

Annex 3 – Peter McGowan Associates, “Borders Designed
Landscapes Survey: Schedule of Identified Sites”

Annex 3: Detailed Survey

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
1	Baddingsgill	Peebles	Linton [West]	NT 132 549

Notable Characteristics

Forms landscape of upper glen of Lyne Water and is very prominent in approach
Extensive and varied woods and belts
Community woodland

Site Description

Settlement of Badonsgill is recorded on Blaeu (1654), and of Barronsgill on Roy (c.1750), the latter with a scatter of cultivation riggs around it, and a single, walled and tree-lined enclosure to S. Further planting, seen on OS (1850s), is augmented, possibly around the time of the redevelopment of the house as a shooting lodge in 1890s.

A remotely located site at the S of Pentland Hills at top of Lyne Water and end of a no-through road from West Linton, lying below Baddingsgill reservoir. Complex and extensive layout of small woods and broad belts reaching along the valley seen from a distance along the approach. Mature MB with SP and MC in core with MC or conifer monoculture in outer plantations. Community wood with a one-mile walk in core. High impact in locality but not visible further afield.

Significance Local, Outstanding

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
2	Lynedale / Medwyn	Peebles	West Linton	NT 141 525

Notable Characteristics

Wooded valleys sides providing setting for 19thC houses and newer development

Site Description

No clear evidence of a substantial house or plantations prior to the building of Lynedale House in the early 19thC, although NSA (1830s) described the felling of a considerable deal of valuable timber about the yards and steadings in the parish about a century before. It is unclear if the adjacent plantations to N relate to Lynedale House or to neighbouring Medwyn House, aggrandised in the 1850s and made the centre of a substantial estate, according to Cruft (2006). Much of the planting in the steep-sided valley of the Lyne Water and on the neighbouring hillsides appears to be of 19thC origin.

Small-scale wooded DL in the valley of the Lyne Water on the W side of West Linton with Lynedale House set picturesquely below old bridge crossing burn on the route of the Roman road; Medwyn House separate and closer to Baddingsgill road on S. Extensive mature tree belts along valley with conifers as feature trees (SP, DF, cypress, thuja, Wellingtonia etc); limes in roadside planting (row on N, plantation on S with SP). Hilltop planting and belts on Lead Law to N very prominent when seen from Baddingsgill road, may relate to Hazlieburn further N (not included in survey); MB belts, SP belts. Woods on N in lower part of valley owned by Woodland Trust with public access, with significant area of new housing to the S. Boundaries within area impossible to determine on short visit, but whole complex of woods etc is of major importance in the setting of West Linton and visible from A702 at its lower end.

Significance Local, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
3	Whim, The *	Peebles	Newlands	NT 214 536

Notable Characteristics

Chicken farm, nursing home, Whim Square residences

Site Description

The House of Blair Bog, bought as a hunting lodge by the Earl of Islay (later 3rd Duke of Argyll) in 1730, and renamed The Whim, became the focus of experimental plantings by him and by successor Sir James Montgomery of Stobo from 1763. The Inventory describes the laying out of the formal landscape, with east-north-east to west-south-west axial avenue seen on Roy (c.1750), with advice from prominent figures such as William Adam and Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun. The extent of the designed landscape defined in the Inventory (1987) is much smaller than the maximum seen on Roy. Subject of a Management Plan commissioned by SNH (McGowan 1998).

Significance National, High *

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
4	Lamancha	Peebles	Newlands	NT 200 523

Notable Characteristics

SP belts or strips typical local planting

Site Description

Formerly Grange of Romanno, an earlier house of 1663 was purchased in c.1730 and enlarged by Thomas Cochrane, Earl of Dundonald, who is likely to have been responsible for the planting depicted on Roy (c.1750), comprising several blocks set within a series of small tree-lined parks. Further development is likely to have followed coal mining on the estate in 1830s. Features seen on Roy (c.1750) include a short avenue SE of the house and a small 'wilderness' planting with radiating vistas. An 18thC landscape plan by William Boutcher, described in Tait (1980) as impractical, was never implemented.

Small DL with few features on W side of A701 S of The Whim; small woods on S, NE and NW of house, with drive from S lodge on A701; MB and MC planting, mature or over mature with infill of conifers. SP belts or strips on E side of road may relate to site: typical local planting.

Significance Local, Little

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
5	Macbiehill	Peebles	Newlands	NT 184 515

Notable Characteristics

New tower house set among trees
Isolated roundel

Site Description

Described by Groome (c.1895) as an old but modernised mansion, with a well-wooded park and a small lake, the original house probably dated from c.1600, was rebuilt to a design by William Burn 1835, but demolished c.1950. Roy (c.1750) depicts the house with another name (Foldcok ?) with avenue planting, flanked by rectangular walled parks, NW of house and additional planting on W bank of the Dead Burn. More extensive plantations are seen on Thomson (1821), but have largely disappeared. The present house is from c.2000.

Small DL with modern tower house in wooded setting with mature trees including feature conifers that creates an eye-catching image from the A701 to the SE; old gateway with new gates and altered lodge on local road to N. A roundel with 'Vault' on the N side of road appears to have a historical relationship to the site but is now an isolated feature: conifers with edge of mature MB.

Significance Local, Some

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
6	Spitalhaugh	Peebles	Linton	NT 162 496

Notable Characteristics

Linear DL of plantations along Lyne Water

Site Description

The house of 1678, greatly altered in 1860s, is seen on Roy (c.1750) with a small plantation and tree-lined parks on W bank of the Lyne Water. The house is seen with tree-line parks on Thomson (1821).

Linear DL running parallel with B7059 centred on course of Lyne Water; S lodge on A701 (dated 1861) formerly at end of long drive: connection not now evident. Main feature are MB belts following river with large mature trees (incl.SP) and younger MC infill; similar planting on NW side; house and single park placed centrally. New field boundary and roadside planting beside B7059 on N (HC and birch), with replacement or extension of main belts.

Significance Local, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
7	Garvald	Peebles	Linton	NT 099 490

Notable Characteristics

Good collection of estate buildings of two dates (buff and red sandstone)
Long E drive

Site Description

The estate is shown sketchily on Roy as Garrel (c.1750) with the house fronted by a short avenue with two flanking parks. The present mansion of c.1840 lies towards the W extremity of a broadly rectilinear landscape defined by woodland belts running from WNW to ENE, cut through from N to S by the wooded valley of the Dene Burn.

Medium-sized DL located at the very S end of the Pentland Hills on S side of Mendick Hill, and including Whitehead Hill on N of house. SBC/South Lanarkshire Council boundary runs on W and S sides. Comprises a geometric layout of rectangular fields with the house (Rudolf Steiner School), stables and home farm (all architecturally interesting) in the SW part of the composition, with new accommodation on N of house near road. Landscape planting includes small woods and tree belts, with limes along roadsides, hanging beech wood on S of Whitehead Hill, feature trees in park and belts near house including mature conifers and other exotics, extensive rhododendron invasion, and parkland in SE part.

Significance Regional, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
8	Halmyre House	Peebles	Newlands	NT 174 496

Notable Characteristics

Small-scale layout of narrow belts featuring conifers in avenues etc

Site Description

Blaeu (1654) records the house of Hallmyir with a small amount of planting, within an enclosure of some description. Roy (c.1750) records the lands of Morrishall and [Halmyre] Deans as unplanted and unenclosed, save for some tree-lined parks on the west bank of the Dead Burn. Thomson (1821) shows Murrayshall with tree-lined parks. The present baronial house, described by Groome as having been handsomely renovated in the 1850s, incorporates an earlier structure of c.1600. See also neighbouring estate of Kaimes (167).

Small and simple DL of narrow tree belts either outer shelterbelts or belts forming approaches from NE and SE (both off A701, each with gates) and NW (Halmyre Lodge); parkland on E between A701 drives with few remaining tree clumps. NE drive planted with Norway spruce avenue; roadside boundary MB with SP and MC infill of 40+ years.

Significance Local, Some

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
9	Portmore	Peebles	Eddlestone	NT 250 488

Notable Characteristics

Sinuuous edged woods and belts forming irregular parks
Upland setting

Site Description

Portmore House was built on the lands of Northshield (seen on Armstrong 1775) or Northfield (seen on OS 1850s) which was formerly part of the neighbouring Black Barony estate, acquired by the Earl of Portmore in the 18thC. The planting, seen on Thomson (1821), appears to predate the present mansion of 1850 by David Bryce. This comprises a core of parkland to S, surrounded by broad belts of planting, with additional and more extensive planting to N, W of Eddilstane Loch (as seen on Blaeu 1654), Water Loch (as seen on Roy c.1750) or Eddlistoun Loch (as seen on Thomson 1821), since renamed Portmore Loch / Reservoir.

Extensive and large scale DL N of Eddleston on high ground all above 200m comprising woods, belts and roundel or group planting, all with sinuous or naturalistic edges, with larger forestry plantations also following curving outlines related to the contours around Portmore reservoir; some open ground shown on OS maps appears to have been planted over. Views of the landscape are largely confined to the lower generally MB woods and parks seen from the A703 or, better, from the minor road (to Whim) to the W; house positioned centrally and not visible; W lodge on A703.

Significance Regional, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
10	Wedderlie	Berwick	Westruther	NT 639 516

Notable Characteristics

Geometric layout of 17thC origin with narrow tree belts contained by half-dykes

Site Description

The house has its origins in the 17thC, with the name Wedderlytoun appearing on Blaeu (1654). Roy (c.1750) shows Weatherly as a very simple triangular landscape of two tree-lined parks to S and W of the house. The planting becomes more extensive in the 19thC, as seen on Thomson (1821) and subsequent maps.

A simple small landscape of strictly geometric form located N of B6456 on NE side of Westruther village in flattish open landscape above 200m AOD, lying E of Spottieswoode (094). The layout of narrow tree belts contained by half-dykes and enclosing a number of parks in a fairly regular arrangement, with the house in the N part with a N avenue or vista, all suggest a 17thC origin for the landscape. Outer belts of SP and of beech and of the two mixed (mature beech and tall SP); incl. oaks and silver firs in E roadside belt; other MB/MC in broader belts to N and E of house, with a few feature conifers beside the E drive. E lodge, small bridge and Wedderlie Farm on no-through road forming E boundary. Dry-stone half-dykes good and very characteristic; similar to those used in Aberdeenshire (eg. Castle Fraser) with narrow 'valley' formed by earth banks within belt; not encountered much in Borders.

Significance Regional, Some

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
11	Longformacus	Berwick	Longformacus	NT 695 537

Notable Characteristics

Extensive landscape of belts and blocks.
Wm Adam house in valley setting with riverside parkland

Site Description

A simple landscape of rectangular tree-lined enclosures, surrounded by a wall, seen on Roy (c.1750). The extent of the landscape was established by the OS (1850s), though there has been further planting within the landscape since then e.g. Ministers Clump, Twiggy's Belt etc.

An extensive landscape of blocks and belts of planting in a fairly regimented manner, contained by an encircling belt, at the foot of the SE side of the Lammermuirs with the William Adam mansion house of 1727 in the SW part on the S bank of the Dye Water; parkland E of house beside the river with depleted tree stock. Inner policies of mixed and specimen trees, with mature beech and SP prominent; beech belt along S boundary with yew dominant in part too E, with some conifer infill. MC and MB shelterbelts in outer areas, with frequent conifer infill, creating dominant and intrusive effect; some windblow and felled areas, may be under natural regen. Visible from Lammermuirs (B6355) and from roads along W (B6355) and S boundaries (unclas.)

Significance National, Some / Local, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
12	Rathburne House	Berwick	Longformacus	NT 683 571

Notable Characteristics

Small compact and well-wooded

Site Description

The site appears on maps up to and including the OS (1850s) as Whinrig.

Located on the SE side of the Lammermuirs, W of Longformacus (011). Around Rathburne House compact policy planting, mostly on steeply sloping ground forming the valley of the Dye Water, appears to date from the late 19thC, and appears contemporary with the mansion. Inner policies with specimen conifers, rhododendrons etc: major tree belt dominated by conifers on S side of road (unclas. no-through-road to Watch Water Reservoir).

Significance Local, Some

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
13	Borthwick Hall	Roxburgh (formerly in Midlothian)	Heriot	NT 387 522

Notable Characteristics

Well wooded DL in valley setting by Heriot Water
 'Urban fringe' influences on quality

Site Description

The name only occurs on Roy (c.1750) without associated planting. This is likely to have accompanied the building of the present mansion house in 1853 for celebrated seedsman Sir Charles Lawson. Cruft (2006) notes that Lawson planted a pinetum at Borthwick Hall, including seed of *Cupressus Lawsoniana*, first purchased in 1855 from William Murray of San Francisco for the Lawson Seed and Nursery Co. of Edinburgh.

A medium-sized well-wooded DL in the valley of Heriot Water lying mainly on S of B709, seen well in long and closer views in approach from E. Variety of planting including mature MB, SP etc (lime, sycamore, elm, purple beech); rhododendron belt along S of park; some new planting of MB. Hillside forestry plantations, belts and groups: MB and MC; planting belts continue E along valley edge. Good lodge, converted mill and church as well as Hall, but some modern housing and ill-considered functional buildings. Derelict wall on S of road with beech/hawthorn hedge on N. Parts in state of change with built intrusions; some loss of integrity and cohesion; shows 'urban fringe' influence close to Edinburgh, but retains strong presence in landscape due to relative seclusion and larger plantations.

Significance Regional, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
14	Crookston House	Roxburgh / Selkirk (formerly Midlothian)	Stow	NT 426 516

Notable Characteristics

Surviving 17thC and 19thC houses
Wooded boundary, lodges and S gateway seen from or close to A7

Site Description

Seen on Roy (c.1750) with walled enclosures and a few trees close to 17thC Crookstoun Old House, which may incorporate parts of an even earlier house. The OSA (1790s) notes that of late some of the proprietors have begun to plant. The building of new Crookstoun House in c.1816 may have encouraged additional planting noted in the NSA some estates are sufficiently planted both to please the eye and afford shelter.

The landscape of large woods and open parks, defined by loosely-structured belts and clumps E of Gala Water remains much as seen on the OS (1850s) and its almost continuously-wooded W edge has a strong presence seen from the A7, although the new house is not visible. Two lodges (or similar) lie beside the A7 with the principal entrance with grand gateway, with angels surmounting gate-piers, lodge and quadrant walls, is bypassed by road and not generally seen. Old house close to B6368 at N; planting here includes mature MB boundary tree row on bank (Mains Strip) NW of old house and mature lime, beech and sycamore in its grounds. Belts of mature MB and some SP, with conifer infill planting along A7 frontage and more generally, with MC and conifers monoculture in wider landscape to S and W; conifer plantations encroach on either side of S drive within S entrance.

Significance Regional, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
15	Press Castle	Berwick	Coldingham	NT 871 654

Notable Characteristics

Undistinguished wooded landscape

Site Description

This landscape appears to be a SW extension of a slightly earlier landscape of rectangular fields, defined by tree belts surrounding Abbey Park and Temple Hall. Earlier still is a small impaled and wooded park of Law, seen on Blaeu (1654). The OSA (1790s) notes that artificial plantations are few, while the NSA (1830s) records 400 acres of plantations in the parish, and Groome (1890s) 500 acres. Further study required to establish the division of ownership and boundaries.

The early-to-mid-19thC Press Castle is flanked to NE by a landscape of fields enclosed by narrow tree-belts, and to SW by a single large conifer block all running with the WNW–ESE trend of the local topography and valley of the Ale burn; MB roadside belts to E and in open valley to W and around some plantation perimeters; abandoned W drive; 1607 doocot survives; views and design value very limited.

Significance Local, Some

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
16	Houndwood *	Berwick	Coldingham	NT 854 630

Notable Characteristics

Small compact site on N side of A1

Site Description

Said to have been part of the lands of Coldingham Priory, Hundwood is marked on Blaeu (1654) within of a stretch of unenclosed woodland on E bank of the Eye Water comprising Greenwoode, Lientwoode and Sounwoode. This long stretch of woodland, with a surrounding wall, is seen on Roy (c.1750), who also notes Hunwood, Greenwood and Swinewood, along with the tree-lined parks of Renton (now virtually treeless) further N. The present 19thC house embraces a much earlier structure, possibly that marked on Roy and stands in a compact landscape with a park, policies, walled garden and lodge approaches, likely to be contemporary with the 19thC additions to what Cruft (2006) suggests was probably a house with 17thC origins.

A small compact DL located on the N side of the A1 between Grantshouse and Reston, with oak and mixed planting along S boundary and MB/MC elsewhere; more ornamental in centre near house; house faces S over farmland; S lodge with compromised setting; N lodge at end of private track. Included in the Inventory, although it is unclear for what reason.

Significance Local, Some *

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
17	Ayton Castle *	Berwick	Ayton	NT 930 614

Notable Characteristics

Varied woodlands, naturalistic tree belts and parks related to the wooded valley of the Eye Water
 Formal garden terraces
 High visibility from old A1
 Urban form relationship to Ayton village

Site Description

Blaeu (1654) shows Aytoun with a small walled park E of the castle enclosing some planting. Roy (c.1750) records walled and tree-lined enclosures of Ayetoun between the Eye Water and B6355 Ayton Eyemouth road. OS (1850s) shows the core landscape as parkland, but with greatly extended planting to the north and west. Groome (c.1895) talks of the castle, rebuilt in 1850s following fire as standing out prominently from surrounding woods.

Large DL of woodlands, naturalistic tree belts and parks related to the wooded valley of the Eye Water, with more functional landscape of shelter belts and plantations on the high ground to W; the A1(T) severs the N part of the landscape. Principal approach from multi-turreted red sandstone S lodge and gateway on E of Ayton village; parish church in grounds to E on opposite bank of Eye. House stands above garden terraces among woods facing SE across parkland, in clear view of public road (old A1). Woodland dominated by MB, much of it mature, with MC infill of younger age, with some mature SP and new MB plantations; broadleaved woods along valley; MC in belts to W. High triangular hedges of beech and hawthorn along roadsides.

Significance Regional, Outstanding *

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
18	Gunsgreen	Berwick	Ayton	NT 948 643

Notable Characteristics

Few surviving features apart from house and doocot

Site Description

The DL which surrounded the Palladian villa of Gunsgreen c.1750, replacing an earlier house seen on Blaeu (1654) as Gunsgreene, has been effectively obliterated by the recent expansion of Eyemouth along the line of what was formerly a long, narrow, wooded approach.

Little remains of this former modestly-sized DL on the E bank of the Eye Water although the house overlooking the harbour and doocot nearby survive; new housing, industrial area, recycling plant under construction, new forestry belt (on footprint of old belt?) cover the area of the former estate.

Significance Local, Some

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
19	Netherbyres *	Berwick	Ayton	NT 942 635

Notable Characteristics

Perimeter tree belts screening interior on bank of Eye Water

Site Description

Although Blaeu (1654) records only a settlement of Byres, Roy (c.1750) shows the house set between two small blocks of woodland, with two small, walled and tree-lined parks adjacent. This earlier house was replaced in the 1830s, at which time a park was created to the S of the house with an encircling belt and clump, the latter seen as unplanted on the most recent 1:25,000 map.

Small DL on S side of Eyemouth lying between E bank of Eye Water and A1107 road (former A1) through the town comprising most significantly a thick mature MB perimeter tree belt that screens the interior; two grazed parks to S; house belongs to Gardeners Royal Benevolent Society.

Significance Local, High *

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
20	Duns Castle *	Berwick	Duns	NT 777 544

Notable Characteristics

Town edge location, significant in urban form of Duns
 Hilly topography with Hen Poo loch between and castle to S
 Extensive parkland and very extensive woodlands

Site Description

Recorded on Blaeu (1654) as the Cas[tle] of Duns, with planting on nearby Dunslea. Roy (c.1750) shows the landscape of Duns Castle and Duns Law with walled and tree-lined parks embracing the town of Duns on its W and N sides, and incorporating blocks of planting, with a larger area of woodland to NE, part of which is cut through with radiating rides. The park and plantations were replanted to a design by Thomas White Junior 1800-10, though with changes made by the then owner William Hay, who employed James Gillespie Graham to extend the house in the 1820s. J.C. Loudon (1827) considered Duns to be a respectable old place. The NSA (1830s) notes that Dunse Castle [is] a large, venerable and stately building commanding an extensive view to the south surrounded with rising grounds [to] the north and west are several hundred acres of thriving plantation, much of it very old. Although the core landscape appears little altered from this period, the later 19thC seems to have involved a significant expansion of the hill planting to N and W.

A large-scale and extensive DL that adjoins Duns on the N, significant in urban form of the town and limits its expansion on this side, with a principal entrance on the A6105 W of the town; forestry plantations extend the site further particularly to W and planned agricultural enclosures and shelterbelts do same to N. The form of the landscape is determined by the dominant topography of the prominent Duns Law on E and the gentler-sided Duns Common on W, with Hen Poo (loch) between the two and the castle to its S; many other named hills, parks and plantations. Depleted parkland planting S and E of castle appears to have been mainly clumps and roundels; a few single trees surviving, with some restocking of roundels and avenues from S and E (with purple beech unfortunately included) with a castellated gateway midway along; extensive MB/MC plantations on hillsides behind castle, with conifer monoculture compartments above. School, and other development, intrudes into view at S gate, adding to the odd collection of forms in the gateway composition, within former park, indicative of pressure on the estate land.

Significance National, High *

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
21	Nisbet	Berwick	Edrom	NT 795 513

Notable Characteristics

Main remnant: semicircular belt enclosing land on E of castle
 Pentagonal doocot

Site Description

The 17thC mansion house is not seen on Blaeu (1654), is but recorded as Nisbet and N[isbet]hill (?) with an extensive landscape of tree-lined parks and blocks of planting by Roy (c.1750). An early 18thC description, quoted by Mitchell (1907) describes the Palace of West Nisbet as a considerable house with large planting and fruitfull orchards. The parks if they existed to the extent seen on Roy (c.1750) seem to have lessened in extent by the early 19thC, though they are recorded by Thomson (1821). By the OS (1850s) the house is seen to stand in a roughly semicircular park, with a narrow boundary belt, and some internal planting.

Remnant DL S of Duns on E side of A6112 and N of Blackadder Water. Castle remains with stables/offices court to E and gateway (no gates) onto main road (with concrete drive), but within an arable agricultural landscape replacing its former surrounding parkland. No evidence left of the largely rectilinear 18thC landscape seen on early maps, although semicircular belt enclosing the landscape on the E remains, with gaps, part MB, part conifer monoculture, part SP (at S); plus a poor roadside belt, mainly conifers. A notable feature, close to road and S of the tree-belt, is a 3-tier pentagonal doocot (well described by Cruft 2006).

Significance Local, Some

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
22	Manderston *	Berwick	Duns	NT 811 544

Notable Characteristics

Typical example of a complete and well-preserved landscape in the naturalistic style
 'The swansong of the great classical house'

Site Description

The site is recorded by Blaeu (1654) as Mannderstoun, within a wooded and impaled park. Roy (c.1750) shows Manderstoun as a comparatively modest rectilinear landscape of three tree-lined parks, with an avenue from the SW, focused on the house. The policies appear to have been enlarged during the early 19thC, and redeveloped as parkland ornamented with clumps and individual trees, set within a framework of blocks and belts of planting which preserves something of the earlier layout.

A moderately-sized DL SE of Duns that is a fairly typical example of a complete and well-preserved landscape in the naturalistic style, open to the public during the summer period and promoting itself as 'the swansong of the great classical house'. Lodges on A6105 road with florid cast-iron gates and piers at ends of S and W drives, both generally closed to traffic; estate walls 1.51.8m high; house positioned centrally with pond to S; significant group of buildings on S of minor road to N incl. N gate (public entry), stables/office courtyard, another courtyard of estate cottages and Buxley house. Large areas of parkland mainly E and W of house, with wooded area associated with burn to south, plus outer farmed parks. Parkland generally good with large mature trees with some restocking; pure conifer belts and plantations to N of Buxley on subtle natural landform; well-kept beech hedges with battered sides are a feature of the local roads.

Significance National, High *

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
23	Wedderburn Castle *	Berwick	Duns	NT 808 528

Notable Characteristics

Massive estate and internal walls
Imposing gateways

Site Description

Wedderburn Cast[le] is shown by Blaeu (1654) as a building of high status within an impaled and wooded park. Roy (c.1750) shows the house with several large, walled and tree-lined parks to N and W. In spite of the rebuilding of the house by Robert and James Adam in the late 18thC, little was done to create a designed landscape. The house is centrally placed, within a small block of policy woodland, with a little additional planting adjacent to the W and W approaches to the house, mostly of 19thC origin. Parkland trees to S of house, some said by the Inventory (1987) to date from the 1790s.

A most unusual DL on account of its most obvious feature, high (approx. 4m) enclosing walls that continue in the SW part to form internal enclosures and, possibly, the former walled garden (no evidence?); also on account of its lack of design rationale other than, perhaps, influence of earlier formal layout. Walls generally of rubble construction with dressed quoins and flag cope with remains of harling in some sections; wall height drops in places to form clairvoie-type features although their positioning does not align to obvious vistas, one on W at Cairnhill with good remaining wrought iron railing. Imposing entrances on W and N, the grander on the N with lodges built into quadrants and high arched gateway. Some addition to the historic pattern of planting in form of narrow belt enclosing core and conifers added to N boundary belts; very little surviving parkland planting.

Significance National, Some / Regional, Outstanding *

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
24	Kimmerghame	Berwick	Edrom	NT 815 514

Notable Characteristics

Parkland landscape with range of planting scale
Well-defined by naturalistic boundary belts

Site Description

Not shown on Blaeu (1654), the house of Cimorgem appears on Roy (c.1750) within a well-defined and compact landscape of small, rectangular tree-lined enclosures and small blocks of planting. On Thomson (1821) shown as Kimmergham and on Crawford & Brooke (1843) as Kimmerghame, with the landscape simplified. By the time of the OS (1850s), the landscape had been expanded and enhanced with new planting of belts, clumps and standard trees, presumably to provide a suitably grand setting for the new mansion of 1851 by David Bryce.

A moderately-sized DL SE of Duns with full range of built and planted features, the latter including naturalistic belts defining its boundaries clearly in the wider landscape, with the Blackadder Water flowing through its N perimeter with associated planting; belts generally MB with conifer infill and some gaps. The house positioned in the NW quarter with well-treed parkland to the S, somewhat spaced-out, and large clumps etc further S and E, depleted although retaining good character, with some restocking. Core policies with ornamental conifers; oak roadside planting in approach from E outwith main designed area, with road boundaries typically beech/hawthorn hedges. Two approaches from minor road on W (Sinclair Hill to Duns) both with lodges, the N approach being the principal and grander of the two, with Kimmerghame Mill well-endowed in crowsteps and the balustraded Kimmerghame Bridge on the road to the N. Estate cottages aligned on W road at Sinclair Hill in SW. Contiguous with Wedderburn Castle (023) to N.

Significance National, Some / Regional, Outstanding

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
25	Blanerne	Berwickshire	Bunkle and Preston	NT 832 564

Notable Characteristics

Tree belts screen view into landscape
View from S side of Whiteadder Water

Site Description

Only ruins remain of the 16thC castle, close to the present Tudoresque mansion house of 1830, which was rebuilt internally after a fire in 1895. The settlements of E[ast] and W[est] Blanairn are noted on Roy (c.1750), without planting or enclosure. The planting seen on Thomson (1821) may have pre-dated the building of Blanerne House c.1830. The NSA (1830s) describes Blenerne as having 45 acres of wood among which are some very aged trees.

A medium-sized DL of rectangular form on plateau to N of Whiteadder Water with house at S overlooking valley. Undistinguished MB/MC belts with large conifer blocks; ornamental policy planting and well-established parkland trees close to house; MB boundary belts with MC infill; some large beech and oak in boundary hedgerows. Ruins of old house W of mansion.

Significance Local, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
26	Whitehall	Berwick	Chirnside	NT 874 551

Notable Characteristics

Main woodland flanking house and N approach in form of inverted-T

Site Description

Not seen on Blaeu (1654). Cruft (2006) describes the building of a new house in the 1730s or 1740s, presumably accompanied by the fairly extensive enclosure and planting seen on Roy (c.1750). This shows a broad avenue or vista N of the house flanked by rectangular parks, surrounded by double lines of trees. A walled garden and a small amount of ornamental planting are seen S of the house on the banks of the Whiteadder Water. The OSA (1790s) describes how the plantations of Whitehall advance up the hill from near the banks of the Whiteadder, while the NSA (1830s) records that for some years past the periodical fellings of Whitehall have been considerable. By the OS (1850) the N vista had been planted with trees to form 'Avenue Wood'. The pattern of this earlier landscape, like an inverted 'T', is still evident.

A rectilinear DL lying N of Whiteadder Water and S of A6106, W of Chirnside, that survives in terms of its plantations and tree belts but appears to suffer a degree of neglect. House positioned in S part of inverted-T of woods flanking N approach, with further linear belts to W as far as B6437; wood predominantly MB with feature conifers in core near house standing out in skyline, some MC elsewhere with natural regen component. N and W lodges both altered and pebble-dashed, with end of W drive diverted removing half of gateway and one quadrant.

Significance Local, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
27	Hutton Castle	Berwick	Edrom	NT 889 549

Notable Characteristics

Castle on wooded valley-side of Whiteadder
Simple layout with good lodges and all typical features present

Site Description

Blaeu (1654) shows Hutoun Hall as a building of modest status within a small, wooded and impaled park, S of the Whiteadder Water. Roy (c.1750) shows Hutton Hall with four tree-lined enclosures to S, but no additional planting. By the OS (1850) Hutton Hall is seen within a small park, flanked by a strip of natural woodland or plantation on the steep banks to E and W, and with tree-lined field to S. Cruft (2006) describes further changes made to the policies in the 1890s, contemporary with the restoration of and extension of the original 17thC house, now renamed Hutton Castle.

A moderately-sized DL located on the S bank of the Whiteadder water SE of Chirnside, with the castle position above the wooded river gorge, giving picturesque views from the N bank (Edrington Mill); escarpment woods MB with few conifers. The landscape is laid out on haugh land and, mainly, the plateau to S, comprising large field enclosed by tree belts, mainly MB. East lodge 1-storey with dormers and gate-piers with mythical beasts; West lodge 2-storeys restored with new garden, in separate ownership; estate cottages and farm with good though unused buildings on road that forms S boundary. Mature ash, beech and sycamore in roadside hedges. Overall a fairly complete and well-preserved site of high merit, plus it appears to have not succumbed to conifer infill planting.

Significance Regional, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
28	Broadmeadows	Berwick	Hutton	NT 915 543

Notable Characteristics

Simple site of roadside woodland belt, extending up west glen, beside A7

Site Description

A modern and smaller house would appear to have replaced the early 19thC mansion (demolished c.1915) that stood on the S bank of the Whiteadder, within a beautifully crafted park ornamented with clumps and standard trees. The NSA (1830s) considered the banks of the Whiteadder rather deficient in sylvan scenery there is a considerable quantity of wood upon the estate of Broadmeadows. Modern maps suggest that the original landscape framework is largely intact.

A compact square DL on plateau above S bank of Blackadder with S outlook and single drive S to an unclas. road; Home Farm on E with separate access. Site defined by trees belts on W, N and E, less so on S; belts continuous in N half but opened with gaps to S to allow views through: the apparent fragmented nature of the S belts is shown to be deliberate on 1850s OS; internally the parkland has scattered mature trees and is retained in grazing; belts of mature MB with SP and some conifer infill planting. Parkland trees declining with some young replacements in small fenced squares, plus older phase of replanting; both mature and new planting includes some purple beech.

Significance Regional, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
29	Edrington	Berwick	Mordington	NT 942 549

Notable Characteristics

Wooded valley sides
Largely agricultural landscape

Site Description

The classical mansion house, dated by Cruft (2006) to the early-to-mid 18thC, stands approx. 1km N of the site of Edrington Castle (close to Edrington Castle Farm at NT 941 534). With its walled garden, it stands on E of the deeply incised and well-wooded valley of the Wheatland Burn, overlooking its confluence with the neighbouring Deans Burn. On the OS (1850) the woods on the neighbouring slopes are named Danfie Dean, Lambsmill Banks and Greenlaw Banks. Little change in the extent of woodland seems to have occurred during the 20thC.

The wooded valley sides are the main planted feature of the landscape located E of Foulden which is otherwise open along its boundaries to the A6105 to N and minor road to E; not seen close to.

Site not to be confused with Edington (167)

Significance Local, Some

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
30	Mordington	Berwick	Mordington	NT 951 561

Notable Characteristics

Prominent mortar-bound rubble estate walls
Mature MB tree belts

Site Description

O[ver] and N[ether] Morningtoun appear as names on Blaeu's map (1654). 18thC Mordington House, aggrandised in the 19thC, was demolished in 1974, and has since been replaced by a modern house. On Roy (c.1750) the earlier house of Mordingtoun is seen to lie between two small rectangular plantations, with a walled tree-lined park to NW. The OS (1850s) shows Mordington House overlooking a broad terrace to the south, flanked by small blocks of planting. To N a park, enclosed by additional planting, and to the SE an additional strip and block of woodland. A small amount of more recent planting to the NE in the form of Home Covert is evident on later maps. Prominent mortar-bound rubble estate walls lead on both sides of the road from Clappers village (NE of Foulden and A6105) to Mordington and a small neat W lodge; planting as above predominantly mature MB woodlands and belts, with dead elms, conifer infill and new MB restocking.

Significance Local, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
31	Hartree House	Peebles	Kilbucho	NT 046 362

Notable Characteristics

Small with lime avenue approach from W; development in stables area

Site Description

Blaeu 1654) records E Hartry and W Hartry, though without associated planting. The first indication of planting is on maps of the early 18thC, with Roy (c.1750) depicting a series of walled and tree-lined enclosures on the N slopes of Threeland, Knowehead and Pyatknowe Hills, overlooking the Hartree Mill Burn. The core DL or policies, embracing Thripland and Temple, have been developed as the setting for Hartree House c.1790, with a small park and some ornamental planting. Minor changes were made in the latter part of the 19thC, with the realignment of the public road and the reorientation of the house. Recent history includes use as a hotel. Report prepared by C. Dingwall for R. Scruton, 2005.

Small DL on S side of Biggar with little in the way of significant planting and with local road through middle of defined area. Lime avenue along public road from A702 named Hartree Entries Road; more limes along roadside behind low estate wall; parkland trees to W of house with some restocking in enclosures; new drive-side planting; MB/MC in small plantations and park planting incl. SP, larch and poplar, all fairly random. W lodge; new development in area around stables/offices/walled garden; out of character but at least grouped together.

Significance Local, Some

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
32	Broughton Place	Peebles	Broughton, Glenholm and Kilhucho	NT 117 373

Notable Characteristics

Rectilinear layout on W slopes with double beech avenues and drainage channels

Site Description

The original house of Broughton, of uncertain date, clearly seen on Roy (c.1750) with a block of woodland to N, and several small tree-lined enclosures to S of the Hollows Burn, was burned in 1773. While the estate and plantings continued to be maintained, the mansion house was not rebuilt until the 1930s. Layout appears to have changed little over the centuries. The gardens and gallery in house are open to the public.

DL of modest extent and rectilinear character on W facing slopes, steepening below house, in shallow valley of Hollows burn, on E side of A710 just N of Broughton. Decorative stonework (e.g. Lion gateway) by Hew Lorimer. Lower part below BP farm with MB (mainly beech) double row either side of drive, with ditch on N; above farm double row of mature beech either side of drive, with burn channel on S side, all very controlled and regular; replacement planting using limes in place of beech. John Buchan Way passes up drive to public car park E of house, having started in Broughton village.

Significance Regional, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
33	Rachan	Peebles	Broughton, Glenholm & Kilbucko	NT 123 346

Notable Characteristics

Wavy-margined clumps and plantations
High quality design degraded by rationalisation and conifers

Site Description

This long-established estate is seen on Roy (c.1750) and Armstrong (1775) without planting. The NSA (c.1840) talks of there having been trees of old standing in one or two places, but also of John Loch of Rachan having, within the previous half century, planted , besides fifty acres of Scotch Fir, larches and a variety of hardwood trees, which have succeeded well presumably as the setting for Rachan House, described by Groome (c.1895) as an Italianate villa possessing beautiful, well-wooded grounds.

Large and heavily planted DL on NW side of Tweed, with Holms Water to N, S of Broughton in an upland setting, characterised by wavy-margined clumps and plantations that form complex-shaped parks and hillside grazing; two large clumps on N now treeless but marked by remains of drystone enclosures; edges elsewhere rationalised or absorbed into larger plantations covering Rachan Hill. Much of the woodlands now conifer plantation near end of rotation, with some being felled. MB, birch and SP along river, wood edges, field boundaries etc. Main House gone; smaller Merlin House on E of area by Merlin bridge over Tweed.

Significance Regional, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
34	Stobo Castle *	Peebles	Stobo	NT 173 366

Notable Characteristics

Japanese garden
Parkland and avenue with mature trees

Site Description

Blaeu (1654) notes West Stobo with some planting adjacent. Roy (c.1750) notes Hillows (or toun ?) with several walled, mostly tree-lined parks, a riverside avenue and plantation, and smaller blocks of planting. This landscape was developed further from 1760s by Sir James Montgomery following his acquisition of the estate. The OSA (1790s) recorded few full grown trees in the parish, except in the old enclosures of Stobo, where there are a good many. The Transactions of the Highland & Agricultural Society (1880-1881) noted an old oak, ash, beech and sycamore amongst noteworthy trees.

Extensive DL on NW side of Tweed and B712, close to Dawyck on the opposite side of the valley, noted for its Japanese garden and health spa. Planting includes full range of DL features including lime avenue along E drive (large old trees); open parkland from road up to level of house and upper plantations with fine large trees (oak, lime, ash, sycamore) with some well-established restocking; feature conifers in valley (Wellingtonia, Serbian spruce etc); large ridge-top plantations enclosing the landscape to N and S (FC on Great Hill / Penveny to N; private on Tarsreish / Harrow Hill to S). Intervisible with Dawyck from higher ground. John Buchan Way passes up drive and along the Easton burn, with other waymarked walks around the estate.

Significance National, High *

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
35	Dawyck *	Peebles	Drummelzier	NT 169 352

Notable Characteristics

Outstanding collection of trees and shrubs in highly scenic setting

Good visitor facilities and interpretation

Formal landscape of terraces and rides/vistas extending from house formal garden within naturalistic DL

Site Description

E[ast] Daick, W[est] Daick and Daick Wood are recorded by Blaeu (1654), the woodland being shown without enclosure. Roy (c.1750) shows New Posso with the house facing a broad vista between two plantations, and several small tree-lined enclosures between the house and the Tweed. Dawyck's successive owners the Veitch family to c.1690, the Naesmyth family from then until 1897, and the Balfour family until now have all been interested in trees and in extending the planting, creating a well wooded landscape of exceptional historical, sylvicultural and scenic value. Planting on the estate is noticed in passing in the OSA (1790s), and described in some detail in the NSA (1830s), which notes old wood in the park, single trees and shrubberies [and] some of the finest wood in Scotland. In 1978 the woodland garden was gifted to the Secretary of State for Scotland, and is now managed as an extension of the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh.

An extensive wooded DL on the SE bank of the Tweed with core of formal gardens around the large Scottish baronial house with views E along a long vista to the Upper Terrace and further up German Wood Hill. The RBGE arboretum garden accessible to the public, with its outstanding collection of trees and shrubs, is concentrated in the glen of the Scrape burn S of the house, although other signed walks with interpretation extend to other parts of the wooded hillside above the terrace. Planted parkland with clumps and groups on the NW side of the house extends towards the river with open parks distinguished by wavy-edged boundaries to the S and NE, bounded by MB or mixed woodland, giving way to MC plantation in the outer parts and at higher levels. The policies, parks and plantations have high impact in providing the setting of the B712 road and are also seen to advantage from the Dreva Hill road high on the opposite side of the glen.

Significance National, Outstanding *

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
36	Barony Castle	Peebles	Eddlestone	NT 236 473

Notable Characteristics

East lime avenue
 Garden buildings
 Conference and Ambulance service use

Site Description

Long-established estate recorded as Darnhall by Blaeu (1654), though without associated planting. Roy (c.1750) depicts a walled enclosure and a small amount of planting in the valley of the Whitelaw Burn by Denhill Mains. Tower-house of several periods, with origins in 16thC, altered in 17thC, 18thC and 19thC; planting evidently extended in latter period. The planting today, in blocks and strips on W bank of the Eddlestone Water is slightly reduced from that on OS (1850s) at Darn Hall. Cruft (2006) describes the landscape and pleasure grounds as dating mostly from 1850s 'very eroded and not improving'. Possible involvement by A. Roos at this time. Modest scale DL located on W of Eddleston with main gates near village centre and centred on planting in valley of Dean Burn with house centrally approached by curving E drive; other structure planting comprises broad belts or strips to N and S along the N-S steep lower slopes of the Cloich Hill or Black Barony: mature MB with much ornamental planting of yew, purple beech etc in core with conifers dominant in outer belts. A fine E lime avenue, 200+ years, directs the view from A703 to the house, with good mature beech and ornamental conifers (eg. Serbian spruces near car park) elsewhere. Various garden buildings survive in different states including Bellview Temple, Fairydean Lodge etc. Tweed Trails incl. Barony Circular thru grounds. House run by De Verre Venues as a conference centre, with Scottish Ambulance College in other building to N. Little apparent car for landscape away from principal features and routes with crumbling revetments, invasive species (eg. Japanese knotweed, bracken etc) and a plethora of uncontrolled intrusions: car parks, bins, white-painted rocks, fences, gates, signs, small buildings and cabins, bollard lighting and so on; but remains of considerable interest.

Significance Regional, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
37	Cringletie	Peebles	Eddleston	NT 234 445

Notable Characteristics

Scottish baronial hotel with good produce garden

Site Description

Kringly appears on Blaeu (1654) without associated enclosure or planting. On Roy (c.1750) Cringleton is seen as a nearly square site, subdivided into a number of smaller rectangular, tree-lined and mostly walled enclosures, with a vista running E from house towards Eddleston Water. The landscape evolved during the 19thC into one of blocks and strips of planting, with clumps added to N and S.

Modestly-sized DL 2km S of Barony Castle (036) and in a similar position on the W side of A 703 in valley of Eddleston Water and on lower slopes of Cloich and related hills (Cringletie Rig nearest to W). Scots baronial house run as a hotel (4 star) with only 28 acres retained with property, rest sold off in lots in 1962; walled garden N of house with some glass, yew hedges, good wrought iron and many dalihas well maintained as produce garden supplying hotel, with some recreational use; new parterre garden below hotel on E; small E lodge dated 1857. Planting comprises small woods and narrow belts of various forms with MB and MC; lime lined drive N of castle; thorough restocking along main drive to hotel and some work to reopen glen area.

Significance Local, Some

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
38	Venlaw Castle	Peebles	Newlands	NT 253 413

Notable Characteristics

Wooded DL providing backdrop to Peebles
 Divided ownership and intrusive housing development

Site Description

Venlaw Castle was built on the site of earlier Smithfield Castle in the 1780s and enlarged in the 19thC. Thomson records Venlaw Ho[use]. A sign on the Castle states 'This portion of the House was built by Sheriff Stevenson on the site of Smeithfield Castle AD1782 and was bought by Major Archibald Erskine AD1798'.

A modestly-sized wooded DL on N side of Peebles that overlooks the town and provides a prominent wooded backdrop that extends E in neighbouring properties, with grazed parks on N side. Main drive, with lodge, from A703 serves several different businesses (Castle Venlaw Hotel and Steading B&B) and older and recent private houses; small area of land retained with hotel, rest in divided ownership. Small walled garden and terraces on steep slopes close to hotel; rhododendrons and specimen conifers related to drive; MB and MC woodlands. New houses in very intrusive positions overlooking the town and in parkland to N, with proliferating signs and screen fences detracting from the quality of the approach along the drive.

Significance Local, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
39	Neidpath Castle	Peebles	Peebles	NT 236 405

Notable Characteristics

Medieval castle in picturesque wooded Tweedside setting visible from main road

Site Description

Blaeu notes the Cast[le] of Needpetth, dating from the 14thC, but remodelled in the 16thC and 17thC. Extensive woods, seen on Roy (c.1750), appear to have been felled by the 4th Duke of Queensberry, prompting William Wordsworth's condemnation of an act which [left the] ancient dome and towers beggared and outraged. The trees were replanted during the 19thC by the 7th Earl of Wemyss, as seen on Thomson (1821) and subsequent maps. The site is associated with historical figures including Sir Walter Scott and historian Adam Ferguson.

Castle on bend of Tweed W of Peebles visible from A72 and from valleyside walks through woods on either side of river, accessible from the town and Hay Lodge Park. Main woods associated with site are Castle Banks on N and South Park Woods on S, both of very intermixed MB and MC (mainly SP). Open spaces along banks are important components of the layout allowing short and longer views, particularly longer views from beyond the castle to the W in SW direction to the railway viaduct (railway then tunnelled underneath S Bank Wood). Garden terraces outside castle enclosure on E and short embanked E approach are significant features. View from road needs annual hedge and tree management to keep open. See also neighbouring site of Haylodge Park (170), to which it is linked by riverside walks.

Significance Regional, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
40	Kingsmeadow	Peebles	Peebles	NT 260 399

Notable Characteristics

Small riverside site important in landscape setting of Peebles

Site Description

The small riverside estate of Kingsmeadow, with its house dating from c.1795, was noted in the OSA (1790s), and appears on Thomson 1821. Groome described it as a plain edifice but it has charming pleasure grounds. Site associated with nearby estate of Haystoun (041).

Small confined wooded DL on the S bank of the Tweed close to the centre of Peebles on its E side that forms an important component of the setting of the town seen, eg. as seen from Whitestone Park; fine boundary wall along B7063 road; new house in place of entrance lodge; house run as offices of Standard Life. Mature MB and MC in W half including house location; open park in E part. Acts a green buffer to development of S riverside with housing and industrial development to E (Whitebridge area). Well maintained with some public access.

Significance Local, Outstanding

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
41	Haystoun	Peebles	Peebles	NT 259 383

Notable Characteristics

Typical components of woods, belts and larger plantations, all on modest scale

Site Description

Nothing is recorded under the name on Blaeu (1654). Roy (c.1750) shows a series of walled and tree-lined enclosures, and two small plantations laid out between the Haystoun Burn and Haystoun Craigs. The NSA (1830s) noted that towards the end of the 18thC, the late Sir John Hay planted above 300 acres. The present Sir John Hay has planted upwards of 300 acres, and is still carrying on the work of planting. The OS (1850) shows a significant extension of the planting, both in the form of blocks on the neighbouring hillsides, and as narrow belts separating the fields in the valleys of the Haystoun (Glensax) Burn and the neighbouring Crookstoun Burn. The site is related to neighbouring Kingsmeadows (040), with Haystoun serving for a period as the factor's house for the two estates. This explains the description by Groome (1890s) of Haystoun as a farmhouse amid fine old trees, on a knoll. Apart from slight encroachment along its N edge by the S expansion of Peebles, there has been little change in layout since the 19thC.

Moderately-sized DL of woods and tree belts S of Peebles on Newby Kipps and Newby Craigs hills and in valley of Haystoun burn between, seen from local unclas. road S of the town. MB woods and belts; MC and conifer monoculture in small compartments on higher ground: small scale of this part of the DL contrasts with more extensive monoculture plantation on hill to S; good oak, ash and sycamore along roadsides within estate.

Significance Local, Some

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
42	Kailzie *	Peebles	Traquair	NT 282 386

Notable Characteristics

Gardens and range of visitor facilities but lost house
Extensive floodplain parkland

Site Description

The landscape of tree-lined parks enclosing scattered woodland, seen on Roy (c.1750), was modified in the late 18thC and early 19thC, following the rebuilding of the house by industrialist R.N. Campbell. The structure planting seen today was largely established by the early OS (1850s), with additional planting on the E drive in the late 19thC. The Inventory noted that the planting suffered damage from gales in 1968 and 1981. The mansion house was demolished in 1962.

Large DL on the S side of the Tweed between Peebles and Innerleithen comprising scattered small woods below Kailzie Law and on the N facing valley forms associated with Kailzie burn; extensive parkland on the floodplain E of the former house, with other parkland planting W of lodge and S of road. A short drive from the W double gate-lodges leads to the much altered core associated with the stables/garden area in the vicinity of the former house, with a few surviving limes replaced by an avenue of birches. Visitor attractions include the gardens, osprey watch centre, pond and river fishing, putting green, play area, Shetland ponies, peacocks, picture gallery, shop and restaurant, with car/coach parking positioned intrusively at the end of the drive; equestrian centre at mains farm; disabled access via E lodge. Fences, pond, small buildings, amenity planting etc added in arbitrary manners without an overall plan, detracting from the quality of the DL. Tree stock in avenue and parks includes younger trees (40+ years) replanted following 1962 gale (also 1981 gale). Whole landscape forms an important component of the landscape within the Tweed valley seen the B7062 or from the A72 on the north side of the river.

Significance Regional, High *

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
43	Leithen Lodge	Peebles	Innerleithen	NT 321 428

Notable Characteristics

Hunting lodge in upland valley

Site Description

No planting or enclosure are seen on Roy (c.1750). Development presumably began in the early 19thC with the building of Leithen Lodge for engineer John Miller; remodelled in the 1880s by Sydney Mitchell to resemble a 17thC laird's house.

A fairly small but quite prominent site, due to its location in otherwise treeless upland scenery, at the junction of the Glentress Water with the Leithen Water on the B709 several miles N of Innerleithen. The house stands on the valley floor within tree belts with large areas of afforestation up the valley to the NW. Sycamore, ash, beech, larch and SP in belt along N of drive; feature conifers near house; short avenue of ash in approach from main road; ash and sycamore along road edge in to S

Significance Local, Some

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
44	Cardrona	Peebles	Traquair	NT 303 378

Notable Characteristics

Cardrona forest backdrop and cross-Tweed views
Parkland with mature trees

Site Description

The 16thC tower of Cardrona overlooks the more recent Cardrona House, a mansion of c.1840 which supplanted an earlier house of c.1715 which now serves as offices. The preparations now going on for a very considerable extension of the plantations on the estate of Cardrona, noted in the NSA (1830s), are likely to have been contemporary with the building of the new mansion.

A modest DL in its present form dominated by the backdrop of Cardrona Forest (FC), located on the lower ENE facing slopes of Cardrona Hill. Layout comprises woods at the higher level and parks down to the B7063, with some restocking of parkland planting; mature and mixed age MB and MC woods and narrow roadside belt; N drive from N lodge with second unused access to S. Forms part of mainly mixed conifer afforested Cardrona hillside seen from A72 across the Tweed. New Cardrona settlement, golf course and hotel lies mainly to the N and out of immediate view although is within same views from A7 to E and from B7063 looking N.

Significance Local, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
45	Glenormiston	Peebles		NT 316 378

Notable Characteristics

Robust tree belts enclosing many parks

Site Description

The settlement of Wormistoun is seen on Roy (c.1750) with some rigg cultivation, but no planting. Planting probably began following the building of a new mansion in 1805 to replace an earlier tower house. The mansion was remodelled in the 1820s and 1840s, but demolished in 1956, leaving the 19thC farmhouse as the principal focus.

Moderate-sized DL on the N of the Tweed NW of Innerleithen comprising robust tree belts and broader woods at higher levels enclosing a series of similarly-sized parks beside to road (A72) or at higher levels. Lower parks near former house include depleted parkland planting (beech, purple beech, sycamore, lime); substantial mature MB in lower belts and roadside; predominantly conifers, including SP, away from core. Forms an important component of the landscape within the Tweed valley seen from the A72 or the B7062 on the south side of the river.

Significance Local, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
46	Traquair *	Peebles	Traquair	NT 331 355

Notable Characteristics

SW court / avenue / Bear Gates

Longest inhabited house in Scotland with pavilions and terrace on NE and court of buildings on SW

Site Description

The enclosed and well-wooded park of Troquair, formerly a royal hunting seat in Ettrick Forest, was noted by Blaeu (1654). By the mid 18thC, when recorded by Roy (c.1750), the house of Traquair had been remodelled, and a formal landscape created, comprising tree-lined parks, with avenues, a walled garden and a wilderness plantation. Further development of the surrounding woodland took place in the mid-19thC (with more extensive plantations formed on Chester Hill to W, and Shaw Hill to S).

An important Tweed valley house and DL S of Innerleithen located upstream of the confluence of the Quair Water with the Tweed. A core of formal components SW court, avenue to Bear Gates, NE garden area (maze), E garden, walled garden is surrounded by informal layout with shrubberies, tree collection and walks, Well Pool etc and well planted inner parks on the floodplain. Outer strips and hilltop planting (Chester Hill and Shaw Hill) follow a similar pattern to other properties in the valley to the W. The well-maintained inner core and public areas quickly give way to less kempt parts. Visitor facilities are generally limited to the heritage features and facilities typical of a country house, with the exception of the brewery, i.e. house, gardens, walled garden, woodland walk, play area, craft workshops, 1745 cottage restaurant).

Significance National, High *

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
47	Holylee / Gatehopeknowe	Peebles	Innerleithen	NT 389 376

Notable Characteristics

Small site including two house on N side of Tweed and A72

Site Description

Holenley and Gatehoopknow appear as names on Blaeu (1654) without associated planting. Roy (c.1750) shows three little tree-lined parks around Holilee, with a minimal scatter of natural wood on the banks of the Holylee Burn, and no planting or woodland on neighbouring Gothope. The encircling belt and hill plantations to N are likely to have been planted as the setting for a mansion of 1820s built to replace an earlier house. A large plantation on the opposite side of the Tweed appears to be associated with Elibank (048).

Located respectively beside the Holylee Burn to E and the Back Burn to W on the N of Tweed and A72 within a continuous block of MB planting on the lower slope of a hill named The Skerr; small parkland areas to S of each house and fairly well screened from road by boundary tree cover; various estate cottages, farm etc within area; lowest end of range for inclusion in survey.

Significance Local, Some

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
48	Elibank	Selkirk	Yarrow	NT 397 367

Notable Characteristics

Wooded, enclosed by hedge, surrounded by forest

Site Description

Elybanck is recorded by Blaeu (1654) as a house with an area of (apparently) unimpaled woodland to N and W. By the time of Roy (c.1750), this woodland of Elybank was enclosed by a stone wall. Some modification of the woodland may have accompanied the building of the present 1840s house, seen on the OS (1850s), which replaced 16thC Elibank Tower according to Strang (1994) with its garden terraces, already ruinous before the end of 18thC. However, the extent of planting appears to have changed little until the formation of Elibank and Traquair Forest by the FC.

A small wooded DL on S bank of Tweed, E of Innerleithen; house positioned close to road and screened by beech hedge; E and W lodges. Woods enclose small parks or paddocks; generally MB/MC with a good proportion of Oakwood, typical of this part of the S bank of Tweed. FC forests dominate hillsides to S with more forest on N bank of river opposite.

Significance Local, Some

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
49	Hangingshaw *	Selkirk	Yarrow	NT 398 302

Notable Characteristics

Valleyside woodlands
Terraced gardens

Site Description

Hangingshaw is noted by Blaeu (1654) with associated planting, but no enclosure. Roy (c.1750) shows a rectangular, walled enclosure surrounding the 15thC tower house and garden terraces, largely filled with small blocks of planting cut through with rides/vistas. There are tree-lined parks in the floor of the Yarrow valley. Roy also shows a second detached block of planting to the east, not named separately, on land which now appears as Old Broadmeadows (169). The castle was replaced by a new house in the 1770s, and again in the 1840s. The formal 18thC landscape gave way in the 19thC to a more informal layout as seen on the OS (1850s) with a long strip of woodland planted along the hillside on either side of the house, and a small amount of additional planting on the valley floor parkland. Woodland on the S side of the Yarrow Water, opposite Hangingshaw, appears to be part of neighbouring Bowhill (080).

Moderately-sized DL on N side of Yarrow Water W of Bowhill with extensive woodlands (MB/MC, or more predominantly conifers) on lower slopes of valley side either side of house and terraced gardens on S slope below house. Long drive from E lodge lined with beech of various ages, incl. ancient, 50+ years and young and belts of MB/MC. Hillside plantation across valley dominate outward views and oppressively planted with conifers (outer Bowhill).

Significance Local, High *

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
50	Thirlestane Castle *	Berwick	Lauder	NT 534 479

Notable Characteristics

Extensive DL on large scale within shallow river valley lacking design flair

Site Description

The present 17thC mansion embraces a late- 16thC house, built to replace an even earlier and now long-ruinous tower house of the same name 2-3 km to W. Blaeu (1654) shows the new house within a small impaled and wooded park. Plans were drawn up by John Slezer for the landscape in late 17thC, though it is unclear how much, if any, of his proposals were executed. An anonymous description of the early 18th, quoted by Mitchell (1907) describes Thirlestane as of late wonderfully adorned by the Duke[of Lauderdale] with avenues, pavilions, outer courts and stately entries, with large parks and planting. Roy (c.1750) shows a comparatively modest landscape of rectangular walled enclosures to N and S of Lawder Castle, on the W bank of the Leader Water, divided by avenues running W and S, with additional planting on steeper slopes overlooking the river. By early 19thC, as seen on Thomson (1821) and then OS (1850s), planting of new blocks and belts had been extended E across the Leader Water, and N to New Mills. There appears to have been little change in the pattern and extent of planting since the mid-19thC.

A very extensive DL on a large scale located in the broad shallow valley of the Leader Water on the E side of Lauder between the A68 and A697 roads and further E to Park Hill, with the principal S gates with eagle-topped piers and red sandstone wing-walls on B6362 and an E lodge on A68. Despite its scale the landscape is surprisingly unimpressive and lacks inspiration, comprising mainly large blocks of forestry-scale woodland running with the line of the valley; parkland on the flat valley floor very depleted with a little restocking on E of Castle and river, better on W with large beech, lime, oak and sycamore, and younger horse chestnut, with some young restocking; largest trees here and elsewhere, such as in old boundary features, are beech; spruce plantation at S gateway and along S drive creates totally the wrong impression at the entrance and oppress the approach; MB elsewhere in core area, but outer woods predominantly MC or conifer monoculture; hillside E of castle has birch regen and then new Sitka planting. Estate wall notable along S and as blank interface with Lauder; at prominent SW corner Thirlestane Castle Park caravan park and holiday homes manage to be intrusive despite being behind the wall and extent of woodland elsewhere. Best views of landscape with castle from B6362 to SE.

Significance National, Some *

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
51	Chapel on Leader	Berwick	Lauder	NT 560 416

Notable Characteristics

Predominantly agricultural landscape of tree belts and parks

Site Description

The estate is seen on Blaeu (1654) as an impaled , wooded park with the name Chapell and/or Broadwoodsheel. An anonymous account of Berwickshire c.1700, quoted by Mitchell (1907) describes Chappel as environed with considerable planting. Roy (c.1750) shows a compact landscape of walled and tree-lined enclosures and gardens, seen on Crawford & Brooke (1830) and the OS (1850s) to have been extended further N with the new tree-belts. Indeed, after the OSA (1790s) had noted the history of loss of woodland, the NSA (1830s) observed that since the period when the last Statistical Account was written landlords have done much by draining, planting and enclosing. Strong similarities between this and neighbouring Carolside (052) to S.

Medium-sized DL mainly on W valley-side of Leader Water with access from back road parallel to A68. Most of the landscape comprises boundary belts and belts dividing the interior into large agricultural parks, which a rectilinear in the N; also smaller meadows beside river. Half-dyke roadside boundary and embanked tree belts feature. Belts include both MB and MC with some large beech, oak and ash, including along W drive to house location; declining parkland trees with no replacements in N park and elsewhere; large section of conifer infill; windthrow area in S roadside belt. Original house gone. Visible from A68, particularly in view S.

Significance Local, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
52	Carolside	Berwick	Melrose	NT 563 398

Notable Characteristics

Escarpment mature mixed woodland
New gardens and walled garden in use

Site Description

Seen on Blaeu's map of Lauderdale (1654) as Carollsyde, with an enclosed and wooded park, the estate appears on Roy (c.1750) as Carrellside, on E bank of the Leader Water, within a compact landscape of walled, tree-lined enclosures, the house flanked by walled (?) gardens and two small blocks of planting; natural woodland lines the N bank of the Leader Water. The OSA describes plantations generally within the parish as adding greatly to the beauty of the place, and [as being of] considerable benefit to the proprietors. Following the building of the present mansion house c.1800, Crawford & Brooke (1830) and the OS (1850s) record the extension of planting onto W bank of the river. Strong similarities with Chapel on Leader (051) to N.

Medium-sized DL mainly on W side of Leader Water with access from gates on A68 and from parallel back road on W boundary; thick mixed woodland between the A68 and river screen most views. Most of the landscape comprises narrow tree belts along the estate and field boundaries organised around the compact mansion house. High quality ornamental gardens to S of house that are still under development, with round-cornered wall garden further S, partially used for production or laid to grass; mature parkland trees in S parks with young replacement planting.

Significance Regional, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
53	Cowdenknowes	Berwick	Earlston	NT 580 375

Notable Characteristics

Smallish wooded DL in Leader valley

Site Description

Depicted as an important house with garden on Blaeu (1654) as Coldinknowes, with a large impaled park embracing the Wood of Coldinknowes. Neither wood nor park of Cowden Knows is to be seen on Roy (c.1750), which marks only a small plantation between the house and river, and unenclosed rigg cultivation. More extensive planting appears on Crawford & Brooke (1830) and on the OS (1850s) on neighbouring White Hill and Black Hill. This becomes thickened by the 20thC. Groomer (1890s) lamented the loss of the broom-sprinkled braes and haughs of Cowdenknowes [to] the so-called march of agricultural improvement, and noted the felling of a 'hanging tree' some 60 years before. The former public road appears to survive as an avenue through the policies.

A wooded DL S of Earlston on E bank of Leader Water, one of a sequence of landscapes along the river valley, lying between the A68 and B6356 and extending up White Hill on E of the latter road; MB and MC woods. Equicentre within grounds.

Significance Local, Some

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
54	Drygrange	Roxburgh	Melrose	NT 578 345

Notable Characteristics

Extended house now care home; much other development in grounds
Riverside woodland, windblow beech, o/g rhodos along drive

Site Description

Formerly the principal farmstead associated with Melrose Abbey. Blaeu (1654) depicts Drygrange as a house of some status within an impaled and wooded park. Roy (c.1750) shows the house, with a walled garden, flanked to E by a strip of riverside woodland beside the Leader Water, and to W by a small group of walled and tree-lined parks. The typical parkland landscape seen on the OS (1850s), bounded by a broad riverside plantation and a narrow roadside belt, evidently predates the present mansion house of c.1885, and may be more or less contemporary with the nearby steading of c.1800 described by Cruft (2006). Groome (1890s) describes the house as a fine old building amid ancestral trees.

Moderately-sized DL lying between the improved A68(T) and the meandering Leader Water, N of its confluence with the Tweed, on steeply sloping land with E aspect and one of many DLs that contribute to the outstanding landscape character of this length of the Leader-Tweed valley; views of valley and Bemersyde Hill; Scots baronial red sandstone house now Grange Hall Nursing, Residential and Respite Care home and considerably altered and extended (ugly red brick 3-storey extension, intrusive red fire-stair), with sheltered housing in St Andrew's Court, several new small houses in grounds, incl. one in walled garden, and stables block converted to offices use. Consequently the landscape is in divided ownership without consistent management and many parts are neglected or under-maintained, although in terms of extent and major features it appears to have changed little since the mid 19thC and the site shows the resilience of a well-wooded DL to development and change. Good riverside MB woodland with walks; other woods of spruce, larch and beech; neglected shrubberies incl. overgrown rhododendrons along drive; windblow of large beech on drive at time of survey; area beside walled garden well-cared for and new garden inside (good gateway); small areas of parkland used for horse-grazing. Part of old road remains forming W boundary, with compromised N lodge and damaged gate-piers and elegant S lodge and gates.

Significance Local, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
55	Gledswood	Berwick	Mertoun ?	NT 590 346

Notable Characteristics

Wooded hillside above Tweed meander N of Scott's View

Site Description

Nothing is seen on Blaeu (1654), and only a very few riverside trees around the former tower house of Gledswood on Roy (c.1750). An anonymous description of c.1700, quoted in Mitchell (1907) speaks of Gledswood as having a considerable bush of wood under it. The present landscape is likely to have been created c.1800 as the setting for what Cruft (2006) describes as a villa of c.1805, which saw the old Gledswood House merged with nearby Gledswood Farm. The well-wooded core policies overlooking the Tweed extend W along the river bank, and N in the form of narrow belts enclosing neighbouring fields. Gledswood lies in the W part of the parish of Mertoun, described in the OSA (1790s) as being agreeably diversified with excellent enclosures, beautiful hedgerows and thriving plantations.

Covering the slopes of a prominent hill on the E bank of the Tweed, the site directly overlooks the neighbouring landscapes of Ravenswood and Old Melrose (058) and, across a Tweed meander, Bemersyde (056), and lies within Scott's View; all together an important group of contiguous DLs creating the setting of this length of the river. The main components at Gledswood are valleyside woods on the steeper lower hill face and belts forming field boundaries above, which continue on the E side of the local road to the B6356 road and E lodge; mainly MB (incl. HC, lime, oak, beech) and some MC in lower planting creating an ornamental effect; large perfectly-formed oaks line the local road. A 'window' in the wall near W lodge (with heavy cast-iron gateway) frames a view of the Eildon Hills (prominent in all the local landscapes) although tree growth largely obscures this.

Significance Regional, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
56	Bemersyde *	Berwickshire	Mertoun	NT 593 334

Notable Characteristics

Gardens on a modest scale, including formal and woodland gardens

Tweeside woodland walks

Ancient Sweet chestnut – the Covin or Trysting tree – said to be 800 years old (unlikely)

Young beech avenue and arboretum planted by Field Marshall Haig during 1950-70

Site Description

16thC tower house, noted by Blaeu (1654) as Bymersyd, with unenclosed planting to the south. Roy (c.1750) shows Bimerside within a series rectangular walled enclosures, partly tree-lined. Crawford & Brooke (1830) show the house and walled garden within modestly-scaled policies. Groome (c.1895) notes 'a mighty Spanish chestnut, only 50 ft. high, but girthing 27¼ feet at the base' on the estate.

Modestly-sized DL on E bank of Tweed in a area of complex topography and visual landscape diversity, on a large meander of the river downstream of confluence with Leader Water, positioned below Scott's View, with Eildon Hill in view to W; home of the Earl Haig. Layout comprises core landscape of house, gardens, main drive, park within a wooded setting, and a tree belt and track leading through fields to valley-side woods along bank of Tweed, with way-marked walks. Gardens and riverside walks open to public daily on 'honesty box' basis.

Significance Regional, High *

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
57	Dryburgh Abbey and Dryburgh Abbey House	Berwick	Merton	NT 592 315

Notable Characteristics

Remains of the Cistercian abbey of Dryburgh described as 'one of the most beautiful ruins in Britain'
 Mature tree collection, BL and conifers
 Temple of Muses, Stirling Tower and the Wallace statue
 Tweedside setting and Eildon views
 Scott family tombs and other ancient and more recent memorials

Site Description

Following the dispersal of the abbey lands, the estate of Dryburgh passed through several hands until it came into the ownership of the 11th Earl of Buchan, who was responsible for the demolition of most of the earlier 16thC tower house, the erection of a new mansion in the 1870s, extended in the 19thC, and the development of the policies. The last of these involved the creation of parkland with standard trees, clumps and riverside walks as a setting for the mansion, and the formation of a large walled orchard to N. He tried to establish the abbey as the focal point of his 'Temple of Caledonian Fame', a memorial to those who had contributed to Scotland's greatness; appropriately it is the burial place of the great promoter of Scotland, Sir Walter Scott, as well as Earl Haig. Prior to this, tourist John Stoddart (1801) had described the ruins of the abbey ruins as standing in an open pleasure ground which [was] upon the whole rather too trim and neat to accord with the character of these massy fragments the best general view is from the Holmes, on the opposite side of the Tweed. J.C. Loudon (1827) described the walled orchard planted by the earl of Buchan in 1788, and now very productive in pears and apples. The landscape also embraces what is marked on the OS (1850s) as Mantle House, noted by Cruft (2006) as Dryburgh House, converted to Dryburgh Abbey Hotel in 1930s.

A complex group of sites comprising Dryburgh Abbey grounds (Historic Scotland), the DL of Dryburgh Abbey House and Mantle/Dryburgh House (now hotel) with its grounds, that together provide the setting of a remarkable range of built heritage from the ruins of the medieval abbey founded in 1150 to the 18th and 19th century houses, and many monuments and follies. These include: an obelisk commemorating Hugh de Moreville, founder of the Abbey, and King James I, a 10m high statue to William Wallace, a bridge over the Tweed and beside it the Temple of Muses commemorating the poet James Thomson (1700-1748), and Stirling Tower, an ornate house built for the Earl's gardener. All this within a naturally beautiful Tweedside setting within a river meander with frequent views to the Eildon hills not far distant; intervisibility and external borrowed views are essential features. Planted features are also of exceptional quality and include the parkland of Dryburgh Abbey House occupying the S-most area of the river meander, the mature tree collection that adds to

the setting of the Abbey ruins and the notable walled orchard (sadly now without any planting).

Significance National, Outstanding

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
58	Ravenswood / Old Melrose	Roxburgh	Melrose	NT 580 342

Notable Characteristics

Parklands and haughs enclosed by trees belts in Tweed meander
Prominent in Scott's View

Site Description

The house of Old Melrose is noted by Blaeu (1654) with a few trees thereabouts, but no enclosure. Appears as Old Mulross on Roy (c.1750) without any planting. Some planting is indicated on Thomson (1822) probably arising from Thomas White Junior's plan of 1809, mentioned by Cruft (2006), and noted, though not described, by Tait (1980) RHP 3656. A change of ownership in the 1820s saw the name of the estate changed to Ravenswood and a new mansion house built approx. 1km to W of Old Melrose, on W bank of the Leader Water. The OS (1850) shows two distinct areas of parkland around the two houses, with encircling belts, linked by a series of tree-belts enclosing fields to S and W, including a feature named Beech Hill. There has been little change in the pattern and extent of planting since the mid-19thC.

Small wooded DL in an outstanding setting that is very prominent in Scott's View on the side of Bemersyde Hill and B6356 on the E side of the Tweed, lying within a pronounced meander of the Tweed in full sight of the viewpoint. Comprises mature MB tree belts enclosing naturalistically-shaped parks and providing backing for parkland haughs, with a minimum of parkland trees in the spaces. Walled boundary beside old road that runs parallel with the A68(T) on the W. N lodge with good cast-iron gates and group of stable/offices adjacent dated 1883. N haugh parkland beside Tweed opposite Gledswood (055) overlooked by Leaderfoot road bridge on A68.

Significance Regional, Outstanding

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
59	Monksford	Roxburgh	Melrose	NT 582 328

Notable Characteristics

Undistinguished despite Tweedside setting
New golf course in N

Site Description

A house of unknown date, not seen on Thomson (1822) and postdating the first OS (1850s), standing in a landscape comprised of a broad riverside tree belt and other broad belts running W from this to the main road.

A site lying in the outstanding stretch of the Leader-Tweed valley between Earlston and St Boswells characterised by many high quality DLs, but of decidedly lower design value, perhaps influenced by the straighter line of the river in this section and the presence of the main road (A68) and former railway on the W that constrict the site; at S, St Boswell's bypass (A68) now cuts through the W part severing the ends of the E-W belts. New golf course in N part of landscape, with associated new planting features that alter the 19thC pattern; other planting MB/MC where seen, with some pure conifer belts eg. Norway spruce; beech hedged boundaries.

Significance Local, Some

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
60	Eildon Hall	Roxburgh	Melrose	NT 562 334

Notable Characteristics

Wooded DL on S slopes of Eildon Hills, forming the S view of the Hills
Footpaths to Hills

Site Description

Blaeu (1654) notes Hildoun and Heeldoun Newstead, though without associated planting. No house or planting is seen on Roy (c.1750), suggesting that the house of c.1802 was built anew, with its landscape setting on previously unenclosed land. Appearing on maps from Thomson (1822) onwards, the landscape had already acquired its present layout prior to the enlargement of the house for the Duke of Buccleuch in the 1860s. This comprised a large block of planting Broad Wood / Old Wood / Whinnyford Plantation on the S slopes of the Eildon Hills, with narrow belts of planting enclosing several large fields and a small area of parkland to the S.

Large DL on the S slopes of the Eildon Hills NW of Newton St Boswells with a wide band of mixed (MB/MC) woodland at the upper level and a landscape of fields enclosed by secondary tree belts and strips lower down as far as the Glenburnie Burn. Belts are very mixed (again MB/MC) and attractive; woods very intermingled with conifers at higher levels with areas of mature beech wood elsewhere; oak avenue along roadside to S replanted in 2007, replacing former trees as remain further S; beech hedges. Several footpaths to the Eildon Hills pass through the estate, including St Cuthbert's Way on W. Seen in distant views from A699 to S, the house stands in trees at the bottom of the wooded lower slopes with Eildon Hill North behind.

Significance Regional, Some

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
61	Abbotsford *	Roxburgh	Melrose	NT 507 344

Notable Characteristics

House and landscape developed and planted by Sir Walter Scott of outstanding national significance
 Extensive planned estate that is a major component of the landscape between the Tweed and Eildon Hills west of Melrose
 Woods, trees, belts, hedgerows and agricultural parks with underused system of rides and paths

Site Description

Extensive designed landscape of woodlands, tree belts, parkland and agricultural fields in the Tweed valley. The house, gardens and designed landscape of Abbotsford were developed by Scott from a modest farm-house and largely unimproved farmland and moorland between 1811 and 1825, his country home from 1812 until his death.

The layout of the estate mainly lying on higher ground to south and east of Abbotsford house, remains much as conceived and laid out by Scott and as recorded on an estate plan of 1836. A revised Inventory entry was produced in 2004 for Historic Scotland by Peter McGowan (McGowan 2005a) covering the whole of Scott's estate that included the neighbouring landscape of Chiefswood (here 134 and a separate entry in the 1987 Inventory) and Faldonside (here 138 and partially included within the 1987 Inventory boundary). The gardens, policy woodlands and riverside park close to the house of very high quality and the whole landscape is iconic and of outstanding national significance.

The majority of the plantations remain as planned by Scott in terms of their layout, although Hazelly Holt and Saints-well Side had disappeared before 1918, and there are other more recent losses. Elsewhere a park has been planted over and the upper boundary of Mars Lee Wood extended. But the biggest change is in the composition of the woods. The Home plantations and Under Thicket retain a large proportion of trees from Scott's planting and are diverse in species and age, with many large trees of about 200 years old (probably including some planted before Scott's arrival) including groves of yew, oak, beech, lime and Scots pine, as well as sycamore and ash. But elsewhere many plantations are spruce monoculture, such as Haxel Wood and Mars Lee Wood, planted with no consideration for the landscape, historic routes and archaeology.

Scott created a system of rides and paths through his plantations for his own and his family's use and welcomed local people to use them. Many are now obscured by planting and many more are simply unknown and unused – a sadly undervalued asset.

Significance

National, Outstanding /

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
62	Kippilaw	Roxburgh	Bowden	NT 549 287

Notable Characteristics

Modest DL with two small waterbodies

Site Description

Blaeu (1654) shows the settlement of Kyppylaw, without associated planting. Roy (c.1750) also shows Keple Law and New Keplaw as surrounded by unenclosed cultivation riggs, with no enclosure and planting, save for nearby Elliston (124). Planting seen on Thomson (1822) is likely to have accompanied the building of a new house c.1818. Present extent of planting little changed from the OS (1850s).

Modest landscape SSW of Bowden, bounded by A699 on N and B6359 on E, comprising a S block of woodland embracing house, walled garden, small park, two small waterbodies etc, with narrow tree-belts to N around Kippilaw Mains that enclose several rectangular fields. N belts MB/MC; other woods MB with MC infill; core not seen; little active management evident in outer belts etc.

Significance Local, Some

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
63	Maxpoffle	Roxburgh	St. Boswells	NT 558 303

Notable Characteristics

Small DL with backdrop of Eildon Hills

Site Description

Blaeu (1654) records the name Moxpople, and Roy (c.1750), the settlement of Marpahill, without associated enclosure and planting. Its presence on Thomson (1822) supports the suggestion made by Cruft (2006) that the present 1860s mansion superseded an earlier house of c.1810. The present pattern of planting was already established by the OS (1850), with the house in a small centrally-placed block of planting, and a modestly-scaled landscape with narrow tree-belts creating some enclosure.

Small and simply planned DL on the S side of the neat planned village of Bowden, both set against the backdrop of the Eildon Hills when viewed from S, eg. from A699 which forms the S boundary of the estate. Main woodland belt is associated with the Bowden Burn on N side of house, which wiggles its way E to join the Tweed; other small belts run N–S, with another beside the main road; all MB with some specimen conifers near house; S avenue of MB (beech, horse chestnut) leads from S lodge; beech hedge along W and S boundaries which, with short tree belt, screens good view from S. Hedgerows and tree lost from the S aspect from house, although does not appear ever to have been parkland.

Significance Local, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
64	Riddell	Roxburgh	Lilliesleaf	NT 517 245

Notable Characteristics

Strongly structured with linear plantations running with orientation of ridges and river
Large and small lodges at W entrance

Site Description

The name and settlement of Raidleshiel (?) is recorded on Roy (c.1750) with associated enclosure or planting, though the nearby name Birk Wood hints at past woodland cover. Extensive planting took place between the dates of the OSA (1790s) and NSA (1830s): the NSA records that About 40 years ago there were not 100 acres [in the parish] planted. Now there are about 600, the late Sir John Riddell having planted from 300 to 400 acres about 30 or 40 years ago consisting of larch and Scotch firs, with a proportion of oak, ash and elm generally well-managed. Groome (1890s) mentions the approach from one of the lodges as a very fine avenue, 1¼ miles in length. Following a disastrous fire in 1943, the mansion house (not seen from the public road) is now a crumbling ruin.

Large DL situated on N side of Ale Water and B6400, and W of Lilliesleaf, characterised by broad belts of linear plantations running with the SW to NE topographic orientation of ridges and river creating the appearance of a well-wooded landscape in most views. Significant proportion of mature MB, particularly in smaller areas and margins, but widespread infill with conifers and some whole plantations or compartments of Sitka monoculture; hybrid poplars also present in notable numbers in S belts; oaks as roadside trees on W. The 1850s OS shows most of the intervening land as parkland, although now only the valley-bottom land to S has significant parkland trees, including a group of Wellingtonias as well as beech, lime, oak and sycamore; S drive through this area with informal avenue with ash, beech, lime, oak and sycamore, incl. some replacements. Despite loss of house good built features include castellated road bridge over Ale Water and attractive asymmetrical layout of large and small lodges at W entrance. Similar to neighbouring Synton as a DL without focus of house managed for agriculture but much higher quality.

Significance Regional, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
65	Linthill	Roxburgh	Lilliesleaf	NT 544 264

Notable Characteristics

On both banks of Ale Water with house in woodland garden with pond

Site Description

Cruft (2006) describes the building of a house before the end of the 18thC, possibly on or near the settlement or building marked on Roy (c.1750) as Lintheath, with one or two trees around it. Other buildings on the estate date from the 19thC, the designed landscape of which was already well established by the OS (1850s), the house overlooking a tree-studded park surrounded by a belt of planting, on the opposite bank of the Ale Water.

Medium-sized site on banks of Ale Water to NE of Lilliesleaf and adjoining Cavers Carre (065) on NW, with house set in a wooded landscape on N of river, with pretty pond garden close to gates on to B6359 road on N; MB woods with specimen conifers, very mixed in age and species; beech hedging along roadside in contrast to hawthorn at Cavers Carre. Larger part of landscape lies S of river being the more functional part with woods, tree belts, field boundary trees (oaks) and tree-lined drive to stables/offices block in central woodland; oak group on line of old boundary on W; parkland beyond depleted but restocked; replanted wood in W corner near bridge (ash, beech, elm, gear, Norway maple, oak, sycamore,).

Significance Local, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
66	Cavers Carre	Roxburgh	Bowden	NT 551 268

Notable Characteristics

Chunky parkland trees and simple pink sandstone buildings

Site Description

Noted by Blaeu (1650) only as the name Keuerrs, suggesting a house/estate of modest stature. Crawford & Brooke (1830) show a house of c.1775 standing in a small, wooded park with minimal policy planting, little different from what is to be seen on more recent maps.

Small site on N of Ale Water to NE of Lilliesleaf and adjoining Linthill (065) to S, lying on complex uneven topography, comprising principally two blocks of woodland with parkland to S. House in W part, with gated E drive and farm on E of road, all simply stated in pink sandstone; pedestrian gates at roadside from farm to house. Parkland includes chunky trees in or approaching veteran category: lime, beech, ash, oak and pine with some restocking. Hawthorn hedging, restocked along N boundary beside B6359. Camp Knowes pond and surrounding features further E could be considered park of layout, but have been omitted from the boundary.

Significance Local, Some

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
67	Chesters	Roxburgh	Ancrum	NT 609 225

Notable Characteristics

Simple layout of perimeter belts and glen planting with parkland

Site Description

Name appears on Blaeu (1654), the landscape at Chesters appears to have been developed c.1800 as the setting for a new house of c.1790, on N bank of Teviot. The landscape is seen on Crawford and Brooke (1830) and subsequent maps, being described in the NSA (1830s) as [a] modern residence erected about forty years ago, and delightfully situated on the banks of the Teviot, at the mouth of a deep glen or dell, which stretches up behind the house, beautifully wooded on both sides.

Simple modest-sized DL situated on the N bank of the Teviot comprising broad perimeter and dividing belts and planting within Chesters Glen on E and NE; house in SE part with parkland in front on haugh within meander of river and visible from A698 road; woodland mainly mature MB with MB/MC in N part of glen. N lodge on minor road through centre with estate cottage to N. The character and extent of planting appears to have changed little from that seen on the 19thC maps.

Significance Local, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
68	Minto	Roxburgh	Minto	NT 572 207

Notable Characteristics

Large, varied and topographically interesting DL with good parkland
Fatlips Castle and Minto village (by Playfair)

Site Description

Blaeu (1654) marks Mintotour as a name only. Unnamed on Roy (c.1750), the landscape consists of several rectangular, tree-lined parks, radiating avenues and two or three blocks of planting, presumably dating from around the time of building of Minto House in 1730s-1740s. The NSA (1830s) has a detailed account of trees oak, ash, elm, spruce, larch with a few beeches and poplars the management of the plantations well-attended to the planting to any extent does not go further back than the middle of the last century". Details are given of several noteworthy individual trees within the policies oak, ash, silver fir, poplar, beech, larch. There is a description of Minto Glen a closely wooded defile", which by means of a head thrown across it, is formed into a piece of artificial water, which winds under the steep and smooth bank its margin inclosed by tall evergreens, yews, weeping willows, and several magnificent trees". J.C. Loudon (1827) described the house as finely situated on the south side of a well-wooded hill, with judiciously arranged pleasure grounds. The mansion house was demolished in 1993 after long neglect.

Large DL NE of Hawick and N of Teviot Water, overlooked from W by the Minto Hills (276m); the landscape is varied and structured by a series of belts or strips, with intervening parkland on W side, together with planting in Minto Glen and around Minto Craigs, both in the S part of the landscape. Good parkland still well stocked with large forest trees (ash, beech, purple beech, lime, oak) although many over-mature; much restocking in golf course, not always with appropriate parkland species (birch, poplar etc) but mercifully free from small ornamentals and rows between fairways; grazed N parkland unrestocked. Elsewhere a conifer collection in glen area; large roadside trees (ash, beech, oak); MB, SP and poplars along S edge W side; MB planting on S side of craigs with MC on other sides; much conifer planting in other plantations and belts. William Adam house gone but considerable architectural interest remains in picturesque Fatlips Castle on the craigs, planned village by William Playfair on W, walled garden in S by glen, W lodge (at entrance to Minto Golf Club), SE lodge (with grotty walls and fences). A number of other 19thC cottages or houses in the interior, plus individual and groups of modern additions, many dressed up in period style and confusing the distinction between historic and contemporary apart from by their scale. Surviving iron fences, post and kissing gates in places; proliferation of fence style and lines associated with new housing, pet sheep etc. Divided ownership and a wide range of uses scattered private housing, golf course, arable agriculture, rare breeds farming, forestry with no coordinated management, although landscape of high quality remains in some areas.

Significance

Regional, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
69	Burnhouse	Selkirk formerly Midlothian ?	Stow	NT 438 492

Notable Characteristics

Teardrop-shaped walled garden with new house
Well managed with restocked parkland and woods

Site Description

The mansion house of c.1810 occupies a site on E bank of the Gala Water, surrounded by compact policies, mainly woodland but enclosing small areas of good parkland, all lying between the river and A7, with Burnhouse Mains and further planting on E side of road. A large modern house occupies and dominates the teardrop-shaped walled garden although some fruit trees remain and elsewhere the landscape appears well tended with replacement planting of parkland trees and restocking of woodland along N drive. Woodland mainly MB with some conifer infill, with feature broadleaved trees (purple beech) and conifers locally; some new Sitka planting unfortunately as screen at lay-by to S; ruinous circular doocot also visible in park from here.

Significance Local, Some

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
70	Torquhan	Selkirk (formerly Midlothian)	Stow	NT 447 477

Notable Characteristics

Small wooded DL on E of Gala Water with two small parks

Site Description

A house or settlement is recorded by Roy (c.1750) as Turkan, with a little rigg cultivation and no planting. Improvement and planting is likely to have accompanied the building of the mansion house of Torquhan in 1823, with blocks of planting on the hill-slopes N and S of the house, embracing areas of parkland. The layout seen today appears almost unchanged from that recorded by the OS (1850s).

A fairly small well-wooded DL on E of Gala Water and A7, on W-facing hillside, N of Stow, with woods enclosing two main areas of parkland, with the house overlooking the smaller one to N, with few mature trees (oak, lime, purple beech) new MB planting in tubes adding to the roadside belt. Low wall with maintained beech hedge forms roadside boundary, with mature MB woodland behind and conifer plantations at higher levels. Main drive from S without gates or lodge and rough in places; one lodge to N.

Significance Local, Some

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
71	Torsonce	Selkirk (formerly Midlothian)	Stow	NT 455 435

Notable Characteristics

Small wooded DL on E of Gala Water with high impact in setting of Stow

Site Description

The present 1860s mansion replaces a house of earlier date of unknown date, recorded on Roy (c.1750) as Torsons, with a formal walled garden, and walled and wooded enclosures to N and S, stretched along the W-facing slope of Torsonce Hill. The extent and pattern of planting appears virtually unchanged from that on the OS (1850s).

Fairly small wooded DL similar in form to Torquhan to N but with even less open parkland, but like it on E side of Gala Water and A7, on W-facing hillside; S of Stow and forming a backcloth to the town in views from the main roads (A7 and B6362). Drives with lodges onto A7 at N and S, the S one also with cast-iron gate-piers and gates. Mature MB dominant in planting and along roadside, with significant component of conifers in small compartments; mature hanging beech wood on steep slope above road attractive but over-mature and a liability near road.

Significance Local, Some

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
72	Bowland	Selkirk formerly Midlothian ?	Stow	NT 447 399

Notable Characteristics

Unified architectural treatment using dark whinstone with sandstone dressings including E gateway and castle
Impressive and well-maintained DL of woodland block, strips, parkland and avenues

Site Description

An estate W of Gala Water, the present castellated house of the early 19thC has largely replaced an earlier house. Appears as Bullen on Roy (c.1750) with walled enclosures, tree-lined parks and two blocks of planting now Mid Plantation and Knowes Dean Wood. Additional planting in the 19thC and 20thC, seen on later maps, has created a compact and well-defined estate composed of strips and blocks of planting.

A medium to large sized DL mainly on SE facing slopes of Bowshank Hill (379m), with its principal entrance at a right-angled bend on the B710 in line with Bowland Bridge over the Gala Water close to the A7; broad view of the landscape best seen from the higher parts of B710 to SW, with Ferniehirst shelterbelts (158) visible on the high ground to N. A landscape of woodland blocks and strips or belts of trees defining generally straight-edged fields, nonetheless well related to landform and including occasional more naturalistic elements. The E gateway, castle and other features in heavy castellated style using dark grey whin with buff sandstone dressings creating a neat, distinct and unified appearance; row of estate cottage opposite gateway; good estate walls of varying styles. Prominent but sparsely stocked parkland on slopes below castle, with extensive mature MB woodland and compartments of MC or conifer monoculture; avenue of mature oak and lime either side of approach from bridge; restocking of row along track to E; neatly maintained hedges (beech etc) along drive towards house.

Significance National, Some / Regional, Outstanding

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
73	Torwoodlee	Selkirk	Stow	NT 472 380

Notable Characteristics

Park with ancient trees

Positioned between three roads A7, A72 and B710 ; also with river and Galashiels railway

Site Description

The name Torwoodlie appears on Blaeu (1654), though without associated planting or enclosure. Roy (c.1750) marks Torrid Lee on W bank of the Gala Water with rectangular blocks of planting, embracing three fields or parks, with a walled plantation and some unenclosed woodland on E bank. This was focused on Old Torwoodlee, a very smart house, dated by Cruft (2006) to 1601, but now vanished, the site of which is close to Torwoodlee Mains. The OS (1850s) shows a significant expansion of the landscape, with additional planting embracing the Mains and (new) Torwoodlee House, built 1783 some distance to E. The framework of planting, centred on the new house and its tree-studded parkland core has changed little in extent since the mid-19thC.

A large DL mainly on the SW side of the meandering Gala Water and on E slopes of Mains Hill, positioned between the A7, A72 and B710 roads; comprises small woods and broad tree belts in an undistinguished dense layout; predominantly MB but with some MC including localised infill conifer planting; some recent restocking of MB woodland. Park with large mature oak and beech on W below Mains and Tower, ancient oaks impressive; some restocking; main parkland on S of house with other parkland areas on N and E, although few trees survive. Significant archaeological interest: two fort sites, earthworks, broch, tower etc. and interesting estate wall on W. Disused Galashiels railway passes through DL on E close to river with two bridge crossings. Torwoodlee Golf Course in E part on both sides of river. A public walk runs from Hillend near Clovenfords to Bowland Road via Hardgate Head. A site of some interest that deserves further investigation.

Significance Regional, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
74	Langlee	Selkirk ?	Galashiels	NT 503 363

Notable Characteristics

Wooded hilltops and sides above Galashiels and Langlee housing area

Site Description

The site named Appletreeleaves, which appears on Roy (c.1750) as a small walled enclosure with planting surrounded by unenclosed rigg cultivation, ends up as part of a much larger wooded landscape of Langlee on Crawford & Brooke (1843) and on the OS (1850s) which developed on Darling's Hill, Blaikie's Hill and Wester Hill, overlooking Galashiels from NE. S edge of the woodland is encroached upon by the suburban post-WWII development of Langlee.

Main contribution to the landscape is mature MB woodland over the hilltops and slopes with that on Wester Hill most prominent above the new housing and visible from the many areas of Galashiels, especially the Netherdale and Gala Hill areas. Although the layout of woods, belts and open ground remains largely as in the mid 19thC, significant losses of woodland have occurred, including along S edge of Wester Hill, N side of Blackie's Hill and top of Darling's Hill. No large mansion or focal point is apparent; telecoms mast on Wester Hill. Observed only from distant viewpoints; visible from within Abbotsford DL, from hillside above house, from Eildon Hills etc.

Significance Local, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
75	Gala House	Selkirk	Galashiels	NT 487 356

Notable Characteristics

Partly subsumed by Galashiels but providing setting for important buildings and uses

Site Description

It is unclear whether the policies of Gala House are on the same site as the small impaled and wooded park recorded on Blaeu (1654) next to the name Galasheels. Cruft (2006) notes that the policies and orchards were visited and admired by English traveller Christopher Lowther as early as 1629. By Roy (c.1750) a dozen or so walled and partly wooded enclosures lay around the house, to W of the Gala Water and the town of Gallowshiels. This developed into the policies of Gala House with a large and well-wooded park to N, and a plantation on Gorgum or Gala Hill to S, as seen on Crawford & Brooke (1843) and the OS (1850s). The OSA (1790s) speaks of ...about 200 acres in wood, mostly planted oaks, ashes, elms [with] Scotch firs, planes and birches in great abundance larix, beech and mountain ash, and several kinds of willow in great perfection. The NSA (1830s) notes that every case of recent plantation [being] a mixture of fir and hardwood the ash and plane attain to the largest size and of both very superb specimens are to be seen in the finely wooded parks of Gala. The 20thC has seen Gala House and much of its N policies swallowed up by the W expansion of Galashiels.

Although now much is now part of the urban fabric of Galashiels, many areas and features of the Gala House policies remain. The house itself, on E of Scott Street, is the town museum, within a garden setting with boxed formal beds and old planting including a Wellingtonia and field maple; quaint bowling pavilion on N. The E policies, W of Scott Street, provide the sites for the 4-storey slab of Galashiels Academy, its playing fields and Waverley sheltered housing contained within mixed tree belts of mature broadleaves and conifers, with a few surviving parkland trees; also Old Parish and St Paul's Church on Scott Street with elaborate steeple and Scott Park. Views from this area to Langlee (094) on hillslope on opposite side of town. The original lodge, with matching extension, survives at the entrance on Elm Row, from where the estate wall continues to W, enclosing the S woods of the policies; wall collapsed at W end where it leaves roadside; Southern Upland Way routed through woods. Woods MB/MC including much coniferous plantation and areas where mature beech is dominant. To the S, Gala Hill is planted solidly, largely with conifers but very mixed in age and species, with MB near road and stands of SP, but so densely that there are few views from the many rides and paths.

Significance Local, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
76	Yair	Selkirk	Selkirk	NT 453 328

Notable Characteristics

Tweedside DL with riverside parkland, woodlands with planned walks and distinctive agricultural layout
Dominated by Yair Hill Forest (FC)

Site Description

Blaeu (1654) shows Yairs and The Yaire Wood. Roy (c.1750) shows the house within a small square enclosure, surrounded by some unenclosed cultivation riggs, and with two nearby plantations, one to E on Yair Burn, another to N beside the Tweed. Tourist John Stoddart (1801) noted Yair as pleasantly situated in the midst of plantations". Thomson (1824) and Crawford & Brooke appear to show extension of planting to the S and W, towards Sunderland (078). Groome (1890s) talks of the house, dated by Cruft to 1788, as with beautiful grounds". Later maps show extensive coniferous plantations on Craig Hill to NW and Hareshaw Hill to W of the house and core landscape, now FC. The core landscape to N and S comprises large parks or fields separated by strips of planting.

A large DL whose extent is now confused by the extensive FC forest (Yair Hill Forest) that clothes the hills to W and S and overpowers the lower lying more subtle landscape; woods laid out with rides and walks on the lower hill slopes above the river on E and on the mid slopes above the agricultural land of the DL now lie within FC ownership, although their use is encouraged and the E part near Yair Bridge is especially accessible with parking provided beside the A707. The rest of the landscape remains including compact parkland on the haugh S of house, planting of the lower Yair Burn valley, and the distinctive pattern of belts and small field corner woods on the lower hill slopes and in upper Yair Burn valley. Several waymarked paths; Southern Upland Way passes through, E of house; national cycle route No.1 along Tweed valley. Visible from A707 on N bank of river before Yair Bridge, with glimpses of house, and from the road bridge.

Significance Regional, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
77	Ashiestiel	Selkirk	Yarrow	NT 430 352

Notable Characteristics

Modest DL on S of Tweed with many mature broadleaved trees
 Site where Sir Walter Scott began his tree planting

Site Description

Blaeu (1654) shows Esshystill as a house with associated unfenced woodland on S bank of Tweed. Adair (1688) shows Eshysteill, though without any planting. A 1722 description in Mitchell (1907) talks of Eshisteell as 'ane ancient house with orchards and parks and planting'. Roy (c.1750) shows Ashasteel without enclosure, but with a scatter of woodland. Between 1804 and 1812 Ashiestiel was the home of Sir Walter Scott, his wife and four children and it is where he began his tree planting, later continued at a much larger scale at Abbotsford (061). Thomson (1824) shows Ashysteel with planting. Planting along the riverside and on hill to south and west today remains largely as seen on OS (1850s) depiction of Ashiesteell. The house, said to date from 1660s, is described by Cruft (2006) as 'completely obscured by closely grown trees'.

A modest well-wooded DL (much more wooded than apparent on OS maps) on S bank of Tweed W of Yair. House set in mature trees (beech, lime, etc) with glimpses from A72 to N, from Ashiestiel Bridge to E and S Tweedside road; MB woods include many large trees up to 200 years old (Scott's trees?); lime avenue from S lodge; rectangular enclosure on SW of road with naturalistic SW margin belts. Modest E lodge and gates; large S lodge; large building group at farm to W; new housing development at Peel to E.

Significance National, Some

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
78	Sunderland Hall	Selkirk	Selkirk	NT 480 319

Notable Characteristics

Complex and disparate estate at confluence of Tweed and Ettrick
 Prominent parkland between rivers
 Two Modernist buildings

Site Description

Both Sunderlandhall and Sunderland Wood are noted on Blaeu (1654). Roy (c.1750) shows Sunderland and Sunderland Haugh (?) with one small block of woodland, together with a few tree-lined and walled enclosures. Tourist John Stoddart (1801) described the grounds by that time as well planted, [commanding] fine views of the beautiful country around. More extensive planting on Thomson (1824) and Crawford & Brooke (1843), and on the OS (1858), though with little obvious sense of design. Cruft (2006) describes Sunderland Hall as dating from 1850, but incorporating an earlier 18thC house.

On promontory at confluence of Tweed and Ettrick and well seen from A7 on SE and A708 on W, and to lesser extent from B7060 on N. A complex and disparate site with large triangle of parkland on flat E haugh, well planted but no restocking; extensive woodland areas on N and W and in vicinity of house, mature MB with mature conifers rising above canopy and conifer infill sub-compartments elsewhere, generally very mixed MB/MC; woods and belts related to undulating topography to enclose grazed parks large in centre and S; large ash along old road between Tweed Bridge and Ettrick Bridge. Modernist buildings High Sunderland (1956) and Bernat Klein Design Studio (1970) near W boundary; other good estate buildings nearby including large 1s lodge and row of estate cottages on W side of A708.

Significance Regional, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
79	Philiphaugh	Selkirk	Selkirk	NT 437 279

Notable Characteristics

Very extensive and well planned estate landscape
 Good provision for public access

Site Description

A building of some stature, within what appears to be a square walled enclosure is noted on Blaeu (1654) as Philliphauch, though without associated planting. Roy (c.1750) records a house with five small, hedged and/or tree-lined enclosures as Philiphaugh, and a narrow strip of planting on the north bank of the Ettrick Water. The extensive landscape, not seen on Crawford and Brooke (1843) but in place by the OS (1850s), saw a wide-spreading and irregular pattern of tree-belts and plantations laid out on S slopes of Harehead Hill and Manor Hill, overlooking the confluence of the Ettrick and the Yarrow. Further research needed to unravel the history of the house, which appears to occupy different positions at different dates, having been rebuilt in the 1870s and 1960s.

A very extensive, large-scale and well-wooded DL that provides the setting for the A708 road on the N side for 4–5km; in its W part faces Bowhill (080) across the Yarrow valley; in E part faces Selkirk across Ettrick; full extent seen to good effect with Bowhill from Hartwoodmyres Hill on Ashkirk Road S of Bowhill. Planting comprises strips or belts, burn valley planting (notably Long Philip Burn) and plantations, all generally to naturalistic outlines and dividing the landscape into many parks; MB roadside belts, with some conifer sections some of which mature, well-spaced and good quality; lime avenue from W lodge; larger plantations in W part, though not on commercial forestry scale. Many estate buildings including W lodge (dated 1877), mid lodge, E lodge, Philiphaugh farm, Philiphaugh Country House hotel, Bannerfield House, Harehead etc. Public access is actively encouraged in a low key manner with a car park at Corbie Linn and a choice of two hill walks; also Salmon Viewing Centre at Old Mill Farm with walk along riverside and site of battle of Philiphaugh (1645) between Royalists and Covenantors; an inviting 'Explore the Philiphaugh Estate' leaflet is available with good aerial representation of the landscape and visitor facilities.

Significance National, Some / Regional, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
80	Bowhill *	Selkirk	Selkirk	NT 426 278

Notable Characteristics

Extensive well managed forestry plantations
 Accessible house and outbuildings with visitor facilities
 Bowhill Theatre, the theatre in the forest
 Gardens and picturesque woodland and lakes with waymarked paths
 Routes in the outer landscape
 Ranger service

Site Description

Bowhill is named on Blaeu (1654), and shown with some unenclosed woodland nearby, though with an extensive impaled park around neighbouring Newark Castle (143). Roy (c.1750) shows two settlements with the name Bowhill, one with walled enclosures and a few trees, the other with a single small block of planting within walls, surrounded by rigg cultivation. The development of the extensive plantations on the Bowhill estate came in the 19thC with the development of the house as a summer residence and hunting seat for the Dukes of Buccleuch. The NSA (1830s) notes proprietors [taking] considerable care of planting those parts of their estates unfit for pasture or agriculture [with] large forests [around] Bowhill, which in a few years must prove very productive. Planting layout well seen on Crawford & Brooke (1843) was done c.1832 with the advice of W.S. Gilpin. Groome (1890s) records the grounds finely wooded and open to visitors. The Inventory describes the replanting of the woods in the 20thC. The main residence of the Dukes of Buccleuch from the early 20thC.

An extensive heavily wooded DL situated W of confluence of Yarrow Water and Ettrick Water, much on SE facing slopes below Pernassie Hill, with woodland enclosing parks on the NW, SW and E of the house, including riverside haughs and adjacent spaces. Woodland mainly MC plantations in outer landscape but with MB and MC in the core. Positioning of a ride and SE park allows views to Harwoodmyres Hill, which also provides an outstanding viewpoint of the landscape, together with neighbouring Philiphaugh (079) to the E. Policies run by Buccleuch Estates as a Country Park with many waymarked paths, taking in the upper and lower lakes, and trails into the wider landscape. Very important in creating local landscape character along A708 to N, B7039 to E (which passes through the landscape) and B7009 to SE. Site includes Newark Castle (143) which has early history as a separate DL and is now a picturesque ruin in the W part of the area.

Significance

National, High *

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
81	Aikwood	Selkirk	Selkirk	NT 420 260

Notable Characteristics

Castle forming picturesque view above escarpment woods from B7009

Site Description

Blaeu (1654) depicts a substantial impaled, wooded park of O[ver] Aickwood and a small amount of unenclosed woodland at neighbouring N[ether] Aikewood, to N and W. An anonymous 17thC account quoted by Mitchell (1907) speaks of the house of Oakwood as 'weel garnished with large and pleasant woods', while Hodge (1722) describes 'a very fine house with orchards and planting, very plesant'. Roy (1750) depicts Aikwood Castle within a very small tree-lined enclosure, with some woodland along the nearby riverside and on steeper ground, but surrounded largely by rigg cultivation. Thomson (1820) shows Oakwood Castle 'in ruins', though with some woodland to N and S. OS (1858) shows new house of Oakwood (c.1852), Oakwood Tower and enclosures, with some largely unfenced woodland on steeper ground to N and S.

Limited designed landscape on SE side of Etrick Water opposite Bowhill, comprising plantations on escarpment above floodplain, comprising mainly MC with some MB. Tower good in view from B7009.

Significance Local, Some

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
82	Synton	Roxburgh	Ashkirk	NT 485 224

Notable Characteristics

Loosely organised and unspectacular DL of broad belts enclosing large fields

Site Description

North Sintoun, Sinntoun Mill and South Synntoun are noted as names on Blaeu (1654), straddling the Ale Water. No planting seen on or around Sinton on Roy (c.1750). It is assumed that a new house was built in the late 18thC or early 19thC, as extensive planting appears on Thomson (1824). The NSA recorded that John C. Scott of Synton has planted about 200 acres, laid out with great judgement and taste, both for shelter and ornament". Although the mansion appears to have gone, the layout of the plantations on modern OS maps appears much the same as on Crawford & Brooke (1843) and the OS (1850s).

Loosely organised and unspectacular DL on SE side of Ale Water, E of A7 and S of Selkirk; house may have gone but farmhouse or similar remains on E; minor roads on N and S; large trees (most ash, but also oak and sycamore some old and dangerous) along S side of S road, younger trees on N side; old drive running as track from S to N with ruins of house centrally. Planting mainly of broad belts of MB enclosing large fields; much conifer infill, replacing interior of woods and in small blocks. Unmanaged as a DL but structure remains.

Significance Local, Some

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
83	Haining, The *	Selkirk	Selkirk	NT 469280

Notable Characteristics

Core centred on House and loch
Severely dilapidated gateway from Selkirk town and abandoned W gate

Site Description

The house is noted by Blaeu (1654) as Haning, with no indication of woodland or enclosure. A description of 1722 by Hodge, quoted in Mitchell (1907) spoke of ane antient house with ane other new building upon the north side of the loch very pleasant with its orcyhards, avenue, parks and planting, and pigeone house. Roy (c.1750) shows Loch Haining, with the house to N, two large walled enclosures to E (possibly deer park), and a cluster of rectangular hedged and/or tree-lined fields to W. Both Thomson (1824) and Crawford & Brooke (1843) depict a large area of tree planting to S, the latter also showing N parkland and deer park surrounded by peripheral planting and dotted with clumps and standard trees, also seen on the OS (1850s). While commenting on the disappearance of Ettrick Forest, leaving only a few bare and stunted trees overhanging the Ettrick and Yarrow, The NSA (1830s) also noted that of late, proprietors more alive to their true interests, have manifested the considerable care of planting those parts of their estates unfit for pasture or agriculture: and there are now, particularly about the Haining and Bowhill, large forests which, in a few years time must prove very productive. Groome (1890s) speaks of the house standing amid finely-wooded grounds, with a beautiful sheet of water.

A moderately-sized DL on W of Selkirk town, centred on house and loch, showing many signs of neglect; unstructured layout away from core, which is said by the Inventory to be attractive. W gate on B7009 with altered lodge and abandoned drive; N gate from town severely dilapidated with much vegetation on it including trees. Conifer monoculture in plantations on S, both young and 30-40 years; mature parkland trees on hill on E of Haining Loch restocked including row along boundary dyke. Housing intruding within boundary on two sides. Divided ownership; damaged during military use during WWII. See Inventory for further descriptions, features and condition.

Significance National, Some / Regional, High *

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
84	Mertoun *	Berwick	Mertoun	NT 617 317

Notable Characteristics

Classical mansion set of N bank of Tweed with fine parkland

Site Description

Blaeu (1654) records Martountour and Kirk, without planting. Roy (c.1750) shows Martin House within a walled enclosure, with some woodland along the banks of the Tweed and neighbouring burn-side, and planting, including a small block of trees with two avenues converging on the house from the W and NW. An anonymous description of c.1700, quoted by Mitchell (1907) describes the house as though not modish, adorned with considerable planting and parks. According to the Inventory (1987) the landscape took on much of its present form and character in the late 18thC and early 19thC. The OSA (1790s) commented that the W part of the parish was agreeably diversified with beautiful hedgerows and thriving plantations arable land enclosed with belts and clumps [Mertoun] exhibits a great extent of neat thriving hedges and plantations. Extensive new planting on the N bank of the Tweed had been extended S of the river with the creation of Long Plantation by the OS (1850s). Little change in extent has occurred since that time.

Character of site defined by Tweed and the location of the house close to its N bank with a large prominent meander to the W. This together with interesting design features and good condition create a site of outstanding value. Pink sandstone of understated classical house continues in Mertoun Kirk (1820), stables/offices, garden walls etc.

Extensive good parkland extending W from house, and also on S bank of Tweed where the DL is terminated by Long Plantation; parkland lightly stocked with mature MB with some restocking; oakwood with beech and large conifers (DF, NS, Wellingtonia, silver firs) in core woodland in vicinity of kirk and stables/offices block; gardens incl. well-managed walled garden open to public in summer; poplars notable on banks of Tweed at Mertoun Bridge, on N entrance drive beside attractive pond, and elsewhere; large oaks on banks of drive and in hedgerow on old road line at N; lightly wooded with a minimum of tree belts outside core compared with many sites, although wooded face of slope above river important in landscape on W; predominantly MB with some conifer infill.

Significance National, High *

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
85	Kames	Berwick	Eccles	NT 783 455

Notable Characteristics

Undistinguished from outside; house positioned N of lake

Site Description

Kems appears only as a name on Blaeu (1654). On Roy (c.1750) Kames is shown surrounded by three or four rectangular, tree-lined enclosures, with avenues between these to E, W and N. This same rectilinear framework is still apparent in today's landscape, though the house overlooks a loch and treed park to the S. The site is associated by name with Henry Home Lord Kames (1696-1782), noted 'improver' and author of an 'Essay on Gardening' in his book Elements of Criticism (1762).

Site located between Duns and Coldstream on minor road in vicinity of other smaller sites Mersington (181), Stainrigg (089), Bughtrig (180) and Purves Hall (098). Core remote from road and not seen; functional DL to N. N gate with MB strip incl. large beech (restocked); half-dyke along part of W boundary; N conifer belt with MB edge.

Significance Local, Some

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
86	Swinton	Berwick	Swinton	NT 818 471

Notable Characteristics

Simple layout without notable features

Site Description

Blaeu (1654) records Suontoun Hill and Kirk as names only. According to the NSA much wood was cut down in the early 18thC. Roy (c.1750) shows a very extensive landscape of around 35 tree-lined enclosures around Swinton. The NSA (1830s) commented that as most of the wood has been planted along hedgerows, it shelters and adorns the fields and gives a wooded appearance to the district greatly beyond reality. Swinton House, according to Cruft (2006), was rebuilt in 1800 following destruction of an earlier house by fire. A core of policy planting survives around the house, but little of the 19thC field boundary planting, clearly seen on OS (1850s), survives.

Isolated DL within agricultural landscape between Duns and Coldstream overlooking Leet Water on S: a simple and limited layout with MB belts (beech, lime, oak, sycamore) centred on the house; N and E lodges.

Significance Local, Some

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
87	Ladykirk	Berwick	Ladykirk	NT 885 457

Notable Characteristics

Fine parkland within high walls on N bank of Tweed
 Outstanding architectural features incl. lodges/gateways
 Superb riverside parkland route

Site Description

The name Lady K[jirk] only is seen on Blaeu (1654); no house is seen on Roy (c.1750). The landscape, seen in outline on Thomson (1821) was presumably designed as the setting for the mansion house of 1799. The house, as seen on OS (1850s) stands in an extensive park with standard trees and a number of circular clumps, long sweeping drives from E lodge and W lodge, a more direct approach from N lodge to Riding House (offices and stable block). Groome (1890s) describes the house as surrounded by a beautiful park, and commanding an exquisite view of the river. The mansion house was demolished from the 1930s and a new house was built in the walled garden in the 1960s.

A large DL on a rectangular plan located on N bank of the Tweed between Coldstream and Berwick that is marked in the flattish local landscape mainly by its continuous high walls (pink sandstone), particularly notable along its long N boundary. Mid-way along this side is the estate village of Upsettlington and the principal entrance with a simple classical lodge and convex quadrant gateway with massive ball finials on outer piers. In Upsettlington good estate cottages in rows and a stables/farm yard with another yard of cottages and steeple-like tower with doocot behind. Estate walls continue E to an E lodge and the Tweed where boundary retaining walls set well back from the river allow a superb riverside route with parkland trees (oak, beech, lime). The riverside route continues along the S boundary past Milne Graden (088) to the W. Within the walls lies extensive parkland with individuals and groups of mature trees (without obvious restocking) providing the setting for the centrally placed house and the extensive 'Riding House', still in use as riding stables. The W gateway is an elegant composition of twin lodges with a screen of columns and railings and lion-topped archway, well-preserved but not in general use. A plantation of SP is prominent at the NW corner of the estate. Overall, an outstanding place in terms of landscape and architectural design. Milne Graden shares its S boundary.

Significance National, Outstanding

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
88	Milne Graden	Berwick	Coldstream	NT 876 442

Notable Characteristics

Grand formal approach through rectangular parks
House set asymmetrically within naturalistic landscape beside Tweed

Site Description

Appearing on Blaeu (1654) as Gradenn, with a few trees about it, the house was re-named Kersfield during the 18thC, and appears on Roy within a walled garden and encircling plantation, N of which are two long rectilinear plantations framing a broad vista. E are two small square plantations within the estate wall, and on W three walled and tree-lined parks. The OSA (1790s) notes that at Kersfield, the trees are of a large size. Still named Kersfield on Thomson (1821), the house was renamed Milne Graden by 1840, with the NSA noting oak, birch and elm [some trees] on the estate of Milne Graden [being] above eleven feet in circumference". The rebuilt mansion house of 1822 appears on the OS (1850s) within a large, rectangular tree-studded park encircled by a narrow belt of planting, and with its N vista land approach. Groome (1890s) describes extensive grounds. The framework of the present landscape remains much as seen in the mid-19thC, though with only the E half of the N vista plantations surviving. No parkland trees are seen on the most recent 1:25,000 map.

A moderately-sized DL combining formal and naturalistic components on N bank of the Tweed between Coldstream and Berwick, with low walls or half-dykes instead of the high estate walls of its neighbour, Ladykirk (087), to the N. Lodges and gates at end of N approach and at W and SW. W lodge notable in layout, set axially behind wrought-iron gates and piers with a long avenue (lime then horse chestnut then oak) leading to it along road from West Mains. Internally N avenue has been lost but some fair parkland that has been restocked survives, where not arable, on the W side; mixed woods as perimeter belts with native privet and snowberry prominent along boundary behind wall. House set asymmetrically in S with outlook over Tweed where Graden Burn joins river in an area of naturalistic landscape, compared to the formal approach with rectangular parkland areas to N. A riverside path continues the route from along the S boundary of Ladykirk. An interesting site needing further investigation generally and into state of preservation.

Significance Regional, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
89	Stainrigg	Berwick	Eccles	NT 785 435

Notable Characteristics

Attractive but declining parkland
Estate buildings including well by drive

Site Description

The name Stanyriggs appears on Blaeu (1654). Roy (c.1750) notes Stanerig within a series of irregular tree-lined enclosures. An unnamed house, park and planting are seen on Crawford and Brooke (1830). Shown as Stoneridge on 1850s OS. Cruft dates the earlier house to 17thC, remodelled in classical style in early 19thC, and baronialised in late 19thC.

A small DL on N side of B6461 opposite Anton's Hill (091) comprising central block of planting N of house, walled garden to E, surrounding parkland with, on S, mixed mature trees (beech, spruce, cedar, ash, lime, purple beech), all mature or over-mature and declining; main approach via E drive; another drive with gate lodge to S. A boundary planting belt beside the road has been lost, marked by stumps, opening up the view of the attractive parkland. Small memorial well building (1827) beside E drive.

Significance Local, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
90	Belchester	Berwick	Eccles	NT 795 435

Notable Characteristics

Simple DL with mature tree features and abandoned N approach

Site Description

Blaeu (1654) depicts the house with a couple of trees alongside. Roy (c.1750) records a landscape of rectilinear enclosures aligned NW to SE, flanking a central avenue or vista, with the house towards S end. Crawford & Brooke (1830) show the house centrally placed with a strip of planting extending E and W, but with less planting to N. OS (1850s) shows a densely planted park forming the core to the policies, with narrow strip of planting to E and W, and an avenue approach from N. The present layout appears little changed in character or extent. Strang (1994) and Cruft (2006) suggest largely 19thC house and appurtenances, based on much earlier tower house.

Simple rectilinear DL of tree-belts centred on house on ridge with open outlook to S, located NW of Coldstream and The Hirsell (092) with Anton's Hill (091) on W, with Leet Water to S. Tree belts mostly aligned SW to NE; oak/MB belt in field boundary on W; E drive to house lined with mature beech: limited restocking. Former N tree-lined approach from Leitholm remains but is unused; simple W lodge and gates.

Significance Local, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
91	Anton's Hill	Berwick	Eccles	NT 785 434

Notable Characteristics

Parkland with good veteran trees S of house; hedgerow ash

Site Description

Roy (c.1750) shows Anton's Hill as a building within small tree-lined enclosure adjacent to Belchester (090), likely to be that shown on Crawford & Brooke (1830), though not named. Present house, developed from 1830s, stands in central block of policy woodland with wooded approaches from gate lodges to NW and NE. Includes the feature St Antony's Well.

House not visible from road, within central woodland block from which belts emanate. N drive to B6461 with lodge, wing wall and cylindrical piers, but no gates; E lodge and avenue on minor road, well preserved compared to N. S parkland with veteran trees incl. oak and sweet chestnut; row of mature ash along E boundary; parkland group to N of drive; belts of MB with conifers including mature trees to N.

Significance Local, Some

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
92	Hirsel, The *	Berwick	Coldstream	NT 828 407

Notable Characteristics

Large and varied with many estate buildings
Country Park with good visitor facilities and walks incl. Hirsel Lake

Site Description

Blaeu (1654) shows Hirsell with a small impaled and wooded park. Roy (c.1750) shows Hirsle as a formal layout, with several small rectangular tree-lined parks, and a much larger (deer ?) park to N, surrounded by a belt of trees, and stretching to Hirsle Law. The estate was greatly developed and expanded in the 18thC, with Hirsel Lake formed in 1786, according to the Inventory (1987), and the creation of an extensive picturesque parkland landscape, stretching S to the outskirts of Coldstream, seen on the OS 1850s. The OSA (1790s) noted that at Hirsel, a few trees near the house excepted, the plantations along the small Leet Water are not as yet of age. By the 1830s the NSA reported that There are extensive plantations of very thriving timber on the estate of Hirsel, a large proportion of which has been planted by the present proprietor. Groome (1890s) describes The Hirsel as standing amid beautiful grounds, adorned with very fine woods and with an artificial lake. The mansion house has been extended and/or remodelled several times.

A large and varied landscape contained in a rectangular site by the A698 on W and S and minor roads on N and E, based on the valley of the Leet Water, which flows into the Tweed just W of Coldstream. The Hirsel presents a mainly mature wooded appearance along the main road, but internally is a spacious landscape divided into large parks by the wooded Leet valley, other tree belts woods, and by Hirsel Lake. Run as a Country Park with the former stables/offices as visitor centre, café, museum and craft workshops and with a high level of public access and several waymarked walks, including routes from the town; S part a golf course with much new planting incl. conifers that have altered the open parkland character. Very large mature trees are a feature in the relatively limited areas of parkland, drive sides, and field and woodland edges, giving rise to tree safety issues. Woods range from long-established MB woodlands with fine mature trees and high nature conservation value, eg. Dundock wood, to more commercial plantations in outer areas; rhododendrons and azaleas also features in Dundock wood. It has an exceptional collection of estate buildings in addition to the house and stables/offices that includes another stables block, garden house, old dairy, the laundry, Crooks farm, several lodges and gates, bridges and follies (obelisk, cow arch); unused walled garden.

Significance National, High *

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
93	Lennel	Berwick	Coldstream	NT 851 407

Notable Characteristics

Linear landscape on slopes of Tweed with woodland enclosing paddocks and haugh parkland

Site Description

Blaeu (1654) notes the name Laidennhill only. Roy (c.1750) shows a very modest landscape on N bank of the Tweed, within Lendill House surrounded by a walled garden, flanked to E and W by small plantations, the W one enclosing a small park. The landscape of Lennel House, rebuilt in 1820 according to Cruft (2006), is little changed in extent on the OS (1850s), but was subsequently expanded by the planting of Lenell Bank to N, Charley's Brae to E and Lenell Mount to W. Significant changes occurred in the 20thC. It is unclear if the planting on the opposite S bank of the Tweed has been influenced by the presence of Lennel.

Situated on steep slopes falling towards the Tweed on the E of Coldstream, in contrast to The Lees on flat ground on the SW of the town, the Lees creates the impression of a well-wooded estate behind walls as seen from the A6112 road along the N boundary; internally several paddocks and parks are contained by the main tree belts, plus parkland on the riverside haugh. Necessarily the main buildings are located at the high level close to the road, with the house (nursing home) and related buildings forming a courtyard opening directly onto the road. The bank woods comprise lime, beech, horse chestnut, sycamore and ash; woodland belts continue on N side of road, including sycamore, beech, oak and SP. Public walks go through the estate from Coldstream bridge along the haugh at Crow Green, with scattered mature trees (no restocking), and back through the woods at the higher level.

Significance Local, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
94	Spottiswoode	Berwick	Westruther	NT 603 499

Notable Characteristics

Very extensive functional landscape with little obvious interest apart from two gothic arches and twin clock lodges on main road

Site Description

Unenclosed woodland surrounds Spottiswoode in Blaeu's map (1654). By the time of Roy (c.1750) Spotswood is seen to stand at the crossing point of two avenues which form a square landscape of rectangular tree-lined enclosures, the NW section of which is missing. Some natural woodland shown on the banks of the Brunta Burn to W. The landscape was greatly expanded in the late 18thC and early 19thC, serving as the setting for a mansion of 1832 described by the NSA (1830s) as in the course of being built, and as overtopping the tall trees on the estate. Although the mansion was demolished in 1928, the sprawling and extensive policies continue to be maintained in a pattern that has changed little in extent from that on Crawford and Brooke (1830) and the OS (1850s).

Very extensive and sprawling site dominated by woodlands in the N, including Edgarhope Forest, and extending to Hindside Hill in the S and including sections of the B6456 (Lauder/Duns) road, the A697 and A6089 within or along its boundaries, plus the minor road to Pyatshaw/Bruntaburn/Raeleugh forming the NW boundary. A functional agricultural and forestry landscape in most respects, with the main features of interest being the Gothic arched gateway over the road at Pyatshaw, a second ivy-covered arch between House o Brunta and a W lodge at end of W drive to former house, and the outstandingly picturesque twin lodges with painted clock faces and stage-coach times on beside the A697 at the end of the former S drive, which extends further S to the A6089. Planting characteristics include extensive Sitka spruce and larch plantations, beech-lined and hedged roads, with beech hedges of various shapes, some very large, and beech as standard trees; and some semi-natural woodland (eg. along Brunta burn on W) and MB replanting; some use of half-dykes as plantation boundaries and other drystone walls.

Significance Local, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
95	Bassendean	Berwick	Westruther	NT 628 459

Notable Characteristics

Strongly defined tree belts within agricultural landscape

Site Description

A house of Basinndein is recorded by Blaeu (1654), though without associated planting. Roy (c.1750) shows Bassernton and Bassendon as adjacent settlements, the former with a small, tree-lined enclosure to the south and a few trees to N. Crawford & Brooke (1830) show a fairly modest landscape with the house at its SW corner. This SW corner is shown on the OS (1850s) as parkland planted with standard trees, together with 'The Roundell' and extended landscape of strips planted to E. There appears to have been some subsequent decline and fragmentation of the planting.

Appears as a series of conifer monoculture strong shelter and field boundary belts on the S of A697, highly visible from elevation to NE; older MB plantation on hilltop to S, probably representing original planting; roadside strip on E is mixed age, mixed conifers 5 to 70 years.

Significance Local, Some

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
96	Marchmont *	Berwick	Polwarth	NT 743 485

Notable Characteristics

Long (2k) and broad NE avenue
 Extensive sophisticated parkland related to hilly topography and drives

Site Description

The estate of Ridelbraes appears on Blaeu (1654) as two small impaled and wooded parks or enclosures. On Roy (c.1750) it appears as Redbraes, surrounded by one of the most extensive designed landscapes in the Borders at this date, comprising long avenues to E and N, dividing up a series of c.25-30 rectangular, tree-lined parks or fields, with sheltering plantations to N, notably on Kyle Hill a layout said by the Inventory to have been influenced by William Adam. The OSA (1790s) described a considerable quantity of old timber, of good size, besides much young planting, while the NSA (1830s) talked of Kyles Hill [and others] being covered with plantations and groups of trees, give the whole a very pleasing appearance. In spite of the loss of the N avenue, and the strengthening of the roadside strip along the A6105 road, the basic pattern of the estate renamed Marchmont is clearly visible on the OS (1850s) and subsequent maps.

Note is taken of the Polwarth Thorn and its association with the poet Allan Ramsay, as described by Groome (1890s), close by on NW, where current housing development is intruding into its setting, although the enclosure of the thorn itself appears to be preserved (so far).

Marchmont remains an extensive and sophisticated DL which has been influenced in its development by the undulating topography created by local watercourses and particular by the valley of the Howe burn running SW-NE on the SE side (later route of railway, now disused) and Swardon burn/Kirk burn on NW which have determined the orientation of the main avenues; this uneven ground gives way to even hillface and flatter plateau on N. The dominant landscape feature is the 2k long NE avenue (Lounds Dale) aligned on the house and terminated by a doocot, however the landscape is mainly naturalistic in style with very extensive parkland with clumps, roundels, small groups or individual trees related to the hilly landform, the routes of sinuous drives and the views from these approaches and from the house, creating some of the best parkland landscape in Scotland. In the vicinity of the house planting is dominated by very fine large beech trees. Near the house to the SE Redbraes castle ruins and farm forms a secondary focus in the landscape. Beyond the highly designed landscape an extensive agricultural area on the NW is encircled by a broad shelterbelt or screen and defines a long straight boundary beside the A6105: with overgrown beech hedge and dominated by large beech approx 200 years, with good beech regen, some MB, and some conifer restocking, very attractive. Minor roads through the estate include Polwarth to Charterhall road and are typically planted with beech edges of triangular cross-section. Some restocking of parkland trees nearer the house, but ageing beech in

avenue need restocking and generally further replanting may be necessary. House runs as a residential home for the elderly by Sue Ryder Care with SBC funding although its future is uncertain; Caravan Club site within the grounds.

Significance National, Outstanding *

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
97	Charterhall	Berwick	Fogo	NT 762 474

Notable Characteristics

Compact core DL
Large well-managed MB/MC wood

Site Description

A 1960s house has replaced an earlier 1850s house, which itself must have replaced that noted on Crawford & Brooke (1830) as Charter Hall, though nothing is seen on Roy (c.1750). The house stands in a very small landscaped park with Charterhall Wood, a substantial block of late 18thC / early 19thC woodland, immediately to W. The NSA (1830s) comments that the acres under wood may be about 305, planted within these 60 years by the late and by the present proprietor at Charterhall.

Lies on the NE end of a long broad ridge SE of Marchmont (096) along which runs the B6460 in a straight line, with the large area of Charterhall Wood on its N. The road skirts round the small walled core DL on N, passing the W gates and lodge; similarly sized SE gates and lodge at Whinkerstones. Core comprises small wood on W and enclosing MB belt on E with parkland E of house with surviving mature trees but no restocking. Charterhall Wood attractive with mature MB and SP and other harvestable age conifers, with beech hedge boundary; FSC sign 'award for well-managed wood'.

Significance Local, Some

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
98	Purves	Berwick	Eccles	NT 762 449

Notable Characteristics

Small place merging into landscape of similar small sites and field boundary trees

Site Description

The modest landscape seen on modern maps was formerly of greater extent. Roy (c.1750) shows the 17thC house as Purvishall, with rectangular tree-lined parks to N and S, and an avenue aligned on the house leading E. The landscape was already of lesser extent by the time of the OS (1850s), after which a new mid-to-late 19thC house was built, and a small amount of planting added.

A small site N of Eccles (179) in flat landscape where tree belts merge with many neighbouring small DLs and field boundary trees in views. Short randomly tree-lined drive to SW with tree-lined track along north boundary: old oak, ash, sycamore and horse chestnut; other belts also mainly MB; house plus modern residential block adjacent, and stud to S.

Roadside and field boundary trees are a feature of the locality, seen on maps from Roy onwards, a proportion of which survive: notably oak, also ash and beech.

Significance Local, Some

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
99	Rowchester	Berwick	Greenlaw	NT 733 439

Notable Characteristics

Two tree belts running with contours with house centrally at upper level and depleted park to S

Site Description

Rowchester is seen on Blaeu (1654). The landscape at Rowchester would appear to be associated with the 1830s house, described by Groome (1890s) as a fine modern mansion. Both OSA (1790s) and NSA (1830s) draw attention to the desirability of planting within the parish.

Located between Duns and Kelso on ground gently sloping to SE, with main planted features being two trees belt running SW to NE, with the house centrally in the upper one and parkland to S. A drive follows the upper belt with lodges at each end; a prominent and oddly placed cypress hedge runs along the edge of the belt and partly in front of the house; feature conifers and other ornamental trees near the house and more to E; parkland now improved pasture with just three struggling trees. Lake, walled garden in another belt to NW not seen, nor intervening parkland.

Significance Local, Some

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
100	Mellerstain *	Berwick	Earlston & Nenthorn	NT 647 391

Notable Characteristics

Extensive mainly formal DL
Axial vistas prominent in design and from local roads

Site Description

Mellerstains and neighbouring Whyitside mentioned in the Inventory (1987) are noted on Blaeu (1654), though without associated planting. The very extensive formal landscape recorded by Roy (c.1750) was laid out in the 1720s and 1730s. This placed the house at the centre of a landscape of a dozen or so rectangular parks enclosed by narrow tree-belts, bisected by a NW to SE vista, which intersects with a SW to NE cross avenue, to N of the house; to N plantations on Mellerstain Hill, cut through with radiating vistas. Mellerstain was recorded by early tourist Rev. Richard Pococke (1760) as well situated on an eminence with a hill behind it to the west, adorned with plantations formed into ridings and stars [with] a fine lawn and wood both top the front and back of the intended house the rest divided into very fine large fields with hedge rows of firr and other trees and quicks round them: the late plantations consist of double hedge rows and a walk between them. The planting of additional tree-belts in the late-18thC and 19thC is described in the Inventory. This strong landscape framework was largely unaffected by further development of the gardens to a scheme by Reginald Blomfield c.1900, and still dominates the surrounding landscape.

A very extensive DL in open countryside NW of Kelso, of varied topography with a general fall to SE and the Eden Water near the S limit of estate and with a prominent hill (237m) terminating the N vista, N of the house. The landscape is characterised by extensive, large rectangular parks formed by tree belts including those along the long E–W (with public road) vista and shorter N/S vista; more informal layout to the S and SE. Belts are typically beech and SP, with either locally dominant, such as SP in a long belt along roadside approaching from W; many large mature beech, with diversified age in planting within some strips but elsewhere over mature and requiring restocking. General appearance of mature MB in woods and belts that comprise core area woods, mainly S of house. Parkland closer to house with clumps; not restocked where seen. In addition to house (open to visitors seasonally with gardens and grounds), many high quality estate building including W lodge, N lodge and estate cottages, mill etc and estate wall defining core policies beside public road on N of house, with haha across vista and pedestrian gate on axis. Hundy Mundy folly far to S within short tree belt, now used as a natural burial ground.

Significance

National, Outstanding *

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
101	Makerstoun	Roxburgh	Makerstoun	NT 672 316

Notable Characteristics

Riverside naturalistic landscape with good parkland
Seen best from S across Tweed

Site Description

Blaeu (1654) records the name Machanstoun. This ancient house and estate suffered at the hand of invading armies. By Roy (c.1750) the landscape of Maccarstoun consisted on walled enclosures, a belt of riverside woodland and two adjacent rectangular blocks of planting, cut by straight rides. By the mid-19thC, the landscape of Makerston House had been modified and softened, with the house standing in a broad strip of well-planted parkland and policies stretched out along the riverside, and several named clumps or plantations on the uneven ground to N and W eg. Limepots, Stackyard, Dolphin plantations as noted on the OS (1850s). Groome (c1895) described the 100-acre park as well-wooded. The landscape appears to have changed comparatively little in character and extent in the last 150 years. Cruft (2006) relates a complicated story of rebuilding of the house over several centuries.

Located on N bank of the Tweed, SW of Kelso and Floors (102) in a rather remote position at the end of a minor road leading to Makerstoun village on the N, but only private drives and tracks thereafter. Consequently the best views are from the S side of the Tweed from A699, with The Law at Roxburgh Newtown providing an excellent vantage point. Smallish house positioned quite close to the river in a parkland setting, with good mature trees (MB, SP) and some restocking, with various small woods beyond and around WG to NE incl. arboretum area W of house; small temple to E. Outer landscape unremarkable with some alteration of pattern of large naturalistic clumps or small blocks by a new tree belt: track with large mature MB on N. Good collection of estate cottages, home farm etc all in red sandstone in the village; one lodge to S.

Significance Regional, Some

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
102	Floors Castle *	Roxburgh	Kelso	NT 711 347

Notable Characteristics

Castle and all associated features on a grand scale with continuous walled boundary
Terrace woodland and haugh parkland
Views of Tweed, Kelso and Roxburgh Castle

Site Description

Blaeu's Mercia (1654) depicts Floures as a house within an impaled and wooded enclosure. Neighbouring Freres is noted on Blaeu's Teviotia (1654), on what is referred to as 'Vigorous Haugh', as a building within a rectangular walled enclosure with associated planting. A formal landscape appears to have been in the process of being created by the Duke of Roxburghe in 1723 at the time of a visit by Englishman John Macky, who noted additions to the house, and a side of a country planting with trees, laid out in vistas and walks which, when finished, will be very noble. Roy (c.1750) shows Fleurs flanked on each side by long plantations on the steep banks cut through with narrow rides; also a series of rectilinear tree-lined fields or parks between this and the River Tweed, centred on a broad S ride or vista. Freres appears on Roy (c.1750) as Friars two small tree-lined enclosures without a building. Tourist Rev. Richard Pococke (1760) described a rampart to the west [of Floors Castle] covered with wood, while John Stoddart (1801) recorded the grounds as flat but well-wooded. An expansion of the landscape occurred in the 19thC when, as Groome (1890s) notes the gardens, already beautiful, were greatly extended. The parkland was made more informal at this time. These changes are seen on the OS (1850s), since when the landscape structure has changed comparatively little.

An extensive walled DL on the W of Kelso and N banks of Tweed with castle set on a man-modified natural terrace above the river and with grand twin-lodged main gates on town side and a continuous high estate wall around perimeter, creating miles of sameness along public roads on E (A6089) and N (B6397), relieved by occasional lodges and/or gates (three in addition town gates). In W at Brox Law the road and estate boundary deviate but the latter remains walled; walls continue to the riverside preventing through paths, although riverside and other signed walks are possible from within the grounds. Main entrance to house, gardens and grounds for public (May to October) is from town gates, although out of season access is possible from N via car park at garden centre. This lies in the walled garden which survives with its walls, a castellated pavilion in NE corner, many glass-houses, herbaceous borders, topiary, a children's playground and café in the N range. The massive castle overlooks extensive well-stocked parkland on the haugh land between it and the river, including oak, sycamore, beech and horse chestnut as individuals and in small roundels, both mature trees and young restocking. More fine trees on N lawn; woods in the core area are mixed age MB with some conifers and yew; haha at haugh level lined by mature

oaks; MB predominant in outer plantations, the largest of which are the core area wood and a long broad plantation following the natural terrace and the riverbank to the W over 4km long; tree belt along E boundary significant in view from road. Extensive building complex associated with Home Farm amounts to a planned village, including long range of farm buildings, houses, rows of cottages and stables, mostly dated 1874. Views from park to Kelso, spire of parish church and earthworks of Roxburgh Castle on S of Tweed.

Significance National, Outstanding *

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
103	Springwood	Roxburgh	Kelso	NT 717 335

Notable Characteristics

Teviot and Tweed river meanders on S of Kelso
 Borders Showground and Springwood Estate caravan park etc

Site Description

The estate appears on Roy (c.1750) with the names St. Olaus and Chapelfarm, the house at the head of a broad avenue aligned NE to SW, flanked by tree-lined parks, with a strip of planting along the steep bank to S and E. According to Groome (1890s) Springwood House was built in 1756, after which there developed a more extensive and informal landscape, seen on the OS (1850s). The landscape structure appears little changed on more recent maps and the mansion house was demolished in 1954.

Springwood lies on the S bank of the Teviot then the Tweed (with Junction Pool at the confluence) opposite Kelso town centre, occupying two meanders of the river with the 45 acres of Bridge-end Haugh on E, positioned between Teviot Bridge (over Teviot) and Kelso Bridge (over Tweed), used as Springwood Park showground, while the remainder is promoted as Springwood Estate. Across the rivers to the NW lies Floors with views of the castle, its parkland setting and E gate-lodges. The showground (The Borders Union Agricultural Society) has recently been upgraded with European funding and includes Springwood Hall and other exhibition buildings with few remaining parkland trees and a narrow enclosing tree belt on the S. The monumental arch of Kelso lodge remains aligned on the axis of Kelso bridge. The Teviot lodge entrance at Teviot Bridge leads into the Estate and associated development of touring caravan park, holiday homes, chalets and retirement homes. Original tree belts sub-divide the area, much of which is undeveloped, including King's Haugh in the W meander, facing the remain of Roxburgh castle over the river on the W; new planting is accompanies the drive and new development.

Over the road to the E a small park and the Millennium Viewpoint, providing an excellent view across the Tweed to the town, are of note.

Significance Regional, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
104	Nenthorn	Berwick	Earlston & Nenthorn	NT 673 373

Notable Characteristics

Late 19thC house with most interest around older house site

Site Description

Roy shows the hamlet of Nen Thorn with Nen Thorn House immediately to the S, flanked by small tree-lined parks. Developed into a small lightly-planted park around the 17thC and 18thC [Old] Nenthorn House (now ruinous). This serves as the setting for a new Nenthorn House, built to N in 1890s.

Significance Local, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
105	Stichill	Roxburgh	Stichill & Hume	NT 702 392

Notable Characteristics

Lost house, but surviving grand entrance and lodges
Estate wall of various types

Site Description

Blaeu notes various parts of the estate, e.g. Kirk, Mill etc. including Old Stittchill. Roy (1750) shows an extensive landscape around Stichill House a broad tree-lined avenue or vista linking the house to the village of Stichill, flanked by several tree-lined parks, with a larger, irregular but rectangular block of planting to E, cut through with radiating rides or vistas. Early tourist Rt. Rev. Richard Pococke (1760) described a good old house with a long avenue before it formed by wood on each side, and a large plantation on the demesne. By the 1850s OS, this had developed into a sophisticated and much more naturalistic landscape park in the style of Thomas White larger blocks and belts of planting embracing a substantial area of open parkland ornamented with clumps and a scatter of standard trees, crossed by sweeping drives. Groome (1890s) describes Stichel House as a large and splendid edifice of 1866, whose tower, 100 feet high, commands a magnificent view of the country for 30 miles around the grounds possess much beauty. This monumental mansion was demolished during the 20thC, since when the landscape has lost much of its detail, although parts of the broad framework of planting survive as seen on the 19thC OS.

A degraded large DL N of Kelso and Floors (102) where large parts of the landscape structure have been lost together with the house, although the grand S entrance gateway and lodge at Stichill village and other lodges and gates remain, plus some planted features, to demonstrate the presence of the site. An ashlar estate wall extends from the S gateway to the churchyard and village approaches creating a unified appearance; model estate village; a good mortar-bound rubble wall approx. 1.5m high on E and W boundaries remains, although collapsing in places. The main surviving woods are close to the village, with some parkland trees on its N, and Laird's Hill plantation to N. Some new houses at stables in N and near village on S; Stichill Forest Nursery within grounds on E.

Significance Local, Some

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
106	Newton Don *	Berwick	Nenthorn	NT 709 372

Notable Characteristics

High quality natural style landscape on Eden Water

Site Description

Blaeu (1654) marks Newtoun as a name only. An anonymous early 18thC description of c.1700, quoted by Mitchell (1907), describes Newtoun as having a regular avenue carrying upward to a great house built by Sir Alexander Don, the proprietor of those lands beautified with parks and planting. Roy (c.1750) shows Newton Don as a modestly-sized landscape, with a few small tree-lined parks and a single small block of planting. The more extensive and sophisticated landscape seen on Crawford & Brooke (1843) and the OS (1850s) would seem to be contemporary with the much grander mansion house of c.1820, built to designs by Robert Smirke, which replaced the earlier house. The planting layout around the mansion, overlooking the Eden Water, remains much as it was 150 years ago, a long W drive passing from the gate-lodge through tree-belts and parkland to reach the house. Groome (1890s) speaks of the house possessing grounds of singular loveliness, which are reputed to have been admired by Sir Walter Scott.

A moderate-sized designed landscape in the naturalistic or informal style located NW of Kelso in the valley of the Eden Water which flows sinuously N and E of the house. The core lies W of the A6089 and is a sophisticated layout of woods and belts enclosing a number of parks, including spaces along the Eden that channel views from the house, notably a view from the road. House elevated and prominent; lodges to S and E and good estate cottages; hedged main drive from S lodge; estate wall around core includes dropped sections along S that do not appear to relate to particular views or features, with some similarity to Wedderburn Castle (023). The 19thC OS maps shows all the parks well supplied with clumps and individual trees although now they are less well-stocked. W part of landscape functional and rectilinear. Woods and belts generally very varied in terms of species, age and appearance; eg. mixed belt on W/ MB with poplars, mature SP, larch and mature MB on edge. Local road on S has verge with mature oaks and beech/hawthorn hedges.

Significance National, High *

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
107	Hendersyde Park	Roxburgh	Ednam	NT 745 345

Notable Characteristics

Good parkland behind retaining wall on N of Tweed
Views from S bank of river

Site Description

Compact designed landscape developed on land seen on Roy (c.1750) as a large tree-lined field E of Kelso, presumably chosen as the setting for the new mansion of Hendersyde Park, built 1803. To N a block of planting on Tan Law, to S Old Park parkland, planting, slightly extended c.1850 by the addition of West Park: planting appears a formulaic even scatter of roundels and individual trees.

Clearly defined within a rectangular site on E side of Kelso, beside A698 road on N of Tweed, with woods on high point of Tan Law extending along the NW and NE sides and a long stretch of parkland running SW to NE parallel with the river. Estate wall along roadside acts as retaining wall for middle section and prevents views from road; good views from B6350 on S of Tweed and glimpses from new A6089 bridge, also from Wooden (108). Main woodland appears dominated by conifer planting; MB with self-seeded sycamore, birch etc along parts of S boundary; parkland trees mature but no veterans (beech, sycamore, oak, SP), with a few young trees but requires thorough restocking to reattain former cover. Haugh on S of road also walled and part of estate. W lodge; Easter Hendersyde, much altered; Shapitlaw on roadside, perhaps factor's house.

Significance Regional, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
108	Wooden	Roxburgh	Kelso	NT 741 337

Notable Characteristics

Simple rectilinear DL with views to Floors etc
 Veteran oaks on hedgebanks

Site Description

Woodhoom appears as a name only on Blaeu (1654). Roy (c.1750) marks Woden within half a dozen or so tree-line enclosures. The OS (1850s) shows Wooden House within an almost treeless park edged with roadside planting, and a direct tree-lined approach from a gate-lodge to the SW. W is the wooded valley of Wooden Dean, to the rear of Wooden Farm. Parkland planting is evident on later maps.

Small rectilinear site on SE side of Kelso, S of Tweed and B6350 set on NW facing slopes towards the river. House set at end of central belt or broad avenue of trees with lodge at SW, with line continuing SW on axis to Wooden Farm. Road leading uphill to lodge has deep banks with veteran oaks, large elm stumps and ash; planting within mainly MB with specimen conifers near house, with ornamentally planted paddock S of drive. Views to Floors (102) and Hendersyde (107) from vicinity of house. Disused railway cuts off NW part of site and features of interest could survive in the severed part (not investigated).

Significance Local, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
109	Borthwickbrae	Roxburgh (formerly Selkirk)	Roberton	NT 413 134

Notable Characteristics

Densely stocked parkland of wood meadow character

Site Description

The name Borthikbrae only appears on Blaeu (1654). In a 1722 account of Remarkable Places in Selkirkshire, quoted in Mitchell (1907) Borthwickbrae is described as ane fine house with orchards, parks and planting upon the syd of ane little rising hill, very pleasant, opposite to the sunrising. A single tree-lined enclosure is seen on Roy (c.1750), with walled enclosures to N. The NSA (1830s) describes thriving plantations in the parish, largely broadleaved, though with conifers used as a nurse, and [with] a considerable quantity of old timber at Borthwickbrae.

Significance Local, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
110	Borthwickshiels	Roxburgh formerly Selkirk ?	Roberton	NT 436 155

Notable Characteristics

Big Wood: large main plantation
High parkland S of house (over 250m AOD)

Site Description

A laird's house of the 18thC, remodelled in the 19thC, and described by Groome (1890s) as a modern mansion. Seen as a settlement without planting on Roy (c.1750), planting is likely to have been contemporary with the 19thC remodelling of the house, as nothing is seen on Thomson (1824). Big Wood, mostly to N and E, now embraces the house and walled garden.

Situated on a high plateau above 250m AOD, dropping away to SE and E, between Ale Water and Borthwick Water, seen from the road on the NW appears as just plantation woodland with MB near the perimeter taken over by MC of different ages, creating random and unattractive woods. On the E, from the Harden Road, open parkland is seen on gentle slopes S of the house, sheltered on the N and W, with a further small park to the E.

Significance Local, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
111	Weens	Roxburgh	Hobkirk	NT 588 128

Notable Characteristics

Small site with red sandstone house and mature parkland

Site Description

Noted as Weemys on Roy (c.1750) with short avenue, N of a single, large, rectangular enclosure within a double line of trees. The earlier house was replaced c.1810 by Weens House, with a small park surrounded by strips and small blocks of planting, as seen on Crawford & Brooke (1843) and the OS (1850s). See also neighbouring estate of Abbotrule (131), seen across the valley, concerning dispute with neighbours in 1814.

Small site on W of Rule Water located N of Bonchester Bridge and S of Hallrule (132) visible from B6357 where back of red sandstone house in use as a care home (Guardian Care) is seen across a small park with good mature trees (beech, purple beech, oak, horse chestnut); some large ornamental conifers in vicinity of house; group of cottages on N of central main drive; extensions here and to main house with fair attempts to make compatible, but intrusive features coming in (sheds, glasshouse on edge of park); S gates with pyramidal gate-piers with adjacent access to six timber holiday chalets in woods; N gates and abandoned N drive. Planting of river, road and field boundary strips and small woods includes mostly MB with some conifer infill; belts continue on W side of road with field boundary planting beyond, as noted under Hallrule seen in views from E could relate to either site. Little evidence of concerted tree/woodland management.

Significance Local, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
112	Chisholme	Roxburgh	Roberton	NT 418 122

Notable Characteristics

Small woods and belts of MC and monoculture with few broadleaves

Site Description

The name only appearing on Blaeu (1654) as Cheesehoom, and without enclosure and planting on Roy (c.1750) as Parkhill, the landscape of blocks and belts of planting, with the house near its centre, first appears on Crawford and Brooke (1830), since when it has changed very little in extent. The 'plantations' on Chisholme are noted in the NSA (1830s).

Moderate to large DL on NW facing slopes above Borthwick Water on opposite side of valley to Borthwickbrae, with house positioned high on hillside. Landscape of small woods and belts, predominantly conifers; central belt of young replacement planting or managed natural regen mainly MB; larger plantations of MC and monoculture with some peripheral broadleaves; pure conifer monoculture outer belts.

Significance Local, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
113	Wauchope / Wolflee	Roxburgh	Hobkirk	NT 583 084 (Wa) NT 590 092 (Wf)

Notable Characteristics

Two neighbouring small DL in upper Rule valley of little distinction

Site Description

Blaeu (1654) records the name Wachope, and Roy (c.1750) the name Waghope, both without an indication of planting. A mansion of uncertain date is recorded by Crawford & Brooke (1843) and noted by Groome (1890s), with associated planting on W bank of the Rule Water. Also neighbouring estate of Wolflee, which marches with Wauchope. Tancred (1907) notes of Wolle / Wollee, subsequently re-named Wolflee, that the then owner James Elliott planted in all directions not only timber but hedges. Stone dykes and cottages were not forgotten c.1803.

Two small neighbouring sites located S of Bonchester Bridge and W of B6357, with Wolflee to N, in the upper S part of Rule valley, neither with strong design. Wolflee enclosed by beech hedges of various ages overgrown to various degrees, plus good drystone wall on E; large area of FC plantation on S; two lodges and house set hidden to S of site. Shingles-clad holiday cottages at site of former Wauchope House with commemorative plaque inscribed, On this site stood Wauchope House home of Elizabeth Scott whom the poet Robert Burns visited on 10th May 1787; parkland with surviving trees to E of area; some large beech, horse chestnut and sycamore beside road near house; tree row with large beech on bank to W; planting typical belts and small woods managed mainly commercially with conifer infill.

Significance Local, Some

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
114	Harden House	Roxburgh	Roberton	NT 450 149

Notable Characteristics

Small-scale valley landscape

Site Description

An ancient defensive site dating back to the 16thC, overlooking the deep wooded den known as Harden Glen, noted by Blaeu (1654) as Hardenn, and by Roy (c.1750) as Hardin. The place is romantically associated with the Scott family and recorded variously in verse as wood-girt Harden far above the vale, or as a wood-embosomed mansion. There appears never to have been an extensive landscape associated with the house which was significantly modified and extended in the 1860s, though there is some minimal planting around fields immediately to E.

Small site within confined valley setting of the Harden burn on unclas. road N of B711 and Borthwick Water. Main plantations are on the valley sides with a larger block on the S of the house which stands high up in the N of the area and is glimpsed from the road. Open woodland on valley sides includes MB (oaks at roadside lower down; also sycamore, ash, poplar), SP and MC. Extensive recent restocking with mixed broadleaves (individually in tree shelters).

Significance Local, Some

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
115	Lees, The	Berwick	Coldstream	NT 841 392

Notable Characteristics

Some of best trees in the Borders in an outstanding Tweedside setting
Riverside temple and other good estate buildings; riverside walk

Site Description

Tourist Rev. Richard Pococke (1760) speaks of Mr. Pringle having built a handsome house and made a beautiful plantation at [Abbey] Lees. The mansion house, described by Cruft (2006) as of c.1770, but presumably a little earlier, stood amongst policy planting towards the W side of a landscaped park, ornamented with clumps and a few standard trees, set within a meander on the Tweed, on the SW side of Coldstream. Although the house was largely demolished in the 1970s, the central bow of the main front was saved, adapted and extended in the 1980s, and survives with other estate buildings, including a temple and court of offices. Recent maps suggest that much of W part of the policies has survived, but that the ornamental planting in the Lees Haugh parkland has been lost.

While the haugh is now arable land with only a few peripheral trees near the flood bund, the core policies remain as a small and notable wooded landscape on the banks of the Tweed, gaining outstanding quality from its setting on the lower part of the river as do several other sites (Paxton, Ladykirk etc). The restored and rebuilt house is set in woodland with minimal views out among some of the finest mature trees seen during the survey: very large and mature specimens of oak, sweet chestnut and lime, plus good beech, horse chestnut, Wellingtonia, Douglas fir and silver fir, and shrubbery with yews etc. This contrasts with the sycamore-dominated woods along the E boundary with the haugh. Access to the Tweed for fishermen is allowed along the main drive with an alternative route for walkers away from the house through the trees to the riverside. The octagonal temple with bell-shaped roof is set idyllically beside the curve of the river, looking across to England, in a fair state of preservation; a N lodge with stumpy gate-piers provides the entrance from the main road (A697) near to The Hirsell S entrance; the restored service court with castellated 4-storey tower remains in residential use.

Significance Regional, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
116	Cherrytrees	Roxburgh	Yetholm	NT 811 293

Notable Characteristics

Small house and garden in southerly hill country
Wellingtonias used as markers of extremities

Site Description

Although the OSA (1790s) comments on the virtual absence of wood from the parish, the NSA (1830s) notes the presence of planting on the estate of Cherrytrees, presumably more or less contemporary with the building of the house c.1800. By the end of the century Groome (1890s) was able to comment that the gardens and plantations around Cherrytrees showed that the estate had fallen into the hands of a man of good taste and skill in ornamental and landscape gardening.

One of the most southerly sites in the survey, located in hill country on the NW side of Town Yelholm, a small place in S facing valley with neat classical house in well-cultivated garden near road behind wall and row of clipped hollies, yews and conifers; farm, estate cottages and other estate buildings to E and NE; W lodge. Small parkland area to NW, with more across road to S with a few large trees; Wellingtonias act as markers at the extremities of the designed area near the road and uphill; a few more functional tree belts on the hillslopes above.

Significance Local, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
117	Wilton Lodge Park	Roxburgh	Hawick	NT 493 146

Notable Characteristics

Public park on bank of river with full range of park facilities, gardens and mature DL setting

Site Description

17thC Langlands was built as a country house. Extensively remodelled in the 1850s as Wilton Lodge, it now serves as Hawick's local history museum. No landscape is apparent on Roy (c.1750). By the OS (1850s), re-named Wilton Lodge, the house is seen to stand on the west bank of the Teviot, overlooking a small area of riverside parkland, with belts of planting to the NW. The house was acquired by the Town Council in 1890, since when its grounds have been developed as a public park.

A fine public park of 43 hectares benefiting from its riverside setting and natural topography of haugh and hillside, its general layout, mature woodland belts and avenues, from its initial development as a private estate landscape, and features added from the late-19th century onwards to transform it into a public park, including flower and shrub beds, monuments, bridges, shelters and a range of sport facilities. It contributes to the landscape setting of Hawick, particularly in the approach to the town from S along the A7. Historically the estate included the upper hillside bounded by Violet Woods between Netherhall and Wilton Dean Burn. Although the NE part of the area has been developed for housing, the SW portion continues as open space with perimeter woodland belts, sports pitches and agricultural grazing (not all Council-controlled). Subject of a short report in 2005, by Peter McGowan for SBC, assessing its potential for a HLF funding application.

Significance Regional, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
118	Branxholm Park	Roxburgh	Hawick	NT 464 117

Notable Characteristics

Simple site of roadside woodland belt, extending up west glen, beside A7

Site Description

The original 16thC tower house is depicted by Blaeu (1654) as standing in an extensive impaled and wooded park. The estate appears, rather sketchily, with surrounding woodland on Roy's map (c.1750) as Broxum, noted as a park of old" in one anonymous description of the period included in Mitchell (1907). The house was much altered in mid-19thC, to the distaste of Lord Cockburn. The NSA notes the largest tree in the parish, an ash, on the lawn at Branxholme Castle. Little new planting appears to have taken place in the 19thC and 20thC. Estate appears to have served as seat of Buccleuch's prior to development of nearby Bowhill (080).

Moderately-sized DL of low design value on W of A7 S of Hawick comprised principally of tree belt alongside the road running SW to NE and extending westward up Branxholm Glen; MB with larch and other conifers, with more extensive conifer compartments at rear (seen from Crumhaugh Hill road); back of house with S tower overlooks road and valley near S end; other buildings include B. lodge, B. cottage and B. Knowe.

Significance Local, Some

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
119	Sunlaws	Roxburgh	Roxburgh	NT 705 295

Notable Characteristics

Complex and disparate estate at confluence of Tweed and Ettrick
 Prominent parkland between rivers
 Two Modernist buildings

Site Description

The name only of Sanlaes is recorded by Blaeu (1654). An 18thC house described by Cruft (2006) as a cottage, presumably lay at the focus of the landscape noted by Roy (c.1750) as Sunlaws, comprising eight rectangular tree-lined parks or fields, divided by avenues converging on the house, and two small blocks of planting. The OSA (1790s) describes the view of the river Teviot from Sunlaws Hill, winding through an extensive dale, enriched in the highest degree by nature and art". Further planting, including the parkland trees, is likely to have accompanied the subsequent modifications and additions made to the house in the early-to-mid 19thC. The house is now the Roxburgh Hotel, with part of the parkland converted to a golf course.

A large DL on the E bank of the Teviot S of Kelso with the A698 forming the E boundary in which woodland area and broad naturalistic belts enclose large agricultural parks and areas of parkland, most related to the river and its meandering line, though separated in places by a riverside belt. Large lodge and gates on A698 with main entrance to present hotel and golf course via E lodge on minor road to N near Roxburgh village. Parkland on N and W side of house stocked with fine mature beech, lime, horse chestnut and oak, some of which is now within golf course, parkland trees continuing into N lawn with specimens of weeping ash, Wellingtonia and Scots pine. Golf course continues to riverside areas, with fine views, incl. to Roxburgh viaduct to N; development of large houses to N of park; well-kept gardens and grounds in vicinity of house, with shooting school, trout pond, beauty school (in stables courtyard, with pleasant garden) among the other facilities; separate golf club house. Mature MB woods with SP beside road; MB with MC infill elsewhere.

Significance Regional, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
120	Fairnington	Roxburgh	Maxton	NT 646 281

Notable Characteristics

Elongated site with parkland in SE

Site Description

Fernitoun appears as a name only on Blaeu (1654). Cruft (2006) describes it as a laird's house, mostly late 17thC. Nothing is recorded by Roy (c.1750). A modest landscape is shown by Crawford & Brooke (1843) and the OS (1850s) shows a house within a small tree-studded park, sheltered to N by a belt of planting; additional strips shelter surrounding fields.

A simple but quite elongated landscape running SW to NE on high ground N of Ancrum with house and associated estate buildings close together in core area and parkland running down to small burn on E; large ash, beech, lime and oak line the roads; some horse chestnut; belts and small blocks form outer landscape including MB, MC and SP in different parts; Fairnington Craigs in E part. Few local hilltops go unadorned by a monument, with, from W to S: Monteath mausoleum, Baron's Folly on Down Law, and Waterloo monument (Monteviot, 128).

Significance Local, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
121	Goldielands	Roxburgh	Hawick	NT 478 129

Notable Characteristics

Small historic site with one mainly coniferous plantation in present form

Site Description

Blaeu (1654) shows Gaudilands within a wooded and impaled park. Roy (c.1750) records Gold Lands with a small circular group of trees N of the tower house. Thereafter Goldielands appears on Crawford & Brooke (1843), the OS (1850s) and subsequent maps with planting on the steep ground W of the house, overlooking the Teviot.

Very small but historically significant site lying S of Hawick on the E side of Teviot valley and A7, mainly comprising a tree plantation W of house wrapped round the hillslope above Branxholm Bridge; plantation MC with MB margin and drystone walled enclosure; access to the interior could reveal more of interest.

Significance Local, Some

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
122	Muirhouselaw	Roxburgh	Maxton	NT 629 285

Notable Characteristics

Fine estate buildings and cottages, with relict fishpond S of house
Backdrop of Eildon Hills over parkland

Site Description

Cruft (2006) describes Muirhouselaw as a probable medieval manorial residence [with] two contiguous ditched enclosures and what may have been a fishpond. Blaeu records Murrilaw as a house of some stature, though without associated enclosure or planting. The name Morasshaugh is noted on Roy (c.1750), also without planting in the vicinity. Moorhouselaw is noted by Thomson (1822) with some suggestion of planting. Crawford & Brook (1843) shows the house in a small tree-studded park and policies to the NE with substantial blocks of planting and two roundels to the S and W.

A complex and quite elongated landscape running SW to NE on high ground N of Ancrum with house and associated buildings close together in core area on NE side of minor road that divides the site. House has small park to S with remains of fishpond or similar with rising ground on NE; tree belts of SP, mature beech, SP/lime/sycamore in different areas, with walks through some; beech/hawthorn hedges along road edges; large roadside trees as at Fairnington (120) on E. Large area of parkland on W side of road with backdrop of Eildon Hills when seen from S; mostly unspectacular trees with no restocking; an avenue leads from direction of house through park (oak, lime). Many estate buildings in core including farm (dated 1889), stables/offices, estate houses, most in beautiful pink-red sandstone; fine rows of estate cottages to N in whinstone with red sandstone dressings; neat white-harled S lodge. Large woods and belts form the outer landscape, with a number of roundels at field junctions. Altogether a fine, interesting and well-kept landscape.

Significance Regional, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
123	Stobs Castle	Roxburgh	Cavers	NT 506 086

Notable Characteristics

Long site in afforested valley with classical arched gate at N

Site Description

Stobbs appears on Blaeu (1654) with a small, impaled and wooded park, just S of a much larger wooded enclosure marked as Birk Wood, which extends downstream (N), first on the W bank of the Slitrig Water, and then on the E bank as far N as Hummilknowes. Roy does not name Stobs, but shows some woodland along the banks of Slitrig Water, and walled tree-lined enclosures to W. By the early 19thC there is little trace of the N woodland, with Birk Wood forming part of the policies on the N approach to the 1790s mansion of Stobs Castle, described by Cruft (2006) as resembling a 'toy fort'. The NSA (1830s) describes stately woods about Stobs Castle.

Long DL in the valley of the Slitrig Water running S/N to the S of Hawick, much of it dominated by Sitka spruce and other conifer plantations, although the E side of the valley outside the estate walls retains scattered mature to veteran oaks with birch and elsewhere other pockets of more interesting planting remain including groups of MB and SP on higher ground on W. Black Lodge on E and derelict N gate comprising Tuscan-columned archway and pedestrian side arches with small lodges behind. Core up long approach (through conifers) not seen; disused cross-border railway runs through W part of site, partly on viaduct, with cottages at old station.

Significance Local, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
124	Elliston	Roxburgh	St. Boswells	NT 569 289

Notable Characteristics

Parkland landscape with ruinous house and many features of interest

Site Description

Blaeu (1654) records Yliston as a house of some stature, though without associated planting or enclosure. Roy (c.1750) shows Illistone as a house within a small tree-lined park flanked to E and W by small, rectangular blocks of planting. Crawford and Brooke (1843) show Ellieston and the OS (1850s) Elliston with a more extensive, but rather loosely structured landscape, with the house set in a 'core' of parkland, with two blocks of planting to N, and further strips and blocks and strips of planting enclosing fields to S and E.

Medium-sized DL SE of Bowden with the St Boswell's Burn flowing through from SW to NE. The extent and pattern of planting remains much as seen in the mid-19thC OS maps although the house is now a ruinous shell, still set within a treed setting with parkland beyond, but all given over to sheep grazing; Elliston now appears to refer to sables/office courtyard, with Whinfield Farm within the outer landscape to the SW; also Elliston lodge; isolated gate-piers within park to E of house; continuous paling fence along N roadside boundary screening and securing this side. Good parkland trees of oak, lime, sycamore and beech with large oaks and ash along roadside and in field boundaries (with some restocking). Boundary belts sinuously-edged and quite narrow, of mature MB/MC, with yew and evidence of ornamentals in N belt. Overall decayed with surviving features of interest, including some old boundary lines or other landform features, and of continued landscape value.

Significance Regional, Some

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
125	Ancrum Park	Roxburgh	Ancrum	NT 630 250

Notable Characteristics

Parkland landform based on natural topography

Site Description

Blaeu depicts O[ver] Ancrumm as a house or settlement on N of the Ale Water, without associated planting, opposite N[ether] Ancrumm, and immediately adjacent to the wooded, impaled park of Woodside (137). Roy shows Ancrum House within a landscape comprising rectilinear tree-lined parks and S block of planting. One account of the period, included in Mitchell (1907) talks of the Park of Ancram as having been park of old. Tourist John Stoddart described the house as standing on an eminence surrounded by majestic woods.

Crawford & Brooke (1830) and OS show a conventional landscape park with standard trees and some peripheral planting. House with 16thC origins was burnt 1873, rebuilt and burnt again 1885, rebuilt again thereafter, but finally demolished 1970. OSA (1790s) noted 'oaks, beech, elms, planes and limes of a large size', while NSA (1830s) talks of 'an extensive park in which are to be seen some of the finest trees in the South of Scotland'. Groome (c.1895) describes it as 'surrounded by an extensive deer park, with craggy knolls and grand old trees'. See also Kirklands (136) adjacent.

A moderately-sized DL on the N of the Ale Water and Ancrum village, NW of Jedburgh, seen well on the W of the A68. Although the house has gone, the extensive parkland landscape survives, comprising landform derived from natural topography and fine mature trees with comprehensive replacement planting. Lodges and other built features such as a picturesque bridge over central burn also remain. Vestigial features include N drive as a grassy track and former avenues (from earlier formal layout?).

Significance National, Some /

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
126	Hassendeanburn	Roxburgh	Minto	NT 543 184

Notable Characteristics

Landscape of valley and river escarpment planting on N of Teviot
 Site of Dickson's first nursery

Site Description

Name derived from Hasindene Tour, seen on Blaeu (1654); an avenue and tree-lined enclosure vaguely drawn on Roy (c.1750) near the name Hassendean possibly intended to indicate the Hassendeanburn Nursery, established by Archibald ? Dickson in 1729 as Messrs Dicksons which, having acquired further land in the Parish of Hawick in 1766, became one of the earliest and foremost nurseries in Scotland. The OSA for Minto (1790s) described the foundation of the nursery in point of extent, character and circulation equalled by few, if any, noting its later expansion to sites in Perth and Edinburgh. The OSA for Hawick (1790s) notes that the nurseries contain all types of fruit and forest trees, flower plants and roots, and flowering shrubs that are naturalised to this country; besides a great collection of exotic plants, commenting on the wide market which it served. J.C. Loudon (1827), too, described the extensive nurseries of Hawick and Hassendean which supply the North of England and South of Scotland, and noted its subsequent offshoots in Edinburgh and Perth. The baronial mansion was demolished in the 1950s.

Landscape comprising valley and river escarpment planting on N of Teviot and A698, NE of Hawick, divided by several local roads creating a complicated layout; generally MB on escarpment, otherwise MB/MC; one large tree enclosed park with narrow belts of MB; large oaks and ash in roadside to E, plus large pollard sycamores. Riding Centre and Glenteviot Park Hotel in area, plus houses of Hassendeanburn and Lurden; exotics planted at hotel may be from Dickson's era or later. Longer visit needed to unravel.

Significance National, Some / Local, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
127	Wells	Roxburgh	Hobkirk	NT 595 170

Notable Characteristics

Strongly structured layout of large continuous woods enclosing parks
Active management of all tree and woodland features

Site Description

Wells appears as a place-name on Blaeu (1654). Tancred (1907) notes the purchase of 10,000 trees from Dickson's nursery at nearby Hassendeanburn (126) between 1729 and 1759. Roy (c.1750) depicts a substantial house to SW of Bedrule which, though unnamed, can be equated with Wells House. This comprises woodland along both banks of the Rule Water, together with more rectilinear plantations on rising ground to W, separated by a long avenue running NNE to SSW, with the house at its centre. The bones of this landscape are still clear on Crawford & Brooke (1843) and on the OS (1850s). The NSA (1830s) for Hobkirk Parish speaks of plantations, mostly in a very thriving condition, and of firs, beeches and oaks admirable specimens of [which] may be seen at Wells. The NSA for Cavers Parish comments that the woods which adorn the banks [of the Rule] particularly at the mansion house of Wells are of great variety and value. The family and estate were evidently in great financial straits by the mid 19thC, after which time much of the timber was felled, to the distress of local poet 'Rhymer' (1875) *Adieu ! fair Wells. I gladly quit / thy mutilated glade. / But who can look without regret / upon thy ruined shade etc.* Cruft (2006) talks of the demolition of the former mansion in 1951, though Strang (1994) seems to imply that it was replaced by a new house in 1906. See also Hallrule (132).

Large DL of considerable interest situated either side of Rule Water, mainly on W, N of Bonchester Bridge, characterised by bold planting of large woodlands enclosing a number of irregularly-shaped parks arranged either side of N-S local road. Most of the parks with parkland trees, often depleted and declining, with some (but not enough) restocking; at former house location a small area of ornamental conifers (*Wellingtonia*, *Serbian spruce*, *Douglas fir*, *cypresses* etc), plus purple beech, *rhododendrons* etc; Mature SP and mature MB (esp. beech and oak) in roadside belts (and elsewhere) with managed regen and restocking. Overall a large proportion of conifer plantations or compartments and infill, of a wide range of ages indicative of active management: much restocking throughout of both MB and MC. The site of the former mansion appears empty on recent OS 1:25,000 but terrace balustrade remains with new bungalow in locality; walled garden beside principal road with brick, beech hedge and stone enclosure and old glasshouse with vine growing through lost glass; small N lodge at stone bridge over Rule. The importance of shooting in management of this estate is noted, reflected in layout of woods and spaces. Probably not managed with DL as priority but good and active management with comprehensive replanting (other than parks) still conserves an important site.

Significance

Regional, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
128	Monteviot *	Roxburgh	Crailing	NT 649 247

Notable Characteristics

Landscape on a massive scale in three distinct zones with extensive parkland a dominant feature visible from main road
 High quality facilities for public at former Home Farm
 Perfectly maintained terrace and water gardens of outstanding quality
 Waterloo Monument landmark

Site Description

Nothing significant is seen on Blaeu (1654). Roy (c.1750) shows an unnamed house within a single rectangular tree-lined enclosure on N bank of the Teviot, possibly the mid-18thC farmhouse described by Cruft (2006), which is noted as Mountiviot on Thomson (1822), and which seems to have served as a fishing and shooting lodge until aggrandised in the early-mid-19thC. Harestanes (seen on Roy as a separate settlement) was incorporated into the landscape as the Home Farm, as the landscape was developed, according to Cruft (2006), between 1829 and 1860. Groome (1890s) speaks of the house possessing a park of singular beauty.

A DL on a massive scale, 4km N/S, 2.5km W/E, mainly to the E and N of A68 with the B6400 running through W/E, on both sides of the Teviot but major part to N. The landscape comprises three distinct areas. 1. Area of irregular tree-belts enclosing agricultural fields and some parkland between the B6400 and winding river, where Monteviot House and, to its W, Harestanes, are situated; alternating mature oaks and limes along the roadside are a feature. 2. Extensive grazed parkland well-stocked with individual trees and groups to S of river and extending S of A68; with Calderwood Wood at the S-most point. 3. Larger-scale woodland planting on Peniel Heugh (237m) to N including deep belts following the contours of the hill and a geometric block of more commercial timber on The Moor to W, with the Waterloo Monument as a prominent landmark on the hill-top; oaks as roadside trees. Monteviot House appears modest with its 1 to 2-storey form compared to the extent and grand scale of the landscape; perfectly maintained terrace gardens of outstanding quality overlook the river and S parkland and extend to the riverside at the Bastion garden on the W; oriental water garden and recently restored and restocked arboretum further W, with Dene Garden under development; gardens open to the public (£3.50 charge) in a low-key way while maintaining the privacy of the house as a private residence. Visitor facilities including visitor information centre, shop, tea-room, gallery, craft workshops, play area, wildlife garden, waymarked walks and ranger service at Harestanes, plus Lothian Estates Stores and Sawmill: despite quality of visitor provision, no apparent interpretation of the estate landscape.

Significance

National, Outstanding *

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
129	Hunthill	Roxburgh	Jedburgh	NT 666 191

Notable Characteristics

Large functional landscape of long and field boundary belts

Site Description

The present house of c.1800 evidently supplanted an earlier 15thC tower house, now disappeared. The estate appears unnamed on Roy (c.1750), comprising six tree-lined enclosures and two blocks of planting framing a N vista from the house. The more sophisticated landscape seen on Crawford and Brooke (1843) and the OS (1850s) places the house at the centre of a landscape comprising an encircling belt, with parks and fields subdivided by internal belts of planting.

A large functional type of agricultural landscape located on a rounded ridge SE of Jedburgh where the landscape of long belts running generally SW to NE with cross belts has changed little since the mid 19thC; minor roads form each boundary, with further road through centre with house to S and farm on N; estate cottages on E boundary; adjoins Ferniehurst Castle on SW (175). Belts mainly coniferous with some MB, with block named Natural Wood to N being larch; belts beside cross road include large ash, beech and oak, with banked margins; some ornamentals in core near house and short drive (with lions rampant on gate piers).

Significance Local, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
130	Edgerston	Roxburgh	Jedburgh (?)	NT 690 116

Notable Characteristics

Southerly site with diversity of tree/woodland interest, much of it mature

Site Description

Blaeu (1654) depicts Egerstoun Castle, though without associated planting. By the time of Roy (c.1750) Ederstoun appears as three enclosures bounded by walled belts of planting on W bank of the Kaim Burn, S of its confluence with the Jed Water, possibly contemporary with Edgerston House c.1720. The more extensive and sophisticated landscape seen on Crawford & Brooke and the OS (1850s) may date from additions made to the house in early-to-mid 19thC. This comprises a complex of belts and blocks of planting spanning the valley of the Kaim Burn, much of the floor of which is shown as parkland on Crawford & Brooke (1843) and the OS (1850s). Lies on E side of A68 N of Carter Bar comprising tree belts of various forms on valley sides and lower valley landscape and woods associated with house and Kaim Burn: characterised by high degree of tree cover and a significant SP component throughout. The extent of planting appears to have changed little since the mid-19thC. House in elevated position (undergoing works at time of survey) with Home Farm close on S; Italian gardens not seen; derelict E lodge onto minor road; simple gates onto A68. Mixed woods in valley with good SP component and old oaks; beech row along road edge; attractive avenue of beech along S approach track; good beech block to N on W of A68; SP belt near E Tofts on E; plantations with different conifer compartments and some MB generally over estate in centre and outer areas. Overall a diversity of tree/woodland interest, much of it mature, that has a high impact on views from A68.

Significance Regional, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
131	Abbotrule	Roxburgh	Southdean	NT 609 129

Notable Characteristics

Parkland with ruined kirk, gothic summerhouse, fountain and garden walls

Site Description

Long-established estate, formerly connected with Jedburgh Abbey. Roy (c.1750) shows the house of Abote Rule standing in a small walled and wooded enclosure, with two or three tree-lined fields to S and E, not far from neighbouring property of Grange. House demolished 1956, leaving only W gable. Tancred (1907) reported that, following a dispute between neighbours, woodland on Abbotrule was cut down in 1814, to spite the owners of neighbouring Weens estate (111).

A medium-sized loosely structured landscape of blocks and belts NE of Bonchester Bridge that appears unpromising in terms of design and surviving features, but contains interesting built remains and parkland in the core. Ruin of house lies in block of conifer wood but stable block of c.1810 remains beside the local road used as kennels for local hunt. To their S is parkland in and around the valley of the Rule Burn with scattered mature ash, beech, horse chestnut and SP and various ruined buildings: walls of church-like Gothic summerhouse; remains of old kirk and graveyard; stone pedestal fountain with associated landform setting; W stone wall of walled garden and SE circular corner pavilion (only walled boundaries of the former garden). Overgrown beech hedge (large) on half-dyke on NE boundary; other woods (eg. Bowshot Wood) are conifer blocks and open semi-natural MB.

Significance Local, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
132	Hallrule	Roxburgh	Hobkirk	NT 593 138

Notable Characteristics

Small well managed site with new pond and planting etc

Site Description

Blaeu (1654) marks the house as Hall of Rule, with mill adjacent. Roy shows only riverside woodland in the vicinity of Haw Rule Mill. A small mansion house of uncertain date is evident by the time of Crawford & Brooke (1843) and on the OS (1850s) Hallrule has a modestly-scaled landscape of parkland divided and partly enclosed by narrow tree-belts, with some internal planting of clumps and standard trees. Though geographically separate, Groome describes it as part of the nearby estate of Wells House (127).

Layout as described from historical maps, located on W of Rule Water, S of Wells and N of Weens (111). Although belts and woods are limited, the overall effect is of a well-wooded small estate as seen from local roads on W and to E; roadside belts on W are mature MB with SP; SP belts also on E of river; distinctive rows of standard trees in field boundaries on W of road. House with SE aspect seen from B6357; farm / walled garden area appears to be focus of new investment with large new pond and associated planting and woodland restocking; approaches via W drive and long S drive with picket fence; highly maintained in this vicinity.

Significance Local, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
133	Ashkirk / Woll	Roxburgh	Ashkirk	NT 467 222 (A)

Notable Characteristics

Simple layout of plantations on hillside

Site Description

Roy (c.1750) draws Woll rather sketchily, with some walled enclosures and a small plantation, near to Ashkirk Mill and Ashkirk Town (the latter across the Ale Water). Crawford & Brooke (1843) marks Woll and New Woll, but not Ashkirk House, which appears on the OS (1850s). Planting extends N as belts and blocks to embrace several fields. The NSA (1830s) notes that Archibald Cochrane of Ashkirk has planted upon his estate above 40 acres, consisting of the various species of fir, and with a proper mixture of ash, elm and oak. The dates of the mansion houses are not known. Part of the parkland alongside the Ale Water now serves as Woll Golf Course with some new housing.

Significance Local, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
134	Chiefswood *	Roxburgh	Melrose	NT 530 335

Notable Characteristics

House and gardens and woodland on a small scale

Very attractive in own right, but importance comes for being part of Scott's estate and home of his daughter and her husband, Scott's biographer

Site Description

Built on the site of the former farm cottage of Burnfoot, aggrandised and renamed c.1820 by Sir Walter Scott, the house first appears with blocks and belts of planting on Crawford & Brooke (1830). Huntlyburn House and Chiefswood lie on N side of Huntley Burn, near the NE edge of Scott's Abbotsford estate (061), and were, respectively, the homes of Scott's close friend Adam Fergusson and of Scott's daughter, Sophia, and her husband, Scott's biographer, J G Lockhart. Borders General Hospital (1970s) now occupies the NE corner of the former estate to N of Huntlyburn and Chiefswood; Huntlyburn itself is in health-care use while Chiefswood remains a private residence. Chiefswood was included as a separate entry in the 1987 Inventory but considered with Abbotsford in a revised entry for that site prepared by Peter McGowan for Historic Scotland in 2005.

In itself a small site comprising a house in pink sandstone on a modest scale, gardens and a small areas of MB woodland along the S side of Huntley Burn; interesting garden defined by boxed pattern and bays on E of house, with small orchard area beyond; shingle clad cottage in grounds; well enclosed by trees.

Significance Local, High / National, Outstanding *

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
135	Blackadder	Berwickshire	Edrom	NT 856 540

Notable Characteristics

Ruins of demolished house and dangerous bridge
 Abandoned tree belts and woodlands
 Ruinous and part demolished walled garden and associated buildings
 Three surviving lodges plus other estate dwellings

Site Description

The house is noted by Blaeu (1654) as Blacater Cast[le], a substantial medieval tower house which was largely replaced by an early 18thC mansion, further extended in the 19thC, but demolished c.1930. An anonymous account of Berwickshire from c.1700 talks of Blacater, quoted by Mitchell (1907), described an excellent new house [with] planting and parking and fruitfull orchards. The OS (1850s) shows parkland S of house crossed by remnants of a broad tree-lined vista, part of a fairly extensive landscape of tree-lined enclosures, embracing Blackadder Mains to SW, seen as Blackater on Roy (c.1750). The estate is noted in the NSA (1830s). Only fragments of the planting survive today. Precise boundaries with the neighbouring estates of Allanton (142) and Kelloe (143) are unclear.

In terms of planting, the significant belts are related to the Blackadder Water and former E drive at N of the former DL area, including the site of the house that overlooked the river at the top of a cliff on the S bank and belt along the former E approach. Buildings include fragments of the house (incl. Gothic window and substructure above cliff), semi-ruinous walled garden (less W wall) and an elegant garden building with octagonal tower, dilapidated B'adder cottage, a classical bridge over Gold Nick in dangerous condition, and roadside lodges at N (unclas. road), E (B6437) and S (B6460), although new housing interposes between the E lodge at Allanton village and the present termination of the drive. The walled garden buildings were the subject of a restoration proposal by John Renshaw Architects for Cockburn Conservation Trust in 2004-05 (with PMA), including re-use of the walled garden and public access via E drive.

Significance Regional, Some

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
136	Kirklands	Roxburgh	Ancrum	NT 620251

Notable Characteristics

Small enclosed park with limes
 Adjoining riverside graveyard

Site Description

A house and tiny tree-lined enclosure are seen on Roy (c.1750). The present 1830 house on a spur overlooking the Ale water is described by NSA in 1830s and by Groome c.1895 as standing 'on a wooded height'. Landscape described in 1841 by Lord Cockburn as beautiful. (1889) Crawford and Brooke (1830) and later maps show a sweeping approach from a gate-lodge across a small landscape park, with some peripheral planting. See also Ancrum Park (125) and Woodhead (137) immediately adjacent.

Small DL on S bank of Ale Water on immediate W of Ancrum Park (125) with house on side S of a riverside tree belt approached by short drive from S lodge on B6400; mature MB woods on river valley sides; tree belts enclose undulating parkland with large limes as individuals and in tall groups, and feature conifers (Wellingtonia, Douglas fir) in central area: all of good quality with some restocking. Ancrum graveyard, ruins of old kirk and sculptural bridge over river towards Ancrum Park all down a narrow lane on E.

Significance Regional, Some

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
137	Woodhead	Roxburgh	Ancrum	NT 613 255

Notable Characteristics

Valley-side woodland with no designed features

Site Description

A wooded, impaled park is depicted by Blaeu (1654), but Roy (c.1750) and subsequent maps give little or no indication of this, save for the name.

Located N of Ale Water and W of Ancrum Park (125) and Kirklands (136), comprising simply of woods on the N valley side below plateau where Woodhead Farm lies, with high point of Wood Head to W; scrubby woodland continues up the side valley of a burn running N to the farm: woods are mixed age MB with conifer infill.

Significance Local, Little

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
138	Faldonside	Roxburgh	Melrose	NT 502 328

Notable Characteristics

Riverside house with parkland-cum-lawns and continuation of Scott's landscape

Site Description

Nothing is recorded on Blaeu (1654) or Roy (c.1750). Landscape improvement is likely to have begun with the building of Faldonside House c.1800 on former agricultural land. The mansion house stands in a narrow strip of riverside parkland, backed to SE by strips and clumps of planting around Faldonside [Home Farm] and on the neighbouring hill-slopes to S and E.

Located on the SE bank of the Tweed SW of Abbotsford (061) and NE of Sunderland Hall (078), the house and core DL is positioned between the river and B6360. Open mown lawns rising to the road with a few parkland trees and groups, with small ornamentals dotted near the house, show a suburban approach replacing traditional parkland, with a ominous row of cypresses hedging behind the boundary fence and mature roadside trees that will screen out the public glimpses into the landscape if not eradicated; Wellingtonia and other feature conifers among trees near house; parkland gives way to more wooded areas towards Tweed bridge to SW and Abbotsford to NE. W lodge derelict and drive abandoned; W Faldonside lodge large with rear courtyard.

S of road the agricultural designed landscape around Faldonside Farm on NW slopes is, in effect, a continuation of that of neighbouring Abbotsford, perhaps accountable by Scott's influence on his neighbouring landowners and encouragement to follow his principles comprises informal belts, blocks and groups and enclosed parks related to the landform, of mostly MB planting with a high proportion of beech. All seen well from N from A7, the lower old road, higher local roads and riverside.

Significance Regional, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
139	Paxton *	Berwick	Hutton	NT 932 520

Notable Characteristics

Country park based on 80 acres DL of wooded burn valleys, Tweed valley-side woods and parkland
Adam house with NGS collections and furniture

Site Description

The place name Paxtoun is recorded by Blaeu (1654) and Packstoun (village) by Roy (c.1750), though without any associated enclosure or planting. Improvement began in the 1750s, to serve as the setting for the Palladian villa of Paxton House by John Adam (1758) and was based, albeit rather loosely, on a design plan drawn up by Robert Robinson in 1767 in the 'English landscape park' tradition. The basic framework of the landscape has changed little, with the house and its core policies overlooking the Tweed surrounded by encircling plantations. These remain much as on Crawford & Brooke (1843) and the OS (1850s). An account of Robinson's design for Paxton is given by Tait (1980). Paxton House is open to the public with a range of facilities, displaying original furniture and paintings from the National Galleries of Scotland with the 'woodland, parkland and gardens' operated as a Country Park.

A moderately-sized DL of which 80 acres is cared for by the Paxton Trust, the remainder retained by John Home Robertson with the approx. 1000 acre farm, with a simple form based on woodland on the valley sides of the Tweed and in the valleys of burns feeding into it (Nabdene burn, Linn burn, Linn Dean etc) augmented by linear boundary planting on the W. Main entrance on B6461 facing junction with B6460 with twin Adam pavilions, screen with lions and urns, and gates, with N drive between parks, past walled garden (unused), across 1767 bridge over Nabdene burn valley and through parkland to house where there is good provision for public parking and access. South terraces under grass, with limited garden planting, giving fine but narrow views (where mid-19thC scattered parkland trees clothed the valley side) over the Tweed to England, unfortunately outwith the control of the landscape designer and with no special features related to Paxton; small arboretum to W with cedars said to be as old as the house; woodland walks along the river to hides, salmon tower and boathouse.

Significance National, High *

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
140	Rutherford Castle	Peebles	Linton	NT 164 544

Notable Characteristics

Rectilinear layout of tree belts straddling A702

Site Description

Not to be confused with estate and decayed village of Rutherford by Newton St. Boswells (NT 64 30) Rutherford [Castle] makes no appearance until Thomson (1821). Thereafter, the landscape of broad tree-belts is seen to enclose a series of rectilinear fields or parks lying on either side of the A702 road. No information has been found on Rutherford Castle, which is not mentioned by Coventry (2006) or Salter (1994). This appears to be a primarily agricultural landscape, the E part of which has recently been redeveloped as Rutherford Castle Golf Club.

Moderately-sized DL straddling the A702(T) S of Carlops, although main parts on E and comprising rectilinear layout of boundary tree belts and N-S belts dividing area into three parks, with further sub-divisions in E park related to Rutherford Mains; similar pattern extends on W of road; now Rutherford Castle Golf Club, with club-house and car park centre N (new site on W side?). MB/SP/other conifer belts on N, W and S up to 200 years; pure conifer belts on S (SS); much *Rhododendron ponticum* in main N belt; similar belts in agricultural area on W of road.

Significance Local, Some

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
141	Kelloe	Berwick	Edrom	NT 842 533

Notable Characteristics

Perimeter tree belts

Site Description

Blaeu (1654) records Kella Mill as a name only. A single, small tree-lined park of Kello is shown by Roy (c.1750). A more extensive parkland landscape with boundary planting and a scatter of trees had developed by the mid-19thC as the setting for Kelloe House, noted as a mansion house by the NSA (1830s).

Positioned in large meander on N side of Blackadder Water, E of Duns. Site visit confirms the modern map evidence that the mansion house has been demolished, and the parkland planting has gone, but that MB boundary belts survive; occasional conifers as mature specimens, lacking maintenance. Kelloe Stud Farm at the Stables and Kelloe cottages remain; large lodge and wide gateway at end of W drive, although one gatepier missing. Overall feeling of relative neglect with danger of further deterioration.

Significance Local, Some

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
142	Allanbank	Berwick	Edrom	NT 857 544

Notable Characteristics

No notable features recorded on brief visit

Site Description

Not seen on Blaeu (1654), Allanbank appears on Roy (c.1750) as a house set among a series of tree-lined parks set out on sloping ground overlooking the Blackadder Water and the neighbouring estate of Blackadder (135) to the S. Its transformation into something more like an English parkland landscape is likely about the time that the mansion house was rebuilt c.1848 to designs by David Bryce, as seen on the OS (1850s). Map evidence suggests that significant losses have occurred in the planting, following the demolition of the house in 1969. Some estate buildings survive Strang (1994).

Significance Local, Little

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
143	Newark Castle	Selkirk	Selkirk	NT 421 294

Notable Characteristics

15thC tower house now lying within Bowhill

Site Description

The tower house, dating from the 15thC, became a royal hunting seat in Ettrick Forest for a period, following its forfeiture by the Black Douglases. Newark Castle was described by Eliot & Stobs in 1649, quoted in Mitchell (1907) as of old the king's property the King's Forrest for his store and hunting but it was feud to the Lairds of Buccleuch for good service by Queen Mary". Blaeu (1654) records it as the Castel of Newoorch , within a substantial impaled and wooded park, adjacent to Oldworck and Bowhill (080). Roy (c.1750) shows Newark Castle towards the N edge of a small landscape comprising walled enclosures and some planting, especially on the steep slopes. The castle has long been part of the Buccleuch lands, along with neighbouring Bowhill.

Stands on a prominence on the S bank of the Yarrow above a narrow haugh in the W part of Bowhill (080) with the N lodge of Bowhill situated approx. 0.8km further W; seen from the A708 on the N side of the river, particularly from N and W, being screened by trees from E. Considered as part of Bowhill today, standing with riverside haugh parkland on either side, in the character of the rest of the NE boundary, without discernable features from its past as an separate site.

Significance Regional, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
144	Castle Craig	Peebles	Kirkurd	NT 137 443

Notable Characteristics

North lodges, gates and ironwork
Hillside plantations
Ruins of Kirkurd church, Castle Hill fort

Site Description

Recorded as Kirkurd House by Roy (c.1750) with walled and tree-lined enclosures, and a small block of planting, and by Armstrong (1775) with more extensive planting to S. The OSA (1790s) described it as vastly beautified and improved by the late proprietor. Described by Groome (c.1895) as an estate with a modern mansion, the house was rebuilt as Castlecraig in 1798 for the Carmichael family, and remodelled 1905. Seen on the OS (1850s) standing within a core of parkland and policies close to Castlehill, flanked by two large blocks of woodland named Gallowberry Wood and Woolshears Wood, since extended further S. The NSA (c.1840) described Castlecraig as an elegant, commodious mansion house, [with the] garden and pleasure grounds very extensive and tastefully laid out.

Modest-sized DL on N side of Woolshears Hill with valley of Tarth Water to NE; double lodges dated 1797 and gates on A72 unused with new housing development in progress behind (presumably involving restoration of lodges) with new drive to house (Renewal Clinics Ltd) to W. House in use as clinic with temporary outbuildings, and stables/office block with new residential to S; remains of Kirkurd church, Castle Hill fort and Law Hill all of interest with site. Good MB woods on hillsides with feature conifers and yew, including many large mature trees and old walks; hill forestry planting very dominant in views from SE, including FC owned E-part of the hill.

Significance Local, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
145	Cavers House	Roxburgh	Cavers	NT 541 157

Notable Characteristics

Well wooded DL on plateau with plantations running with landform
Divided ownership with intrusive new build

Site Description

The house is of considerable antiquity, dating from as early as c.1500, with 17thC, 18thC and 19thC extensions, partly demolished in 1950s. Cavers Castel appears on Blaeu (1654) without planting or enclosure. By the time of Roy (c.1750) there is a fairly extensive landscape of rectilinear tree-lined enclosures shown W of Little Caivers. A good deal of planting appears to have occurred by the time of Crawford and Brooke (1830), creating a landscape dominated by blocks of tree planting to W and more open, formerly tree-studded parkland to E.

Large DL in Teviotdale E of Hawick with extensive plantations situated on a high plateau so that views in are limited; plantations and belts tend to run SW to NE with the orientation of the landform, with a long NE linear belt parallel with the road. Avenue approach from NW to house area with oak, sycamore and horse chestnut, none old but HC youngest, runs through parkland with surviving estate railing; several houses within central area of 19thC date, plus more recent additions and current development, all in a fairly random manner; problems of divided ownership and responsibility of maintenance evident. Many surviving features, but erosion of overall quality and unkempt feel.

Significance Local, Some

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
146	Dingleton	Roxburgh	Melrose	NT 541 332

Notable Characteristics

Former mental hospital site close to Eildon Hills

Site Description

District lunatic asylum built in late 1860s within its own compact landscaped and planted grounds, on previously undeveloped ground just outside the original boundary of Scott's Abbotsford estate (061) which included Chiefswood (134) just to the W.

Located to S of Melrose and A6091 (Melrose bypass) on rising ground below the Eildon Hills, now apparently known as Trimontium Heights Phase III under development in main block of hospital and adjacent buildings; Ph. I complete comprising new build on cottage hospital site to S and Ph. II, also new build, largely so traditional apartments and modern detached family homes, designed to set a new standard for luxury living in the Central Borders. Boundary walls, gates, N lodge, other hospital buildings, internal beech hedges, mature MB trees and feature conifers, shrubbery and orchard remain, retaining some character especially in S part of site, incl. The Hermitage (private house); roadside 19thC cottages apparently part of hospital and redevelopment. Ph. I new build has high impact due to scale and colour (white) particularly seen from Eildons.

Significance Local, Some

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
147	Romanno House	Peebles	Newlands	NT 167 483

Notable Characteristics

Few remaining planted features
New housing of various dates

Site Description

Early 18thC house, seen on Roy (c.1750) within a series of rectangular tree-lined parks and a single, small wilderness plantation cut by radiating vistas. Mansion house demolished c.1950, though the modern 1:25,000 OS suggests something of the structure planting survives.

Relict DL in Lyne Water valley on E side of A701 with scattered uncoordinated new development of various dates including current construction. Planting that remains includes outlying parkland planting and clumps, SP strips, young MB/SP planting. Although DL destroyed as an entity, belts, clumps etc. have value in the general landscape and can contribute to the setting for housing.

Significance Local, Little

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
148	Holydean	Roxburgh	Bowden	NT 538 303

Notable Characteristics

Ancient deer park with some surviving features

Site Description

The remains of 16thC Holydean Castle, property of the Kerr family, latterly Dukes of Roxburgh, are incorporated into the house of Holydean which stood within a 500 acre walled deer park, noted with planting on Blaeu (1654) as Cast[le] of Halydem, and on Roy (c.1750) as Holly Dean. Helliden is described in an anonymous account of the period, included in Mitchell (1907) as having been a park of old. Traces of this largely rectilinear park, subdivided by stone walls and incorporating Holydean Wood, clearly depicted by Roy (c.1750), are still traceable within what is now an intensively farmed area.

Site included for its historic significance, lying W of Newton St Boswells and neighbouring Maxpoffle (063), visible from A699 on S boundary, with little immediately evident of the designed landscape today, although interesting features are revealed on close inspection including ancient ash and birch in main sheep pasture S of Wood Burn, field enclosure line as low earthwork across field (now faint due to ploughing), and stone boundary dyke in N part. Wood alongside burn running W–E includes oak, alder and birch including mature trees; restocked with birch, gear, rowan etc gear all dead, birch 6m tall and still in tubes. House and castle ruins remain in N of site.

Significance Local, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
149	Whitcheater *	Berwick	Duns	NT 720 590

Notable Characteristics

Large hillside DL of belts and plantations

Site Description

The house appears as Whyttchester on Blaeu (1654), and as Whutchesters (?) on Roy (c.1750), without associated enclosure and planting, though Roy does indicate cultivation riggs. Nor is any planting indicated on Thomson (1821). Planting is described in the Inventory (1987) as having begun at about this time, and was certainly in place by the time of the OS (1850s), when the planting framework of shelterbelts was already well-established. Additional planting, likely to have been prompted by the aggrandisement of the pre-existing farmhouse to a mansion, evidently took place in the second half of the 19thC, resulting in the thickening of some plantations, and the creation of a new core of planting around the house.

Large DL on N side of Black Hill (342m) approx. 8km NW of Duns with early 19thC mansion on S side of minor road between Longformacus and B6355 near Ellemford bridge, comprising shelterbelts defining field boundaries, small policy woodlands, larger plantations and managed forestry; mixed shelterbelts of MB and MC of various ages incl. recent replanting; planting in Kidcleugh burn valley on E with specimen conifers and poplars (over used); Whitcheater lodge on B6355 to E; drystone boundary walls generally poor.

Significance Regional, High *

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
150	Abbey St. Bathans House	Berwick	Abbey St. Bathans	NT 762 619

Notable Characteristics

Mixed plantations with feature trees creating picturesque setting to village

Site Description

Roy (c.1750) depicts the naturally wooded valley of the Whiteadder Water, with Kirk of Abby amongst cultivated ground on its western side. Abbey St. Bathans House appears on the OS (1850s) as Abbey Cottage, prior to its subsequent enlargement in the 1870s. According to Cruft (2006) the house and village of Abbey St. Bathans were developed by the Turnbull family following their acquisition of part of the former Blackerstone estate (from the Earl of Wemyss ?) in the 1780s.

The slopes of the deeply incised Whiteadder are well-wooded on the S approach via the Eller Burn, with Shannabank wood providing a picturesque backdrop N of village; deciduous woods (including oakwood SSSI) on N of Whiteadder include feature conifers and extensive use of purple beech on and near valley floor; similar planting to S with conifer blocks; higher plantations of MB and MC on hillsides.

See also The Retreat (151) adjacent to E; boundary not evident.

Significance Regional, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
151	Retreat, The	Berwick	Abbey St. Bathans	NT 772 609

Notable Characteristics

Mixed hillside plantations of high quality complementing naturally picturesque valley

Site Description

Roy (c.1750) shows what appears to be a natural wood in the deeply incised valley of the Whiteadder Water, SE of Abbey St. Bathans. Here the Earl of Wemyss built a hunting lodge in the 1780s. The OSA for Abbey St. Bathans Parish records The Retreat as tending very much to beautify this part of the country. In the heart of mountainous country, together with natural wood, and the extensive plantations with which it is surrounded, render it a truly delightful and romantic retreat. J.C. Loudon (1827) described The Retreat as a singular house of a circular form, in a retired situation on the banks of the Whiteadder surrounded by natural woods, romantic dells and extensive plantations". The NSA (1830s) for Legerwood Parish notes that there are also extensive plantations at The Retreat, on the lands of Blackerstone. See also Abbey St. Bathans House (150) adjacent.

DL contiguous with Abbey St. Bathans which continues the high quality hillside planting along the valley of the Whiteadder Water to the SE: planting of oak, pine, other MB and MC in small compartments in Butterwell wood area very attractive, varied and subtle. Lady's Pocket plantation beside road to S under mixed conifers, 50+ years, with windthrow (may be part of 150). Gothic lime-washed house positioned in W part where a side valley joins from N, with a short lime avenue. At E end a small roadside car park close to A6122 serves Edin's Hall Broch (2m distant) and paths leading to it along the naturally picturesque valley with suspension footbridge near Elba House. Long-established oak-ash-birch woods with some SP in this vicinity, with no real veterans, and conifer plantation at higher levels.

Significance Regional, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
152	Bonkyl Lodge	Berwick	Abbey St. Bathans	NT 797 573

Notable Characteristics

Small well-maintained DL with essential features at Preston village

Site Description

Small DL on E of Preston village at junction of A6112 and B6355 including essential features of house, walled garden, short drives to roads on W and S, W lodge, MB tree belts, beech hedges to S and along S drive, parkland trees and other policy planting.

Significance Local, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
153	Spittal	Berwick	Hutton	NT 922 531

Notable Characteristics

Small, simple well-formed DL with S park

Site Description

Blaeu (1654) marks Spittell as a house with a few trees about it, though without any sign of enclosure. Roy (c.1750) records Spittle as a group of buildings with three rectangular hedged or tree-lined parks to W. By the OS (1850s) this had evolved into small, conventional parkland landscape with standard trees and an encircling belt of planting, the house embedded in a block of policy woodland towards its N edge. This fits with Cruft's (2006) description of the house as early-to-mid 19thC. The extent of planting appears to have changed little since this time.

Small, simple but well-formed DL NW of Paxton on N side of B6460 with Netherlough burn running through from NW to SE, single drive to S lodge with open grazed parkland on E and house on its N side; mature MB woods and belts; high hedge along S boundary with a Corstorphine sycamore in park on E side of lodge.

Significance Local, Some

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
154	Nabdene	Berwick	Hutton	NT 924 525

Notable Characteristics

Simple DL of two parks and woodland belts

Site Description

The name makes no appearance on Blaeu (1654) or Roy (c.1750); first seen on the OS (1850s). Does not register as a mansion in Groome (1890s) or possess parkland. There are planted tree-belts to the N embracing two fields and a mill-pond.

Small DL NW of Paxton, on opposite side of B6460 road to Spittal (153); MC and MB boundary tree belts, much of them under conifers; some recent MB restocking near road on N but otherwise relatively degraded with conifer planting.

Significance Local, Little

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
155	Langton	Berwick	Langton	NT 761 525

Notable Characteristics

Prominent and disparate lodges and gateways to E and S
Lost house

Site Description

The house appears on Blaeu (1654) as Langtoun Cast[le] with some trees about it, but no indication of enclosure. Roy (c.1750) shows Langtoun within a walled enclosure, overlooking the wooded valley of the Langton Burn from E. To N a large rectangular, tree-lined park ; to S, across the Langton Burn, another series of tree-lined parks which appear to be part of the wider landscape of Langton, but which may relate to nearby Marchmont (096). An anonymous description of the early 18thC, quoted by Mitchell (1907) speaks of Langtoun as a stately house, commodiously contrived, with all office houses and stable court, large avenues, orchard, bowling green, garden, woods, planting and variety of parks, whereby the ground is wonderfully improven. The OS (1850s) shows Langton House as a large and fairly well-planted park with standard trees and some clumps on either side of the main approach from E. An earlier house was replaced in 1863 to designs by David Bryce; demolished c.1950.

A moderately-sized DL where over the last half century much of the parkland planting has disappeared, although most of the riverside woodland and several larger plantations survive, with some recent replanting or new planting. The large S lodge with a 3-storey tower survives with an attractive garden beside Langton bridge on the A6105 and the ornate N gateway with pierced stonework screen and separate entrance and lodge on N side.

Significance Regional, Some

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
156	Symington	Selkirk formerly Midlothian	Stow	NT 437 483

Notable Characteristics

Small DL of tree belts on W of Gala Water in prominent position

Site Description

A small landscape of walled and tree-lined enclosures is marked on Roy (c.1750) just N of Pirn (157) in a position close to that of present day Symington. By the OS (1850s) the mansion house is seen to stand in the middle of a small park, encircled by a tree-belt, the house itself in a small block of planting, with a thin scatter of parkland trees and small clumps.

The small size of the landscape is compensated by its prominent position on hillside on W of Gala Water in which mature MB boundary planting strips (with two large prominent SP) are now the major planted feature. Seen prominently, although at some distance, from the A7.

Significance Local, Some

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
157	Pirn House	Selkirk (formerly Midlothian)	Stow	NT 442 476

Notable Characteristics

Remnant part of DL surviving as hilltop viewpoint with mature policy planting within FC site

Site Description

A very small but well planted and strategically placed site on W of Gala Water, S of Symington (156), pinpointed in valley landscape by mature broadleaves and tall conifers (only two notable, possibly a SP and Wellingtonia) especially in views S from A7; also seen face on from E. The extent of planting on and around the rising ground of Pirn Knowe is well seen on the OS (1850s).

Not to be confused with Pirn Hill (165) in Peeblesshire.

Significance Local, Some

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
158	Ferniehirst	Selkirk (formerly Midlothian?)	Stow	NT 445 417

Notable Characteristics

Sinuuous conifer-monoculture shelter belt enclosing grazing land at high level

Site Description

Moderately-sized simple farm-based DL located N of Bowland (072): main feature is a long sinuous conifer-monoculture shelter belt (Ferniehirst Covert) of varying width enclosing grazing land at high level that is very prominent in the local landscape; possibly associated with Bowland, particularly appears to relate when seen from S of Bowland.

Not to be confused with Ferniehirst Castle, near Jedburgh (17?).

Significance Local, Some

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
159	Scotstoun	Peebles	Newlands	NT 142 454

Notable Characteristics

Loosely-arranged planting layout of knolls, belts etc

Site Description

A house of some status is recorded by Blaeu (1654) and on Roy (c.1750) with two small walled and tree-lined parks. The present mid-18thC house stands in a loosely structured landscape of tree-belts, apparently little changed in extent from the 1st OS (1850s).

A loosely-arranged DL of tree belts NE of Tarf Water, mainly on W face of slope; planted knolls, field boundaries and narrow belts, mostly MB; some MC locally; new replacement planting along A72 road boundary; W entrance at Entry Head cottages.

Significance Local, Some

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
160	Netherurd	Peebles	Kirkurd	NT 117 447

Notable Characteristics

Good MB planting incl. large parkland trees
Guides outdoor pursuits centre

Site Description

Nether Urd is recorded by Blaeu, though without associated planting. Shown on Roy (c.1750) as Netherloch (or -lach or -inch ?) within a series of walled, tree-lined parks, fronted by an avenue running south-east across the Back Burn. The present house dates from the 1790s, at which time the OSA records that Mr. Lawson has lately built at New Cairnmuir, or Netherurd, a large and elegant house. Groome (c.1895) described it as possessing well-wooded grounds.

A moderately-sized DL lying N of A721, with Kirkurd and the A72 to E, overlooked by road. Three approaches from A721 and from minor road on N, with whale-jawbone arch as gateway to S drive and lodges at other two. Notable MB planting incl: lime-lined drive on N; compact area of parkland close to house and stables block with large mature trees (sycamore, lime, beech, purple beech, feature conifers); mature MB central woods; and MB, MC and conifer monoculture outer belts. Run by Guides as outdoor centre with camping areas, walks and cycle routes, aerial ropeways etc, water-based pursuits on small lake etc

Significance Regional, Some

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
161	Barns House	Peebles	Manor	NT 216 393

Notable Characteristics

Range of planted features including hilltop plantations, long belts, roadside and riverside planting creating local landscape character

Site Description

The names Barns and Halswolsyicks are noted on Blaeu (1654) without associated planting. Barns is also seen on Roy (c.1750) as possessing a very modest landscape of walled enclosures with a few trees, with neighbouring Haseldykes unenclosed and surrounded by cultivation riggs. Addition landscaping is likely to have begun with the building of Barns House in the 1770s, and continued in the 19thC with the planting of neighbouring Syke Hill and Hound / Hunt Hill, and the incorporation of Haswellsykes into the wider designed landscape.

An extensive DL on S of Tweed W of Peebles of functional character including hilltop plantations over Skye Hill and Hound Hill and long straight tree belts, plus river- and road-side planting. Planting types include MC plantations, MB belts, SP narrow belts, MB/MC small woods and belts, and feature conifers near house, with MB dominant at lower levels and MC on hilltops. Some belts gappy or understocked or MB with conifers infill. S lodge at Kirkton Manor. Very visible to S of A72 and from Manor Sware viewpoint above Peebles.

Significance Local, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
162	Glen, The *	Peebles	Traquair	NT 298 331

Notable Characteristics

Complete DL with range of features incl. collection of baronial estate buildings
Conifers as parkland trees

Site Description

Blaeu (1654) marks Glenn and Orchart, with some indication of woodland thereabouts. Roy (c.1750), too, shows unenclosed woodland and a small area of rigg cultivation. Although the Inventory notes that planting began c.1815, nothing is noted on Thomson (1821). Extensive planting and landscape improvement took place from 1852, following the acquisition of The Glen estate by industrialist Charles Tennant, and the building of a new baronial mansion to the design of David Bryce. Further changes to the house and landscape were made by Robert Lorimer c.1905. Although the character of the planting appears to have changed little from the time of the first OS (1850s), there have been minor extensions to some of the encircling woods.

Medium-sized DL with high impact in the valley of the Quair Water running NE to SW to SW of Traquair, terminating the public road, characterised by large Scottish baronial house and an extensive range of matching estate buildings including stables, school, several cottages and E lodge. Parkland on the valley floor and in outer parks at higher level on N includes conifers as feature trees (cedars, MP, DF NS etc); planting continues SW of house with valley-side strip and cross-belts in a distinctive pattern. Other features not seen (see Inventory).

Significance National, Some *

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
163	Fairnilee	Selkirk	Galashiels	NT 456 332

Notable Characteristics

Early 20thC house in older well managed Tweedside DL
Good restocking of field boundaries hedgerows etc

Site Description

The house of Fernyly is recorded on Blaeu (1654) with Wood of Fairnyly also Catoog Wood to E and more woodland extending N and W to Blakupphauch. Roy (c.1750) shows mostly cultivated and tree-lined fields, together with some grazing, within a larger walled enclosure, and only a small amount of rather fragmentary woodland to N and W. These features presumably relate to Old Fairnilee, described by Cruft as a small renaissance mansion of c.1600, formerly a house of much greater importance in Selkirkshire. The fragmentary remains of the older house still stand in the grounds of the new house which dates from 1904. Tourist John Stoddart (1801) noted Fairnalie as pleasantly situated in the midst of plantations. The NSA (1830s) speaks of recent mixed broadleaved and coniferous plantations in the parish, and of very superb specimens of ash and plane to be seen in the estate of Fairnilee.

Loosely-structured DL on opposite side of river to Yair (076) of naturalistically-shaped woods on lower hillslopes on W above the Tweed and A707 and more a geometrically-shaped wood, belts and field boundary planting to E beyond Fairnilee Farm and Yair Bridge. W lodge from date of new house and older Bogle House by main road; E lodge on A708 also 1904; farm house in own setting of mature conifers (Wellingtonias etc) NW of main farm buildings and estate cottages at bridge. Two areas of haugh parkland to E and W of farm with some parkland trees and one roundel (never much more than this), with planted field boundaries, roadside hedgerows and field corners in E part, most now restocked. MC dominant in planting although with a high component of mature MB at edges, corners etc, including good specimens of beech etc locally, plus some similarly good conifers. Good drystone field boundaries well-maintained. Southern Upland Way passes through on W of farm; national cycle route No.1 along Tweed valley. Prominent in N-ward views in vicinity of Yair Bridge (A707); Yair very prominent in views to S from parts of area.

Significance Regional, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
164	Kaimes	Peebles	Newlands	NT 169 504

Notable Characteristics

Small rectilinear south-facing DL

Site Description

Nothing is shown on Roy (c.1750). Kamehouse is marked on Thomson (1821), without obvious landscape improvement of its own, but with a large block of woodland to N and E Halmyre Wood, suggesting an association with that landscape (007). The OS shows New Kaimhouse as a fairly modest building within the central strip of planting between two fields bounded by narrow tree-belts. The house is marked as Kaimes by the OS Pop.(1923), following the building of a new and much larger house, said by Strang (1994) to date from 1920. Associated landscape improvements involved thickening of the surrounding policy planting, though the basic framework of the landscape has remained much the same.

Small rectilinear layout on rising ground on S face of Broomlee Hill beside B7059, with Halmyre to SE and Spitalhaugh to SW; tree belts, though small in extent, give impression of a well-wooded site: dominant conifer belt on ridge behind house; MB small-scale planting in core area near house and WG; tree belt alongside B7059 with stone gate-piers, stile and timber gates at N end.

Significance Local, Some

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
165	Pirn Hill	Peebles	Innerleithen	NT 337 368

Notable Characteristics

Very small but strategically positioned site with high presence due to tree group

Site Description

A mansion house of some stature dating from c.1700, is seen on Roy (c.1750) with walled enclosures and minimal boundary planting. By OS (1850s) the house was surrounded with additional policy planting and backed by a plantation (Pirn Wood) on the SW slopes of Pirn Craig to the N. Mansion house was demolished c.1950 and site since built over by new school and E outskirts of Innerleithen.

Pirn Wood survives in ownership of FC with mature beech and SP plus some oak and ash at the lower levels, with evidence of old walks along the valley side of the Leithen Water; approached across historic Cuddie bridge from the old part of Innerleithen; small public open space beside river and bridge on E. Much of hill cleared of plantations to take full advantage of outstanding views along Tweed valley, over Innerleith, Traquair etc and downstream with an elaborate viewpoint sculptural feature in carved stone on the hilltop; forest plantations continue at some distance and at a higher level. 20thC development on valley floor as noted above, although features of the estate (incl. old trees) may remain here and along the A72 boundary to S. Hill seen well from local road on S of Tweed (to Elibank 048 and Ashiestiel 077).

Not to be confused with Pirn House in Selkirkshire (157)

Significance Local, Outstanding

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
166	Slipperfield	Peebles	West Linton	NT 134 505

Notable Characteristics

Entirely wooded DL with house set picturesquely at end of loch

Site Description

The name only appears on Roy (c.1750), Armstrong (1775) and Thomson (1821), without any indication of a loch or planting. However, by the OS (1850s) the house appears as Mendick Cottage overlooking Slipperfield Loch from W, embedded in a densely planted core; the adjoining hillsides are enclosed within a more or less continuous tree belt. Additional planting has taken place since then, especially to N of Slipperfield Loch.

A wooded DL on the W of the A702(T) S of West Linton lying on a plateau at 250m E of Mendick Hill; E drive leads past Slipperfield Loch to the house at the W end, seen picturesquely from the drive across the loch; two other small lochs in wood to N; whole site completely wooded with predominantly coniferous woodland. MC shelterbelts to W, beyond the line of the Roman Road running parallel with the A702, should be considered part of the site. Rhododendron ponticum dominates the understorey of the woods along the drive, lochside and elsewhere.

Significance Local, Some

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
167	Edington	Berwick	Chirnside	NT 896 562

Notable Characteristics

Site of former castle without significant DL features

Site Description

The site appears on Blaeu (1654) as Ithingtoun Cast[le], a house of high status, within an impaled and wooded park. Thereafter as Edinton on Roy (c.1750), though with no associated planting or woodland. Little is to be seen on later maps, though nearby place names such as 'Bite About Wood' and 'Pear Bank' seen on maps up to the present day, invite closer scrutiny.

No designed landscape features of significance appear to remain, apart of ruins of the castle and some large mature trees (sycamore, ash) in the locality in hedgerows and field on E, but these not more than 200 years old.

Site not to be confused with Edrington (029)

Significance Local, Some

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
168	Eshiels	Peebles		NT 280 400

Notable Characteristics

Field boundary belts and forest boundaries

Site Description

A house or settlement named Essheels appears as on Blaeu (1654); shown as Ashills on Roy (c.1750) and as Eshiels on Armstrong (1775), without any indication of planting, though Roy marks unenclosed cultivation riggs. Planting would seem to have occurred prior to Thomson (1821) where it is named Eshiels, and is well seen on the OS (1850s), by which Eshiels appears as a courtyard (model farm ?). This landscape is seen to take the form of large grazing parks framed by a network of narrow tree-belts on the lower slopes of Cardie Hill : to N the large commercial plantation Glentress Forest. This appears to be an agricultural landscape, there being no obvious mansion house. Almost no change is seen in the pattern or extent of planting in the last century and a half, save for the northward extension of Glentress Forest by the FC shortly after its foundation in 1919. Edlin (1969) describes the taking over of the estate, the division of the 'better ground' into smallholdings, and a considerable amount of new afforestation on 'poorer and steeper ground' to the N.

DL of MB field boundary belts and scalloped-edge forestry on the N Tweed valley side E of Peebles below Kittlegarry Hill and Cardie Hill, the forest to the N being part of FC Glentress. Arms of the wood extend down side ridges to Janet's Brae and the roadside on the W and to near the Glentress 7-Stanes mountain bike centre / Osprey car park on the E. Highly visible and distinctive land-use pattern seen from A72 and B7062 on S of river. Glentress now important as a major mountain biking centre with graded routes through the forest and for other outdoor pursuits.

Significance Local, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
169	Old Broadmeadows	Selkirk	Yarrow	NT 413 302

Notable Characteristics

Scattered modern development
Youth Hostel

Site Description

Blaeu (1654) notes the name Fasyid immediately to E of Hangingshaw (049). Roy (c.1750) shows a substantial plantation, not named, within walls which also appear to enclose the neighbouring landscape of Hangingshaw. By Thomson (1824) the site is marked as Broadmeadows with the name Falside immediately adjacent. Not to be confused with Broadmeadows in Berwickshire (028).

Undistinguished moderately-sized DL on S-facing slopes and valley floor on N side of Yarrow Water W of Bowhill. W lodge by A708 plus various estate buildings, renovated buildings, new houses and current development (near Bowhill N lodge) scattered over the estate in ad hoc fashion; Youth Hostel high up accessible from SUW to N. Power lines through valley floor parks beside Gruntly burn.

Significance Local, Some

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
170	Haylodge Park	Hawick	Hawick	NT 244 405

Notable Characteristics

Local public park in fine setting with riverside walks

Site Description

Public park developed on part of the policies of late-18thC Hay Lodge, remodelled 19thC, and now incorporated with Hay Lodge Hospital and Health Centre, developed in 1983. Park includes mature tree planting, bedding etc. and riverside walks which lead eastwards along the banks of the Tweed into the grounds of neighbouring Neidpath Castle (039).

Local public park on W side of Peebles town centre providing valuable local facilities including showground etc and riverside walks linking to woods associated with Neidpath Castle further W; benefits also from woodland setting on S bank of Tweed; together these woods and parks considerably enhance the setting of the town on the W (with other sites doing a similar job on other sides, eg. Kingsmeadows 040 on E); views to town centre and down Tweed valley from higher parts. General character is of open parkland (mown grass) with mature trees including MB, SP and other conifers, with younger, more ornamental small tree species tending to alter the scale and character. Peebles RFC on E; undistinguished ice-house near river; playing fields; children's playgrounds etc.

Significance Local, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
171	Langlee Park	Roxburgh	Jedburgh	NT 646 175

Notable Characteristics

Long site with house and parkland near main road

Site Description

Blaeu (1654) records Langly as a name with some planting on W of the Jed Water. Roy (c.1750) shows no landscape as such, though some riverside woodland along the Jed. The designed landscape is likely to have been created as the setting for a 1790s house, since replaced by an 1860s mansion by David Bryce. The landscape seen on modern maps was largely in place by the OS 1850s, centred on a tree-studded park.

On SW side of Jed Water, S of Jedburgh, although more related to Black Burn, the wooded valley of which forms the long NW boundary parallel with a long tree-belt along the SE boundary. The landscape falls into two parts with the house and its core parkland to the NE divided by a block of coniferous woodland and a MB strip from the more utilitarian landscape to the SW centred on Gilliestongues Farm. Generally comprising MB with outer belts and infill of MC or conifer monoculture, incl. In valley of burn; parkland with sycamore, lime etc with a few young trees. Faces Ferniehirst Castle (158) on opposite side of valley; well seen from road on E of 158.

Significance Local, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
172	Marlefield	Roxburgh	Eckford	NT 737 257

Notable Characteristics

Limited features: riverside belts, woodland block and some parkland

Site Description

Significant landscape on Roy (c.1750).

DL on either side of B6401 and S of Kale Water, NE of Jedburgh, but not near anywhere. Present features limited to planting belts associated with river (mainly MC), woodland block (MB) on W of house and limited parkland planting in vicinity of E-facing house; roadside planting of ash, beech, oak and sycamore all in poor condition.

Significance Local, Little

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
173	Clifton Park	Roxburgh	Morebattle	NT 766 265

Notable Characteristics

Relict small landscape: woods, N lodge and lime avenue survive

Site Description

Significant landscape on Roy's map and interest compact layout on 1850s OS; house demolished.

A relict or abandoned small DL with some surviving features of value, principally woods defining former extent (MB/MC), N lodge in 'Tudor' style and gate now a separate house (Clifton Lodge); good lime avenue extends from lodge along public road to B6436.

Significance Local, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
174	Priesthaugh	Roxburgh	Cavers	NT 475 050

Notable Characteristics

Named small tree blocks in remote upland glen of uncertain origin

Site Description

A relict landscape of burn-side and valley-side unfenced small woodland blocks of uncertain origin including mature MB and MC in distinct parts in a remote glen E of and in an separate glen from Priesthaugh Farm (Dod Farm at N of this glen). Named very small plantations Scar Plantation, Pyat Sike Plantation, Brae Plantation, Garden Plantation, Heather Wood, Craw Wood suggest purposeful and personal attention of owner and some design intent, although other planting in locality, e.g. Allen Water to NW, shows a similar pattern of planting, on an equivalent scale, simply to provide shelter for sheep. OS (1850s) shows Scar Plantation as more extensive and joined-up block of planting. Site put forward by Willie McGee of BFT.

Significance Local, Some

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
175	Ferniehirst Castle	Roxburgh	Jedburgh	NT 652 179

Notable Characteristics

Simple layout of riverside and hillside woods

Site Description

Much-altered tower house described by Cruft (2006) as a highly prestigious mansion of the late 16thC. It is recorded by Blaeu (1654) as Fernyhirst Cast[le], with associated woodland, and described in one anonymous early 17thC account of Teviotdale quoted by Mitchell (1907) as having been a park of old. Roy (c.1750) notes Fairney Hirse with unenclosed woodland stretching S along E bank of the Teviot. Groome (c.1895) mentions a visit made by Sir Walter Scott and William Wordsworth in 1803 recorded by Dorothy Wordsworth who spoke of the environs possessing the wildness of a forest, being irregularly scattered over with fine old trees. According to Cruft (2006) Ferniehirst was downgraded to a farmhouse for much of the 19thC, which may explain the absence of parkland, as seen on Crawford & Brooke (1843). There is little evidence of change in the pattern and extent of planting from that seen on the OS (1850s).

On SW facing slopes on NE side of Jed Water, S of Jedburgh, with the castle standing above a riverside tree-belt and with various other woods and blocks forming a fairly basic style of landscape; main approach from minor road that forms the NE boundary, with a gated NW approach from A68; faces Langlee Park (171) on opposite side of valley; important in views from A68. Riverside belts (mainly MB) and uphill blocks with high proportion of conifers, with SP dominant; beech hedges with large oaks along road. Castle and grounds open to public in July annually. The Capon tree, an ancient oak considered to be 500 years old and formerly part of the old Jed Forest, stands beside the river at the N extremity of the site.

Not to be confused with Ferniehirst, near Jedburgh (158).

Significance Local, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
176	Cathpair	Selkirkshire formerly Midlothian	Stow	NT 468 468

Notable Characteristics

High valley holding house and mature MB plantations and MC blocks;
Lost stone-dyked clumps

Site Description

Both Cottpair and Little Cottpair appear as settlements on Roy (c.1750) without enclosure, but with an indication of cultivation riggs, and some 'natural' woodland to the south in the valley of the Shaw Burn. Crawford & Brooke shows Meikle Catpair and Little Catpair with enclosure thereabouts, but no planting. Comparison of Crawford and Brooke (1843) and the OS (1850s) suggests that some planting took place c.1850, though of a rather functional character. More extensive and elaborate policy planting, including three oval clumps, surrounded with dry-stone dykes, may have accompanied the building of the present house (the date of which has yet to be determined). The clumps are on the OS One Inch (c.1900), so appear to be of late-19th origin. The clumps are similar in character to those at Rachan (033).

A moderately sized landscape set in confined high valley NE of Stow and E of the Gala Water, comprising mature MB woodland on the lower valley sides and block of conifers on the higher ground. Three stone-dyked clumps on the hill N of the house have been absorbed by a larger plantation once, which has been cleared and restocked so that the dykes are visible at present but will soon be reabsorbed as the trees grow. Much other restocking of hill planting in larger compartments to E and W, with both MB and MC including Sitka; some mature Scots pine field boundary planting.

Significance Local, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
177	Muirhouse	Selkirkshire formerly Midlothian	Stow	NT 467 447

Notable Characteristics

Functional landscape of belts and blocks on valley sides

Site Description

Muirhouse appears as a named settlement on Roy, but with little sign of enclosure or cultivation. Enclosure had evidently taken place by the mid-19thC, though both Crawford and Brooke (1843) and the OS (1850s) show only a single, small block of woodland, Dun Craig Wood, to the east. The present layout of more or less rectangular plantations appears functional rather than ornamental, and post-dates the OS Popular edition (1923).

A basic functional type of designed landscape occupying the valley running E from Stow and the Gala Water, comprising mainly regular blocks of planting on valley sides and a belt along the S ridge; well enclosed by topography with little in the way of outside views, apart from higher ground to E. Older blocks and belts MC or conifer monoculture with SP/larch plantation on hill just E of Stow; recent restocking on N with MB edge and MC with SS internally. In addition to house, site includes Stow cemetery and several sheepfolds.

Significance Local, Some

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
178	Wooplaw	Roxburgh	Melrose	NT 500 419

Notable Characteristics

Loosely organised landscape of plantations, small woods and narrow belts
Wooplaw Community Woodland

Site Description

The name Uplaw (?) appears on Roy (c.1750), with cultivation riggs around it, but no enclosure and planting. Planting is likely to have accompanied the building of Wooplaw House c.1840 and is clearly recorded on Crawford & Brooke (1843) and the OS (1850s) in pattern and extent very little different from what is seen today. This comprises a central east-west spine of planting with three S extensions, and additional shelter belt planting to N and W. Groome (c.1890s) described a modern mansion and fine plantations. Wooplaw Covert, recorded by Crawford & Brooke (1843) to N of the house, may indicate a primarily sporting function at that time.

A loosely organised but quite extensive designed landscape of plantations, small woods and narrow belts on a broad ridge, falling on S to Murder Cleuch, in open country N of Galashiels, with public roads through middle. Planting includes all types: MB, MC, MB/MC and conifer monoculture, with large mature beech and ash in valley bottom. A significant proportion of the woods are part of 'Wooplaw Community Woodland' including Axehead Wood, Big Wood, Easter Park Plantation and Gullet Wood. Much natural regen with restocking in tubes locally. Public access with parking area, waymarked path, information boards and leaflet dispensers.

Significance Local, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
179	Eccles	Berwick	Eccles	NT 764 412

Notable Characteristics

Compact site with house and estate buildings close to village and church with landscape park to S

Site Description

A substantial house of Ekkils, together with a church, is shown within an impaled and wooded park on Blaeu (1654). Roy (c.1750) shows Eccles Kirk (and Eccles Shiels to S), together with some sketchily-drawn rectangular tree-lined enclosures, but without an obvious mansion, although one house in the village is shown with a small walled enclosure or garden. Subsequent maps from Blackadder (1797) onwards show Eccles House and kirk together, towards the N edge of a park. OS (1850s) also shows the house and kirk close together, with walled garden, at the N edge of a narrowly tree-lined and thinly planted park. The present Eccles House, described by Cruft (2006) as dating from 1898, presumably replaced an earlier house or houses. House and village occupy the site of earlier Cistercian nunnery of St. Mary and what Groome (1890s) describes as an ancient town of no little consequence, founded in 1155, but said to have been destroyed by cross-border raids in 1545.

A small compact but interesting site where Eccles House stands on the edge of the village and close to the church with a small landscape park to S, enclosed by narrow tree-belts; estate buildings including stables/offices with clock tower and estate houses with doocot in S gable are arranged along the minor road on the E. One lodged gateway and other old gates on the B6461 give access to the house and land from the N. The park is sparsely planted with established semi-mature trees, while the tree-belts are mature MB (oak, beech, lime, sweet chestnut: large but not veteran) with ornamental tree planting incl. tall conifers, shrubberies and gardens close to the house. A massive and ancient wall between the church and site must date from the nunnery. Evidence of development though many periods in terms of building and landscape, incl. modern additions, and worth further investigation. Roadside and field boundary trees are a feature of the locality: see Purves (098).

Significance Local, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
180	Bughtrig	Berwick	Eccles	NT 796 448

Notable Characteristics

Very small pattern-book landscape park in good condition

Site Description

The name Buchtrig appears on Blaeu (1654), apparently relating to a house of some stature, but without associated planting. Roy (c.1750) shows a house of Boughtrig, with sketchily-drawn indication of a few trees, surrounded by unenclosed rigg cultivation. Cruft (2006) speaks of an early 19thC mansion, presumably replacing an earlier house, which appears within a pocket-sized country house landscape on 19thC maps including Sharp, Greenwood & Fowler, as Bughtrigg (1826) and Crawford & Brooke, unnamed (c.1830). OS (1850s) shows it as tiny pattern-book country house landscape with typical components ie. offices, gate-lodge, carriage drive, walled garden, small park with standard trees etc.

Remains as just described a compact well-preserved small landscape park, on N side of B6461 between Duns and Coldstream, with E and W lodges; beech-lined drive; parkland with large mature MB trees, a Wellingtonia and restocked small clumps; tree-belts of mature MB with conifers; ornamental conifers and shrubbery in core near house; and restocked boundary hedges all neat and well kept.

Significance Local, Outstanding

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
181	Mersington	Berwick	Eccles	NT 776 443

Notable Characteristics

Small site with good parkland trees

Site Description

Mersimtoun (?) is marked on Blaeu (1654) as a house or settlement without associated planting. No trace remains of the 15thC tower of that name, said by Coventry (2006) to have been burned by the English in 1545. Roy shows Mersington as a small group of buildings on S of Lambdean Burn within a walled enclosure, lined with trees, with a separate, square, walled and tree-lined enclosure N of the burn, with no indication a house. Armstrong (1775) shows a house N of the burn, with tree symbols suggesting significant planting thereabouts. Crawford and Brooke (c.1830) and the OS (1850s) show only trees, with no indication of a house, save for a cross marking the site of Mersington Tower on the OS. The subsequent description of Mersington as a mansion in Groome (1890s) would seem to point to the present house dating from the latter half of the 19thC, though with its policies likely to include trees from earlier phases.

Site located between Duns and Coldstream on minor road in vicinity of other smaller sites Kames (085), Stainrigg (089), Bughtrig (180) and Purves Hall (098). Good parkland trees in small park seen from road (large mature sycamore, lime, horse chestnut); remnant parkland to W with a few veteran trees and younger pine clump; between a straight lime avenue leading towards house with simple N gateway.

Significance Local, Some

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
182	Raeshaw Lodge	Selkirk formerly Midlothian	Stow	NT 367 514

Notable Characteristics

Small hunting lodge prominent in upland setting

Site Description

A settlement or house of Roeshaw shown on Blaeu (1654), though without associated woodland. Roy (c.1750) shows Rashey as a house with a small area of rigg cultivation around it. No woodland is shown, save for some natural wood on W flank of Rashey Hill (now Whiteside Law), some distance upriver on the Heriot Water; similar on Greenwood & Fowler. The OS (1850s) records Rawshaw (ruins of) with no planting in the locality. Landscape improvement and planting presumably accompanied the building of the present shooting lodge post-1853. The house is described by Strang (1991) as dating from the 19thC, though Cruft notes that substantial additions were made c.1910. The house is seen on recent maps with very compact policies, fronting an ornamental pond or loch.

A small site but visually prominent due to its location in an area of treeless upland scenery, on the B709 many miles N of Innerleithen. The house stands on W of the road with a pond in the foreground within a well-planted garden in mixed woodland setting, with conifer blocks in valley to rear; gates to S and N with lime avenue from latter and estate railings; stables block and cottage among estate buildings near S gate.

Significance Local, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
183	Hartrigge	Roxburgh	Jedburgh	NT 660 212

Notable Characteristics

High quality parkland and avenues at urban edge providing setting for town and new development
Extensive intrusive housing and industrial development

Site Description

Blaeu shows the house of Tour, NE of Iedd-brugh, presumably relating to the neighbouring Tower Burn. The house appears without a name on Roy (c.1750), but with a landscape of tree-lined enclosures laid out on the hillside E of Jedburgh. Wood's Town Plan (1823) and Crawford and Brooke (c.1830) maps name the estate Stewartfield, the former showing an area of parkland to S and W, with a large block of planting to E and a smaller plantation in the valley of the Tower Burn to N. The OS (1850s) shows an extensive park with a sweeping avenue approach from a gate-lodge, the park ornamented with a scatter of individual trees and clumps, still showing traces of the earlier landscape. An earlier house, much altered and aggrandised by David Bryce in 1854, was demolished c.1950, though the neighbouring stable-block and offices survive. Part of the core landscape now serves as Hartrigge Park, though this has been encroached upon from W by residential development (Prior's Road, Meadow Street, Hartrigge Road, Hartrigge Crescent) and from E by industrial development (Hartrigge Industrial Estate).

A complex site on the E side of Jedburgh town on hilly topography, generally rising E, in which significant high quality parkland, avenues and other mature tree features create a landscape setting for urban development, both housing and industry, sometime lying in stark contrast with each other. The remaining parkland (with mature ash, lime, horse chestnut and oak) and woodland has a high impact on the landscape setting of Jedburgh, particularly seen from the W, and is visible close to at the N of the town at the Jed Water bridge where the parkland slopes have been comprehensively restocked by BFT. From the landscape many fine views over Jedburgh are obtained, often framed by mature avenue or parkland trees. Other good features include: the avenue (lime, with some beech and pine) approach to the former house; mature MB, conifers, yews and a purple beech in the vicinity of the former house; and woodland in the upper part of the landscape above the industrial areas. Significant estate buildings also survive, most notably the stables/offices appropriately used by Towerburn Stables together with local grazing – the walled garden (apparently overgrown with one or more new houses), Hartrigge lodge (compromised by a new house to the rear), and Wildcat Gate (a fine 2S crow-stepped lodge with topiary hedge). Despite the urban edge private housing, council housing and Parkside Primary School in the lower part of the site, scattered individual houses or bungalows elsewhere, and large scale industrial sheds in several groups and chicken sheds, all of which are visually prominent in certain views, Hartrigge can be still considered an important landscape asset to Jedburgh worthy of conservation and very careful further planning.

Significance

Regional, High

Reference	Site name	County	Parish	Grid reference
184	Crailing House	Roxburgh	Crailing	NT 688 244

Notable Characteristics

Simple large landscape of tree belts and riverside planting

Site Description

Not seen on Blaeu (1654), Crealin House is recorded by Roy (c.1750) with a narrow but regular belt of planting to S and E (on steeper ground perhaps?), and a small amount of woodland. The present landscape is likely to have been formed when the present house, described by Cruft (2006) as a well-proportioned Regency style mansion of 1803, was built.

A simple type of DL either side of the Oxnam Water NE of Jedburgh. Though the core of park and planting is small in extent it is given some prominence by the hilly topography E of the house and is part of an large functional landscape of tree belts, the most major along the S boundary and on the banks of the Oxnam, with subsidiary belts related to them forming field boundaries. The house stands in the N part, near the castellated old road bridge on the S side of the modern A698; also two gate lodges.

Significance Local, Some