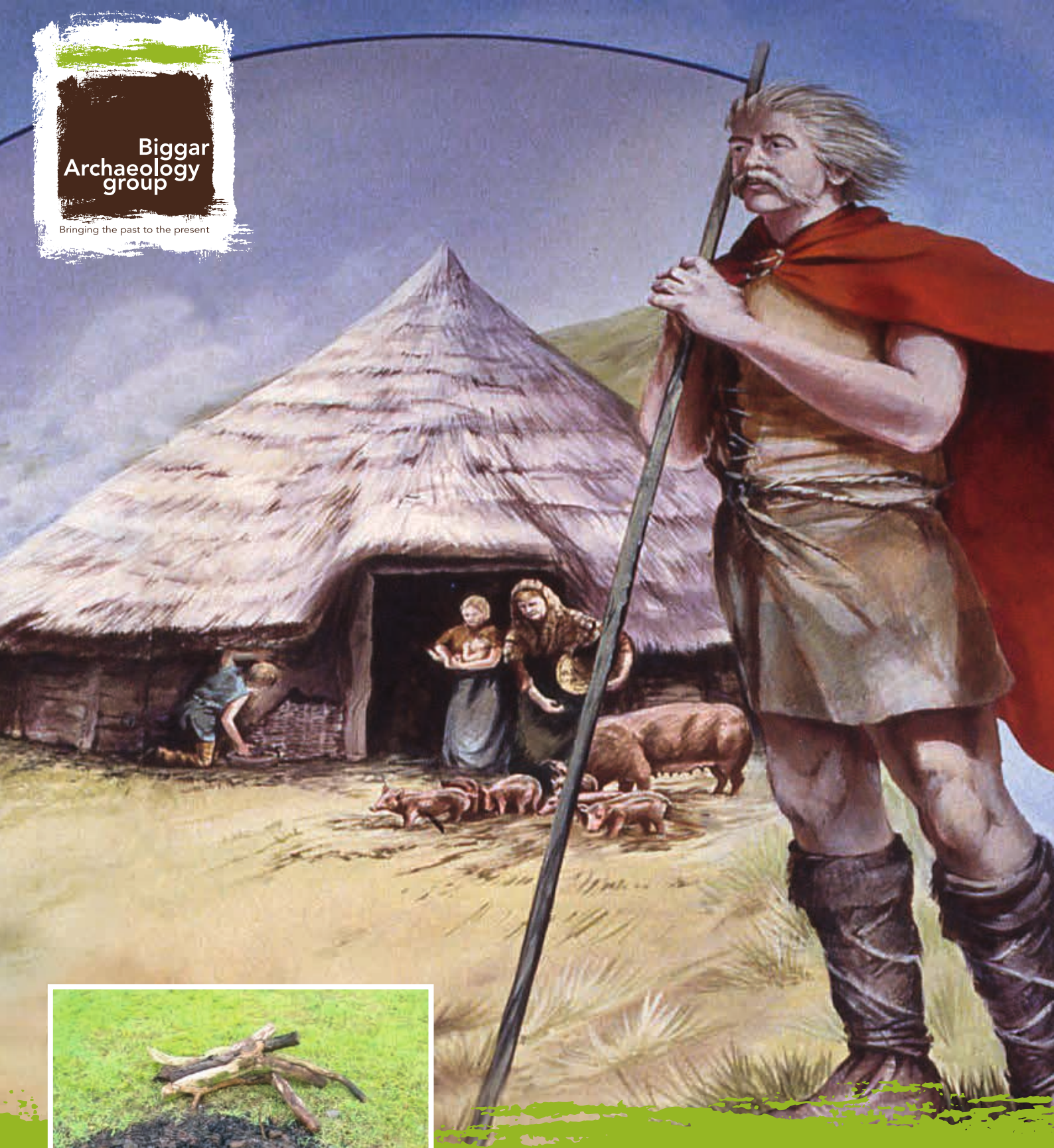
Biggar Archaeology group

Bringing the past to the present



Burnt Mounds, Unenclosed Platform Settlements and information on burnt stone activity in the River Clyde and Tweed valleys of South Lanarkshire and Peeblesshire.

by Tam Ward 2013

Abstract

Throughout the work of Biggar Archaeology Group's (BAG) projects, burnt stone is shown to have played an important aspect of life in the past. Sometimes deliberately burnt as a method of transference of heat in the case of burnt mounds and where water was heated, and also in pits where dry cooking may have taken place, to co-incidentally being burnt in hearths and fireplaces during all periods from the Mesolithic to Post Medieval times. The recognition of burnt stone in the archaeology of the Southern Uplands of Scotland has been fundamental to interpretations by the Group in their voluntary work. The greatest manifestation of burnt stone appears in burnt mounds (BM), a relatively new class of site for the area of the Clyde and Tweed valleys, albeit now one of the most numerous. The subject of burnt stone in the general archaeology of BAG projects is also considered. Unenclosed Platform Settlements (UPS) are also a numerous site type in the area and perhaps are poorly understood in terms of their spatial distribution, chronology and function, as indeed are the BM. It is regarding these sites (BM & UPS) and their possible relationship with each other that this paper principally seeks to address.

General introduction

This work is based on the experience of the archaeology group the writer has led for over thirty years, much of that is now published on the Group's web site at www.biggararchaeology.org.uk

The writer has been involved in voluntary archaeology since 1981, specifically working in the Clyde/Tweed areas, being his own geographic area of interest. Along with fellow participants, the Biggar Archaeology Group developed as an informal voluntary unit, and as work experience and local knowledge were gained, the realisation that much remained to be discovered and studied in the district soon became apparent. Gradually, project areas were created and more specialised enquiries were developed into thematic studies of aspects of the past.

Extensive survey of the landscape of the Upper Clyde and Tweed valleys has been accomplished and in order that it was not seen in isolation, it became the intention to carry the survey work beyond those boundaries, especially to the west and south where similar landscapes have not received intensive fieldwork, it is now unlikely that will happen, therefore an opportunity exists for others to pursue such work.

As more and more was discovered so therefore was the recognition of sites and monuments under various threats, this became of the utmost importance to the Group. Eventually and as data gathered, it became the writers intention to publicise as much as would be possible and to synthesise the information by the production of reports on a variety of topics. The present paper is such an attempt regarding UPS and BM knowledge garnered in the Clyde/Tweed valleys and while accepting the work is not to highest academic standards, it is hope that it may help to form a foundation for such studies.

The paper will be presented as four main parts:

Part 1 deals with burnt mounds (BM) and heating stones in archaeology.

Part 2 deals with unenclosed platform settlements (UPS) in the Clyde/Tweed valleys.

Part 3 deals with the possible relationship of at least some BM's and UPS.

Part 4 gives appendices of site locations for both site types in the Clyde/Tweed valleys.

The area of Scotland which encompasses this report is the upper valleys of the Rivers Clyde and Tweed as given in Fig 1.

Fig 1

Due to repeat re organisations of political boundaries confusion may arise as to terminology of landscape parcels. Borders Region now contains Peeblesshire within which is Tweeddale; the upper reaches of the River Tweed. South Lanarkshire was until recently Clydesdale District; the upper reaches of the River Clyde and part of the former Strathclyde Region. To distinguish the localised areas under discussion Tweeddale and Clydesdale or Tweed/Clyde will be used throughout this paper.

Recording methodology

Regarding the NGR's given in various records; these vary from six figure to ten figure and some obviously relate to pre GPS days when locations were often fixed using magnetic compasses and re plotting positions. There may be a slight variation in the accuracy of the earlier recorded sites to those given by GPS.

PART 1

Introduction to burnt mounds and heating stones in archaeology.

Burnt mounds have been known to antiquity in Britain since the middle of the nineteenth century and have been recorded from the south of England, Wales, Ireland, Scotland and even as far north as the Shetland and Fair Isles, they are also known on mainland Europe as far as Sweden (Buckley 1990).

In Ireland the description 'fulachta fiadh' is used to describe the thousands of burnt mounds recorded there, this seems to be an unfortunate term to describe a conventional archaeological site type, because fulachta fiadh implies a function of cooking to the sites there, and which are exactly the same morphology as everywhere else. The term and its usage descended from Irish literature as a place to hunt and consume deer, but it was only coined in the mid 19th century to describe burnt mounds and is described by Ó Drisceóil (in Buckley 1990, op cit). Why a historical term should continue to be used in Ireland to describe sites which date to pre historic times is perplexing to say the least and misleading in general terms.

Burnt mounds have been described as "the most boring sites with which a field archaeologist must deal" (White/Barbour 1990 in Buckley op cit), the same authors continue "Apart from a new date and a new spot on the distribution map, individual sites have little to contribute to our understanding the past", not to take these seeming negative sentiments completely out of context, the authors go on to say that burnt mounds hold the promise of insights into upland landscapes, especially any relationships with other sites. The purpose of this paper was to show just that, and a whole lot more concerning burnt mounds in the Upper Clyde and Tweed valleys.

In 1990, when White and Barbour were seemingly despairing of the value of these ancient monuments, there were no recorded examples of the sites known as burnt mounds in either of the locations considered in this paper.

At that time there were 858 sites listed in the National Monuments Records for Scotland (NMRS) (Ferguson in Buckley 1990 op cit) and these were mostly concentrated in four regional areas; Dumfries and Galloway (99of), Highland (182of), Orkney (254of) and Shetland (264of), the remainder being located in other areas and in considerably less numbers. Since that time the numbers in Scotland have increased considerably and a more even distribution has emerged, although there are still areas in Scotland where no BM's are recorded.

The first two examples to be discovered in Clydesdale (now part of South Lanarkshire) were notified to the writer by Strat Halliday and David Cowley, both field officers with the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) in 1991. The two gentlemen were gracious to allow the writer to record the first two burnt mounds to be discovered in southern Lanarkshire, the heartland of the Southern Uplands of Scotland, and they were surveyed and described by him as part of the M74 Project (Ward 1992) when the A74 road through Upper Clydesdale was upgraded to the M74 Motorway. Co incidentally both these sites were subsequently excavated as a consequence of being in the line of the new roadway (Banks 1992 & 1999) (Pl's 1 & 2). The writer was responsible for recording the first example to be found in Tweeddale (Ward 1993 (1)). There are now at least 112 sites recorded in Clydesdale and 213 in Peeblesshire, and the writer has been involved in the discovery and recording of nearly all of them through various projects by Biggar Archaeology Group (BAG) and Peeblesshire Archaeological Society (PAS) (see App I), although several BM were discovered by other members of PAS (Knox various, see Ref's) & (App I).

Pl 1

Pl 2

How to find a burnt mound

Experience in Clydesdale and in Tweeddale has highlighted several of the problems associated with the recognition of a burnt mound.

The most obvious problem is a lack of familiarity with these relatively elusive site types for some areas. They are not prominent in the archaeological literature and are given no prominence as places to visit. Consequently they are seen only by a few active fieldworkers, few of whom one suspects would declare themselves experts in locating BM.

However, one publication which did cover the subject matter from a British and continental perspective is 'Burnt Offerings' (Buckley 1990 op cit) and which probably remains the best introduction to burnt mounds for beginner and learned archaeologist alike. Many aspects of the world of burnt mounds appear in that volume and some will be repeated here, however this offering is mostly about the experience of the writer and an endeavour to place his local 'collection' of burnt mounds into a better framework of landscape understanding, while indeed drawing much discussion from 'Burnt Offerings'.

It will be shown in this report that BM can be identical in outward appearance to naturally occurring mounds of sands and gravels and other rock types, and even bogs; which have resulted from glacial, alluvium and quarrying processes, and also the effects of raised bogs.

Some burnt deposits which are buried by hillwash or soil creep, or peat growth, are only fortuitously discovered as a result of stream erosion, animal burrowing and scraping or forestry activity (Pl 3), exposing the materials of the feature. Many have been found in forestry contexts with thin deposits of burnt stone and charcoal lying below peat horizons and seen in forestry plough furrows. It would appear that such deposits never accrued as a mound and are judged as being of a shorter time or activity span to those which are seen as surface mounds, some of which were certainly used for considerably longer periods. Such deposits are described by this writer as 'burnt mound deposits' as opposed to actual mounds (Pl's 4 & 19).

The starting point in the search for a BM is the fundamental requirement for a water supply. The area of examination can therefore be limited to stream courses and perhaps more importantly to spring sources and their outfalls. For this reason a systematic search can more easily be planned than for most fieldwork projects. The 1:10,000 series of OS maps should be consulted for river tributaries as an initial guide. The National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) should of course also be consulted as a planning stage; this will also give a better understanding of the antiquity of the area to be searched.

Pl 3

Pl 4

Pl 19

BM's or their remains are found in a variety of locations. In Clydesdale and Tweeddale the deposits are only occasionally located in open arable land, but nearly always they are found on unimproved ground, beside small burns and on open hillsides at spring sources, and along the spring courses, often on very steep slopes with no obvious working space beside them. They have also been made in gullies where the view from the mound is extremely limited and at the side of similar gullies where one can see for miles. They can be found on valley floors and at several locations along the course of a single spring or burn as it descends from its source. However, a note of caution is given here as some prominent burnt mounds have been discovered on land apparently devoid of a water source; one can only assume that the hydrology of the land in these rare circumstances has changed, most likely by anthropogenic drainage, and since the mounds were created (see below). Therefore any conspicuous mound in the vicinity of a water course, but not necessarily beside it should be checked out.

The simple method of search is to follow river tributaries to their source; this will often be high on a hill face where the spring actually makes its appearance. Many mounds will be encountered along such a route, but often these will be naturally occurring piles. The eventual discovery of the 'real thing' will compensate for the false specimens and, when the first BM is located in an area, then others are sure to be found. Far from being boring, these enigmatic mounds offer a great challenge to experienced and apprentice fieldworkers alike. The former have the task of placing the mounds into the known archaeological context, while the latter have an opportunity to contribute to the database of sites, by finding more examples. Many areas will yet await the discovery of the 'first burnt mound', no doubt eventually leading on to a distribution map of them. A new dimension will then be added to the antiquity model of the district. Most areas, especially in marginal upland zones will now require to be searched and/or reviewed for BM.

It is almost essential that upland fieldwork is done during winter months when vegetation is at its lowest, often burnt mounds can be seen from considerable distances merely by the difference and colour of the vegetation on and surrounding it, BM's which are known can practically disappear from view in high summer, a good example being a prominent dome shaped mound near Coulter easily visible in winter but almost invisible in summer (NT 02839 33084) (Pl 5).

Pl 5

Burnt stone in the Southern Uplands is easy to identify, in a number of circumstances the writer has observed burnt stone lying in a spring course, and normally by walking up the spring, the source of the material is found; a burnt mound or burnt mound deposit. However, occasionally the source is not located and this may mean there has been a superficial deposit completely eroded out, or that a deposit has been affected by the spring course but insufficiently enough to expose the main concentration of burnt stone.

Every suspect mound should be tested by opening an area of 200mm square on the top or side, by carefully removing a turf. The recognition of scorched rock is conclusive and this is nearly always backed up by a black or dark charcoal enriched soil. Sometimes from the small sample (and it should only be a small sample) charcoal is not seen, however provided the stones are recognised as being heat shattered, no further excavating is required, or is desirable. The material and the divot should be carefully replaced and tramped down, perhaps retaining a sample of the rock and soil for verification and analytical purposes.

When a BM is identified its location and description should be notified to the NMRS, preferably with a survey plan.

Geology and chemistry

Knowledge of the local geology is a great advantage and this can easily be obtained from geological maps which are available for the whole of Scotland, for example the 1:625,000 scale Geological Survey Ten Mile Map, and which is split into North and South Britain (BGS 1979).

Much of Clydesdale and Tweeddale lie within the Southern Uplands of Scotland. Here the solid geology is almost exclusively Silurian and Ordovician sedimentary greywacke, and as its name implies, it is a distinctive grey colour when found in the natural state. Much of the drift geology is derived from the greywacke, although the till (formerly called boulder clay) can be an orange colour by natural iron staining. Three main processes can affect this rock causing discoloration towards brown, red and orange hues. This could easily cause confusion to the BM seeker in areas of greywacke.

When the stone is exposed to weathering, especially if buried in till, through the effects of rain and frost it can become brown on the surface. If the rock is broken then the fresh grey colour inside will be exposed, showing only a few millimetres of surface penetration of the discolouration. If the rock is exposed to rich concentrations of iron in the form of leached iron pan, for example on a hill with podsol, then a bright orange colour can be the result. Again, if the stone is broken to expose a fresh surface the penetration of the iron staining will be seen to be minimal.

Pl 6

However, should the rock be severely heated, for example in a fire, then the change of colour will be towards pink and red. When rocks thus affected are broken, a gradation of colour from the surface extends deep into the stone (Pl 6) and depending on its size and the severity of the heat which it has experienced, the entire specimen may be converted to a bright red/orange colour (Pl 7).

The different colouring effects are the result of iron being oxidised by the various processes described. One further complication regarding colour is particularly noted in Peeblesshire where their seems to be an abundance of thin haematite veins running through the joints in the greywacke, this is normally a purple/maroon hue and can lead to misinterpretation of unburnt rock.

Once these various phenomena are understood, the study of Southern Uplands greywacke in an archaeological context becomes far from boring.

Pl 7

The chemistry of iron in relation to burnt mounds. By Ian Paterson [BAG]

(1) $FeCO_3$ --- $FeO + CO_2$

That is

Ferrous carbonate (colourless but turning greenish when hydrated), on heating, converts to ferrous oxide (also white or colourless) and carbon dioxide.

(2) $4FeO + O_2$ --- $2Fe_2O_3$

That is

Ferrous oxide (colourless), on oxidisation, converts to ferrous oxide i.e. haematite (red/brown).

(3) $Fe_2O_3 + 3H_2O$) --- 2Fe (OH) 3

That is

Haematite (red/brown) on hydration (i.e. with the addition of water) converts to ferric hydroxide (colourless).

(Continues T Ward)

A point worth making is the fact that burnt stones in burnt mounds have lain in their fractured state after scorching, usually for over three millennia, and in that time they have been subject to natural weathering within the deposit, this means that the fragments of rock are generally completely discoloured throughout to a red hue and are extremely soft (Pl 7). Comparison with freshly burnt greywacke, for example in experimental work (Pl 13) or in modern fire sites; e.g. picnickers or fisherman's fires (Pl 31) will show the discolouration, but not the softening which occurs over a longer period of time through the chemical effects of weathering.

An easy comparison test can be made visually with BM rock and unaffected stones in the adjacent stream bed, the distinction will instantly be appreciated between burnt and unburnt greywacke (see Pl 7).

The northern parts of Clydesdale and Tweeddale lie north of the Southern Uplands Boundary Fault Line, and are within the geological Midland Valley of Scotland (Pl's 8 & 20). Many of the rocks here are volcanic in origin and are naturally purple/red in colour, especially andesitic types and which are found in the Pentland Hill range. Sandstones of Old Red Sandstone age and found in proximity with these igneous rocks can also be imbibed with a reddish colour; therefore the identification of heat shattered rock is more difficult. In such circumstances the presence of a charcoal enriched soil may be the concluding factor in determining the nature of a mound. Only two burnt mound locations are recorded north of the Southern Uplands Boundary Fault Line at Clydesdale and Tweeddale, these are both in Clydesdale and are at Roberton and on the flank of Tinto Hill nearby (Ward 1992, op cit, No 26 and Ward 1993(2)), and interestingly are found in proximity to the only unenclosed platform settlements to be recorded north of the fault line (Fig 8 & Pl 20) (of which more below).

Pl 13

Pl 31

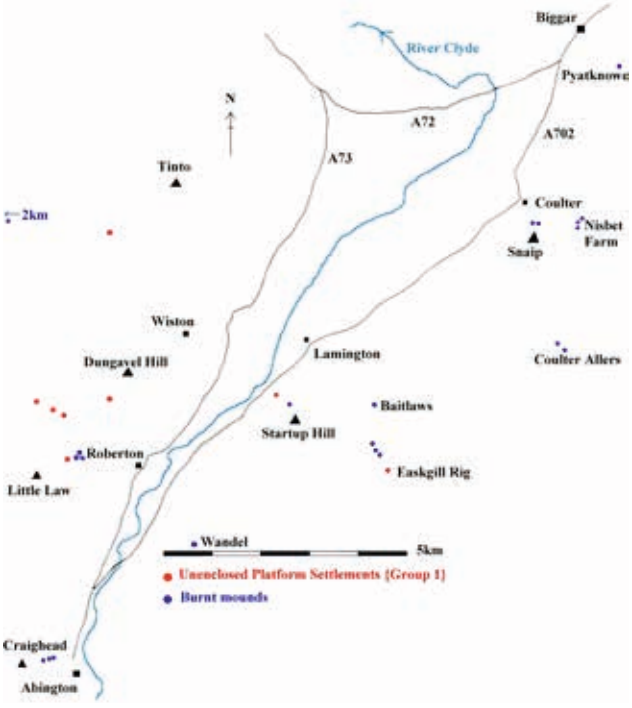
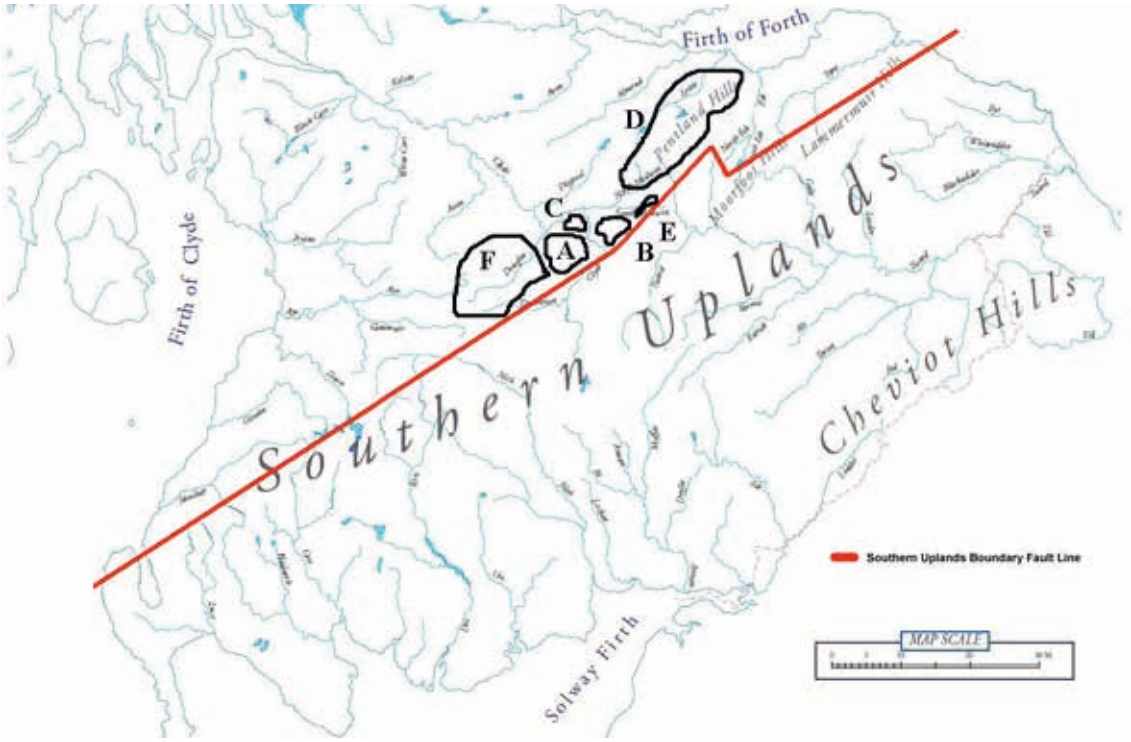
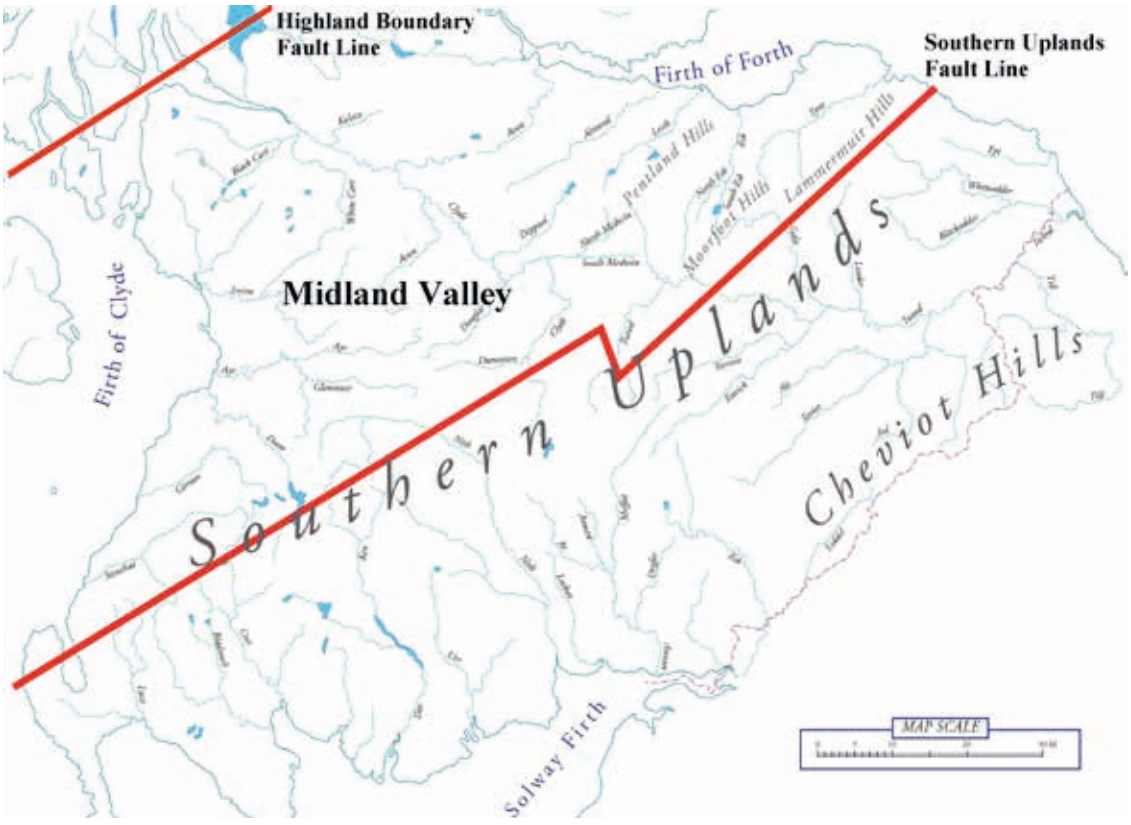


Fig 8

An understanding of the local geology and landscape is therefore a great advantage and will enhance the ability to identify BM, but in the case of greywacke geology – it is easy and conclusive. Geology may play an important factor in where BM activity took place, certain rock types being perhaps better suited to the activity than others and this is to be explored more scientifically by the writer in due course (but more of this below).



PI 20



PI 8

Natural mounds

Numerous natural mounds will be encountered and these will mostly consist of sands and gravels (Pl 9), consequently the stones will be rounded, rather than fractured and angular as in BM. Mounds of angular rock can be found at the base of steep slopes where there is scree; the colour and texture of the rock and lack of charcoal will be the determining factor in such cases. Rock outcrop often protruding into a burn course and covered in turf can be deceptive since the vegetation is similarly stunted as found in genuine BM. Mounds caused by spring effusion can also be misleading unless tested, they are normally very boggy and soft contrary to the appearance and consistency of most BM which, by their composition are compacted and well drained and are often recognised by the nature of the vegetation growth, mostly short grasses, although heather and bracken are occasionally noted. Raised bogs over springs are easily dismissed by probing as the probe will simply disappear into the soft deposit of moss or aquatic plant matter.

There are no hard and fast rules other than all mounds should be tested, the writer has found a burnt mound covered in marshy deposits, because the spring course which originally served it has been diverted over the deposit by subsequent human modification of the ground around it (Hog Hill, NT 1617 4260).

It would be an advantage to future fieldworkers if negative tests and descriptions are also recorded.

Pl 9

Description of burnt mounds in Upper Clyde and Tweed valleys.

Burnt mounds appear in a bewildering variety of shapes and sizes and because of this all 'humps and bumps' must be inspected and tested. Occasionally the genuine article will lie close to a natural mound, often on steep spring courses where outwash is common and forms gravelly heaps.

Shapes on plan can range from circular (Fig 7a), 'D' shaped (Fig 2), pear shaped, crescentic forms or 'kidney' shaped (Figs 3, 4 & 5 & Pl 10), linear piles and quite amorphous forms, each type can be seen as domed, flat or hollow topped (Fig 6), or irregular with several summits of different heights. Horseshoe shaped burnt mounds typically seen in Ireland and elsewhere (Buckley op cit), have not been recorded in either Clyde or Tweed areas. More often than not the water course flows past on one side, but occasionally it bifurcates around the mound (Fig 7a), and in the case of crescentic or 'kidney' shaped deposits the water usually but not always runs past the open side between the terminals (See Figs 4 & 5), perhaps indicating the location of the trough. Occasional double or multiple mounds are found (Fig 7 & Pl 11); sometimes on each side of the water course (Fig 7a). BM can vary enormously in size, even when found together (Fig 7a).

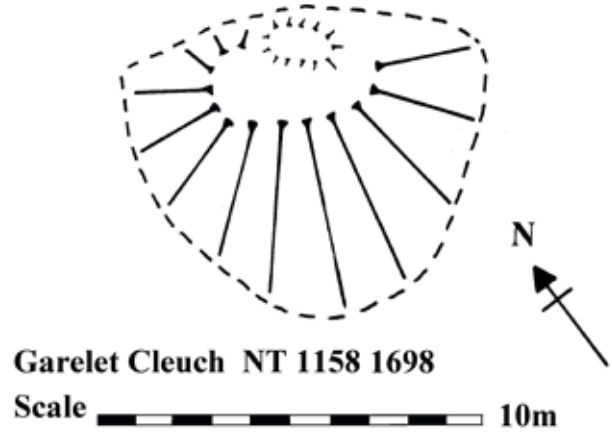


Fig 2

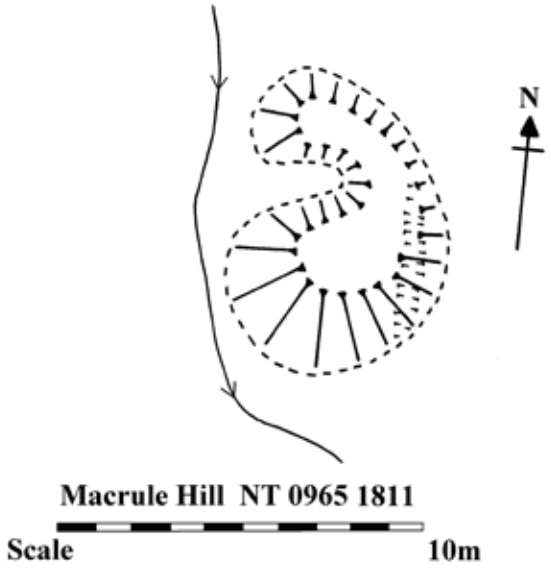


Fig 4

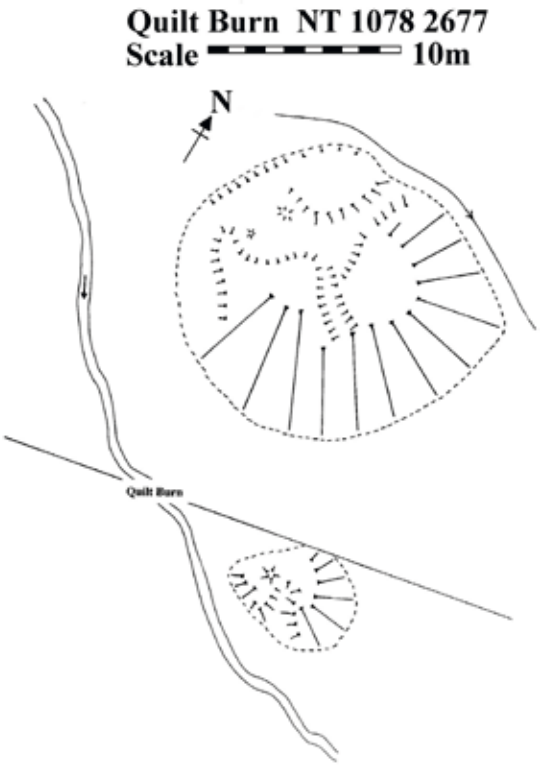


Fig 7a

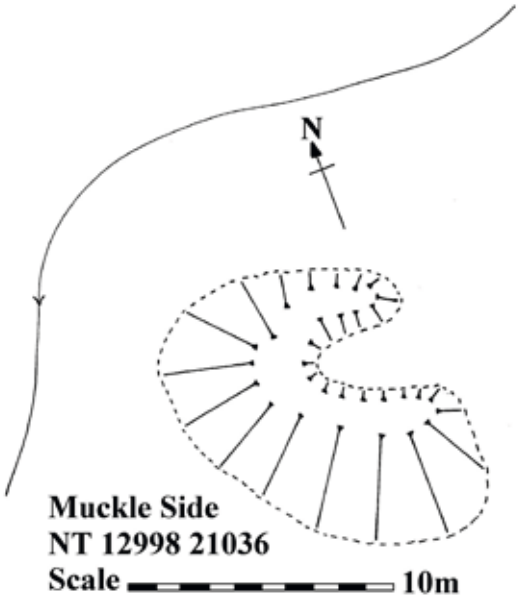


Fig 5

Obviously the most easily found burnt mounds are the larger examples (Fig 3 & Pl 12) (as are the 'false' natural mounds, Pl 9) and for the most part the vegetation cover is helpful in spotting them from quite long distances, often with binoculars. Because burnt mounds are composed of angular broken rock and charcoal (Pl 13), the mounds are free draining, usually allowing only short stunted vegetation to grow over them, also because they are often sited on water courses where the ground may be boggy and where rush or course grass is dominant, the light coloured and short vegetation of the mound stands out in contrast with the background of boggy vegetation (Pl 12a), especially in summer months, but as has been stated above, summer vegetation may obscure mounds.

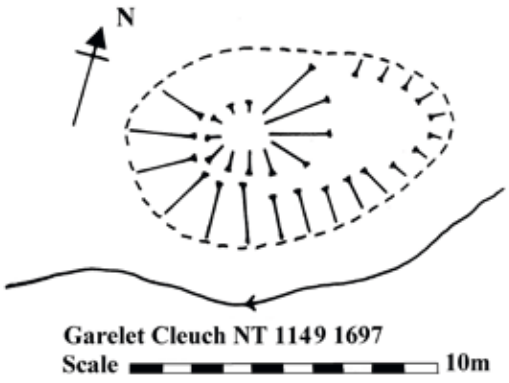


Fig 6

Pl 10

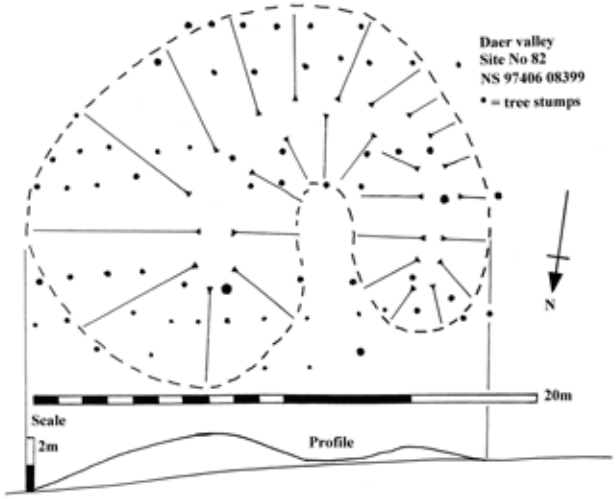


Fig 3

Pl 12

Differential vegetation growth and species types are good indicators of burnt mounds, however, for 'burnt mound deposits' where mounds have not accrued, the vegetation over the deposit may be identical to the surrounding ground surface (Pl's 4 & 19), thus making such deposits impossible to locate unless they have been disturbed by some process or other.

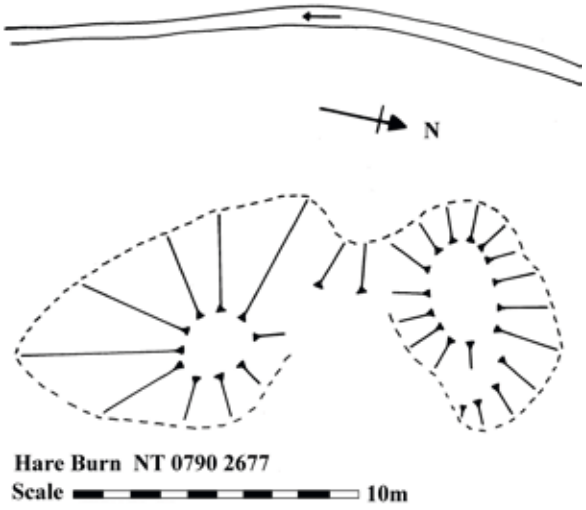


Fig 7

Pl 13

Pl 11

Pl 12a

Pl 19

Pl 4

Burnt mounds features

Some principal aspects of burnt mounds should be discussed:

1. Troughs

2. Fire sites

3 Pot boilers

4. Fuel

1. Troughs

Some form of water container must have existed at each site on the assumption that water was being heated. Such troughs have been found, and in the case of the famous sites of Liddle and Beaquoy in Orkney (Hedges 1975) troughs were carefully fashioned using stone slabs, however, they are not typical of what is found at most burnt mounds, and certainly it was shown that cooking was at least one aspect of the use of the troughs and burnt mounds at these sites, since they are believed to be directly associated with houses.

Pl 23

Pl 25

In some cases evidence for wooden troughs have been found, for example at Dervaird in Dumfries and Galloway (Russell-White in Buckley op cit, p70-72). However, simple pits cut into the till are the norm, depending on the geology these may hold water but lining with clay (Pl's 23-25) or even an animal hide would suffice to retain the fluid. The two excavated BM's at Crawford which were excavated on the M74 road alignment (Pl's 1 & 2) both had crude pit troughs (Banks 1992 & 1999). Many BM are seen with depressions on their summits (Fig 6) and one wonders if troughs could have been made on the actual mounds as and when required, such troughs (if they existed) would disappear and could move position over time.

Pl 1

Pl 2

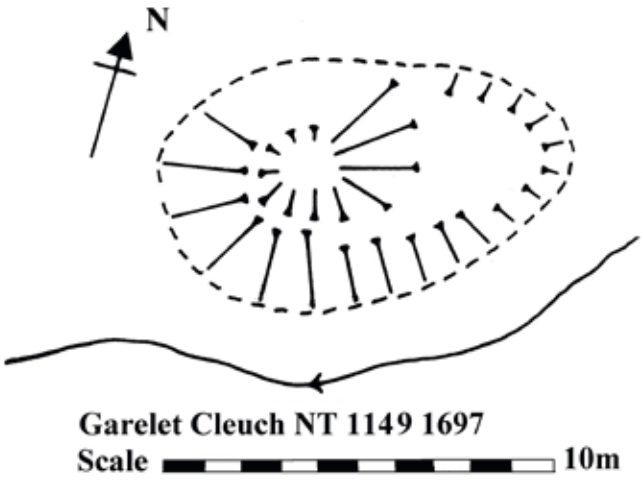


Fig 6

2. Fire sites

The actual fire sites are often difficult to locate and this is hardly surprising given the amount of burnt material strewn around BM sites. The writer speculates again and suggests it could be possible for fires to be placed on the mounds themselves, thus accruing the material on the relatively neatly shaped and defined piles or deposits. If this happened then the pre existing charcoal from earlier events could be partially consumed and therefore such imaginary mounds would have taken even longer to be created, since apart from the shattered rock, the matrix of charcoal would be slower to accumulate.

3. Pot boilers

In most BM or deposits parts of the original pot boiler stones will survive, often merely having been split in two halves. This will allow for interpretation as to the size and shape of stones being adopted. For Clyde/Tweed BM these are nearly exclusively greywacke rounded pebbles of fist size and which abound in the river and burn courses. Experimental work by the writer has shown that generally only a single use of such stones was likely, having himself extracted stones which glow when removed from the fire in daylight and placed in water, they are usually shattered into several pieces by the thermal shock in the process, each breakage surface causing super heat to be released to the water (Pl 13). However it is possible that depending on the time spent in the fire and the intensity of heat applied, stones could perhaps last longer than a single use (see also Pl 13). Such experiments will form future and more scientific work by the writer, but what may be said at this stage is that if the people wanted boiling water quickly, this was achievable using extremely hot stones, which shatter into fragments almost instantly, giving the desired effect of boiling water in amazingly short time.

Only in one instance has another rock type been observed in a deposit south of the Boundary Fault Line, this was in Daer Reservoir where granitic pebbles were used occasionally. These pebbles can be found in the Daer Water and it is known they were glacially transported there from nearby Sanquhar. The two BM locations north of the fault line in Clydesdale had used sandstone for the pot boilers; it may be that by using sandstones, larger pot boilers would be required.

Pl 13

4. Fuel

Overwhelmingly it appears that wood was the principal fuel source and in the case of the Southern Uplands this would be available beside all of the pre historic sites, mainly as birch woodlands and their associated trees such as hazel, willow and alder, although oak, elm and blackthorn are also recorded in various BAG projects. Peat was also used in the Northern Isles presumably in the absence of readily available timber; some of these sites have been dated by using thermo luminescence.

One attractive aspect of BM research is that where wood has been used as the fuel, environmental information of the period is guaranteed, as are radio carbon dates.

Location of burnt mounds in Upper Clyde and Tweed valleys.

While a few BM are located beside or within settlements, especially in the northern isles, the vast majority across the country are seen in apparent isolation. This is certainly true for the Clyde/Tweed areas (See Figs 8 - 15) although the BM's here lie within a district containing an unusually high ratio of visible Bronze Age settlement sites in the form of UPS (Figs 8 - 15), along with other Bronze Age sites which also abound. This will be pursued in Part 3 of this paper.

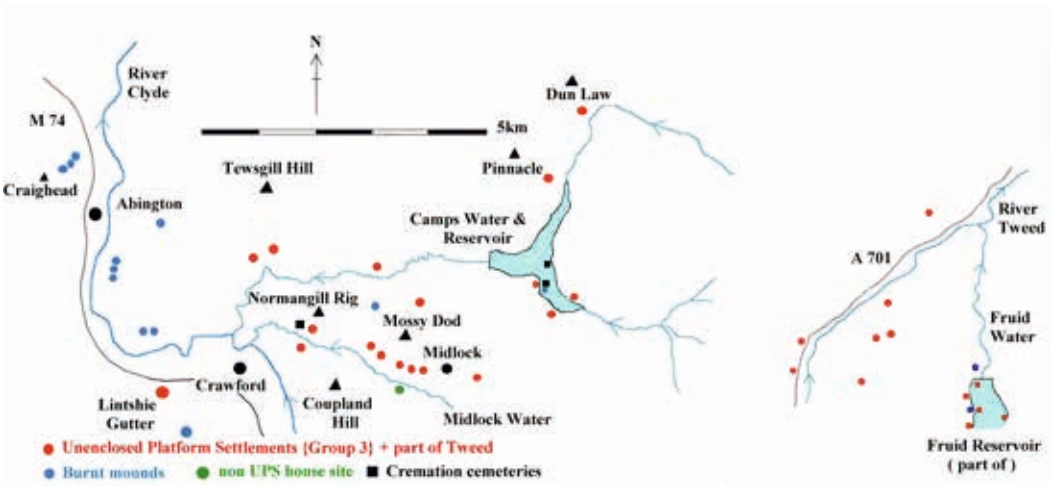


Fig 10

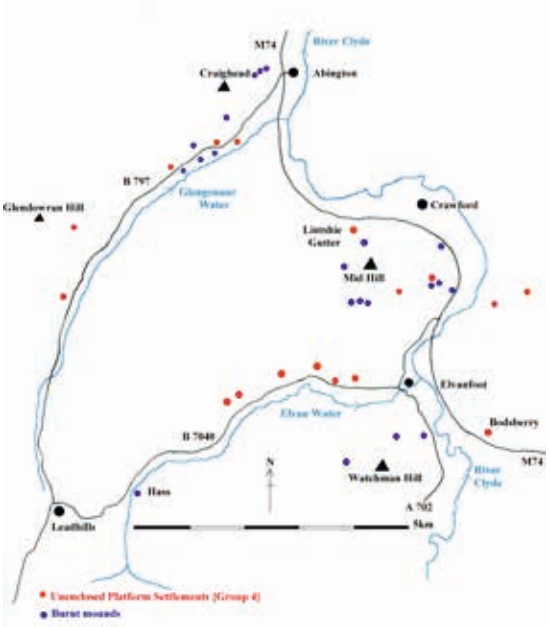


Fig 11

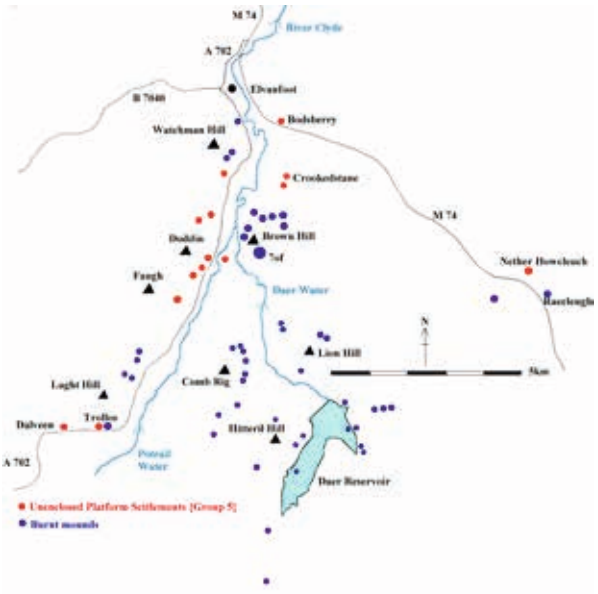


Fig 12

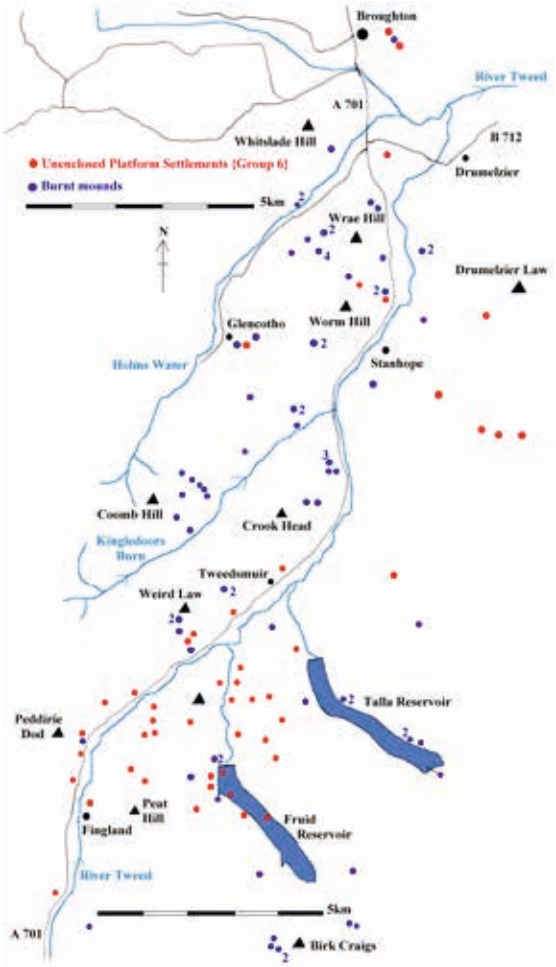


Fig 13

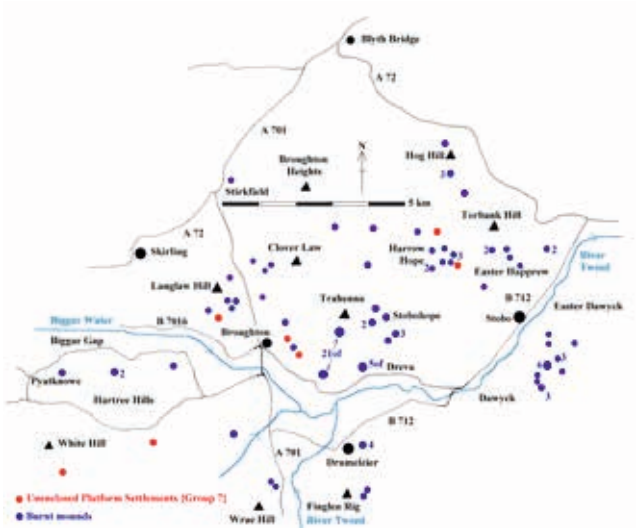


Fig 14

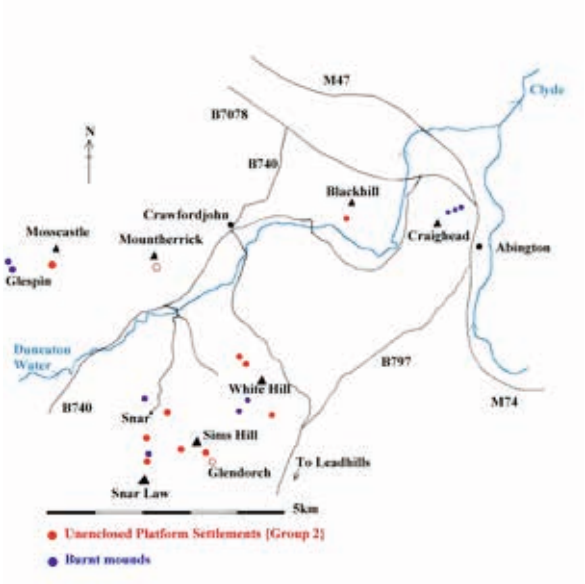


Fig 9

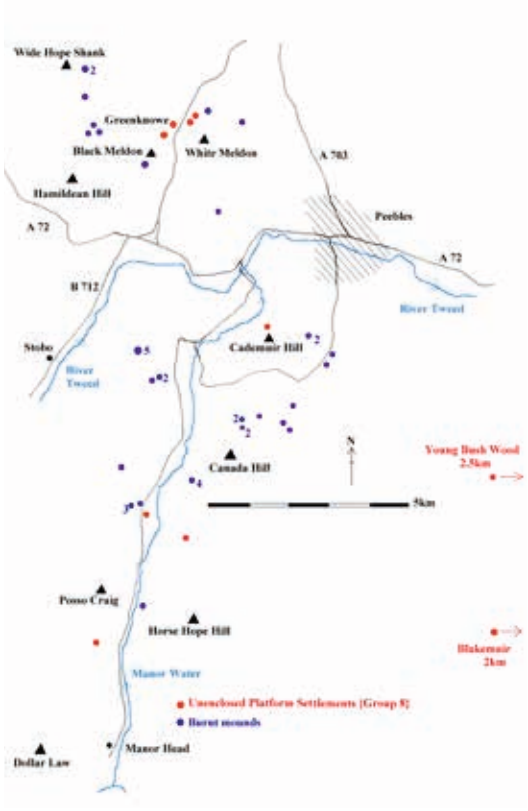


Fig 15

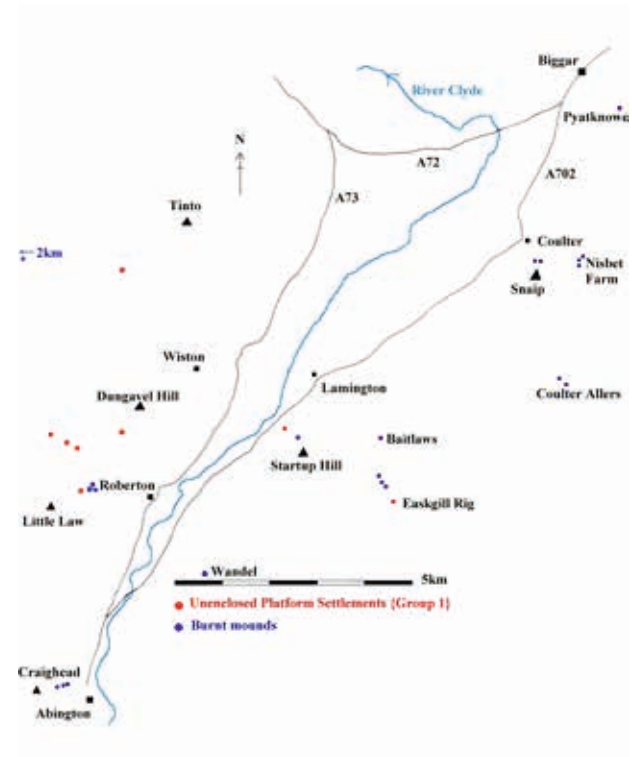


Fig 8

Burnt mounds are invariably located beside water courses but as has been indicated above, sometimes they lie where relict water courses once existed. This paper deals with examples entirely found in an upland context as the writer has no experience of other locations, however, in such an elevated landscape some mounds are located on valley floors, as well as on steeper ground along the water courses, but valley floor examples are less common. The altitude of the valley floors in upper Clyde/ Tweed are 200m OD, rising quickly up the valley sides.

Burnt mounds in the area under discussion have only been found beside relatively small burns of only a few metres in width, and none have been located beside river courses. In the vast majority of locations the water source survives in close proximity to the mounds, even when it is a tiny spring course, this shows that the landscape configuration in the vicinity of those mounds has not changed since the deposits were formed, which is a comforting thought to the prospective burnt mound hunter.

Most rivers, having more powerful hydraulic force tend to change course significantly unless passing through solid geology which of course retains the channel position. It could be argued that rivers have therefore dispersed any burnt mounds which may have existed beside them; however, while cutting away at one side in a meander effect, often through alluvium sand and gravel deposits, the other side is abandoned intact, therefore any mounds on these positions would survive, but none have been found, leading to the assumption they did not exist on larger river sides. It has been suggested elsewhere that BM existed on river valleys in Northumberland (Cowley 1991).

When a BM was created immediately beside a burn course and which has deviated somewhat from its original flow line, it may thus truncate the mound or deposit. Another example of mounds being eroded is when they lie beside a gully which may have been significantly widened by erosion over time; such examples are often adopted by sheep that scrape further into the deposit to shelter from rain or sunshine, thus continuing the attrition of the site (Pl's 14 & 15). On one occasion the writer found a burnt mound truncated by a minor road.

The starting point therefore is to follow small burns from their confluence with rivers and then to inspect all tributaries feeding the burn, all the way to the sources of the individual springs.

Pl 14

Pl 15

Many burnt mounds have been found at the very source of springs, and it may be that the water emanating from the ground at such places had some special significance such as purity, since these sites are often situated on high and steep slopes on the hillside or near summits, seemingly the most inconvenient places to be!. It is at these elevated locations and where the mounds are relatively large, that it is easily demonstrated that the pot boilers have been carried up to the sites, since appropriate stones would not be available in the vicinity. Along the course of springs there may be several BM of varying shape and size and in one instance near the village of Broughton in Peeblesshire, there are no fewer than twenty burnt mounds strung along 1.5km of the course of the Mill Burn (Fig 14), originally there may have been even more as the stream winds its final way through several cultivated fields before discharging in to the Biggar Water, it is more than likely that further mounds were present before these fields came into existence (Ward 1999 (1)).

A great many mounds when found on hill sides occupy steep ground, sometimes so steep it is hard to believe anyone would want to, or could operate in such places; certainly no other visible archaeological sites are in close proximity to such locations. Gradients of course allow for the downward movement by gravity of some mounds which often form pear shapes as a result, here the mounds often 'tail' into the ground at the upper side while forming a steep domed bank and often up to 2m high on the lower side. The piles nevertheless conform to the norm which is a neatly defined feature with easily understood limits for the most part, a singular fact which implies deliberate and careful deposition of the only surviving product of the process, i.e. burnt stone and charcoal.

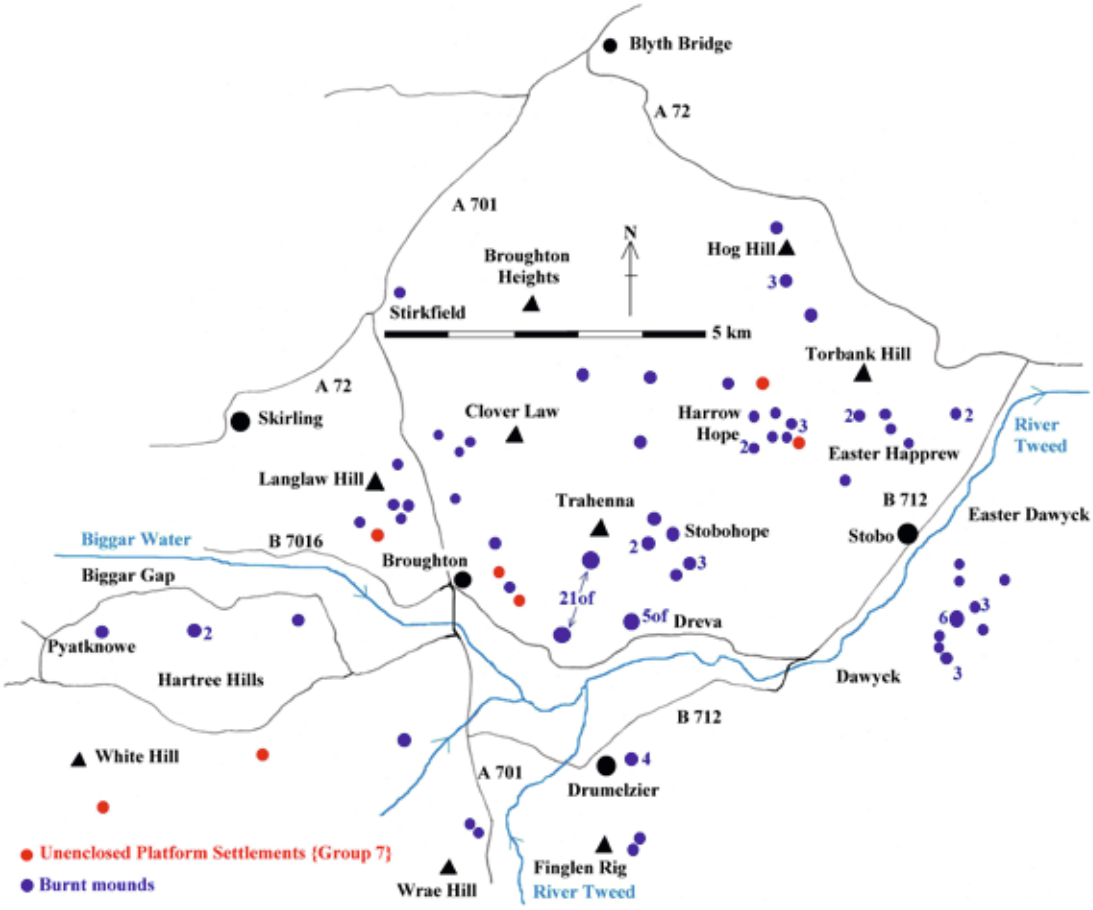
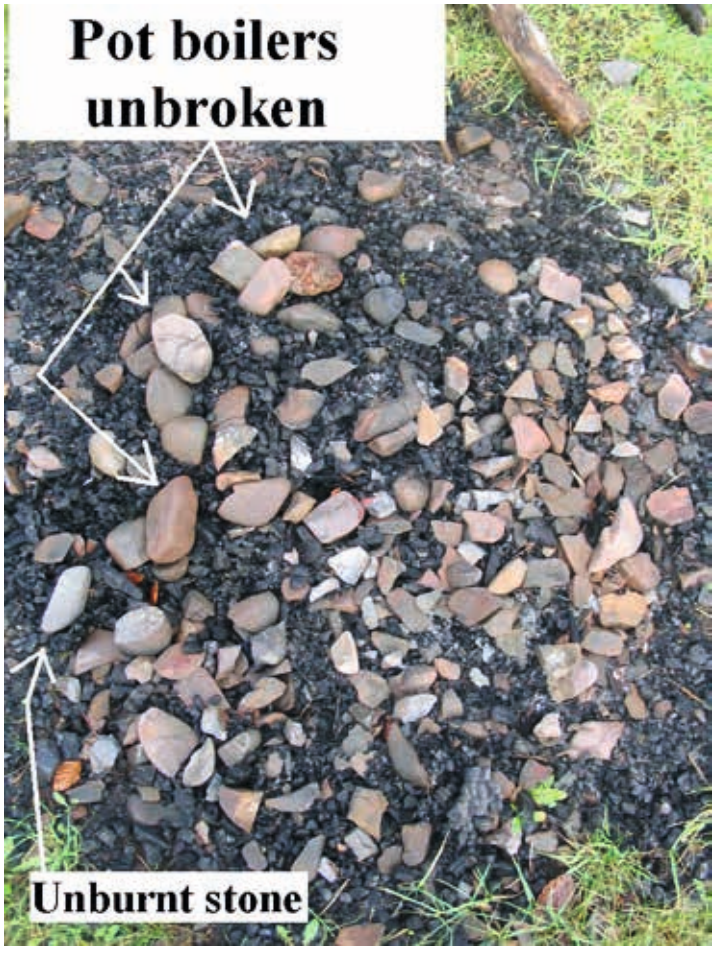


Fig 14

Stones used were ‘course pebble to cobble’ size (Pl’s 13 & 16), being probably on average ‘fist sized rocks’ judging by examples found in various deposits and which were complete or only split in two. For mounds found high on the hill slopes, especially those found at the spring source, it is clear that the ‘pot boilers’ must have been carried up to the sites, since they are not found with ease locally, as they are in the lower streams; especially larger burns and rivers where they abound in millions. The fuel for the process may be taken for granted as having been fairly localised to the sites; even at the higher altitude examples since the tree cover in the Bronze Age (most usually birch woodlands) is fairly well attested as a result of excavations of various types, and at least one peat core which was radio carbon dated and subject to pollen analyses (Housley pers comm) in the area of interest. Peat was used in the northern isles where woodland may have been more scarce (Buckley op cit, p87).

PL 16



Pl 13

Only in one instance known to the writer is a site which lies on an arable field and was shown to exist by the prominent scatter of burnt stone in the field when ploughed (Ward, given below in Manor Valley; NT 2280 3590 Hundleshope Cleuch (No 3)). Many fields now have old spring courses buried in culverts and are therefore invisible; consequently fields on the valley floors are likely places for flattened burnt mounds to exist, but these will only be discovered if the field is ploughed.

Two areas in the upland landscapes which have proved rich locales for burnt mounds have been within reservoirs (Pl 17) and commercial forestry areas (Pl 3). These developments occurred mainly in the 20th century and at a time when no consequence was given to the antiquity of the landscapes which they engulfed, indeed little has changed to the present time, apart from pre-forestation surveys in advance only of planting trees, and required as part of the Planning process. The writer has found many burnt mounds in Dumfries and Galloway districts in pre-forestation surveys and secured their preservation within the new plantations.

However, and paradoxically, there is no legal provision for the archaeological investigation of forestry land after ploughing, or after harvesting, when in the writer's experience, many mounds - and other important archaeological deposits are exposed for the first time.

The absurd anomaly is a disgrace to those lead and statutory bodies who purport to care about the national heritage, and it has been left to amateur groups with the permission of forestry and reservoir operators to pursue, BAG have been particularly active (and successful) in both situations in their own area, but the national situation must be appalling with countless sites and monuments being lost or badly damaged, without recourse to any recording or investigation. One reads constantly about the concerns of coastal erosion of archaeological sites but practically nothing about the far greater erosion of Scottish heritage taking place in ploughed fields, forests and reservoirs.

Pl 3

Pl 17

While burnt mound deposits in reservoirs are relatively easy to detect (Pl 17), those in felled forests are another matter. The hazards for a start, in searching such landscapes cannot be overstated; it is ankle breaking work, however, if machinery has cut through mounds they can be detected visually by the colour of the rocks, or in the case of undisturbed mounds (Fig 3 & Pl's 12 & 18), they will be seen as such. However, in clear felled forest (and in new plantations) there is an opportunity to find deposits which never accrued as a mound, if they have been disturbed, they will become readily visible – but only for a couple of years at most!.

These comments are especially true for the Southern Uplands of Scotland, but the writer has recently been involved in the discovery and excavation of such deposits near Helensburgh, on the Clyde estuary, and where the deposits never accrued into mounds as such, the geology in this case was andesitic rock, however the abundance of charcoal in context with fractured rock clearly indicated the activity involved at each of two sites so far discovered (Pl 19) (NCAS 2014).

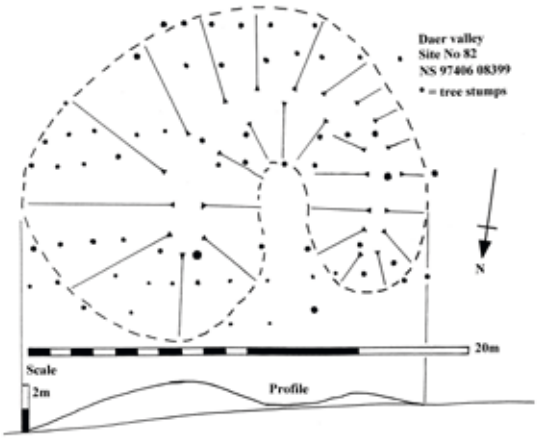


Fig 3

Pl 12

Pl 18

Pl 19

The mounds within the reservoirs tend to have been flattened and dispersed by the hydraulic effects of waves pounding on them; however, the deposits may easily be seen by the patches of discolouration against the normally grey rock of the parent geology (Pl 17). In every instance where these have been found, sufficient charcoal has been retrieved from the basal deposit of the mound, allowing in some cases for environmental analyses and C14 dating to be done.

The reservoirs where BAG has found burnt mounds are;

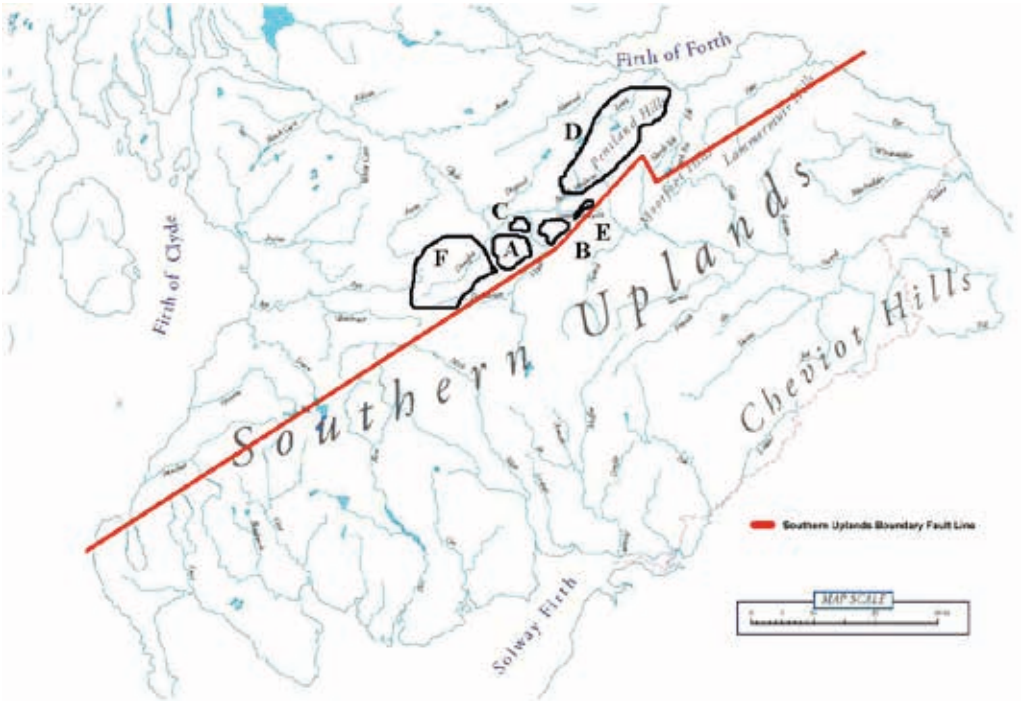
Daer	**Clyde**	**two mounds**	(one dated by BAG)
Camps	**Clyde**	**one mound**	(dated by BAG)
Talla	**Tweed**	**one mound**	
Megget (Pl 17)	**Tweed**	**three mounds**	

Every mound within these reservoirs has been dispersed by wave action.

Around each of the above reservoirs several terrestrial burnt mounds have also been recorded (e.g. Pl 10 & 12).

Regarding the location of both burnt mounds and unenclosed platform settlements in south central Scotland it is clear that they are both upland site types, and they abound in the hills of the upper Clyde and Tweed valleys. However there are still hill ranges to the NW of the area (Pl 20) where many Bronze Age and other prehistoric sites are known, but with only a few exceptions neither BM nor UPS exist.

Pl 10



Pl 20

The hills (Pl 20) are considered here and a summary of what they contain is also given, including UPS:

Group A The Tinto hill range where a few UPS do exist and a single BM are known. Burials are recorded (RCAHMS no 158) and numerous finds spots lie on the valley floor north of Tinto, between it and the River Clyde. The massive summit cairn (RCAHMS No 107) may be part of the Bronze Age scenario in that district but it could equally be a Neolithic monument. The enigmatic site on the north side of Tinto called Park Knowe (RCAHMS No 314) and consisting of two sets of oval enclosures, one within the other and having entrances on opposing sides, the monuments is made using kerb stones to form the banks and has no parallel in southern Scotland, it may be a Bronze Age site for an as yet undetermined purpose, however, like the cairn, it may belong to the Neolithic period.

Group B The Biggar Common hill range where several Bronze Age burial sites and Early and Late Neolithic locations have been discovered and excavated and with other occasional find spots (Johnston 1997, Ward T 2013 (4) & Ward T 2013 (5)).

Group C The Cairngryffe hill range where both Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments have been recorded and in some cases investigated (e.g. RCAHMS No 106) and (Lelong & Pollard 1998).

Group D The Pentland Hills range where perhaps the largest numerical count of pre historic sites is known in southern Scotland especially in the southern part of the range (RCAHMS No's 1, 2, 46, 60, 64, 67, 113 and 114) and where the unique discovery of Early Bronze Age lead beads were made in a cist cemetery at West Water near West Linton (Hunter, 2000), however at the northern end there is one UPS known at Capelaw Hill and a few BM's in the lower slopes near Penicuik, both isolated from and making them the most northerly examples for the purpose of this paper.

Group E Blackmount Hill where there are two probable enclosed cremation cemeteries with solstice alignments to both sunset and sunrise events (Ward 1999), and cairns (RCAHMS Lan' No 49 and Peeb' 42).

Group F The Douglas hill ranges where numerous Bronze Age burials and find spots have been made including the Limefield Cairn (RCAHMS Lan' No 77) with multiple burials and which is close to the Roberton UPS and BM, forming the most NW grouping, also several hill top cairns such as Cairn Table (RCAHMS Lan' No 25), where two bronze armlets were found, and Auchensauch (RCAHMS No 4), and a bronze leaf sword found near Douglas all attest to Bronze Age occupation of the area.

{Unless otherwise stated the above RCAHMS Ref's are from their Lanarkshire Inventory of Monuments}.

The hill ranges described above therefore have three things in common; they are all north of the Southern Uplands Fault Line, they all have known Bronze Age and other prehistoric evidence in various forms, and most have an absence of UPS or BM.

These various hill ranges are really just an extension of the Southern Uplands in geographic but not in geological terms, and why the monuments and activities of the Bronze Age should be radically different in terms of settlement and burnt mounds is intriguing. It is difficult to make a case for the difference being attributable to geology, or for that matter to geography, the former is certainly true for the most part but whether by co incidence or design is not understood.

Radiocarbon dates of burnt mounds in Clyde and Tweed valleys

Crawford	South mound	Banks (1999)	AA-12589	95.4% con'	2315-1928calBC
Crawford	North mound	Banks (1999)	AA-12590	95.4% con'	1338-1324calBC
Crawford	North mound	Banks (1999)	AA-12591	95.4% con'	1849-1766calBC
Daer valley	Site 31	Ward (2013)	GU-12115	95.4% prob	1620-1430calBC
Daer valley	Site 31	Ward (2013)	GU-12116	95.4% prob	1070- 890calBC
Daer Reservoir		Ward (2013)	AA-30356	2σ	cal BC 2575-2210
Camps Reservoir		Ward (forthcoming)	GU-4231	2σ	cal AD 666-786
Manor Valley BM2		Ward (forthcoming)	AA-30358	2σ	cal BC 2196-1890
Manor Valley BM3		Ward (forthcoming)	AA-30360	2σ	cal BC 2470-2142

Note: the Camps date may be spurious as it does not conform to the Bronze Age norm as seen above, however there are a series of later BM dated to the Dark Ages and Medieval period in Scotland.

It does appear the vast majority of BM in Scotland and elsewhere date to the Bronze Age. The famous Neolithic settlement sites of Skara Brae, Links of Noltland and Knap of Howar for instance had no evidence of burnt stones such as is found at BM, and therefore suggesting the practice of heating water this way was not practiced, at least to the extent we see it in BM sites. Whereas at the Late Bronze Age sites of Liddle and Beaquoy, it clearly was.

A few C14 dates do fall into the Dark Ages and Medieval periods, but these are a tiny minority of the dates so far achieved in Britain.

The general story of BM's will inevitably advance and change as new sites and groups of sites are discovered, fieldworkers can take cheer from this fact since many BM's must still await discovery, especially in those districts where none appear to exist. Halliday (Buckley 1990 op cit) acknowledged the fact of inexperience by field workers, and the need to fill gaps in the distribution map of BM's, suspecting correctly at that time that gaps would be filled by future work; however this still has a way to go before it can be said that we know of even most of them. The present contribution draws notice to the fact that some deposits never accrued as mounds.

Other prehistoric usage of burnt stones

Deposits of heat fractured stones within pits of different periods may have been used for pit cooking, and it is therefore important to be able to recognise these types of features. Two such pits were located in the Melbourne excavations of Neolithic and Early Bronze Age date (Ward 2013 (1)) and a stone filled Mesolithic pit in Daer Reservoir was dated to c9300 years ago (Ward 2013 (2)). Burnt pebbles, grit and even till are good indicators of the position of fire places and when found as scatters of material or in the fills of pits, can help with site interpretation (various BAG projects).

Burnt mounds and lead smelting sites

A peculiar and apparently coincidental proximity of some burnt mounds to lead smelting sites was discovered in both Clyde and Tweed areas by BAG and PAS. This appeared to offer the incredible possibility that the sites were contemporaneous and the prospect of identifying Bronze Age lead working sites. The fact that a string of lead beads was found in association with Early Bronze Age burials in Peeblesshire (Hunter 2000 op cit) strengthened the idea.

A project was evolved by BAG in association with PAS, Lanark & District Archaeology Society and the Council for British Archaeology to investigate (Ward, forthcoming 2015). In the event it was shown by radio carbon dates of both site types that the burnt mounds were indeed Bronze Age, but the lead sites dated to between the 9th and 11th centuries AD, being the earliest C14 dated sites of their type in Britain. There being no association other than amazing proximity, the matters need not concern the purpose of this paper further.

Burnt greywacke in Late Medieval and Early Modern sites on BAG projects

Prehistoric camp fires and hearths can be identified mainly by the discolouration of stones and till, especially when observed lying side by side with unaffected material for comparison (Pl 21). If the fire was intense then the surrounding and underlying till can also be affected by discolouration since it is generally composed of the parent greywacke geology. The till is often seen as bright orange in colour because of natural iron staining, this may then be altered to a distinctive maroon or reddish hue by heating, and if charcoal or artefacts are found in association with the burnt stones, then dating is possible either through radio carbon dating or by the typology of objects, but preferably by both methods.

In early medieval times lead smelting on the sides of hills in the valleys of the Upper Clyde and Upper Tweed rivers took place by an as yet unknown people and for an unknown purpose (see above). The sites have been C14 dated to between the 9th and 11th centuries AD (Ward 2014, forthcoming, op cit); these sites also contain heat reddened greywacke stone in association with slag and charcoal.

In Post Medieval and Early Modern times, floors of buildings were often cobbled or paved with stones, if greywacke was used and intense fires took place on the floors, the positions of such activity are often easily recognised by the heating effect which forms two aspects (Pl 22); discolouration as described and crazing of the stones surface. Numerous habitation sites excavated by BAG and dating from the 17th to the 19th centuries AD have been found to have such fireplaces (BAG various projects, www.biggararchaeology.org.uk).

Pl 21

Pl 22

Naturally burnt stones

Naturally occurring burnt stones have been seen by the writer where moor burns have taken place on heather clad hills, however, the intensity of heat in these circumstances is usually only strong enough to slightly discolour small areas of the larger stones which protruded above the ground surface, and has not been observed to discolour the underlying till, including the grit therein. More severe forest fires in the ancient past could perhaps cause more intense alteration of greywacke, but this has never been observed during the course of over three decades of comprehensive fieldwork by the writer; and who has looked for it.

Experimental archaeology of burnt mounds

One of the easiest and cheap aspects of experimental archaeology is to heat stones in a bonfire and demonstrate the simplicity and super efficiency of heating water with burnt stone. The water may be contained in a vessel and quickly boiled or cold water can be sprinkled over the hot stones to create steam.

PL 16

The writer has conducted many demonstrations of this using greywacke fist sized rocks gathered from the gravels of the River's Clyde and Tweed where they abound (Pl 16). It never fails to amaze the onlookers how efficient and speedy the process is, and of course until explained otherwise, they imagine they are watching a very technical experiment and a highly skilled operator, neither of which is true. Of fundamental importance is a basic health and safety procedure which must be adhered to rigorously when engaging in such demonstrations involving fire and hot materials.

How it's done. Plates 23 - 30

Firstly a small bonfire is created and the writer prefers to build the fire over a layer of the 'pot boiler' stones, say twenty or thirty rocks on a patch measuring about 0.75m in diameter. For best effect the fire should be lit by wood friction, another aspect of the past which confounds lay persons, until they see how easily that can be achieved, especially by using a bow drill. The fire should burn for about 30 minutes and when the wood has mostly been consumed to hot embers, then the stones are easily extracted, using nothing more than two branches from the firewood pile, as tongs to lift the red hot stones.

Pl 23

Pl 24

Pl 25

The water receptacle can take several authentic forms; a stone or wooden trough with joints sealed by clay, preferably cut into the ground surface for stability, a pottery vessel similarly bedded down, or a clay lined pit or a pit with a skin or hide to hold the water, all very simple and easy to make. The effect is completely spoiled by using a tin bath!

The 'pot', whatever form it takes is best located near to the fire site so as to reduce the distance to convey the hot stones to it. Using the 'tongs', it is easy and safe (with some practice) to lift the glowing stones and place them in the water, the effect is instant as the rock releases its heat, often shattering (safely below the water) in the process and on each breakage super heat is liberated from the fresh rock surfaces to the water, giving off a hissing sound and with steam rising from the water, all in a matter of seconds, but depending on the quantity of water being used.

By this process the writer is able to boil furiously any ratio of water to gallons per minute, or faster, with one gallon boiling within a minute or ten gallons taking a maximum of ten minutes, and always with the question to the audience, "do you think you could boil water faster than that in your modern home?", the answer always being in the bemused negative, to which the onlookers are told how simple but efficient ancient technology usually was.

Pl 26

Pl 27

Pl 28

Pl 29

Pl 30

For larger quantities of water the process of placing stones in the pot is repeated until the desired effect is created, broken rock can be lifted from the container of boiling water with ease using the same sticks, and allowing space for more hot stones to be used, in effect, 'keeping the pot boiling'. About six stones are required for a gallon of water, therefore the number of stones originally placed in the fire can be worked out for a particular purpose, of course new stones can be added to the recharged fire and the process continued ad infinitum if desired.

Generally, and using greywacke, stones may only be used once, being reduced to fragments by the thermal shock of immersion in the water. Calculations have been given in 'Burnt Offerings' using different types of stones to determine how often and for how long burnt mounds took to accrue their sizes, this has not yet been attempted by the writer, but it should be possible to predict the amount of stones used to form a given size of mound.

Having suitably impressed the audience with the magic of Bronze Age water heating the next demonstration should be the production of steam, and which is even easier since all that is required is to pull the stones from the fire making a small pile and dropping cold water onto them, as with any modern sauna, the effect is instant. Even in the open air, the onlookers become engulfed in a cloud and with the creation of a decent sized tent (or shelter in the writer's demos), an audience of fifteen people can experience a speedy sauna causing them to quickly but gleefully seek the open air. A small 'bender' shelter using hazel or willow wands and old blankets (as hides) can create an effective sauna for up to four people, using only a few stones from the fire, and of course the process can be maintained indefinitely if desired.

Using greywacke as the burnt rock also provides another remarkable demonstration, whereby the discolouration of the stones when lifted from the water is observed to have taken place, affirming the story of the transformation of the Southern Uplands rock from grey to red colour, the fundamental fact which makes burnt mound hunting so easy in the Borders.

It should go without saying that the audience must always be cordoned off and at a safe distance from the fire, water container and any hot stones being used. Other sensible procedures must be adopted with First Aiders and several helpers on hand.

During such demonstrations the purpose of burnt mounds is discussed and the pros and cons for cooking, bathing and other possible activities is considered.

Although the writer has not been involved in the scientific recording of the burnt mound activity process it is his intention to do so in due course, in particular by using different geological sources for the pot boilers and recording temperatures of the fire, stones and water, and also the duration and accumulation and volumes of the entire process.

The enduring questions – what were they doing at burnt mounds? And why? Plates 29 - 30

A single important fact should be considered in any debate on burnt mounds, relative to the whole of the sites recorded in Britain; only a tiny percentage have been excavated and dated. In the main, these fall into two categories; sites investigated because they were about to succumb to some modern development such as road building or pipeline laying, and sites which were investigated for research purposes, and in the latter instance such sites tend to be atypical of most others, for example places such as the famous Liddle burnt mound, located in Orkney (Hedges 1975) and where a cooking explanation may be more readily accepted than for most, based on the evidence of associated archaeology. The evidence – or more rather the lack of evidence, is the confounding problem relative to the understanding of the activities associated with burnt mounds - other than the heating of water by hot stones.

It has nearly always and to some extent still is assumed that the purpose of the hot water was for cooking, although cleansing and sauna activities are generally not completely ruled out. The cooking theory is almost entrenched in the literature, especially the more popular publications and site guides, but unless more recent site reports are consulted, the cooking theory of old often prevails.

Of course hot water and steam for cooking certainly work for all manner of foodstuffs, and it is easy to demonstrate this in re enactments, and by merely referring to current ethnographic use of hot stones and even to modern cooking practices, but where is the evidence for cooking or for that matter for other possible activities at most pre historic burnt mound sites?

The possible activities using hot water do of course include cooking but without challenging the evidence from most places, it is a simplistic, easy and even convincing conclusion to reach.

The absence for evidence in the form of tools or broken tools such as flint knives and scrapers, and which absence is nearly always the case, has been cited as possibly because the preparation of foodstuffs was away from the sites, but would not consumption of the food also tend to leave some stone tool evidence? Unless the cooked food was being transported away from the site - and the comfort and attraction of the fire?

Chemical analyses at some excavations has revealed high phosphate levels in the deposits compared with nearby soils and this may be taken as residue from organic materials i.e., food stuffs, however it is also readily admitted that such chemical traces could also be the result of the burning process and is not generally accepted as being confirmation of food processing and consumption..

Industrial activities could be claimed as the purpose of the sites, for example boiling water and steam could have been used in the processing of hides, and steam could have been used for shaping wood, antler, horn, and bone, but surely such activities would be carried out in the immediate area of the settlement sites and involved the use of tools? Such evidence is generally not found at BM. Other work with skins and perhaps textiles is considered unlikely especially considering the more remote and awkward locations of some sites (of which more below).

Funerary sites in the archaeological literature, such as cremation places are not considered as being the purpose of burnt mounds, if such were the case, certainly burnt bone would be retrieved as it can survive very well in cremation deposits and pits, the calcined bone being fairly resistant to decay even in the Clyde/Tweed acidic soils for instance (RCAHMS 1967, No 109 & Ward forthcoming 2014).

The idea that burnt mounds were sites for cleansing in some form or other including saunas and not for cooking was only purported in 1987 (Barfield & Hodder 1987). Therefore it is only in the last three decades that the theory of 'cooking sites' has been challenged in well over 100 years of limited interest in burnt mounds.

The locations and the spatial distribution of the mounds, taken within the context of other nearby sites may help with interpretations of usage; at least in the Clyde/Tweed valleys this offers some hope of forthcoming answers as the surveys are now considered to be almost as complete as they will ever be, apart from some still hidden undeveloped deposits, of which it has to be admitted there must be many. The aspect will be discussed fully in Section 3 of this paper.

Modern burnt deposits

Throughout the work of BAG in reservoirs, it has been noted that camp fire sites are often found along the reservoir edges, both on the shores and on the ground immediately above. Such sites are easily (at present) recognisable as being fishermen's fire sites (Pl 30), sadly in many cases because of the associated litter, but always because the greywacke stones are reddened by the heating effect and also by the presence of charcoal and semi burnt wood. It is possible that such locations may be confused with earlier activity in the future when only the burnt stones and some charcoal survive, a phenomenon recently noted in Daer Reservoir in Upper Clyde (Ward 2013) where modern camp fires were found beside prehistoric sites - including an ancient burnt mound. However, if it can be afforded, scientific dating techniques such as thermo luminescence could be applied to help discriminate modern from ancient fire sites. It seems worthy and in context to mention this aspect of reservoir archaeology for future studies.

PART 2

Unenclosed platform settlements (UPS) principally in the Clyde/Tweed valleys.

Introduction

Unenclosed platform settlements were introduced to the archaeological literature in 1967 by the RCAHMS for their Inventory of Monuments in Peeblesshire, this was followed in 1978 by their Inventory of Monuments for Lanarkshire and where jointly the two largest concentrations of UPS are still currently known (See appendix II).

Pioneer excavations in Meldon valley near Peebles (Feachem 1961 and Jobey 1980) produced dates which suggested the sites were Early Iron Age and for about two decades it was thought that all UPS belonged to this period. When further excavations were done in the Upper Clyde valley (Terry 1994 & 1995) and in response to road works there, the realisation was made that UPS cover the entire period of the Bronze Age, and lastly, work by BAG in Fruid Reservoir showed that two Peeblesshire sites there dated to the Mid Bronze Age (Ward 2013). Consequently and as a result of all these excavations, the paradox of a perceived absence of Bronze Age settlement in both areas, despite the range of other sites known of that period, was solved.

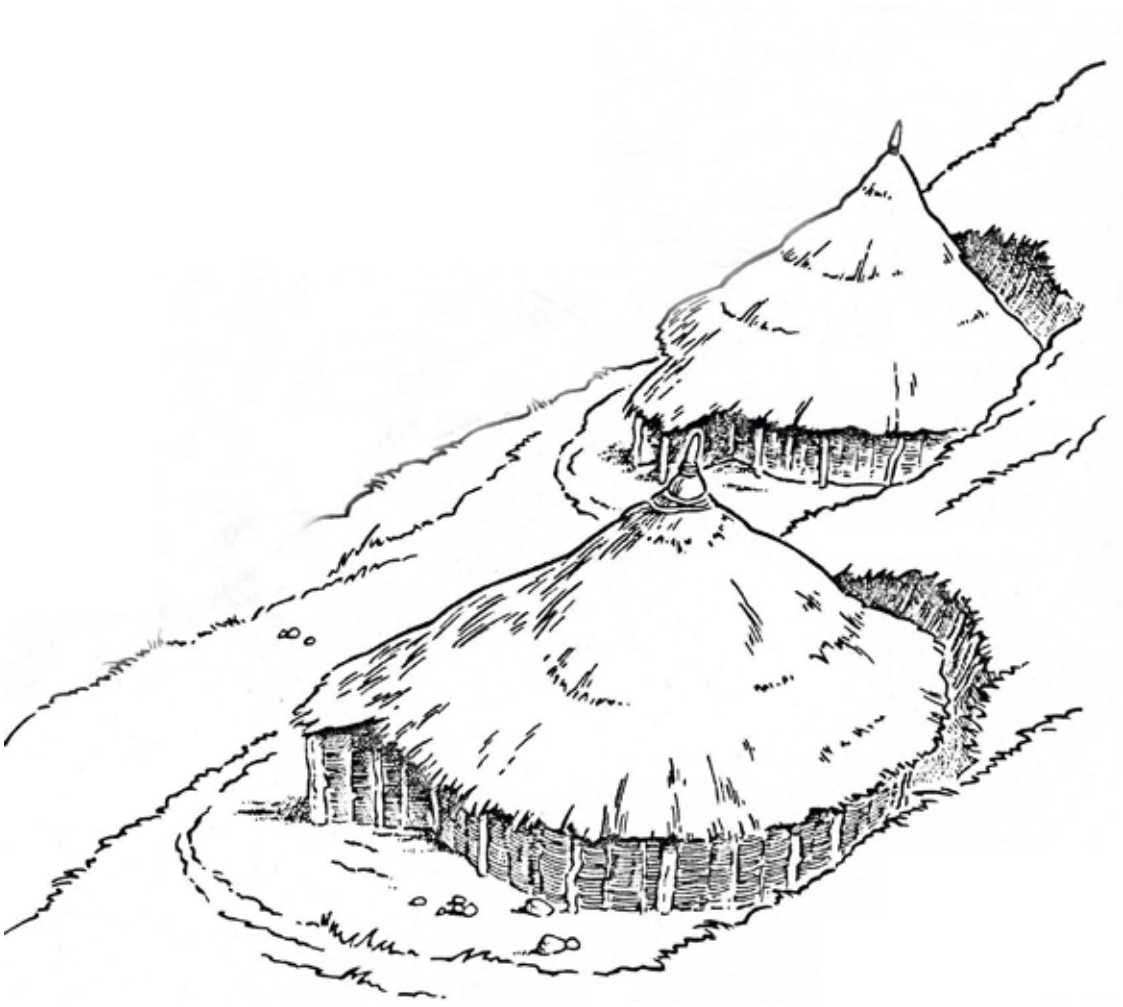


Fig 24

The RCAHMS in 1967 stated that; “No Bronze Age settlements have so far been indentified in Peeblesshire” but goes on to hint that UPS may be earlier than suspected on the basis of pottery finds from the Green Knowe excavation. They also observed, as their naming of the sites implied, that there was no defensive enclosure around these places, as were found on the conventionally dated and nearby Iron Age palisaded, embanked and ditched settlements and hill forts. By 1978 when RCAHMS produced the Lanarkshire Inventory, although more sites were found, the same misconception persisted as to their true date, for example they are discussed under the heading of the Iron Age in that Inventory.

Pl 32

Pl 34

Pl 35

Since the RCAHMS surveys of both valleys were done, BAG have added considerably to the number of recorded UPS sites in both areas (Ward 1992 & 2004), and this new data has altered the distribution map in each district, helping to consolidate the presently known Bronze Age landscapes of settlement, agriculture, burial and ritual sites into possible packages, to allow a better understanding of them. The new dimension of burnt mounds and which are nearly always shown to date to the Bronze Age, help considerably, making more sense of the spatial distributions of a variety of site types.

Many questions however still remain unanswered regarding UPS. Perhaps the most puzzling is why these house sites were quarried into the sides of hills? In some cases only a few metres above more level ground (e.g. Ward 1992, No 33), but more usually requiring a very steep climb up the hill face to access the sites (Pl's 32 – 35) (Fig 28). With few exceptions they are consistently built near the 300m OD contour and mostly in a linear arrangement along the hill face. There are of course several sites which do not respect these criteria and they may be hybrid types (e.g. Ward 1992, No 25) (Fig 25), and finally, it is now also known that other types of Bronze Age roundhouses have also existed in relatively near proximity to UPS (Masser 2009). The story has marched on considerably since RCAHMS first recorded the sites and Feachem and Jobey excavated their examples.

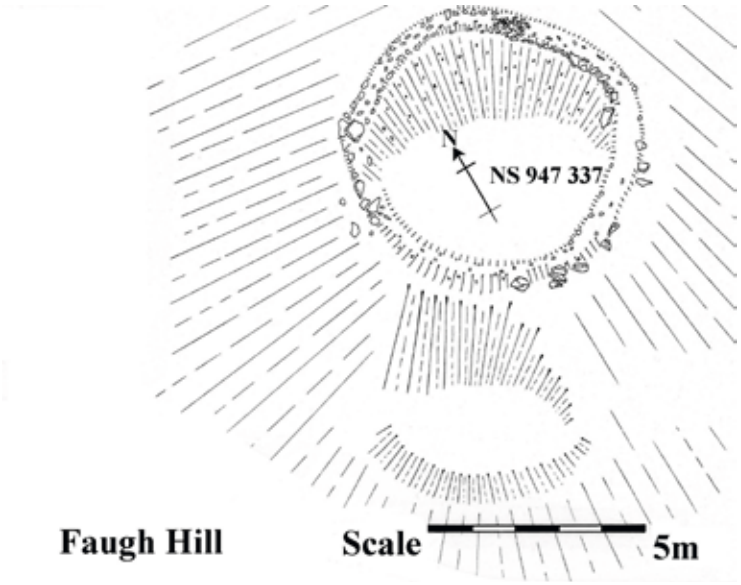


Fig 25

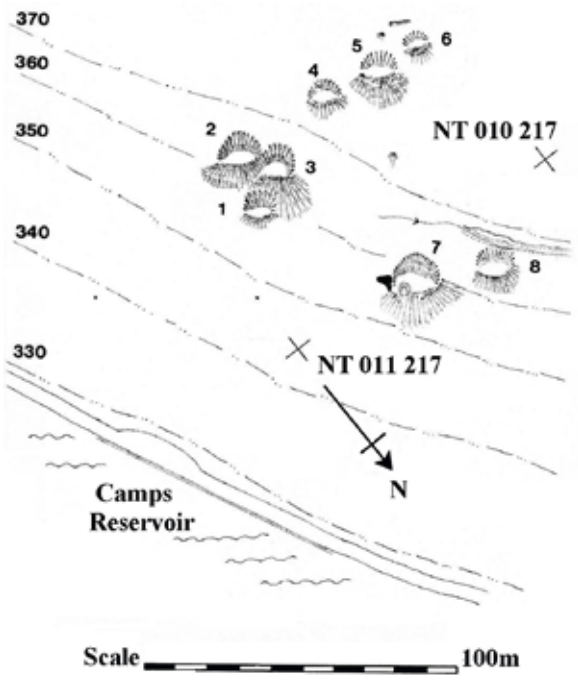


Fig 28

House types

The data resulting from the still relatively few excavations in the Clyde and Tweed valleys; only two locations in each district, does clearly show that circular timber houses were built. Although there does seem to be some variation on the theme; however from site to site the general picture is of walls, probably of wattle and daub and built in a shallow trench, and with post holes forming an inner circle on the floor to support a conical roof. The roof must have been thatched but the material is unknown; grass, reed, straw and heather would all have been available, but given the hill side locations, even if they were sheltered to some extent by woodland, would surely mean that the quality of thatching must have been good to prevent it being blown away, this would be even more especially true for the roundhouses in the later hill top forts of the Iron Age, built at even higher and more exposed altitudes.

Fig 24

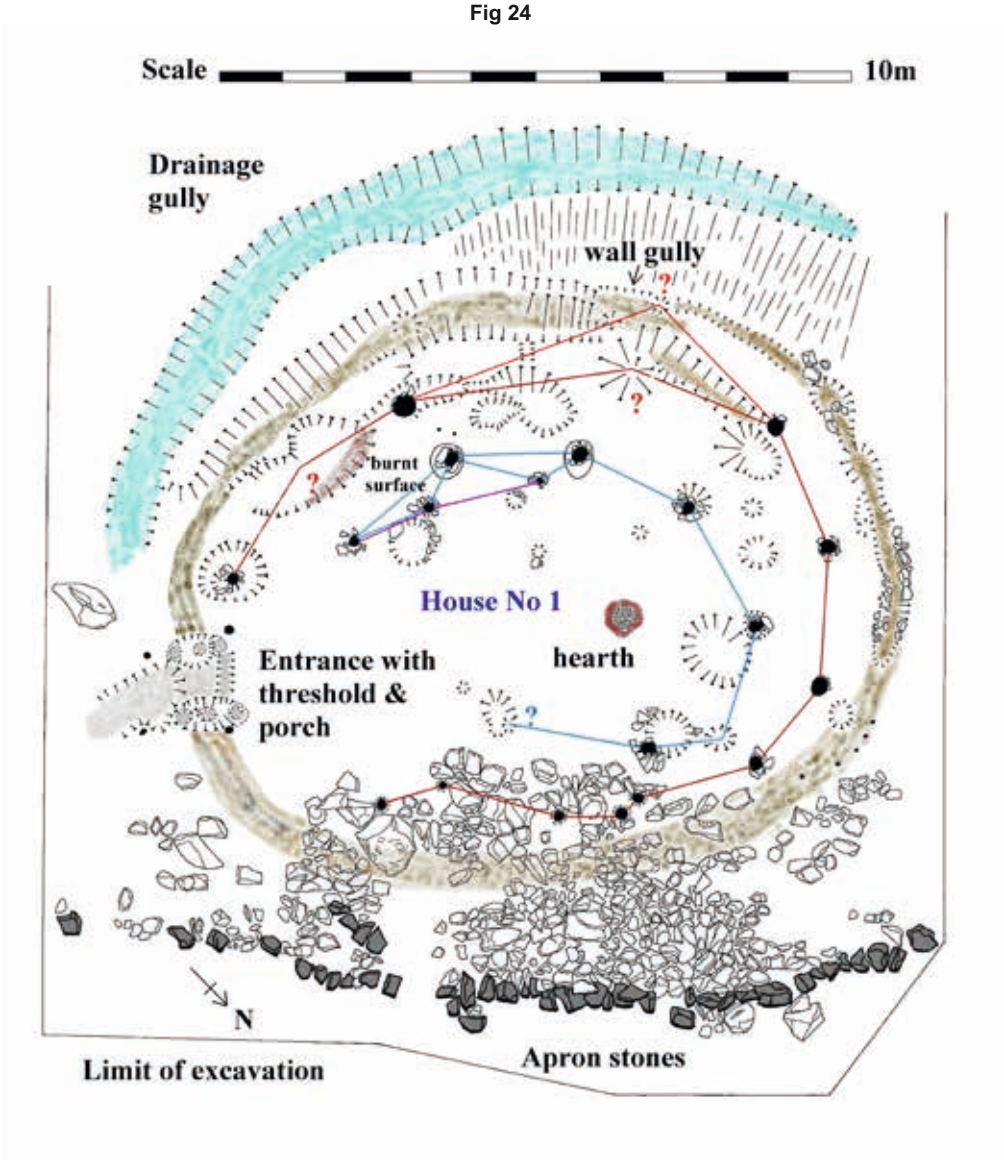


Fig 26

Several sites have now been shown to have a projecting porch like arrangement at the entrances which also have pathways leading away from the doorway (Fig's 24, 26 & 27). Non formalised hearths are fairly centrally placed and a variety of floor pits of variable size and shape are found in an apparently ad hoc arrangement inside the dwelling (Fig's 26 & 27). In two cases pear shaped stone features have been located within the house and set off to one side (Terry 1995 & Ward 2013). Terry described the feature at Crawford as being an oven, but this interpretation is not shared by Ward in either excavation on the basis that no direct burning was evident on or against the stones at each site, as would definitely have been observable (Fig's 27 & Pl 37)(see burnt stones above).

A further gully cut around the upper sides of the house stances has been variously described as wall trenches and possible drainage channels, the work of BAG at Fruid convincingly makes the case that these are drainage gullies (Fig's 26 & 27, Pl's 38 & 39).

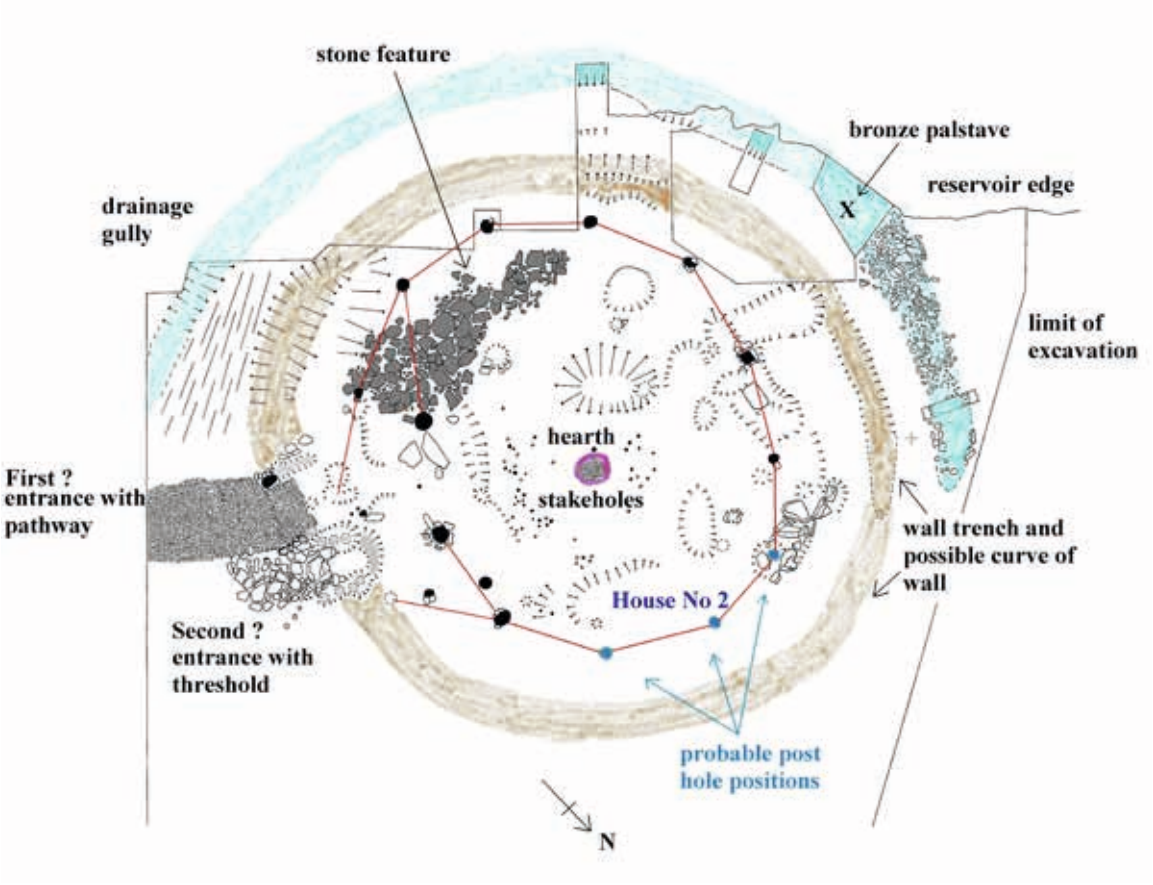
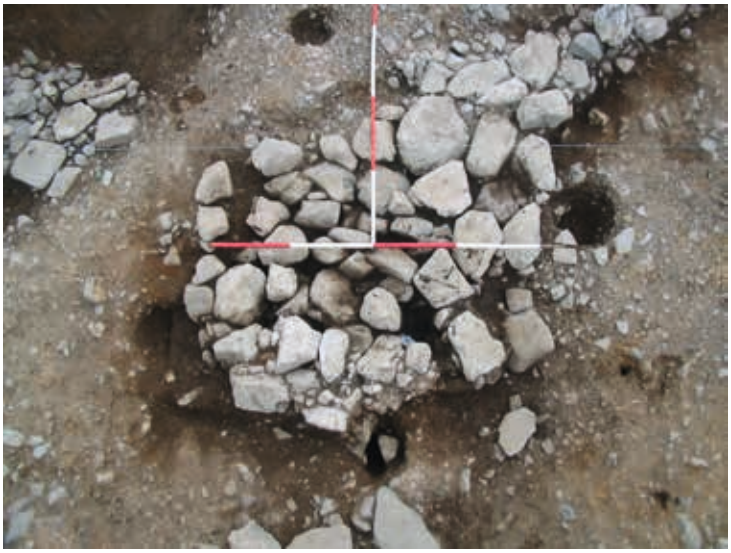


Fig 27



Pl 37

Pl 38

Pl 39

Radiocarbon dates for UPS in Clyde and Tweed valleys

Radiocarbon dates have now been achieved to establish that UPS do cover the entire period of the Bronze Age, thus setting the site type in its true chronological context in Scottish archaeology. The dates are given here as they appear in reports.

The first dates came from Meldon Valley in Peeblesshire and details of these are as follows:

Feachem (1960) dated his site by association of pottery which was adjudged to be "later rather than the earlier flat-rimmed wares" of the North British Iron Age.

Jobey in 1978 provided the first C14 dates at Greenknowe of;

	Lab No	C14 date	Calendar date
House 2	GU-1012	1025± 63bc	1285±112BC
House 3	GU-1011	984± 45bc	1226±112BC
House 5	GU-1213	1270± 75bc	1586±112BC
House 8	GU-1014	781± 75bc	956±112BC

The dates obtained by Terry during the construction of the M74 in Upper Clydesdale were:
Bodsberry (1994)

Post hole 016	GU-3110	3360±150BP
Hearth	GU-3111	2160± 60BP
Hearth	GU-3112	2250± 60BP

Lintshie Gutter (1995)

Platform 13	GU-3198	1600±130 δ13C -26.5	2280-1530	2 sigma
Platform 1	GU-3199	1410±120 δ13C -26.3	1960-1410	2 sigma
Platform 5	GU-3200	1480± 90 δ13C -26.3	2011-1520	2 sigma
Platform 5	GU-3202	1250± 50 δ13C -26.1	1609-1400	2 sigma
Platform 8	GU-3203	1980± 60 δ13C -29.9	2580-2280	2 sigma

The dates obtained by BAG excavations at Fruid Reservoir 2009-2012 were:

House 1/F6	SUERC-17871: GU-16471	95.4%prob	1500BC (91.4%) 1370BC
House 2/F80	SUERC-17870: GU- 16470	95.4% prob	1440BC (95.4%) 1260BC
House 1/F46	SUERC-47422: GU-30929	95.4% prob	1501 (95.4%) 1400calBC
House 2/F81	SUERC-47423: GU-30930	95.4% prob	1517 (95.4%) 1418calBC
House 2/F85	SUERC-47424: GU-30931	95.4% prob	1453 (95.4%) 1316calBC

(All dates as given in reports)

The UPS C14 dates, although still not many do now give a better overview of Bronze Age settlement in the Clyde/Tweed valleys.

Finds

Pottery

Similarities of pottery types lead to the conclusion that both Clyde and Tweed UPS, throughout their history, shared the same cultural affinities. Pottery from Greenknowe is noted by Terry as being the same as Bodsberry and pottery from Lintshie Gutter sites is exactly the same as types from Fruid excavations (this writer) (Pl 40). Given under the general heading of 'Flat Rimmed Wares' (although some rims are rounded in form) the vessels are also described as 'bucket urns' because of their size and general shape. In both Bodsberry and Lintshie Gutter reports the term 'Flat Rimmed Wares' are described as meaningless, calling for a better classification. However, observations by the writer are that the pottery types are extremely similar in appearance and form between the Clyde and Tweed sites, and none are of a high quality manufacture, quite the reverse in fact, the thick bodied pots being full of large size temper in the form of small pebbles which must have made them vulnerable to breakage and probably accounts for the large assemblages recovered from excavations. The difference between the finely made and decorated beakers used in burial contexts, against the more crude domestic pottery is strange to say the least.

Pl 40

Pl 41

Stone tools

Rather surprisingly flint and radiolarian chert tools and even debitage are relatively sparse from the various excavated UPS; it is another common theme which is difficult to explain unless metal was being increasingly used, but until the Fruid excavation and where a palstave was found (Pl 41), no other metal has been recovered. One may have thought for instance there would be more evidence of exploiting the local and readily available radiolarian chert, which although inferior to the exotic flint for knapping purposes, nevertheless can be fashioned into quality objects such as B&T arrows (Pl 42), knives and scrapers. The illustrated arrow head was found near UPS in Fruid valley. A set of UPS is located on Burnetland Hill near Broughton (Fig 29) and where chert outcrops beside the platforms, however, when the quarries there were excavated they were shown to date to the Mesolithic period (Ward 2012, Ballin & Ward), nevertheless, the chert must have lain around the later Bronze Age houses in abundance. Given the presumed activity over a known extended period of time within and around these house sites, the paucity of small lithic assemblages is striking.

Larger stone tools such as pounders, hammer stones and querns are found (Pl's 43 & 44), and these are all gathered stones from the neighbourhood of the settlements, and are nearly all greywacke. Modification of such natural rocks is merely caused by usage, where pounders etc are facetted or abraded and querns often demonstrate concave sides caused by grinding backwards and forwards.

Metal

As stated above only one item of bronze has so far been found on a UPS, and that is at Fruid, House No 2 where a Mid Bronze Age palstave (Pl 41) was recovered from the drainage gully of the house. Whether its deposition was deliberate or accidental is unknown, but if it was the latter one supposes it would have been a serious loss.

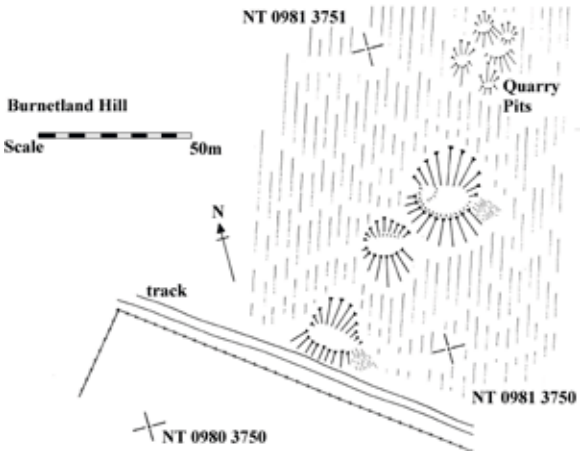


Fig 29

Pl 42

Pl 43

Pl 44

Site associations

The possible association with UPS and burnt mounds is discussed below, however, as one may assume, other proved or putative Bronze Age sites are found close to UPS and these are groups of small cairns with occasionally larger ones and nearby ring enclosures some of which are or may be enclosed cremation cemeteries.

Cairns

Small cairns are the most numerous features to be located near to UPS and although occasional burial sites have been found within some cairns, the most likely explanation for the majority is that they are the product of field clearance and most likely associated with the nearby UPS. In Clydesdale at least fifteen UPS sites have nearby cairns, being less than 25% of the total; a good example is at Normangil Rig as surveyed by RCAHMS, No 199 in the Lanarkshire Inventory (Figs 35 & 36 that report), here at least fourteen cairns are ranged on a terrace above the platforms while a single larger cairn is located further to the west and beside another sub group of UPS in the same site. Without recourse to excavation, or other non invasive techniques, burial cannot be ruled out for these cairns, although it would appear than in some locations cremation cemeteries (below) were created near to the settlements.

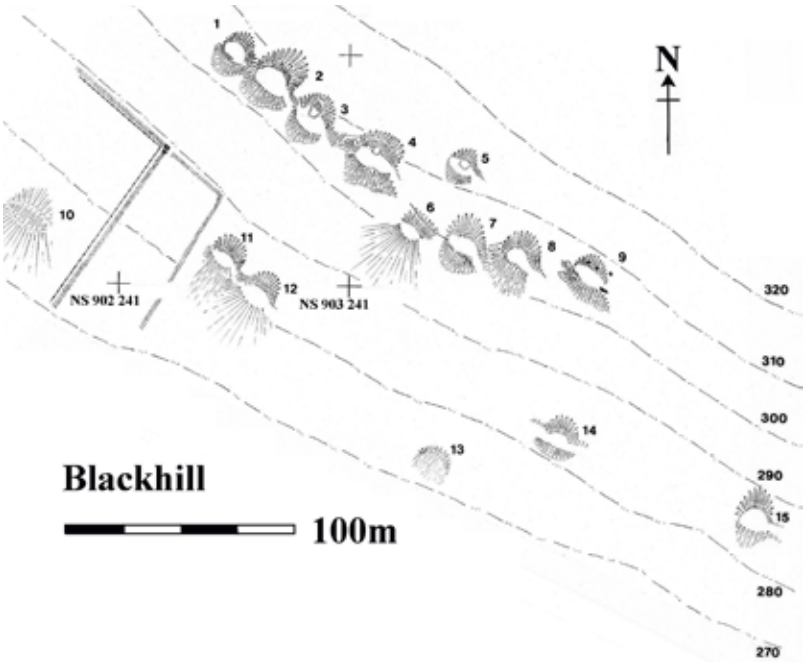


Fig 35

Fig 36

Enclosed cremation cemeteries

Ring enclosures comprising of several forms are found relatively near to UPS, and some of these have been shown to be enclosed cremation cemeteries, indeed the first site type was described and excavated by the RCAHMS at Weird Law near the village of Tweedsmuir. One of several sites was excavated (McLaren 1966) as part of the Peeblesshire investigation for the production of their Inventory of monuments there. At least four cremation burials were located and one was found to date to c1490BC by a single C14 submission.

A group of five UPS are found on the south flank of Weird Law and just below them are a group of over twenty cairns, and for good measure three burnt mounds are recorded up slope from the UPS site (Ward 2004, op cit), all within 1km of each other, here on this site are the four main components of the Bronze Age landscape, most commonly found in the district under discussion.

Unfortunately much of Weird Law now lies beneath commercial forest planted in 2002 (Ward 2001), and although the sites given here are protected by clearance zones around them, the general landscape appearance is now given over to blanket forest.

Less than 100m to the NW of RCAHMS No 199 at Crawford and given above, is an enclosed cremation cemetery (RCAHMS, Lanarks' No 168) and although it is unexcavated it conforms to the type where there is a small offset cairn within the enclosure, however, a short distance further on, the RCAHMS excavated what appears to be a single cremation burial covered by a small and isolated cairn (RCAHMS, Lanark's No 55). By their proximity to the UPS it may be judged likely (but not certainly) that these burial sites are associated with the settlement.

In the same general area and within the Camps Reservoir BAG discovered and excavated two cremation cemeteries (both under severe erosion), one site was definitely enclosed while the other is assumed to have been so (Ward 2014 forthcoming). The enclosed cremation cemetery had clear affinity with that at Weird Law (above), both of which sites lie on opposite sides of the same watershed between the Tweed and Clyde hills (Fig 10).

Lying immediately below a UPS site of three platforms at Camps, one of the cemeteries (Site No 1) was part of a complex of features including a burnt mound (but see C14 dates above) and small cairns, the latter overlay pottery probably from the occupation of the UPS above it. Here then is another example of three elements of a Bronze Age landscape in close proximity; in this case with UPS, cairns and an enclosed cremation cemetery.

On the other side of the reservoir was another cremation cemetery (Site No 2) which also included inhumation burial features, this site lay between groups of UPS and indeed the Camps Reservoir is surrounded by four locations of UPS (Fig 10) (see M74 Project surveys, Ward 1992 op cit).

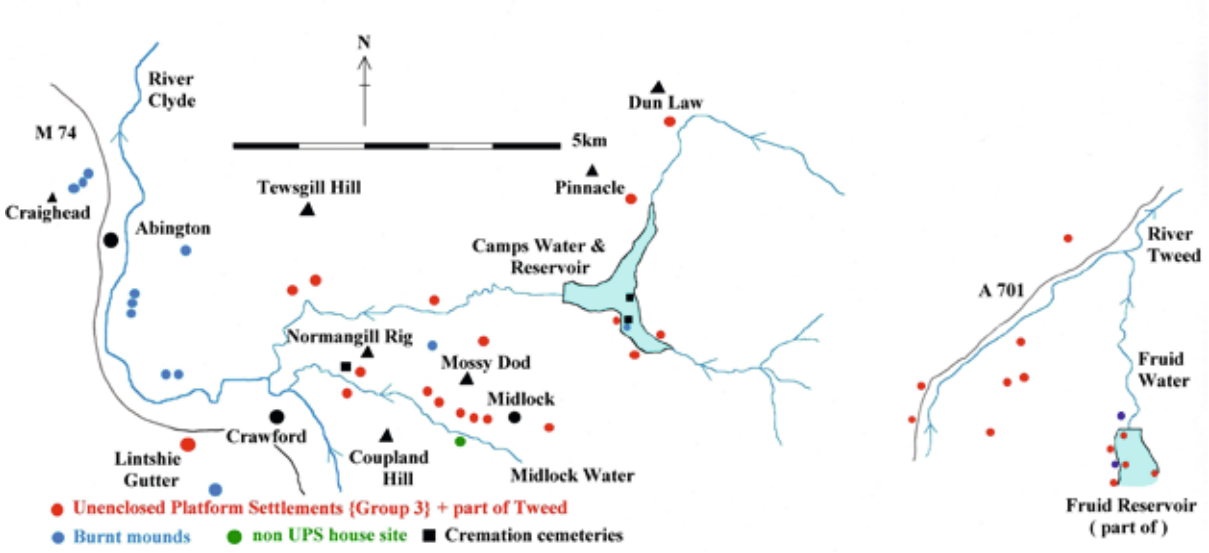


Fig 10

Surveys & Locations

In survey work UPS sites generally consist of four visible aspects; a rear or upper scarp which has been quarried into the hill slope and is nearly always crescentic in shape, a frontal apron or lynchet also crescentic in form and normally assumed to be the product of the quarried area above, however at Fruid it was shown that uniquely the apron was built as a wall (Fig 26) (Ward 2013 (3)), and a level oval or circular area between the two breaks of slope described. The fourth visible aspect is sometimes the pathway leading away from the platform (Fig's 26 & 27).

The post built round timber house was built on the platform area, which in many instances is now sloping, having received hill creep from above and obscuring the rear half of the former level stance, often it is found that this deposition has protected the archaeological deposits of that half of the site, whereas the frontal apron has been eroded somewhat by the natural effects of gravity on the slope, and it is on this frontal half that much, if not all the archaeology is lost.

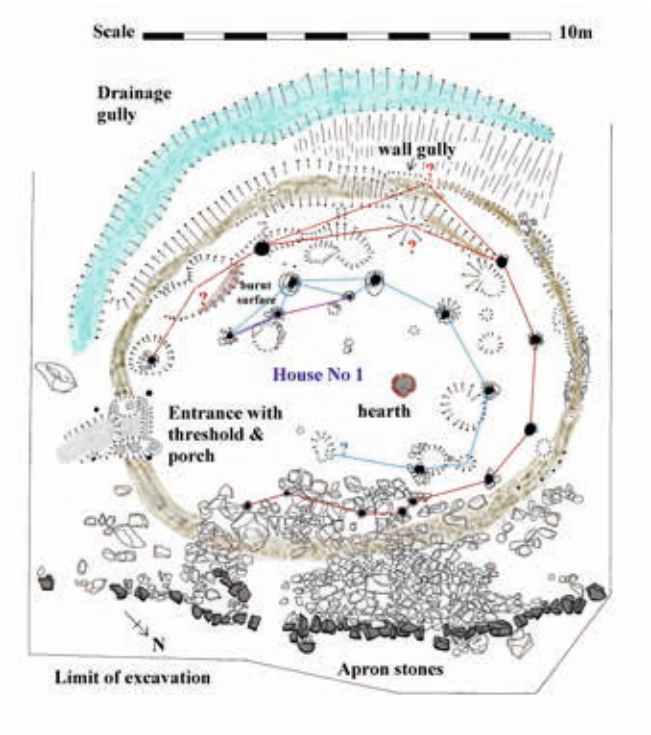


Fig 26

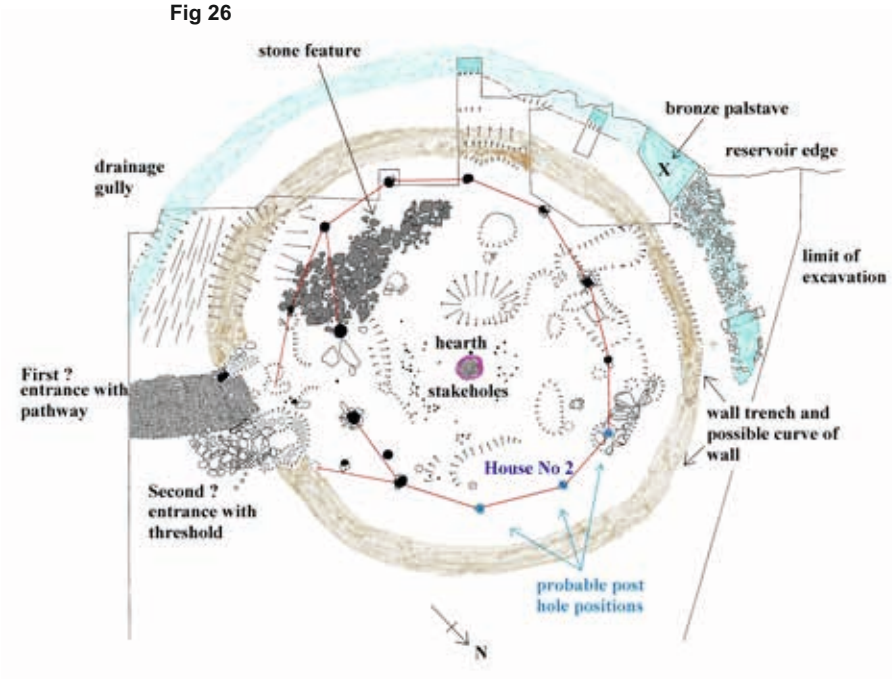


Fig 27

The preservation of these features depends entirely on the angle of the natural profile of the hill slope, as do the sizes (in height) of the rear scarps and frontal aprons. For example on only subtle slopes the apron and scarp may be minimal in height and the platform seen as quite level (e.g. Fig 32), archaeological preservation will of course be best on such sites.

Situated between two UPS sites on the westerly hills above Crawford village lie the remains of the defunct early 20th century golf course, once the haunt of many holiday makers to the area before the advent of foreign holidays. Some of the greens (Pl 45) survive and while they did cause minor confusion at first during the M74 Survey, it was soon realised what they were. However, the greens do give an excellent idea of what a freshly made Bronze Age platform would look like, ready for the construction of the roundhouse. It bears close comparison with Plate 36, the northerly platform in the group at Normangill Rig (Fig 30 ***not pictured***).

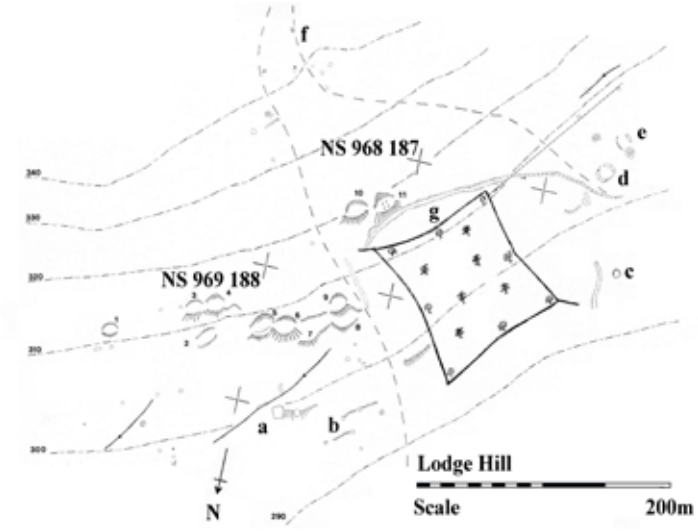


Fig 32

Pl 46

Pl 36

The RCAHMS first recorded and planned UPS sites for their inventories of Peeblesshire and Lanarkshire in 1967 and 1978 respectively; and it would appear that the only other surveys have been done by the writer who has been involved in the discovery of several new sites in both districts, and under the aegis of BAG and PAS.

It seems to him that the published RCAHMS survey plans of UPS tend to be slightly stylised and as a consequence offer slightly less by way of site interpretation. RCAHMS did however recognise that the pathways leading to a gap on one side meant an entrance and "that the concave rear scarp and the convex front scarp unite" forming closure at the other side.

Resulting proof from various excavations and surveys now shows the subtleties of the individual platform shapes, allowing in many cases, for the prediction of where the entrances will be. Many sites planned by the writer show the 'open' and 'closed' features described by RCAHMS, and with the 'open' area leading away, often down from the platform at an angle on the hill slope, thus indicating both access pathway and entrance positions of the buildings. Multiple platform sites often have these perceived doorways pointing in the same direction and seldom do platforms appear to be connected, rather they are served by their own access paths, all leading down slope and away from the house site (Fig's 33 – 35).

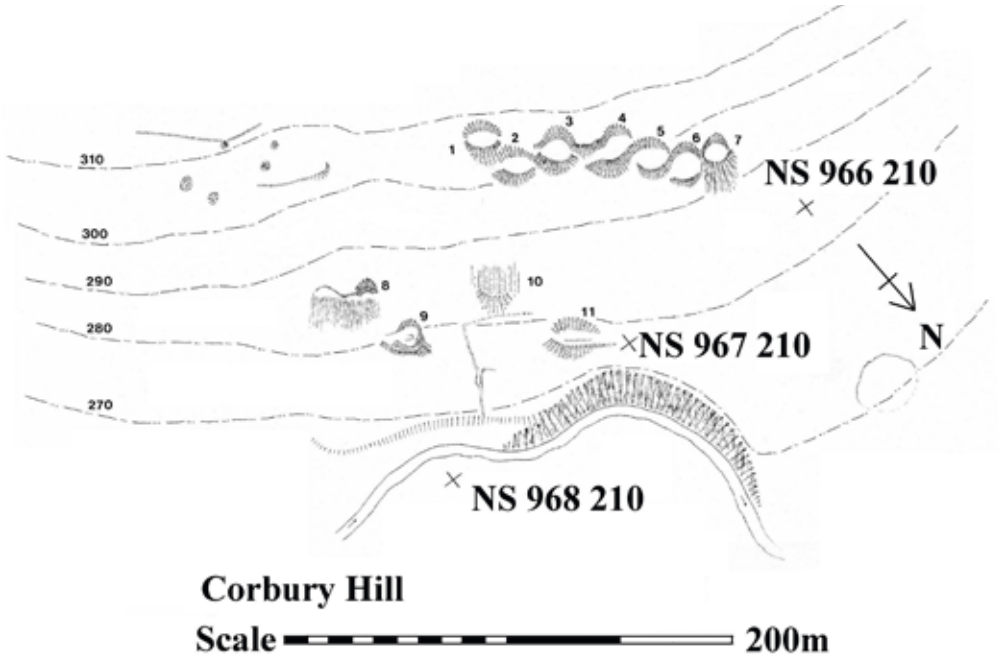


Fig 33

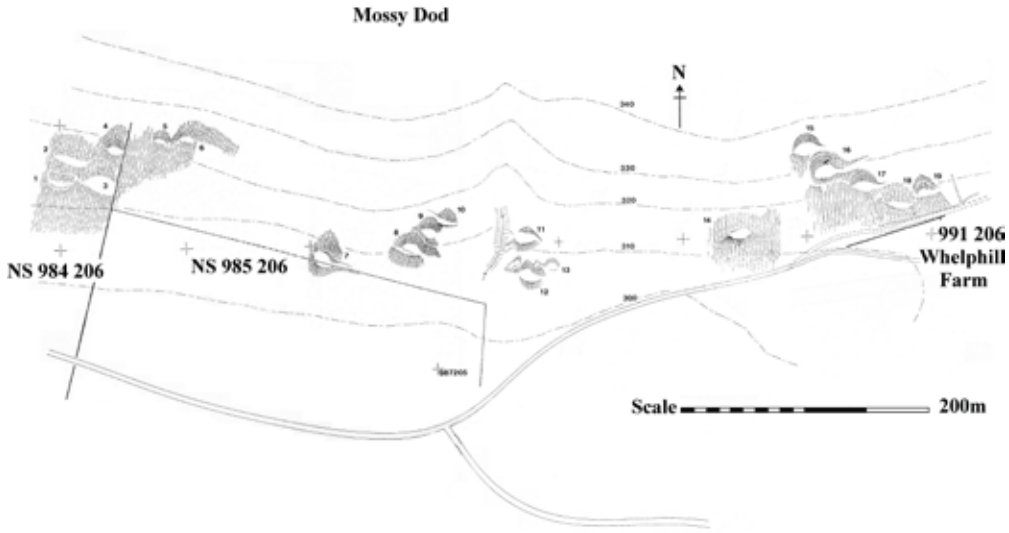


Fig 34

Regarding entrances and indeed locations of UPS relative to orientation; UPS sites are found facing all points of the compass, the largest group being at Crawford on Mid Hill (also known partly as Lintshie Gutter) (RCAHMS 1978, No 196 & Ward 1992, No 57) and where they are built on a north facing slope, which it is observed, is obscured from sunlight for almost three months of the winter. UPS entrances, depending on which side of a hill the site may be on, therefore can similarly face in all directions, many into the prevailing wind which comes from the SW. It is possible that UPS were built within a wooded or semi wooded environment, and therefore shelter on the hill slope may have been provided to some extent or other, however, one aspect which is absolutely clear is that the doors, whatever form they took on the houses, must have been secure against the hill drafts that would surely have come their way. Unless openings or windows were created in the wattle and daub walls, the only source of ventilation would come from the doorway.

Experimentation by the writer during a re-construction project with Coulter Primary School children showed that given a water proof roof and draft proof walls, the problem (if one ever existed in such houses) was not drafts or damp, but a dry, dusty and stuffy atmosphere.

Some platforms are seen to be created almost on top of lower examples, the frontal apron of the upper site dropping down onto the back of the lower one (Fig's 34 & 36). Groups are therefore created as having higher and lower stances, sometimes removed entirely from one another and sometimes conjoined (Fig 33); however, linear arrangements along the hill contour are by far and away the most common, sometimes appearing as if conjoined and in other places with gaps between the individual stances. Even in groups there may be a more isolated example/s, either lying on the same contour or above or below (Fig's 35 & 36). The variation in platform size ranges from 7.5m to 30m but generally they are found to be around 12-15m and would have accommodated a house of circa 10m -15m in diameter.

It is possible that isolated platforms, larger ones and those higher on the slope may indicate hierarchy, but that is conjectural.

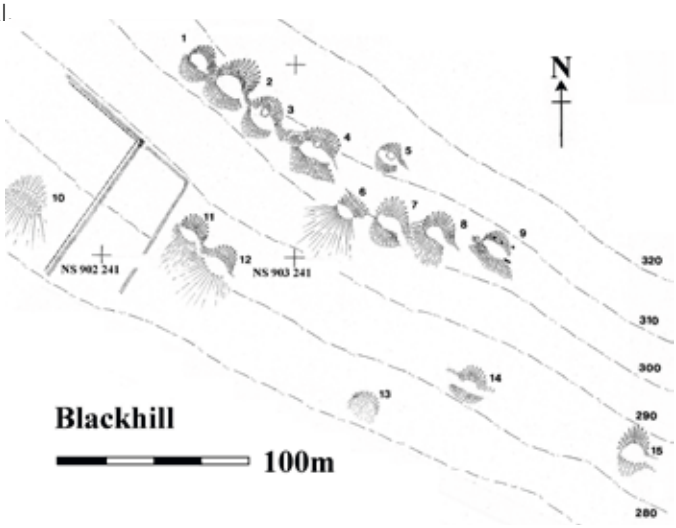


Fig 35

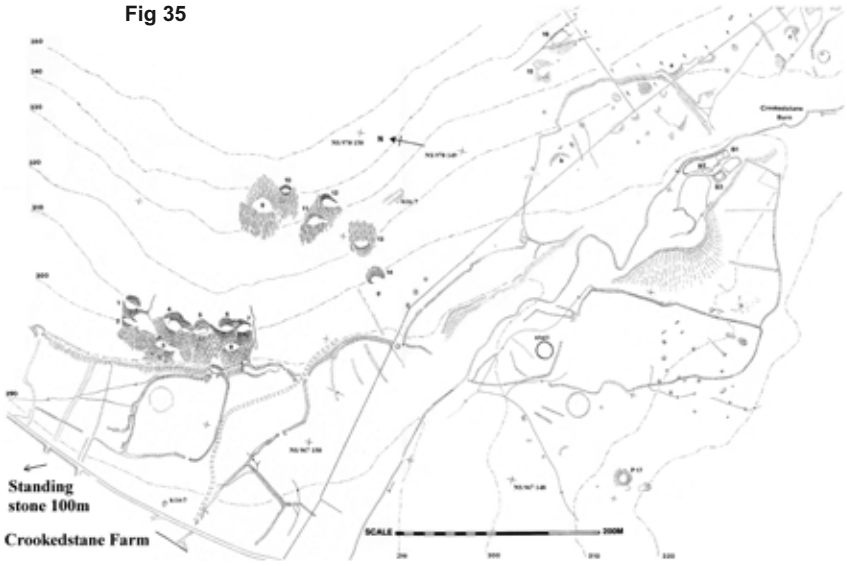


Fig 36

Almost without exception UPS are not created beside spring courses, rather they are located between spring courses, there is only one example for instance of a spring running through a group of UPS at Easkgill, near Lamington. The sites were clearly meant to be on dry parts of the hill face, and what can now be said with confidence is that burnt mounds are often located on the spring courses between UPS sites and that will be discussed more fully in Part 3 of this paper.

UPS are mostly found to straddle the 300m OD contour, but examples are found as high as 350m OD and lower ones being around 265m OD. The highest platform known to the writer is at 370 m OD at Faugh Hill (Fig 25) (Ward 1992, No 103). The singular fact of their altitude on hill sides is one of the puzzles, and taken along with the effort to quarry house sites more often than not seemingly unnecessary is considered here.

The altitude aspect of UPS is fairly uniform everywhere in both Clyde and Tweed valleys and can therefore lead only to the conclusion that a meteorological explanation is the reason. A possibility is that winter snow lines on hills may account for the height of the UPS, because often when light falls of snow appear at the beginning of present winters; such snow lines are seen approximately along the 300m contours. It is now well attested that the climate of the Scottish Bronze Age was considerably better than it is today and therefore the BA average snow lines may have been much higher on the hill flanks. The snow line in the BA may have been used as a standard indicator of altitude across the districts, thus enabling the builders to keep the settlements at the optimum height which they desired.

The linear aspect of the settlements also requires an explanation; although in some places platforms do appear above or below others in a group, nevertheless nearly all of the groupings form a linear arrangement. Groups can be any number above two but single platforms are quite common. The platform users were agriculturists and no doubt the economy was mixed arable/pastoral and even hunting. Certainly grain was being processed as is evidenced by the presence of saddle querns found on several sites, along with some carbonised cereal. The groups of small cairns often found in close proximity to UPS (Fig's 30 & 31, ***not pictured***) may be taken as field clearance cairns and these tend to lie below the UPS themselves. In the absence of enclosures or boundaries, perhaps the linear arrangement of the UPS themselves formed a barrier whereby animals may have been kept on higher pasture during the crop growing season. Herding would have been necessary for this reason and also to keep the stock safe from predatory animals.

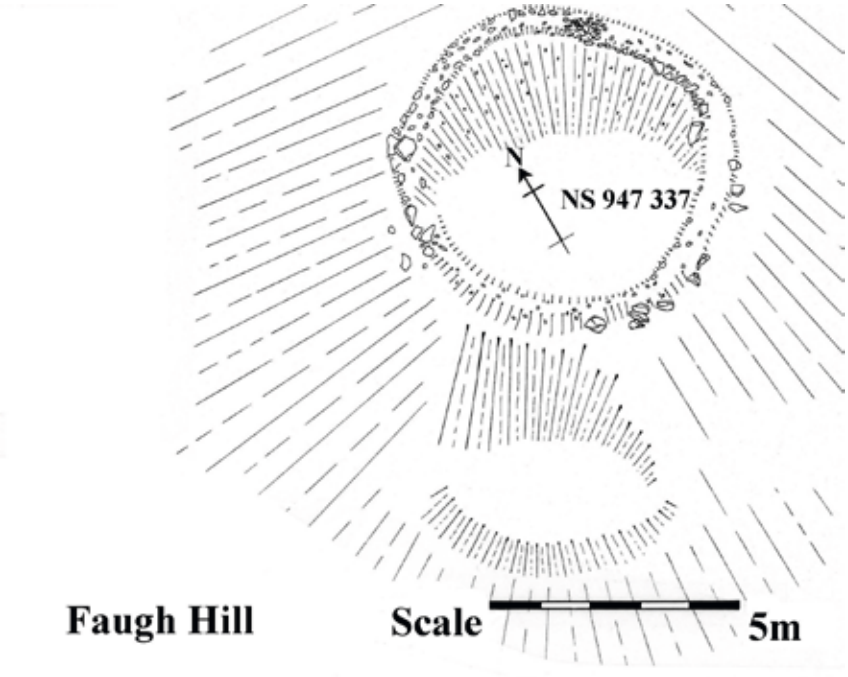


Fig 25

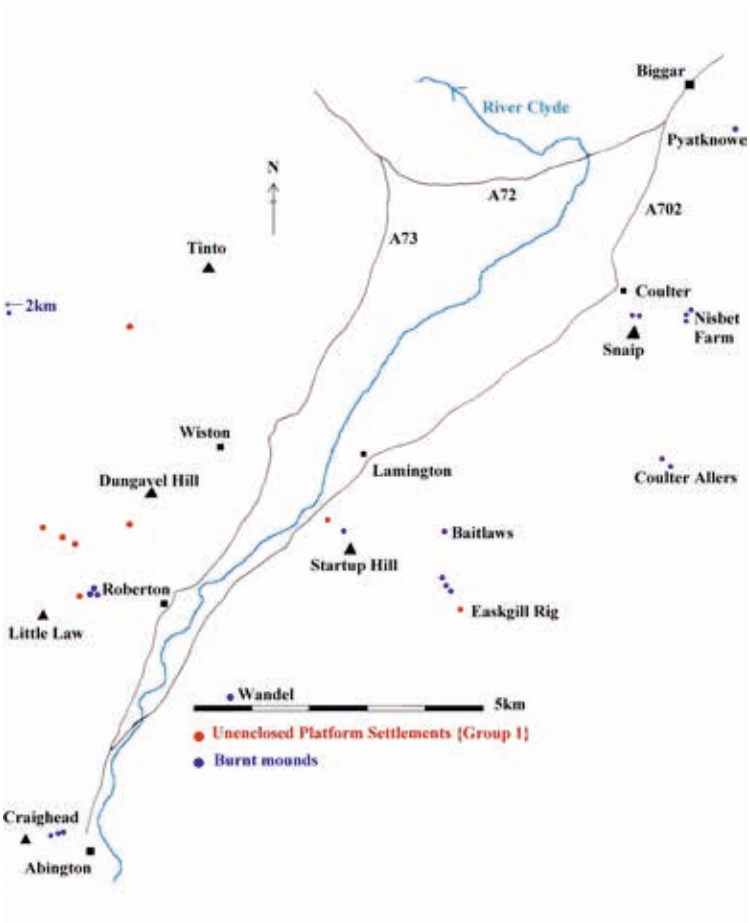
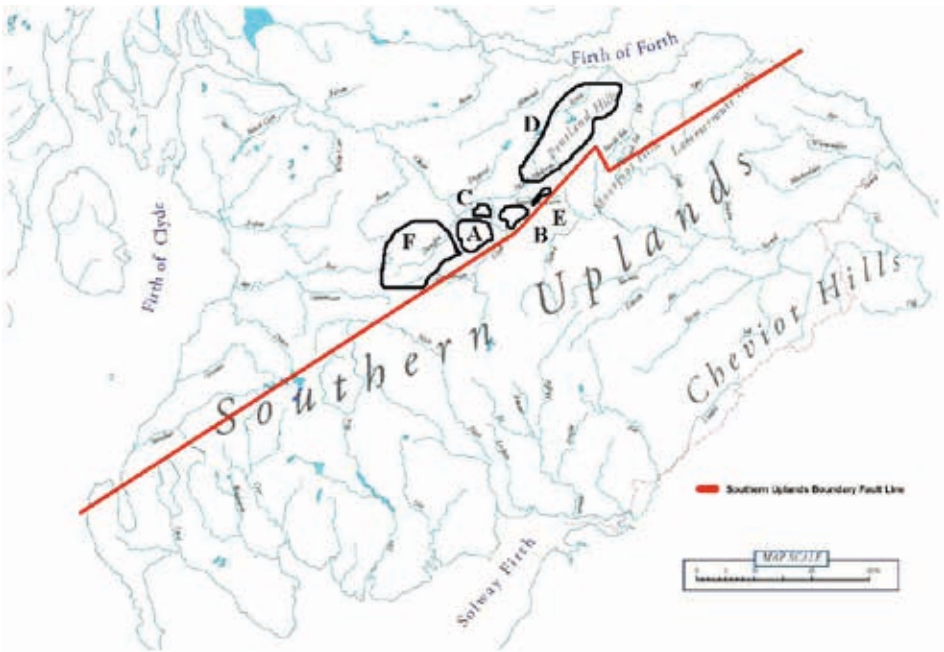

Biggar
River Clyde
Pyatknowe
N
A72
A702
A73
Tinto
2km
Coulter
Nisbet Farm
Snaip
Wiston
Lamington
Dungavel Hill
Coulter Allers
Baitlaws
Startup Hill
Roberton
Easkgill Rig
Little Law
Wandel
5km
Unenclosed Platform Settlements {Group 1}
Burnt mounds
Craighead
Abington

Fig 8


Firth of Forth
D
C
E
A
B
F
Firth of Clyde
Southern Uplands
Cheviot Hills
Solway Firth
Southern Uplands Boundary Fault Line

Pl 20

Given the groupings of UPS along the Clyde and Tweed valleys and also in many of the sub valleys where the rivers tributaries flow, it is somewhat surprising to find gaps in the distribution map of UPS. This is especially so since all the other elements of the Bronze Age landscape are still visible e.g. in the form of small cairns and burnt mounds.

However the recent discovery of a Bronze Age round house at Midlock near Crawford (Masser 2009, op cit), and not an UPS, goes a long way to explaining the absence of visible house sites in some parts of the landscape. In particular for example the Daer valley in Upper Clyde and the Talla valley in Upper Tweed both contain numerous cairns, burnt mounds and probable enclosed cremation cemeteries – but no house sites have been located! Therefore house sites probably similar to the Midlock example must surely exist where no UPS have been discovered, but where other known Bronze Age sites survive as visible monuments.

The discussion on burnt mounds (above) suggests a possible link to local geology where with only two exceptions they are all found to have exploited greywacke rock, found in abundance to the south of the Southern Uplands Boundary Fault Line. It would appear that a similar consideration must be given to UPS locations since they are found north of the geological fault line in one place only, and that is between Roberton and Tinto Hill in South Lanarkshire (Fig 8 & Pl 20), where, co incidentally (or perhaps not) the only two burnt mound locations north of the fault line are also known.

Several upland areas immediately north of the fault line are known to contain numerous Bronze Age monuments, most especially burial sites and small cairns, and in particular may be mentioned the following; Cairngryffe Hill east of Lanark, Biggar Common and several minor hills around it, Broomylaw and Blackmount to the NE of Biggar and the whole of the southern Pentland Hill range between West Linton and Carnwath and the hill range around Douglas (Pl 20). Bronze Age sites abound in these areas – but no burnt mounds or UPS have been found apart from one site in the Pentlands, despite intimate fieldwalking and surveys over all these places by BAG and others.

Furthermore UPS are not found in the uplands of Ayrshire, Galloway, or to the north in the Moorfoot and Lammermuir hills. Apart from the few exceptions in the Pentlands and Dumfriesshire, and which the latter could be considered part of the Lanarkshire series. The landscape of Upper Tweed and Clyde rivers therefore seems to be the main home of UPS in Scotland, geographically and possibly culturally isolated in south central Scotland. Burnt mounds however abound over the whole of southern Scotland from Ayrshire in the west to Borders in the east, clearly there are many other types of Bronze Age settlements still awaiting discovery in these areas, but which are not UPS.

PART 3

The areas of the Upper Clyde/Tweed valleys have now been re-surveyed in great detail by BAG, and as a result many new sites have been added to the data base of pre historic monuments in both areas (See Fig's 8 – 15). Previous surveys by the RCAHMS (1967 & 1978) were carried out before the recognition of burnt mounds, at least in southern Scotland, and it appears to be fair to say that neither of the RCAHMS surveys were comprehensive, compared to their later surveys for example in Argyll. Therefore it is the work by BAG and PAS and given in this report which introduces burnt mounds to the archaeological literature of each district.

However, in each location the survey work of the RCAHMS pioneered more comprehensive publication of the general prehistoric scene and its monuments than had hitherto been accomplished, and their publications certainly made the starting point for this writer. This included, importantly for the purpose of this paper, Bronze Age sites such as cairns, burial sites, enclosures and most importantly of all; unenclosed platform settlements (UPS) the term only being coined in the Peeblesshire Survey in 1967. Although, until the work carried out on the M74 Motorway in Clyde valley when UPS were shown to encompass the entire Bronze Age (Terry 1994 & 1995, op cit, Ward 1992, op cit), they were generally thought to date to the end of the Bronze Age and the Early Iron Age, because of the dates returned from the early excavations in Meldon Valley in Peeblesshire (Feachem 1961 & Jobey 1981, op cit) (see C14 date above).

The new dimension of burnt mounds and their spatial distribution among the currently recorded Bronze Age monuments sets new parameters for the study of the period, and, perhaps at last, a more comprehensive overview of the period may be attempted in light of the distribution record now available of all types of sites.

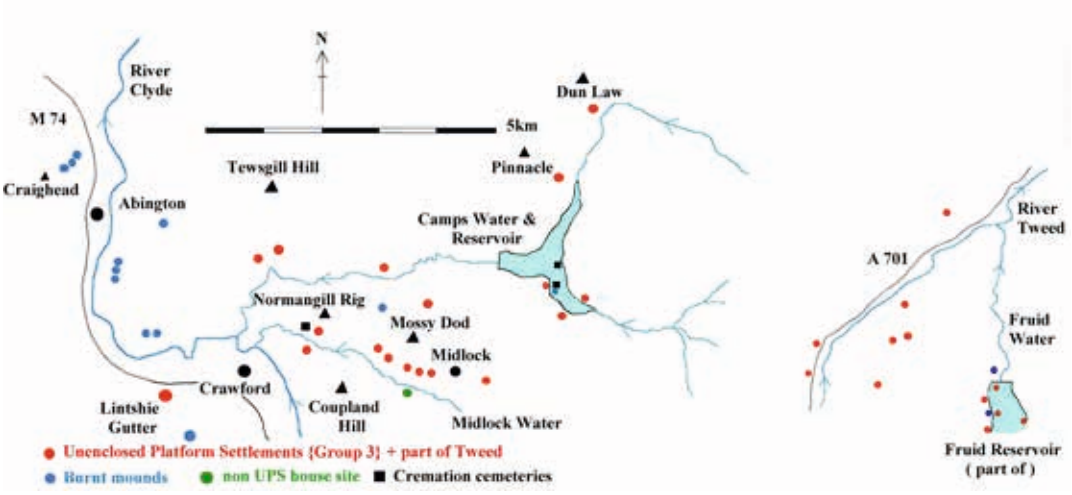


Fig 10

Fig 11

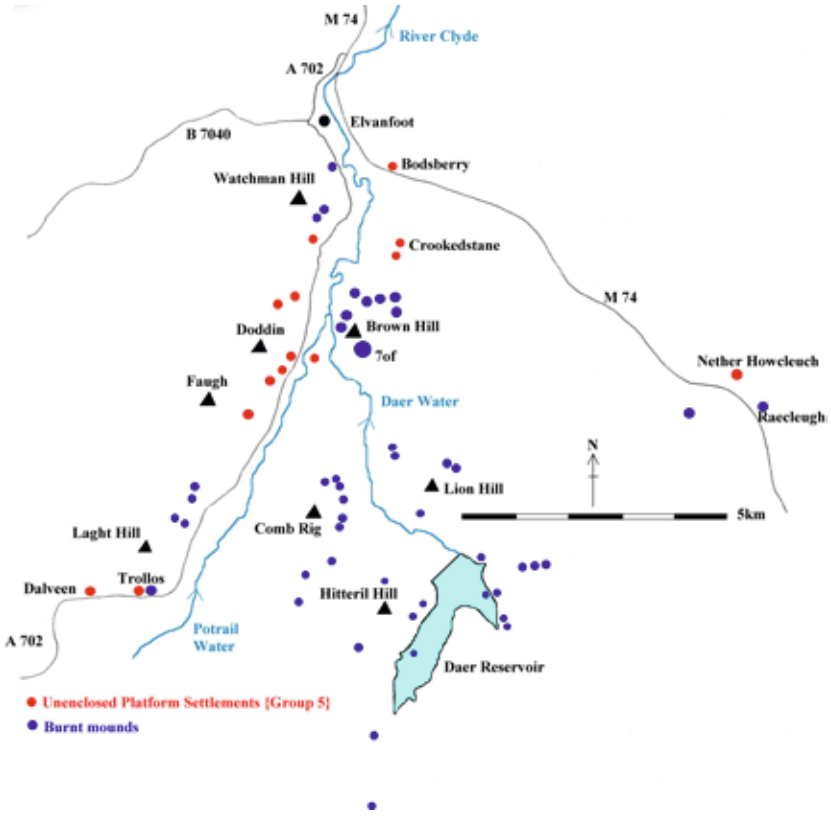

M 74
River Clyde
A 702
Elvanfoot
B 7040
Bodsberry
Watchman Hill
Crookedstane
M 74
Doddin
Brown Hill
7of
Nether Howcleuch
Faugh
Daer Water
Raecleugh
N
Lion Hill
5km
Laght Hill
Comb Rig
Trollos
Dalveen
Hitteril Hill
A 702
Potrail Water
Daer Reservoir
Unenclosed Platform Settlements [Group 5]
Burnt mounds

Fig 12

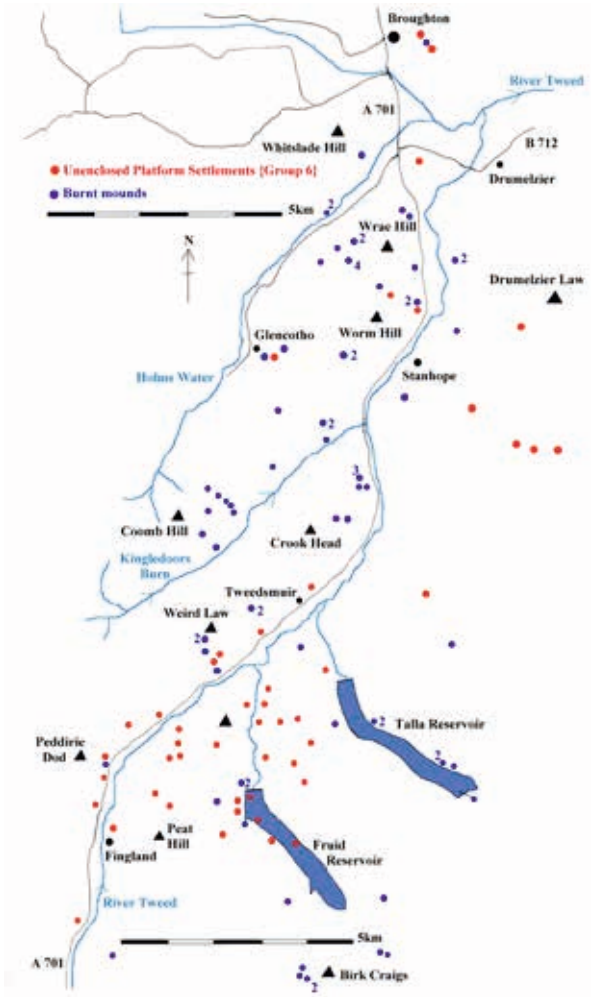

Broughton
River Tweed
A 701
Whitslade Hill
B 712
Drumelzier
Unenclosed Platform Settlements [Group 6]
Burnt mounds
5km
Wrae Hill
N
Drumelzier Law
Glencotho
Worm Hill
Holms Water
Stanhope
Coomb Hill
Crook Head
Kingledoors Burn
Tweedsmuir
Weird Law
Talla Reservoir
Peddiric Dod
Peat Hill
Fingland
Fruid Reservoir
River Tweed
5km
A 701
Birk Craigs

Fig 13

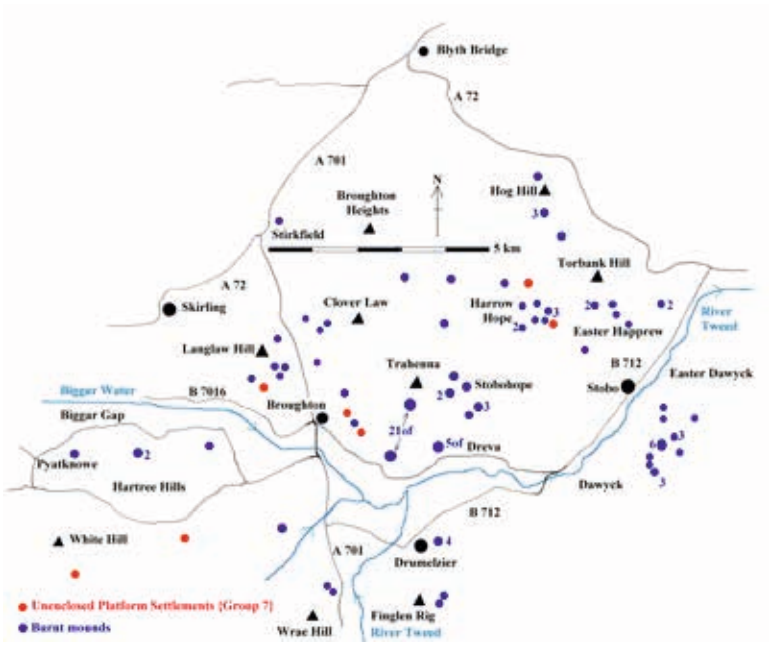


Fig 14

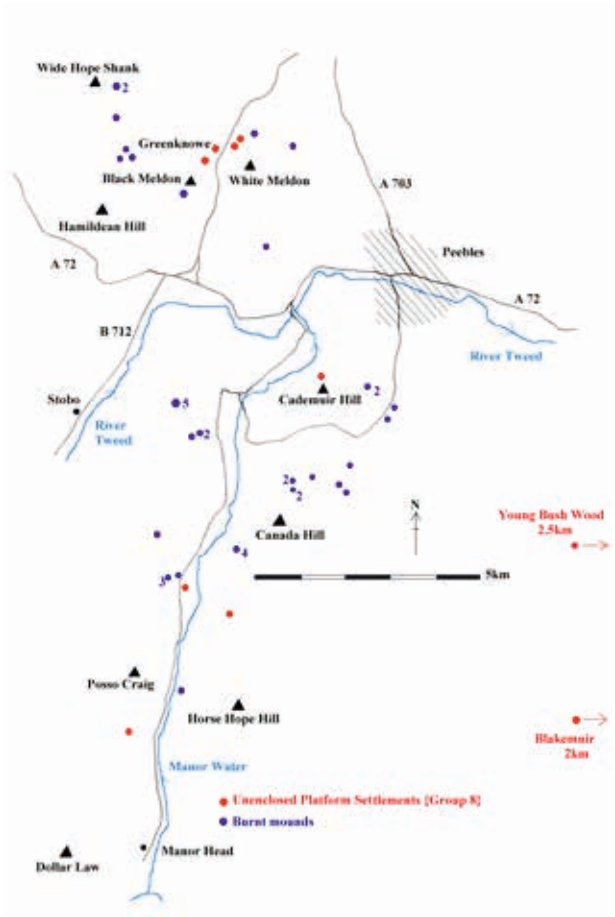


Fig 15

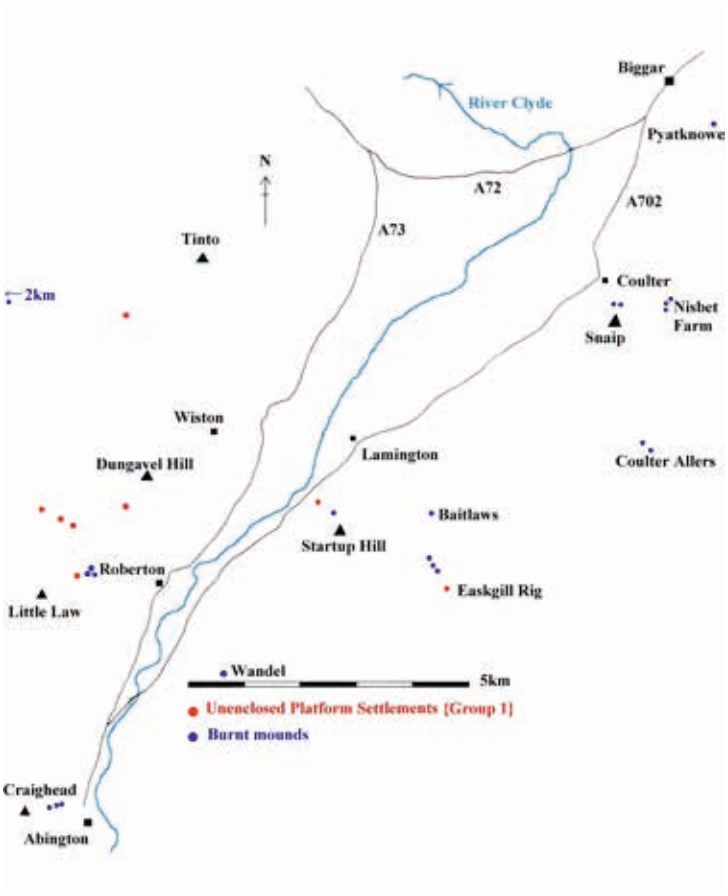


Fig 8

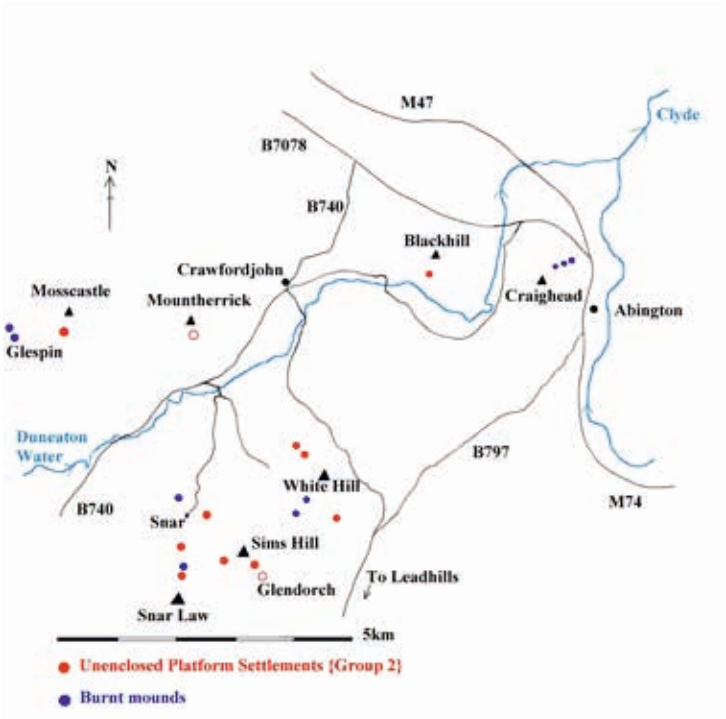


Fig 9

The surveys of BAG and PAS have produced more UPS as well as burnt mounds, cairns, ring enclosures; some at least of the latter are enclosed cremation cemeteries, and therefore taken with earlier RCAHMS surveys, really does provide a more reliable data base from which to draw maps and arrive at better conclusions regarding the Bronze Age in this part of the world. The work of course will need to continue.

Appendices I and II supply lists of burnt mounds and UPS in the Clydesdale/Tweeddale areas, and the writer is indebted to RCAHMS for much of this data, but for the purposes here, selective examples will be given of what is presented as complimentary surveys where sites are grouped together as a result of their proximity and with the suggestion that they may have been contemporaneously in use. It is particularly the purpose here to show that burnt mounds and UPS do appear to have a correlation on the landscape at least in some places, although the theory may be flawed as often there are UPS with no nearby burnt mounds and even more often, burnt mounds with no local UPS.

That caveat should be further qualified by saying that surveys have not necessarily found everything; in fact they are highly unlikely to have done so, it is known for instance that many burnt mounds and UPS have been obliterated by one cause or another, and many burnt mound activities which never accrued as a mound must still await discovery.

It is also important to be aware that large areas of the landscape are still unexplored; these are the forestry landscapes which exist in both Clyde and Tweed (Pl 46) areas, and planted before BAG's survey work was initiated and when such planting was done without recourse to pre forestry surveys, although that being said, it is known that over one hundred individual UPS stances are to be found within mature sitka spruce woodlands around the village of Tweedsmuir in Upper Tweed alone, these landscapes are awaited with anticipation to discover what else lies within the vicinity of the known UPS there, undoubtedly there will be more burnt mounds. When clear felling has taken place and if the ground can be re surveyed then at last the nearest thing to a definitive archaeological statement may be made on the entire landscape. Two burnt mounds have already been discovered in clear felled areas at Talla, near Tweedsmuir (Pl 18) (Ward 2004 ibid & 2010).

Notwithstanding all of that we can only work with what is currently available, and for many places that is now quite comprehensive, at least one believes, as far as it may be.

Pl 18

Pl 46

Groupings of UPS and BM in the Clyde and Tweed valleys.

Some UPS site reports given in the list (App II) are subject to doubt (by their reporters) as to their classification and even if they are anthropogenic in origin, or perhaps undeveloped sites or merely natural features on the landscape. The sites where doubt is expressed are not included here; e.g. Dunion Hill (Roxburgh) appears to be a fort settlement and not an UPS. For the most part UPS are easily classified by their site typology, which is an oval or circular area formed by quarrying a hill slope, and using both quarried area and spoil dumping area as a stance upon which to build a round timber hut, mostly, but probably not always - as a house. However as is noted above, natural occurrences of scoops on hillsides can confuse the best surveyors.

The locations which were previously recorded but are now lost through destruction by forests and reservoir construction in the Tweed valley are still relevant for statistical purposes, and it is possible that new locations may be added to the data base in due course when the Tweed and Clyde forests are felled.

It is easy to see from the lists that UPS were often created as low density settlement as the following table shows:

The top line in the table shows the numbers of platforms per site.
The second line in red is the number of Peeblesshire sites having these numbers.
The third line in blue is the number of Lanarkshire sites having these numbers.
The fourth line in green is the total number of sites having these numbers
The fifth line in bold is the total number of platforms found on these sites.

For example in the first column:

There are nine sites in Peeblesshire with one platform and in Lanarkshire there are twelve, making a total of 21 platforms found as single sites, the next column shows 21 locations where double platforms are found.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	17	18	29
9	13	5	8	11	1	2	1	4	1	2	1	–	1	–	–
12	8	12	10	9	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	3	–	1	1
21	21	17	18	20	4	4	4	5	2	3	2	3	1	1	1
21	**42**	**51**	**72**	**100**	**24**	**28**	**32**	**45**	**20**	**33**	**24**	**39**	**17**	**18**	**29**
97						27							3		

Note: The numbers in the table are taken from the total data base of UPS and are 127 locations having a total of 595 platforms; however it will be seen in the NMRS that doubt is expressed regarding some sites and this figure does not equate to that given below and used in Figs 8 – 15 of this report.

Statistically there are more sites with fewer platforms than there are with higher numbers. Locations where there are 1 – 5 platforms being the most favourable at 93 places, while 27 locations have more than 5 platforms and only at three places are there more than 13 platforms.

The overall groupings of UPS in Scotland may suggest tribal or family areas within both a local and wider context; however such statements are always flawed by the fact we do not know when individual sites were occupied, and perhaps re-occupied, and similarly when individual platforms were used, furthermore, some platforms may not have been house sites and therefore the potential combinations for statistical analyses are almost unlimited. That said, the study of groups of UPS may have some rewards if looked at in some statistical way, eg. Their individual sizes but which is not attempted here, nor is any attempt made at population numbers throughout the period, which seems to the writer to be a futile task.

It will be readily appreciated from the list of sites that Clydesdale and Tweeddale are the home of the UPS system of settlement in Scotland. Two of the Dumfries sites; Dalveen Pass and Evan Water (Fig 12) can be taken as part of the Clydesdale grouping because of their proximity and the larger group of Roxburgh sites could be seen as an extension to the Peeblesshire locations. The isolated Midlothian site in the Pentland Hills is still perhaps close enough to be considered as being an outlier to the southern uplands scene, perhaps along with the third Dumfries site of Auchencheyne Wood, each being no more than a days walk from the main group under discussion. One is hesitant to suggest the system of settlement was being carried further afield with these two sites, but it is possible, however that would be unlikely for the more distant locations of UPS in Perth and Aberdeen.

The other locations in Aberdeen, Perth and Dunoon are not considered in this paper and it is most likely that the Argyll sites are not equitable with those under discussion in the Clyde/Tweed valleys.

The individual landscapes of the Clyde and Tweed rivers are almost exactly the same in all topographical respects and seem to have been admirably suited to the purposes of the UPS builders. However each zone is only separated by a single watershed of hills in the southern parts (see Fig's 8 - 15), a few valleys connect through this range at Camps, Kingledoors and Glencotho in the middle area and then the broad open connection of the Biggar Gap at the northern end is found. Given the proximity and nature of the landscapes of both Clyde and Tweed and which must have offered identical resources to settlers in both farming and wildlife harvesting opportunities, then the two areas are as one. It could therefore be taken that a single cultural group existed throughout the Bronze Age here, and whose idea of an ideal house site was one quarried from the side of a hill.

The problem of absence of UPS where other Bronze Age types of site are found persists. At present it can only be assumed that 'Midlock' type houses were the norm for other places.

Currently we have too few excavated sites, but what data that is available shows that the UPS were used throughout the Bronze Age in this part of Scotland, and that the cultural affinities of the sites so far explored by the trowel reveal a remarkable similarity in house design, pottery types and an apparent absence of, or dependence on small lithic tools.

Only sites which are without question UPS are considered here, some locations are difficult to interpret especially those lying on the periphery of main groupings and which have some but not all the characteristics of UPS, for example natural occurrences such as land slip can give the illusion of a UPS. The following figures are therefore different from this given in the table above and are judged here to be the most accurate.

The distribution maps of UPS and BM in Clyde/Tweed show loose geographic groupings, which may be entirely arbitrary, but are nevertheless worth exploring in case they do represent real separate sub groups. They can be given as follows:

Lanarkshire

1. Roberton – Tinto – Lamington.	With a total 6 sites and 32 platforms + 20BM.
2. Crawfordjohn – Blackhill – Snar.	With a total 12 sites and 41+ platforms + 6BM.
3. Camps and Midlock valleys.	With a total 17 sites and 143 platforms + 8BM.
4. Crawford – Leadhills – Elvanfoot.	With a total 13 sites and 54 platforms + 18BM.
5. Elvanfoot – Bodsberry – Dalveen.	With a total 13 sites and 83 platforms + 60BM.
	Total of 61 sites and 353 platforms + 112 BM's

Peeblesshire

6. Whitslade Hill – Birk Craigs	With a total 45 sites and 216 platforms + 71 BM.
7. Skirling – Drumelzier – Stobo	With a total 7 sites and 14 platforms + 102 BM.
8. Wide Hope Shank – Dollar Law	With a total 10 sites and 37 platforms + 40 BM.
	Total of 62 sites and 267 platforms + 213 BM's

Grand total for both regions is 115 sites and 620 platforms and 325 BM's.

Note: NMRS data base gives 127 locations and 595 platforms (see above).

It is perhaps best to understand these groupings through the landscapes in which they are found, and for that purpose principal hills and modern settlements are given here and on maps (Figs 8 – 15) to help delineate the areas, the relative compass positions of the hills are given in parenthesis in the descriptive chapters.

Group 1 (Fig 8) lies between the hills of Tinto (N), Dungavel (S) and Startup (E), and they form the most north westerly group of UPS in the area under discussion. They are found on the southerly side of Tinto, the westerly side of Dungavel, the northern side of Little Law, the westerly and easterly sides of Startup Hill at Lamington. In total they form 6 individual sites of 32 platforms in total, making the grouping relatively small in numbers of both sites and platforms. However, another possible UPS (NS83SE/18) of three platforms at Ponfiegh Burn near Rigside may be included, although this site is questionable.

The three main groups of UPS are not inter-visible with one another, rather they form somewhat isolated settlements but in a relatively small geographical area, the longest distance between being 7km east to west. The fact that nearly everywhere between them is the same topographical type of landscape and that no UPS are recorded is a theme which runs through the entire enquiry in this paper, in most places it can be seen that the intervening landscapes are not modified by agriculture to the extent which would obscure sites if they had once existed, why then, were the known locations chosen to build these settlements? It may be that if the Bronze Age culture continued beyond the period it did last for, then such sites would proliferate and occur in a many more places than exists today, the optimum sites must have been chosen to provide the livings for the settlers involved and this may have included good hunting ground as well as agricultural ground, perhaps the requirements in each case would have to be some distance from their neighbours settlements, although extended gaps in UPS distribution exist in other places.

Regarding possible associations with burnt mounds the single platform at Little Law near Roberton is close enough to three burnt mounds (all at the same location) to suggest they are linked. The UPS at Easkgill also have three burnt mounds further down the burn in close proximity, and at Startup Hill the UPS and burnt mound appear close enough to be associated.

The burnt mounds at Coulter, Wandel and at Craighead have no nearby UPS. The Craighead burnt mounds are central to Groups 1 – 4 (Figs 8 – 11).

Interestingly the high altitude UPS at Easkgill Rig (370m OD) has a spring course running beside it, however the burnt mounds are further down the main burn course. The rare occurrence of a spring beside a UPS is of note, but also noteworthy is the fact that the nearby burnt mounds were not created beside the UPS.

The UPS and burnt mounds north of Roberton are the only known examples in Clyde/Tweed which are north of the Southern Uplands Boundary Fault Line and are therefore not on greywacke geology, this is discussed elsewhere in this paper.

The burnt mound at Pyatknowe is in Peeblesshire and is therefore given in that section of this paper.

Group 1 has a total 6 UPS sites and 32 platforms.

Group 1 has a total of 10 burnt mound sites and 20 burnt mounds.

Group 2 (Fig 9) this group lies between the hills of Mosscastle (W), Blackhill (E) and Snar Law (S), the UPS and BM along the B797 Leadhills road are described in Group 4 since they are on another watershed. It is also known that UPS exist at Glendorch and Mountherrick Hill but the BAG records for these have been lost and the sites will require to be re visited.

The prominent group of burnt mounds at Craighead have no nearby UPS and the most prominent site of UPS at Blackhill (Fig 35) has no recorded burnt mounds. The BM's at Glespin are over 1km from the UPS at Mosscastle Hill and on the other side of the valley there. Only at Snar Law is there a very close proximity of UPS and BM, one of each and about 200m apart on the same hill face. The UPS and BM in the White Hill area are removed from each other but could possible be interpreted as being associated by their grouping.

Nearly the entire grouping of both site types in this area is not convincingly associated by proximity, although it is difficult to believe they are not in fact related by a common activity in the Bronze Age.

Group 2 has at least totals of 12 UPS sites and 41+ platforms. (Glendorch and Mountherrick not included).

Group 2 has a total of 5 burnt mound sites and 6 burnt mounds.

[Craighead is included in Group 1 burnt mounds and is therefore not counted here]

Group 3 (Fig 10) lies between Tewsgill (W) Dun Law (E) and Coupland (S) hills and embraces the valleys of the Camps Water and the Midlock Water. A part of the Upper Tweeddale area is included in the map to demonstrate the closeness of the two major valleys and their cultural background of the Bronze Age; however the Tweed sites are not discussed here.

The Group 3 UPS form some of the largest concentrations of platforms, the largest site is at Lintshie Gutter but taken along with Hurl Burn (RCAHMS No 196), both being the same site but surveyed in separate parts, they form a group of 26 UPS. The other extraordinary group along the Midlock Water amount to at least 55 individual platforms over 8 locations and forming an almost continuous string along 3km of the valley.

The close proximity of an unexcavated enclosed cremation cemetery {RCAHMS No 168} at the lower end of Midlock Water may be taken to be contemporaneous. Within the Camps Reservoir two cremation cemeteries were discovered and excavated by BAG (Ward 2014 forthcoming) and dated to c3900 years ago, these burial sites almost certainly relate to the UPS in the immediate area.

Coupland Hill (or Corbury Hill, Fig 33) has 11 platforms, Normangill Rig (Fig's 30 & 31, ***not pictured***) has 16 and the rest are located around Whelphill Farm (Fig 34).

Further up the Camps Water and reaching up a tributary to Dun Law are two more large groups of platforms; at Pinnacle there are at least 13 and at Dun Law a further group of 12 may be seen. The other sites total 36 platforms

Also located on Midlock Water near Whelphill is the latest discovery of a Bronze Age house (Masser, 2009) site but which is uniquely not a UPS (shown in green). The site demonstrates that other types of BA settlements are to be found even in close proximity to UPS and now it seems reasonable to suggest that similar settlement sites must exist near the concentrations of burnt mounds but where no UPS can be found.

Group 3 has a total 17 UPS sites and 143 platforms, however further UPS are known but not planned near Normangill Farm on the north side of Camps Water.

Group 3 has a total of 6 burnt mound sites and 8 burnt mounds.

Group 4 (Fig 11) is best described as being between the villages of Crawford, Leadhills and Elvanfoot. Lintshie Gutter is considered in Group 3 above. Ranged along the northern sides of the Glengonnar and Elvan Waters are five groups each, while on the eastern flank of Mid Hill are a further two UPS. The two sites south of Glendowran Hill are single examples, apparently isolated and lying high on the hill sides. There are 6 platforms on the Glengonnar Water and 17 on Elvan water, while on Mid Hill at two sites there are a further 9, one of them at Ellershie Hill is described by RCAHMS as No 191, and two of the cairns listed then by RCAHMS are actually burnt mounds, making this a rare example of close proximity UPS/ BM.

Group 4 has a total 13 UPS sites and 54 platforms.

Group 4 has a total of 14 burnt mound sites and 18 burnt mounds.

The UPS sites on Glengonnar appear to show some correlation with BM while the UPS on Elvan Water seem to be absent of them. The BM's on the southern side of Mid Hill and those on Watchmans Hill appear to be isolated from UPS.

The BM at Harryburn Brae (west of Mid Hill) at 381m OD is one of the highest recorded, being nearly at the summit of the hill.

Bodsberry is considered in Group 5 below and Lintshie Gutter is given in Group 3 above.

Group 5 (Fig12) similarly may best be described as being between Elvanfoot (N), Dalveen Pass (S) and Nether Howcleuch (E) and subsuming the Dumfriesshire sites of Dalveen and Evan Water (Nether Howcleuch).

Apart from the Trollos site it will be appreciated from the map that it is the only one with close proximity UPS/BM, each site type is found as clusters elsewhere but in relative isolation from one another.

Dalveen and Nether Howcleuch are the most southerly UPS in the area under discussion, and are include here because although each lies just over the border into Dumfriesshire, they are most likely part of the cultural grouping of Upper Clydesdale, given their closeness, especially the UPS at Dalveen.

The BM given at Raecleuch is in Dumfriesshire and the isolated one shown to the west (----) is in Lanarkshire.

Between Nether Howcleuch and Bodsberry and on each side of the M74 there is a huge tract of commercial forestry where the Bodsberry UPS and a large group of cairns were the only two locations (apart from the line of the Roman road there) left clear of trees, although other cairns and a ring enclosure are known to exist among the trees near Fall Kneesend (RCAHMS No 56 & Ward 1992, No 92, the cairns above). It is almost certain that a variety of sites await discovery in this woodland and which may include further UPS but almost certainly more burnt mounds could be recorded. The archaeological void on the map almost certainly reflects an absence of fieldwork due to the forest cover.

It is a singular fact that apart from Nether Howcleuch, all the UPS are ranged between Bodsberry and Dalveen, and along the same valley, equally peculiar is the fact that despite extensive survey work by BAG in the Daer valley, no UPS have been recorded, but in Daer valley there are no fewer than 36 burnt mounds, including the largest example (Fig 3 & Pl 12) recorded in either Peebles or Lanarkshire (Ward 2014 {Daer}). It is clear that Bronze Age settlement other than UPS must await discovery in the Daer valley, since other evidence of the period is found there including several large cairn groups and possibly funerary sites (Ward, 2014 ibid).

Bodsberry, where there are at least 6 platforms was partially excavated (Terry, 1994) and it was finally shown here that UPS did span the entire Bronze Age in time, a date of around 4300 years ago was obtained making this the earliest dated UPS at the present and is at the opposite end of the scale from Greenknowe UPS in Tweed. Although none are presently known, it is possible that burnt mounds may be found close by in the forests which engulf the area.

The large UPS site at Crookedstane of 17 platforms in total (Fig 36) has no adjacent burnt mounds, but just round the corner to the south on the flanks of Brown Hill, but not within sight of the UPS there are 7 BM.

The UPS and BM along the Potrail Water appear isolated from each other apart from at Trollos which has 5 platforms. Dalveen has 8 platforms and the other settlements range from a single to 7 platforms.

The single site at Faugh (Fig 25) is atypical not only for its complete plan but also for its altitude at 370m OD, making it the highest known example, the significance of this site could only be realised through excavation but it does appear to have some special place in the world of UPS. The next two locations to the north; both on the lower slopes of Doddin, both have 7 platforms as does the site at Annanshaw Brae to the north of Glenochar where two smaller settlements comprise of a single and double platform.

Group 5 has a total 13 UPS sites and 83 platforms.

Group 5 has a total of 26 burnt mound sites and 60 burnt mounds.

Group 6 (Fig 13) can easily be seen to have the densest concentration of UPS anywhere; these are to the south of Tweedsmuir village and with a looser scatter to the north. At least one hundred individual platforms are engulfed in the forests and many were ploughed through when the trees were planted in the 1960s – 70s. It is also abundantly apparent that this main southerly group of UPS are relatively free of nearby burnt mounds, the exceptions being at Peddirie Dod, Weird Law and Fruid Reservoir.

In between the northerly and southerly groups of UPS there is a floruit of burnt mounds most especially in Kingledoors Burn and along the Tweed valley to Stanhope, similarly near the head of Fruid valley and in Talla, burnt mounds are prominent, yet no UPS are known in these areas. It is perhaps unlikely given the earlier surveys by RCAHMS that further UPS may be discovered in the existing forests; however the same is not true for burnt mounds as the writer has found two in clear felled woodland at Talla.

Stanhope has several small UPS stretched up the valley there, but an absence of burnt mounds. At Glencotho a small UPS does have nearby burnt mounds and further north on the west side of Wrae there is a cluster, but again, absent of UPS.

The apparent void in the map between Stanhope and Talla may be caused a lack of fieldwork due to tree cover, although the extensive forestry in the Tweedsmuir area has been shown to have an abundance of UPS and these were mostly recorded by RCAHMS before the forests were planted and before the existence of burnt mounds in the area was known

Two UPS sites were destroyed in Fruid Reservoir and BAG discovered and excavated another, it is therefore possible that UPS do exist along the lower slopes now submerged in Talla, and that should be priority to check if ever the opportunity presents itself.

Four burnt mounds have also been discovered by BAG in Megget Reservoir to the east of Talla and while these are not part of this paper it is worth stating that three of them are submerged in the reservoir there (Ward 2004).

Group 6 has a total 45 UPS sites and 216 platforms.

Group 6 has a total of 50 burnt mound sites and 71 burnt mounds.

Group 7 (Fig 14) is distinctive by its relatively few UPS and a great many burnt mounds. Only at Broughton are the two site types convincingly found together, the site of Burnetland, south of Langlaw Hill has an excellent set of platforms but the burnt mound shown in the plan is really just an undeveloped site which never accrued as a mound. The burnt mounds abound and the cluster at Dawyck is exceptionally high as a group, however the 21 mounds arranged along the Muir Burn at Broughton have no parallel.

The burnt mounds at Pyatknowe and Stirkfield lie immediately on the line of the Southern Uplands fault where the geology changes from greywacke, of which each mound is composed, to the reddish coloured rocks of the Midland Valley. The absence of further burnt mounds and UPS to the NW of the fault line is perplexing, despite the fact that similar topographical landscapes exist there. The absence of sites to the NE of the A72 road may be due to the absence of fieldwork there, as the writer has not been involved in that area. The void in sites between the A72 and the A701 and north of Broughton Heights may similarly be due to an absence of fieldwork since that area is still heavily wooded with mature commercial forest.

Group 7 has a total 7 UPS sites and 14 platforms.

Group 7 has a total of 86 burnt mound sites and 102 burnt mounds.

Group 8 (Fig 15) covers the area between Wide Hope Sank in the north and Dollar Law in the south, and principally embraces the valleys of the Meldon and Manor Waters.

It was of course in Meldon at Greenknowe that the story of UPS began by the first surveys and excavations of the sites there. The contrast between the defensive settlements of hill forts on the Black and White Meldon Hills and the undefended sites of UPS, and lower in the valleys, is best demonstrated here.

However, the main point to make is that once more the UPS and burnt mounds appear to be separated by distance, the nearest proximity of both sites being at White Meldon.

Manor valley has a rather sparse collection of UPS but a relative abundance of burnt mounds but none are really close enough to convincingly say that they are related by contemporaneous activity.

The map gives two further locations of UPS to the east of Manor valley; Blakemuir and Young Bush Wood are the most easterly of all recorded UPS in Clyde/Tweed and are both typical sites in all respects, they do however lie outwith the Upper Tweeddale area mainly considered in this paper but have to be included for the sake of completeness.

Group 8 has a total 10 UPS sites and 37 platforms {including Blakemuir and Young Bush Wood}.

Group 8 has a total of 26 burnt mound sites and 40 burnt mounds.

The Peeblesshire and Lanarkshire Inventories were published by RCAHMS (1967 and 1978 respectively) and first introduced the term Unenclosed Platform Settlement to the archaeological literature. In Peeblesshire 46 sites with at least 219 individual platforms were recorded and in Lanarkshire there were 21 sites with a total of at least 119 platforms. The Commission writers do say in their reports that many others were visible but were too faint to record effectively.

The present record now shows that in Peeblesshire there are 62 sites with a total of at least 267 platforms, an increase of 16 locations and 48 individual platforms, and in Lanarkshire the numbers are 61 sites and at least 353 platforms, an increase of 40 locations and 234 platforms. This new data taken along with further excavations (above) has moved the story of UPS in Clyde/Tweed considerably.

This is summarised as follows:

Peeblesshire RCAHMS Inventory	46 sites	219 platforms
Present data base	>62	>267
Increase	**>16**	**48**
Lanarkshire RCAHMS Inventory	21	119
Present data base	>61	>353
Increase	**>40**	**>234**
Total increase	**>56**	**>282**

The writer has visited every recorded Lanarkshire site and has revised numbers of both sites and individual platforms up considerably, and this reflects to an extent the large increase in numbers of both locations and platforms in Lanarkshire. However, this has not happened in Peeblesshire and therefore the picture there may still be misleading in terms of the actual spatial distribution of sites and therefore the total numbers of platforms. An opportunity exist to find further sites and revise known ones, which, if it were done, one is sure would make a further contribution to the story.

General discussion

For the entire Bronze Age in the upper Clyde and Tweed valleys there is no reason (in the opinion of this writer) to assume any cultural differences throughout the whole area, apart from the normal progression throughout the period of over about 1500 years. Therefore, judging by the present known distribution maps of all sites of the period in southern Scotland, it would appear that a floruit of this distinctive settlement type with all other aspects of the BA such as agriculture, funerary practices and ritual form a peculiar cluster seen no where else in Scotland.

Geographically the Clyde and Tweed rivers are separated only by a narrow range of hills; being the easterly watershed of the Clyde and the westerly one of the Tweed. The greatest distance between the rivers along the double watershed is 13km, with the larger area of land on the Clyde side. However the gap between the rivers at the north and south ends is slightly less; only 9km separate them between the source of the Tweed and the Clyde at Elvanfoot, and at the north end between Biggar and Drumelzier the distance is 11km.

Clearly then at each end the gap between the rivers is an easy days walk while at the longest distance in the middle, having climbed one hill range, one could then follow a valley down to the other river, again quite comfortably in a single day.

The point is there is hardly any meaningful geographic distinction in terms of distance or obstruction between the two areas, and given the known evidence of the Bronze Age in each river valley it may be acceptable to say that the entire region at this time was a single cultural entity.

Only a few UPS and BM are found north of the Southern Uplands Boundary Fault line, but still very close to it, however only BM are found further south and west of the area under discussion, and while the idea of UPS appears to be fairly narrowly restricted in terms of the their local distribution, the BM are found in similar numbers especially to the immediate south, around the Moffat area, and just across the watersheds from both Clyde and Tweed, but where no UPS are known, despite the geography being the same, that is of uplands divided by narrow glens leading down to a single principal water course; such as the Rivers Annan and Nith in the south.

There are a series of hill ranges to the north of the Clyde/Tweed areas and where much Bronze Age evidence has been found in terms of burial sites and possibly agriculture in the form of small cairns, clearly this means a difference in at last two aspects of cultural practices; definitely that of settlement and at least one other aspect of ritual in the form of BM.

It seems to this writer that enough has now been achieved by landscape survey and excavations across the whole area, to be able to make the above statement.

The distribution of BM in areas where UPS have been recorded is quite striking. Both Upper Clyde and Tweed have the largest numbers of UPS in Scotland and the sites are highly visible.

It may be that in areas where BM are recorded and there are no UPS that alternative BA house types were adopted, such as at Whelphill, although that site in itself is very close to prominent UPS locations. Nevertheless the gaps between BM in the absence of known BA settlement may be proposed as having some other non visible types of BA settlement locations.

Certainly other putative Bronze Age sites such as cairn groups and enclosed cremation cemeteries must have settlements sites in reasonable close proximity.

The perceived wisdom often expressed in archaeology that settlements are cited near water can easily be dismissed in Upper Clyde and Tweed by the simple fact nearly every recorded Bronze Age and Neolithic settlement site, and indeed many Mesolithic camp sites are not located beside water, but are,

as far as this writer can see, deliberately sited away from spring of burn courses, but while often being only a few minutes walk from one. The fallacy also applies to doorways always facing away from the direction of prevailing winds

During their surveys of both Clydesdale and Tweeddale the local archaeologists have added significantly to the numbers of UPS, small cairn groups and proved burial sites of Bronze Age date. It is this enhanced level of Bronze Age data which now allows a re-appraisal of Bronze Age Clyde and Tweed, and which includes burnt mounds.

There is still a relative paucity of dates for both UPS and burnt mounds in the areas concerned here; nevertheless, the story can be moved forward from the time of the two RCAHMS Inventories, the publication of Burnt Offerings and the humble offerings of the present writer during the M74 Project and subsequent Projects. As all archaeologists know, there will never be a definitive answer to our questions; the best we can ever hope for is a continuing flow of evidence to help us move on.

Like every historical and archaeological report on aspects of the Rivers Clyde and Tweed, the areas are usually seen as separate entities, this has resulted from the normal procedure of writing from a viewpoint within modern political boundaries, and seldom crossing over the often arbitrary divides, and amalgamating landscapes. Enough archaeological survey has now been done in both these environs to show some remarkable general similarities, although in detail are there differences, as there will always be in any district.

It could be argued that much of what may be said here reflects the active fieldwork in the area, however, nowhere else in Scotland is there such a tight and large distribution of unenclosed platform settlements as there is in the upper reaches of these two river systems. This single fact of the areas, or rather, area, sets it apart from other regions. Because there is a well established system of Bronze Age house sites now recorded, and one which is unlikely to change significantly as a consequence of future surveys, a near definitive statement can now be made as to their distribution.

Similarly, the distribution pattern for burnt mounds in the same area is as near complete as it is likely ever to be. Therefore, it is now possible to lay down a distribution plan of both site types together, but always bearing in mind that some burnt mounds may not be of BA date and forestry areas remain to be explored. Furthermore, and again because of the recent survey work, cairns and BA funerary sites may be added. Thus a greatly enhanced appraisal of the Bronze Age for Upper Clyde and Tweed is now possible.

The various authors who contributed to Burnt Offerings left little unsaid regarding the scope at that time of the debate. Much was made of what new research may produce and what future objectives may be. In concluding their Preface, Russell-White / Barber stated “It seems to us, then, that the future of burnt mound studies lies, on the one hand, in the patient accumulation of further dating and distributional evidence and, on the other, in pursuing the study of their relationships with the other elements of the archaeological landscape”.

It has been upon these words which the writer has hung for over two decades or so, since he was introduced to the world (however frustrating) of burnt mounds, and which remain almost as much of an enigma as they were then.

The main point made by Halliday in his contribution to Burnt Offerings (Halliday, 1990) is that one is only as good as ones experience, and that applies to institutions such as the RCAHMS as well as individuals. Interestingly in that article, it was reported that only a few dozen burnt mounds were known around 1975, while over eight hundred had been located by 1990. There are now 1856 records of burnt mounds in Scotland on Canmore and many of these records are for sites with more than a single mound. Halliday’s summary of the ‘Patterns of fieldwork and the distribution of burnt mounds in Scotland’ highlighted the

sporadic nature of both the fieldwork and the known distribution at that time. His concluding remark that "It is this possibility of a wider distribution that fieldwork must explore over the next few years", that has helped give birth to the results presented here.

Sadly and frustratingly, this paper will add little to the weight of proof to support any theory on the function of burnt mounds, but it can add some new thought and data to the debate, most especially for the Clyde/Tweed district.

Former surveys of both Counties by the RCAHMS led to the publication of Inventories of Peeblesshire (1967) and Lanarkshire (1978). Neither of these surveys was comprehensive for earlier pre-historic monuments, apart from large and obvious sites, especially of the Iron Age and Roman periods. Burnt mounds in these districts were not recognised at that time and a large amount of other detailed survey and excavation has been accomplished since those pioneering publications for the area. The new data covers periods from the Late Upper Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Early and Late Neolithic as well as the Bronze Age. Paradoxically, practically nothing has been done to illuminate further on the Iron Age or Roman period.

There is now a good case to be made for the statistical analyses of the monuments and sites of Upper Clyde and Tweed, perhaps seeing the two areas as one for cultural identity before the Iron Age. The large series of later pre historic defensive sites in both Clyde/Tweed may indicate tribal barriers or divisions in land holdings and that would be another story equally worth exploring. However the new data concerns the time before that and it seems to this writer that several thematic opportunities now present themselves to others, perhaps University students, who could leave their mark on the story of the ancient past of the Upper Clyde and Tweed valleys.

A mass of statistics on BM and UPS are now available but have not been explored for meaning, if any.

Conclusion

When this study was embarked upon, the writer believed it would be a simple matter to make the case for a direct association with UPS and BM's, and establish a great deal more than was known regarding their function and their place in the past; the Bronze Age. The perception was based on an imagined distribution pattern of both site types across the Clyde/ Tweed valleys. Over the years and as the data increased it seemed as if, because of the numbers of both site types, creating an overlap would be irrefutably convincing as to their association in time. Regrettably this is not so and in a perverse way the situation is now somewhat more complicated, since there are gaps on the landscape with none of the sites and in other places relatively high numbers of one type of site only. To confound the matter, both sites types are seen in close proximity in some places, although not in the numbers originally perceived.

White & Barbour in their Preface in Burnt Offerings despaired of the value of burnt mounds in 1990, and Halliday also suggested, and hoped the answer may lie in more fieldwork producing better distribution patterns. Certainly the latter has happened in several places in Scotland since that time, and most especially in southern Scotland, and furthermore, excavations on a few sites has helped, if nothing else to confirm that most belong to the Bronze Age.

The distribution maps which are now available here have indeed enhanced numbers of both sites considerably in pictorial form, and now show a more even pattern, although that in itself has created problems. The maps produced for this report are still not detailed enough to refine the relationship between site types, and a better scale would have been 1:10,000, however that was not a realistic scale to produce in a report, nevertheless the comments given in this paper are based on the sites having being plotted to 1:10,000 maps, and it is hoped that the maps given here do give a credible idea of distributions and possible relationships.

The purpose of this paper was to clarify distributions and relationships between the two site types, and determine if possible the function of burnt mounds. The first aim is produced here and should stand scrutiny. Any statement on the relationship between the sites still has a way to go, and even though a better distribution can be grasped, it is doubtful how much that helps. Perhaps the way forward will depend on future investigative techniques and science. Similarly the purpose of burnt mounds is not moved forward to any extent which relies on proof, the locations on seemingly remote and steep hill sides must say something and such sites are obviously removed from any possibility of adjacent settlement, here again, future science may be able to answer the enduring questions; not so much on the what and when's – but the why?

The facts of BM excavations often show no tools or debitage from lithics and that has been suggested as a reason why they were not cooking or even industrial sites. The facts from excavations on UPS show a perhaps unexpected lack of small lithic tool evidence; does that mean that no tools were being used at the houses? Implausible to say the least, therefore the cliché of absence of evidence is clearly not evidence of absence, applies to both site type.

The platform settlements also have a lot of understanding still to be determined. Certainly some are house sites dating through the entire Bronze Age and the excavations and surveys show in great detail some aspects of the use of such sites. The reason they were created in seemingly inconvenient places remains debatable, and some suggestions are presented here but based more on opinion than proof.

The writer has cursed the dilemma often and is tempted to curse it again here, but optimism must prevail, so Burnt Mounds are still not boring - but they are extremely frustrating! And while UPS have also given up some secrets in recent years, they too are being stubborn in supplying the answers this paper has sought.

The simple facts are that there are still many more questions than answers concerning Unenclosed Platform Settlements in southern Scotland, and Burnt Mounds everywhere, and this writer commends the problem to others to pursue, in the hope that this work will be a helpful start on that course.

Acknowledgement

The writer could not have attempted this work without the efforts of all the voluntary fieldworkers over many years in both Clyde and Tweed valleys, principally members of the Biggar Archaeology Group and Peeblesshire Archaeological Society, who have made an enormous contribution to archaeology in Scotland through their participation. Their names are recorded in project reports and their images are preserved in the photographic records of the projects, hopefully for posterity and the writer gratefully acknowledges their work.

RCAHMS kindly supplied lists of sites and as always provided helpful information.

Finally, this work is neither peer neither reviewed nor edited, and all opinions and ideas given are the writers, as are any errors or omissions (of which there will be some).

References

Banks I 1992. Crawford Burnt Mounds. GUARD No 56. Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division 1992.

Banks I et al 1999. Investigating Burnt Mounds in Clydesdale during Motorway Construction. Glasgow Archaeological Journal Vol 21, 1999.

Barfield L & Hodder M 1987. Burnt mounds as saunas and the prehistory of bathing. Antiquity 61, 370-379

BGS 1979. Geological Survey Ten Mile Map, 1:625,000 Third Edition (Solid) 1979, British Geological Survey (formerly the Institute of Geological Sciences. Separate maps for North and South Britain.

Buckley V 1990. Burnt Offerings, International Contributions to Burnt Mound Archaeology. Compiled by Victor Buckley. Wordwell Ltd – Academic Publications, 9 Herbert Lane, Dublin 2. ISBN 1 869857 07 0.

Cowley D 1991. Some Burnt Mounds in Mid Northumberland. Archaeologia Aeliana Fifth series, Vol XIX 1991.

Feachem R W 1961. 'Unenclosed platform settlements', Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland 94 (1960-61), 79 – 85.

Hedges J 1975. Excavation of two Orcadian burnt mounds at Liddle and Beaquoy. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland 106, 39-98.

Housley R & Ramsay S 1997. Pollen and C14 dating at Clydesburn. University of Glasgow (Pers comm)

Hunter F 2000. Excavation of an Early Bronze Age cemetery and other sites at West Water Reservoir, West Linton, Scottish Borders. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland 130 (2000) Vol I, 115 - 196

Johnston D A 1997. Biggar Common, 1987 – 93: an early prehistoric funerary and domestic landscape in Clydesdale, South Lanarkshire. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. 127 (1997) 185 – 254.

Jobey G 1981. Green Knowe unenclosed platform settlement and Harehope cairn, Peeblesshire. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland 110 (1978-80), 72 – 113.

Knox R D. Discovery & Excavation in Scotland.	1996, 89	1of
	998, 79	2of
	1998, 81	1of
	1998, 83	4of
	1999, 76-79	8of
	2003,115	3of
	2004, 114	6of
	2007, 172	1of

Lelong O & Pollard T 1998. Excavation of a Bronze Age ring cairn at Cloburn Quarry, Cairngryffe Hill, Lanarkshire. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland 128 (1998) 105 – 142.

Masser P 2009. Archaeological excavation at Clyde Windfarm substation site, Whelphill Farm, near Crawford, South Lanarkshire. Data Structure Report. Headland Archaeology Ltd 2009.

McLaren A 1966. Recent Excavations in Peeblesshire, 1961 Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of

Scotland 99 (1966-7) 99-103

NCAS 2013. Ward T. Archaeological Fieldwork and excavations on Ben Bowie, Helensburgh, West Dumbartonshire. North Clyde Archaeological Society 2013.

Terry J 1994. Bodsberry Hill unenclosed platform settlement, near Elvanfoot, Strathclyde. Glasgow Archaeological Journal, 18 (1993), 46 – 63.

Terry, J 1995, Excavation at Lintshie Gutter Unenclosed Platform Settlement, Crawford, Lanarkshire, 1991 Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland 125 (1995) 369 – 482

Ward T, 1992 Upper Clydesdale Through The Ages, The M74 Project, Biggar Museum Trust. ISBN 0 9520145 0 5

Ward T, 1993 (1) Discovery & Excavation in Scotland 1993, 10 (1of)

Ward T 1993 (2) Pre-afforestation Survey at Lochlyock Farm, Rigside, Clydesdale District, Strathclyde Region.

Ward T, 1998 Discovery & Excavation in Scotland 1998, 81 {Manor Valley Survey} (19of)

Ward T 1999(1), Broughton Heights Archaeological Survey. Biggar Museum Trust.

Ward T 1999 (2), Black Mount Survey 1998 part of Pre-History North of Biggar Project. Biggar Archaeology Group.

Ward T 2001. Pre-forestation survey at Oliver Farm, Tweedsmuir, Borders Region. Commissioned by Scottish Woodlands Ltd 2001.

Ward T 2004. Excavations in Megget Reservoir, Borders Region. 2004 Interim Report.

www.biggararchaeology.org.uk

Ward T, 2004 Upper Tweed Survey, Biggar Museum Trust, www.biggararchaeology.org.uk

Ward T 2010. Upper Tweed Survey addenda. Unpublished report, 2010

Ward T 2012. Mesolithic chert quarry at Burnetland Farm. www.biggararchaeology.org.uk

Ward T 2013(1) et al: Barrowman C, Miller J & Kelly S. Fieldwork and excavations of pre historic date at Melbourne Farm near Elsrickle, Biggar, South Lanarkshire. www.biggararchaeology.org.uk

Ward T 2013(2). Various interim reports on the Daer Project 1990 – 2013 www.biggararchaeology.org.uk

Ward T 2013(3). The excavation of two unenclosed platform settlements within the Fruid Reservoir, Peeblesshire, Scottish Borders. www.biggararchaeology.org.uk

Ward T 2015 forthcoming. Burnt Mound and Lead Smelting Project 1997. www.biggararchaeology.org.uk

Ward T 2013 (4) et al: Barrowman C, Finlayson B & Pelling R. The discovery and excavation of an Early Neolithic pottery assemblage at Biggar Common East (Carwood Hill) 1993.

www.biggararchaeology.org.uk.

Ward T 2013 (5) Fieldwalking and Excavation at Carwood Farm 2007 – 2009 Interim Report Part of the Pre-History North of Biggar Project Tam Ward, with charcoal contribution by Dr Jennifer Miller (Northlight Heritage) February 2013 www.biggararchaeology.org.uk

PART 4

Appendix I

Gazetteer of burnt mounds in Clyde/Tweed valleys

Burnt mounds recorded in NMRS in Lanarkshire (only) Strathclyde Region as of December 2013 with additional sites by Ward.

G/No = Ward 2014 this report Group Number

NGR	Place name	Recorder	G/No	RCAHMS Map Ref
NS 97406 08399	Hitteril Hill	Ward	5	NS90NE/66
NS 93178 19628	Hershaw Burn	"	4	NS91NW/29
NS 984 091	Sweetshaw Brae	"	5	NS90NE/51##1
NS 95640 10420 2of	Coom Rig	"	5	NS91SE/49
NS 9534 1559 2of	Air Cleuch	"	5	NS91NE/72##2
NS 9542 1564 2of	" "	"	5	NS91NE/71##2
NS 98582 08410	Beld Knowe	"	5	NS90NE/33
NS 9932 0919 3of	Sweetshaw Burn	"	5	NS 90NE/32
NS 95923 07519	Kirkhope Cleuch	"	5	NS90NE/30
NS 97024 08082	Hitteril Hill	"	5	NS90NE/29
NS 96504 08640	Watermeetings Forest "		5	NS90NE/28
NS 952 088	Coom Burn	"	5	NS90NE/24 [C14x3 of Ward]
NS 94868 08341	Comb Law	"	5	NS90NW/12
NS 9564 10422of	Smithwood Burn	"	5	NS91SE/39
NS 9547 1050	" "	"	5	NS91SE/38
NS 9736 6996	Lion Hill	"	5	NS90NE/23
NS 9783 1083	" "	"	5	NS91SE/37
NS 9776 1093	Wintercleuch Burn	"	5	NS91SE/36
NS 9589 1320 2of	Brown Hill	"	5	NS91SE/30
NS 9262 0973 2of	Laght Hill	"	5	NS90NW/11
NS 9882 0797 2of	Beld Knowe	"	5	NS90NW/12
NS 918 085	Troloss	"	5	NS90NW/8 +UPS
NS 959 142	Brown Hill	"	5	NS91SE/26 No details
NS 9342 2203	Castle Hill	"	3	NS92SW/70
NS 937 229	Southwood Burn	"	3	NS92SW/63
NS 9805 2164	Normangill Rig	"	3	NS92SE/41
NS 914 216	Glengonnar Water	"	4	NS92SW/59
NS 9284 1019	Potrenick Burn	"	5	NS91SW/16
NS 9675 11182 of	Brown Knees	"	5	NS91SE/23
NS 9288 1031	Short Cleuch	"	5	NS91SW/15
NS 9548 1642	Bucht Knowe	"	4	NS91NE/60
NS 9496 1624	Watchman Hill	"	4	NS91NW/20
NS 9634 0440	Howe Cleuch	"	5	NS90SE/1
NS 9833 0901	Sweetshaw Brae	"	5	NS90NE/7##1
NS 98582 08410	Beld Knowe	"	5	NS90NE/4
NS 9635 0575	Crookburn	"	5	NS90NE/3
NS 9158 2166	Glengonnar Water	"	4	NS92SW/52
NS 941 166	White Hill	"	4	NS91NW/19
NT 010 221	Camps Reservoir	"	3	NT02SW/8 C14 Ward

NS 958 200	Ellershie Hill	"/Cowley	4	NS92SE/36 C14 GUARD
NS 9604 1927	" "	"/Halliday	4	NS92SE/32 C14 GUARD
NS 9416 1888	Collins Burn	"	4	NS91NW/16
NS 9422 1982	" "	"	4	" "
NS 9425 1893	" "	"	4	" "
NS 9024 1547	Hass	"/Cowley	4	NS91NW/15
NS 9246 2475	Craighead Hill	Ward	1	NS92SW/75
NS 9265 2455	" "	"	1	NS92SW/74
NS 9254 2445	" "	"	1	NS92SW/73
NS 831 232 2of	Glespin	"	2	NS82SW/11
NS 9217 2245	Fagyad Hill	"	4	NS92SW/56
NS 9145 2155	Glengonnar Water	"	4	NS92SW/55
NS 8613 1921	Sims Hill	"	2	NS81NE/17
NS 8528 1850	Windy Dod	"	2	NS81NE/13
NS 8547 1947	Glenbeath Burn	"	2	NS81NE/12
NS 9112 2149	Glengonnar Water	"	4	NS92SW/49
NS 995 298	Broadhill End	"	1	NS92NE/33
NS 9568 2696	Wandel Hill	SSMR	1	NS92NE/31
NS 9768 2990	Startup Hill	Ward/Cowley	1	NS92NE/28
NS 9245 2899 3of	Little Law	"	1	NS92NW/26
NS 9022 3398	Tinto End	"	1	NS 93SW/47
NT 04023 32621	Black Hill	"	1	NT03SW/123
NT 0400 3243	Nisbet Farm	"	1	NT03SW/88
NT 0415 3303	" "	"	1	NT03SW/87

74 in total in NMRS

Of which the following are duplicate entries, marked # above:

NS 984 091	Sweetshaw Brae	"	NS90NE/51
NS 9833 0901*	Sweetshaw Brae	"	NS90NE/7

*Note: * Sweetshaw Brae NGR is 9833 0910 and not 0901*

And

NS 9534 1559 2of	Air Cleuch	"	NS91NE/72
NS 9542 1564 2of	" "	"	NS91NE/71

To which should be added the following:

NS 914 216	Drake Law		Ward/M74 Survey No 49
NS 9516619459	Ellershie Burn	4	NS 91 NE
NS 95235 19387	Ellershie Burn	4	NS 91 NE
NS 88385 20327	Glendowran Hill	(2 of) 2	NS 82 SE
NS 95420 15646	Coupland Gair	(2 of) 5	NS 91 NE
NS 95995 14199	Brown Hill	5	NS 91 SE
NS 96153 13924	Brown Hill	5	NS 91 SE
NS 96571 14044	Brown Hill	5	NS 91 SE
NS 96645 13789	Brown Hill	5	NS 91 SE
Site No 7	Burnt mounds 3of	Lamington Survey 1	NS 92 NE

NS 99406 28469, NS 99544 28278 & NS 99423 28444.

Note: Not previously notified to NMRS

NT 04023 32621	Nisbet Farm	1	NT03SW

Note; Not previously notified to NMRS

DAER

NS 95896 13208	Brown Hill	5	NS 91 SE
NS 95920 13132 2of	Brown Hill	5	NS 91 SE
NS 95831 13120	Brown Hill	5	NS 91 SE
NS 95890 13187	Brown Hill	5	NS 91 SE
NS 95995 14199	Brown Hill	5	NS 91 SE
NS 96153 13924	Brown Hill	5	NS 91 SE
NS 96571 14044	Crookedstane Rig	5	NS 91 SE
NS 96645 13789	Crookedstane Rig	5	NS 91 SE

Note: the above four sites have not been previously notified to NMRS

NS 95460 09658 No 29	Coom Rig	5	NS 91 SE
NS 95461 09641 No 31	Coom Rig	5	NS 91 SE
NS 95692 09907 No 51	Coom Rig	5	NS 91 SE
NS 95628 10391 No 223	Coom Rig	5	NS 91 SE

Note: the above four sites appear in the latest Daer reports 2010-2013

NS 97762 10939	Lion Hill	5	NS 91 SE
NS 97831 10831	Lion Hill	5	NS 91 SE
NS 97368 09960	Lion Hill	5	NS 91 SE
NS 95923 07519	Hitteril Hill	5	NS 90 NE
NS 99328 09195 3of	Hods Hill	5	NS 90 NE
NS 9882 0797	Beld Knowe	5	NS 90 NE

COULTER AREA

NT 02839 33084	Snaip Hill	1	NT 03 SW
NT 02664 33133	Snaip Hill	1	NT 03 SW
NT 03256 30894	Culter Allers Farm	1	NT 03 SW
NT 03522 30751	Culter Allers Farm	1	NT 03 SW

37 not in NMRS

Total Burnt Mounds known in Lanarkshire 112 of.

Burnt mounds recorded in NMRS in Borders Region as of December 2013

*** = not in Peeblesshire**

Note: many BM consist of conjoining mounds while others are separated only by very short distances; < 1m, only BM seen as stand alone mounds are given in these lists.

The pre fix number preceding the recorder is the Ward 2014 report Grouping

NGR (all NT)	Place name	Recorder	RCAHMS Map Ref	
NT 21181 48717	Eddleston	Knox	NT24NW/72	
NT 80396 13484	The Kipp	Dixon	NT81SW/34	*Roxburgh
NT 78629 13321	Redshaw Burn	Cowley	NT71SE/204	*Roxburgh
NT 77390 13401	Langside Law	"	NT71SE/175	*Roxburgh
NT 77374 15959	Swanlaws Sike	"	NT 71SE/195	*Roxburgh
NT 77156 15264	Butter Cleuch	"/Ritchie	NT71NE/164	*Roxburgh
NT 33966 39013	Blinkbonny Burn	Knox	NT33NW/139	
NT 3310 3910	Nether Horsburgh	"	NT33NW/76	
NT 290 404 2of	Eshiels Burn	"	NT24SE/99	
NT 329 393	Lee Pen	"	NT33NW/60	
NT1057 4132	Kaim Rig	7 Ward	NT41SW/83	
NT 4034 2238	Syntoncorses	Sherriff/Smith	NT42SE/35	*Selkirk
NT 0920 3306	Byre Burn	6Ward	NT03SE/75	
NT 11975 31215	Woodend	6 "	NT13SW/91	
NT 11975 31227	"	6 "	NT13SW/91	
NT 08757 36338	Parkgatestone Cott'	7 "	NT03NE/108	
NT 0580 3581	Hartree Hills	7 "	NT03NE/81	
NT 0964 3770	Burnetland Hill	7 "	NT03NE/80	
NT 1055 3206	Smallhope Burn	6 "	NT13SW/79	
NT 1065 3244	School Burn	6 "	NT13SW/78	
NT 1078 3234	" "	6 "	NT13SW/78	
NT 1100 3280	Glenachan Burn	6 "	NT13SW/77	
NT 1093 3290	" "	6 "	NT13SW/77	
NT 1060 3447	Whitslade Hill	7 "	NT13SW/76	
NT 1160 3304	Wrae Hill	7 "	NT13SW/75	
NT 1170 3283	" "	7 "	NT13SW/75	
NT 1008 2840 2of	Benshaw Burn	6 "	NT12NW/63	
NT 1025 2828	" "	6 "	NT12NW/63	
NT 1047 2996	West Grain	6 "	NT12NW/61	
NT 1045 2998	" "	6 "	NT12NW/61	
NT 1200 3911	Clover Law	7 "	NT13NW/52	
NT 1129 3887 2of	Linn Burn	7 "	NT13NW/51	
NT 1130 3880	" "	7 "	NT13NW/51	
NT 1159 3893	" "	7 "	NT13NW/51	
NT 1288 3604	Muir Burn	7 "	NT13NW/41	
NT 1286 3606	" "	7 "	"	
NT 1288 3607	" "	7 "	"	
NT 1290 3610	" "	7 "	"	
NT 1300 3618	" "	7 "	"	
NT 1302 3620	" "	7 "	"	
NT 1309 3630	" "	7 "	"	
NT 1322 3650	" "	7 "	"	
NT 1324 3653	" "	7 "	"	
NT 1287 3608	" "	7 "	"	
NT 1080 3915	Cowiemuir Hass	7 "	NT13NW/40	
NT 1030 3790	Langlaw Hill	7 "	NT13NW/38	
NT 1027 3788	" "	7 "	NT13NW/38	
NT 1010 3798	" "	7 "	NT13NW/38	
NT 1020 3860	Langlaw Hill	7 "	NT13NW/37	
NT 121 368	Ratshill Burn	7 "	NT13NW/30	+UPS
NY 4600 8549	Sufficent Hill	Boyle	NY48NE/144	*Roxburgh
NY 4954 9515	Raegill Boss	Dixon	NY49NE/21	*Roxburgh
NT 5727 1543	Rubers Law	Hogg	NT51NE/44	*Roxburgh
NT 1410 3425 4of	Tinnis Castle	7 Ward	NT13SW/104	
NT 1295 2380	Laigh Hill	6 "	NT12NW/71	
NT 1425 3280	Finglen Rig	7 "	NT12SW/73	

NT 1417 3273	" "	7 "	NT12SW/73	
NT 1270 3200	Logan Head	6 "	NT12SW/69	
NT 1280 3233	" "	6 "	NT12SW/68	
NT 0743 2600	Coomb Burn	6 "	NT02NE/22	
NT 0773 2579	" "	6 "	NT02NE/21	
NT 0775 2666	Hare Burn	6 "	NT02NE/19	
NT 0775 2700	" "	6 "	NT02NE/18	
NT 0790 2677	" "	6 "	NT02NE/17	
NT 0788 2685	" "	6 "	NT02NE/17	
NT 0820 2658	" "	6 "	NT02NE/16	
NT 0810 2665	" "	6 "	NT02NE/16	
NT 0890 2757	Glenkerie Burn	6 "	NT02NE/15	
NT 1035 3647	Glenmore Burn	6 "	NT12NW/69	
NT 1082 2710	Quilt Burn	6 "	NT12NW/67	
NT 1094 2714	" "	6 "	NT12NE/67	
NT 1040 2648	Glenmore Burn	6 "	NT12NE/66	
NT 1078 2736 3of	Quilt Burn	6 "	NT12NE/65	
NT 496 463	Lauder Common	Murray	NT44NE/14	*Berwick
NT 1900 4475	Wide Hope Shank	8 Knox	NT14SE/54	
NT 1905 4465	" " "	8 "	NT14SE/54	
NT 1920 4310	Lyne Common	8 "	NT14SE/53	
NT 1945 4315	" "	8 "	NT14SE/53	
NT 1930 4330	" "	8 "	NT14SE/53	
NT 204 424	Black Meldon	8 "	NT24SW/104	
NT 190 440	Harehope	8 "	NT14SE/49	
NT 216 344 5of	Hopeterrick Burn	8 Ward	NT23SW/52	
NT 8594 1913	Cocklawfoot Burn	Halliday	NT81NE/52	*Roxburgh
NT 73671 10602	Well Strand	Dixon	NT71SW/94	*Roxburgh
NT 22382 41197	Edston Hill	8 Knox	NT24SW/170	
NT 2400 3860	Cademuir Hill	8 "	NT23NW/94	
NT 2405 3875	" "	8 "	NT23NW/94	
NT 2285 4344	Upper Kidston	8 "	NT24SW/111	
NT 2205 4365	White Meldon	8 "	NT24SW/110	
NT 18897 36052	Lour Wood	7 Ward	NT13NE/106	
NT 18889 36187	" "	7 "	NT13NE/105	
NT 18871 36371	Tortie Knowe	7 "	NT13NE/104	
NT 19800 37111	White Knowe	7 "	NT12NE/103	
NT 19554 36443	" "	7 "	NT12NE/102	
NT 19521 36608	" "	7 "	NT12NE/101	
NT 19185 37455	Easter Dawick	7 "	NT 12NE/100	
NT 1895 3595 3of	Lour Wood	7 "	NT12NE/99	
NT 19189 36581	Tortie Knowe	7 "	NT12NE/98	
NT 19135 36604 2of " "	7 "	NT12NE/97		
NT 19118 36922	" "	7 "	NT12NE/96	
NT 19108 36821	" "	7 "	NT12NE/95	
NT 19472 36758	White Knowe	7 "	NT12NE/94	
NT 19434 36791	" "	7 "	NT12NE/94	
NT 19532 36723	" "	7 "	NT12NE/93	
NT 19033 36550	Tortie Knowe	7 "	NT12NE/92	
NT 1540 4000 2of	Cat Cleuch	7 "	NT14SE/61	
NT 1667 4128	Brownsland	7 "	NT14SE/59	
NT 1638 4167	2of	Hog Hill	7 "	NT14SE/57
NT 1628 4169	" "	7 "	NT14SE/57	
NT 1617 4260	" "	7 "	NT14SE/56	
NT 1315 4018	Clashpock Rig	7 "	NT14SW/88	
NT 1401 3916	Margate Burn	7 "	NT13NW/61	
NT 1460 3772	Whanslee Burn	7 "	NT13NW/59	
NT 1430 3792	Lewis Burn	7 "	NT13NW/58	
NT 1424 3756	2of	Louden Knowe	7 "	NT13NW/57
NT 1473 3707	Monk Edge	7 "	NT13NW/56	
NT 1484 3735	Coshgar Burn	7 "	NT13NW/55	
NT 1484 3740	" "	7 "	NT13NW/55	
NT 1476 3736	" "	7 "	NT13NW/55	
Circa NT 158 396	Harrow Hope	7 "	NT13NE/68	
NT 1622 3933	" "	7 "	NT12NE/67	

NT 1650 3949	Penveny	7 "	NT12NE/65	
NT 1660 3952	"	7 "	NT12NE/65	
NT 1642 3913	"	7 "	NT12NE/64	
NT 1583 3904	Pear Burn	7 "	NT12NE/62	
NT 1560 3917	" "	7 "	NT12NE/62	
NT 1734 3873	Great Hill	7 "	NT12NE/60	
NT 1783 3975	Cloyhouse Burn	7 "	NT12NE/59	
NT 1795 3956	" "	7 "	NT12NE/59	
NT 1890 3976 2of	Easter Happrew	7 "	NT12NE/58	
NT 1400 3640 2of	Dreva Hope	7 "	NT13NW/45	
NT 1398 3650 2of	" "	7 "	"	
NT 1398 3652	" "	7 "	"	
NT 1398 3660	" "	7 "	"	
NT 1340 3696 2of	Muir Burn	7 "	NT13NW/42	
NT 1425 4019	Pirliega Burn	7 "	NT14SW/74	
NT 1826 3939	Happrew Clump	7 "	NT13NE/48	
NT 19280 37197	Easter Dawick	7 "	NT13NE/39	
NT 36250 36322	West Bold	Knox/Kerr	NT33NE/73	
NT 31593 34932	Slacks Wood	Durham	NT33SW/72	
NT 33622 33508	Shaw Hill	Knox/Boughey/Durham	NT33SW/67	
NT 359 362	Plora Burn	Knox	NT33NE/34	
NT 358 362	" "	"	NT33NE/34	
NT 367 360	Glenmead	"	NT33NE/33	
NT 309 357	Grieston Hill	"	NT33NW/68	
NT 12998 21036	Muckle Chanter	6 Ward	NT12SW/42	
NT 0965 2375	Silver Jubilee Road	6 "	NT02SE/96	
NT 0769 2380 2of	Weird Law	6 "	NT02SE/86	
NT 0754 2367	" "	6 "	NT02SE/85	
NT 0783 2318	Rigs Burn	6 "	NT02SE/83	
NT 086 245 2of	Gala Burn	6 "	NT02SE/74	
NT 0855 1970	Chapel Burn	6 "	NT01NE/13	
NT 0965 1811	Priesthope Burn	6 "	NT01NE/11	
NT 098 166	" "	6 "	NT01NE/11	
NT 0986 1660	" "	6 "	NT01NE/11	
NT 1304 2104	Talla Reservoir	6 "	NT12SW/30	
NT 1273 2108 2of	" "	6 "	NT12SW/29	
NT 1115 2203 2of	Muckle Knowe	6 "	NT12SW/28	
NT 1149 1697 2of	Garelet Cleugh	6 "	NT11NW/12	
NT 1170 1829	Hope Burn	6 "	NT11NW/10	
NT 1295 2380	Manyfod Burn	6 "	NT12SW/24	
NT 0795 2030	Hawkshaw Castle	6 "	NT02SE/64	
NT 0860 2086 2of	Whiteside Hill	6 "	NT02SE/60	
NT 1030 2950 3of	Glenveg Burn	6 "	NT12NW/70	
NT 0555 2115	Peddirie Hill	6 "	NT02SE/30	+UPS
NT 16545 21232	Megget Reservoir	"	NT12SE/17	*Selkirk
NT 18190 21384	" "	"	NT12SE/10	*Selkirk
NT 17424 21229	" "	"	NT12SE/8	*Selkirk

Recorded by Ward **158**
Recorded by Knox **24**
Recorded by other **14**

Total **196**

Of which **181 are in Peeblesshire and all recorded by Knox & Ward**
10 are in Roxburgh
4 in Selkirk
1 in Berwick

There are 64 'Burn' place names
NOTES

This entry is duplicated in NMRS

NT 1100 3280	Glenachan Burn	"	NT13SW/77

NGR for this entry should read 1173 2910

NT 1295 2380	Laigh Hill	"	NT12NW/71

NGR for this entry should read 1035 2647

NT 1035 3647	Glenmore Burn	"	NT12NW/69

This entry is duplicated in NMRS

NT 1622 3933	" "	"	NT12NE/67

NT 1304 2104	Talla Reservoir	"	NT12SW/30

NGR for this entry should read 07953 20263

NT 0795 2030	Hawkshaw Castle	"	NT02SE/64

To which may be added by Ward the following:
These sites have not been included in NMRS despite being in reports by Ward and all of which are Group 6 in Ward 2014.
UPPER TWEED SURVEY

NT 0908 2880	Benshaw Burn	Site No 42	NT12NW
NT 13169 20459	Talla Reservoir	Site No 203	NT12SW
NT 098 166	Brownknowe	Site No 256	NT01NE
NT 1173 2910	Laigh Hill	Site No 276	NT12NW
NT 1276 3055	Stanhope/Craighead	Site No 269	NT13SW
NT 1051 3208	Smallhope Burn	Site No 321	NT13SW
NT 1045 3213	"	Site No 322	"
NT 1044 3214	"	Site No 323	"
NT 1040 3217	"	Site No 324	"
NT 1030 3229	"	Site No 325	"
NT 0984 3190	Machans Cleuch	Site No 326	NT03SE
NT 08723 29970	Middle Head	Site No 332	NT02NE

Also: only twelve of twenty one burnt mounds along the Muir Burn at Broughton are entered in NMRS, see Broughton Heights Survey 1999, Sites No's 1 -22.

Addendum	Talla / Muckle Side	
NT 10491 22065	Site 406	NT 12 SW

(Not previously notified to NMRS)

Follows Group 7 in Ward 2014.
BROUGHTON HEIGHTS SURVEY

NT 1329 3672	Muir Burn	Site No 12	NT13NW
NT 1329 3672	"	Site No 13	"
NT 1327 3681	"	Site No 14	"
NT 1324 3684	"	Site No 15	"
NT 1323 3689	"	Site No 16	"
NT 1323 3689	"	Site No 17	"
NT 1321 3697	"	Site No 18	"
NT 1321 3718	"	Site No 19	"
NT 1323 3724	"	Site No 20	"
NT 1642 3948	Robins Cleuch	Site No 108	NT13NE
NT 1622 3960	Riding Hill	Site No 109	NT13NE

Note: the two sets of same NGR's are correct

MEGGET SURVEY

NT 17455 21255	Dead for Cauld	Site No 5

Additional 23 burnt mounds

There are 15 'Burn' place names

To which may added the following burnt mounds from Manor Valley, all of them in Group 8 Ward 2014, but these sites have **NOT previously been notified to NMRS**:

NT 2495 3745 Crookston Burn 188m OD

On the right bank of the burn there is a crescentic shaped burnt mound which measures 10m by 5m and 0.3m high. It lies approximately 20m upstream from where dykes meet at right angles. It is covered in grass the same as the surrounding area with no change in vegetation.

NT 2510 3765 Crookston Burn 188m OD

On the left bank approximately 10m upstream from where the burn enters the plantation there is a semi circular burnt mound, it measures 15m by 6m and is 0.6m high and is covered in grass.

NT 2415 3635 Chester Hill 228m OD

Midway along a dyke. A roughly circular burnt mound which measures 4m in diameter by 0.6m high, lying on sloping ground with similar grass vegetation to the surrounding area. The spring course is on the west side.

NT 2045 3785 Glack Hope (No 1) 269m OD

On the left bank of the burn approximately 30m upstream from where three dykes join and 10m from the westerly dyke, there is a burnt mound which is roughly circular in shape and measures 5m in diameter by 0.3m high. Grass covered.

NT 2020 3740 Glack Hope (No 2) 316m OD

Approximately 135m upstream from where the burn flows under the dyke there is a well defined oval shaped burnt mound. It measures 10m by 8m and is 0.6m high. It is covered in heather, moss and grass and is surrounded by reeds. Downhill from this is a similar mound which is natural.

NT 2030 3750 Glack Hope (No 3) 309m OD

60m downstream from No 2 and on the left side of the burn there is a burnt mound which is seen to be circular in shape and measures 5m in diameter by 0.2m high. The grass covered mound is surrounded by rough grass and moss.

NT 2025 3740 Glack Hope (No 4) 320m OD

15m upstream from No 2 is an oval shaped burnt mound lying 8m from the left bank of the burn. It measures 4m by 3m and is 0.1m high. A spring course flows in the same direction as the burn but lies on the opposite side of the mound. The grass cover is the same as the surrounding ground.

NT 2025 3740 Glack Hope (No 5) 320m OD

10m diagonally uphill from No 4 and on the left bank of the burn there is a burnt mound. It is roughly circular measuring 5m in diameter and by 0.1m high; the grass covering the mound is the same as the surrounding ground.

NT 2040 3130 Langhaugh 266m OD

A crescentic shaped burnt mound which measures 10m by 5m and 1m high lies beside a spring course. The mound is eroded on the west side with a large amount of burnt stone rolling into the burn. A spring course curves around the SE side.

NT 2335 3605 Hundleshope 234m OD

130m upstream from a wood there is a burnt mound which is 3m in diameter and 0.4m high. It is 2m from the burn and adjacent a spring.

NT 2385 3580 Rae Burn (No 1) 289m OD

200m upstream from where the burn passes under a fence there is a burnt mound which is 5m in diameter and 0.4m high.

NT 2405 3560 Rae Burn (No 2) 312m OD

140m downstream from the junction of the two burns, on the elevated left bank there is a burnt mound which is 7m in diameter and 0.5m high. It lies 5m from the burn and the mossy grass vegetation on the mound is the same as the surrounding ground.

NT 2280 3570 Hundleshope Cleuch (No 1) 266m OD

At the base of the slope and immediately downhill from a lead smelting site there is a burnt mound which is 3m in diameter and 0.4m high.

NT 2280 3575 Hundleshope Cleuch (No 2) 254m OD

30m downstream from No 1 and 50m upstream from the point where a dyke crosses the burn there is a burnt mound which measures 2m by 1m and is nearly level.

NT 2280 3590 Hundleshope Cleuch (No 3) 240m OD

110m downhill from a dyke on the left side of the burn and ploughed out, there is a burnt mound deposit which is 10m by 5m; it is seen as burnt stone showing in the field.

NT 2280 3595 Hundleshope Cleuch (No 4) 233m OD

Approximately 50m downstream from No 3 and ploughed out on the right side of the burn there is a burnt mound deposit which measures approximately 7m in diameter. There is a slightly elevated part to the deposit.

NT 2015 3385 Posso Rig (No 1) 256m OD

On the right side of an unnamed spring which flows eastwards from Posso Rig and into Tower Burn, 115m south of a sheep stell there is a kidney shaped burnt mound, it measures 11m on a N?S alignment and is 9m wide by 1m high. It is covered in mossy grass the same as the surrounding area.

cNT 2015 3385 Posso Rig (No 2) 256m OD

Only 3m upstream from No 1 on the left side of the burn there is another kidney shaped burnt mound which measures 4m by 4m and 0.3m high. It is covered in mossy grass.

cNT 2015 3385 Posso Rig (No 3) 259m OD

4m upstream from No 2 on the left side of the burn and at the junction of another burn there is a burnt mound which is circa 7m in diameter and ploughed flat. Four large stones are showing in the middle of the feature.

cNT 2005 3385 Posso Rig (No 4) 274m OD

100m upstream from No 1 and on the right side of the burn there is another possible burnt mound which measures 3m in diameter.

NT 20503680 Glenternie Burn (No 1) 330m OD

At the source of Glenternie Burn there is a burnt mound which measures 6m by 5m by 0.5m high. It is covered in heather and mossy grass, while reeds grow on the south side where the spring rises.

NT 2065 3695 Glenternie Burn (No 2) 330m OD

150m downstream from No1 there is a burnt mound which measures 5m in diameter and is 0.3m high. It is covered with heather and mossy grass.

NT (see above entry) Glenternie Burn (No 3) 330m OD

35m further downstream from No 2 there is a burnt mound which lies 9m from the burn, the mound measures 5m in diameter by 0.3m high.

NT 1975 3490 Dead Wife's Burn 320m OD

On the right bank of the burn 70m upstream from where the burn cuts the forestry road there is a burnt mound which measures 10m by 7m and 1m high. It is covered with heather and mossy grass.

Centred NT 217 348 Hopeterrick Burn 270 - 360m OD

On the north side of a drystane dyke and ranged 350m up the slope there are five burnt mounds, they lie on the unimproved pasture above the fence line which demarcates the improved ground from that above. Further details will be found in the report **BURNT MOUND AND LEAD SMELTING PROJECT 1997 by T Ward forthcoming 2014**.

There are 8 'Burn' place names.

MANOR VALLEY SURVEY 24 Burnt mounds

Note: the Manor Valley sites will require more details and probably refinement of NGR's necessitating in the sites being re visited. The burnt mounds however are authentic.

The total number of known and recorded burnt mounts in Peeblesshire is 213, although many examples are currently not in NMRS (see above).

Appendix II Data from NMRS with additional BAG sites
Gazetteer of UPS in Clyde/Tweed valleys

Unenclosed Platform Settlement sites in Scotland

Introduction

The following list is gleaned from the National Monuments Records of Scotland based in The Royal Commission for the Ancient Monuments of Scotland and is 'as of' January 2014. The NMRS is incomplete as far as such records go; several sites notified by the writer to RCAHMS have not been entered and others only recently notified by the writer have still to be entered, these are given here. Many other similar platforms recorded in Argyll by the late Betty Rennie and known through her work to have been of a different period and function are not included here. The site references are given here by County and this list is merely intended to make access to such information convenient. From this list, the Group numbers and actual numbers of platforms are given; this list will not be exhaustive and some sites are known by alternative names to those given here. Currently in Canmore there are 143 records for Unenclosed Platform Settlements.

G/No = Ward 2014 this report Group Number

Peeblesshire

Place name	RCAHMS Ref	G/No	NGR	Quantity
Burnetland Hill	NT03NE/79	7	NT 0981 3750	3
Trebetha Hill	NT03SE/65	7	NT 0835 3425	5
Worm Hill	NT13SW/39	6	NT 1142 3130	2
Shoulder Wood	NT13SW/38	6	NT 1184 3184	2
Rachan Hill	NT13SW/37	6	NT 119 342	5
Mossfennan Burn	NT13SW/29	6	NT1116 3144	5
Haggen End	NT13SW/15	6	NT 1195 3095	1
Cat Cleuch	NT13NW/9	6	NT 1194 3692	11
Green Knowe	NT24SW/16	8	NT 2122 4330	9
Long Sike	NT13SW/70	6	NT 1425 3056	2
Stanhope	NT12NW/52	6	NT 141 281	4
Stanhope	NT 12NW/51	6	NT 1329 2876	1
Shaw Hill	NT12NW/28	6	NT 145 280	4
Shaw Hill	NT12NE/2	6	NT 150 280	2
Black Meldon	NT24SW/79	8	NT 210 428	3
Glenrath Hill	NT23SW/41	8	NT 2146 3330	1
Posso	NT23SW/19	8	NT 2040 3351	3
Cademuir Hill	NT23NW/9	8	NT 2340 3823	2
Kirkhope	NT13SE/13	8	NT 1924 3068	1
White Meldon	NT24SW/18	8	NT 2183 4357	9
White Meldon	NT24SW/17	8	NT 21600 43400	9
Cat Cleuch	NT14SE/60	7	NT 1580 4008	2
Robins Cleuch	NT13NW/37	7	NT 164 392	4
Blake Muir	NT33SW/7	8	NT 3105 3072	5
Young Bush Wood	NT33SW/15	8	NT 314 343	4
Weird Law	NT02SE/80	6	NT 0795 2347	2
Hearthstane Burn	NT12SW/26	6	NT 1230 2480	1
Grange Hill	NT02SE/63	6	NT 0707 2153	1
Whiteside Hill	NT02SE/59	6	NT 0794 2150	1
Quarter Hill	NT12SW/6	6	NT 103 232	9 + other in forest
Fingland Burn	NT02SE/53	6	NT 068 212	5
Fingland Burn	NT02SE/52	6	NT 065 204	6
Fingland Burn	NT02SE/51	6	NT 070 212	2
Fingland Burn	NT02SE/50	6	NT 069 201	3
Muckle Knowe	NT02SE/45	6	NT 098 216	17
Glenwhappen Rig	NT02SE/42	6	NT 065 221	11
Weird Law	NT02SE/39	6	NT 0775 2338	5
The Rig	NT02SE/38	6	NT 089 213	4
The Rig	NT02SE/37	6	NT 088 224	7

The Rig	NT02SE/36	6	NT 0870 2205	2	
Rashy Knowe	NT02SE/35	6	NT 095 212	4	
Quarter Hill	NT02SE/34	6	NT 096 221	7	
Peddirie Rig	NT02SE/33	6	NT 0531 2024	4	
The Rig	NT02SE/32	6	NT 092 220	2	(destroyed)
The Rig	NT02SE/31	6	NT 0894 2270	5	
Peddirie Rig	NT02SE/30	6	NT 0555 2110	5	
Peddirie rig	NT02SE/29	6	NT 0545 2065	5	
Oliver	NT02SE/28	6	NT 0970 2491	1	(doubtful)
Nether Dod	NT02SE/27	6	NT 085 224	4	(doubtful)
Grange Hill	NT02SE/26	6	NT 0702 2175	5	
Glenbreck	NT02SE/25	6	NT 0593 2171	2	
Craig Law	NT02SE/24	6	NT 097 207	5	(destroyed)
Hawkshaw	NT02SE/23	6	NT085 204	3	(destroyed)
Hawkshaw	NT02SE/23	6	NT085 204	2	
Little Dod	NT01NE/5	6	NT 0571 1969	12	
Hawkshaw	NT01NE/4	6	NT 0844 1963	4 + 6	
Badlieu Rig	NT01NE/3	6	NT 051 176	5	(destroyed)
Brawns Dod	NT01NE/2	6	NT 099 192	8	(destroyed)

To which should be added:

Fruid Reservoir	NT01NE	6	NT 0867 1990	2	(excavated)
Middle Head	NT02NE & NT03SE	6	NT 08853 29844	4	
Ewelaw Rig	NT02SE	6	NT 0873 2390	1	

Lanarkshire

Place name	**RCAHMS Ref**	**G/No**	**NGR**	**Quantity**
Ponfiegh Burn	NS83SE/18	---	NS 8890 3380	3
Watermeetings	NS91SE/32	5	NS 9532 1258	2
Trollos	NS90NW/8	5	NS 918 085	5
Whelphill Hope	NS92SE/43	3	NS 9970 2053	3
Crookedstane	NS91SE/11	5	NS 968 149	2
Lodge Hill	NS91NE/58	4	NS 968 188	9
Crookedstane	NS91NE/64	5	NS 969 150	4
Coupland Hill	NS91NE/45	3	NS 975 199	4
Campshead	NT02SW/9	3	NT 015 218	2
Dun Law	NT02NW/7	3	NT 017 250	12
Lintshie Gutter	NS92SE/37	3	NS 954 204	13
Earns Gill	NS92SE/34	3	NS 9880 2179	3
Doddin	NS91SW/9	5	NS 944 125	5
Scapcleuch Burn	NS91NW/18	4	NS 919 168	3
Scapcleuch Burn	NS91NW/17	4	NS 9188 1711	2
Reeve Hill	NT02SW/7	3	NT 009 220	3
Grains	NT02SW/6	3	NT 013 236	13
Midge Hill	NT02SW/4	3	NT 010 216	8
Hurl Burn	NS92SW/28	3	NS 944 203	13
Normangill Rig	NS92SE/25	3	NS 963 217	29
Reed Gill	NS92SE/23	3	NS 988 226	5
Mossy Dodd	NS92SE/22	3	NS 980 209	5
Campside Wood	NS92SE/21	3	NS 957 220	6
Corbury	NS92SE/15	3	NS 9673 2102	11
Glenochar	NS91SW/6	5	NS 949 144	7
Glenochar	NS91SW/4	5	NS 947 141	3
Doddin	NS91SW/3	5	NS 946 128	7
Crookedstane	NS91SE/6	5	NS 9672 1471	1
Crookedstane	NS91SE/5	5	NS 9710 1483	2
Collins Burn	NS91NW/7	4	NS 94 18	4

Elvanfoot	NS91NW/6	4	NS 938 174	4
Elvanfoot	NS91NW/5	4	NS 943 175	6
North Shortcleuch	NS91NW/4	4	NS 929 175	4
Lodge Hill	NS91NE/19	4	NS 968 187	3
Annanshaw Brae	NS91NE/18	5	NS 952 151	5
Bodsberry Hill	NS91NE/17	5	NS 966 165	6 (+?)
Crookedstane	NS91NE/16	5	NS068 151	12
Ellershie Hill	NS91NE/14	4	NS 956 192	7
Mountherrick Hill	NS82SE/19	2	NS 858 234	no details
Snar	NS82SE/15	2	NS 868 200	3
Brown Dod	NS81NE/19	4	NS 876 187	1
Mosscastle Hill	NS82SW/9	2	NS 8414 2301	3
Snar	NS 82SE/13	2	NS 865 200	3
Windy Dod	NS81NE/8	2	NS 853 188	4
Black Hill	NS92SW/27	2	NS 903 241	18
Drake Law	NS92SW/26	4	NS 909 217	3
Gastonend wood	NS92SW/10	4	NS 917 217	2
Easkgill Rig	NS92NE/32	1	NS 98952 28500	4
Coldchapel Burn	NS92SW/72	---	NS 945 247	no details
Startup Hill	NS93SE/56	1	NS 9756 3004	2
Tinto Hill	NS93SW/45	1	NS 940 335	4
Star Burn	NS93SW/37	1	NS 9235 3010	5
Dungavel Hill	NS93SW/16	1	NS 939 301	10
Wedder Law	NS82NE/26	--	NS 880 282	no details

Sites marked 'no details' are recorded by Ward but records are lost.

Lanarkshire continued

The following sites are recorded in the M74 Survey but for some reason are not entered into the NMRS

Star Burn	NS93SW (M74 No 12)	1	NS 923 304	1
Dungavel Hill	NS92NW (M74 No 25)	1	NS 927 299	5
Little Law	NS92NW (M74 No 26)	1	NS 929 288	1
Fairburn Rig	NT02SW (M74 No 33)	3	NT 015 218	2
Raggengill Hill	NS92SE (M74 No 37)	3	NS 957 222	5
Crannies Hill	NS92SE (M74 No 38)	3	NS 988 227	5
Earns Gill	NS92SE (M74 No 39)	3	NS 9887 2175	1
Sims Hill	NS81NE (M74 No 61)	2	NS 8688 1930	1
Pyatshaw Brae	NS82SE (M74 No 58)	4	NS 895 202	1
Sims Hill	NS81NE (M74 No 62)	2	NS 861 190	1
Glendowran Hill	NS81NE (M74 No 64)	4	NS 888 190	1
Middle Wood	NS91NW (M74 No 67)	4	NS 919 171	3
Harryburn Brae	NS91NW (M74 No 69)	4	NS 935 177	1
Cakelaw Burn	NS91NE (M74 No 86)	4	NS 974 190	1
Doddin	NS91SW (M74 No 101)	5	NS 941 126	8
Faugh	NS91SW (M74 No 103)	5	NS 9394 1180	1

Lanarkshire continued

The following three sites have not previously been notified and (at the time of writing) are not entered into the NMRS

White Hill	NS82SE	2	NS 88170 21218	4
White Hill	NS82SE	2	NS 88244 21016	5
Glendorch	NS82SE	2	NS 876 187	no details
Dumfries				
Evan Water	NT01SW/12	5	NT 0323 1251	4
Dalveen Pass	NS90NW/9	5	NS 907 085	8
Auchencheyne Wood	NX78NE/36	---	NX 756 879	1

Notes:

Several of the separate sites given above are probably parts of a single site, for example Lintshie Gutter and Hurl Burn is one continuous site but whose parts were recorded at different periods. Many other sites in close proximity to one another are recorded separately here merely as a consequence of who by and when surveyed.

Roxburgh			
Calroust Hopehead	NT81NW/205	NT 83249 16719	3 (doubtful)
Calroust Common	NT81NW/201	NT 82766 17512	4 (doubtful)
Mallie Side	NT81NE/99	NT 86343 19052	16
Blackdean Curr	NT82SW/198	NT 84464 22660	6
Whiteknowe Sike	NT82SW/190	NT 83488 22807	no details
Shoulder Hill	NT82SW/105	NT 82210 13744	6 (doubtful)
Birnie Brae	NT82SE/36	NT 861 204	5
Short Hope	NT82SW/54	NT 84645 21608	3
Short Hope Knowe	NT82SW/53	NT 84518 22190	9
Pudding Law	NT81NW/40	NT 83359 17462	7
Dunion Hill	NT61NW/3	NT 6262 1915	14 (these are a hill fort)
Midlothian			
Capelaw Hill	NT26NW/30	NT 21411 65136	10
Aberdeen			
Dunnideer Hill	NJ62NW/35	NJ 612 280	5
Perth			
Leachdann Donn Nan Eun	NN75NE/33	NN 790 555	1
Ditto	NN75NE/31	NN 9844 5570	1
Dunoon	NS17SE/2	NS 1590 7376	2