

paths

around Peebles

and The John Buchan Way

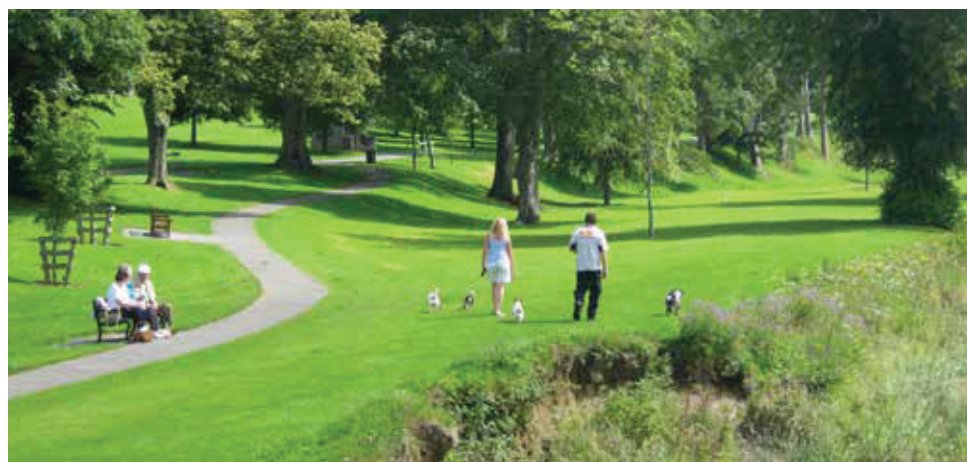


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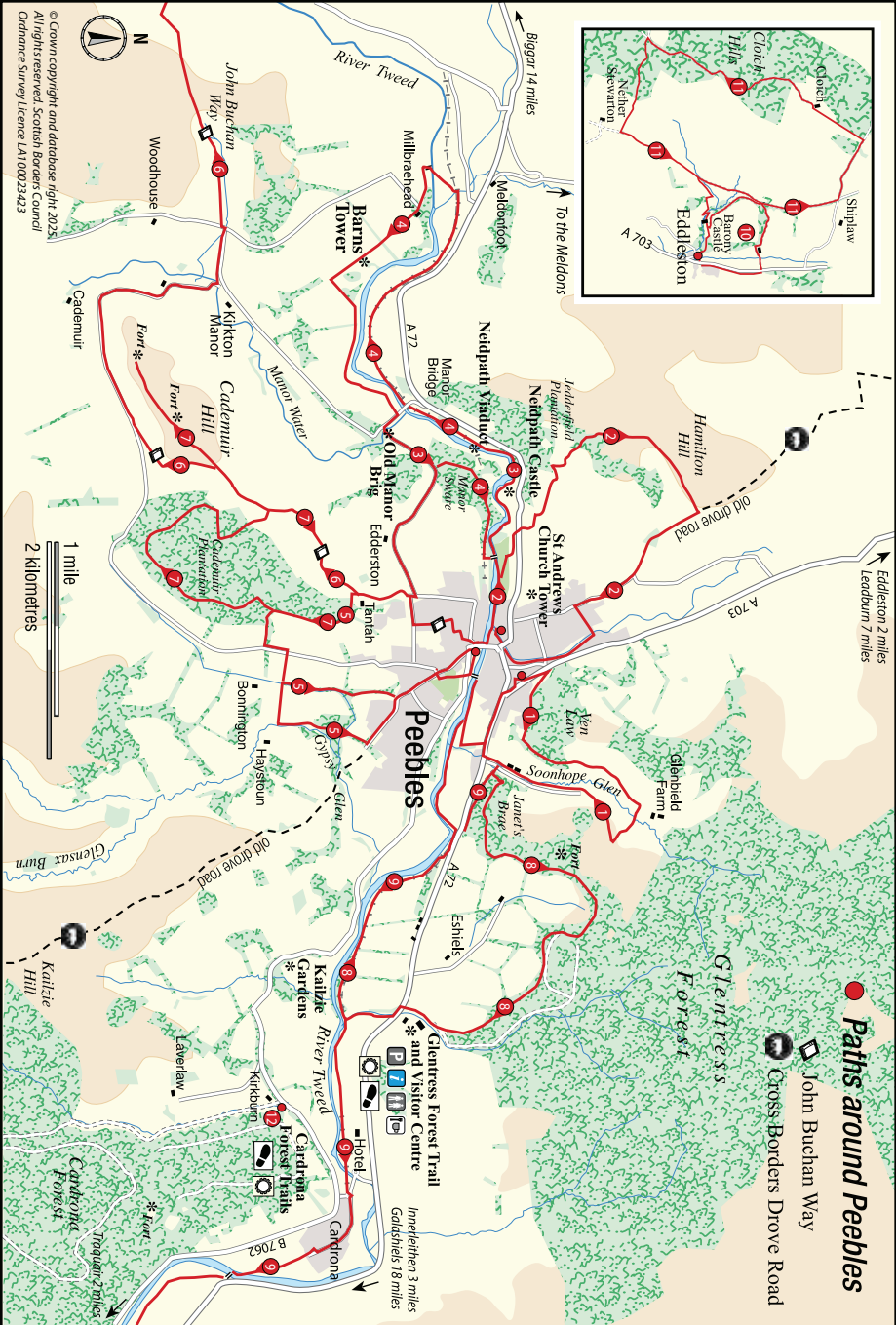
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Peebles Hay Lodge Park





Hay Lodge Park, the River Tweed with Peebles Parish Church's crowned belfry in the background

Introduction

This booklet includes 9 routes starting from Peebles in Central Tweeddale, 2 routes starting from Eddleston and routes in Cardrona Forest. The area is ideal for walking because the town is surrounded by rolling hills, includes areas of extensive woodland and offers gentle walks along the banks of the River Tweed. The routes are especially suitable for walkers. Other users may not be able to use all parts of the routes where there are steps or stiles.

The routes described range from short strolls to more strenuous hill climbs. Each route has a summary containing distance, estimated time to complete, start and finish points and an indication of the terrain to be expected. The routes include much historical and natural interest which is alluded to in the text. However, further information about Peebles history and natural resources is available from the Tourist Information Centre in Peebles or from local bookshops and other outlets.

Peebles - past and present

Peebles is first noted as being a **royal burgh** in 1152 when David I assigned a rent from the *firma burg*. However, there is evidence of an organised settlement before the 12th century. The famous Cross Kirk was built on the site where an early Christian stone cross was discovered in 1261. The area at the west side of the Eddleston Water, where the remains of the Cross Kirk are, is referred to as the 'old town'.

Although not of significant strategical importance the town still suffered burnings from English armies between the 14th and 16th centuries. Despite its status as a royal burgh, which enjoyed the occasional **royal visits**, the town was poor and was not walled until the 1570's.

The town has a history of tourism; until the 17th century people made pilgrimages to the shrine at the **Cross Kirk**. Although recorded over the centuries as manufacturing wool and cloth, the town's trade was meagre

and foreign trade negligible. In 1830 the population of the old and new town was 2100.

The current population is approximately 8000. The town received a boost in numbers as the **woollen industry** blossomed here in the second half of the 19th century; a time when larger houses began to be built. The creation of the **railway** at this time allowed for greater movement of people and trade. **Peebles Hydro** was opened in 1878, firmly establishing the town as a tourist destination.

In 1920 **Hay Lodge Park** was acquired for the people of Peebles from Wemyss and March Estate. This magnificent large park is situated on the banks of the River Tweed. The park boasts trees of all ages including older specimens of great interest and the density of trees in places gives a woodland effect. Yearly maintenance ensures that the park has large mown areas and colourful planting. There is a network of paths within the park boundaries that lead to the wider countryside; these routes are included in this booklet. There is also a well-equipped children's play area.

Peebles is well known for its traditional sense of place; the wide main street has many buildings of historic interest. The shops and cafés are mainly privately owned and, therefore, create a unique atmosphere for locals and visitors alike. The neighbouring **Forestry and Land Scotland** woodlands and community woodlands add to the green spaces within and around the town.

Access in Scotland

The Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003 and the Scottish Outdoor Access Code came into effect in February 2005. The Land Reform (Scotland) Act establishes a statutory right of responsible access to land and inland waters for outdoor recreation, crossing land, and some educational and commercial purposes.

The Scottish Outdoor Access Code gives detailed guidance on your responsibilities when exercising access rights and if you are managing land and water. The Act sets out where and when access rights apply. The Code defines how access rights should be exercised responsibly.



Know the Code before you go... Enjoy Scotland's outdoors - responsibly!

Enjoy Scotland's outdoors! Everyone has the right to be on most land and inland water for recreation, education and for going from place to place providing they act responsibly. These access rights and responsibilities are explained in the Scottish Outdoor Access Code. The key things are:

When you're **in the outdoors**:

- *take personal responsibility for your own actions and act safely;*
- *respect people's privacy and peace of mind;*
- *help land managers and others to work safely and effectively;*
- *care for your environment and take your litter home;*
- *keep your dog under proper control; take extra care if you're organising an event or running a business.*

When you're **managing the outdoors**:

- *respect access rights;*
- *act reasonably when asking people to avoid land management operations;*
- *work with your local authority and other bodies to help integrate access and land management;*
- *respect rights of way and customary access;*

Find out more by visiting www.outdooraccess-scotland.scot or phoning your local NatureScot office.

General Advice

Before setting off on longer walks, always check the weather forecast and prepare yourself accordingly. Remember that weather conditions can change rapidly. Remember that hot weather, causing sunburn and/or dehydration, can be just as debilitating as rain or snow. Always carry adequate cover for your body in all conditions.

On longer hill walks you should always wear or carry good waterproofs, proper walking boots, windproof clothing, and take food and drink with you. These provisions may not be necessary on the shorter, low level walks, but a light waterproof and refreshments are still worth taking, just in case. When out on the hills, a map and compass should be carried to aid navigation.

Take great care when walking on country roads.

- **Pavements or paths** should be used if provided
- **If there is no pavement or path**, walk on the right-hand side of the road so that you can see oncoming traffic. You should take extra care and be prepared to walk in single file, especially on narrow roads or in poor light, keep close to the side of the road. It may be safer to cross the road well before a sharp right-hand bend so that oncoming traffic has a better chance of seeing you. Cross back after the bend
- **Help other road users to see you.** Wear or carry something light coloured, bright or fluorescent in poor daylight conditions

Toilet Facilities

Public toilets in Peebles are situated in Kingsmeadows car park, Hay Lodge Park (summer only), East Station car park on Edinburgh Road and School Brae. For opening times check Scottish Borders Council website.

Livestock

Many of the routes in this booklet pass through livestock farming areas. Please remember that the farmer's livelihood may depend on the rearing and sale of livestock, and always act responsibly. Dogs can be a particular concern for farmers during lambing time (March – May) and when cows are calving (Spring & Autumn).

Dogs therefore should not be taken into fields where there are young livestock. This includes all young livestock such as lambs, calves and foals. In more open countryside where lambs are present, keep your dog on a short lead.

Disturbance at this time can separate young livestock from their mothers leaving them cold, hungry and exposed to predators.

Dogs should not be taken into fields of cattle when they have calves, as the cows see a dog as a threat and may attack it. Go into a neighbouring field or onto adjacent land.

During the bird breeding season (April – June) keep your dog under close control or on a short lead in ground nesting areas. Without a dog, if you walk quietly through livestock areas, keeping a safe distance from stock and watching them carefully, you should experience little or no difficulty. Please leave gates as you find them and ensure that if you have to open a gate, you close it securely behind you. Thank you for your cooperation, which will help to ensure that these walks are available for those who follow in your footsteps in future years.

Health Warning!

Germs from animals can cause serious human illness.

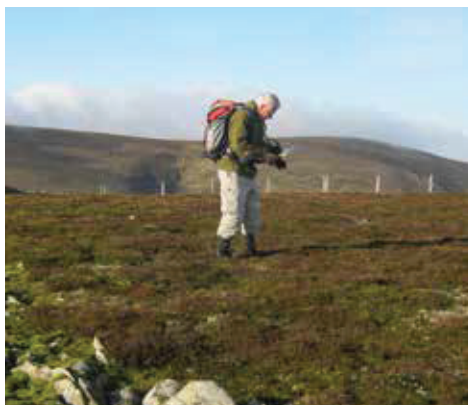
Stay safe from diseases when out in the countryside by:

- a. Washing hands with soap & water (or use wet wipes) after visiting the toilet, after activities, touching animals and before handling, cooking and eating food
- b. Taking care to avoid spreading animal faeces on footwear
- c. Avoiding camping or having a picnic on land which has recently been used for grazing animals
- d. Not drinking untreated water from rivers, streams and lochs
- e. Avoiding tick bites, cover legs when walking through long vegetation

Contact the Public Health Department for more information 01896 82 5560



Sheep in Soonhope Glen



Glensax horseshoe

Waymarking and Maps

Many routes are way-marked, however an Ordnance Survey Landranger 1:50 000 or Explorer 1:25 000 maps should be used in conjunction with this booklet to help identify the hills and other points of interest.



Walk it is the Paths to Health Project in the Scottish Borders and aims to encourage people to take up walking as part of a healthier lifestyle. Our walks are usually short and easy though the routes can sometimes involve rough paths and low level gradients. For information telephone 01835 825070.

Scottish Borders Festival of Walking

A week long Festival of Walking is organised in the Borders in early September. There are also other shorter walking weekends. See www.scotborders.gov.uk/walking for information.

Route 1

Venlaw and Soonhope

Distance: 5km/3 miles.

Time: 1½ hours

Start and finish: East Station car park, Edinburgh Road, Peebles

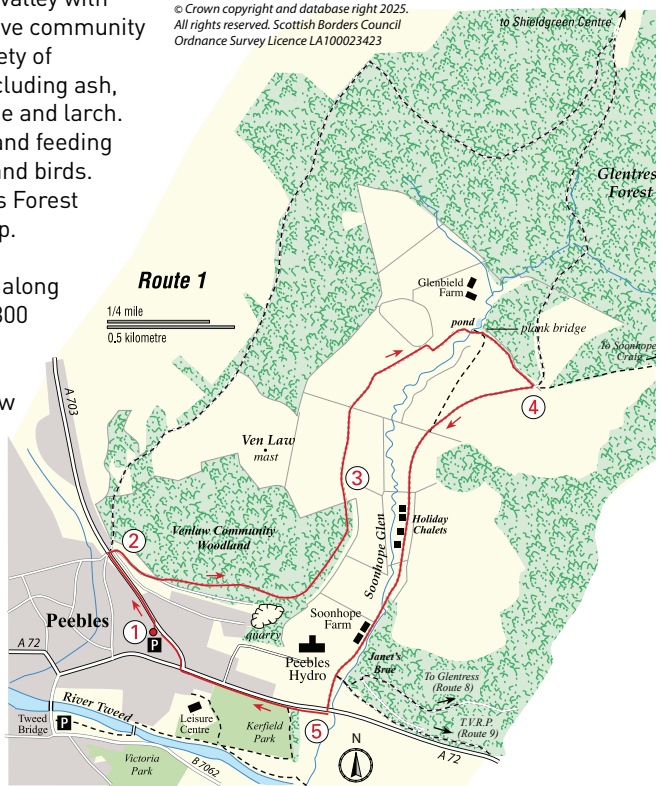
Terrain: roads and good tracks. Boots or strong shoes needed in wet conditions.



Rosebay Willowherb and Soonhope Glen

This route explores a quiet valley with exquisite views and attractive community woodland containing a variety of hardwoods and conifers including ash, sycamore, beech, Scots pine and larch. Bramble provides nesting and feeding sites for a variety of woodland birds. There are links to Glentress Forest shown on the adjoining map.

- ① From the car park turn left along Edinburgh Road for about 300 metres.
- ② Take the first right up Venlaw High Road. Before reaching the first houses on your right veer left on to the forest track and continue further into Venlaw Woodland. Above a quarry, where the rock, known locally as whinstone, was the source of much of the building stone used in Peebles, the track opens out before turning north above Soonhope Glen.



Nature note: Along this first section of track, on the west side of the glen, there is a row of beech and sycamore. They are over 200 years old and act as host to numerous fungi and insect and their

larva. These conditions in turn attract greater spotted woodpeckers.

- ③ From here the track leads onto open ground which has been planted with a variety of smaller trees and (**nature note**) voles can



Peebles Hydro

be seen running in the rough grass. The small mammals in turn will attract birds of prey like buzzards, owls and kestrels.

Before reaching Glenfield Kennels a finger post leads you right down a steep grass slope to Soonhope Burn. A seat has been provided for your leisure from where you can take a moment to enjoy the breathtaking views south to Hundleshope and Glenrath Heights.

At the base of this slope you cross Soonhope Burn over a sleeper bridge. Go straight up the hill to reach the track that runs down the east side of the glen.

- ④ Turn right on to this track to return to Peebles. The small chalets that you pass were mainly built in the post-war period by ex servicemen and their families. This phenomenon occurred around Britain. The 'hut' owners would pay the landowner a small rent for these which were similar in set up to beach huts. They have become an idiosyncratic part of Britain's social history.

You will also get a good view of Peebles Hydro built in 1881 to a design by John Starforth. This French Renaissance style building in red sandstone with many turrets burned down in 1905. The architect for the present building was James Miller who designed the Turnberry Hotel. Hydropathic hotels were very fashionable in the early 1900's, visitors were encouraged to take the local waters as a curative for various real or imaginary ailments. In 1939 the 11/2nd Scottish (renamed 23rd Scottish) General Hospital was deployed to Peebles Hydro. The medical wards were in marquees erected on the putting green.

'Hopefulness on behalf of the patient is most desirable, and a cheerful outlook should always be encouraged. Mental excitement must be avoided.'
(Advice given to hotel visitors)

- ⑤ At the main road turn right and right again at the roundabout to return to the car park.

Route 2

Hamilton Hill and Standalane

Distance: 6.5km/4 miles.

Time: 2 hours.

Start and finish: Greenside car park, Peebles.

Terrain: roads, good tracks and some rough paths. Boots or strong shoes recommended.

This is primarily a walk through farmland going out onto the hill ground in the area immediately north-west of Peebles and returning by way of an old drove road. It offers fine views across the town and the Tweed Valley.

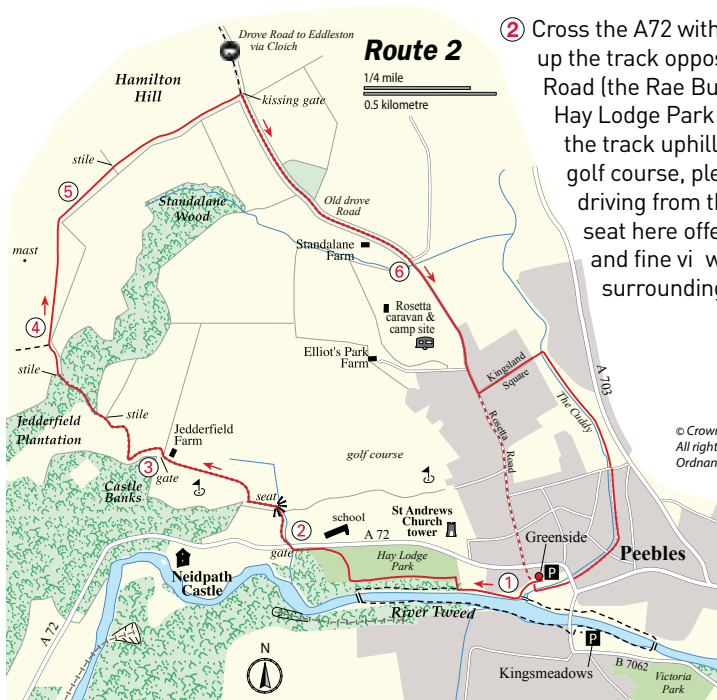
- ① From the car park walk west along the riverside path beside the Tweed. You will see the ducks and swans that are fed by

many of the locals as you cross over a bridge. Continue to the steps on your left and follow these up then down to enter Hay Lodge Park.

Nature note: At the entrance to the park you will notice a row of alder trees along the riverside. These have been coppiced in the past – cut back to ground level to regenerate as a multi-stemmed tree with vigorous root growth. This prevents the tree becoming top-heavy and falling into the water which could cause bank erosion and even flooding

Follow any of the park’s paths to exit onto Neidpath Road from the gate in the north-west corner. The high stone wall along the top side of the park is known as Campbell’s Dykes. **Nature note:** You will see wall rue fern and maidenhair spleenwort growing in the limestone mortar.

- ② Cross the A72 with great care and walk up the track opposite, known as Rae Burn Road (the Rae Burn flows down through Hay Lodge Park into the Tweed.) Follow the track uphill where it will cross the golf course, please give way to golfers driving from the 8th tee. There is a seat here offering a deserved rest and fine views of the town and the surrounding hills.



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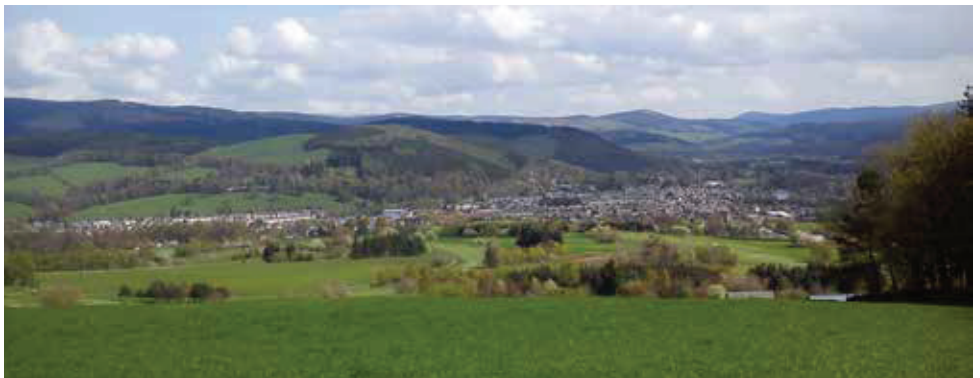


Marion collecting comfrey by The Cuddy

- ③ You will pass Jedderfield farm buildings on your right in an area which is often muddy. Go through a gate on your right after the farm buildings and walk up the field edge. Do not pass through the first gate at the top of the field but follow the track round to the right and continue uphill until you reach a stile. This track is an old drove road and was at one time the main route into Peebles from the west. After crossing the stile continue through the wood, crossing another stile and entering open ground. The views towards the Meldons in the west and beyond are extensive.
- ④ Take the clear grass path that leads diagonally to the right, keep in between the mast on your left and the wall. At this point you will be on or near a Roman road from Lyne to Peebles that seems to

have been routed this way to avoid the narrow section of the Tweed Valley above Neidpath Castle. Looking east you can see the elegant ridge that leads to Lee Pen above Innerleithen.

- ⑤ Continue for about 500m until you are more closely following the wall running along the south side of Hamilton Hill. Cross over the stile. **Nature note:** You will notice gorse here which has been heavily grazed by rabbits. This can make the gorse grow into cone shapes and respond by growing extra spiny leaves for protection. Continue until the wall turns a corner. Turn right and go through the gate here to follow the green track down to Standalane Farm and then onto the road where the public footpath sign is. The track is very wide which is characteristic of old drove roads.
- ⑥ Take the right fork onto the road and walk along the road, passing Rosetta Caravan site. If you choose to follow the Cuddy path back to Peebles turn left into Kingsland Square, cross the footbridge over the Cuddy and turn right on the other side to follow the path back into town. Alternatively you can follow Rosetta Road into Young Street and back into town.



A view of Peebles town from the hill

Route 3

The Sware Circuit

Distance: 6.5km/4 miles.

Time: 2 hours

Start and finish: Kingsmeadow car park, at south side of Tweed Bridge, Peebles.

Terrain: good paths and minor roads. Strong footwear is recommended.



- ② At the end of the park continue along the riverbank and over the rocky outcrops where Scots pine tower above you.

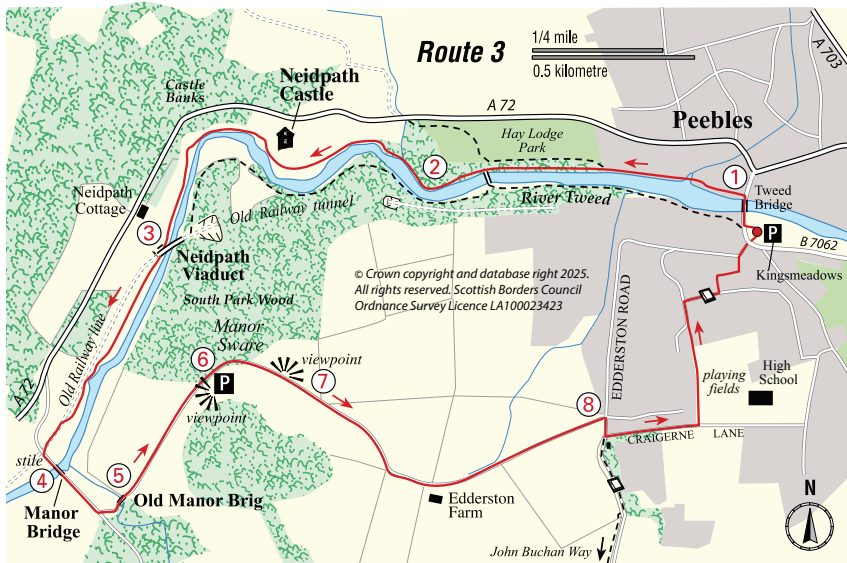
Nature note: These rocks are greywacke sandstone, formed 430 million years ago. The path passes through riparian native woodland consisting of oak, ash, alder, hawthorn and wild rose. Other tree species along this stretch include larch, lime, beech and cedar.

This route follows the banks of the Tweed through Hay Lodge Park and beyond to cross Manor Bridge and Old Manor Brig before steeply climbing to the Manor Sware view points. The route follows the road back down into Peebles.

- ① From the car park cross the bridge and on its far side turn left past the swimming pool to join the riverside path. Continue beside the river right through Hay Lodge Park.

Neidpath Castle

The track passes beneath the imposing Neidpath Castle elevated on a rocky bluff above the river. Built in the 14th century and remodelled in the 17th it is the epitome of a Borders fortified home. The castle was owned by the Hay family who were Earls of Tweeddale, later it fell under the ownership of the Earls of Wemyss and March who are the owners to this day.



Nature note: Beyond the castle the path climbs higher above the river. From this new vantage point you may see otters in the water and goosanders on the deeper pools. These ducks have a bill with backward serrations used for catching fish. Daubenton's bats also feed at this section of the river but you would need to be there at dusk to see them.

- ③ Continue to follow the path along the railway line. Until you reach the steps that take you up to the road. You will pass the side of the viaduct. Built in 1864 it is a master piece of engineering set in a skew with seven arches. **Nature note:** Kingfishers may be resident in this area; an unmistakable bird because of its vivid, predominantly blue colouring.
- ④ Turn left along the road crossing Manor Bridge over the Tweed; this stone bridge was built in 1883 to replace the ford.
- ⑤ After 250m turn left to follow the road over Old Manor Brig. Built in 1702, it was a 'stipend bridge' constructed with monies from a vacant parish. Follow the road up the steep brae known as Manor Sware.



Neidpath Castle



Old Manor Brig

- Nature note:** The pasture field below is a favourite feeding ground for rooks and crows, where they may glean worms from the soil, leatherjackets from the grass or dung beetles from the cowpats. You can tell the rooks from the feathers on their legs which give them a 'baggy trouser' appearance.
- ⑥ You will reach a car park area that has picnic tables and an orientation point. You may choose to take a short rest here and enjoy the views back along the Tweed Valley. Continue along the road where, after 350m, you will find another viewpoint on your left. This time you can look over the town of Peebles nestled in the valley.
 - ⑦ From the viewpoint continue down hill to Eddertson Farm and keep on this road until you reach Edderston Road.
 - ⑧ Turn right onto Edderston Road. Then, after a short distance, turn left into Craigerne Lane. Follow the metal John Buchan Way signs as they take you through the narrow path to Frankscroft and Chambers Terrace to return to Kingsmeadows Road and the car park.

Route 4

The Tweed Walk to Lyne

Distance: 11km/7 miles.

Time: 3-4 hours.

Start and finish: Greenside car park.

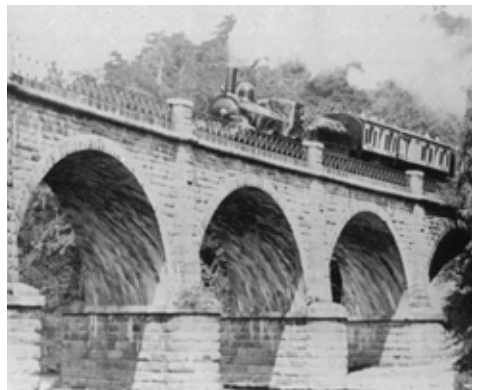
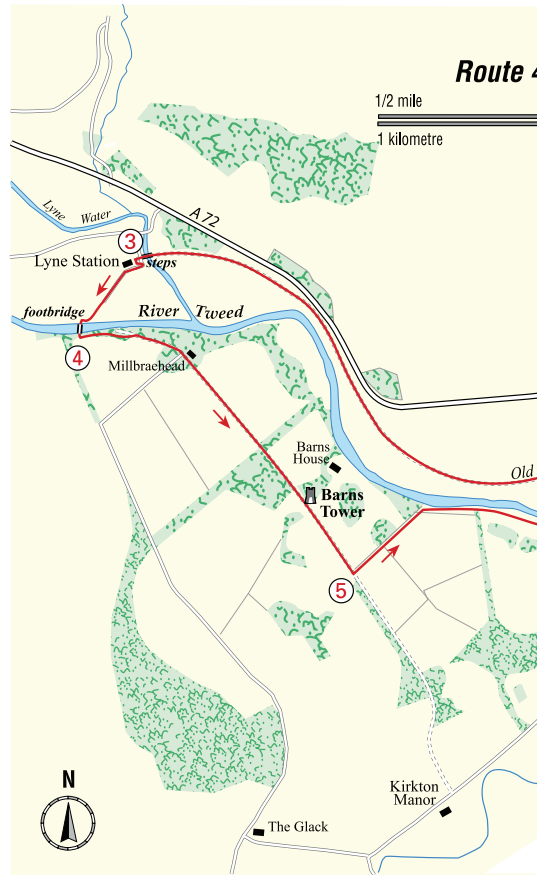
Terrain: Mostly good paths. Some stretches can be muddy after wet weather. Boots or strong shoes are recommended.

This fine route explores the Tweed between Peebles and Lyne, using parts of the dismantled railway line and riverside paths. The route is mainly level with a short climb after the Manor bridges.

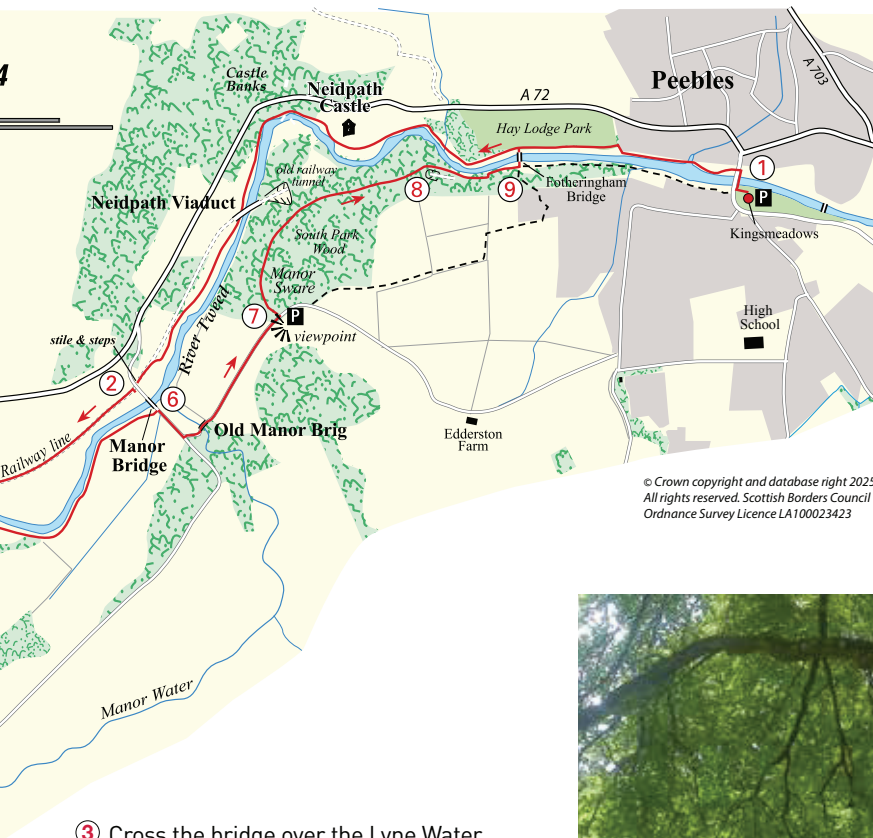
- ① From the car park walk west and join the riverside path through Hay Lodge Park, as in Route 3. Continue past Neidpath Castle (see p12 for history) and along the former railway line to the Manor Valley Road.
- ② Cross the road and go up the steps opposite to gain access to the former railway line.

This railway route was closed to passengers in the 1950s as were many other scenic routes; the branch was known as the Symington, Biggar and Broughton Railway. Continue to follow the line as it curves above the river, giving splendid views of the river valley and the Tweedsmuir hills beyond.

Nature note: Ash and sycamore trees along the line have been coppiced in the past because of railway maintenance regimes and have produced multi-stemmed trees. The wide variety of bushes and flora at this section of the walk attracts butterflies and small song birds in the summer and feeding flocks of chaffinches and goldfinches in autumn.

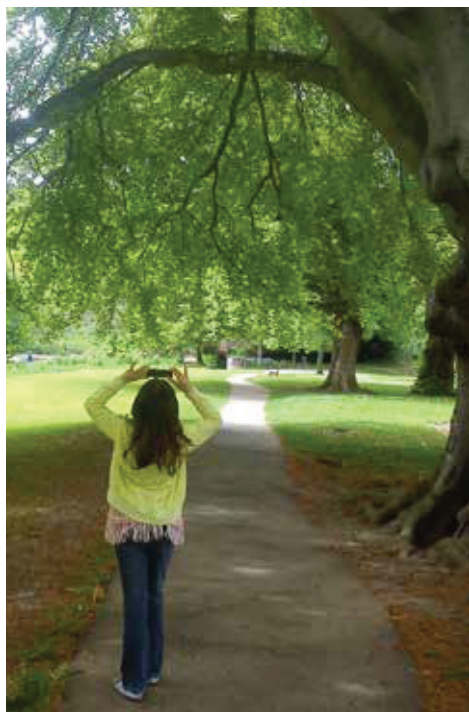


Caledonian Train on Peebles Viaduct



③ Cross the bridge over the Lyne Water.
Nature note: a good opportunity to spot dippers, grey wagtails and, in summer, pied wagtails and common sandpipers. All these species frequent faster flowing water and all bob up and down as they search for insect prey. You may spot grey heron; they stand motionless to catch fish by surprise.

Go down steps on the left, then right along the lane. Continue past the houses and on a path to the footbridge over the Tweed.
Nature note: Many of the elm trees have died from Dutch elm disease, but live shoots grow as suckers from the base of the trunk. The dead wood acts as host to insect larvae which in turn attract birds such as the great spotted woodpecker.



Under an old beech tree in Hay Lodge Park

- ④ At the far side of the bridge turn left and follow the path through the wood to Millbraehead. Then join the driveway leading to Barns Tower, along which is a fine avenue of mature trees including limes and poplars. Snowberry near the buildings provides shelter for pheasants but it is an invasive species.

Barns Tower

The tower is typical of many such fortified houses erected in the Borders during the troubled times of the 15th and 16th centuries. It dates from the late 16th century and has a very old grated iron yett (gate). This building was recently restored to provide an unusual holiday let for which it gained a special commendation from Scottish Borders Council's design awards in 2007.

Barns House

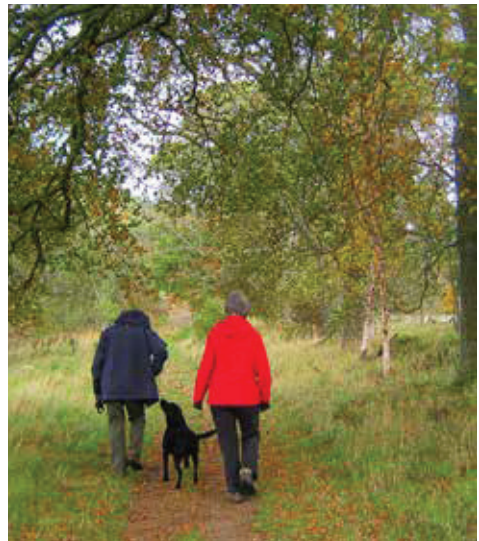
Commissioned by James Burnet of Barns, the house was designed in 1773 by the contractor Michael Nasmyth (although James Brown of Edinburgh is listed as the architect) in a classic Georgian style, note the symmetry and simplicity of its form. Michael was the father of the well-known artist Alexander Nasmyth. The Ionic portico is considered to be a later addition; however, the three urns may be original.

- ⑤ Continue past the buildings and after 350m turn left along a path returning you to the riverside. Follow this very pleasant section of the river downstream for just over a kilometre.
- ⑥ When you reach Manor Bridge (see route 3 for history) ascend the steps, go over the stile and turn right. Cross the road with care, then cross Manor Water over



Barns Tower

Old Manor Brig (see route 3 for history). Continue up the road to climb the Manor Sware. The effort is worth the views gained at the top where you can stop at the viewpoint to look back down the Tweed Valley.



Walkers near Manor Bridge

- ⑦ Continue to follow the road past the viewpoint/picnic area, after 150m take the path to the left; this will lead you into Manor Sware woodland. (Alternatively you may follow the right of way through the fields as shown on the map. This route is sign posted at the side of the road with green and white metal path signs.) After going down through the woodland for 50m turn right onto a wider path. This path winds its way through South Park Wood, gradually descending towards the river.

Nature note: The wood has a variety of tree species including hybrid larch, Scots pine, Norway spruce, Douglas fir and some sycamore, beech and oak. A large area towards the top of the slope contains birches of the same age, creating a very elegant stand of trees.

You will also note that some windblown and dead trees have been left where they have fallen. They provide a valuable habitat because dead and decaying wood may house over 1000 species of plants and animals; principally insects and fungi. South Park Wood is managed by Benson Wemyss Estates largely for its conservation and amenity value.

- ⑧ You will reach the entrance to a former railway tunnel; continue left of this, going steeply down hill to the riverbank. Follow this natural path until you reach **Fotheringham Bridge**.
- ⑨ Cross over the river by this bridge. Turn right at the other side to return to the car park.



Manor Bridge

Route 5

Haystoun, the Cut and Cademuir

Distance: 6.5km/4 miles.

Time: 1½ hours.

Start and finish: Kingsmeadow car park.

Terrain: road, field margins, forest track and path.



This short route enjoys a surprising variety of terrain. Starting on the John Buchan Way it winds up through the attractive suburbs in the south west corner of the town. You then pass through Cademuir Forest before returning to the town by Haystoun Estate or The Cut. 'The Cut' is a drain that runs between a number of fields; you will note that there are 'drinking holes' created for the stock in these fields

- 1 From the car park head diagonally across the junctions with care, and head for a lane which lies between Springhill Road and Caledonian Road. You are following the John Buchan Way signs up to Chambers Terrace, Frankcroft and then Craigerne Lane. Continue to follow the JBW signs up to Tantah.

When you go through the gate at the corner of the wall surrounding Tantah House turn left, leaving the JBW, to head for Cademuir Forest. Follow the woodland path ahead of you which runs along the edge of the forest. After a short distance you will come to a junction, continue straight on, do not go uphill.

Nature note: When the larches lose their needles in Autumn the views south-east over to Hundleshope Heights are extremely beautiful. Larches are a particular favourite for goldcrests,



Sunlight through the pines in The Cut

warblers and tits where they will congregate together, out with the breeding season, to forage for food.

- 2 Follow the path round to the parking area on the east side of the plantation. Exit the forest by turning left and going downhill to meet Bonnington Road.

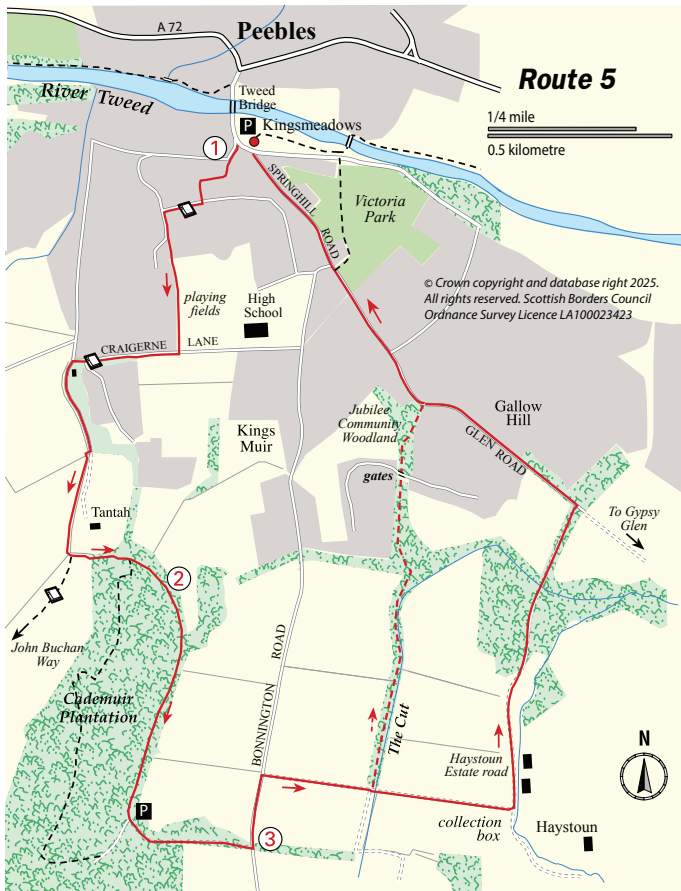


Beech tree at Haystoun

- ③ Turn left onto Bonnington Road and take the track which is first on your right. Follow this along to the left turn onto The Cut. You may choose to turn down here eventually turning left onto Glen Road and onto Springhill Road after Jubilee Community Woodland. Or you may choose to continue forward and turn left down Haystoun Estate's drive to return to Glen Road and onto Springhill Road. This will lead you back to the car park.



The drive up to Haystoun



John Buchan Way

Peebles to Broughton

Distance: 22km/13 miles.

Time: 5-7 hours.

Start and finish: Bank House, Tweed Green.

Terrain: Road, farm tracks, paths and open hill. Boots or strong shoes recommended.

The man

The John Buchan Way was named after the author and statesman John Buchan (1875-1940), who has many associations with the area. Most people today would remember him as a novelist; his best known work being "The Thirty-Nine Steps."

Buchan was born in Perth in 1875, the son of a minister; while he was growing up the family lived in Fife, Glasgow and the Borders. After studying at Glasgow University for two years he graduated from Oxford University. His academic foundations allowed him to pursue a very varied career including editing *The Spectator*, serving as a Member of Parliament for Scottish Universities (1927-1935), becoming a director of Nelson's publishers and acting as a war correspondent and latterly Director of Information during the First World War.

In 1935 Buchan was appointed Governor General of Canada, and took the title Baron Tweedsmuir of Elsfield, his home in Oxfordshire. He died in 1940 shortly after signing Canada's formal entry into World War Two.

The Buchan family ties with the area remain to this day. Buchan's brother Walter was Town Clerk of Peebles, a noted local historian who wrote *The History of*



Walking towards Broughton Place

Peebleshire. The family lived in Peebles' High Street near the Parish Church in Bank House. John's younger sister, Anna, wrote novels under the pseudonym O Douglas; she lived most of her life in Peebles and used it as 'Priorsford' in her books.

Part of John Buchan's legacy was his love of the countryside and you can feel his attachment to Tweeddale through the touch of his words. *"A stretch of green turf, shaded on all sides by high beeches, sloped down to the stream side. The sun made a shining pathway down the middle, but the edges were in blackest shadow. At the foot a lone gnarled alder hung over the water, sending its long arms far over the river nigh to the farther side. Here Tweed was still*



John Buchan

and sunless, showing a level of placid black water, flecked in places with stray shafts of light." (from John Burnet of Barns by John Buchan 1898)

The John Buchan Story Museum is housed at the entrance to Tweeddale Museum, Art Gallery and Library on Peebles High Street. This museum is dedicated to the life, work and legacy of John Buchan and his family. Using personal artefacts, family photographs and Buchan's own writing, a truly remarkable story is told. Open from 10am-4.30pm Monday to Saturday in the summer months. For opening times check www.johnbuchanstory.co.uk

The John Buchan Society, which has members all over the world, maintains close relations with the Buchan family and with the John Buchan Story museum. Visit www.johnbuchansociety.co.uk

The route



The route mainly follows long-established hill tracks through the Peebleshire Countryside. There are three main ascents and descents on the route giving a total climb of 800metres but none of them are too severe. The route is waymarked in both directions.



View to Broughton Heights from Hammer Rig



Walking by Cademuir Farm

The route may be completed in one day by strong walkers. Alternatively there is a convenient half way split at Stobo where the local bus will stop. Due to the length of the route and the exposed nature of some parts it is recommended that you take a detailed map. Ordnance survey sheets 72 and 73 (Landranger series) or 336 and 337 (Explorer series) may be used.



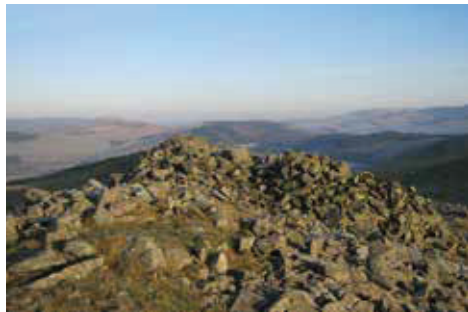
Walking over Easter Dawyck



Harrowhope



Broughton Place

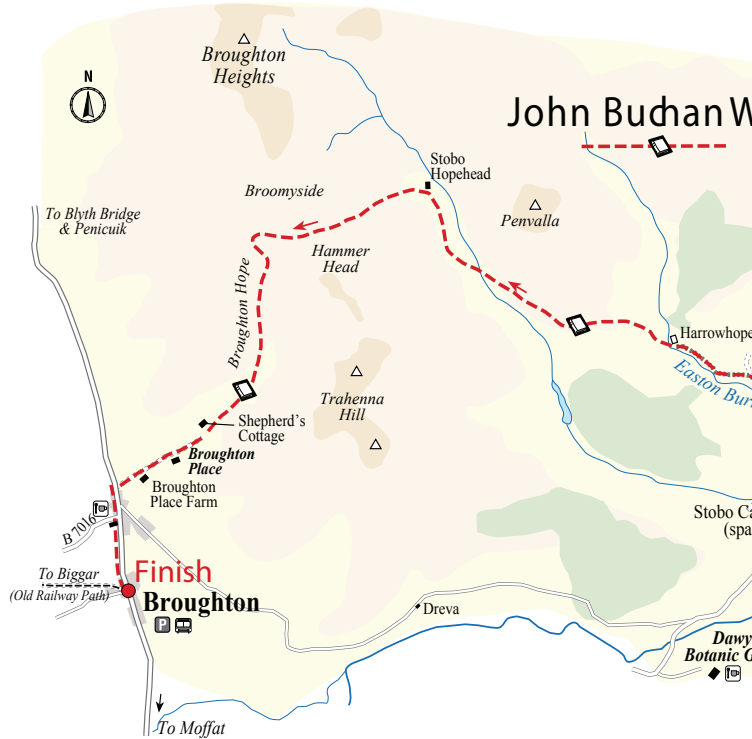


Cademuir Hill Fort

HARROWHOPE

The noun harrow refers to a heavy frame with metal teeth or disks for who has not been broken for the plough but can be used to draw the harrow. In the Scots language the word has been used in several senses. Harrowing means to let a situation get out of hand. 'Awa wi the harrows' refers to

Hope where it is used in place names has several meanings, most commonly a hill, a haven of safety.



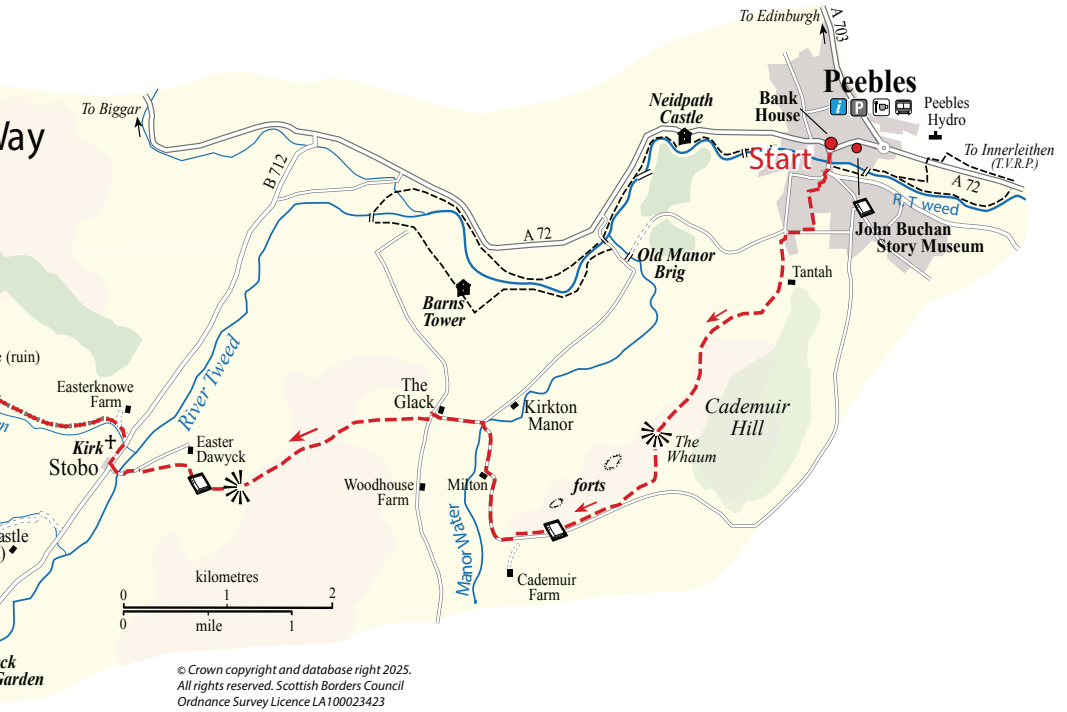
STOBO KIRK

According to tradition, Stobo Kirk is the oldest foundation associated with St Mungo (the legendary magician Merlin).

The kirk is Norman in layout and was built around 1120. It was the most important church for many centuries. The church was destroyed in the 17th century, but retained many

breaking up the ground after ploughing. The noun may also refer to a young mare or horse narrow. The verb form of harrow can mean 'to distress the feelings of.' We often say the tale was sayings. To 'die in the harrows' means to die while still working. To 'have one's leg over the harrows' someone who has lost all sense of rationality or talking in an unrestrained or exaggerated manner.

Commonly a small upland enclosed valley. In this instance it probably refers to a hollow among the



Stobo Kirk stands on the site of an even earlier church with St Kentigern [also known as St Kentigern] window in the kirk depicts the saint being baptised by the saint.

The church and may date from as early as the 12th century. The church was altered in the subsequent centuries by Norman features.



Stobo Kirk

Peebles to Stobo (11km/6.5 miles)

The walk starts from Bank House, at the west end of **Peebles** High Street. This was a Buchan family home and was later the offices of J. & W. Buchan, Solicitors.

The John Buchan Centre is now located on Peebles High Street entered by a door in the archway that leads to Tweeddale Museum and Library. You can read about his life and works and purchase a selection of his books or booklets about his life.

After crossing the bridge keep to the right of the hundred year old oak tree in the traffic island and take the short section of road running uphill. Thereafter follow the waymarkers through the vennels onto Chambers Terrace and Craigerne Lane.

Turn right here through a metal gate and walk uphill beside the wall. At the wall junction, go through the wooden gate and take the right-hand of the three paths, climbing and curving right on to **Cademuir Hill**.

The path joins a power line and continues its steady climb. You are likely to hear, if not see, buzzards here and curlews are often prominent with their mournful cry in the late spring and summer.

At a fork, go left, with higher hills visible ahead and to the right. The summit of Cademuir is now clear. At the next fork, go right and continue around the hill on a good grass path.

At a multiple path junction keep ahead towards Cademuir Hill, and at the next fork go left and take the path that runs beside the wall and start descending [or go right to visit the forts on Cademuir, and return to the same point]. There is a superb view of the hills at the head of Glensax, with Hundleshope Heights (685m) prominent.

Follow the lovely path as it curves right and runs easily down past a Scots pine plantation to the road. Just before reaching the road, take the path that parallels the tarmac, a few metres above it, and runs round the base of the hill.

Join the road just past the entrance to **Cademuir Farm**. It swings left and right past Milton Farm. Cross the Manor Water, passing picnic tables where you may be tempted to take a break. Turn left along the Manor Valley road to reach **The Glack**.

At the farm go left for a few metres and then right, through a metal gate onto **Woodhouse Farm's** fields, head up through the field through several gates. After wet weather this section can be rather damp. The going improves as you get higher.

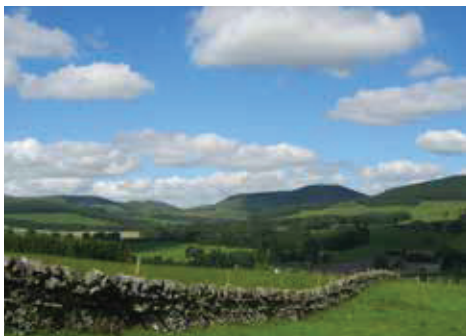
Cross an old dyke, go past the corner of the wood and over a stile at the boundary march between The Glack and **Easter Dawyck**.

Go straight ahead and then left contouring around the hill, keeping the wall/fence on your right; at the corner of the fence turn right and head downhill again keeping the fence on your right.

Cross the small burn by the bridge, join the farm track and turn right. At the second gate, turn left to follow the fence. Cross the track and go through the small gate and continue ahead to another gate/stile.

Cross, and turn left along the farm access road. Cross the bridge over the Tweed and reach the main road. Turn right to continue the walk, or wait here for the bus if returning to Peebles.

Stobo Kirk is a short distance along the road, and is well worth a visit. More information is found in the panel.



A view of Penvalla and Broughton Heights

Stobo to Broughton (11km/6.5 miles)

In 200 metres from the road-end to Easter Dawyck you pass the entrance to Stobo Kirk. The walk, however, takes the next opening on the left, signed for **Easterknowe Farm**.

Past the cottages, turn left through a gate onto a lesser track by the Easton Burn. Continue along the track as signed, climbing gently, with a good view of the hill named Penvalla ahead. 'Pen' meaning 'end', 'head' or 'hill' is a fairly common name element in the Borders. Pass through gates at sheep pens through a further gate. Then be sure to take the left fork. It is waymarked but can still be easily missed. Walk beside the plantation and continue to reach the ruined cottage of **Harrowhope**, in a wonderful setting. 'Hope' in this area means a side valley.

Turn left in front of the cottage and cross the burn by the footbridge. Walk uphill to the pine trees, pass through them, climbing steadily. At the dyke (drystone wall) and deer fence go through gates on the track with **Penvalla** filling the view ahead.

Continue on a clear grassy track towards the gap ahead, with an expansive view behind. As you top the rise, **Broughton Heights** appear ahead and to the right. Keep right and follow the lovely old track round the hill, descending slowly towards the Hopehead Burn. Pass an old round sheep stell, cross the burn and climb to join the main track. Turn right and walk up to **Stobo Hopehead**. This is surely one of the most remote houses in the Borders, 6km (4 miles) up a track from the road.

Turn left with the track before the house and leave the main track to go left as signed up a rough path on the open hill, with the Well Burn below to the right. Keep to the same height for a while before starting to climb again towards the obvious gap in the hills ahead.

Pass an unusual hexagonal stone stell then higher up, keep left at a fork then swing right and left, aiming for a gate at the low point of the saddle.



Walking towards Stobo Hopehead

Go through the gate and walk half-right on a cleared strip in the heather. In about 250 metres, go left as signed to start the long descent to Broughton. Keep low down with the path, which soon improves into a broad grassy track giving delightful walking with the Hollows Burn chuckling away down to your left.

Before long you can see **Broughton Place** ahead. Cross the burn and climb steadily to the left of the small wood.

There is an expansive view, taking in Culter Fell to the left and ranging round to Tinto on the right. Descend to the gate at Shepherd's Cottage and continue past **Broughton Place**.

Walk down the access road past **Broughton Place Farm** to the main road, cross and turn left. The pavement starts in about 200 metres, and at the junction with the B7016 Biggar Road is the welcome sight of the Laurel Bank Tearoom. The John Buchan Way continues through **Broughton**, passing on the right (shortly after the shop) Broughton Green, the home of John Buchan's mother's family, the Mastertons.

You may choose to continue through the village and turn right down the brewery road then left over a bridge that will lead you onto the dismantled railway line. This route continues all the way to Biggar along an easy flat grassy surface. Biggar is a charming old market town in the next local authority region of South Lanarkshire.

Route 7

Around Cademuir Forest and Forts

Distance: 8.5km/5 miles or 11km/7 miles

Time: 2-3 hours

Start and finish: Kingsmeadow car park.

Terrain: road, good path, forest path and open hillside.

This route affords great views for relatively little effort; while there are climbs on this route, they are reasonably gradual if you follow the route as is described here. You may choose to extend your excursion by visiting the forts on Cademuir's wavy ridge. Be aware that this would make the route a hill walk. Please also note sheep lamb here over April and May. Forestry and Land Scotland may alter routes in the forest so we would advise that you check signage if you are unsure.

- ① Follow instructions 1 & 2 as per route 5. DO NOT exit the forest from the parking area. Walk up hill through the car park and follow the track that veers to the left. Keep on this track as it contours round the forest above the valley floor .

Continue round for just over 1km until you reach another Y-junction, take the right hand track that goes up hill. (The left hand track that leads down hill terminates at the car parking area on the south side.)

- ② Follow the track as it curves round towards the north. When the track turns again towards the north-east, as you start to go downhill, take the path on the left that rises steeply up the hill. After a short distance you will arrive at a gate on the perimeter of the forest. If you look to your left you will see the hummocky

ridge of Cademuir Hill which boasts three scheduled ancient monuments.

If you wish to explore the forts turn left through the gate. Keep on the highest part of the hill crest.

- ③ If you are returning to Peebles, go through the gate and drop downhill for a short distance until you reach the grassy track that is the John Buchan Way. Turn right onto the track and follow it for 1.5 km, until you will reach the gate at Tantah corner. Go through the gate and retrace your steps back to the car park.

The first Cademuir Hill Fort covers an area equivalent to two football pitches within its outer stone wall. The fort enjoys steep slopes giving natural protection on all sides except the south-west where the ground falls in a series of rocky terraces. On the south-east side the wall has almost entirely disappeared down the side of the hill. 35 round houses were recorded within the walls.



Cademuir Hill's highest fort

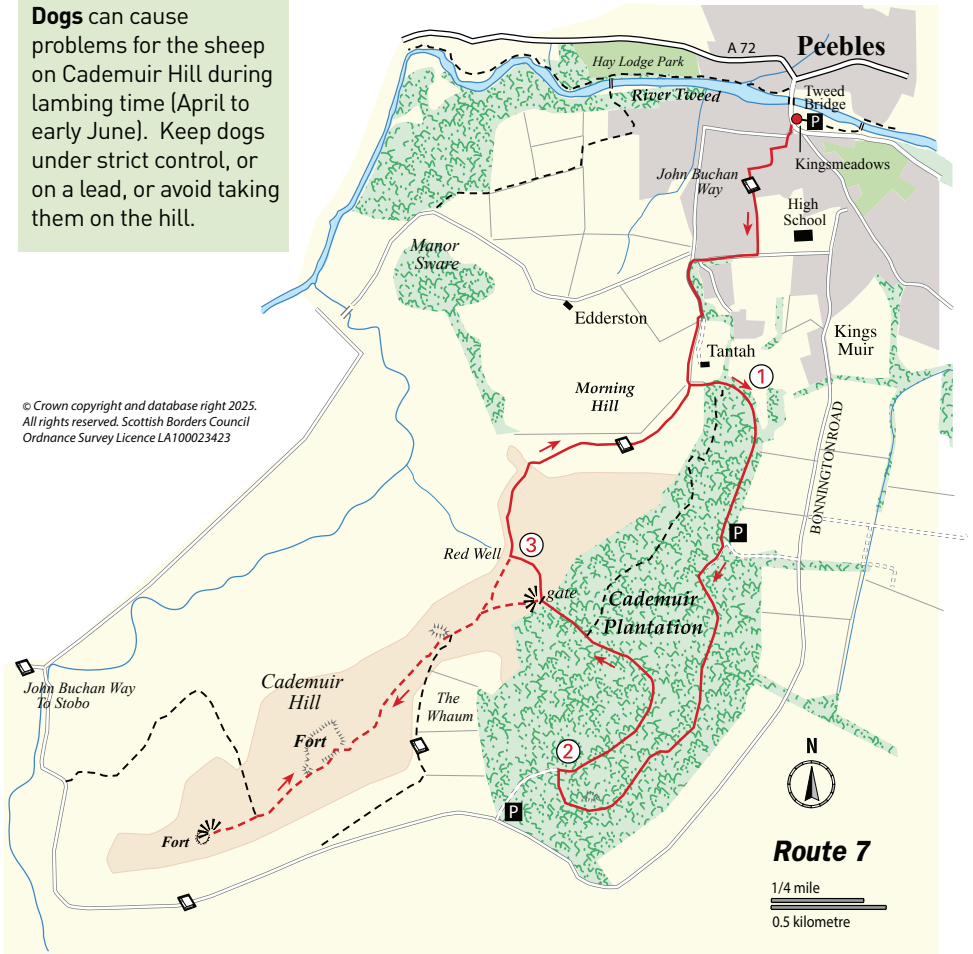
The second fort that you see on the ridge is approximately equivalent to half the area of a football pitch and sits on a lower part of the ridge. The debris from its wall has created scree-like deposits on the flanks of the knoll. To the north-east of the protective wall is a gully 3m deep and 37m wide, on its far side are the remains of a chevaux de frise. The stones comprising this obstacle were placed to be invisible to an attacking force advancing from the north-east.



A sheep dog waits for the shepherd's instruction with Manor Valley hills in the background

Dogs can cause problems for the sheep on Cademuir Hill during lambing time (April to early June). Keep dogs under strict control, or on a lead, or avoid taking them on the hill.

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Route 8

Janet's Brae, Glentress and Eshiels Community Woodland

Distance: 11km/7 miles.

Time: 3-4 hours

Start and finish: Kingsmeadow car park.

Terrain: road, forestry tracks and paths.

Boots or strong shoes recommended.

This route may be shortened by returning to Peebles town along the cycle way.

This route enjoys varied terrain from riverside, to conifer forest and deciduous woodland. The Forestry Commission may alter routes so we would advise that you consult their leaflets and signs if you are unsure.

- ① From the car park walk over to the river side path and turn right, then turn left onto Priorsford Footbridge. Cross the bridge and at the other side turn right and continue to follow the river side path on the other side.
- ② After 300m, at the end of the metal railings, go straight ahead on to the gravel path that follows the perimeter of the playing fields. Exit the park and turn right on to the pavement on the A72.
- ③ Cross the A72 with care and after 150m take the road on your left. After a short distance turn right to enter the forest at Janet's Brae, opposite the lodge house. Take the left fork which heads up hill to a wide forestry track.
- ④ Turn left on this track and follow it around the edge of the forest for 2.5km until you reach the Buzzard's Nest parking area. Just before the vehicle barrier take the path down to your right, sign posted with blue striped wayposts.



Looking east to Lee Pen from Falla Brae

- ⑤ After crossing the track, leading into the Buzzard's Nest car park, you will follow red striped wayposts downhill all the way back to the visitor amenities. Turn right onto the entrance road and follow it to the A72. Cross the A72 with care and turn left following the pavement.
- ⑥ Turn right into the field and follow the burn round to the quarry, Horsburgh Castle sits on raised ground to your left. Just past the quarry turn right to enter Eshiels woodland. You are now following the Tweed Valley Railway Path to Eshiels Depot.

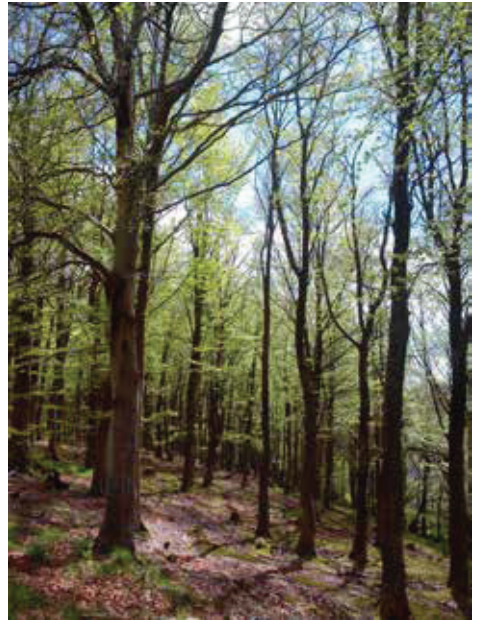


Looking at the Tweeddale hills from Janet's Brae

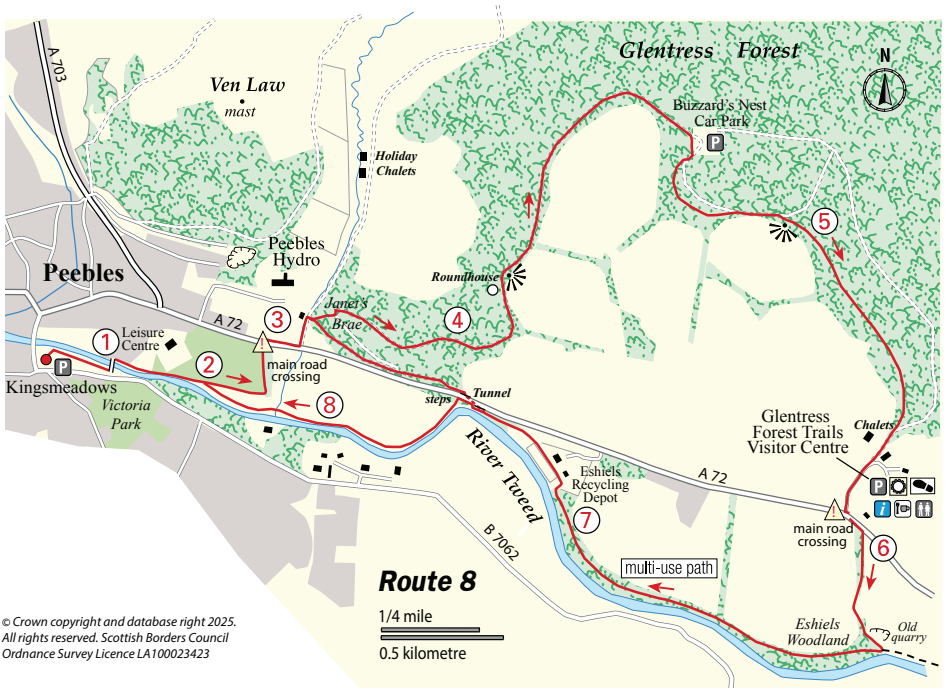
- ⑦ The path continues to the old railway tunnel. If you stay on this route you will return to the point where you turned right into the forest at Janet's Brae.

However, should you wish to return to Peebles on the riverside path do not go through the tunnel, keep to the left where a short earthen path will lead you up onto the pavement by the A72. Follow the pavement for 100m until you reach steps leading down to the river.

- ⑧ Go down these steps and turn right to follow the riverside. After crossing a small stone bridge you will turn left and immediately right onto a tree lined path. From here return to the footbridge which takes you across to the path leading back to the car park.



Spring beeches by Cardie Hill



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Route 9

Tweed Valley Railway Path - Peebles to Innerleithen

Distance: 9.5km /6 miles

Time: 2 hours.

Start and finish: Kingsmeadow or Greenside car park.

Terrain: hard surfaced paths.

The Tweed Valley Railway Path was officially opened in April 2013; it has taken ten years from concept to completion. The project received funding from Scottish Government, Sustrans (the sustainable transport charity) and Scottish Borders Council. The route enhanced the surfacing of the dismantled railway line from Peebles to Innerleithen to facilitate responsible access for all user groups – pedestrians, cyclists and horse-riders.

The route includes a new bridge over the River Tweed and utilises an old railway tunnel that runs under the A72 Road near the recycling depot at Eshiels. The multi-use path links the communities of Peebles, Eshiels, Cardrona and Innerleithen together whilst also including links to other routes and places of interest.



Priorsford Bridge late 1800's

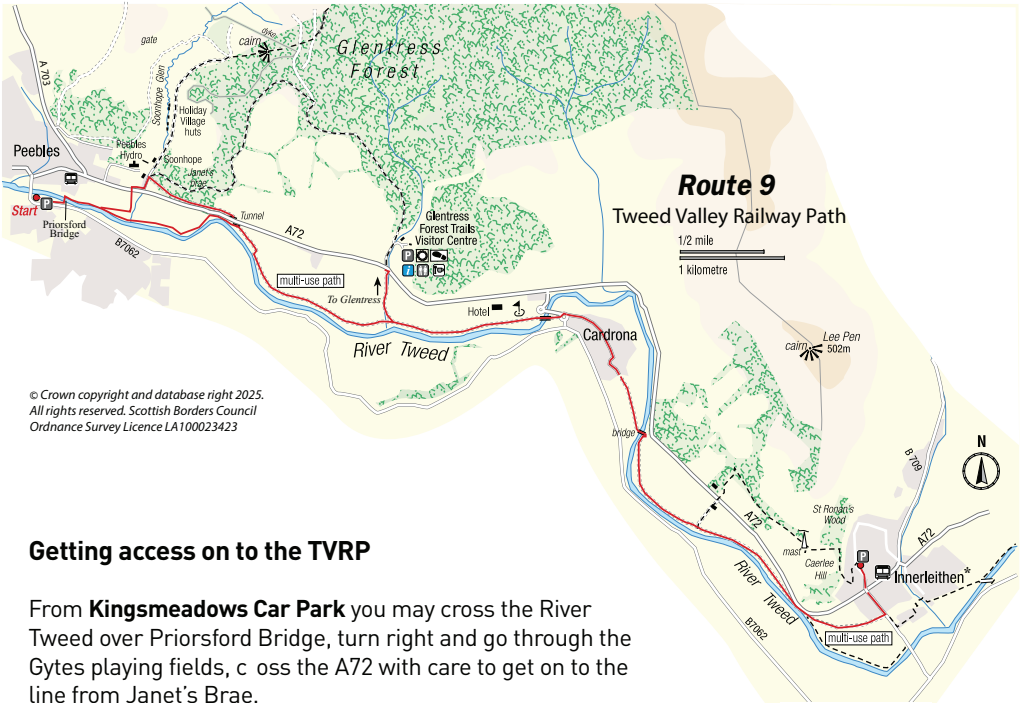


Near Eshiels

History note: The Peebles Railway was authorised by Parliament on 8 July 1853 and the work begun on the first section of the line the following month. Although the first part from Hardengreen to Peebles (Old) was completed in 1855 the section from Peebles to Innerleithen was not completed until 1864. In October of the same year the original Peebles station became a goods depot and a new station opened.

On 13 July 1876 the Peebles line was absorbed into the North British Railway in accordance with the North British Railway (Additional Powers) Act. Following this acquisition the NBR became part of the London and North Eastern Railway on 1 January 1923 in an exercise called 'grouping'. The line was nationalised in 1948.

Sadly by 1969 there were no railway links in the Scottish Borders left. The Beeching cuts (AKA Beeching Axe) emanated from the Beeching Report which identified 2,363 stations and 5,000 miles of railway line for closure – The Reshaping of British Railways (1963) by Dr Richard Beeching. These figures amounted to 55% of stations and 30% of railway stations to be closed; ultimately a small number were saved.



Getting access on to the TVRP

From **Kingsmeadows Car Park** you may cross the River Tweed over Priorsford Bridge, turn right and go through the Gytes playing fields, cross the A72 with care to get on to the line from Janet’s Brae.

From **Greenside Car Park** follow the riverside with the swimming pool on your left, taking the path through Tweed Green, continuing passed Priorsford Bridge and through the playing fields as above.



New bridge for Tweed Valley Railway Path



Booking Hall of Peebles East Station

Route 10

The Barony Loops

Distance: 5km/3 miles.

Time: 2 hours.

Start and finish: Old Manse Road, Eddleston.

Terrain: paths, tracks and field margins. Boots or strong shoes recommended. This route offers two different circulars and an optional link to the Polish Map of Scotland.



- ① Park considerably on Manse Road and head straight ahead and then turn right towards the Barony Castle Hotel. When you reach the large iron gates on the Barony drive follow the road round to the right. After 200m turn right up some steps and then left, passing the icehouse.
- ② Continue following this attractive tree-lined track for 1km until you reach a junction of tracks. You now have two choices as to which circular route you take.

Route A goes east to Darnhall Mains and then south back to Eddleston. Route B goes south towards Black Barony Home Farm.

- ③A Take the first track to the right curving round to the east, signposted Eddleston via Darnhall. Follow this for just over a kilometre until you meet the main Edinburgh Road (A703).
- ④A Cross the road with care and turn right onto the path (the old road). Follow this back down to Old Manse Road where you will need to cross the road again with care to return to your starting point.
- ③B Take the track to the left signposted Old Road to Meldons and follow this through three gates for just over 1km until you reach another fingerpost.

- ④B Turn left to follow the track towards Black Barony, take a right to follow the diversion round this dwelling, then take a right to wind down to Barony Castle. As you are passing Barony Castle it should be just to the right of you. Follow downhill to exit to your starting point in Eddleston.

Link to the Great Polish Map of

Scotland: you may wish to visit the 'Polish map' while you are in the area also known as Maczek's Map. (See the link on the map). General Stanislaw Maczek's main unit, the 10th Armoured Cavalry Brigade (the centre of the 1st Polish Armoured Division), was stationed at Black Barony during World War II. Maczek wished to leave a memorial to Scotland's people to honour the protection and hospitality the nation had afforded them during the War. This outdoor relief map in the grounds of Barony Castle was built in the early 1970's; there is an information panel on site for your interest.

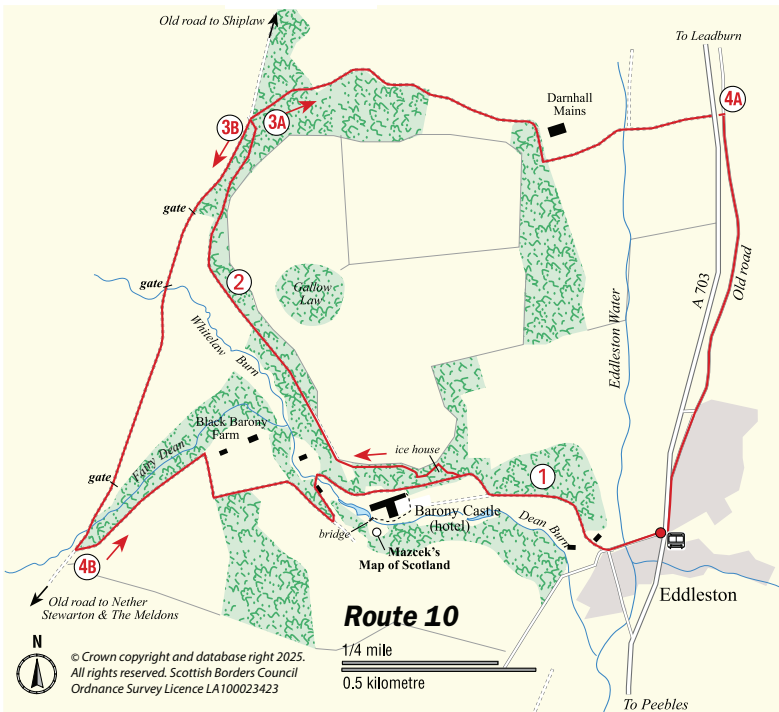


Old beech tree by stand of Scots pine in Barony Castle grounds

Barony Castle, also called Darnhall and Black Barony, was originally a tower house built by the Murrays of Blackbarony. In the 18th century the house was extended to create the peculiarly Scots character façade that we see today. In 1771 the house had passed to the Murrays of Elibank who continued extending the building until they gave up ownership in 1930. During World War II Barony Castle was used as a training school for Polish army officers and later as a training school for the Scottish Ambulance Service. Today this dignified mansion is run as a hotel and you may wish to patronise the bar and restaurant facilities during your excursion. There are many folk, ghost and historical stories associated with this site that have been collected by long term employee George Futers.



Barony Castle Hotel



Route 11

The Cloich Loop

Distance: 13.5km/8 miles.

Time: 4 hours.

Start and finish: Old Manse Road, Eddleston.

Terrain: paths, forestry tracks, minor roads, farmland.

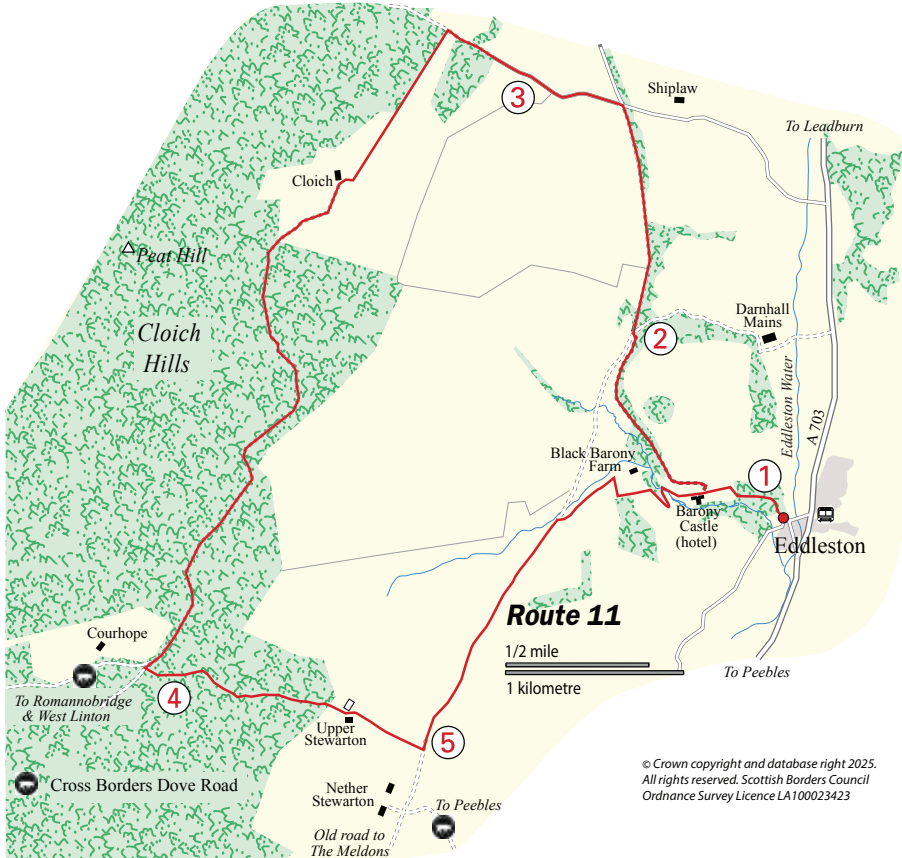
- ① Follow the first instruction in route 10.
- ② Continue following this attractive tree-lined track for 1km until you reach a junction of tracks. Take the upper right hand track signposted for Old road to Shiplaw. Follow this track north for 1.2km until you reach the minor road. Turn left onto the minor road.
- ③ Follow the road for 1km until you reach a left turn into the forest. Turn into the forest and follow the forestry track south past Cloich. After 4km Courhope's green pasture appears on your right.
- ④ After a short distance turn left into the forest heading for Nether Stewarton. The edge of the forest is reached in just over a kilometre. Follow the route down to the old road.
- ⑤ When you reach the old road turn left towards the Barony. After 1.5km take a right turn onto a track towards Black Barony, take a right to follow the diversion round this dwelling, then take a right to wind down to Barony Castle. As you are passing Barony Castle it should be just to the right of you. Follow downhill to exit to your starting point in Eddleston.



Dundreich Hill from Cloich Forest



Getting closer to Courhope



Courhope would originally have been a little stone cottage for a shepherd. The house was extended and used as an outward centre for disadvantaged youths for some years before it was abandoned. A local man from Walkerburn reminisced about visiting cousins here as a child when they would have milk straight from the cows in the byre, roll bales of hay down the hill and fill frying pans with the field mushrooms. Although the lambs will no longer be warmed by the stove here there are still sheep grazing in the adjacent fields. The family that farmed Courhope for decades still farm Cloich.



Eddleston's hills from Cloich Forest

Route 12

Cardrona Forest



Distance: 0.5 - 12km / 1/3 - 7½miles

Time: 20 mins - 4 hours.

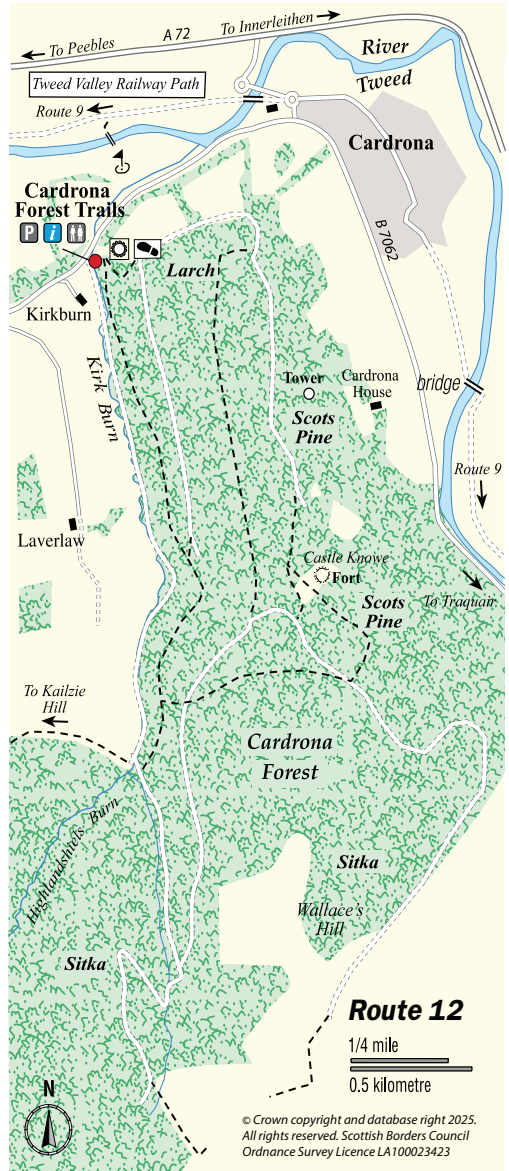
Start and finish: Kirkburn car park in Cardrona Forest, leaflets or the waymarked routes can be found at the Kirkburn toilet block (car park charges apply).

Terrain: Forestry tracks, woodland paths. Some stretches can be muddy after wet weather. Boots or strong shoes are recommended.

Cardrona Forest is owned and managed by Forestry and Land Scotland. Located south east of the town of Peebles this plantation offers wonderful views on the paths around the forest edges. Despite being a popular location for horse riders and dog walkers the site remains relatively peaceful and quiet.

Planting in this forest began in 1935 with a stand of Sitka spruce. This large conifer was one of the many species introduced by David Douglas, Scotland's most famous plant hunter. It is a native of the west coast of North America and was brought to Britain in 1831. The name 'Sitka' comes from Sitka Sound in Alaska. It grows very quickly, to yield large amounts of light, tough timber used for building, joinery and box- and paper-making. During World War II the light wood was found to be ideal for the construction of the famous Mosquito aircraft.

In 1937 larches were planted here giving the forest its spectacular autumn garb; the larch being a deciduous conifer. Larix x eurolepis henry or the hybrid larch was created in the gardens of Dunkeld when Japanese larch and European larch were



planted beside each other in 1885. The sapling grew with paler needles and soon showed signs of 'hybrid vigour' – faster growing with stronger timber.

In 1938 the planting scheme introduced Scot's pines into the forest. This is our only native conifer that is planted for timber harvesting. 8000 years ago this tree formed large parts of Britain's forests especially in Scotland and the north of England. Its ability to send down deep taproots or create shallow roots means that it can grow on thin soils. Around the borders you can see where Scots pines were used to create small shelter belts for farmed animals.

Cardrona Fort sits on the rocky knoll of Castle Knowe. Steep slopes create good natural defences on all sides except the south where the ground has a gentler incline. The dual defensive walls are in a dilapidated condition, due to stone robbing and the creation of a sheepfold in the interior of this Iron Age fort.



Wood pigeon commonly heard flying quick y out of the tree tops

Cardrona Tower was most likely built in the second half of the 16th century by the Govans who appear to have possessed the lands of Cardrona from the 14th until the 17th century. In 1685 the property passed to the Williamsons who built a new house lower down the hill. While the tower was abandoned at this time the statistical account from 1794 notes that the building was 'still almost entire'.



Sitka and larch in Cardrona, early morning

Donald Hills

our sub-Munro hill list

There are 89 Donalds, 38 of which are found within the Scottish Borders region. There are some near Peebles, Innerleithen and Eddleston and also some out lying ones including Cauldcleuch Head, south of Hawick.

Donalds are hills between 2000 (610m) and 2999 (914m) feet situated south of the Highland fault boundary; an eponymous list compiled by Percy Donald. The decision as to which ones should be included was governed by a complicated formula. Hills were differentiated from tops by means of a complex algorithm involving 17 'units', where a unit comprises 1/12 of a mile or 50 feet.

On 27th September 1922, at the age of thirty, Percy Donald applied to join the

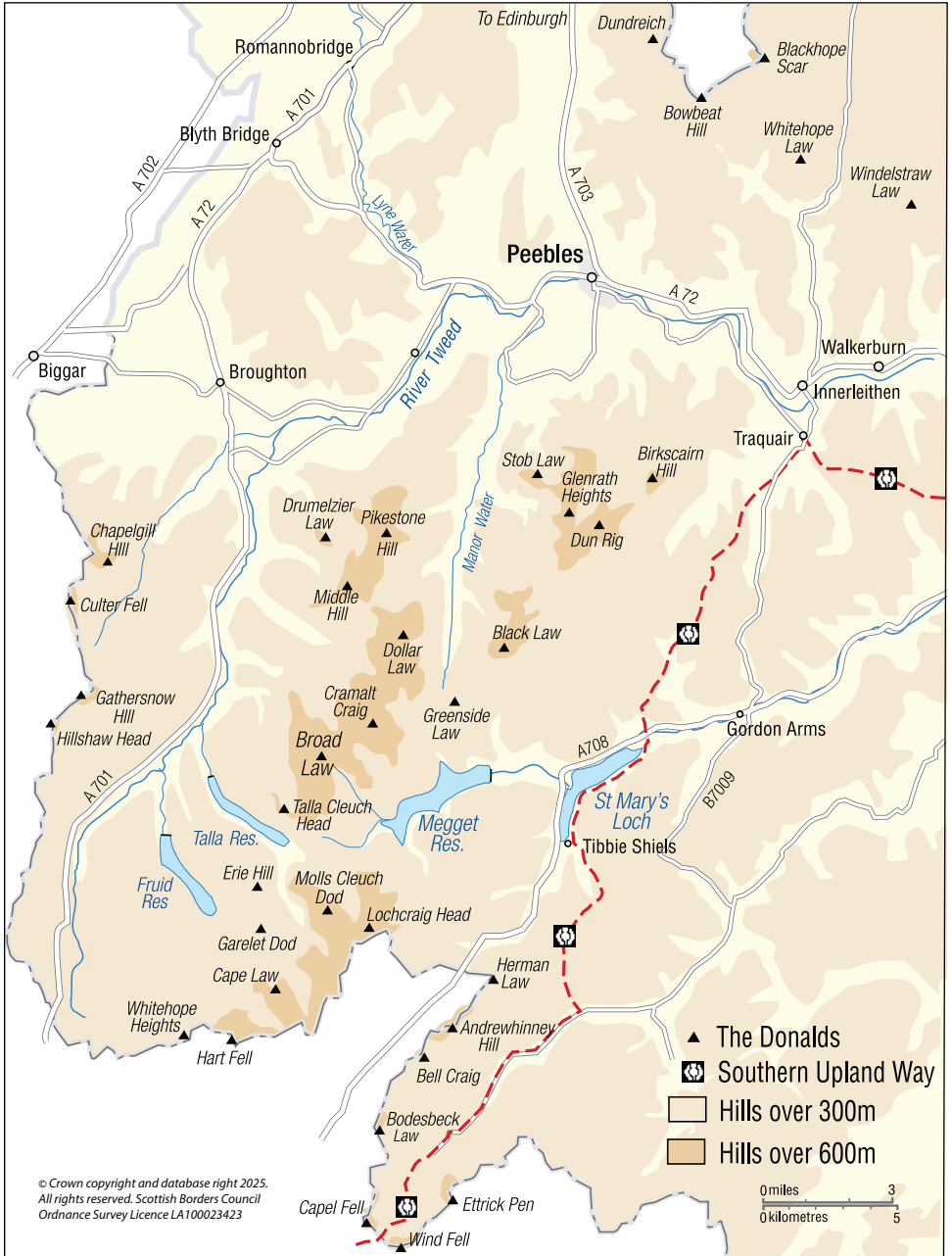


On the ridge between Dun Rig and Birkscairn Hill, looking over to the hills of the Yarrow Valley

Scottish Mountaineering Club (SMC). At the time he was living in Leamington Terrace in Edinburgh. In volume 20 of the Scottish Mountaineering Journal is recorded that Donald climbed all 'his' hills in 167 days; 27 of these were spent on the hill. The original list comprises 133 summits. Donald was fastidious about numerical detail and made the following observations;



The double dykes along Kailzie Hill, the north descent of Dun Rig

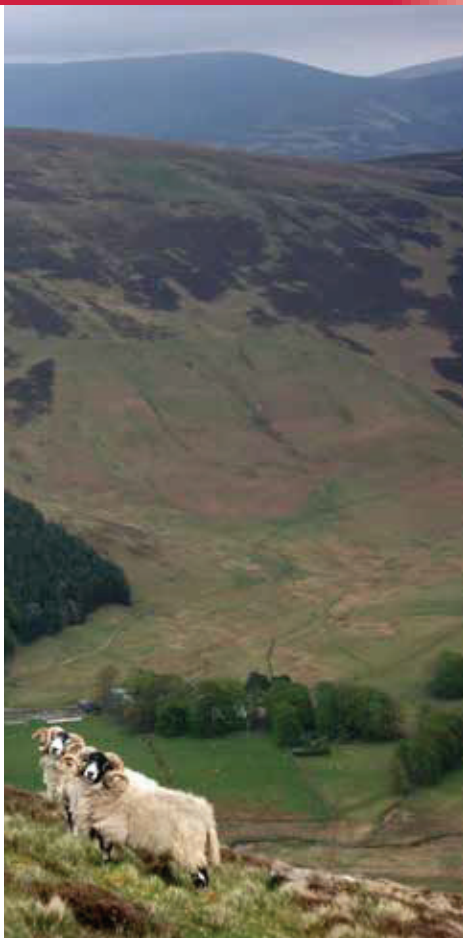


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he calculated his total mileage at 396, his footage at 89,300 and, rather more recondite, his average cost per hill was 2s 9d and per top 1s 10d.

The Donald hills near Peebles are shown on the map. The most accessible ones from the town are Dun Rig et al, the Manor Valley group and Hundleshope Heights. However, the more keen adventurer may wish to travel out to the beautifully remote hills in the Ettrick and Yarrow Valleys by way of some of the most scenic roads in Britain.

The majority of the hills in this region are managed as sheep hill farms or grouse moors. Therefore, be prepared to be turned away from the day you have planned if you have not checked what land management practices are occurring. It is inadvisable to take a dog onto the hill during lambing from April to June (even at the start of the year a dog may increase the animal's chances of miss-carrying). If there is a shoot then the organisers may strongly recommend that you do not follow the hill route for health and safety reasons and to avoid disturbing the birds or deer there by spoiling the day's sport.



The descent from Chapelgill Hill to the floor of the Glen is very steep; these black-faced sheep (rams) thrive in this habitat



Through the snow to Windlestraw Law



Leaving Cauldcleuch Head



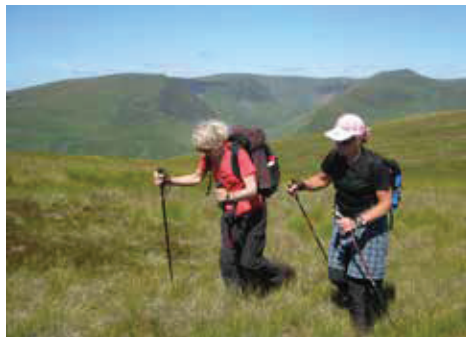
Cairn on top of Juniper Crag on the ascent to Glenrath Heights, the scree slopes of Cademuir Hill can be seen in the background

"The Border Hills were my own possession, a countryside in which my roots went deep ... The dying shepherd asked not for the conventional heaven, but for 'Bourhope at a reasonable rent', and, if Paradise be a renewal of what was happy and innocent in our earthly days, mine will be some golden afternoon within sight and sound of Tweed."
 (from "Memory hold-the-door" by John Buchan, late Lord Tweedsmuir)

For more information on suggested routes contact the ranger service: rangers@scotborders.gov.uk or telephone: 01835 825070



Leaving Gameshope Valley with Talla Cleuch in the background



Walking on the Ettrick Horseshoe with Hartfell in the background

Every effort has been made to ensure that the information and advice contained in this booklet is correct at the date of publication. However, it is always for you to assess whether completing a route is within your capability, using your common sense and your knowledge of your own state of health and fitness, competence and experience. No liability is accepted by the authors or publishers for any loss, injury or damage, arising out of, or in any way connected with, any person or persons undertaking or attempting to undertake any of the routes described in this booklet, howsoever caused.

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Peebles' Haylodge Park

Contact Information

VisitScotland

Visitor information and accommodation bookings
www.visitscotland.com

NatureScot

(Information on Scottish Outdoor Access Code)
Lothian & Borders Area Office
tel: 01896 756652
www.outdooraccess-scotland.scot

Scottish Borders Council

Information on Toilets, Parks etc.
www.scotborders.gov.uk
tel: 0300 100 1800

Walking in the Scottish Borders

Walking publications in the Scottish Borders area are available to view and download online free of charge.

To view or to order a paper copy of the Paths around booklets look up the booklets and the suppliers list at www.scotborders.gov.uk/walking

Outdoor Access

Council Headquarters,
Newtown St Boswells, Melrose, TD6 0SA
tel: 01835 825070
email: outdooraccess@scotborders.gov.uk

Cycling

Local road cycling publications in the Scottish Border area are available to view and download online free of charge
www.scotborders.gov.uk/cycling

Traveline

(for public transport information)
www.travelinescotland.com
tel: 0871 200 2233

Other websites

Information on Tweed Valley Forests

Forestry and Land Scotland
www.forestryandland.gov.scot

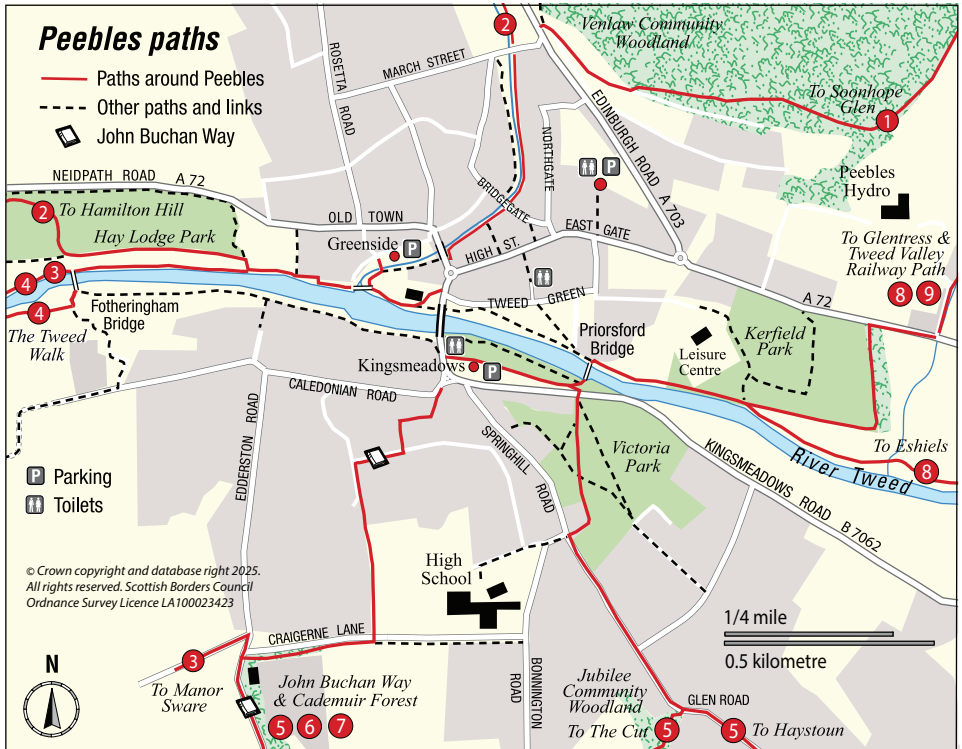
Borders Forest Trust

www.bordersforesttrust.org.uk

Mountain Rescue Team - Scottish

Borders. It is considered best practice to alert the MRT to all incidents where a casualty is located on a hill, moor, upland or other countryside, or missing on such ground even if the Ambulance Service has been requested. To call the MRT to such incidents the following procedure should be followed:

1. Dial 999
2. Ask for Police
3. Tell the Police that you require Mountain Rescue
4. Tell the Police why and where you require the MRT.



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OUTDOOR ACCESS TEAM

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