

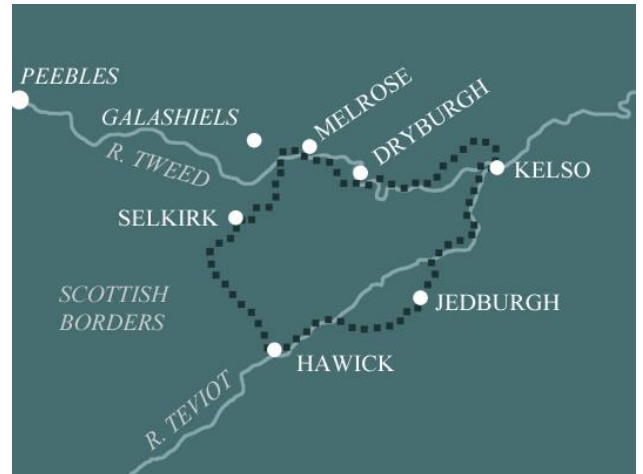


Walking Holidays in Britain's most Beautiful Landscapes

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Borders Abbeys Way

The Borders Abbeys Way links four of Britain's most magnificent ruined medieval abbeys; Melrose, Dryburgh, Kelso and Jedburgh. The abbeys, along with a host of historical sites, paint a picture of the conflicts between the kingdoms of Scotland and England that raged throughout the Borderlands from the mid-12th to early 17th centuries.

Well waymarked and good under foot, the walking is a pleasure. The gradients are for the most part gentle, yet the views are at times breathtakingly beautiful. Riverside paths following the Tweed and the Teviot, old drove roads and disused railway lines along with forest tracks and open moorland combine to guide you on a spectacular 68 mile circuit of the Scottish Borders countryside that will delight even the most seasoned walker.

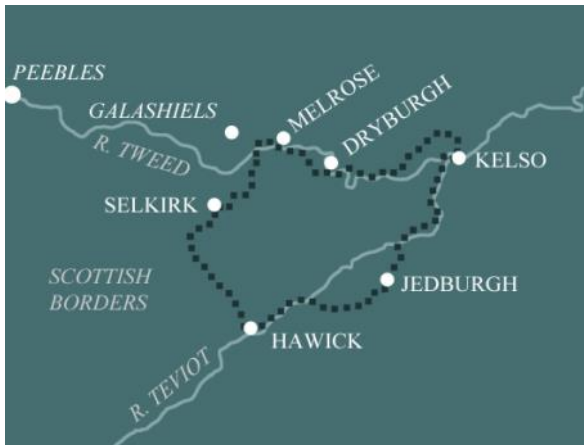
Founded in the first half of the 12th century on the command of King David I of Scotland, the abbeys are testament to the supremacy and prosperity of medieval Anglo Norman monasticism. However, for four centuries the abbeys and the Borders folk fell victim to the lawlessness and violence that engulfed the region. Never more so than during Wars of Scottish Independence in the 14th century, when Scotland, led by Robert the Bruce emerged victorious with the re-establishment of an independent Scottish monarchy. The ruins that remain today are largely the result of military campaigns by the Earl of Hertford in 1544 and 1545 on behalf of King Henry VIII of England. Further destruction came from repeated vandalism by cross border militias known as Reivers and later Moss Troopers, during a period when the Borders was a perilous and lawless frontier.

Those days are past now and what remains is a place of peacefulness, a gentle countryside where historic towns and picturesque villages await you with a warm welcome. Nature lovers will rejoice in the Borders. The Tweed and the Teviot are home to salmon, trout and grayling. As you walk the river banks look for swans, tufted ducks and the great crested grebe. Nearby will be the grey wagtail and the sandmartin. Listen for the curlew, the skylark and from the hawthorn bushes, the song of the yellow hammer. In the meadows common spotted orchid can be found as well as mountain pansy, harebell, wood sorrel and primrose. Woodland gives cover to the redpoll, bullfinch and siskin while providing shelter for roe deer, badgers, fox and great spotted woodpeckers.



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Summary

Why do this walk?

- Marvel at four of Britain's most magnificent ruined medieval abbeys.
- Discover the story of the Border Reivers and Moss Troopers.
- Delight in flower filled meadows and a wealth of birdlife and wildlife.
- Explore the lands where King Robert the Bruce launched his raids into England.
- Enjoy gentle riverside paths following the Tweed and the Teviot.
- Visit Abbotsford House, the magnificent former residence of Sir Walter Scott.
- Immerse yourself in the peace and tranquility of the spacious Borders farmlands

Essential Info

Length	5 – 8 nights
Full Route Length	68 miles/109 km
Shortest Break Length	5 nights

Grade

Easy to Moderate

When walked at a comfortable pace the Borders Abbeys Way can be completed by people with limited walking experience who have a reasonable level of fitness. However, the



shorter itineraries involve some lengthy days which require careful consideration. The open hillside and higher moorland tracks between Jedburgh and Denholm will be a little more challenging than the riverside paths and farm tracks more common on the route.

Terrain: Varied, comprising riverside paths, farm tracks, old railway and sections of minor road as well as forest path, open hillside and higher moorland tracks

What's it like underfoot? On the whole the paths are well defined and maintained, however at times riverside paths, open hillside and higher moorland tracks can be muddy or slippery in places.

How Much Up & Down? Lowland Scotland can be hilly, but unlike the Highlands of Scotland or the Lake District, it is not mountainous. An overall height gain of around 4265 feet (1,300m) with the highest point being 1,113 feet (338 m)

Signposting: Generally good with a W-shaped Borders Abbeys Way logo. However the path can be indistinct in places so pay attention to waymarkers and refer to your map at regular intervals, especially on the higher, hillier sections between Jedburgh and Denholm

Navigation: The Borders Abbeys Way is shown on the Ordnance Survey map supplied. By following the directions in your guidebook and confirming your position on the map, navigation should be straightforward.

Weather: You may be lucky enough to encounter warm, dry weather over the whole route and enjoy dry paths and tremendous views, but you must be prepared because the weather can change quickly. Good clothing and waterproofs essential!

Route

Melrose to Dryburgh The Borders Abbeys Way leaves Melrose and heads first to the neighbouring village of Newstead. Dating back to at least AD650, Newstead claims to be the oldest continuously inhabited village in Scotland. In medieval times it was home to stonemasons working on Melrose Abbey. Breaking away from Newstead, the Way then heads in the direction of the Eildon Hills. The highest of the three tops was used by the Romans as a signal station. Earlier still it had been an Iron Age fort belonging to the Votadini tribe. Beneath the Eildon's stands the Rhymer's Stone on the site of the fabled Eildon Tree. It was here that Thomas the Rhymer took a nap and vanished off to the



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land of the elves. Careful where you rest! Just beyond here there is an option to follow a waymarked path and scale the steep sided Eildon Hills. It's a detour requiring a bit of an effort however the far reaching views are a fantastic reward. A more leisurely alternative would be to factor in a rest day at Melrose where you can further explore the Abbey and visit the Roman Museum while spending a half day walking the Eildon Hills on the route of St Cuthbert's Way. Sticking to the Way, the pretty hamlet of Eildon is passed as you head to Newtown St Boswells with its impressive wooded glen, identified by Scottish Natural Heritage as an ancient semi-natural woodland site. St Cuthbert's Way meets the Abbays Way in Newtown, having crossed the Eildon Hills to Bowden. The two routes share the trail through the glen until the banks of the River Tweed when St Cuthbert's remains south of the river and the Abbays Way crosses the suspension bridge arriving at Dryburgh. Built in 1817, the first suspension bridge replaced a ferry service. It was the first suspension bridge to be built in Scotland, but it was short lived, destroyed by a gale the following year. A subsequent bridge collapsed. Today's bridge, utilising cables as opposed to chains, was constructed in 1872.

Dryburgh to Kelso Immediately over the Dryburgh Suspension Bridge on a natural mound known as Bass Hill, stands the

neoclassical Temple of the Muses, erected in 1818 by the 11th Earl of Buchan in tribute to poet and playwright James Thomson, who penned the lyrics to Rule Britannia. Less than a mile to the north stands a thirty foot statue of William Wallace, erected in 1814, again by the 11th Earl of Buchan. The Way continues past Dryburgh Abbey and follows woodland and field track along the River Tweed before breaking off to the hamlet of Clintmains, re-joining again beyond Magdalene Hall. The Tweed is one of the most prestigious salmon fishing rivers in Scotland. In medieval times, fishing rights were controlled by the abbey monks. Today you can be expected to pay up to £4000 a week to fish some stretches of the river. The Way once again leaves the Tweed at Dalcove and travels through farmland passing estate cottages following grassy lanes, minor roads and field margins all the way to Kelso. This is classic Scottish Borders countryside and it's a delight to walk through.

Kelso to Jedburgh From the Market Square the Way heads along Bridge Street to Kelso Abbey before crossing the River Tweed via Kelso Bridge. As at Dryburgh, the original bridge, built in 1754 replaced a ferry service, which could be dangerous when the river was high. Following the collapse of the original bridge the current bridge was built in 1803. Shortly after crossing Kelso Bridge the Tweed forks

with the River Teviot and it's the Teviot the Abbays Way follows. The Way passes beneath the ruins of Roxburgh Castle, superbly sited on the promontory between the Tweed and the Teviot rivers. The Castle was built in 1125 by King David I of Scotland. Parts of northern England were under Scottish control at the time and the construction of Roxburgh was undoubtedly an attempt by the king to strengthen his authority in the region. The castle changed hands several times during the Scottish Wars of Independence and was eventually destroyed by Scottish forces in 1460 when they captured it from the English. The Way continues along the banks of the Teviot passing beneath Roxburgh Viaduct, beyond where Sunlaws Caves can be seen. It is said that in 1745 Bonnie Prince Charlie sheltered his horses in the caves during his march from Jedburgh to Kelso. Leaving the river for a time the way follows disused railway to the hamlet of Nisbet, a designated Conservation Area, its appearance having changed little since the 19th century. Before entering Jedburgh the Way briefly meets St Cuthbert's Way on the Roman road, Dere Street which ran from York to Edinburgh and possibly beyond to Perth. The road's Roman name is lost in time. Dere Street, the modern English name has its origins in the post-Roman Anglo Saxon kingdom of Deira. Jedburgh to Hawick The Way climbs out of Jedburgh through farmland to the flanks of Black Law. On a



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clear day it's worth the effort to make the short diversion to the summit (338m) to enjoy the panoramic views. Although waymarked, the trail alongside Black Law can be indistinct in places and concentration is required in poor weather. Ensure you refer to your map at regular intervals. The Way descends adjacent to Blacklaw Strip, a wooded gully and makes its way to the hamlet of Bedrule before crossing the Rule Water on its way to the quaint village of Denholm, notable for its Gothic styled spire in the centre of the village green. The commemorative monument is in honour of Denholm born Dr John Leyden an orientalist scholar instrumental in the founding of Singapore. Once through Denholm a mix of riverside path, minor road and woodland follow the Teviot to Knowtownhead. Here the Way splits for a time and you can choose between minor road or riverside path, probably influenced by how wet the ground is, before the Way merges again at Hornshole Bridge on the outskirts of Hawick, the largest of the towns visited on the Abbeyes Way, second largest in the Borders behind Galashiels.

Hawick to Melrose The Way climbs out of Hawick on minor roads to Tandlaw Moss and crosses Boonraw Burn entering undulating farmland and makes its way to Ashkirk Forest, a large conifer plantation. Here the route shares the woodland with the Cross Border Drove Road. Emerging

from the woods the two paths split for a time as the Abbeyes Way follows hillside and further plantation along a stretch known as the Thief's Road, so called on account of the notorious Moss Troopers, who like the earlier Border Rievers, were a lawless group who preyed on civilians. The Way once again meets the Drove Road and heads into another plantation at Woll Rigg to meet the Bishop's Stone, the highest point on the Borders Abbeyes Way at 337m. Although you will have bettered this by a metre if you summited Black Law on leaving Jedburgh! The Bishop's Stone, built into the base of a wall, is thought to have marked a boundary of the lands belonging to the Bishop of Glasgow at the beginning of the 12th century. Beyond the stone the Way heads deeper into Hartwoodmyres Forest before dropping downhill onto farm tracks to meet the minor road at Middlestead Farm saying farewell the Cross border Drove Road as it heads to Bowhill and the Southern Uplands. The Abbeyes Way follows the minor road for a short time before traversing fields to Haining Loch and into the town of Selkirk. Leaving Selkirk the Way heads over Selkirk Hill, a haven for wildflowers and wildlife and utilises an old drove road as it makes its way down to Cauldshiels Loch and through the Shillinglaw and Broomylaw plantations emerging by Abbottsford House, the magnificent former residence of Sir Walter Scott. From Abbottsford the Abbeyes Way

hugs the banks of the River Tweed as it winds its way past Tweedbank and onto Melrose sharing a final section of trail with the Southern Upland Way until it heads over the Chain Bridge to Gattonside and the Abbeyes Way turns towards town and Melrose Abbey.

Additional Days

We can arrange extra nights at any of the overnight stops, allowing for rest days, or giving you more time to explore the locality. We recommend Melrose, Kelso, Jedburgh and Hawick.

Melrose The picturesque town of Melrose is a great place to explore either before or after your Borders Abbeyes walk. In addition to the abbey itself there is a host of fascinating places to see. The Eildon Hills watch over the town and the triple peaks are visible from much of the Abbeyes Way. Why not spend half a day exploring them and look out over the borderlands. The Romans occupied this area arriving circa AD80, building a prominent fort named Trimontium, 'Place of the Three Hills'. You can learn all about this and Roman life in Scotland in the Trimontium Museum.

There are two National Trust for Scotland gardens to visit. Priorwood features an apple orchard as well as a dried flower garden while Harmony Gardens is a stunning walled garden looking over to the Eildon hills. Melrose also boasts a fine



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selection of independent book, crafts and delicious food shops. Just a few miles out of town on the banks of the Tweed stands Abbotsford House the former home of novelist, poet, playwright, and historian Sir Walter Scott. If you're walking itinerary won't allow you enough time to do so, then why not use a rest day in Melrose to travel the short distance to Dryburgh and explore the abbey?

Melrose Abbey Founded in 1136 by monks of the Cistercian Order, Melrose Abbey is among the most beautiful ruined abbeys in the country. King David I of Scotland's wish was that the abbey be sited two miles to the east, on the site of an earlier Celtic monastery founded by Saint Aiden in AD635, however the monks persuaded the king to accept the current site claiming it was more suitable for agriculture. Furthermore, the monks preference was on the main route connecting Edinburgh to England, the paved Roman road (Dere Street), perfectly situated to provide accommodation, food and other services to travellers. Melrose Abbey allegedly contains the heart of Robert the Bruce, King of Scots (1274-1329). It is claimed his heart was buried there in 1330 or 1331. The remainder of Bruce's body was interred at Dunfermline Abbey. A lead container, conceivably containing the King's heart, was found buried below the abbey's chapter house

floor in 1996. The container was never opened and was reburied at the abbey on 22 June 1998. King Alexander of Scotland (1198-1249) is also buried at the abbey. In 1322 the abbey was almost completely destroyed by the army of King Edward II of England (1284-1327). The abbey was attacked again 63 years later by King Richard II of England (1367-1400), resulting in damage so severe, masons laboured for more than a century to restore the abbey. The abbey was severely damaged during an offensive led by the Earl of Hertford in 1544. It was never rebuilt. Carved masonry from the

abbey is incorporated into buildings and walls around the town.

Dryburgh Abbey Built in 1150 by canons of the Premonstratensian Order, Dryburgh Abbey sits on the banks of the River Tweed approximately four miles east of Melrose. Historical documents indicate that the abbey was constructed on the remains of an earlier Celtic monastery. The abbey was founded with the agreement of King David I of Scotland by Hugh de Morville, an Anglo-Norman noble and High Lord Constable of Scotland. In 1316 King Robert the Bruce used Dryburgh Abbey as a base for raids into



England. Revenge attacks by the English King Edward II in 1322 resulted in the abbey being looted and severely damaged by fire. Dryburgh along with the other Borders abbeys remained in hands of King Edward until the middle of the 14th century, when the region reverted to Scots control, now ruled by King David II of Scotland (1324-1371). Incensed by his losses, King Edward mounted a vicious campaign of retribution resulting in Edinburgh being sacked and burned. On their return to England through the Borders, Edward's armies again looted and set fire to Dryburgh Abbey. The abbey was destroyed for a third time in 1443, although this time apparently by accident. Scottish historical novelist, poet, playwright, and historian, Sir Walter Scott who resided at Abbotsford House near Melrose is buried at the abbey. Field Marshall Sir Douglas Haig, commander of British forces on the Western Front from 1915 until the end of World War I, is also buried within the grounds of the abbey.



Kelso Standing on the junction of the rivers Tweed and Teviot, Kelso is rich in architectural and historical interest. Its cobbled square, home to a variety of specialist shops, claims to be the largest in Scotland. Scotland's largest inhabited house, Floors Castle, overlooks the Tweed and houses exceptional collections of furniture, paintings, porcelain and tapestry. Why not try your hand at curling or test your balance skating at the Border Ice Rink. Friday night is folk night in Kelso. You can either sit back to enjoy the music or with great encouragement have a go yourself on the open mic. The town's agricultural heritage is celebrated with a variety of events including the Border Union agricultural show, the Scottish Championship dog show, Kelso Races and point-to-point horse racing, as well as the River Tweed Salmon Fishing Museum.

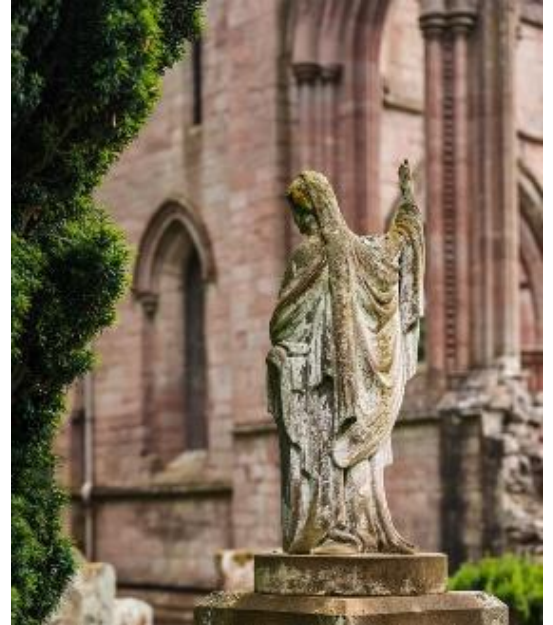


Kelso Abbey Founded in 1128 by monks of the Tironesian Order, Kelso Abbey is the oldest of the Borders abbeys, and was King David I of Scotland's base in the Lowlands. Kelso Abbey was once one of the wealthiest abbeys in Scotland. Its vast estate contained Scotland's finest agricultural land and lucrative fisheries on the Tweed and Teviot rivers. However, it suffered the same ravages as the other Borders abbeys and was burned and looted on a number of occasions. Today, only the west tower and transept remain. King James II of Scotland (1430-1460) was killed within sight of Kelso Abbey during a battle securing Scottish repossession of nearby Roxburgh Castle from the English. Following the death of his father, a hasty coronation of the infant successor, King James III of Scotland (1451-1488) took place at the abbey. Following the Scottish Reformation in 1560, the abbey's estates were granted to Robert Ker of Cessford, an ancestor of the current Duke of Roxburghe, who resides at Floors Castle on the outskirts of Kelso. Several generations of Duke of Roxburghe and members of their family are buried at Kelso Abbey.

Jedburgh Abbey In 1118 a priory was founded at Jedburgh by canons of the Augustinian Order. Following the ascension of King David I to the Scottish throne in 1124 the priory was elevated to the status of abbey, upon which it gained extensive

estate lands in both the Borders and Northumberland. In 1285 King Alexander III of Scotland (1241-1286) married Yolande of Dreux at Jedburgh Abbey, a union that accentuated Scottish independence from England on account of Yolande's French lineage. The King's first wife, who died in 1275, had been the daughter of King Henry III of England (1207-1272). Of all the Borders abbeys, Jedburgh was attacked most often. In 1297 English armies severely damaged the abbey in revenge for the victory of Sir William Wallace over the Earl of Surrey at Stirling Bridge. In 1346 English armies again attacked the abbey having routed Scottish forces at the Battle of Neville's Cross near Durham. Further attacks came in 1410 and 1416 by forces loyal to the Duke of Albany, a merciless Scottish politician and brother of King Robert III of Scotland (1390-1406). In 1464 the abbey was targeted by the Earl of Warwick, then in 1523 the abbey and Jedburgh town were set on fire during an assault by the Earl of Surrey. The seventh and final attack was in 1544 by the forces of the Earl of Hereford. Jedburgh Abbey's ruins later became a Protestant parish kirk. A shameful end for a Catholic abbey.

Jedburgh The historic royal burgh of Jedburgh is an ideal place for rest day as you approach the midway point of the Abbeys Way. Mary Queen of Scots stayed here in 1566, and the visitor centre, a 16th century tower house set in attractive gardens, tells the story of her tragic life. A Rogues Gallery examines the individuals involved in Mary's life and the Last Letter Room tells of her last thoughts ahead of her execution. Jedburgh Castle Jail & Museum gives visitors an insight to life in a 1820s prison. Learn about the lives of some of the inmates, stand in their cell blocks. Be warned however, the building has gained a reputation for ghostly sightings! The museum's exhibitions tells the town's story and features some of its famous townfolk, David Brewster the inventor of the kaleidoscope, James Veitch the astronomer and mathematician Mary Somerville.



Hawick Famous for its fine quality knitwear and cashmere, Hawick is part of the Textile Trail and the major centre for the industry in the Scottish Borders. The Borders Textile Towerhouse is a 16th century tower house telling the story of Scotland's premier textile manufacturing region. The Borders Distillery, housed in a restored Victorian industrial building is the first Scotch whisky distillery in the Scottish Borders since 1837. The Hawick Museum and Scott Gallery is the venue for visiting exhibitions telling the story of the town's history. Riversedge is an eclectic style retail shop giving a platform for local artisan craft individuals to promote their business to local people and visitors alike. A former spinning mill featuring a 14-foot Victorian waterwheel is home to Hawick's premier entertainment venue, Heart of Hawick. In addition to screening family films, foreign language and arthouse showings the cosy cinema and café bar broadcasts the latest productions from the National Theatre, Royal Shakespeare Company and Royal Opera House.



Getting There and Away

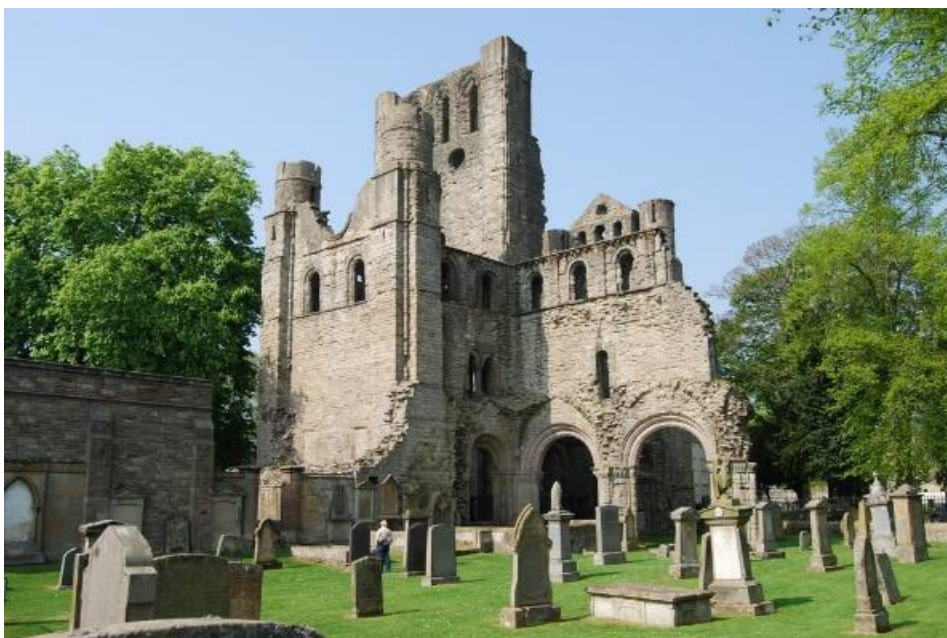
General travel information for the Borders Abbeys Way will be in your holiday pack. Detailed instructions on getting to your first night's accommodation by car, or on foot from the nearest train or bus station, will also be included in the holiday pack on individual accommodation maps. To view train times please visit trainline.com where you can also purchase tickets in advance. For information on bus timetables please visit traveline.org If you require secure car parking whilst walking this route, please contact us for information.

Getting There:

By Air: The nearest International Airports to the trail are Edinburgh and Newcastle. If flying via Edinburgh Airport, the Airlink 100 shuttlebus service runs every 10 minutes to Edinburgh Waverley Station from where trains run direct to Tweedbank (1.5 miles from Melrose). If flying into Newcastle Airport, there is a Tyne & Wear Metro station with frequent services to Newcastle Central Station from where trains run direct to Berwick-upon-Tweed and Edinburgh.

By Public Transport: The most convenient railway station for Melrose is Tweedbank (1.5 miles) arriving from Edinburgh Waverley. Alternatively, Berwick-upon-Tweed followed by a 40 mile bus journey to Melrose.

By Road: Melrose is located on the A6091, just off the A7 between Carlisle and Galashiels and the A68 between Otterburn and Edinburgh. From the M6 (Carlisle): Leave the M6 at junction 44 and follow signs for the A7 (North) Hawick and Galashiels. After passing through Hawick, follow signs for Melrose. From the A1 (Newcastle): Leave the A1(M) at Junction 77 and follow signs for the A696 Jedburgh. On reaching Otterburn, continue on the



A68 and shortly after passing Jedburgh, follow signs for Melrose.

Getting Back:

As this is a circular route you will be walking back to your starting location so you can depart by the same means you arrived.

How our holidays work

We specialise in self-guided walks because we think it's the best way to really experience local landscapes, cultures and history. You walk under your own steam, at your own pace, safe in the knowledge that we have organised everything, and help is only a phone call away. We book all your accommodation, move your luggage between overnight stops, provide you with maps and guidebooks and all the details you need for a successful holiday. You just turn up and walk!

Inbuilt Flexibility Our holidays are designed to be flexible and can therefore be tailored to suit your requirements. If you're looking for something different, or

extra, from the holidays described here, give us a ring and we'll do our best to please. You can start on any day you like and we can arrange extra nights at any of the overnight stops allowing for rest days, or giving you more time to explore the locality. You can book part of a walk if you don't have the time to complete the entire distance.

How to Book

Once you have decided which holiday you wish to book, please fill in the form at the back of this brochure which can then be emailed or posted to us. We will get in touch with you once we have received your booking to confirm your holiday details.

Alternatively, you can either book online using our website at mickledore.co.uk or telephone us during office hours.



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Accommodation

Good accommodation and friendly hosts are an essential part of any holiday. We understand this and go out of our way to find the best. We put a great deal of effort into hand picking our accommodation and matching it to individual customer requirements. In selecting the accommodation, we look for helpful, friendly hosts with good quality, characterful accommodation close to the trail. For example, over the course of your trip you might stay in a village inn, a bed and breakfast in a converted barn, a Victorian guest house, and on a working farm. Occasionally we may use a chain hotel. We always try to arrange en suite accommodation, i.e. rooms with their own bathrooms, for each night of your stay. However, in some of the more remote locations accommodation is limited and occasionally we may have to book rooms with shared bathrooms for one or two nights of your holiday, (especially if the booking is made at short notice), but we will always let you know if this is likely to be the case.

Single Rooms

We are happy to book single rooms on this walk but cannot normally book more than two for any one group. Single room bookings include a supplement.

What We Provide

All Holidays

Accommodation Overnight Bed and Breakfast accommodation in selected hotels, farmhouses, village inns, guest houses and family B&Bs including Full English or Continental breakfast.

Guidebook A guidebook with route information, maps, photos and background information.

Information of Services Along the Route A comprehensive service Info sheet, including services such as cash points, banks, post offices, village shops, inns, cafés and taxis.

Maps An Ordnance Survey Explorer (1:25000) maps covering the entire route.

Personal Itinerary A personal itinerary setting out each overnight stop, including large scale maps of each accommodation, to ensure you find it easily.



Emergency Telephone Support If you get in to difficulties during your holiday, we are always available to help, even out of office hours.

Options

Luggage Transport We will transfer your luggage between each overnight stop – leave your luggage at the accommodation when you set off in the morning, it will be moved on to your next B&B. You only need to carry a small day sack with the clothes and provisions you require during the day's walk. We ask you to limit your luggage to one bag per person, up to 18kg.

Packed Lunches Provided for each day's walking and recommended on this holiday as there will not always be a handy shop or café on the route.

Off Road Parking If you are travelling by car we can usually arrange off road parking for the duration of your trip. (There may be a small charge for this). Arrangement of return transport We can also arrange your transfer back to your car, (or advise you when public transport is a better option.)



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What's not included

Evening Meals Your evening meal isn't included in the package, but we include full details and recommendations for each evening meal in your itinerary. You will normally be within walking distance of a pub and/or restaurant, or where there is good food available at the accommodation, we'll book that for you. Allow about £30.00 per night.

Transport to the start & away from the finish

Taxi or bus transport if you need to miss a stage (but we'll help you organise it if you need help)

Travel Insurance Even if you are based in the UK travel insurance is worth having.

Prices

Detailed prices for all our holidays are available on the website mickledore.co.uk.

About Mickledore

Mickledore Travel is based in Keswick at the heart of the English Lake District. We are one of the leading specialists in self-guided walking and cycling holidays in the UK, and provide a friendly, professional and flexible service.

We are walkers and cyclists ourselves, so it really matters to us that you have a

good holiday. We are still a small business, with a lot of local knowledge, and personal enthusiasm for the outdoors. If you've got any queries, we're always happy to help, so don't hesitate to pick up the phone or drop us an email, or call in and see us if you're in Keswick.

We specialise in UK holidays, and by concentrating on what we consider the best routes, we get to know the trails, accommodation, and local area intimately.

- All your accommodation has been carefully selected and is regularly monitored.
- We listen to you and tailor each holiday to meet your requirements.
- We have an excellent level of customer service.
- We have 15 years' experience, and very high levels of customer satisfaction.
- Peace of mind – help is only ever a telephone call away.
- We're all outdoor enthusiasts – we know what makes a good holiday, and we want you to have one!
- 100% financial protection – in the very unlikely event of Mickledore's financial failure, you receive a full refund.

Financial Protection

Your payments are fully protected against our financial failure. We are members of the Association of Independent Tour Operators (AITO), and the Association of British Travel Agents (ABTA). We have arranged bonding through ABTA. This means that in the unlikely event of our financial failure, any monies you have paid to us will be refunded. This bonding is fully compliant with the Package Travel Regulations and provides 100% financial protection.

AITO Quality Statement

Mickledore Travel is a member of the Association of Independent Tour Operators. The Association represents Britain's leading independent tour operators. It promotes high levels of professionalism and a shared concern for quality and personal service. The Association encourages the highest standards in all aspects of tour operating.

Mickledore Travel abides by AITO's Code of Conduct and adheres to the Quality Charter which can be viewed at aito.com. Visit the website to find out more about the Association or call 020 8744 9280.



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Borders Abbeys Way: Round Trip from Melrose

Round Trip from Melrose in 4 Days Walking Code: BA5				Round Trip from Melrose in 5 Days Walking		
		miles	km		miles	km
Day 1	Travel to Melrose for your first night of accommodation			Travel to Melrose for your first night of accommodation		
Day 2	Melrose to Kelso	18	29	Melrose to Kelso	18	29
Day 3	Kelso to Denholm	21	34	Kelso to Jedburgh	13	21
Day 4	Denholm to Selkirk	19	31	Jedburgh to Hawick	14	23
Day 5	Selkirk to Melrose	10	16	Hawick to Selkirk	13	21
Day 6	Depart Melrose after breakfast			Kelkirk to Melrose	10	16
Day 7				Depart from Melrose after breakfast		

Round Trip from Melrose in 6 Days Walking Code: BA7				Round Trip from Melrose in 7 Days Walking Code: BA8		
		miles	km		miles	km
Day 1	Travel to Melrose for your first night of accommodation			Travel to Melrose for your first night of accommodation		
Day 2	Melrose to Dryburgh then transfer to Kelso	5	8	Melrose to Dryburgh then transfer to Kelso	5	8
Day 3	Transfer back to Dryburgh then walk to Kelso	13	21	Transfer back to Dryburgh then walk to Kelso	13	21
Day 4	Kelso to Jedburgh	13	21	Kelso to Jedburgh	13	21
Day 5	Jedburgh to Hawick	14	23	Jedburgh to Denholm	8	13
Day 6	Hawick to Selkirk	13	21	Denholm to Hawick	6	10
Day 7	Selkirk to Melrose	10	16	Hawick to Selkirk	13	21
Day 8	Depart from Melrose after breakfast			Selkirk to Melrose	10	16
Day 9				Depart from Melrose after breakfast		



Walking Holidays in Britain's most Beautiful Landscapes

t: 017687 72335

e: info@mickledore.co.uk

w: www.mickledore.co.uk

Booking Form

Contact Details

Address

Mobile Telephone..... Landline telephone.....

Email.....Emergency Contact no

Your Holiday

Holiday Code.....Holiday Name.....

Date of First Night.....Date of Last Night.....

Party Members

Title	First Name	Last Name	Date of Birth

Options	Rooms Required	Rest Days (give date & location)
Luggage Transport Y/N	No. Double Rooms <input type="text"/>	
Packed Lunches Y/N	No. Twin Rooms <input type="text"/>	
Off Street Parking Y/N	No. Single Occupancy Rooms <input type="text"/>	
Return Transfer required (additional charge) Y/N		

Comments (special diets, other requirements etc):

Upon receipt of your booking form Mickledore will send by email a confirmation with the full price and 20% deposit cost required. You can pay by card or cheque (GBP only for cheque).

How did you hear about Mickledore Travel?



100% Financial Protection

