

Larriston Woodland Creation Scheme, *Newcastleton, Scottish Borders*

Archaeological Survey and Assessment: May 2014

for

UPM Tilhill Ltd.

May 2014



Recording lime kilns



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Data Structure Report

AA 2115

by Ross Cameron

with contributions by Nicholas Uglow

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Larriston Woodland Creation Scheme

Newcastleton, Scottish Borders

Archaeological Survey and Assessment: May 2014

Executive Summary

Addyman Archaeology were contacted by UPM Tillhill Ltd. in order to undertake an archaeological survey and Desk Based Assessment (DBA) of the area known as Larriston in the Scottish Borders. It is proposed to plant the area with forestry.

The DBA and associated research identified 58 potential and known sites within the boundaries of Larriston. These ranged from the sites of medieval tower houses, to the 19th century lime workings and numerous agricultural enclosures. 42 of these identified sites were also located during the walkover, where a further 8 previously unknown sites were recorded. This gives an overall total of 66 identified cultural heritage sites within the boundaries of the Larriston site. These were of varying cultural heritage significance and the vast majority will be impacted by the development to some degree.

It is recommended that the planting avoids all visible, above ground sites recorded during the walkover. All sites identified during the walkover should be marked out on the ground by the archaeological team prior to the site works commencing.

It is recommended two sets of lime kilns (Sites 43Q and 45O) undergo a basic level of archaeological recording and are subjected to a programme of interpretation, with increased access through promoted walks.

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-177405) and with Discovery and Excavation in Scotland (DES), the annual publication of fieldwork by Archaeology Scotland.

1. Introduction

i. General

Addyman Archaeology were contracted by UPM Tilhill Ltd. (contacts John Gallacher and Martin Craig) to undertake a Desk-Based Assessment and walkover survey in advance of a proposed woodland creation scheme at Larriston in the Scottish Borders.

An initial Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) was undertaken prior to the walkover survey in order to identify any known archaeological sites or other features of cultural heritage interest within the proposed development area. A general historical research was undertaken into some of these sites, enhancing the information readily available. The DBA also included consultation of historic maps and aerial photographs. The DBA was completed by assessing known cultural heritage sites immediately beyond the proposed development boundary. The assessed sites are detailed in *Table 1* below.

A three day walkover survey of Larriston was undertaken on the 6th-7th of May and 15th of May 2014 by Ross Cameron, Robert McMorran and Nicholas Uglow. Weather conditions varied from bright

sunshine to torrential rain. The majority of the site is still grazed by livestock and on the whole the vegetation was considered sufficiently low to allow a good assessment of the site.

The walkover survey aimed to assess the character, extent and condition of any sites, monuments and landscape features identified by the DBA, but also aimed to identify any other features of cultural heritage interest not originally detected by the desk-based study.

All of the findings and conclusions in this report adhere to and take into account the UK Forestry Standard as laid out by the Forestry Commission.

This report contains several maps reproduced by permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland (NLS). To view these maps online, see www.nls.uk.

This report is prepared in accordance with standard Addyman Archaeology procedures and in line with guidelines as established by the Institute for Archaeologists (*IfA*).

ii. Setting

Roughly centred on NY 56331 93358, the proposed Larriston Woodland Creation Scheme is located in Liddesdale in the Scottish Borders, to the north east of Newcastleton. Indeed the proximity to England is such, that the south eastern boundary of the site is actually formed by the national border between Scotland and England. The proposed development area is irregular in shape and covers 985.5 hectares.

Anchored to the west on the B6357, the proposed development area can be neatly split in two, with good arable agricultural land on the lower ground to the west around the Larriston Burn and the larger Liddel Water, and upland heather moorland dotted with numerous small water courses, ‘burns’ and ‘sikes’ to the east. Many of these are deeply cut into the southwards running slope of the hillside. The upland area is known as the Larriston Fells, with Larriston Fell itself peaking at 512m. To some degree the northern, southern and eastern boundaries of the site are bordered by existing coniferous forestry plantations, but on the whole these follow the routes of existing field boundaries.



Plate 1 View looking north west from the top of the Larriston Fells

Across the centre of the site there are numerous bands of trees and shelter belts, some of which, have

the appearance of a designed landscape associated with Larriston House. The House itself and the immediate grounds are excluded from the development area.

The underlying bedrock geology mainly consists of different formations of sandstone. The higher, eastern edge of the site contains sandstone of the Larriston Sandstone Beds. To the west, this is dominated by sandstone, siltstone and mudstone of the Border Group. This is interspersed with isolated areas of Limestone from the Border Group. All the bedrock geology can be dated to the Carboniferous Period, with the Larriston Sandstone Beds formed approximately 339 to 343 million years ago and the remaining deposits from 335 to 352 million years ago.

The superficial geology in the eastern upland areas of the site comprises peat formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. On the lower slopes this comprises till, devensian - diamicton. This would have formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period in a local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions. Around the main watercourses there are isolated deposits of alluvium, silts sand and gravel, also dateable to the Quaternary period.¹

¹ <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> - 17/04/14

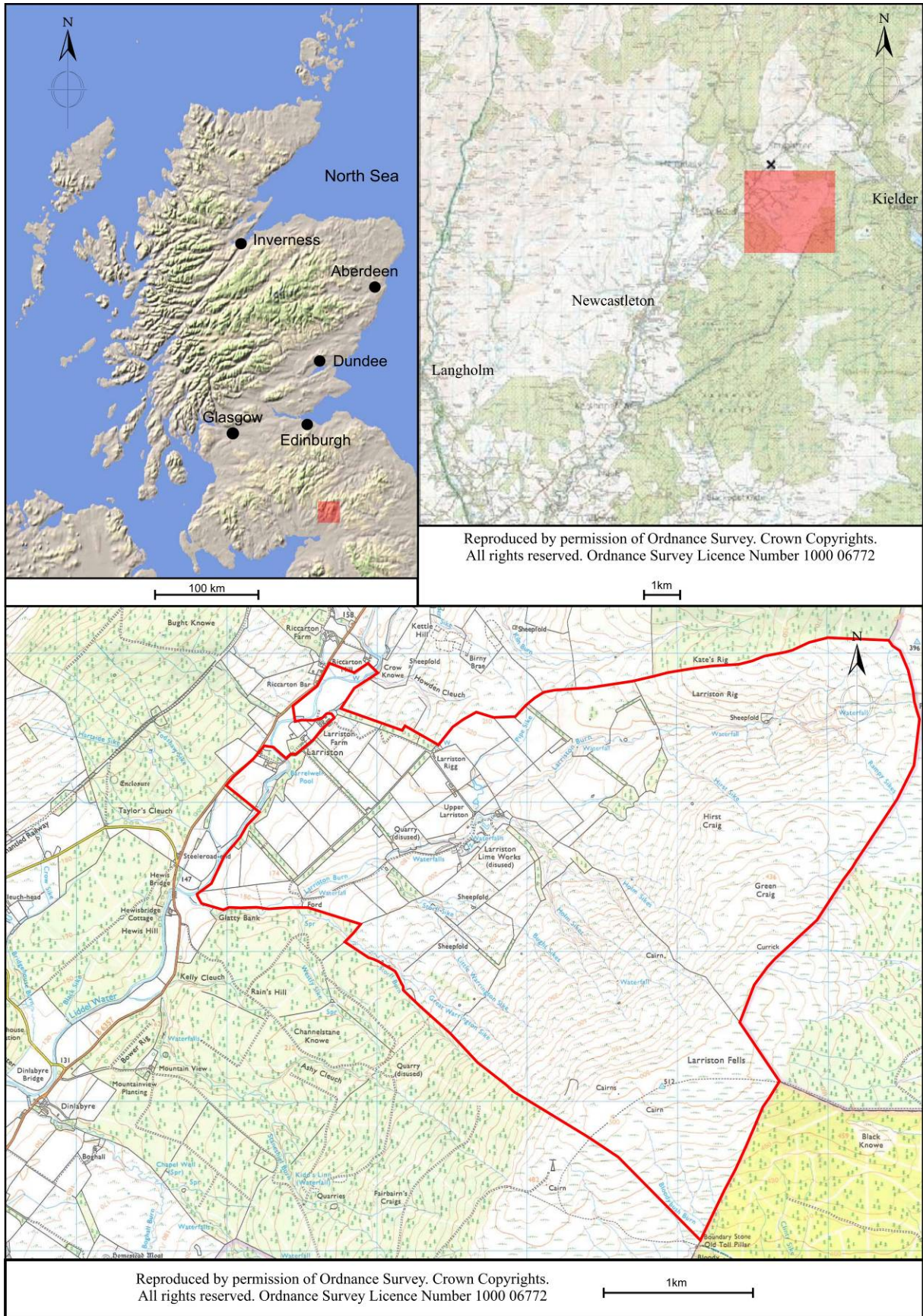


Figure 1 Site location

iii. *United Kingdom Forestry Standard*²

The United Kingdom Forestry Standard (UKFS) defines a series of established standards and guidelines to ensure that forests and woodlands in the United Kingdom are properly and sustainably planned and managed. Written and developed by the Forestry Commission in Great Britain and the Forest Service within Northern Ireland, the UKFS cover the Historic Environment by providing a series of requirements or standards which must be met when planning or maintaining woodland. These are complimented by a set of guidelines which set out how the requirements can be met and point to sources of practical guidance.

The UKFS identifies the following requirements and legislation which must legally be covered and adhered to by any forestry or woodland scheme:

<i>UKFS Reference</i>	<i>Level of Requirement</i>	<i>Relevant Legislation</i>	<i>Standard</i>
1	Legal Requirement	The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	Scheduled Monuments must not be damaged and consent must be obtained from the relevant historic environment authority for any works that have the potential to damage the monument
2	Legal Requirement	Treasure Trove system. All treasure trove - which comprises any portable antiquity and not just those incorporating precious metals - are the property of the Crown at Scots common law.	The historic environment authority must be informed if objects are found that come within the scope of the law covering archaeological finds. Metal detectors must not be used where legally restricted or on a Scheduled Monument site.
3	Legal Requirement	Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997	Listed building consent must be obtained from the local authority or relevant historic environment authority to demolish a listed building or structure or any part of it, or to alter it in any way which would affect its character, inside or out.

Table 1 UKFS requirements covered by legislation

In addition to those legal requirements covered by legislation outlined in *Table 1*, the UKFS also provides a list of required standards as justified by 'good forestry practice'. These are outlined in *Table 2* as follows:

² The Forestry Commission 2011, *The UK Forestry Standard: The Government's approach to sustainable forestry*

<i>UKFS Reference</i>	<i>Level of Requirement</i>	<i>Standard</i>
1	Good forestry practice requirement	Forest should be designed and managed to take account of the historical character and cultural values of the landscape.
2	Good forestry practice requirement	Forests should be designed and managed to take account of policies associated with historic landscapes, battlefield sites, historic parks and gardens, and designed landscapes of historic interest.
3	Good forestry practice requirement	Steps should be taken to ensure that historic features, which may be adversely affected by forestry, are known and evaluated on an individual site basis, taking advice from the local historic environment services

Table 2 Relevant UKFS requirements as required by good forestry practice

This archaeological survey and assessment incorporates and factors all the relevant UKFS guidelines.

2. *Desk-Based Assessment*

i. *General*

An analysis of readily available sources was undertaken to identify sites of cultural heritage significance. These included:

- The Scottish Borders Council Historic Environment Record (HER)
- The National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS)
- Historic Scotland Database of Listed Buildings
- Historic Scotland database of Scheduled Monuments
- The Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland
- The Inventory of Historic Battlefields in Scotland
- Aerial imagery as held by the National Collection of Aerial Photography (NCAP), the National Library of Scotland (NLS) and online platforms
- Map resources available from the NLS including all available Ordnance Survey (OS) maps
- Documents held by the National Archive of Scotland
- *www.parksandgardens.org* – this website is the largest online repository for facts and information relating to historic parks and gardens
- *www.aircrashsites-scotland.co.uk* – this website is working towards providing comprehensive coverage of air-crash sites in Scotland

All sources consulted were the most up to date available.

In the sources consulted, the name ‘Larriston’ is frequently recorded as ‘Lariston’, ‘Laristoun’ or various other derivations of the current usage. For ease of clarity, the name ‘Larriston’ is used to describe the site, although when discussing or quoting sources, other spellings may be used.

Nine known sites were identified in the National Monument Record of Scotland (NMRS) and the Historic Environment Record (HER) of Scottish Borders Council as being located within the development area (*Figure 2*).

The following Desk Based Assessment extensively covers all the known cultural heritage sites within the boundaries of, and thus directly affected by the proposed woodland development. Due to the extensive nature of the site it is possible that the proposed woodland creation scheme may have an indirect impact on the setting of other monuments in the immediate vicinity of the site boundaries. Where relevant such monuments are discussed within the text and included in *Table 4*.

ii. *Statutory Designations*

The following section outlines how the assessment meets the legal requirements and standards as outlined by the UKFS.

a. *Scheduled Monuments*

A Scheduled Monument is a monument that has been categorised as of national importance and is legally protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

There are no Scheduled Monuments recorded within the boundaries or directly adjacent to the proposed Larriston Woodland development Scheme.

b. Listed Buildings

Listing is the recognition through the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 that a building or structure is of ‘special’ interest whether architecturally or historically.

There are no Listed Buildings within the boundaries of the proposed development.

The Category C Listed Building, Riccarton Mill (Ref: 51762) lies a short distance to the north of the site boundary. Category C Listed Buildings are those considered as of local importance. The mill lade runs southwards to meet the Liddel Water and lies just within the limits of the proposed development. Although this feature has no statutory protection, it forms an important part of the mill complex.

c. Designed Gardens and landscapes

The Historic Scotland Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes lists a series of sites that have been considered as of national importance in accordance with the criteria outlined in the Scottish Historic Environment Policy 2011.

There are no Gardens or Designed Landscapes recorded by Historic Scotland either within, or directly adjacent to the proposed site area.

d. Inventory of Battlefields

The Inventory of Battlefields held by Historic Scotland is a list of nationally important historic battle sites that have been selected as meeting the criteria as outlined in the Scottish Historic Environment Policy 2011.

There are no battlefield sites recorded by Historic Scotland in the Inventory either within, or directly adjacent to the site boundary.

e. Treasure Trove

Any artefacts or objects recovered either during mitigation work associated with the development, or during the groundworks associated with the planting, will be reported to the Queen’s and Lord Treasurer’s Remembrancer through the Treasure Trove process.

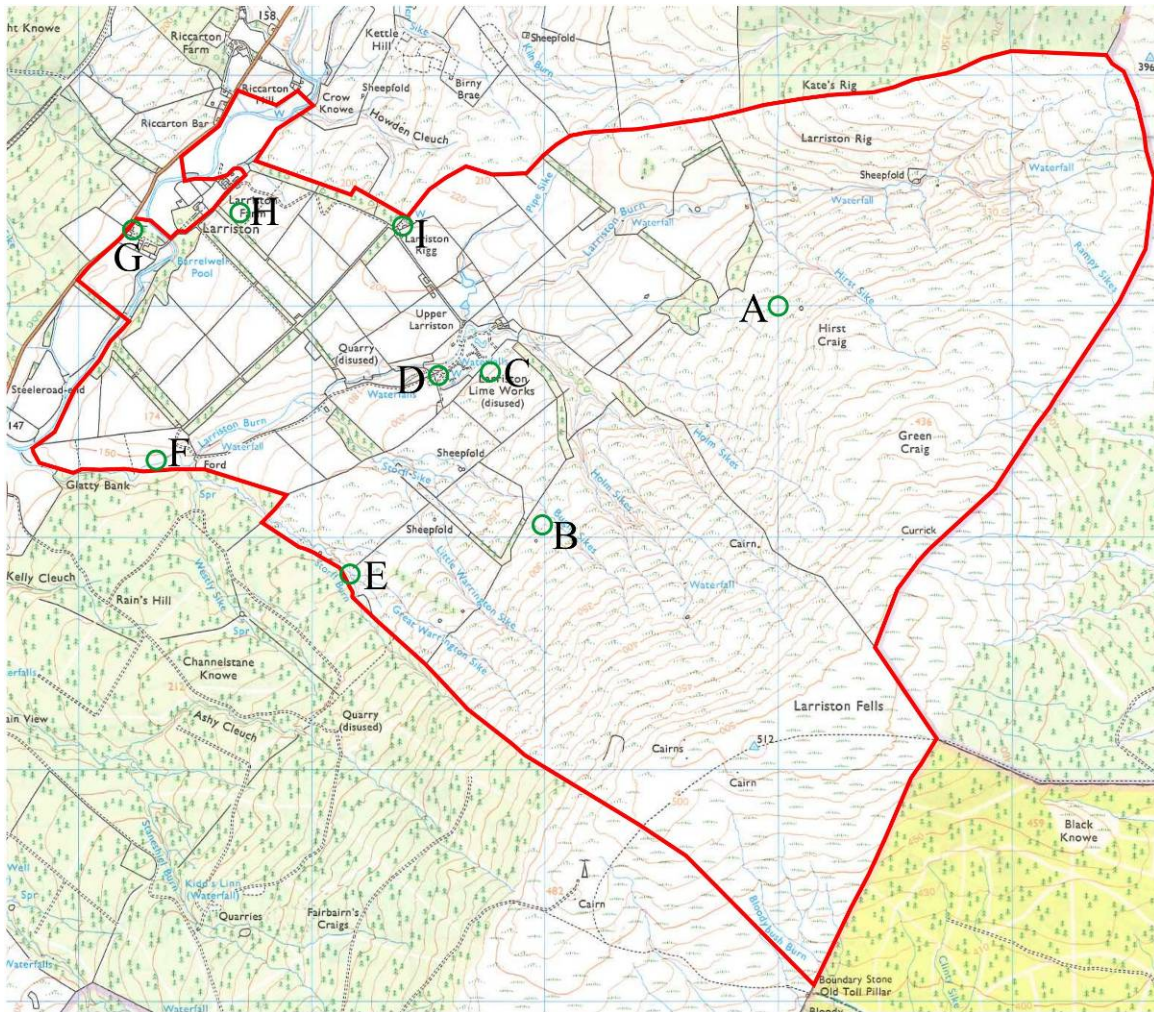


Figure 2 Indicative locations of sites within the development area as taken from NMRS and Borders HER. (Addyman Archaeology after Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 1000 06772)

iii. The History of the development area

a. General

Whilst there are no sites within the boundaries of the proposed development that are protected by statutory legislation, there are nine sites which are recorded in the National Monuments Record Scotland (NMRS) and the Historic Environment Record (HER) of Scottish Borders Council (Figure 2). These can be viewed in Table 3.

Prehistoric

Only one site within the site boundary could be considered as of potential prehistoric date. This is the unidentified ‘chipped stone’ object (Site A), located by both the NMRS and the HER as coming from the middle of the site. The description of the object is vague, and the co-ordinates inaccurate, but it is possible this represents a prehistoric artefact.

Outwith the site boundaries, a polished stone axehead has been recovered, as well as another ‘carved stone’.

Clearly there is no dense concentration of prehistoric sites and features presently recorded across the proposed development area. The stone objects could be considered as stray finds or chance losses.

Medieval

One of the remarkable aspects of the sites recorded in and around Larriston, is the number of possible castles, towers or fortified houses. Three are recorded within the boundaries of the development with a further eight located around the periphery of the site. Of those recorded within the proposed boundaries, Larriston Tower (Site D) lies in the centre of the site, adjacent to the disused lime works; Nether Laristoun Tower House (Site F) in the western arm of the site adjacent to the Larriston Burn; and Ladiestane Tower (Site H) to the east of Larriston House. Many of these records derive from the early map work of Timothy Pont and Joan Blaeu (see *Section 3* below), and the accuracy of their placement on the ground today can be open to question.

Although the density of such towers is surprising, it is possible that some of these as shown by Pont did not represent towers or castles as such, but farmsteads with an element of fortification necessary on a hostile border. Regardless of the exact number, the proximity of the site to the English border and the culture of Border reiving undoubtedly meant that this area of Scotland was heavily fortified and militaristic in the medieval and post-medieval periods with frequent raids taking place.

One such raid by a group of Northumberland Reivers reputedly ended in the Battle of Bloody Bush, a skirmish of the 15th or 16th centuries in which a party of Northumberland raiders were ambushed *en route* home while resting in a thicket. The exact location of the battle cannot be ascertained, but a commemorative pillar marks the spot, sitting exactly on the border. There is little direct evidence that the Battle actually took place, but the accepted location is actually placed on the lands of neighbouring Dinlabyre to the south. Discussions with the Liddesdale Heritage Centre indicated that the Battle of Bloody Bush never actually occurred, but had become embedded in local understanding as fact due to the misunderstanding of a pillar which marked prices on the toll road, for a commemoration of a battle.³

Whether the Battle of Bloody Bush occurred or not, it is indicative of a lawless medieval Border society where reiving was commonplace.

It is also possible that some of the pre-improvement field systems, enclosures, shielings and boundaries may be medieval in origin, but these are likely to be later.

Post-medieval

The sheepfolds, enclosures, boundaries and other agricultural sites across the development area are all likely to be post-medieval in date (including Sites B and E). This is also likely to be true of the farmstead at Larriston Rigg (Site I) even if this does have earlier origins.

In the centre of the site the remains of an industrial complex are recorded as a lime works, with the same entry also recording field systems (Site C).

Although on the whole outside the boundary, the present house at Larriston and its associated outbuildings are all likely entirely of post-medieval date. The gate lodge (Site G) is included within the assessment boundary. A short distance to the north of the site, Riccarton Mill itself is dated to 1770 from an inscribed lintel, but the kiln has been dated to 1711 and it is thought that an earlier mill may have occupied the site.

³ Fraser McLean, Liddesdale heritage Centre (*pers. comm.*)

b. *History of Larriston Estate through documentary and secondary literature research*

The Elliots and Larriston Tower

The Elliots were a kindred who occupied Liddesdale, Teviotdale and Ewesdale from the 15th century, but it is Liddesdale with which the surname is synonymous. The Elliots of Larriston were one of the major branches of the family.⁴

A selection of documents relating to the Larriston Estate known as the Larriston Papers, show the allegiance of the Elliots of Larriston in the 15th century. In a document dated 1479, the Laird of Larriston is recorded by Archibald, Earl of Angus and Lord of Liddesdale, as Robert Elwald (or Elliot) Redheuch who had provided ‘good and faithful servis’.⁵ In 1484, the same Robert Elwald is recorded as being invested with ‘the 20 mark lands of Over and Nether Larrostane’.⁶

Despite references to the Elliots of Larriston, references to their castle or tower are much rarer. However, one reference in a letter of 1596 states ‘Robert Elliott, within these 12 years, has erected a strong tower called Lariston’.⁷ This tower was presumably the predecessor to Larriston House as the seat of the Elliots of Larriston, and likely relates to Site D as recorded by the NMRS and local council HER.

Situated directly adjacent to the border between Scotland and England, the area around Larriston would be characterised by the lawlessness of the infamous Borders Reivers. This lawless environment is recorded in the traditional ballad ‘Lock the Door Lariston’, composed by James Hogg in late 18th century.

The Elliots held the lands of Larriston until the early 18th century.

Ownership of John Oliver

By the early 18th century the main branch of the Elliots of Larriston had died out, and the lands of Over and Nether Larriston were purchased in 1719 for £1808,6s by the neighbouring landlord, John Oliver of Dinlabyre.

Major General William Elliot

Colonel, and soon to be Major General, William Elliot was figure with a shadowy lineage who made his fortune in India in the service of the East India Company. Upon his return to Scotland, he was recognised as the legitimate heir to the Elliots of Larriston. He re-purchased Over and Nether Larriston in 1786, and Larriston Rig in 1790, costing a total of £1900.

The Statistical Account of 1790 saw a detailed breakdown of each of the parishes across Scotland, composed by the local minister. In the entry for the parish of Castleton, no castles are recorded as existing. In addition, the list of trades providing employment in the parish does not include lime or quarry workers, but is instead characterised by farming and tradesmen such as joiners and weavers.⁸ This entry may indicate that the lime works had not yet been constructed and the Castle or Tower of

⁴ MacDonald Fraser, 59

⁵ Tancred of Weens, George 1899 *The Annals of A Border Club (The Jedforest): And biographical notices of the families connected therewith, Jedburgh*, 25

⁶ *Ibid.* 149

⁷ *Ibid.* 152

⁸ Arkle, J. ‘Parish of Castleton’ in *The Statistical Account of Scotland – Castletown, County of Roxburgh. Account of 1791-99, Volume 16*, 60-87

the Elliots of Larriston was gone. It is also likely that the present Larriston House would have been recorded had it existed at this time.

George Scott Elliot

When William Elliot died in 1803, the estate passed to his cousin, George Scott. Upon assuming Larriston, George Scott assumed the name George Scott Elliot.

The Statistical Account of 1834-45 by the Reverend Angus Barton records that the parish has an abundance of limestone that 'is wrought to a great extent in the estate of Laristoun'⁹ and mentions George Scott Elliot of Lariston as a major landowner during the description of the parish.¹⁰

It is recorded that the estate at this point was already heavily burdened with debt and that although Scott Elliot invested heavily in farming, he was obliged to sell the estate to Mr. James Jardine for £29,000 in 1843.¹¹

However, analysis of documents relating to the sale reveal a different story. George Scott Elliot was declared bankrupt in 1843 and his lands of Larriston sequestrated. The newspaper adverts and court papers relating to this event provide a useful snapshot of the estate in this period and the uses of the land.

Both the *Edinburgh* and *London Gazette* on 25th July 1843 record that George Scott Elliot esquire had his lands of Larriston sequestrated on 22nd July 1843, describing him as formerly a 'Lime Burner' there.¹² The *Carlisle Patriot* on Saturday 16th December 1843 describes Larriston in advance of its sale:

'This Estate, which is one of the best Pasture Farms in the South of Scotland, is situated upon the Liddle, six miles above Castleton, and about twenty miles from Jedburgh, the county town. It contains, according to recent measurement, 42292 Imperial Acres; whereof 245 are Arable, 458 in Inclosed Grass Parks and Meadow, and 45 in thriving Plantations. The remainder, exclusive of the Mansion-house, garden, and policy, is sound pasture. The Grass Parks are well watered, fenced, and sheltered, and have for a number of years been let annually by public roup, being considered superior to any in the district. There is an excellent Lime-Work on the Property, which commands an extensive sale, and is of great value in the improvement of the land. The property being surrounded by the preserves of the Duke of Northumberland, and others, the Game is singularly abundant.'

⁹ Barton, A. 'Parish of Castleton' in *The Statistical Account of Scotland – Castletown, County of Roxburgh. Account of 1834-45, Volume 16*, 442

¹⁰ *Ibid.* 441

¹¹ Tancred of Weens, 162

¹² www.thegazette.co.uk/Edinburgh/issue/5243/page/261

Larriston House



Plate 2 Larriston House viewed from south east

Although the precise date of construction for Larriston House is not known, it is likely that it was built by Major General William Scott Elliot, after the Statistical Account of 1790, or by his cousin George Scott Elliot, after he inherited the estate in 1803.

From a brief external inspection, the house itself seems to have been altered and enlarged at least three times in its history. The earliest part is probably the three-storey section with widely-spaced windows, with the chimney flues in the walls at either end. This arrangement is fairly typical of a modest late 18th century house of this scale. It seems that it was extended to the north east by three further bays, though the bays were closer together. There is second extension to the south west of only two storeys, which gives a very imbalanced appearance to the building. To correct this imbalance, it appears that the two bay windows and porch were added at the same time to the south east façade. All of these alterations appear on the 1850s first edition of the Ordnance Survey, which also includes a circular carriage drive (*Figure 9*).



Plate 3 View of Larriston house looking WSW

The Jardine Family

Mr James Jardine secured Larriston in 1843, and was still in possession in 1852, but by the production of *The Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland* in 1896 edited by Francis Groome, Larriston is the property of David J. Jardine Esquire. Groome records the location of Larriston Castle ‘on the right bank of the Larriston Burn’, while acknowledging the existence of James Hogg’s ballad ‘Lock the door Lariston’.¹³

¹³ Groome, F. H. 1896 *Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland*, London, 472

Site No.	Name, feature	OS Grid Reference	N	E	Canmore ID	Designation	Period
<i>Table 1: Cultural heritage sites within the development area located in the DBA</i>							
<i>A</i>	Larriston Knowe – Unidentified object (chipped stone object)	NY 57 94	594000	357000	ID: 68003	NMRS, HER	Prehistoric?
<i>B</i>	Bught Sike – Enclosure(s), sheepfold, shieling hut(s)	NY 5599 9306	593060	355990	ID: 166576	NMRS	Unknown. Post-medieval?
<i>C</i>	Larriston Lime Works – Field System	NY 5577 9372	593720	355770	ID: 166575	NMRS	Post-medieval (?)
<i>D</i>	Larriston Tower – Tower House	NY 5555 9370	593700	355550	ID: 67998	NMRS, HER	Medieval
<i>E</i>	Great Warrington Sike – Boundary bank, enclosure	NY 5518 9285	592850	355180	ID: 166573	NMRS	Post-medieval (?)
<i>F</i>	Nether Laristoun – Tower House (possible)	NY 5435 9334	593340	354350	ID: 68006	NMRS, HER	Medieval
<i>G</i>	Larriston Lodge – Gate Lodge	NY 54228 94334	5943340	354228	ID: 250924	NMRS	19 th century?
<i>H</i>	Ladiestane - Tower	NY 54598 94389	594389	354598	-	HER	-
<i>I</i>	Larriston Rigg - Farmstead	NY 55286 94313	594313	355286	-	HER	-

Table 3 Cultural Heritage Sites within the boundary of the proposed woodland creation scheme

<i>Site No.</i>	<i>Name, feature</i>	<i>OS Grid Reference</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>Canmore ID / Listed Building Reference</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Period</i>
<i>Table 2: Cultural heritage sites immediately adjacent to the development area</i>							
<i>n/a</i>	Bloody Bush – Battle Site / commemorative pillar	NY5711 9102	591020	357110	ID: 68001	NMRS, HER	Medieval / 19 th century
<i>n/a</i>	Great Warrington Sike – Boundary Bank	NY 553 926	592600	355300	ID: 166574	NMRS	Post-medieval(?)
<i>n/a</i>	Prickinghaugh – Tower House (possible)	NY 54 94	594000	354000	ID: 68037	NMRS	Medieval
<i>n/a</i>	Larriston Tower / Broken Tower (Larriston) – Tower House	NY 5438 9432	594320	354380	ID: 68036	NMRS, HER	Medieval
<i>n/a</i>	Larriston House – Country House	NY 54511 94437	594437	354511	ID: 250921	NMRS	19 th century (?)
<i>n/a</i>	Larriston Tower – Tower House (possible)	NY 5453 9442	594420	354530	ID: 68008	NMRS, HER	Medieval
<i>n/a</i>	Larriston, Farmsteading - Farmstead	NY 54640 94541	594541	354640	ID: 250923	NMRS	Post-medieval (?)
<i>n/a</i>	Coldsyde – Tower House (possible)	NY 544 948	594800	354400	ID: 680007	NMRS, HER	Medieval
<i>n/a</i>	Riccartown Farm / ‘Rickertown’ - Farmstead	NY 547 952	595200	354700	ID: 67989	NMRS, HER	Post-medieval
<i>n/a</i>	Nether Riccarton – Tower House (possible)	NY 549 949	594900	354900	ID: 68038	NMRS, HER	Medieval
<i>n/a</i>	Riccarton Mill	NY 54947 94977	594977	354947	LB Ref: 51762	HER, Category C Listed Building	18 th century
<i>n/a</i>	Whitehillshiel - Quern	NY 55 95	595000	355000	ID: 67975	NMRS, HER	Unknown

Site No.	Name, feature	OS Grid Reference	N	E	Canmore ID / Listed Building Reference	Designation	Period
<i>n/a</i>	Howden Cleauch – Enclosure(s), Field Boundary(s), rig and furrow, ring enclosure(s), tower house (possible)	NY 550 948	594800	355000	ID: 68000	NMRS, HER	Medieval / unknown
<i>n/a</i>	Shieldon Sike – building	NY 5572 9486	594860	355720	ID: 180321	NMRS	Post-medieval
<i>n/a</i>	‘Stapsheldenn’ / ‘Stap Sheldenn’ – Tower House (possible)	NY 556 949	594900	355600	ID: 67999	NMRS, HER	Medieval
<i>n/a</i>	‘Shipshieldean’ - Cottage	NY 5560 9500	595000	355600	ID: 67954	NMRS, HER	Medieval
<i>n/a</i>	Birny Brae – Enclosure(s), Rig and furrow, Ring enclosure(s)	NY 5550 9510	595100	355500	ID: 214746	NMRS,	Unknown
<i>n/a</i>	Kilsurd Tower – Tower House	NY 558 952	595200	355800	ID: 67953	NMRS, HER	Medieval
<i>n/a</i>	Bells Burn – Polished Axehead	NY 592 943	594300	359200	ID: 68002	NMRS, HER	Prehistoric
<i>n/a</i>	Dinlabyre – Carved Stone	NY 58109 91996	591996	358109	-	HER	Unknown

Table 4 Cultural Heritage Sites immediately adjacent to the proposed woodland creation scheme

3. Map Regression

i. General

A large number of maps were consulted in order to assess the development of the site itself and pinpoint any features that may previously have gone unrecorded. For such a large site, it was felt worthwhile to view maps drawn at larger scale in addition to those more detailed maps of the Larriston area that begin to become available from the late 17th century. A summary of maps consulted can be viewed in *Appendix A*.

Where new sites were located that had not been previously noted in the earlier desk based research, these were assigned a new letter, continuing alphabetically from the last recorded site in the DBA. Where sites were seen to be the same as those already recorded, the original letters were used. A list of all sites recorded can be viewed in the Gazetteer, *Section 6*.

ii. Pre-Ordnance Survey maps of the area

The earliest detailed maps of Scotland and the Larriston area were drawn by Timothy Pont who lived from the 1560s until c.1615. It is known that Pont compiled a map which would encompass Larriston, but his manuscript does not survive.

However, in the early to mid 17th century the importance of Pont's work was recognised and the Dutchman Joan Blaeu used Pont's existing maps as the basis for his *Atlas Novus*, published in 1654. Blaeu engraved reproductions of the surviving Pont manuscripts and engaged Robert Gordon of Straloch to re-work seven of Pont's maps which had become illegible, while producing three more maps to ensure complete coverage of Scotland.¹⁴ It is clear that many of these 17th century manuscripts retain 16th century information.

The earliest map specifically covering the Larriston area in any detail is 'A small map of Eskdale and Liddesdale' surveyed by Robert Gordon between 1636 and 1652 (*Figure 3*). This simple map clearly shows a site recorded as 'Laristoun' to the south east of the Liddel Water. The exact location of the site cannot be interpolated, but it was clearly considered important enough to be recorded by Pont or Gordon.



Figure 3 Extract from Robert Gordon's 'A small map of Eskdale and Liddesdale' surveyed between 1636 and 1652. This is the earliest depiction of 'Laristoun' as indicated in red (NLS)

¹⁴ Fleet C., Wilkes M. & Withers, C. 2011 *Scotland – Mapping the Nation*, 63



Figure 5 Extract from 'Anandale: is Part of Dumfreis Shire. Eusdale or Eskdale and Liddesdale is the South Part of Roxburghshire' by Hermann Moll, published in 1745, both 'Laristoun' south of the Larriston Burn and 'Larestoun' are indicated red (NLS)

Following Blaeu's *Atlas Novus* it is almost one hundred years until another Dutch cartographer, Herman Moll, drew 'Anandale: is Part of Dumfreis Shire. Eusdale or Eskdale and Liddesdale is the South Part of Roxburghshire' (Figure 5). Although Moll died in 1732, the map was published in 1745. Moll's map is at a smaller scale than Blaeu's, but still depicts 'Laristoun' south of the Larriston Burn and 'Larestoun' to the north. Clearly these sites are of enough significance in 1745 to be drawn on a map of this scale.

William Roy's *Military Survey of Scotland* conducted between 1747 and 1756 (Figure 6) revolutionised map making in Scotland, containing a lot more terrain detail. Although the map was the result of 'rapid reconnaissance rather than a measured topographic survey'¹⁵, the various inaccuracies can be forgiven in providing us with the first cartographic view of Scotland with any level of detail – a snapshot of mid 18th century Scotland.

Like Moll, Roy shows only two sites within or around the area of the proposed development. 'Laireistown' likely equates with 'Laristoun' as shown in Moll, and the modern site of 'Upper Larriston', or Larriston Tower (Site D). Curiously, the second site is not named Laristoun or a derivation thereof, but seems to be called 'Caldcotts' or 'Laldcotts'. This seems to equate roughly with 'Larestoun' from Moll, and the site of the current Larriston House.

¹⁵ Fleet C., Wilkes M. & Withers, C. 2011 *Scotland – Mapping the Nation*, 88



Figure 6 William Roy's 'Military Survey of Scotland. Lowland of Scotland' surveyed between 1752 and 1755 © The British Library Board. All Rights Reserved (Roy Military Survey of Scotland)

Matthew Stobie's 'A Map of Roxburghshire or Tiviotdale' from 1775 shows 'Laris town' (Figure 7), as two squares either side of a burn. This once again is likely to relate to Upper Larriston and /or Larriston Tower (Site D), although the comparison doesn't really match up with Roy. Burnfoot south of the water course has not been shown before. Haggihaugh/Haggihaugh is on record as another name for Larriston Rigg (Site I),¹⁶ although if this is the case, the placement of this farmstead in Stobie's map is inaccurate, with it actually lying significantly to the E of the Liddel Water.

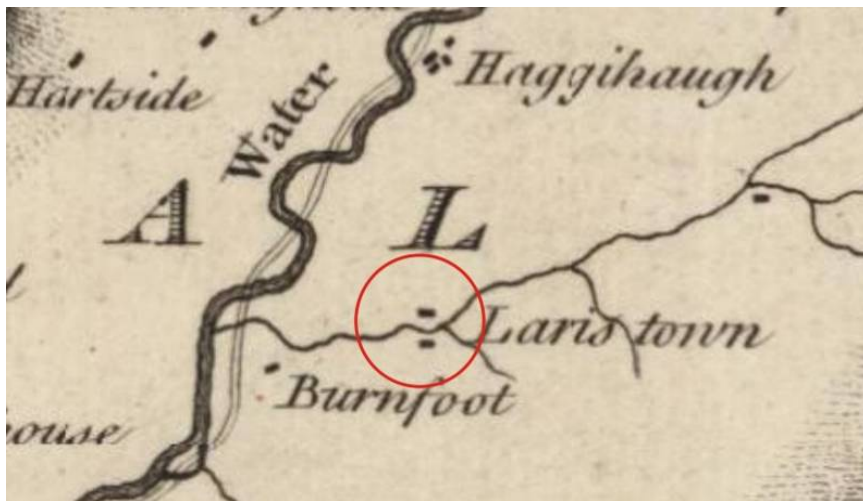


Figure 7 'A map of Roxburghshire or Tiviotdale' by Matthew Stobie in 1775 depicts 'Laristown' (NLS)

In 1821 'Ainslie's Map of the Southern Part of Scotland' was produced by John Ainslie (not reproduced here). This essentially shows the same sites and locations as Stobie, either providing evidence for the accuracy of Stobie's map, or indicating that Ainslie used this as the basis for his work.

¹⁶ Tancred of Weens, 360

Printed at roughly the same time as Ainslie's map, John Thomson produced 'Roxburghshire, Bottom Section' in 1822 (not reproduced here). Although this map appears very accurate in topography and layout, and compares favourably with modern maps, no sites are shown in the area of Larriston. The different sites shown in these two maps clearly demonstrate the unreliable nature of many of these pre-Ordnance Survey maps. Such early maps are dependant upon the agenda of the cartographer and what he intended to depict at the onset of the work. Although comparably accurate and in good detail, Thomson's maps cover the whole of Scotland and are perhaps lacking in small settlements and structures.

'Map of the County of Roxburgh' drawn by N. Tennant in 1840 (Figure 8), has excellent detail. It shows 'Lariston' and 'Lime Quarry' as two buildings either side of the Lariston Burn, clearly the same as the two structures depicted by Stobie in 1775 and comparable with Upper Larriston and the Lime Work ruins visible either side of the burn today.

Tennant also shows 'Rigg' in the area of the modern 'Larriston Rigg' (Site I), and is the first map to clearly show Larriston House, likely to be the building that today occupies the site. The map also labels the house with the attribution 'Geo Scott Elliot Esq.', the owner of the house at the time.



Figure 8 'Map of the County of Roxburgh' by N. Tennant from 1840. The central area of the site around Larriston House is indicated red. (NLS)

The National Archives of Scotland hold a map of the Larriston Estate not available from the NLS. Unfortunately it is not possible to reproduce this map, 1842 'Map of the estate of Larriston in the parish of Castleton and county of Roxburgh belonging to George Scott Elliot Esq.'. Surveyed by H. Stitt and lithographed by W. Forrester of Edinburgh, the estate plan is a wonderfully detailed depiction of the entire Larriston estate in colour, showing and naming each of the fields and enclosures and detailing their acreage. The map also displays many of the sheepfolds and topographical features subsequently shown on the Ordnance Survey maps 16 years later (see Section 3. iii. below).

Two features are of note in relation to the lime quarry. The first is a dotted line running in a roughly southerly direction over the Great Warrington Sike, annotated as 'proposed line of road to Lewisburn Colliery'. This proposed roadway passes by another area to the east of Little Warrington Sike, which is record as having been 'limed'.

On the top of Larriston fells, the words 'Donald's Hut' are marked. Although it is not clear to which, if any feature these words relate, they may indicate the presence of a shieling or shepherd's hut on the hillside.

Clearly there is significant historical settlement within the boundaries of the proposed development. Whilst these early sites are difficult to plot accurately on modern maps, maps such as the mid 17th century work of Joan Blaeu show the area to be rich in fortified settlements and towers.

iii. Ordnance Survey maps of Larriston

The earliest Ordnance Survey maps of this area were surveyed in 1858 and provide the first truly accurate cartographic evidence for the development of the site. The 1st edition 25 inch to 1 mile maps published in 1863 are the most useful in gaining an accurate, detailed view of the area. Unfortunately these maps do not extend across the whole site, only providing coverage of the western half of the proposed woodland area. However, the remainder of the site is covered by the 6 inch to 1 mile versions. Contemporary with the 25 inch, the 6 inch maps still provide good detail of the site as a whole.

The first edition depicts a landscape split between the upland moorland to the east, and the more organised agricultural landscape to the west.

Three main structures or groups of structures are for the first time shown in their exact locations. Larriston House is shown to the north, within the area delimited from the proposed development (*Figure 9*). The area to the south and east of the house is clearly a designed landscape (Site AJ), with formalised woodland plantations and shelter belts of trees. Two parallel bands of trees form an avenue focussing the view from the house towards the rugged upland of the border itself.

Though this is the first topographically accurate depiction of a designed landscape, Tenant's map of 1840 shows areas of planting, though without much apparent precision. The designed landscape was clearly depicted on the 1842 estate plan viewed at the National Archives of Scotland, but is not visible on the c.1750 Roy map, which typically marks this kind of designed landscape.

However, the 1843 newspaper account mentions 'Inclosed Grass Parks and Meadow' which seems to refer to the areas enclosed by the tree belts.¹⁷ As noted above, the estate was purchased in 1786 by Major General, William Elliot, it is likely that the designed landscape was enclosed after that date, or after the estate was inherited in 1803 by his cousin.

¹⁷ *Carlisle Patriot*, Saturday 16th December 1843, cited above

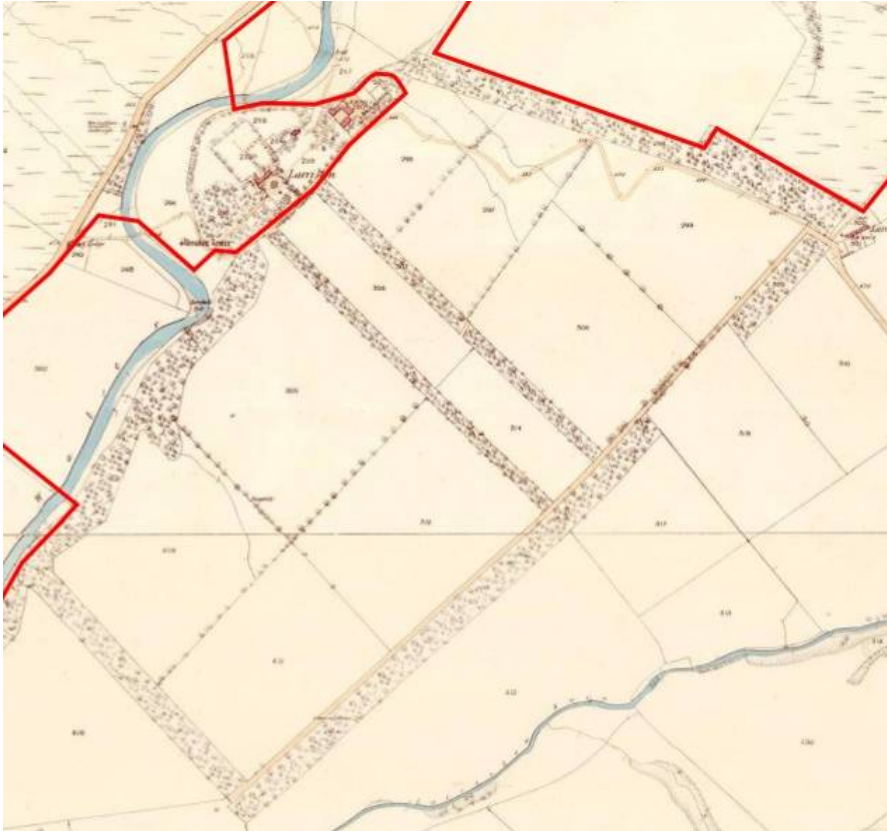


Figure 9 Detailed view of the designed landscape (Site AJ) around Larriston House from a composite of the 25 inch to 1 mile OS maps (1850s) with the site boundary indicated in red. Addyman Archaeology after NLS.

Immediately to the south east of Larriston House directly adjacent to the site boundary, the 25 inch OS map also notes the site of 'Broken Tower'. No traces of the tower or associated earthworks are shown and it is not directly located in the site.

On the northern boundary of the development area, a small farmstead with an associated well is labelled as 'Larristonrig' (Site I, *Figure 10*). To the south of 'Larristonrig', in the centre of the site, another farm is recorded as 'Upper Larriston' (Site M, *Figure 11*). Together Larriston House, Larristonrig and Upper Larriston mirror those shown on the Tennant's map (*Figure 8*). The existence of three sites containing the element 'Larriston' indicates the common local usage of the name, but the fact three such sites existed in the early 19th century also perhaps explains the inconsistent placement of sites containing derivatives of the term 'Larriston' in the earlier pre-OS maps, as it is possible any one of the three may have been shown.

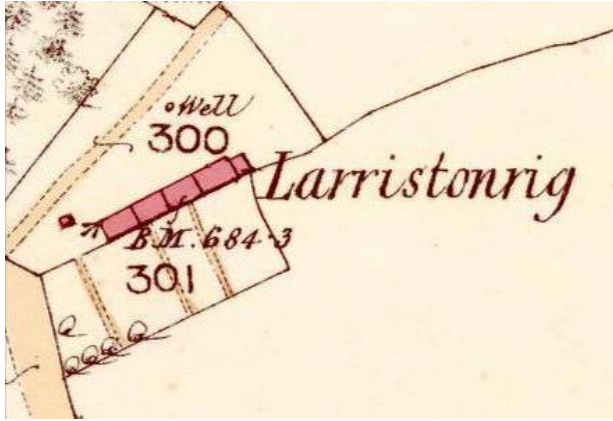


Figure 10 Detailed view of Site L, Larristonrig (Site I) from the 1st edition 25 inch to 1 mile Roxburgh Sheet XLIII.5 (Castleton) surveyed in 1858 and published in 1863. NLS



Figure 11 Detailed view of Site M, Upper Larriston (Site M) from the 1st edition 25 inch to 1 mile Roxburgh Sheet XLIII.5 (Castleton) surveyed in 1858 and published in 1863. NLS

To the immediate south of Upper Larriston, the former location of Larriston Tower is recorded (Site D, Figure 12). No structural remains are shown on the ground, although the site sits within an area of clear landscaping shown as a series of mounds and ditches crossed with an intricate road network. The landscaping and mounds may relate to the castle site - possibly a motte, associated bailey to the north east and an encircling defensive ditch. A well (Site P) is indicated off the northern side of the mound upon which the tower is recorded as having sat.

Limekilns (Sites O and Q) are located to the north of the site on either side of the river, and it seems that quarrying (labelled as 'Larriston Lime Works') is eating into the castle mound along its south east side. Two irregular linear depressions labelled 'Old Quarry' (Sites R and S) are also marked to the west of the site. These sites have been assigned individual site codes, but are likely to be all part of the same industrial process.

A short distance to the south of the site, a complex of buildings and kilns is labelled as 'Tile Works' (Site N). The six inch to one mile edition also shows a large sheepfold and complex of pens (Site W) immediately adjacent to the tile works to the north east. This is just omitted by the boundary of the 25 inch maps.



Figure 12 Detail of the 1st edition 25 inch to 1 mile Roxburgh Sheet XLIII.5 (Castleton) surveyed in 1858 and published in 1863. This shows the 'Site of Larriston Tower' (Site D) sitting alongside the associated industrial infrastructure (Sites O-S). NLS

The northern end of the site is also bordered by Riccarton Mill, although this does not sit within the site area. However, the lade from the mill (Site AK) runs south and west, crossing the development site to meet the Liddel Water.

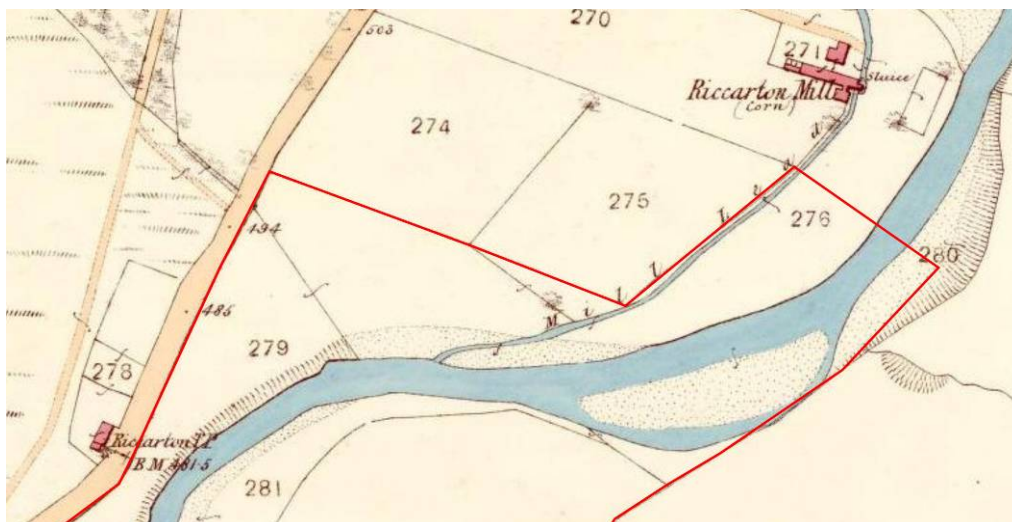


Figure 13 Extract from the 1st edition 25 inch to 1 mile Roxburgh Sheet XLIII.5 (Castleton) surveyed in 1858 and published in 1863. The general line of the site boundary is indicated red, encompassing the mill lade (Site AK) running to Riccarton Mill to the north. NLS

With the exception of those discussed above, the majority of the monuments visible relate to the agricultural or primarily pastoral usage of the landscape. A total of 14 sheepfolds are visible, almost all located on the upland section of the site. In the southern section of the site area, adjacent to the English border, four cairns (Sites Y, Z, AA and AB) are also recorded, each annotated as ‘shepherd’s cairn’.

The second edition OS maps (surveyed 1896) show little difference in the structures and sites across the proposed development, with the main changes being in the centre of the site around the lime works and tile works. These are now recorded as ‘disused’. The quarrying into the south eastern side of the earthwork has not progressed since 1858/63, while the main buildings around the lime works, and particularly the tile works (Site N), have been demolished. Another ‘old quarry’ (Site AN) has been depicted to the immediate east of the lime works.

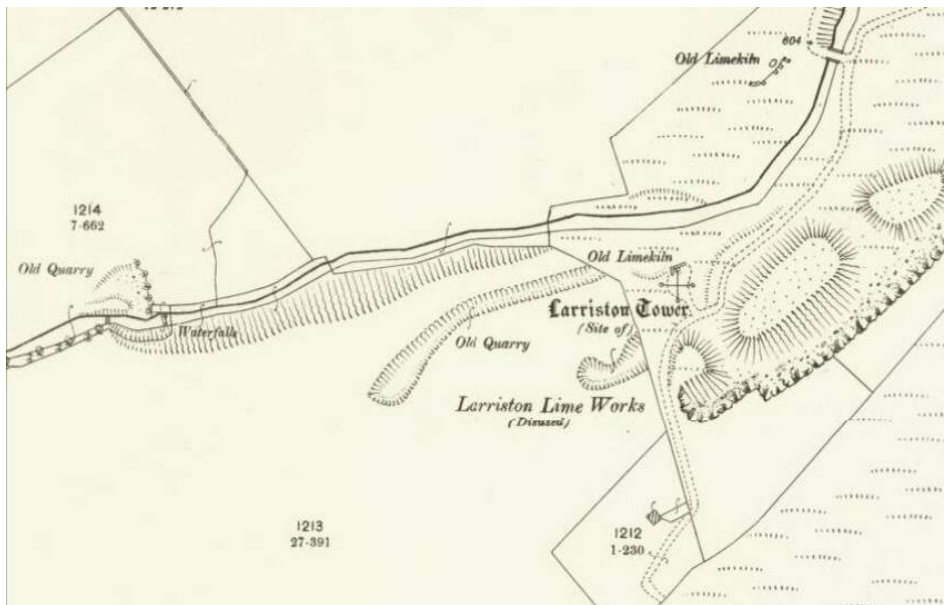


Figure 14 Detail from the 2nd edition 25 inch to 1 mile showing Larriston Lime Works, now disused. Compare with the site in 1858 Figure 12. NLS

A small structure (Site AL) has also been constructed adjacent to the Liddel Water, beside the main entrance to Larriston House (Figure 15). This latter now cross the Liddel Water at a new bridge.



Figure 15 Detail of OS Roxburghshire 043.05 (surveyed in 1896 and published in 1898) showing the new building (Site AL) and bridge access to Larriston House. NLS.

This building has been demolished by 1916, while two new sheepfolds are shown – one to the north east of Larriston House (Site AO), and the other to the south east of the disused lime works (Site AP).

The modern OS map (reprinted with minor change 2012) adds a further seven sites (Sites AQ-AW), previously unrecorded on the historic maps. Located across the site, these consist of animal enclosures, cairns and an ‘old quarry’.

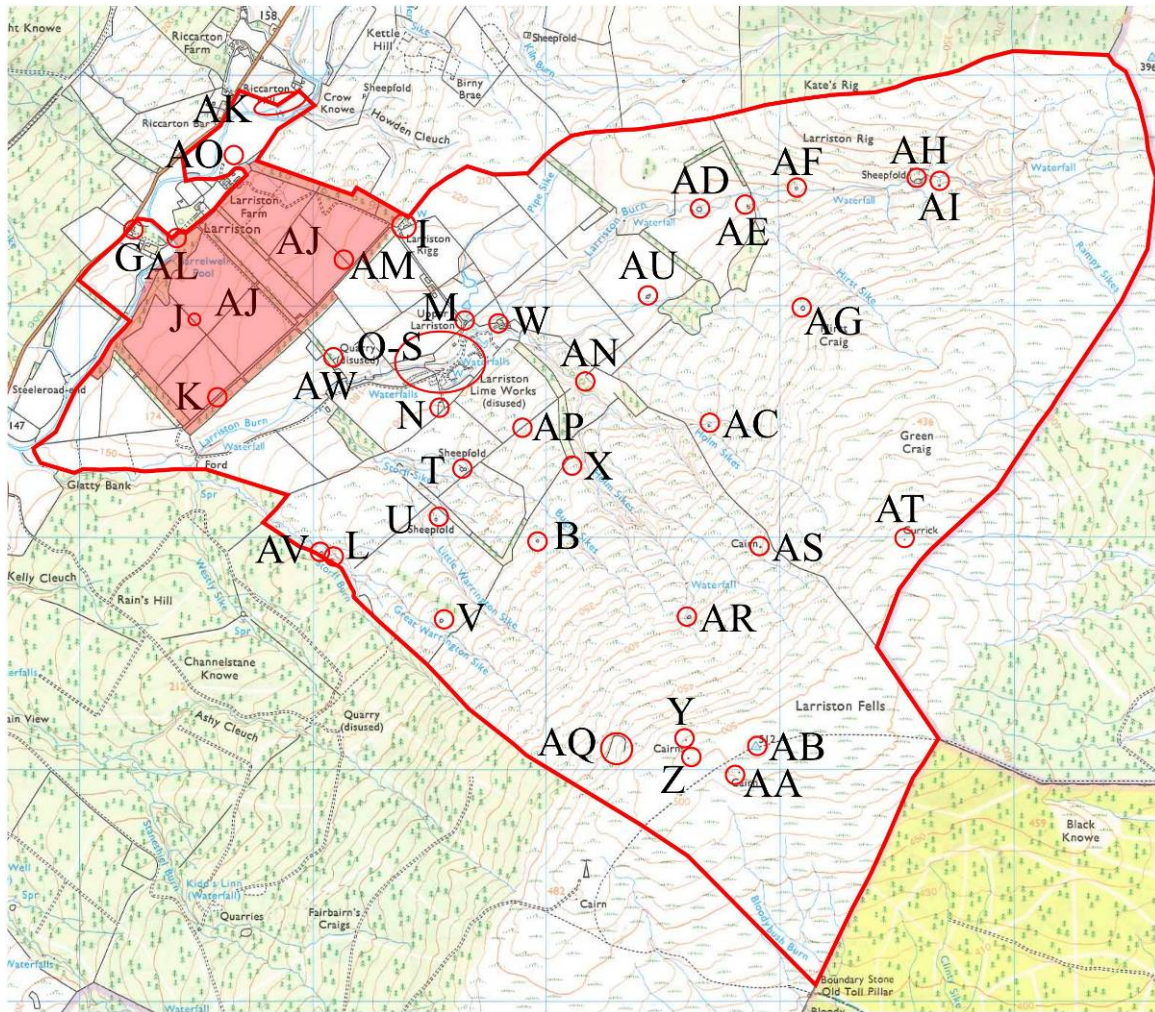


Figure 16 General indicative plan of development area showing sites (indicated red) as recorded from the OS data and a shaded area indicating the designed landscape (shaded red) (Addyman Archaeology after Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 1000 06772)

iv. Summary

The cartographic research of the proposed Larriston Woodland creation scheme area revealed a landscape densely populated with a wide variety of sites. Whilst the early cartographic sources cannot be relied upon for accuracy, they show significant historical settlement within the boundaries of the proposed development. Whilst these early sites are difficult to plot accurately on modern maps, the area is shown to be rich in fortified settlements and towers. How much the symbols shown on the map actually represent towers or castles is open to debate, but they do clearly show a landscape occupied by settlements significant enough to be recorded.

The OS data is much more reliable for accurately plotting the locations of sites. The OS maps revealed the locations of 43 sites across the development. The majority of these comprised sheepfolds or cairns, but others are clearly more significant. The previously unrecorded designed landscape around Larriston House is significant as is the recorded location of ‘Larriston Tower’. The industrial history of the site is represented by the lade supporting Riccarton Mill, the Tile Works and the complex series of sites around the Larriston Lime Works.

4. *Aerial Photographs*

i. *General*

Aerial photographs of the proposed development area were consulted in order to assess the potential for previously unrecorded archaeological features to survive within the boundary. The photographic coverage of the site was extensive, with each available image requiring detailed analysis in order to assess for archaeological survival.

A wide variety of vertical aerial photographs were consulted with varying degrees of usefulness. A number of factors are important in revealing features on the ground in aerial photographs. The weather, cloud cover, time of day, time of year and height of the flight are all important factors affecting the usefulness of the picture, making it very important to view and assess as many images as possible. In addition the image itself may not be of great quality or sharpness, perhaps due to issues when the picture was taken or due to the conditions in which the photograph was subsequently stored.

From the National Collection of Aerial Photography (NCAP) held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS), Addyman Archaeology consulted the following aerial images:

Sortie	Date	Frames
540_A_0382	19/05/48	5076-5079, 5125-5126
541_A_0440	30/07/48	3160, 3194-3198
541_A_0468	26/04/49	3244-3250, 4243-4249
541_A_0553	13/06/50	3040-3043, 3087-3091, 4041- 4044
OS_61_053	13/10/61	117-120
OS_71_316	06/07/71	056-060
ASS_643_88	29/10/88	033-036

In addition, readily available aerial views online were also analysed from both www.bing.com, and www.google.co.uk. Google Earth also provided aerial views dated from 13/09/06 and 16/11/09.

ii. Sites located

The earliest flown sortie recorded across Larriston was undertaken in 1948 and the site was photographed extensively from the late 1940s right through until 1988 as first the Royal Air Force and subsequently the Ordnance Survey sought to gain comprehensive coverage of the area. The satellite images available on the internet bring the coverage to the present day.

The aerial images revealed nine new possible sites (*Figure 17*).

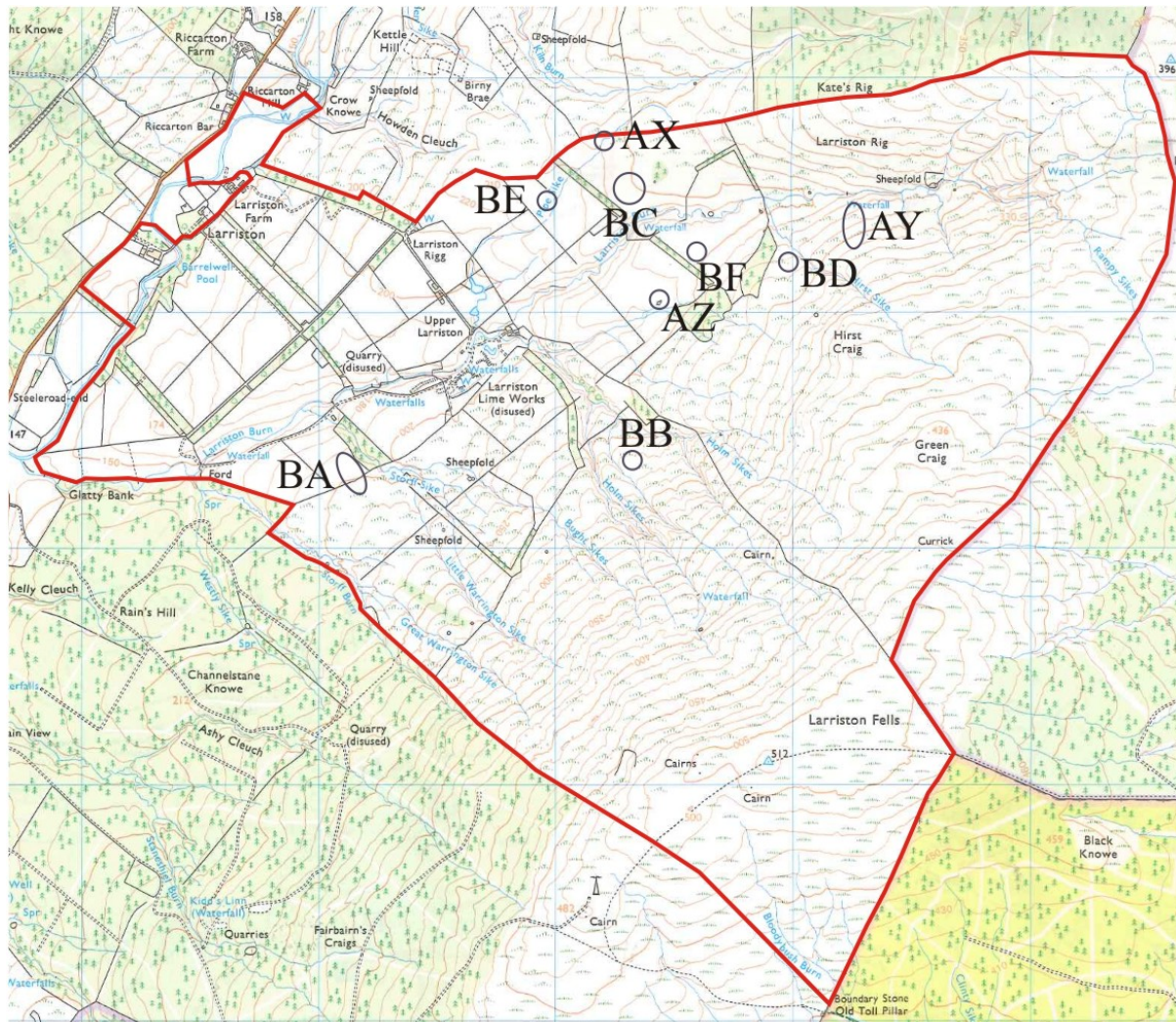


Figure 17 Indicative plan of sites newly identified by aerial photography (Addyman Archaeology after Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 1000 06772)

a. Site AJ

The 1940s aerial images show the designed landscape (Site AJ) to follow the same pattern as today, yet with much less forestry and tree cover. Only the northern arm of the designed landscape is clearly forested, while the south arm of the avenue has some trees. The northern perimeter of the central avenue has no real tree cover, while this is also lacking from much of the main south eastern perimeter of the site. The southern perimeter of the designed landscape is forested with young trees.

By 1961, all of these areas have become forested, with Site AJ essentially assuming its current appearance.

b. *Site AX*

From sortie 541_A_0468, flown in 1949, a very faint, but clear circular structure was visible along the northern boundary of the site. It was felt this was likely to be a sheepfold or animal enclosure.

c. *Site AY*

Site AU had already been identified from the map regression and clearly represents a large stone animal enclosure. While Site AU was clearly visible on the 1949 aerial photos, image 3246 clearly shows a faint circular feature directly to the north east. This was recorded as Site AY.

d. *Site AZ*

The images taken on sortie 541_A_0468 in 1949 clearly show a line of depressions on the hillside to the north of Hirst Sike. These are also clearly visible on the modern online platforms, and depict a line of quarrying or bell pits alongside the outline of a structure of sub-rectangular enclosure (*Plate 4*).



Plate 4 Site AZ as depicted on www.google.co.uk. Note the clear sub-rectangular structure (top centre) and associated depression or bell pits to the south and east

e. *Site BA*

A large, irregular enclosure was recorded in the south west corner of the site, straddling the existing field boundary. This field boundary corresponds with those visible on the Forrester and Stitt Estate Map from 1842.¹⁸ This makes it likely that Site BA is a pre-improvement enclosure, replaced by the re-organisation of the field systems around Larriston House.

f. *Site BB*

Two sub-rectangular enclosures were noted on the northern side of the series of burns called Holm Sikes. Only one of these could be discerned in the modern aerial images (*Plate 5*).

¹⁸ W Forrester & H. Stitt *Plan of the estate of Larriston in the parish of Castleton and county of Roxburgh belonging to George Scott Elliot Esq.* 1842



Plate 5 Site BB as shown on www.google.co.uk

g. Site BC

The Ordnance Survey aerial images from 1971 revealed a field system of rig and furrow on the slopes above the Larriston Burn. Clearly localised and not aligned with the current field systems, this area was recorded as Site BC.

h. Site BD

Site BD comprises a very faint circular enclosure on the slopes to the west of Hirst Sike. This was visible on the 1971 OS aerial images, and can be seen on the accessible online images (*Plate 6*).



Plate 6 Site BD (indicated red) as viewed on www.google.co.uk

i. Site BE

Site BE was noted on sortie ASS_643_88 from 1988 as the possible imprint of a structure NW of Pipe Sike. Although the feature appeared very sharp, the image itself was taken from a high altitude and it was not possible to interpret the site better.

j. Site BF

The online aerial imagery shows a possible structure in this location, although this may be a modern timber sheepfold.

iii. Summary

The aerial images confirmed the contrast between the upland pastoral landscape to the east and the more fertile areas to the west. Of the new sites recorded, Sites AZ and BB are of particular interest. Site AZ seems to represent intensive quarrying of a seam running down the northern slope of the Hirst Craig, perhaps with associated structures alongside. Site BB also appears to represent a structure, isolated on some flat ground to the north of Holm Sikes.

5. Walkover Survey

i. General

The walkover survey was designed to provide comprehensive cover of the site whilst specifically targeting those areas identified from earlier research as being of potential archaeological significance. The land remains a working livestock farm and it was important to avoid the animals during the lambing season. However, the presence of the sheep ensured the vegetation was kept to a minimum, specifically in the more fertile lowland areas.

The walkover survey was unable to locate a small number of sites identified during the Desk Based Assessment, even when the co-ordinates of the site were known and pinpointed on GPS. This could be due to the site deteriorating and becoming overgrown or invisible in the time since it was recorded or the natural features being misinterpreted in the initial survey. It was not possible to assess Site AK, the lade to Riccarton Mill, due to lambing taking place directly adjacent.



Plate 7 The northern end of the site around the Larriston Burn

Undertaken over three days, the locations of sites identified in the walkover were plotted to within 3m accuracy by hand-held GPS and their dimensions recorded along with any other relevant impressions. Each site recorded was digitally photographed.

Where sites recorded during the Desk-Based Assessment (DBA), analysis of aerial photographs and map regression were allocated a letter, those noted during the walkover were assigned a number. Where a site recorded in the DBA, aerial photography or map regression was noted in the walkover, the two are combined, i.e. Site I6.

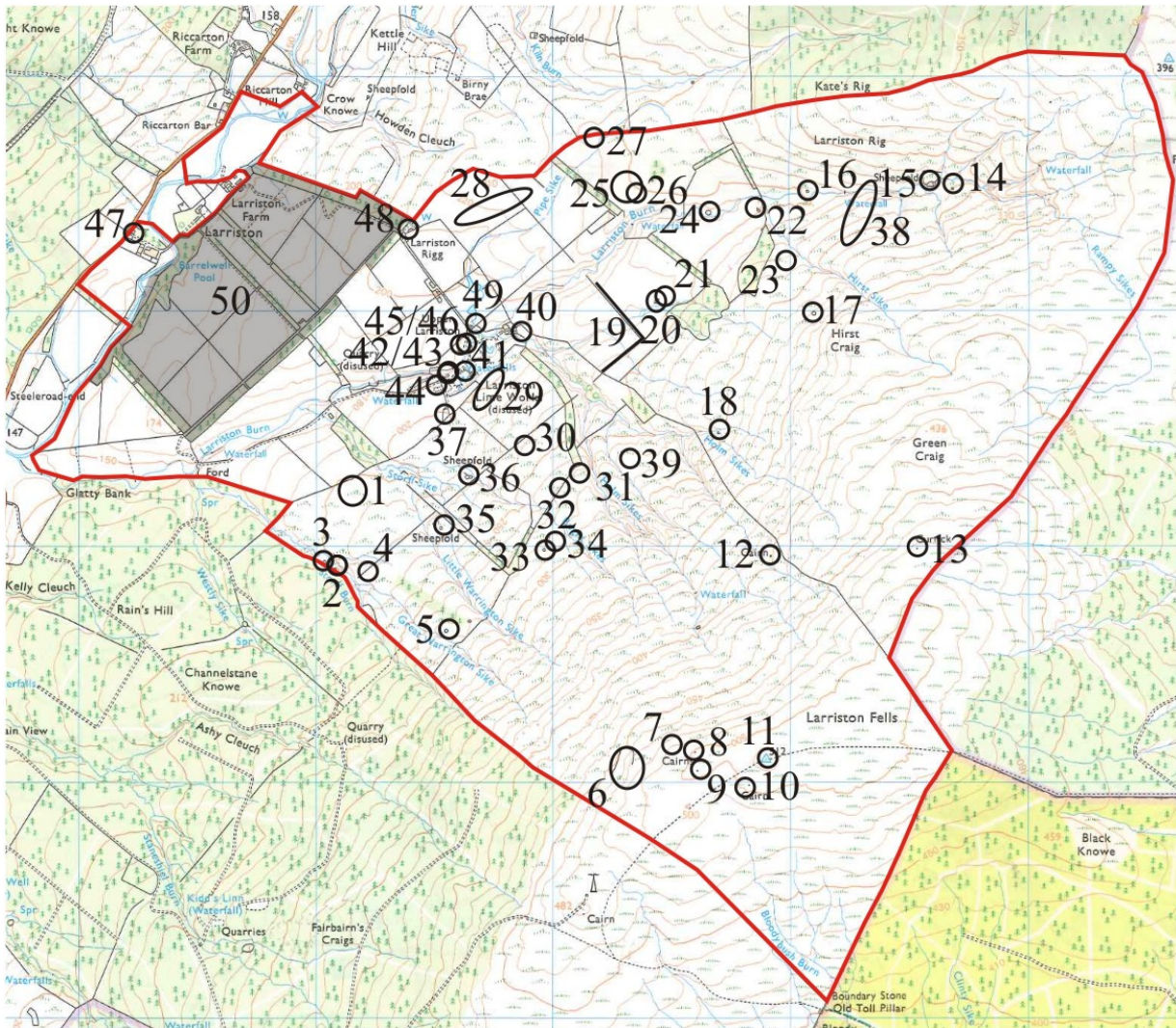


Figure 18 Map showing indicative locations of sites from the walkover survey (Addyman Archaeology after Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 1000 06772)

A detailed record of each site and additional images can be viewed as part of the Gazetteer included as Section 6 within this report.

ii. *Summary and Discussion*

a. *General*

A total of 50 sites were physically recorded during the walkover survey. While the majority of these were sites previously identified during the intensive historical research and desk based assessment completed prior to commencing the walkover, a small number of new sites were also identified.

A full detailed breakdown of the sites recorded can be viewed in the Gazetteer below (Section 6).

b. *Animal enclosures*



Plate 8 Stone built animal enclosure Site 22 looking north

The majority of sites recorded related to the pastoral and agricultural usage of the landscape. 24 sites were interpreted as animal enclosures or sheepfolds. On the whole these ranged from ephemeral circular banks often only faintly discernible, to large, intact stone enclosures of up to 1.20m high. Although it is not possible to say with accuracy the likely age of these sites, it is interesting to note that in a number of occasions, the stone built enclosures were located directly adjacent to the less obvious earthen ones (such as Sites 2 and 3, Sites 20 and 21, and Sites 33 and 34). The stone enclosures likely superseded the earlier earthen examples.



Plate 9 Earthen enclosure Site 3 looking NW

c. *Field Systems*

Four field systems were recorded (Sites 4, 19, 25 and 29). All of these, to a greater or lesser degree, relate to earlier land use. Site 19 in particular comprised a massive earthen bank, still visible on modern OS maps, but no longer in use as a land boundary. The right angled return north-westwards indicates that this bank may not actually comprise a pre-improvement land boundary, with the alignments matching those in use today.

Site 25 was a large area of rig and furrow, particularly well defined in the south west. As shown in *Plate 10* the rigs are narrow and close together, indicating they are possibly quite old, created in a time ploughing was not mechanical.



Plate 10 View of rig and furrow Site 25 looking SW

d. Cairns

Six cairns were also recorded. None of these were field clearance cairns, but instead were constructed on the high points of the Larriston Fells.



Plate 11 Looking north over Site 7 towards Larriston House

Of these Site 13 (*Plate 12*) is of particular note, with one large stone placed directly in the ground, with one face marked with what appeared to be the initials or graffiti:

‘AF
WI’

It is unclear if these initials relate to the erection of the cairn, or are a much later addition to an already existing feature.



Plate 12 and Plate 13 Site 13 on the top of Green Craig, with a detail of the inscription (right)

e. *Quarrying and Lime working*

All stages of the preliminary research had identified the importance of industry and in particular lime working to the history of the site.

Lime kilns

Two large lime kilns were recorded (Sites 43 and 45), still extant to a significant degree (*Plate 14* and *Plate 15*).

Site 43 comprised two vaulted stoking eyes, or draw holes, revetted into the hillside where Larriston Castle (Site 42) is noted as having stood in the 1850s first edition Ordnance Survey.

Site 45 is larger, consisting of two pairs of draw holes, of significantly different build. The Site 45 complex as a whole clearly comprised at least three main phases of construction or rebuilding.



Plate 14 Working shot showing recording of Site 43



Plate 15 The SE facing elevation of Site 45

The site of Larriston Tower

The area recorded as the location of Larriston Tower (Site 42) was shown to be much altered by the industrial works associated with the lime kilns and quarrying in the vicinity. Whilst there were a number of significant undulations and earthworks in this area, no traces of masonry or conclusive earthworks were recorded and the location as recorded on the 1st edition OS maps has been significantly altered by the placement of the limekilns Site 43.



Plate 16 The site of Larriston Tower (Site 42). Note, the lime kilns, Site 43 lie just beyond the near horizon, built into the side of the mound itself

Quarrying and Mining

The site contains a large number of small subsistence holes that are likely to relate to small scale mining. Two particular concentrations were recorded (Sites 28 and 38), with clear linear lines of multiple pits some 5m apart, with the area in between clearly subsiding. Known as bell pits (*Plate 17* and *Figure 19*), these were formed when a shaft was dug, and then worked outwards into the veins of the ore or mineral deposit, forming a bell-like profile. These workings were small scale, as the shaft might have been for example only 10m deep, and the workings became unsafe beyond a few metres out from the shaft. There were also no systems for ventilation or water removal. Each pit would be quickly exhausted, requiring another shaft and pit to be sunk further along the vein. This method of extraction was very labour intensive, and was only able to exploit veins close to the surface. The distribution of the ore or mineral was usually local; it is highly likely that if these bell pits are evidence of coal mining, and that the coal was used in the lime kilns. It may have been the arrival of the railway between the 1860s and the 1890s that undercut the economic viability of these small-scale workings, and caused them to be abandoned for good.



Plate 17 Examples of bell pits (Site 28) running in a linear arrangement along a seam

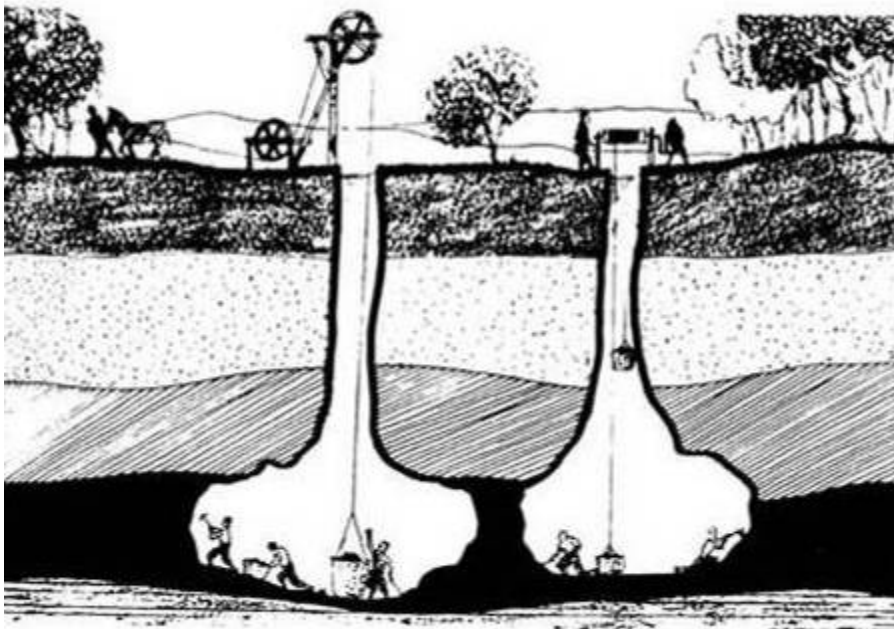


Figure 19 Example of a bell pit mining section

A clear structure with earthen walls was also recorded directly adjacent to the bell pits at Site 38. Two larger, open quarries were also recorded.



Plate 18 The structure or enclosure at Site 38

Little remained of the Tile works (Site 37) located directly adjacent to the lime kiln working area.

f. Structures

One isolated earthen structure (Site 39) was recorded on an area of flat ground between two burns that make up the Holm Sikes. The hillside in this area is steep, as the edges of the neighbouring burns are very precipitous. However a small rectangular structure was clearly defined, sitting on an area of high ground surrounded by flatter land than is to be found elsewhere nearby.



Plate 19 The earthen structure Site 39

The farmsteads at Larriston Rigg (Site 48I) and Upper Larriston (Site 49M) remain in use and occupied today, as does the Gate Lodge to Larriston House (Site 47G). The designed landscape was clearly visible as bands of planted deciduous trees corralled by upstanding drystone wall (Site 50AJ).

g. *Designed Landscape*

The designed landscape is a large area of improved grazing land, bounded and bisected by dry-stone walls and wide tree belts. It seems to have been begun in the last decade of the 18th century, the first decade of the 19th, or at least before 1842 when it appears on the estate map by Stitt and Forrester. In the 1843 *Carlisle Patriot* account of the estate, enclosed grazing land is noted, and this may refer to this designed area. Stitt and Forrester's map names each of the field defined within the designed landscape.

The area falls into three major compartments. The compartment to the north east end of the area is enclosed on its outside edge by walls and tree belts, and subdivided into four fields by walls with regularly-spaced trees. A track zigzags from Larriston House towards Larriston Rig.

The central compartment is a single long enclosure, running south east from the house, up the slope. It is bounded to the north east and south west by walls and belts of trees. Historically this area was divided into two 'fields' by a west to east aligned boundary, with the areas known as 'Upper Avenue' and 'Nether Avenue'. Much of the planting is 19th century broad-leafed, but there has been restocking in the 20th. At the south east end, the compartment is closed by the track running within the tree belts on the south east of the designed landscape area.

This compartment was designed to create a managed view from the house up into the wild landscape of the moorland beyond. It seems to align roughly on the supposed site of the apocryphal Battle of Bloody Bush, and it may have been intended to create a visual link between the house and the battle site. It would have been understood as a metaphorical gesture of the early 19th century Elliot owner, who purchased the estate in the 1790s, establishing that his lineage was derived from the Elliots of the past. The compartment was probably also an improved area and may have been grazed along with the adjacent areas. This may have created a contrast in the view, between a verdant, productive landscape of grazing, and a wild, barren moor beyond.

The compartment to the south west is the largest of the three. It is also surrounded by wide tree belts and dry-stone walls. It is quartered into four evenly-sized fields by walls with the remnants of regularly-spaced trees. There is a track that runs along the SE boundary of the compartment, within the tree belt.

This compartment is traversed by the faint traces of rig and furrow field systems. Some follow the natural topography of the ground and ignore the field boundaries, which may be evidence that the landscape was 'improved' by enclosure, and changed from arable land to grazing at the time the designed landscape was established. However, some of the rig and furrow seems to be parallel to or at right-angles to the boundaries and therefore may be evidence that it area remained in cultivation after it was enclosed.

iii. Potential for the survival of unknown buried heritage assets within the development area

As has been shown, there are a number of known heritage sites within the boundaries of the development area. Across the upland area of the Larriston Fells to the east end of the site, these are predominantly representative of an agricultural landscape. Very little excavation or planting is proposed in this upland area.

Although water courses cross the development area, often the banks of these are precipitous and a large proportion of the site is dominated by undulating upland, unimproved rough grazing. The presence of cairns and isolated animal enclosures is evidence of a history of farming communities working these upland areas. In prehistory when the climate was milder, such upland areas would have been more readily available for exploitation, generally being abandoned along with worsening climate

conditions at the end of the Neolithic period c.2500BC.¹⁹ Existing Neolithic and Early Bronze Age upland settlements above 200m OD were in general abandoned around this time due to worsening ground conditions. However, occasional upland sites remained in use for agriculture and pasture until the medieval period.²⁰

Any groundbreaking activities related to the proposed woodland development scheme would have a detrimental impact on buried and upstanding features.

¹⁹ Whittington, G., Edwards, K.J., 2003, 'Climate Change', in: *Scotland after the Ice Age. Environment, Archaeology and History, 8000 BC – AD 1000*, Edwards, K.J., Ralston, I.B.M., (eds.), Edinburgh University Press, Edinburgh, 21f

²⁰ Tipping, R., 2003, 'Living in the Past: Woods and People in Prehistory to 1000 BC', in *People and Woods in Scotland: A History*, Smout, T.C. (ed.), Edinburgh University Press, Edinburgh, 14-39

6. Gazetteer – Baseline Survey

i. Introduction

The following table provides an overview of the cultural heritage sites identified in the various exercises as part of the desk based assessment and the walkover survey. It also assesses the significance of each of these sites and their possible sensitivity to development impacts together with an assessment of the type and magnitude of the proposed impact.

The categories of assessing the significance of the site are:

- Negligible
- Low
- Moderate
- High

Where the significance could not be assessed due to lack of information, this was identified as:

- Unknown (in combination with the most likely assessment)

The categories of assessing the magnitude of the proposed impact are:

- Negligible
- Low
- Moderate
- High

The sites are discussed in the following order:

- Sites with numbers as identified on the ground during the walkover survey
- Sites with letters as identified during the desk based assessment (including the map regression and aerial imagery assessment)

Where the two site types overlap, i.e. when a site identified in the walkover survey corresponds with a site identified during the desk based assessment, the site has been labelled with a walkover number and the corresponding letter code from the DBA added, e.g. Site 1BA. To avoid duplication in the assessment, these sites are discussed within the walkover survey section of the table only.

Whilst it is recommended that all sites recorded in the DBA and the walkover survey are avoided during the planting process, and that these are identified are marked out by a qualified archaeologist prior to site works commencing, it is also recognised that planting has significant potential to disrupt sites located within these areas. As a result the impact on such sites has been assessed as High.

In line with UKFS, as the assessment is primarily concerned with sites that survive above ground, on the whole those identified in the preliminary research but not noted during the walkover are assigned low significance.

ii. *Gazetteer of sites located during the assessment*Table 3: *Gazetteer of sites located during the assessment*

Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	Canmore ID	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
1BA	Unknown. Storff Sike (?)	NY 55148 93259	Aerial images Walkover survey	N/A	Earthen enclosure	Series of earthen banks and enclosures. On the ground this seems to be aligned W-E. The principal enclosure is sub-rectangular, with an opening in the N bank. The banks are c.0.20m high and 0.80m wide, with overall dimensions of c.79m by c.71m. There is a sub-circular enclosure to the E, possibly truncated by the principal enclosure. This is of the same make up and runs into the existing W-E field wall. The field beyond has been ploughed, and the line of any continuation can only be faintly made out. The aerial images showed this as a much larger feature running northwards prior to a clear reduction by ploughing.	Low	Proposed tree planting	High
2L	Unknown. Storff Burn (?)	NY 55081 92895	Maps Walkover survey	N/A	Stone animal enclosure	Semi-circular, drystone constructed animal enclosure, abutting NW-SE running field boundary on NE side. Measures 1m SW-NE by 16m NNW-SE. Wall survives to c.0.90m high with a width of 0.35m.	Low	Proposed tree planting	High
3AV	Unknown. Storff Burn (?)	NY 55038 92930	Maps Walkover survey	N/A	Earthen enclosure	Earth bank enclosure of 10m diameter. Walls survive up to 0.30m in height with a width of 0.50m. Clear opening for entrance on southern side.	Low	Proposed tree planting	High

Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	Canmore ID	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
4E	Great Warrington Sike	NY 55244 92908 NY 55233 92863	NMRS Walkover Survey	166573	Boundary Bank; Enclosure	Irregular earthen bank enclosure abutting linear earth bank boundary in N. Bank survives to approximately 0.30m high and 1.10m wide.	Low/Moderate	Proposed tree planting	High
5V	Unknown. Great Warrington Sike (?)	NY 55553 92635	Maps Walkover Survey	N/A	Animal enclosure	Circular stone enclosure of drystone construction and a diameter of 10m. Walls are up to 1m high and 0.50m wide, with no entrance visible.	Low	Proposed tree planting	High
6AQ	Unknown. Larriston Fells (?)	NY 56275 91966 NY 56310 92128	Maps Aerial images Walkover Survey	N/A	Animal enclosure	Large, irregular stone walled enclosure running down north facing slope of Larriston Fells. Measures roughly 136m W-E by 40m N-S, with a wall height of 0.30-0.90m. A large depression 15m in diameter within the return of the walls may a quarry pit, providing the source of the stone.	Low	No planting proposed in this area.	Negligible
7	Unknown. Larriston Fells (?)	NY 56505 92145	Walkover Survey	N/A	Cairn	Cairn of angular stones off N face of Larriston fells. 0.70m high and 0.50m wide.	Low	No planting proposed in this area.	Negligible
8Y	Unknown. Larriston Fells (?)	A – NY 56591 92120 B – NY 56600 92125	Maps Walkover Survey	N/A	Cairn(s)	Two cairns located directly adjacent to one another. 8A – The westerly of the two, constructed from angular stones of varying sizes, 0.70m high, with a width of 0.60m. 8B – Built upon bedrock of angular stones, with a height of 0.80m and width of 0.50m.	Low	No planting proposed in this area.	Negligible

Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	Canmore ID	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
9Z	Unknown. Larriston Fells (?)	NY 56606 92040	Maps Walkover Survey	N/A	Cairn	Cairn of angular stones on summit of Larriston Fells. 1.20m wide and 0.70m high.	Low	No planting proposed in this area.	Negligible
10AA	Unknown. Larriston Fells (?)	NY 9683 91988	Maps Walkover Survey	N/A	Cairn	Partially collapsed cairn of mixed irregular stones. 0.45m high and c.2m wide.	Low	No planting proposed in this area.	Negligible
11AB	Unknown. Larriston Fells (?)	NY 56903 92091	Maps Walkover Survey	N/A	Cairn/ OS Trig point	Ordnance Survey Trig point	Negligible	No planting proposed in this area.	Negligible
12AS	Unknown. Larriston Fells (?)	NY 56606 92040	Maps Walkover Survey	N/A	Cairn	Cairn of angular stones on summit of Larriston Fells. 1m wide at base tapering to 0.50m and 1.50m high.	Low	No planting proposed in this area.	Negligible

Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	Canmore ID	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
13AT	Unknown. Green Craig (?)	A –NY 57527 92975 B – NY 57535 92984	Maps Walkover Survey	N/A	Cairn / Orthostat	Two possible cairns located in close proximity to one another on S slope of Green Craig. These are located at a site marked on the modern OS maps as ‘Currick’. A – Cairn or orthostat comprising one roughly rectangular, square sided stone 0.90m high and 0.25m wide. There appears to be markings on the W facing side, possibly: ‘AF WI’ It is unclear if these are primary or secondary. B – Small stone cairn located 11m from 12A. Sub-circular with a width of 1.20m and a height of 0.60m.	Low/ Moderate	No planting proposed in this area.	Negligible
14AI	Unknown. Larriston Burn (?)	NY 57692 94515	Maps Walkover Survey	N/A	Animal enclosure	Circular animal enclosure with a diameter of 10m. Drystone construction comprising irregular, angular field stones. 1.20m high. Recorded on 1st edition OS map.	Low	Located on the edge of the proposed planting.	Negligible
15AH	Unknown. Larriston Burn (?)	NY 57599 94536	Maps Walkover Survey	N/A	Animal enclosure	Sub-circular animal enclosure constructed of angular stone. Measures 32m N-S by 22m W-E. The N third is separated by a W-E running wall, and sub-compartmented further by a N-S running wall. Wooden fencing survives internally. Recorded on 1st edition OS map.	Low	Proposed tree planting	High

Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	Canmore ID	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
16AF	Unknown. Larriston Burn (?)	NY 57599 94536	Maps Walkover Survey	N/A	Animal enclosure	Circular animal enclosure with a diameter of 10m. Drystone construction comprising irregular, angular field stones. 0.80m high. Recorded on 1 st edition OS map.	Low	Proposed tree planting	High
17AG	Unknown. Hirst Sike (?)	NY 57099 93982	Maps Walkover Survey	N/A	Animal enclosure	Substantial circular animal enclosure. Walls consist of small to medium angular blocks, capped at top. Survives to up to 0.80m high, with two areas of collapse where this is only 0.50-1m high. Recorded on 1 st edition OS map.	Low	Proposed tree planting	High
18AC	Unknown. Holm Sikes (?)	NY 56698 93476	Maps Walkover Survey	N/A	Animal enclosure	Circular animal enclosure of 9m diameter. Comprised of angular rubble, survives up to 1.20m high, but on the whole is only 0.50m. The western extent has not survived, while the southern side contains a quantity of large naturally occurring boulders within. Recorded on 1 st edition OS map.	Low	Proposed tree planting	High
19	Unknown	NY 56215 93732 NY 56381 93871 NY 56366 93889	Walkover Survey	N/A	Field Boundary	Linear turf bank, around 0.60m high, measuring 1.20m across the top, with the overall spread taking the width to c.2m. No stones used, constructed of re-deposited natural white/light brown clay. Visible on 1 st edition OS, but was considered to be a field boundary in keeping with all the others. Old head dyke?	Low	Proposed tree planting	High

Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	Canmore ID	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
20AU	Unknown	NY 56437 94030	Maps Walkover Survey	N/A	Animal enclosure	Circular sheepfold of mixed angular stone blocks and slabs, with clear entrance to SW and accompanying flanking wall to the SSE. Wholly intact, with walls 1.50m high and 0.30m wide. A corrugated FE hit sits off the NE side.	Low	Proposed tree planting	High
21AY	Unknown	NY 56463 94041	Aerial imagery Walkover Survey	N/A	Animal enclosure	Circular enclosure with earthen sides of c.0.40m high and c.0.60m wide. No sign of entrance. Interior seems higher than exterior.	Low	Proposed tree planting	High
22AE	Unknown. Larriston Burn (?)	NY 56876 94425	Maps Walkover Survey	N/A	Animal enclosure	Large, well constructed and maintained sheepfold surviving up to 1.50m high, with walls of rectangular blocks and slabs 0.75m wide at base tapering to 0.55m at top.	Low	Proposed tree planting	High
23BD	Unknown. Hirst Craig (?)	NY 56966 94160	Aerial imagery Walkover Survey	N/A	Animal enclosure	Very ephemeral sheepfold/circular earthen site, locate don NE running slope of Hirst Craig. Very clear to S and W, surviving up to 0.30m high. Whilst the full circuit is traceable, at NE side this is only faintly discernible.	Low	Proposed tree planting	High
24AD	Unknown. Larriston Burn (?)	NY 56663 94411	Maps Walkover Survey	N/A	Animal enclosure	Large, much degraded stone animal enclosure. Circular in plan, with a diameter of 20m. Much reduced, moss covered walls of small-medium irregular, rounded boulders and occasional slabs. Survives to full height of c.1.20m on S and W sides, but on the whole is 0.25-0.90m.	Low	Proposed tree planting	High

Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	Canmore ID	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
25BC	Unknown. Larriston Burn (?)	NY 56303 94435	Aerial imagery Walkover Survey	N/A	Field system	Localised remnants of rig and furrow. Rig is <1m wide, standing up to 0.15m at tallest. 6-7 rigs clearly visible adjacent to trees. Spread of site actually extends further, seeming to end at a large earthwork, up to 0.40m high and c.1m wide to NE boundary of field.	Low	Proposed tree planting	High
26	Unknown. Larriston Burn (?)	NY 56319 94450	Walkover Survey	N/A	Animal enclosure?	Very ephemeral circular enclosure with earthen walls, sitting atop rig and furrow (Site 25). Only faintly discernible, walls spread up to 1.50m and survive <0.20m high. Measures 10m NW-SE by 7m NE-SW	Low	Proposed tree planting	High
27AX	Unknown	NY 56173 94719	Aerial imagery Walkover Survey	N/A	Animal enclosure	Very faint circular enclosure of 11m diameter. Very faint and roughly corresponds with site noted in aerial images, Earthen banks <0.10m high with spread of up to 2m.	Low	Proposed tree planting	High
28	Unknown. Pipe Sike (?)	NY 55644 94382 NY 55664 94384 NY 55667 94368	Walkover Survey	N/A	Quarry/bell pits	Series of small pits and subsistence, each one measuring no more than 1m across, often full of soft soil or a void of up to 0.80m. Many are isolated, but others are clearly in a linear arrangement, perhaps bell pits for quarrying following a stone seam. The line along the pits has clearly subsided.	Low	Proposed tree planting	High

Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	Canmore ID	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
29C	Larriston Lime Works	NY 5577 9372 NY 55774 93721	NMRS Walkover Survey	166575	Field System	SW-NE aligned linear earthwork surviving up to <0.50m high and 1-1.50m wide. Contains clear rig and furrow within the two NW returns. Rigs c.1m apart with heights of c.0.20m and some clear curvature.	Moderate	Proposed tree planting	High
30AP	Unknown.	NY 55867 93415	Maps Walkover Survey	N/A	Animal enclosure	Circular stone animal enclosure constructed from small to medium angular stones. Surviving up to 0.40m high with walls of 0.50m wide. Walls slumping in on themselves, unlikely they were ever much higher.	Low	Proposed tree planting	High

Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	Canmore ID	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
31X	Unknown. Holm Sikes (?)	NY 56122 93296	Maps Walkover Survey	N/A	Animal enclosure	Faint traces of a circular enclosure. Stone very likely robbed, it survives as a very low circular mound of 10m diameter, c.0.05-0.10m high, with 1 course of stones discernible and occasionally protruding through the turf. Recorded on 1 st edition OS map.	Low	Proposed tree planting	High
32	Unknown.	NY 56032 93232	Walkover Survey	N/A	Railway car	Old railway box van, re-used as an animal shelter. British Railways standard vans followed a typical model with single vent, corrugated steel ends, planked sides and cupboard-type doors. There were around 19,000 of these vans built during the 1950's. These box vans were employed to carry general dry goods and other loads round the rail network in the days before containers became available. When small local stations often had small freight yards attached, these vans were extremely common ²¹ As they were superseded by other rolling stock in subsequent decades, they were sold off, and many were put to use as farm sheds. They are a common sight in the countryside.	Negligible	Proposed tree planting	Moderate
33B	Bught Sike	NY 5599 9306 NY 55970 92976	NMRS Maps Walkover Survey	166576	Enclosure, sheepfold, shieling hut(s), Animal enclosure	Circular, much degraded animal enclosure of 9m diameter constructed from a mix of angular stones and surviving up to 1m high. Wall measures c.0.70m at base, and 0.45m at top.	Low	Proposed tree planting	High

²¹ <http://17d-miniatures.co.uk/BR-Standard-Box-Van.html>

Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	Canmore ID	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
34B	Bught Sike	NY 5599 9306 NY 56011 92992	NMRS Maps Walkover Survey	166576	Enclosure, sheepfold, shieling hut(s), Animal enclosure	Faint, circular enclosure of earthen walls up to 0.15m high and c.1m wide. Ploughed away.	Low	Proposed tree planting	High
35U	Unknown. Little Warrington Sike(?)	NY 55530 93070	Maps Walkover Survey	N/A	Animal enclosure	Horseshoe shaped stone enclosure surviving to full height of c.1m to SW and NE. No sign of stone on SE side. Average height of 0.50-0.20m. Constructed from a mixture of blocks and slabs. Walls 0.50m wide.	Low	Proposed tree planting	High
36T	Unknown. Storff Sike(?)	NY 55641 93282	Maps Walkover Survey	N/A	Animal enclosure	Large, multi-compartmented animal enclosure. Walls stand complete up to 1.20m. Walls constructed from irregular small to medium angular stones c.0.80m wide at the base tapering to c.0.40m at the top. Remnants of timber fences survive within.	Low	Proposed tree planting	High
37N	Tile works	NY 55532 93553	Maps Walkover Survey	N/A	Industrial structures	Outline of structure with clear dipped interior. E end survives up to 1m high. Visible as mounded earth with frequent bricks and fragments of brick (not frogged, no markers). Clear face visible at E end. Recorded on 1 st edition OS map.	Low	Proposed tree planting	High

Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	Canmore ID	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
38AZ	Unknown. Larriston Burn	A - NY 57237 94363 B – NY 57306 94423	Aerial imagery Walkover Survey	N/A	Structure, bell/quarry pits	A - Sub-rectangular enclosure with dipped interior and arm to the E. Appears to be earthen banks with no evidence of stones. Possible entrance opening in S wall at E end. B – 12m to SE of enclosure A, a series of bell pits (up to 16) run in a linear arrangement downhill to the NE, and uphill beyond the structure to the SE. These measure anything from 1m in diameter with a depth of c.0.50m to much larger features of c.3m diameter and a depth of up to 2m. These features are clearly discernible on both the historic and modern aerial imagery.	Moderate	Proposed tree planting	High
39BB	Unknown. Holm Sikes(?)	NY 56305 93362	Aerial imagery Walkover Survey	N/A	Structure	0.55m high, sub-rectangular enclosure measuring 12m N-S by c.4m W-E, consisting of earthen banks. Clear opening 1m wide in W edge of S wall, with projecting wall running off W wall, southwards alongside entrance. The site is screened by a further earthen wall 1m N of the N end. This is 8m W-E by c.1m N-S.	Moderate	Proposed tree planting	High

Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	Canmore ID	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
40W	Unknown. Upper Larriston (?)	NY 55879 93879	Maps Walkover Survey	N/A	Animal enclosure/ farm	Adjacent to the still functioning farm buildings, a rectangular livestock enclosure was recorded. Rectangular in shape (6m NW-SE by 4m SW-NE) and constructed from squared masonry blocks, it survives in places to its full height of 1.15m. The E end is open with two jamb stones and a centre mullion with gate fixings. The centre post has a groove for a timber hoarding – a post in the centre of the structure has the same. The W end is open, with concrete checks making a run towards a drystone rubble screening wall to the W.	Low	Proposed tree planting	High
41	Unknown. Larriston Lime Quarry		Maps Walkover Survey	N/A	Quarrying landscape	Severely undulating landscape with large mounds cut by deep ravines. W end has clearly been quarried.	Negligible	Proposed tree planting	High
42D	Larriston Tower	NY 5555 9370 NY 55561 93709	Historical Research Maps Walkover Survey	67998	Tower House (site of)	Marked on historic maps as site of Larriston Castle. There is a pronounced rise to the N of the existing track, with a deep ravine to the immediate E, which may have formed part of an earthwork. However, a limekiln (Site 43) is built into the N side, and the ravine is likely to be a trackway relating to this. It seems likely that any traces of Larriston Tower were removed by industrial limeworking. Recorded on 1 st edition OS map.	Low	Proposed tree planting	High

Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	Canmore ID	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
43Q	Larriston Lime Works (?)	NY 55562 93721	Maps Walkover Survey	N/A	Lime kilns	Lime kiln with two vaulted stoking eyes/draw holes. Collapsed or filled interior. Stone is squared around the E arch – 4 voussoirs above the springing point. Collapsed dressed stone face further W. A revetting wall flanks the W opening on its W side. Recorded on 1 st edition OS.	Moderate	Proposed tree planting	High
44S	Unknown. Larriston (?)	NY 55512 93653	Maps Walkover Survey	N/A	Quarry	Quarry with gradual sloping sides, and undulating base 1.50m deep. Measures c.40m in diameter and currently used to deposit modern detritus. Two bell pits are located to SW. Recorded on 1 st edition OS.	Negligible	Proposed tree planting	High
45O	Larriston Lime Works (?)	NY 55615 93823	Maps Walkover Survey	N/A	Lime kilns	Four arched limekiln, with three distinct phases of construction. E pair of draw holes seems earlier and smaller. W pair are larger (later?) with a buttress between the two pairs abutting them and masking the relationship between the two sets of draw holes. No evidence on top of openings. Constructed of squared and dressed masonry bonded with mortar to the W. E pair are less carefully built, using rubble. Recorded on 1 st edition OS.	Moderate	Proposed tree planting	High
46	Unknown. Larriston Bridge (?)	NY 55644 93837	Maps Walkover Survey	N/A	Bridge	Small stone bridge crossing the Larriston Burn. Parapets one course high, with the walls splaying onto the roadway at E end.	Low	Unknown	Low

Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	Canmore ID	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
47G	Larriston Lodge	NY 54228 94334	NMRS Maps Walkover Survey	250924	Gate Lodge	Small gate lodge to Larriston house dated to 1878. Constructed from irregular blocks of masonry with dressed quoins and jambs.	Moderate	No planting proposed in this area.	Negligible
48I	Larriston Rigg	NY 55286 94313	HER Maps Walkover Survey	N/A	Farmstead	Small farmstead/cottage of un-coursed squared masonry rubble with associated barn/outbuilding. Still occupied. Recorded in map regression, particularly in the 1 st edition OS.	Low	Planting in the area around the structure	Negligible
49M	Upper Larriston	NY 55562 93924	Maps Walkover Survey	N/A	Farmstead	Small farmstead/cottage of un-coursed squared masonry rubble with associated barn/outbuilding. Single storey. Still fit for occupation. Recorded in map regression, particularly in the 1 st edition OS.	Low	Planting in the area around the structure	Negligible
50AJ	Larriston House	NY 54692 94159	Maps Walkover Survey	N/A	Designed Landscape	Area of land to SE of Larriston House, bounded, and traversed by regularly-built dry-stone walls and shelter-belt tree planting. The trees are a mix of broad-leaved varieties, some dating from the 19 th century, and later restocking in evergreen varieties. There is a central compartment or Avenue, not subdivided by planting or walls which creates a designed view from Larriston House to the site of the supposed battle of Bloody Bush	Moderate	Proposed tree planting	Moderate
A	Larriston Knowe	NY 57 94	Historical research	68003	Unidentified chipped stone object	Chipped stone artefact in Hawick Museum. Site not located during walkover.	Find spot site negligible	Proposed tree planting	High

Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	Canmore ID	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
F	Nether Laristoun	NY 5435 9334	Maps Historical research	68006	Tower House (possible)	A tower is recorded in this area by Pont/Blaeu. This has been confirmed by dowsing. Not located during walkover survey. Nothing relating to a tower house could be located in the vicinity.	Unknown/ Low	Proposed tree planting	High
H	Ladiestane	NY 54598 94389	Maps Historical research	N/A	Tower House (possible)	A tower is recorded in this area by Pont/Blaeu. This has been confirmed by dowsing. Not located during the walkover survey.	Unknown/ Moderate	Proposed tree planting	High
J	Unknown.	NY 54402 93933	Maps	N/A	Sheepfold	Recorded on the 1 st edition OS map. Not located during the walkover. In the anticipated location, there was a gap in the wall which housed an animal water butt.	Unknown/ Negligible	Proposed tree planting y	High
K	Unknown	NY 54484 93608	Maps	N/A	Watering trough	Recorded on the 1 st edition OS map. Not located during the walkover.	Unknown/ Negligible	Proposed tree planting	High
P	Unknown	NY 55526 93767	Maps	N/A	Well	Recorded on the 1 st edition OS map. Not located during the walkover.	Unknown/ Low	Proposed tree planting	High

Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	Canmore ID	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
R	Unknown. Larriston Burn (?)	NY 55359 93707	Maps	N/A	Quarry	Recorded on the 1 st edition OS map. Not located during the walkover.	Unknown/ Negligible	Proposed tree planting	High
AK	Riccarton Mill	NY 54800 94905	Maps	N/A	Lade	Recorded on the 1 st edition OS map. Not located during the walkover. Due to agricultural activity.	Unknown/ Moderate	No planting proposed in this area.	Negligible
AL	Unknown. Larriston	NY 54332 94294	Maps	N/A	Structure	Recorded on 2 nd edition 1898. Demolished by 1916. Not located during walkover survey due to intensive forestry.	Unknown/ Negligible	Proposed tree planting	High
AM	Unknown.	NY 55052 94194	Maps	N/A	Sheepfold	Recorded on 2 nd edition 1898. Not located during walkover survey	Unknown/ Low	Proposed tree planting	High
AN	Unknown	NY 56093 93653	Maps	N/A	Quarry	Recorded on 1916/23 6 inch to 1 mile OS map. Not located during walkover survey.	Unknown/ Negligible	Proposed tree planting	High

Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	Canmore ID	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
AO	Unknown	NY 54579 94658	Maps	N/A	Sheepfold	Recorded on 1916/23 6 inch to 1 mile OS map. Not located during walkover survey – nothing visible.	Unknown/ Low	No planting proposed in this area.	Negligible
AR	Unknown		Maps	N/A	Natural occurrence / sheepfold	Recorded in modern OS. Nothing visible in location. Seems to be a naturally occurring rocky outcrop misinterpreted in OS.	Negligible	Proposed tree planting	High
AW	Unknown		Maps	N/A	Quarry	Recorded in modern OS. Nothing visible in location.	Unknown/ Negligible	Proposed tree planting	High
BE	Unknown		Aerial imagery	N/A	Structure (?)	Recorded in 1988 aerial images as a possible structure. Nothing visible in this location on the ground.	Unknown/ Negligible	Proposed tree planting	High
BF	Unknown	NY 56488 94215	Aerial imagery	N/S	Animal enclosure	Recorded in modern aerial images. Shown to be a modern agricultural compound constructed of timber.	Low	Proposed tree planting	High

iii. Assessment of Significance and development impacts - Conclusion

Assessment of the cultural heritage sites identified in the comprehensive desk based assessment and walkover survey has shown the majority of these to be of negligible or low significance. In line with UKFS, the landowner is required to take into account all *upstanding* remains within the boundaries of the site. This emphasis will not be to the detriment of identified, buried archaeological remains, but as a result those sites not identified during the walkover survey and thus not visible on the ground have on the whole been assessed as of unknown or low significance.

The landscape is clearly one dominated by sheep farming and the majority of the sites relate to this activity, comprising sheepfolds or animal enclosures. Amongst these, some potentially more significant sites survive. These include small structures and possible dwellings such as the structure 39BB at Holm Sikes, the quarrying landscape at 38AZ, the lime kilns Site 43Q and Site 45O as well as the designed landscape Site 50AJ. These have been assessed as of moderate significance.

Accurate grid references could not be provided for those sites identified only by map regression, or through aerial photographs.

Further details on the development impact and recommended archaeological mitigation are detailed in Table 4 in the 'Impact Assessment and Mitigation' section of the cultural heritage report.

7. Impact Assessment and Mitigation

i. Impacts within the development area

The magnitude of development impacts on the sites of heritage value has been assessed according to their degree of sensitivity as outlined below.

		Magnitude of Impact			
		High	Moderate	Low	Negligible
Significance	High	Major	Major	Moderate	Negligible
	Moderate	Major	Moderate	Minor	Negligible
	Low	Moderate	Minor	Minor	Negligible
	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

This is summarised using this format in the table below. The assessment of the impact on the site includes consideration of the impact upon the setting of the site. Any development impact that had already been identified as of negligible magnitude has not been included below. Those sites that could not be accurately located during the walkover survey have also been omitted from the table as locating such sites may be problematic. It is accepted that all archaeological sites should be avoided when planting trees.

For the sites assessed as receiving development impact the following additional mitigations are recommended:

Table 4: Summary of Impacts on sites within the development area					
		(Significance / Magnitude of Impact)			Significance of residual impact
Cultural Heritage and Archaeology	Impact/ planting	Assessment / Categorisation of Impact	Mitigation to achieve minor or negligible adverse effect		
1BA	Unknown. Storff Sike (?) Earthen enclosure	Proposed tree planting	Low/High Moderate	Identified and marked out by qualified archaeologists avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible
2L	Unknown. Storff Burn (?) stone animal enclosure	Proposed tree planting	Low/High Moderate	Identified and marked out by qualified archaeologists avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible
3AV	Unknown. Storff Burn (?) Earthen enclosure	Proposed tree planting	Low/High Moderate	Identified and marked out by qualified archaeologists avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible
4E	Great Warrington Sike Boundary Bank; Enclosure	Proposed tree planting	Low/High Moderate	Identified and marked out by qualified archaeologists avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible
5V	Unknown. Great Warrington Sike (?) stone animal enclosure	Proposed tree planting	Low/High Moderate	Identified and marked out by qualified archaeologists avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible
15AH	Unknown. Larriston Burn (?) stone animal enclosure	Proposed tree planting	Low/High Moderate	Identified and marked out by qualified archaeologists avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible
16AF	Unknown. Larriston Burn (?) stone animal enclosure	Proposed tree planting	Low/High Moderate	Identified and marked out by qualified archaeologists avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible

Table 4: Summary of Impacts on sites within the development area					
Cultural Heritage and Archaeology		Impact/ planting	(Significance / Magnitude of Impact) Assessment / Categorisation of Impact	Mitigation to achieve minor or negligible adverse effect	Significance of residual impact
17AG	Unknown. Hirst Sike (?) stone animal enclosure	Proposed tree planting	Low/High Moderate	Identified and marked out by qualified archaeologists avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible
18AC	Unknown. Holm Sikes (?) stone animal enclosure	Proposed tree planting	Low/High Moderate	Identified and marked out by qualified archaeologists avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible
19	Unknown field boundary	Proposed tree planting	Low/High Moderate	Identified and marked out by qualified archaeologists avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible
20AU	Unknown stone animal enclosure	Proposed tree planting	Low/High Moderate	Identified and marked out by qualified archaeologists avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible
21AY	Unknown stone animal enclosure	Proposed tree planting	Low/High Moderate	Identified and marked out by qualified archaeologists avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible
22AE	Unknown. Larriston Burn (?) stone animal enclosure	Proposed tree planting	Low/High Moderate	Identified and marked out by qualified archaeologists avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible
23BD	Unknown. Hirst Craig (?) earthen animal enclosure	Proposed tree planting	Low/High Moderate	Identified and marked out by qualified archaeologists avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible
24AD	Unknown. Larriston Burn (?) stone animal enclosure	Proposed tree planting	Low/High Moderate	Identified and marked out by qualified archaeologists avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible
25BC	Unknown. Larriston Burn (?) field system	Proposed tree planting	Low/High Moderate	Identified and marked out by qualified archaeologists avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible
26	Unknown. Larriston Burn (?) earthen animal enclosure	Proposed tree planting	Low/High Moderate	Identified and marked out by qualified archaeologists avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible
27AX	Unknown earthen enclosure	Proposed tree planting	Low/High Moderate	Identified and marked out by qualified archaeologists avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible
28	Unknown. Pipe Sike (?) quarry/ bell pits	Proposed tree planting	Low/High Moderate	The level of recording and identification of the site is sufficient to record the location of this mine working area. This information can be fed into any wider understanding of the lime working site	Negligible
29C	Larriston Lime Works field system	Proposed tree planting	Moderate/High Major	Identified and marked out by qualified archaeologists avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible
30AP	Unknown animal enclosure	Proposed tree planting	Low/High Moderate	Identified and marked out by qualified archaeologists avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible
31X	Unknown. Holm Sikes (?) earthen enclosure	Proposed tree planting	Low/High Moderate	Identified and marked out by qualified archaeologists avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible
33B	Bught Sike Enclosure, sheepfold, shieling hut(s),	Proposed tree planting	Low/High Moderate	Identified and marked out by qualified archaeologists avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible

Table 4: Summary of Impacts on sites within the development area					
Cultural Heritage and Archaeology		Impact/ planting	(Significance / Magnitude of Impact) Assessment / Categorisation of Impact	Mitigation to achieve minor or negligible adverse effect	Significance of residual impact
34B	Bught Sike Enclosure, sheepfold, shieling hut(s),	Proposed tree planting	Low/High Moderate	Identified and marked out by qualified archaeologists avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible
35U	Unknown. Little Warrington Sike (?) animal enclosure	Proposed tree planting	Low/High Moderate	Identified and marked out by qualified archaeologists avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible
36T	Unknown. Storff Sike stone animal enclosure	Proposed tree planting	Low/High Moderate	Identified and marked out by qualified archaeologists avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible
37N	Larriston Tile Works	Proposed tree planting	Low/High Moderate	Identified and marked out by qualified archaeologists avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible
38AZ	Unknown. Larriston Burn (?) structure, bell pits and quarry pits	Proposed tree planting	Moderate/High Major	Identified and marked out by qualified archaeologists avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible
39BB	Unknown. Holm Sikes (?) structure	Proposed tree planting	Moderate/High Major	Identified and marked out by qualified archaeologists avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible
40W	Unknown. Upper Larriston (?) animal enclosure	Proposed tree planting	Low/High Moderate	Identified and marked out by qualified archaeologists avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible
42D	Larriston Tower	Proposed tree planting	Low/High Moderate	The site of Larriston Tower has been dug away by the installation of the lime quarry and it is likely little remains. Identified and marked out by qualified archaeologists avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible
43Q	Larriston Lime Works lime kiln	Proposed tree planting	Moderate/High Major	Programme of Level 1 building recording, or Historic Building (Basic). Survey (as identified by ALGAO) Identified and marked out by qualified archaeologists avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument. Delineated by a permanent fence and accessed by promoted walks and interpretation.	Minor
45O	Larriston Lime Works lime kiln	Proposed tree planting	Moderate/High Major	Programme of Level 1 building recording, or Historic Building (Basic). Survey (as identified by ALGAO) Identified and marked out by qualified archaeologists avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument. Delineated by a permanent fence and accessed by promoted walks and interpretation.	Minor
46	Unknown. Larriston Bridge (?)	Proposed tree planting	Low/Low Minor	The level of recording is sufficient to record the bridge should it be necessary to replace it. However, it is recommended that this be left in place, and circumvented if necessary.	Negligible
50AJ	Larriston House Designed Landscape	Proposed tree planting	Moderate/Moderate Moderate	No planting within the shelter belts and planted areas of the designed landscape.	Minor

ii. Summary of impact assessment and mitigation

It is recommended that all sites are avoided during the planting process, and that these are identified and marked out on the ground by a qualified archaeologist prior to work commencing. This will be easier in areas where open ground or even mixed broadleaf are planned as part of the proposal, but a buffer of 5m around each monument should be sufficient to protect it from any damage.

Although a significant number of the sites will have a high magnitude direct impact as a result of the proposed planting, the significance of these sites is on the whole categorised as low. Avoiding these sites during the planting process will be sufficient to reduce the impact on these monuments to a negligible one.

The lime kilns (Sites 43Q and 45O) are well preserved and an important part of the heritage of the area. It is recommended that these are avoided by the proposed tree planting. Although the structures themselves will be unaffected by the forestry, the mining and quarrying landscape in which they sit will be significantly altered, having a detrimental affect on their setting. It is recommended that the impact upon these monuments be offset by a programme of recording and interpretation in order to preserve the monuments. Archaeologically this will require a Level 1 building recording survey, or a Historic Building Survey (Basic) as outlined by the Association of Local Government Archaeology Officer (ALGAO – Scotland). In practice this will involve a detailed photographic survey as well as some basic annotated drawings. This must be completed prior to any interpretation works.

The interpretation works should be preceded by the installation of permanent fencing around the kilns to ensure the safety of the general public. It is recommended that promoted walks and trackways provide access to the monuments with interpretation boards installed to outline their history. The content of these boards can be provided by the archaeological survey and historical analysis already completed. It is hoped that increased access to these monuments will provide added value to the local community and noted that they could be considered for conservation as part of Archaeology Scotland's Adopt A Monument scheme.

The designed landscape (Site 50AJ) is dateable to the early to mid 19th century, and is previously unrecorded. It has been assessed of moderate significance, with the recommendation that no planting takes place within the shelter belts and areas already defined. It is important that it is still possible to read the shelter belts and understand the historic environment. Planting within the areas enclosed by the designed landscape will be reversible over time should the existing walls and shelter belts be left in place.

8. Overall Conclusion and Recommendations

The DBA and associated research identified 58 potential and known sites within the boundaries of Larriston. 42 of these were also located during the walkover, where a further 8 previously unknown sites were recorded, giving a total of 66 identified cultural heritage sites within the boundaries of the Larriston site. These were of varying cultural heritage significance and the vast majority will be impacted by the development to some degree. The site is characterised as an upland one with many of the sites associated with pastoral farming activity.

It is recommended that the planting avoids all visible, above ground sites recorded during the walkover, and care is taken where possible to avoid those not visible above ground. All sites identified during the walkover should be marked out on the ground by the archaeological team prior to the site works commencing.

It is recommended the two sets of lime kilns (Sites 43Q and 45O) are archaeologically recorded and subjected to a programme of interpretation to offset the impact on their immediate environment.

9. Archiving

Both a hard copy and a digital copy of this report in its final draft form will be submitted to the NMRS as held by the RCAHMS. This will be accompanied by the project archive including select email correspondence, site records and digital copies of all site photographs.

A copy of the report will also be submitted to Scottish Borders Council for inclusion on their HER.

An entry has been created on the online OASIS platform to ensure public access to the research and an entry will be submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, the annual journal produced by Archaeology Scotland charting fieldwork completed across Scotland.

Acknowledgements

Addyman Archaeology were commissioned to complete the project by John Gallacher and Martin Craig of UPM Tilhill. Both John and Martin deserve our gratitude for their organisation and commitment to ensuring the archaeological resource is adequately protected.

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Thanks are also due to the farmer, Peter Jackson, who allowed us access to his land during lambing season.

We would also like to thanks the staff at the National Archive of Scotland for their speedy assistance in locating the plans and papers relating to the Larriston Estate.

Our thanks are also due to Fraser McLean of the Liddesdale Heritage Centre who provided advice and guidance in relation to both the Battle of Bloody Bush, and the history of Larriston House.

Abbreviations

ALGAO	Association of Local Government Archaeology Officers
DBA	Desk based assessment
DES	Discovery and Excavation Scotland
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessments
HER	Historic Environment Record
HS	Historic Scotland
LB	Listed Buildings
NAS	National Archive of Scotland
NMRS	National Monuments Record Scotland
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations
OS	Ordnance Survey
RCAHMS	Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland
SBC	Scottish Borders Council
SM	Scheduled Monument
UKFS	United Kingdom Forestry Standard

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Appendix A: Maps consulted; Larriston Woodland Creation Scheme - Archaeological Survey and Assessment

Maps consulted included:

Robert Gordon (1580-1661)

- ‘A map of Eastern Scotland, including basins of Rivers Don, Dee, Tay, Forth, and Tweed’. Imprint c.1636-1652
- ‘Sulway Firth Liddesdale Eskdale’. Imprint c.1636-52
- ‘A small map of Eskdale and Liddesdale’. Imprint c.1636-52

Joan Blaeu (1596-1673)

- ‘Lidalia vel Lidisdalia, Lidisdail / Auct. Timotheo Pont’. Published 1654

Hermann Moll (d.1732)

- ‘Anandale: is Part of Dumfreis Shire. Eusdale or Eskdale and Liddesdale is the South Part of Roxburgh Shire’. Published 1745
- ‘The North Part of ye Shire of Roxburgh and the Shire of Selkirk called also Etterick Forrest’. Published 1745

William Roy (1726-1790)

- ‘Military Survey of Scotland. Lowland of Scotland’ 1752-1755

Matthew Stobie (1758-1807)

- ‘A map of Roxburghshire or Tiviotdale’. Published 1770

John Ainslie (1745-1828)

- ‘Ainslie’s Map of the Southern Part of Scotland’ 1821

John Thomson (1777-1840)

- ‘Roxburghshire. Bottom Section’ 1822

N. Tennant (fl. 1835-1850)

- ‘Map of the County of Roxburgh’ 1840

W Forrester & H. Stitt

- ‘Plan of the estate of Larriston in the parish of Castleton and county of Roxburgh belonging to George Scott Elliot Esq.’ 1842

Ordnance Survey (1857 – present)

- 25 inch to 1 mile, Roxburgh, Sheet XLIII.5 (Castleton). Surveyed 1858. Published 1863
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- 6 inch to 1 mile, Roxburghshire Sheet nXXXVIII. Surveyed 1949. Published 1951
- 1 inch to 1 mile, Sheet 11 (Langholm). Surveyed 1857-58. Published 1862
- 1 inch to 1 mile, Sheet 11 (Langholm). Surveyed 1895. Published 1896
- 1 inch to 1 mile, Sheet 11 (Langholm). Surveyed 1895. Published 1900
- 1 inch to 1 mile, Sheet 11 (Langholm). Surveyed 1901-02. Published 1904

Appendix B:
Photographic Thumbnails; Larriston Woodland Creation Scheme - Archaeological Survey and Assessment



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Appendix C:
Provisional Discovery and Excavation Scotland (DES) entry; Larriston Woodland Creation Scheme
– Archaeological Survey and Assessment

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	The Scottish Borders
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Larriston Woodland Creation Scheme – Archaeological Survey and Assessment
PROJECT CODE:	AA 2114
PARISH:	Castleton
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Ross Cameron
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Addyman Archaeology
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and walkover survey
NMRS NO(S):	-
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	-
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NY 56331 93358
START DATE (this season)	06/05/14
END DATE (this season)	15/05/14
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	-
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>Addyman Archaeology were contacted by UPM Tillhill Ltd. in order to undertake an archaeological survey and Desk Based Assessment (DBA) of the area known as Larriston in the Scottish Borders.</p> <p>The DBA and associated research identified 58 potential and known sites within the boundaries of Larriston. These ranged from the sites of medieval tower houses, to the 19th century lime workings and numerous agricultural enclosures. 42 of these identified sites were also located during the walkover, where a further 8 previously unknown sites were recorded. This gives an overall total of 66 identified cultural heritage sites within the boundaries of the Larriston site. These were of varying cultural heritage significance and the vast majority will be impacted by the development to some degree.</p> <p>It is recommended that the planting avoids all visible, above ground sites recorded during the walkover. All sites identified during the walkover should be marked out on the ground by the archaeological team prior to the site works commencing.</p> <p>It is recommended two sets of lime kilns (Sites 43Q and 45O) undergo a basic level of archaeological recording and are subjected to a programme of interpretation to offset the impact on their immediate environment.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	-
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	-
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	UPM Tilhill Ltd.
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	St. Ninian's Manse, Quayside Street, Edinburgh, EH6 6EJ
EMAIL ADDRESS:	admin@addyman-archaeology.co.uk

ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive and report to be deposited with RCAHMS and Scottish Borders HER.
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