.*



*Plate 8 View looking S from Kirkhope Tower showing tree and vegetation cover within the S range*

The topographic survey undertaken by Addyman Archaeology recorded the location of mature trees within the Scheduled area. The present project aims to assess these in greater detail, opening an evaluation trench within an area affected by dense tree and vegetation cover in order to assess the extent of any damage.

The results of this excavation can be used by Historic Scotland to inform the strategy for the on-going management and preservation of the monument and determine whether removal of any intrusive tree cover is required.

### **3. *Proposed trenches (figure 1)***

In order to ascertain the date, and extent of the archaeological remains around Kirkhope Tower, the trenches opened in the archaeological intervention would be the minimum required, and would not adversely affect the archaeological resource. The results of the trenches have enormous potential to define and enhance the understanding of the cultural significance of the site.

The following individual trenches are proposed, and the rationale for the location of each explained: (see *figure 1*)

#### *i. Trench 1*

- Trench 1 will be placed across the E side of the courtyard, straddling the break of slope in order to locate a probable N-S aligned perimeter wall.
- Measures 1m N-S by 4m W-E.
- This trench aims to characterise the structure of the wall, if any remains survive, while comparing deposits located on either side. It is hoped the W end of the trench will reveal cobbling or other courtyard surface remains, further characterising the interior of the courtyard.

It is anticipated Trench 1 will require minimal excavation in order to meet achieve its aims. No E wall of the proposed 'barmkin' is readily discernable on the ground and it is hoped that Trench 1 will locate this and provide evidence as to its character. The topography and surviving masonry of the site indicate the remains are likely to be located very close to the surface. The area to the W of the presumed wall line will be excavated carefully until the first visible floor surface or other significant



archaeology is encountered. E of the wall it is hoped to excavate the trench to the base of the wall footings in order to determine the extent of survival. At this level the trench will be recorded to Addyman Archaeology and Institute for Archaeologists *IfA* standards, and then reinstated.

*ii. Trench 2*

- Trench 2 will be placed in the SE of the site, within the NE corner of the presumed ‘kitchen’ chamber.
- Measures 1.5m<sup>2</sup>.
- Recording and formalisation exercise of earlier trench, retrieving information ‘lost’ by earlier investigations.

As discussed, prior excavation has been undertaken in the SE of the site (Investigation 1). The trench was never backfilled and is clearly visible in the ground as a large depression, overgrown with vegetation (plate 2). Trench 2 will measure 1.5m<sup>2</sup>, and will involve a re-recording and formalisation exercise of this earlier investigation. Placed in the NE corner of the visible outline of a building, Trench 2 also aims to assess the width and character of the walls at this point. This will be achieved by the cleaning of the wall heads bordering the N and E sides of the Trench – in both cases likely to involve only the removal of turf.

It is unknown how deep the original investigation was excavated and the cleaning exercise may reveal *in situ* archaeological floor deposits. Should this be the case, Trench 2 will be recorded at this level, with elevations drawn of the walls. However, if the original excavation stopped short of archaeological deposits, excavation will continue through the anticipated rubble build up until these are reached, allowing them to be assessed and recorded.

The building within which Trench 2 is located has been traditionally assumed to be the kitchen and it is hoped this trench will confirm this interpretation, or provide evidence to the contrary. Additionally the excavation of Trench 2 will allow the findings of the original work to be appropriately assessed and reported. Reinstatement in this area will ensure stabilisation of the monument.

*iii. Trench 3*

- Trench 3 is proposed to the S and E of the courtyard area, straddling a linear feature running SSE from the Scheduled area into the field S of the tower.
- Measures 2.5m N-S by 1m W-E.
- Investigation to assess extent of archaeological survival in area E of the ‘barmkin’ through the excavation of a visible feature running E of the ruins.

The Scheduled area is somewhat arbitrary in nature and it is unclear whether archaeological remains of significance continue into the area between the ‘barmkin’ and the burn. Trench 3 is placed in order to assess the extent of the archaeological remains, while examining one of the visible features crossing this area. The linear feature to be examined runs adjacent to the SE corner of the ‘barmkin’ in a NNW-SSE direction. It is hoped to ascertain whether this feature is archaeological and of any significance to the ruins associated with the tower.

*iv. Trench 4*

- Trench 4 will be excavated within the S range of the ‘barmkin’, placed across the entrance into the structure as visible in the topographic survey.
- Measures 3m N-S by 1m W-E
- Excavation to locate and define the entrance to the large chamber occupying much of the S range, assessing internal and external floor levels and/or occupation / primary destruction deposits.

Assessment of the site on the ground indicates this may be the location of a principal hall, and Trench 4 has been placed primarily to sample the interior and exterior floor levels to determine the relative levels and nature of surfaces on either side, characterising the building and assessing survival beneath the demolition infill. In addition it is hoped Trench 4 will locate and bisect the site of the presumed entrance to the hall where this appears to lie as indicated by the topographic survey. The tower and 'barmkin' complex as it survives shows very little by way of diagnostic details or other datable features. It is hoped excavation at this entrance may provide typological dating evidence from the worked jamb stones. Being at the down-slope (S side) of the courtyard it is possible preservation of courtyard surfacing might be particularly good in this area.

Trench 4 will also lie in close proximity to thick tree and vegetation cover and will assess the extent of bioturbation in the area, and any effects that this may have had on the archaeological resource.

v. *Trench 5*

- Trench 5 is proposed on the S side of the S range of the courtyard area, within the footprint of earlier investigations.
- Measures c. 0.50m W-E by 1m N-S
- A small excavation (Investigation 2) has been opened in an area where a number of wall-faces appear to meet. The nature and relationships of these wall faces is not readily discernable and Trench 5 will involve a cleaning and recording of Investigation 5 in order to ascertain the relationship of these wall alignments.

The earlier excavation on the southern perimeter of the 'barmkin' has been very small-scale and limited in scope. The relationship of a number of W-E aligned walls in this area is unclear and it is hoped by cleaning and excavating in this area, solely to reveal the wall-heads, will allow an interpretation in this area to be formulated. No real intrusive excavation will be undertaken in Trench 5, and the formalisation exercise in this area will be used to record and guide any future excavation proposals.

vi. *Trench 6*

- Trench 6 is aligned W-E against the exterior elevation of the S perimeter of the 'barmkin'
- Measures 3m W-E by 1m N-S
- Trench 6 consists of a formalisation of previous excavations (Investigation 5), cleaning the open trench and re-cutting the sections.

A linear trench exists running along the exterior face of the S wall of the 'barmkin'. Heavily overgrown, Trench 6 will involve cleaning of the Trench and re-cutting of sections for recording. Should the cleaning exercise not reveal the footings of the upstanding wall, it is proposed to continue excavation to reveal the footings of this wall prior to recording the sections and elevations.

vii. *Trench 7*

- Trench 7 is positioned within the S range of the 'barmkin' within a likely structure.
- Measures 2m W-E by 1m N-S.
- Formalisation and re-instatement exercise, assessing the damage caused by intrusive vegetation.

Investigation 4 lies open within the S range of the 'barmkin', sitting within an area characterised by abundant rubble and stone cover. No obvious reason for the placement of Investigation 4 is visible, and it is hoped to re-excavate and extend this Trench in order to assess the nature or function of the

range at this location. Excavation will halt when the first occupation layer or floor level is encountered, with Trench 7 recorded at this point to Addyman Archaeology and IfA standards.

This area is thick in tree cover and it is also hoped to use the placement of Trench 7 to examine the extent of this and depth of root intrusion in order to inform any future management regime of the Scheduled monument.

*viii. Trench 8*

- Trench 8 will run W-E across the W range of the courtyard.
- Measures 4m W-E by 1m N-S
- Trench 8 will confirm the western perimeter of the courtyard complex, assessing ground levels.

Trench 8 intends to confirm details of the W perimeter of the courtyard complex, sampling internal and external ground levels and providing further information as to the character, function and survival of this, presumably a range of ancillary chambers, and whether occupation deposits may survive within.

*- Trenches outwith the Scheduled Monument*

It is also proposed to open a further two trenches immediately E of the Scheduled Monument. These trenches will aim to further the knowledge and cultural significance of the Kirkhope Tower complex, confirming the alignment of the courtyard wall.

*ix. Trench 9*

- Trench 9 will be placed across the E side of the courtyard, but immediately N of the wall marking the limits of the scheduled monument, straddling the break of slope in order to locate a probable N-S perimeter wall.
- Measures 1m N-S by 4m W-E.
- In conjunction with Trench 1, Trench 9 aims to confirm the alignment of the E wall of the ‘barmkin’ and demonstrate the continuation of this beyond the scheduled area.

As with Trench 1, Trench 9 aims to characterise the structure of the E wall of the courtyard, while comparing deposits located on either side. It is hoped the W end of the trench will reveal cobbling or other courtyard surface remains, further characterising the interior of the courtyard. Taken in conjunction with Trench 1, Trench 9 will confirm the line of the E wall of the ‘barmkin’ and demonstrate this to continue beyond the scheduled area.

*x. Trench 10*

- Trench 10 is proposed immediately E of the upstanding Tower, at right angles to Trench 9.
- Measures 4m N-S by 1m W-E.
- Trench 10 aims to locate the N wall of the ‘barmkin’ and how this relates to the upstanding Kirkhope Tower.

The results of trench 10 will be taken assessed in conjunction with Trench 9 in order to demonstrate the alignment of the N wall of the ‘barmkin’ and how this relates to the Tower as it survives. As with Trench 9, it is hoped Trench 10 will demonstrate the existence of archaeological remains to the NE of the scheduled area, providing information to enhance the placement of the protected area.



#### 4. *Re-instatement*

A major part of the investigation will involve the re-instatement of the earlier investigations already open within the scheduled area. These, along with the Trenches opened by Addyman Archaeology, will be reinstated, restoring the protection offered to the archaeological remains by the accumulated deposits and vegetation. Turf and stones will be placed atop the trenches in keeping with the environment in which they are placed.

Prior to re-instatement, all important architectural and archaeologically sensitive features and deposits, will be protected by a membrane of terram. This material allows vegetation to grow through and will protect the features during backfill. Great care will be exercised during the backfilling process to ensure the protection of fragile masonry and archaeological deposits.

#### 5. *Reporting, mitigation strategy, post-excavation and publication project design*

The results of the evaluation and the survey drawing will be presented in a formal Data Structure Report (DSR), as per Addyman Archaeology and *IfA* standards.

##### *i. Data Structure Report (DSR)*

The formal report is to include:

- An executive summary
- National Grid Reference and formal address
- Note of any statutory and non-statutory designations
- Date of record, names of recorders, archive location
- Location plan
- Detailed description of findings per trench/trench area
- Summary statement of results
- Recommendation for any mitigation

Addyman Archaeology will complete the draft report within six weeks of completion of the fieldwork. This report will then have to be approved by Historic Scotland.

##### *ii. Post-excavation analysis and publication project design (PEPD)*

If significant archaeological remains are recovered during the evaluation phase these may require preservation through recording in the form of specialists' analysis and publication. The contingency within the present proposal would cover analysis and publication of limited archaeological finds. A summary of these limited findings will typically be presented in a small article for 'Discovery and Excavation in Scotland' (DES), published by Archaeology Scotland. The submission date is by mid-November of the year in which the work was completed (final report stage). The results of the project will also be uploaded to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) platform, and be available for wider public consultation. The archiving and publication of the evaluation results will be completed as per accepted standards.

In the event of the recovery of a substantial number of significant archaeological remains, a full post-excavation analysis and formal academic publication may be required as part of the mitigation strategy. For this a post-excavation and publication project design (PEPD) together with the report and the mitigation strategy will be submitted, both to the client and for approval to Historic Scotland. Although not yet quantifiable the findings of significant archaeological remains and any required formal excavation, specialists' analysis and academic publication may result in substantial costs. However, this is unlikely given the excavation strategy as outlined above.

## 6. *Sampling Strategy*

The proposed trenches are organised to secure a limited but representative sample of the site, enough to better understand its extent and nature, the degree of archaeological survival and the condition of the Monument. It is not anticipated any major *in situ* deposits will be discovered overlying floor surfaces, but the possibility remains for these to be encountered.

Any sampling strategy must be flexible and adaptable to the situation, with the ability to respond to what is found. It is proposed that when *in situ* primary destruction or occupation deposits are encountered which it is felt would benefit from further assessment, these may be sampled as appropriate (and in close consultation with Historic Scotland). Our typical procedures comprise of taking one 10l sample (this in a lidded plastic sample tub) per charcoal-rich context, which can be increased according to the significance of the context or the survival of organic, carbonised material. Bulk soil samples may be taken for further assessment of their content, by means of flotation / wet sieving and, possibly, for the recovery of carbonised remains that might be appropriate for dating.

In keeping with the methodology of the project, it is not anticipated any large number of samples will be taken. Only deposits which have potential to answer specific questions in the Method Statement will be considered for sampling. For example, the most recent occupation deposit in a Trench has the potential to prove or disprove the notion that the barnkin was never reoccupied following Hertford's Raids. Similarly, a sample from a charcoal rich demolition deposit may show that such destruction does indeed relate to the 16<sup>th</sup> century and further enhance knowledge of the site's chronology. Where required, to fulfil the remit of the trench or enhance the understanding of the scheduled monument, small investigative sondages may be excavated into *in situ* deposits, minimising the disruption where possible.

SMC(4) - EXCAVATIONS

**SCHEDULED MONUMENT CONSENT APPLICATION  
SUPPLEMENTARY FORM FOR EXCAVATIONS**

(To be completed by or on behalf of the applicant in BLOCK CAPITALS or typescript)  
(Please ENSURE that you read the accompanying notes before you complete this form)

Please enclose with application a plan of the proposed excavation and surrounding area to a scale of at least 1:2,500 marking the position of the site and location of the area to be excavated. Previously excavated areas should be clearly differentiated. Please also provide a sketch plan of the site with the areas to be excavated this season and in any future seasons. If you have already prepared a research design as a free-standing document, attach a copy and complete form with summary details only.

1. Name of site (including Grid Reference). **Kirkhope Tower Nt 37872 25053**  
2. Local authority area **Borders**
3. (a) Have you directed excavation on this site before? Yes ☐ No **X**  
(b) Have you previously received consent for excavation at this site? Yes ☐ No **X**
4. Describe briefly the type and period of the site. (Explaining why this particular site was chosen.)

**Kirkhope Tower is a well preserved, simply detailed Borders tower house perhaps of earlier 16<sup>th</sup> century date. It stands in dramatic isolation on the up-sloping ground of the glen overlooking Ettrick Bridge and the immediate associated remains are those of its ancillary buildings arranged around a square courtyard. A very well preserved archaeological site, the earthworks clearly demonstrate the presence of remains of major structures bordering the western and southern sides of the courtyard. Those to the S seem to include what would likely prove to be a principal hall and adjacent kitchen.**

**The site has considerable potential significance both as a 'green-field' development of a single period, possibly the early 16<sup>th</sup> century, and that it may have been destroyed, according to local tradition and perhaps supported by documentary sources, by the English in the mid-1540s. If these possibilities prove to be the case then the complex could have considerable importance as a short-lived single period type site; as a potential 'time capsule' of the contents and arrangements of such a complex in the mid 16<sup>th</sup> century (depending upon the nature of the surviving deposits, carbonised remains etc); and as a 'battlefield' site preserving direct evidence of the 1540s attack.**

5. Period of proposed excavation (starting date and number of weeks).

**To be confirmed.**

6. Nature of excavation (eg trial, first season of multi-season project, complete one-season project).

**It is hoped that investigation at Kirkhope Tower, itself a self-contained project completed over one proposed season, will provide further impetus to and function as a pilot project for a wider study of the archaeological and historical evidence for the Earl Hertford's raids and associated reiving activity in the Borders area. This is presently being conceived of and planned as a wider research project by The Battlefields Trust and Scottish Borders Council Archaeologist and Justin Sikora of the Battlefields Trust. Though primarily a research based stand-alone exercise, work at Kirkhope would represent a pilot that may raise research questions and develop a methodology that can be fed into the development of the wider research agenda.**

7. What are the academic objectives of the proposed excavation? (outline excavation strategy including sampling strategy).

**- Aims of the project - summary**

**It is proposed to open a limited number of evaluation trenches within the Scheduled area to the south of Kirkhope Tower. Forming part of a somewhat wider project, to include research into primary documentary sources, landscape survey, etc., this application relates to the trenching phase, with additional investigations taking place outwith the Scheduled monument area (and thus falling out-with the scope of this application). Primarily this project is research-orientated, intended to supply fundamental information about the site, providing additional knowledge and defining the extent of the castle complex and its condition. The overall aims of the project can best be summarised as follows:**

- **Principally the scope of the project is to assess the extent and nature of archaeological survival S at Kirkhope Tower, understanding what the earthwork features and anomalies represent while putting the tower as it exists today into its immediate context, adding to our overall understanding of the monument and its complex.**



- In addition to placing the tower within its immediate context, it is also important to place the Kirkhope Tower complex within its wider historical context, in particular the raid by the Earl of Hertford in the 1540s. Kirkhope is apparently recorded as having been sacked in this raid, and it is hoped this project will provide evidence of this destruction, feeding the information into a wider research project into Hertford's raids (see below).
- A number of minor investigative trenches have previously been dug within the site area, remaining open. There is no record available of this work and any results or interpretations are not available for consultation. It is hoped the current project can re-assess the earlier trenches, retrieve any information lost, or damaged by their placement and (subject to discussion and agreement with Historic Scotland) correctly re-instate them to their original surface profiles, thus returning the monument to its pre-investigation state.
- Areas of the site have become heavily overgrown with small trees, bushes and vegetation. The proposed evaluation trenches hope to ascertain the damage these trees may be causing to the underlying archaeological remains. The project report will provide recommendations as to future management of the site.
- It is hoped that investigation at Kirkhope Tower, itself a self-contained project, will provide further impetus to and function as a pilot project for a wider study of the archaeological and historical evidence for Hertford's raids and associated reiving activity in the Borders area. This is presently being conceived of and planned as a wider research project by The Battlefields Trust, currently in discussion with Chris Bowles, Archaeologist, Scottish Borders Council and Justin Sikora of the Battlefields Trust. Though a stand-alone exercise, work at Kirkhope would represent a pilot that may raise research questions and develop a methodology that can be fed into the development of the wider research agenda.

Any information gained will feed into an assessment of future possibilities for the site, determining what the archaeological and conservation implications of more extensive work at the site may be. These aims are discussed in further detail in the accompanying Written Scheme of Investigation.

#### - Sampling Strategy

The proposed Test pits and evaluation trenches are organised to secure a limited but representative sample of the site, enough to better understand its extent and nature, the degree of archaeological survival and the condition of the Monument. It is not anticipated any major *in situ* deposits will be encountered overlying floor surfaces, but the possibility remains for these to be encountered.

Any sampling strategy must be flexible and adaptable to the situation, with the ability to respond to what is found. It is proposed that when *in situ* primary destruction or occupation deposits are encountered which it is felt would benefit from further assessment, these will be sampled and held for possible further assessment such as radiocarbon dating or flotation. Where required to fulfil the remit of the evaluation trench or enhance the understanding of the scheduled monument, small investigative sondages will be excavated through *in situ* deposits, minimising the disruption where possible.

8. Describe briefly any previous archaeological work other than by yourself on the site.

A number of minor investigative trenches have previously been dug within the site area, remaining open. There is no record available of this work and any results or interpretations are not available for consultation. It is hoped the current project can re-assess the earlier trenches, retrieve any information lost, or damaged by their placement and (subject to discussion and agreement with Historic Scotland) correctly re-instate them to their original surface profiles, thus returning the monument to its pre-investigation state.

9. Describe briefly any site reconnaissance and background research that has been carried out.

Addyman Archaeology have undertaken a Desk Based Assessment (DBA) investigating the site and its environs and commissioned Professor Richard Oram of Stirling University to undertake further archival research into the site. The DBA involved a detailed map regression, study of secondary sources, consultation of national and regional SMRs, discussion with local historians and an analysis of aerial photography. Early this year Addyman Archaeology completed a topographic survey of the site.

10. Name of proposed excavation director.

The excavation will be directed by Thomas Addyman in cooperation on site and in publication with Ross Cameron.

11. What briefly is his/her excavation, post excavation and research experience?

Thomas Addyman has very extensive fieldwork experience in Scotland and a number of other countries.

**Ross Cameron has extensive experience working in commercial archaeology for 6 years. Under guidance of Thomas Addyman, he runs Addyman Archaeology's excavation projects from commission through to production of report and archiving. He Directed and ran all on site investigations at Edinburgh University Old College Quad in 2010 and wrote the report.**

12. What are his/her outstanding excavation and post excavation commitments?

**Various. The latter subject to a structured programme of post-excavation work through Addyman Archaeology.**

13. Details of supervisory staff and size of workforce.

<b>Tom Addyman, Partner, Addyman Archaeology / Simpson and Brown Architects</b>	<b>project director</b>
<b>Tanja Romankiewicz, head of Archaeology Team</b>	<b>site excavation, post-ex arrangements</b>
<b>Ross Cameron</b>	<b>site supervision</b>
<b>Kenneth Macfadyen</b>	<b>site excavation</b>
<b>Jenni Morrison</b>	<b>site excavation</b>

14. How will the excavation be funded? «Indicate, when applicable, when results of pending grant application(s) will be known.)

**Excavations including all post-excavation requirements are to be funded by the client.**

15. What are the arrangements for reinstating the site after excavation?

**All trenches opened, including those already open, will be reinstated to the level of the surrounding turf and vegetation.**

16. Post excavation work:-

What financial and administrative arrangements are being made for:

i. Deposition of site archive

**With Historic Scotland or NMRS as appropriate. Archiving will be undertaken once all stages of the project have been completed.**

ii. Conservation of finds

**A provision has been made for finds conservation within the budget. However it is not anticipated that this will be significantly drawn upon.**

iii. Disposal of finds

**By coordination with Historic Scotland / Treasure Trove process.**

iv. Environmental work and C14 dating

**As discussed above, the sampling strategy dictates it is unlikely many samples will be taken. However, provision is made for a limited programme of investigation and flotation.**

v. Preparation of the final report (please include timetable)

**Data Structure Report to be completed with 6 weeks of completion of the fieldwork element and hosted on the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) portal as hosted by the Archaeological Data Service (ADS)..**

17. Where is it hoped that the final report will be published?

**It is hoped that the wider project will be reported in a suitable academic journal (eg *PSAS*), or as a stand-alone research paper, perhaps in Historic Scotland's *Archaeology report* series.**

18. Any other information relevant to the application (attach further papers if desired).

**N/A**

Signed by applicant

p/p Thomas Addyman

Date 14<sup>th</sup> June 2012

Return to (with all relevant plans, photographs and drawings):-

Ancient Monuments Administration Branch, Historic Scotland, Longmore House, Salisbury Place,  
Edinburgh EH9 1SH

MFA00236



**Appendix B Contexts register – Archaeological Evaluation**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Trench</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Initial</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comments</b>
101	1	Deposit	29/08/12	JM	Dark brown silty clay topsoil. Turf on top with significant root disturbance and common large stone inclusions. Depth: 0.48m	Turf and topsoil. Contains charcoal, ceramic and daub.
102	1	Deposit	29/08/12	JM	Yellow brown silty clay visible at E end of Trench 1. Dimensions: >1m N-S by >0.80m W-E	Possible fill of a low, shallow ditch, but more likely a slump or lens within the topsoil.
103	1	Deposit	29/08/12	JM	Firmly compact mixed brown pink sandy gravel with clay areas and large stones.	Natural subsoil.
201	2	Deposit	31/08/12	RC	Moderately compact, mid brown silty loam, with occasional gravel inclusions and abundant accumulated vegetation and roots. Depth: 0.05-0.10m	Turf and topsoil. Accumulated material following the outline of earlier excavations.
202	2	Deposit	31/08/12	RC	Moderate to loosely compact white grey brown gritty lime mortar with small stone inclusions. Dimensions: 0.40m <sup>2</sup> . Depth: 0.05m	Isolated deposit of mortar rich demolition material.
203	2	Deposit	31/08/12	RC	Moderately compact mid brown silty gritty loam with occasional large angular stone inclusions. Depth: c.0.14m	Old ground surface.
204	2	Deposit	31/08/12	RC	Loosely compact black gritty charcoal abundant in fragments of metal. Dimensions: >0.90m N-S by >0.70m W-E.	Isolated 20 <sup>th</sup> century burning including a possible tyre.
205	2	Deposit	31/08/12	RC	Moderately compact dark black brown gritty silt with frequent large angular slabs and some bioturbation. Located across Trench2. Depth: c.0.30m	Demolition material inter-mixed with old topsoil.
206	2	Deposit	31/08/12	RC	Moderate to firmly compact white brown and light brown gritty sand and lime mortar abundant in small to large angular stones and lumps of lime mortar. Extent unrealised. Depth: >0.65m	Primary demolition deposit within Trench 2. Very rich in lime mortar, although there is no mortar evident on {208}.
207	2	Cut	31/08/12	RC	W-E aligned irregular shaped cut with near vertical sides and an irregular shaped base.	Cut for modern intrusive investigation. Filled by accumulated vegetation and topsoil (201)
208	2	Structure	31/08/12	RC	Upstanding walls of split whinstone with no obvious signs of bonding. An N-S aligned wall returns westwards at its N end, with both walls forming the E and N edge respectively. The wall is constructed from irregular and varied stones of split boulders faced outwards and schist slabs used as spacers. Dimensions: Length >1.50m N-S and then 1.50m W-E. Width unknown. Depth: >1.50m	Wall of SE tower of the barmkin. Contemporary with {209}. No sign of bonding material, but presumably this is bonded with clay and mud.

<i>Context</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initial</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Comments</i>
209	2	Structure	31/08/12	RC	Feature within {208} comprising three slabs protruding from and set at an angle from the S facing elevation of {208}, and abutting against the W facing elevation of the E side. Space for a broken third slab is visible at the W end, these are set atop and overhang a build up of bonded masonry, which runs vertically into the rubble.	Springing for large N-S arch or vault. Contemporary with {208}. Built within the S facing wall, but abutting the W facing wall.
301	3	Deposit	04/09/12	RC	Mid brown sandy silt with frequent small stone inclusions and occasional much larger boulders. Depth: <0.20m	Turf and topsoil
302	3	Structure	04/09/12	RC	Large (between N-S and NNW-SSE aligned) stone wall. Dry-stone constructed of naturally occurring medium to large angular boulders and small stones the gaps. Only one course surviving. Dimensions: Width <1m. Depth <0.30m	Wall of unclear date and function. Presumably a field boundary associated with tower complex.
303	3	Deposit	04/09/12	RC	Mid brown, slightly gritty sandy silt with occasional medium stone inclusions and rare flecks of charcoal. Depth: c.0.20m	Topsoil/plough soil Same as (304), yet separated by {302}.
304	3	Deposit	04/09/12	RC	Mid brown, slightly gritty sandy silt with occasional medium stone inclusions and rare flecks of charcoal. Depth: <0.15m	Topsoil/plough soil Same as (303), yet separated by {302}.
305	3	Deposit	04/09/12	RC	Mid brown (with a hint of orange) silty sand abundant in small rounded stones and patches of gravel.	Undisturbed natural subsoil.
401	4	Deposit	07/09/12	KM	Mid to dark brown humic slightly gritty soil abundant in roots, grass and shrubbery along with abundant rubblestone mixed through.	Turf and topsoil.
402	4	Deposit	07/09/12	KM	Firmly compact mid to light brown clay intermixed with an abundance of small to large rubble building stone/whin (some split) blocks and slabs. Depth: c.0.80m	Demolition rubble and clay bonding material. Most stones set at an angle, likely from the initial collapse.
403	4	Structure	07/09/12	KM	W-E aligned masonry wall comprising lime bonded rubble stone. 2 faces visible with rubble core. Wall survives to a height of 1.10m from threshold stone. Returns S as a partition wall, although width of this was unrealised.	N wall of S range of barmkin. Possibly the southern wall of the courtyard.
404	4	Structure	07/09/12	KM	Carved sandstone block with chamfer and hole for bottom pintle of door. Sits directly atop a threshold stone aligned W-E.	Single surviving corner jamb within {403} with all above having been robbed.
405	4	Structure	07/09/12	KM	Possible N-S aligned collapsed lime bonded rubble wall. Comprises angular split whinstone. Rubble stone mostly laid flat but slumping to the W. Only the western face was seen in Trench 4.	Unclear if this is a wall. Abuts {403} and overlies {406}.

<i>Context</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initial</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Comments</i>
406	4	Structure	07/09/12	KM	3 stones immediately N of threshold stone {404} and located at the same level. One large stone measures c.1m N-S and >0.30m W-E, continuing to the E below (405). The surface of this stone is hollowed out up to 0.05m deep. To the immediate W two small rounded stones are likely <i>in situ</i> cobbles.	Possible cobble floor to exterior of building S of {403}. The depression in the larger stone could be a basin/ water channel and seems a little regular to be wear or natural.
601	6	Deposit	31/08/12	KM	Dark humic material. Depth: 0.05-0.10m	Turf and topsoil. Accumulated fill of [602].
602	6	Cut	31/08/12	KM	W-E aligned cut directly adjacent to upstanding wall {605}. All three sides slope and slump. Dimensions: 3m by 0.50m.	Cut of earlier modern investigations. Filled by (601).
603	6	Deposit	31/08/12	KM	Mid brown silty deposit with small rubblestone inclusions and a patch of darker soil at SW corner. Depth: c.0.25m.	Turf and topsoil undisturbed by [602]. Essentially the same as (601).
604	6	Deposit	31/08/12	KM	Build up of rubble composed of sub-angular and rounded whin field boulders, some split and squared. These are mixed through with a large percentage of mid to light brown silty clay. Depth: c.0.50m.	Demolition rubble deposit. General collapse of {605}.
605	6	Structure	31/08/12	KM	W-E aligned upstanding wall of clay bonded sub rectangular whin boulders. Foundations sit directly atop natural subsoil (607) with no foundation trench visible. Foundations are of larger stones. Dimensions: Footings exposed, survives to a height of c.1m.	Upstanding masonry of S wall of S range.
606	6	Deposit	31/08/12	KM	Mid to dark brown humic silt mixed with very small rubble stones. Depth: 0.05-0.10m.	Remnant of topsoil overlying natural subsoil (607). Churned up, possibly by animals.
607	6	Deposit	31/08/12	KM	Firmly compact iron panned gravel (mix of small pebble sizes) with numerous rounded whin boulders of varying sizes.	Undisturbed natural subsoil.
701	7	Deposit	06/09/12	KM	Sparse turf and vegetation.	Turf and topsoil. Accumulated fill of [702].
702	7	Cut	06/09/12	KM	Cut measuring around 1.5m <sup>2</sup> , possibly originally 1m <sup>2</sup> , but may have crept wider due to section collapse. Depth: 0.70m.	Cut of earlier modern investigations. Filled by (701).
703	7	Deposit	06/09/12	KM	Deep deposits of loose rounded and sub rectangular rubblestone, some split, varying in size from very small to 0.60m in size. Depth: 0.80m	Rubble from general collapse of S range.
704	7	Deposit	06/09/12	KM	Deep deposits of loose rounded and sub rectangular rubblestone, some split, varying in size from very small to 0.60m in size. Mixed with orange brown clay. Depth: <0.40m	Rubble from general collapse of S range.



<i>Context</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initial</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Comments</i>
801	8	Deposit	07/09/12	RC	Very thin spread of mid to dark brown silty loam. Depth: c.0.05m	Accumulated material. Essentially the same as (802).
802	8	Deposit	07/09/12	RC	Thick spread of small to large angular stones with a very small volume of moderate mid to dark brown sandy silt. Depth: >0.25m	Accumulated material amongst construction debris. Essentially the same as (801).
803	8	Deposit	07/09/12	RC	Abundant small to large angular boulders set within a very firmly compact light white brown silty clay. Depth: Unrealised - >0.65m	Primary demolition deposit.
804	8	Structure	07/09/12	RC	N-S aligned clay bonded masonry wall. E face very clear and surviving to at least 3 courses. W face very uncertain but possibly indicated by slump of good facing stones. A large stone at the SW end of the feature appears in situ and the measured width matches that elsewhere on site. However, no other obvious candidates for in situ stones are visible at W face. Dimensions: Width c.1.1m. Depth: >0.40m	Very large wall for courtyard range. Possibly indicates substantial building of more than one storey.

### Appendix C Finds register

<i>No.</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initial</i>
001	201		Bone	Assorted bone	Faunal	29/08/12	RC
002	201			VOID			
003	201	1	Ceramic	Small green glazed sherd	Post medieval?	29/08/12	RC
004	203		Bone	Assorted bone fragments		29/08/12	RC
005	101	2	Glass	Glass bottle necks	One is green glass, second is unusual light blue material – not clear	29/08/12	JM
006	102	3	Daub	Fragments of possible daub		29/08/12	JM
007	102	1	Ceramic	Large sherd of white glazed ceramic with blue print		29/08/12	JM
008	205		Bone	Assorted bone	Faunal	31/08/12	RC
009	205	3	Ceramic	Assorted ceramic	1 white glazed with blue print, 1 larger glazed red ware, 1 stem of a pipe (marked 'T White & co.' on one side and 'Cutty Pipe' on the rear)	31/08/12	RC
010	206	1	Fe	Fe object	Large Fe object	31/08/12	RC
011	206	3	Bone	Assorted bone	Faunal	31/08/12	RC
012	206		Mortar	Fragments of mortar	Characteristic of (206)	31/08/12	RC

<i>No.</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initial</i>
013	401		Ceramic	Assorted ceramic	Post-medieval	31/08/12	KM
014	303	2	Fe	Fe nails		03/09/12	RC
015	303	1	Ceramic	Sherd of blue and white glazed ceramic	Post-medieval	03/09/12	RC
016	802	20	Fe/Slag	Lumps of Fe slag		03/09/12	RC
017	402	1	Stone	Worked stone	Retaining mortar – possibly a voussoir	03/09/12	KM
018	802		Glass	Assorted bottle glass		03/09/12	RC
019	401	3	Glass	Mixed glass		31/08/12	KM
020	101	7	Ceramic	Assorted ceramic	Including one very short pipe stem	29/08/12	JM
021	101	2	Metal	1 metal button and one small lid?	Small metal object with a lip like a bottle lid, but with a small loop of metal attached	29/08/12	JM
022	802		Bone	Assorted bone		03/09/12	RC
023	802		Ceramic	Assorted ceramic	Post medieval	03/09/12	RC
024	802	2	Fe/Slag	Large Fe nail and small fragment of slag		03/09/12	RC
025	401	4	Bone	Assorted bone	Faunal	31/08/12	KM
026	802	1	Stone	Slate with punched hole	Roof slate	03/09/12	RC
027	802	1	Ceramic	Pipe bulb	Fluted pipe bowl embossed with a ‘W’ to the foot spur	03/09/12	RC

### Appendix D Drawings Register

<i>Dwg No.</i>	<i>Sheet</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Scale</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Drawn by</i>
001	001	Plan	1:20	Mid excavation plan of Trench 2 showing the limits of the earlier excavation	28/08/12	RC
002	001	Plan	1:20	Mid excavation plan of Trench 2 showing (206)	29/08/12	RC
003	001	Plan	1:20	Post-excavation view of Trench 2	30/08/12	RC
004	001	Elevation	1:10	S facing elevation of {605} – W end	30/08/12	RHC
005	001	Elevation/Section	1:10	S facing elevation/section of {208}	31/08/12	RHC
006	002	Plan	1:20	Post-excavation plan of Trench 1	29/08/12	JM
007	002	Section	1:10	S facing section of Trench 1	29/08/12	JM
008	001	Elevation	1:10	W facing elevation of {208} and {209}	31/08/12	RC
009	001	Section	1:10	N facing section of Trench 2	03/09/12	RC
010	003	Plan	1:20	Post-excavation plan of Trench 3	03/09/12	RC
011	002	Section	1:10	N facing section of Trench 2	04/09/12	RC
012	002	Plan	1:20	Pre-excavation plan of Trench 3	31/08/12	KM

<i>Dwg No.</i>	<i>Sheet</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Scale</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Drawn by</i>
013	003	Plan	1:20	Mid-excavation plan of Trench 6 showing limits of earlier excavation	28/08/12	KM
014	003	Plan	1:20	Trench 4 post-removal of (401)	30/08/12	KM
015	003	Plan	1:20	Post-excavation view of Trench 6 showing natural subsoil (607)	29/08/12	KM
016	003	Elevation	1:20	S facing elevation of wall {605}	29/08/12	KM
017	003	Section	1:20	W facing section of Tr.6	29/08/12	KM
018	003	Plan	1:20	Mid-excavation view of Trench 4 post-removal of rubble (402) and showing walls {403} and {405}	03/09/12	KM
019	003	Plan	1:20	Post-excavation plan of Trench 7	06/09/12	KM
020	003	Plan	1:20	Pre-excavation plan of Trench 8 post-removal of (801)	05/09/12	RC
021	004	Section	1:20	E facing section of Trench 4	06/09/12	KM
022	004	Section	1:20	Profile of wall face {403} and door {404}	06/09/12	KM
023	004	Plan	1:20	Post-excavation plan of Trench 4	07/09/12	KM
024	004	Plan	1:20	Post-excavation plan of Trench 8	07/09/12	RC
025	004	Section	1:20	N facing section of Trench 8 showing {804}	07/09/12	RC

## *Appendix E Photographic Register*

<i>Shot Num.</i>	<i>Direction facing</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Contexts</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initial</i>
001	E	6	-	Laying out Trench 6	27/08/12	RC
002	N	6	-	Laying out Trench 6	27/08/12	RC
003	N	6	-	Laying out Trench 6	27/08/12	RC
004	N	6	-	Laying out Trench 6	27/08/12	RC
005	SE	-	-	General view of Kirkhope Tower	27/08/12	RC
006	NE	1	-	Pre-excavation view of Trench 1	27/08/12	RC
007	E	1	-	Pre-excavation view of Trench 1	27/08/12	RC
008	SW	1	-	Pre-excavation view of Trench 1	27/08/12	RC
009	E	2	-	Pre-excavation view of Trench 2	27/08/12	RC
010	N	2	-	Pre-excavation view of Trench 2	27/08/12	RC
011	N	2	-	Pre-excavation view of Trench 2	27/08/12	RC
012	W	6	-	Pre-excavation view of Trench 6	27/08/12	RC
013	S	6	-	Pre-excavation view of Trench 6	27/08/12	RC
014	N	7	-	Pre-excavation view of Trench 7	27/08/12	RC
015	W	7	-	Pre-excavation view of Trench 7	27/08/12	RC
016	W	4	-	Pre-excavation view of Trench 4	27/08/12	RC
017	SW	4	-	Pre-excavation view of Trench 4	27/08/12	RC
018	NNW	-	-	General view of Kirkhope Tower	27/08/12	RC
019	NE	2	-	Working shot – excavation within Trench 2	28/08/12	KM
020	NE	2	-	Working shot – excavation within Trench 2	28/08/12	KM
021	NW	2	-	Working shot – excavation within Trench 2	28/08/12	KM
022	NW	2	-	Working shot – excavation within Trench 2	28/08/12	KM



<i>Shot Num.</i>	<i>Direction facing</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Contexts</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initial</i>
023	N	6	-	Working shot – cleaning	28/08/12	RC
024	N	6	-	Working shot – cleaning	28/08/12	RC
025	W	6	-	Mid-excavation view of Trench 6 post-removal of (601) and (603)	28/08/12	KM
026	E	6	-	Mid-excavation view of Trench 6 post-removal of (601) and (603)	28/08/12	KM
027	E	6	-	Mid-excavation view of Trench 6 post-removal of (601) and (603)	28/08/12	KM
028	N	6	{605}	Mid-excavation view of {605} in Trench 6	28/08/12	KM
029	N	6	{605}	Mid-excavation view of {605} in Trench 6	28/08/12	KM
030	W	6	-	Mid-excavation view of Trench 6 post-removal of (601) and (603)	28/08/12	KM
031	E	6	-	Mid-excavation view of Trench 6 post-removal of (601) and (603)	28/08/12	KM
032	E	2	(202), (203), [207]	Mid-excavation view of Trench 2 showing (202) and (203)	28/08/12	RC
033	S	2	(202), (203), [207]	Mid-excavation view of Trench 2 showing (202) and (203)	28/08/12	RC
034	W	2	(202), (203), [207]	Mid-excavation view of Trench 2 showing (202) and (203)	28/08/12	RC
035	N	2	(202), (203), [207]	Mid-excavation view of Trench 2 showing (202) and (203)	28/08/12	RC
036	N	2	{208}	S facing elevation of {208}	28/08/12	RC
037	N	2	{208}	S facing elevation of {208}	28/08/12	RC
038	E	2	{208}	W facing elevation of {208}	28/08/12	RC
039	E	2	{208}	W facing elevation of {208}	28/08/12	RC
040	NW	1	-	Working shot – Trench 1	28/08/12	RC
041	N	1	-	Working shot – Trench 1	28/08/12	RC
042	N	6	-	Working shot – Trench 6	28/08/12	RC
043	W	6	-	Mid-excavation shot of Trench 6 post-removal of (601) and (603)	28/08/12	KM
044	W	6	-	Mid-excavation shot of Trench 6 post-removal of (601) and (603)	28/08/12	KM
045	E	6	-	Mid-excavation shot of Trench 6 post-removal of (601) and (603)	28/08/12	KM
046	E	6	-	Mid-excavation shot of Trench 6 post-removal of (601) and (603)	28/08/12	KM
047	E	2	(204), (205)	Mid-excavation shot of Trench 2	28/08/12	RC
048	N	2	(204), (205)	Mid-excavation shot of Trench 2	28/08/12	RC
049	E	2	(204)	View of (204) in Trench 2	28/08/12	RC
050	E	6	(606)	Detail of Sondage in Trench 6 showing (606)	29/08/12	KM
051	E	6	(606)	Detail of Sondage in Trench 6 showing (606)	29/08/12	KM
052	E	6	(603), (604), (606)	W facing section of Trench 6 showing (603), (604) and (606)	29/08/12	KM
053	E	6	(603), (604), (606)	W facing section of Trench 6 showing (603), (604) and (606)	29/08/12	KM
054	E	6	(603), (604), (606)	W facing section of Trench 6 showing (603), (604) and (606)	29/08/12	KM
055	E/V	2	SF004	Articulated bones within Trench 2	29/08/12	RC
056	N/V	2	SF004	Articulated bones within Trench 2	29/08/12	RC
057	E/V	2	SF004	Articulated bones within Trench 2	29/08/12	RC

<i>Shot Num.</i>	<i>Direction facing</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Contexts</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initial</i>
058	E/V	6	(607)	Post-excavation view of Sondage in Trench 6 showing (607)	29/08/12	KM
059	E/V	6	(607)	Post-excavation view of Sondage in Trench 6 showing (607)	29/08/12	KM
060	E	6	(603), (604), (606), (607)	W facing section of Trench 6 showing (603), (604), (606) and (607)	29/08/12	KM
061	E	6	(603), (604), (606), (607)	W facing section of Trench 6 showing (603), (604), (606) and (607)	29/08/12	KM
062	N	6	{605}, (607)	Post-excavation view of Sondage at E end of Trench 6	29/08/12	KM
063	N	6	{605}, (607)	Post-excavation view of Sondage at E end of Trench 6	29/08/12	KM
064	N	6	{605}	S facing elevation of {605} at E end of Trench 6	29/08/12	KM
065	N	6	{605}	S facing elevation of {605} at E end of Trench 6	29/08/12	KM
066	E	2	-	Working shot – excavating Trench 2	29/08/12	KM
067	NW	2	-	Working shot – excavating Trench 2	29/08/12	KM
068	NW	2	-	Working shot – excavating Trench 2	29/08/12	KM
069	W	-	-	General view across S of barmkin	29/08/12	KM
070	E	6	(604), (607)	Post-excavation view of Trench 6 showing (604) and (607)	29/08/12	KM
071	W	6	(604), (607)	Post-excavation view of Trench 6 showing (604) and (607)	29/08/12	KM
072	W	6	(604), {605}, (607)	Post-excavation view of Trench 6 showing (604) and (607)	29/08/12	KM
073	N	6	(604), {605}, (607)	Post-excavation view of Trench 6 showing (604) and (607) – E end	29/08/12	KM
074	N	6	(604), {605}, (607)	Post-excavation view of Trench 6 showing (604) and (607) – E end	29/08/12	KM
075	W	1	(103)	Post-excavation view of Trench 1	29/08/12	JM
076	W	1	(103)	Post-excavation view of Trench 1	29/08/12	JM
077	N	1	(103)	Post-excavation view of Trench 1	29/08/12	JM
078	S	1	(103)	Post-excavation view of Trench 1	29/08/12	JM
079	S	1	(103)	Post-excavation view of Trench 1	29/08/12	JM
080	S	1	(103)	Post-excavation view of Trench 1 – W end	29/08/12	JM
081	E	1	(103)	Post-excavation view of Trench 1	29/08/12	JM
082	E	1	(103)	Post-excavation view of Trench 1	29/08/12	JM
083	E	1	(103)	General view of Trench 1	29/08/12	JM
084	W	2	(206), {209}	Mid-excavation view of Trench 2 showing (206) and {209} (bottom right)	29/08/12	RC
085	S	2	(206), {209}	Mid-excavation view of Trench 2 showing (206) and {209} (bottom right)	29/08/12	RC
086	E	2	(206), {209}	Mid-excavation view of Trench 2 showing (206) and {209} (bottom right)	29/08/12	RC
087	NW	1	-	Working shot – excavating Trench 1	29/08/12	RC
088	NW	1	-	Working shot – excavating Trench 1	29/08/12	RC
089	NW	1	-	Working shot – excavating Trench 1	29/08/12	RC
090	NNW	6	{605}	Working shot – Trench 6	29/08/12	RC
091	E	1	(103)	Post-excavation view of Trench 1	30/08/12	JM
092	N	1	(103)	Post-excavation view of Trench 1	30/08/12	JM
093	W	1	(103)	Post-excavation view of Trench 1	30/08/12	JM

<i>Shot Num.</i>	<i>Direction facing</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Contexts</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initial</i>
094	N	1	(103)	S facing section of Trench 1	30/08/12	JM
095	W	1	(103)	E facing section of Trench 1	30/08/12	JM
096	E	1	(103)	W facing section of Trench 1	30/08/12	JM
097	S	1	(103)	N facing section of Trench 1	30/08/12	JM
098	S	1	(103)	Post-excavation view of Trench 1	30/08/12	JM
099	S	-	-	General view from battlements	30/08/12	RC
100	SE	-	-	General view from battlements	30/08/12	RC
101	SE	-	-	General view from battlements	30/08/12	RC
102	SSE	-	-	General view from battlements	30/08/12	RC
103	S	4	(402)	Mid-excavation view of Trench 4 post-removal of (401)	30/08/12	KM
104	N	4	(402)	Mid-excavation view of Trench 4 post-removal of (401)	30/08/12	KM
105	E	2	(206), {209}	Mid-excavation view of Trench 2 showing {209}	30/08/12	RC
106	E	2	(206), {209}	Mid-excavation view of Trench 2 showing {209}	30/08/12	RC
107	W	2	(206), {209}	Mid-excavation view of Trench 2 showing {209}	30/08/12	RC
108	S	2	(206), {209}	Mid-excavation view of Trench 2 showing {209}	30/08/12	RC
109	E	2	(206), {209}	Mid-excavation view of Trench 2 showing {209}	30/08/12	RC
110	SE	3	-	Working shot – excavating Trench 3	30/08/12	RC
111	S	3	{302}, (303), (304)	Mid-excavation view of Trench 3	30/08/12	RC
112	E	3	{302}, (303), (304)	Mid-excavation view of Trench 3	30/08/12	RC
113	W	3	{302}, (303), (304)	Mid-excavation view of Trench 3	30/08/12	RC
114	S	3	{302}, (303), (304)	Mid-excavation view of Trench 3	30/08/12	RC
115	N	2	(206), {209}	Post-excavation view of Trench 2 showing (206) and {209}	30/08/12	RC
116	W	2	(206), {209}	Post-excavation view of Trench 2 showing (206) and {209}	30/08/12	RC
117	S	2	(206), {209}	Post-excavation view of Trench 2 showing (206) and {209}	30/08/12	RC
118	E	2	(206), {209}	Post-excavation view of Trench 2 showing (206) and {209}	30/08/12	RC
119	N	2	(206), {209}	Post-excavation view of Trench 2 showing (206) and {209}	30/08/12	RC
120	E	2	{209}	W facing elevation of {209}	30/08/12	RC
121	E	2	{209}	W facing elevation of {209}	30/08/12	RC
122	N	2	{209}	S facing elevation of {209}	30/08/12	RC
123	W	2	(206), (205), (204), (203), (202), (201)	E facing section of Trench 2	30/08/12	RC
124	S	2	(206), (205), (204), (203), (202), (201)	N facing section of Trench 2	30/08/12	RC
125	ENE	2	{208}, {209}	Detail of {208} beneath overhang of {209}	30/08/12	RC



Shot Num.	Direction facing	Trench	Contexts	Description	Date	Initial
				within sondage		
126	N	2	{208}, {209}	Detail of S facing elevation of {209} within sondage	30/08/12	RC
127	ENE	2	{208}, {209}	Detail of W facing elevation of {208} beneath overhang of {209} within sondage	30/08/12	RC
128	ENE	2	{208}, {209}	Detail of W facing elevation of {208} beneath overhang of {209} within sondage	30/08/12	RC
129	N	2	{208}, {209}	S facing elevation of {208} and {209}	30/08/12	RC
130	NE	2	{208}, {209}	S and W facing elevations of {208} along with {209}	30/08/12	RC
131	NE	2	{208}, {209}	Working shot – recording Trench 2	31/08/12	RC
132	SSW	4	(402)	Working shot – removing (402)	31/08/12	RC
133	SSW	4	(402)	Working shot – removing (402)	31/08/12	RC
134	N	4	(402)	View of root intrusion within (402)	31/08/12	KM
135	N	4	(402)	View of root intrusion within (402) - detail	31/08/12	KM
136	N	4	(402)	View of root intrusion within (402)	31/08/12	KM
137	S	4	(402)	Mid-excavation view of Trench 4	31/08/12	KM
138	N	4	(402)	Mid-excavation view of Trench 4	31/08/12	KM
139	S	4	(402)	Mid-excavation view of Trench 4	31/08/12	KM
140	E	4	(402)	Mid-excavation view of Trench 4	31/08/12	KM
141	E	4	(402)	Mid-excavation view of Trench 4	31/08/12	KM
142	E	4	(402), {403}	Mid-excavation view of {403} in Trench 4 within (402)	31/08/12	KM
143	S	3	{302}, (303), (304)	Mid-excavation shot of Trench 4 showing {302}	31/08/12	RC
144	E	3	{302}, (303), (304)	Mid-excavation shot of Trench 4 showing {302}	31/08/12	RC
145	SSE	3	{302}, (303), (304)	Mid-excavation shot of Trench 4 showing {302} – looking along the line of {302}	31/08/12	RC
146	W	3	{302}, (303), (304)	Mid-excavation shot of Trench 4 showing {302}	31/08/12	RC
147	S	3	{302}	Post-excavation view of {302} in Trench 3	03/09/12	RC
148	N	3	{302}	Post-excavation view of {302} in Trench 3	03/09/12	RC
149	E	3	{302}	Post-excavation view of {302} in Trench 3	03/09/12	RC
150	W	3	{302}	Post-excavation view of {302} in Trench 3	03/09/12	RC
151	E	3	{302}	W facing elevation of {302}	03/09/12	RC
152	E	3	{302}	W facing elevation of {302}	03/09/12	RC
153	W	3	{302}	E facing elevation of {302}	03/09/12	RC
154	W	3	{302}	E facing elevation of {302}	03/09/12	RC
155	SSE	3	{302}	Post-excavation view of {302} in Trench 3 – along line of {302}	03/09/12	RC
156	SE	3	{302}	General location view of Trench 3	03/09/12	RC
157	SE	2	-	Working shot – backfilling Trench 2	04/09/12	RC
158	N	2	-	Working shot – backfilling Trench 2	04/09/12	RC
159	E	6	-	Working shot – backfilling Trench 6	04/09/12	RC
160	S	3	(303)	N facing section of Trench 3 –W end, bad light	04/09/12	RC
161	S	3	{302}, (303)	N facing section of Trench 3 – bad light	04/09/12	RC
162	S	3	{302}, (303)	N facing section of Trench 3 – bad light	04/09/12	RC
163	E	3	{302}, (303)	Post-excavation view of Trench 3	04/09/12	RC
164	E	3	{302}, (303)	Post-excavation view of Trench 3	04/09/12	RC



<i>Shot Num.</i>	<i>Direction facing</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Contexts</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initial</i>
165	S	3	(303)	N facing section of Trench 3 –W end, bad light	04/09/12	RC
166	SW	4	(402)	Working shot – excavation in Trench 4	04/09/12	RC
167	NE	8	-	Pre-excavation view of Trench 8	04/09/12	RC
168	NE	8	-	Pre-excavation view of Trench 8 with Kirkhope Tower in the background	04/09/12	RC
169	E	8	-	Pre-excavation view of Trench 8	04/09/12	RC
170	E	1	-	Working shot – backfilling Trench 1	05/09/12	RC
171	NE	8	-	Working shot – excavating Trench 8	05/09/12	KM
172	NE	8	-	Working shot – excavating Trench 8	05/09/12	KM
173	NE	8	-	Working shot – excavating Trench 8	05/09/12	KM
174	NE	8	-	Working shot – excavating Trench 8	05/09/12	KM
175	E	4	{403}, {405}	Mid-excavation view of Trench 4 showing {405} and {403}	05/09/12	KM
176	E	4	{403}, {405}	Mid-excavation view of Trench 4 showing {405} and {403} – detail of {403}	05/09/12	KM
177	SE	4	{403}, {405}	Mid-excavation view of Trench 4 showing {405} and {403}	05/09/12	KM
178	SE	4	{403}, {405}	Mid-excavation view of Trench 4 showing {405} and {403}	05/09/12	KM
179	NE	4	{403}, {405}	Mid-excavation view of Trench 4 showing {405} and {403}	05/09/12	KM
180	E/V	4	{404}	Detail of {404} within {403}	05/09/12	KM
181	E/V	4	{404}	Detail of {404} within {403}	05/09/12	KM
182	SE	4	{403}, {405}	Mid-excavation view of Trench 4 showing {405} and {403}	05/09/12	KM
183	SE/V	4	{404}	Detail of {404} within {403}	05/09/12	KM
184	E	4	{403}, {405}	Mid-excavation view of Trench 4 showing {405} and {403} – along line of {403}	05/09/12	KM
185	E	4	{403}, {405}	Mid-excavation view of Trench 4 showing {405} and {403} – along line of {403}	05/09/12	KM
186	E/V	4	{404}	Detail of {404} within {403}	05/09/12	KM
187	E	4	{403}, {405}	Mid-excavation view of Trench 4 showing {405} and {403}	05/09/12	KM
188	SSE	4	{403}, {405}	Mid-excavation view of Trench 4 showing {405} and {403}	05/09/12	KM
189	SE	4	{403}, {405}	Mid-excavation view of Trench 4 showing {405} and {403}	05/09/12	KM
190	NE	4	{403}, {405}	Mid-excavation view of Trench 4 showing {405} and {403}	05/09/12	KM
191	N	4	{403}, {405}	Mid-excavation view of Trench 4 showing {405} and {403}	05/09/12	KM
192	N	4	{403}, {405}	Mid-excavation view of Trench 4 showing {405} and {403}	05/09/12	KM
193	S/V	4	{403}, {404}	Mid-excavation view of Trench 4 showing {404} and {403}	05/09/12	KM
194	SW	7	-	Pre-excavation view of Trench 7	05/09/12	KM
195	SW	7	-	Mid-excavation view of Trench 7	05/09/12	KM
196	E	8	(802)	Mid-excavation view of Trench 8 post-removal of (801)	05/09/12	RC
197	W	8	(802)	Mid-excavation view of Trench 8 post-removal of (801)	05/09/12	RC



<i>Shot Num.</i>	<i>Direction facing</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Contexts</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initial</i>
198	W	8	(802)	Mid-excavation view of Trench 8 post-removal of (801)	05/09/12	RC
199	N	8	(802)	Mid-excavation view of Trench 8 post-removal of (801) – E end	05/09/12	RC
200	N	8	(802)	Mid-excavation view of Trench 8 post-removal of (801) – middle section	05/09/12	RC
201	N	8	(802)	Mid-excavation view of Trench 8 post-removal of (801) – W end	05/09/12	RC
202	SW	7	(703)	Post-excavation view of Trench 7 post-removal of (701)	06/09/12	KM
203	SW	7	(703)	Post-excavation view of Trench 7 post-removal of (701)	06/09/12	KM
204	SW	7	(703)	Post-excavation view of Trench 7 post-removal of (701)	06/09/12	KM
205	S/V	7	(703)	Post-excavation view of Trench 7 post-removal of (701)	06/09/12	KM
206	N	7	(703)	Location of Trench 7	06/09/12	KM
207	W	8	(802)	Mid-excavation view of Trench 8	06/09/12	RC
208	W	8	(802)	Mid-excavation view of Trench 8	06/09/12	RC
209	E	8	(802)	Mid-excavation view of Trench 8	06/09/12	RC
210	W	8	(802)	Mid-excavation view of Trench 8	06/09/12	RC
211	N	8	(802)	Mid-excavation view of Trench 8 – E end	06/09/12	RC
212	N	8	(802)	Mid-excavation view of Trench 8 – E end	06/09/12	RC
213	S	8	(802)	Mid-excavation view of Trench 8 – E end	06/09/12	RC
214	E	4	-	Working shot – recording Trench 4	06/09/12	RC
215	NE	4	-	Working shot – recording Trench 4	06/09/12	RC
216	E	8	(803), {804}	{804} within (803) at E end of Trench 8 – bad light	07/09/12	RC
217	N	8	(803), {804}	{804} within (803) at E end of Trench 8 – bad light – E end	07/09/12	RC
218	N	8	(803), {804}	{804} within (803) at E end of Trench 8 – bad light – E end	07/09/12	RC
219	SE	-	-	General view across barmkin area	07/09/12	RC
220	E	4	{403}, {404}, {405}, {406}	Post-excavation view of {403}, {404} and {405} within Trench 4. Note {406}	07/09/12	KM
221	E	4	{403}, {404}, {406}	Post-excavation view of {403}, {404} and {406} within Trench 4	07/09/12	KM
222	E/V	4	{403}, {404}, {405}, {406}	Post-excavation view of {403}, {404}, {405} and {406} within Trench 4	07/09/12	KM
223	E/V	4	{403}, {404}, {405}, {406}	Post-excavation view of {403}, {404}, {405} and {406} within Trench 4 - detail	07/09/12	KM
224	SE	4	{403}, {404}, {405}, {406}	Post-excavation view of {403}, {404}, {405} and {406} within Trench 4	07/09/12	KM
225	SE	4	{403}, {404}, {405}, {406}	Post-excavation view of {403}, {404}, {405} and {406} within Trench 4	07/09/12	KM
226	N/V	4	{403}, {404}, {405}, {406}	Post-excavation view of {403}, {404}, {405} and {406} within Trench 4	07/09/12	KM
227	E/V	4	{403}, {404}, {405}, {406}	Post-excavation view of {403}, {404}, {405} and {406} within Trench 4	07/09/12	KM
228	E/V	4	{403}, {404}, {405}, {406}	Post-excavation view of {403}, {404}, {405} and {406} within Trench 4	07/09/12	KM
229	S	4	{404}, {406}	{404} atop {406} in Trench 4	07/09/12	KM




<i>Shot Num.</i>	<i>Direction facing</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Contexts</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initial</i>
230	N/V	4	{404}, {406}	{404} atop {406} in Trench 4	07/09/12	KM
231	NE	4	{404}, {406}	{404} atop {406} in Trench 4	07/09/12	KM
232	W	8	{804}	Post-excavation view of {804} in Trench 8	07/09/12	RC
233	W	8	{804}	Post-excavation view of {804} in Trench 8 - detail	07/09/12	RC
234	E	8	{804}	Post-excavation view of {804} in Trench 8 - detail	07/09/12	RC
235	N	8	{804}	Post-excavation view of {804} in Trench 8	07/09/12	RC
236	N	8	{804}	Post-excavation view of {804} in Trench 8	07/09/12	RC
237	S	8	{804}	Post-excavation view of {804} in Trench 8	07/09/12	RC
238	W	8	{804}	E facing elevation of {804}	07/09/12	RC
239	NW	8	{804}	E facing elevation of {804}	07/09/12	RC
240	W	8	{804}	E facing elevation of {804}	07/09/12	RC
241	W	8	{804}	E facing elevation of {804}	07/09/12	RC
242	E	8	{804}	W facing elevation of {804}	07/09/12	RC
243	E	8	{804}	W facing elevation of {804}	07/09/12	RC
244	N	8	{804}	S facing section of Trench 8 atop {804}	07/09/12	RC
245	N	8	{804}	S facing section of Trench 8 atop {804}	07/09/12	RC
246	S	8	{804}	N facing section of Trench 8 atop {804}	07/09/12	RC
247	SW	7	-	Trench 7 post-backfilling	07/09/12	KM
248	N	6	-	Trench 6 post-backfilling	07/09/12	KM
249	NNE	8	-	Trench 8 post-backfilling	07/09/12	KM
250	SW	8	-	Trench 8 post-backfilling	07/09/12	KM
251	ESE	7	-	Trench 7 post-backfilling	07/09/12	KM
252	W	4	-	Trench 4 post-backfilling	07/09/12	KM
253	NE	2	-	Trench 2 post-backfilling	07/09/12	KM
254	SE	3	-	Trench 3 post-backfilling	07/09/12	KM
255	N	2	-	Trench 2 post-backfilling	07/09/12	KM
256	N	1	-	Trench 1 post-backfilling	07/09/12	KM
257	N	1	-	Trench 1 post-backfilling	07/09/12	KM

*Appendix F Assessment of wall conditions*



<i>Wall</i>	<i>Picture</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>Comments</i>
208		Good	<p>Upstanding walls of split whinstone with no obvious signs of bonding.</p> <p>Some small sections of walling survive above ground but these show minimal indication of weathering and are generally protected by overlying turf.</p> <p>Re-instatement of Trench 2 allowed earth to be placed against these upstanding areas of walling, further protecting them from the elements.</p>
209		Excellent	<p>Mortar bonded arch springing constructed as part of {208}.</p> <p>Very firmly bonded.</p>

302		Good	<p>Large drystone wall of irregular boulders.</p> <p>One course surviving protected by a layer of turf and vegetation (primarily grass).</p> <p>Stable/</p>
403		Excellent	<p>Substantial wall of lime bonded rubble stone.</p> <p>Alignment clearly visible above ground, yet very little stonework visible. Wall capped by a protective turf and vegetation layer.</p>



404		Excellent	<p>Carved sandstone block with chamfer and socket for bottom pintle of door.</p> <p>Bottom carved jamb stone of entranceway. Protected by significant rubble and demolition build up and in no danger of removal or deterioration.</p>	

405		Moderate	<p>Possible N-S aligned collapsed lime bonded rubble wall. Unclear if this is a slumped and degraded wall.</p> <p>If {405} is a wall, it is in poor condition, yet protected by a large build up of demolition rubble and unlikely to deteriorate further.</p>
406		Excellent	<p>Possible cobble floor to exterior of building S of {403}.</p> <p>Some disruption visible in the placement of individual cobbles, but the surface is well protected by the overlying demolition rubble.</p>

605		Good	<p>W-E aligned upstanding wall of clay bonded sub-rectangular whin boulders.</p> <p>This is the only area of walling on the site significantly exposed to the elements by historic excavation and topography. There is also potential for pressure upon the wall from the rubble build up behind. Despite this {605} appears in good condition with little obvious signs of deterioration.</p>
804		Excellent	<p>N-S aligned clay bonded masonry wall.</p> <p>Bonding material is strong and the main body of the wall protected by a build up of rubble and vegetation.</p>



*Appendix G      Photographic thumbnails*





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(038).JPG



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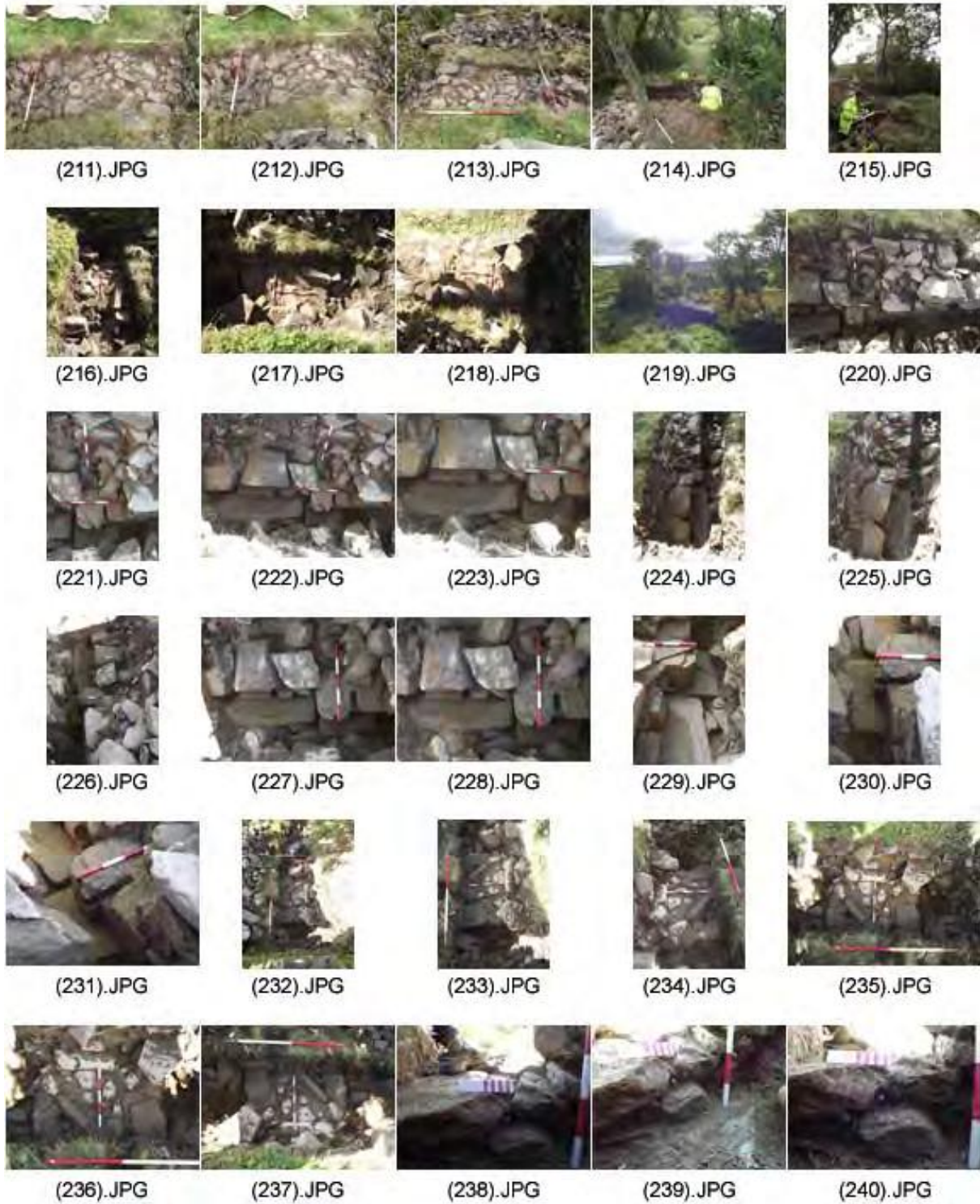


















*Appendix H Provisional Discovery & Excavation Scotland (DES) entry*

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	Scottish Borders
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	Kirkhope Tower
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	AA 1385
<b>PARISH:</b>	Kirkhope
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Ross Cameron
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	Addyman Archaeology
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	Research Evaluation
<b>NMRS NO(S):</b>	NT32NE 6
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	Castle/Tower House
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	In situ architectural and structural remains
<b>NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)</b>	NT 37784 25041
<b>START DATE (this season)</b>	27/08/12
<b>END DATE (this season)</b>	07/09/12
<b>PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)</b>	J O Sullivan 1995
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b> (May include information from other fields)	<p>Addyman Archaeology was commissioned to undertake an archaeological investigation of Kirkhope Tower in the Scottish Borders. The client purchased and renovated the tower in the 1990s and had a number of questions he hoped could be answered by historical research and archaeological investigation. Chief among these was the extent of the damage caused by the documented raid by the Armstrongs during the 1540s, and whether the barmkin around the tower had ever been re-occupied following this event.</p> <p>The historical analysis demonstrated that although a building on the site is not alluded to until the sack of 1543, and not specifically mentioned until 1582, Kirkhope was clearly an economic unit of a much earlier date, part of the Douglas Lordship of Ettrick before coming under ownership of the Cranstouns. The Scotts of Harden with whom the site is traditionally associated are likely to have taken residence as tenants of the Cranstouns in the mid 16<sup>th</sup> century.</p> <p>The archaeological investigation revealed no evidence for the destruction of the barmkin, with floor levels only reached in one of the seven trenches due to the volume of demolition debris. The architectural survival of the site was shown to be significant with substantial clay and lime bonded walling surviving up to an estimated 2m in height. A springing for an arch and surviving chamfered door jamb showed that the barmkin had been a structure significant in size and status.</p>
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	Unknown
<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	Private client
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	St. Ninian's Manse, Quayside Street, Edinburgh, EH6 6EJ
<b>EMAIL ADDRESS:</b>	admin@addyman-archaeology.co.uk

<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION</b> (intended/deposited)	RCAHMS intended
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