

## **Appendix 5.1: Historic Environment Assessment**





**EDF Energy Renewables Ltd**

# **Dunside Wind Farm** **Historic Environment** **Assessment**

**Final Report**  
June 2023



# EDF Energy Renewables Ltd

## Dunside Wind Farm Historic Environment Assessment

**Project Number**  
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## Executive Summary

LUC was commissioned by EDF Energy Renewables Ltd to prepare an historic environment assessment (HEA) to accompany its proposal for a new wind energy development at Dunside (hereafter the 'Proposed Development'). Land use within the Site comprises open heather moorland managed as a grouse moor and rough grazing.

Five designated heritage assets (four scheduled monuments and one category C listed building) as well as 69 non-designated heritage assets have been identified within the Site. Evidence of historic land use of the moorland and hilltops within the Site comprised grazing and later sporting activities. This in-combination with the exposed and unproductive environment suggests there is a **low** potential for previously unrecorded heritage assets, including buried archaeological remains, within the Site above 350m OD. There is greater potential for previously unrecorded buried archaeological remains below this level, particularly adjacent to watercourses and along the lower slopes of the Dye Water and Watch Water.

Heritage assets within the setting study areas are characterised by evidence of prehistoric activity from the Neolithic to the Iron Age, including Neolithic and Bronze Age funerary and ritual monuments, later prehistoric settlements, including interrelated groups of Iron Age hillforts, promontory forts and defined enclosures. Also included in the historic environment baseline are the remains of pre-Improvement farmsteads and townships, post-medieval buildings, some of which are listed buildings, and gardens and designed landscapes associated with county house estates.

Direct physical effects on one non-designated heritage asset of **low** importance (Byre Cleugh trackway (SBC HER Ref: 366203)) has been identified resulting in a **minor** and not significant potential level of effect in EIA terms.

A number of designed heritage assets may experience setting change as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development. These changes have the potential to affect the way elements of their setting contribute to how they are appreciated and how they are experienced in the landscape. The elements of their setting which contribute most to their cultural significance and the evidential and historical value of their physical remains will not be affected.

Potential direct effects resulting from setting change have been identified for five designated heritage assets of **high** importance, comprising four scheduled monuments and one listed building. Changes to the setting of the Mutiny Stones (SM361) and Byreclough Farmstead (SM4549) will affect the way elements of their settings contribute to how they are appreciated and experienced in the landscape, which could lead to a **moderate** and **significant** potential level of effect in EIA terms. The presence of the Proposed Development during operation may slightly affect the way the settings of a further two scheduled monuments and one category C listed building are experienced in the landscape, which could lead to a **minor** and not significant potential level of effect in EIA terms.

No cumulative effects have been identified.

# Chapter 1

## Introduction

### Project Background

**1.1** LUC was commissioned by EDF Energy Renewables Ltd (hereafter 'the Applicant') to prepare a historic environment assessment (HEA) to accompany its proposal for a new wind energy development at Dunside (hereafter 'the Proposed Development').

**1.2** The Proposed Development is located within the Lammermuir Hills approximately 6 km north of the settlement of Westruther and 7 km to the west of the settlement of Longformacus (hereafter the 'Site') centred at NGR NT62004 57962. While the Site lies within the Scottish Borders Council (SBC) administrative area, the northern Site boundary is also the boundary between the SBC and East Lothian Council (ELC). The location of the Proposed Development is shown on **Figure 5.1** in **EIA Report Volume 3a: Figures**.<sup>1</sup>

**1.3** The Proposed Development is subject to Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) under The Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017<sup>2</sup> ('the EIA Regulations'). The application for consent under Section 36 of the Electricity Act 1989 will be accompanied by an EIA Report. This HEA forms an appendix to the EIA Report to fulfil the requirements of the NPF4, the Historic Environment Policy for Scotland (HEPS), and Planning Advice Note 2/2011 (PAN 2) at national level, and SBC Local Development Plan (see **Appendix A: Legislation and Policy Context** for more detail).

### The Proposed Development

#### Description

**1.4** The Proposed Development comprises up to 15 wind turbines, with a maximum blade tip height of 220 m, and associated infrastructure.

**1.5** Permanent foundations to support each wind turbine will be created alongside associated crane hardstandings at each turbine location. A network of onsite access tracks (new and existing) and, where necessary, associated watercourse crossings alongside a network of underground cables will be required.

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<sup>1</sup> For the avoidance of doubt, all Figure references, unless explicitly indicated otherwise, are internal references to images within this report.

<sup>2</sup> References to all legislation relate to that as amended and in force at the time of writing.

**1.6** Other key elements of the Proposed Development include: control buildings and extension to Fallago Rig Wind Farm (hereafter Fallago Rig) substation, temporary construction compound(s), laydown area(s) and car park(s), borrow pits, and battery storage facility.

### Access

**1.7** The Site access will utilise that used for Fallago Rig wind farm, with access via B6456 to the east of Westruther. The access will then follow the existing track, before accessing the Site. Approximately 17.5 km of existing access tracks and 1.1 km of light vehicle tracks will be utilised, and approximately 15 km of proposed wind farm tracks will be built as part of the Proposed Development.

### Construction

**1.8** It is estimated that it will take up to approximately 24 months to construct the Proposed Development. Construction works will include the following main activities:

- Upgrades to the existing Fallago Rig access track;
- Establishment of borrow pits;
- Construction of the wind farm temporary construction compounds;
- Formation of temporary construction compound for grid operator;
- Construction of wind farm tracks, passing places and watercourse crossings;
- Construction of culverts under tracks to facilitate drainage and maintain existing hydrology;
- Construction of turbine foundations;
- Excavation of trenches and cable laying adjacent to site tracks and connecting to Fallago Rig substation;
- Short section of overhead line connection;
- Construction of substation compound extension at Fallago Rig;
- Construction of up to two control buildings;
- Movement onto Site and delivery and placement of battery storage facility steel enclosures;
- Movement onto Site and delivery and erection of wind turbines;
- Commissioning of the wind turbines, switching station, battery storage and control building; and
- Restoration of areas disturbed during construction including re/planting.

### Operation

**1.9** The expected operational life of the Proposed Development is 35 years from the date of commissioning. The main components of the Proposed Development during operation will comprise:

- Up to 15 turbines each with a maximum tip height of 220 m (potentially with an external transformer);
- It is anticipated that 7 of the turbines (Turbines T1, T3, T6, T8, T9, T14 and T15) will be fitted with visible aviation warning lights;
- Crane hardstandings;
- Four new watercourse crossings and associated infrastructure;
- Approximately 15 km of proposed wind farm tracks, approximately 1.1 km of proposed light vehicle tracks and use of approximately 17.5 km of existing access tracks (including some widening/upgrading);
- Onsite underground electrical cables and cable trenches;
- Control building and extension to the existing Fallago Rig substation; and
- A 20 MW battery storage area.

### Decommissioning

**1.10** Decommissioning is anticipated to involve the following activities:

- dismantling and removal of wind turbines and electrical equipment;
- restoration of the turbine areas, hardstanding and tracks; and
- demolition and removal of the substation and battery storage compounds.

**1.11** Full details of the Proposed Development are provided in **EIA Report Chapter 3: Development Description**.

### Aims and Objectives

**1.12** The aim of this HEA is to identify the baseline conditions for the historic environment and assess the potential effects of the Proposed Development on the historic environment. This will be achieved by:

- Identifying heritage assets within the Site, and beyond with the potential to experience effects, including as a consequence of setting change.



- Outlining the cultural significance of those heritage assets identified as susceptible to change, including any contribution made by their setting.
- Assessing the value (importance) of those heritage assets included in the baseline.
- Identifying the potential for change to those heritage assets and assess impacts as a result of the Proposed Development.

**1.13** The HEA includes consideration of known heritage assets and the potential for previously unrecorded heritage assets, including buried archaeological remains, and therefore fulfils the purpose of an archaeological desk-based assessment and a heritage statement.

# Chapter 2

## Methodology

### Introduction

**2.1** This chapter sets out the approach to the HEA, and the sources consulted in compiling and understanding the baseline data to undertake the assessment. For the purposes of the assessment, the historic environment is held to be “*the physical evidence for human activity that connects people with place, linked with the associations we can see, feel and understand.*”<sup>3</sup> Its constituent parts are known as ‘heritage assets’ which are synonymous with ‘cultural heritage assets’, ‘historic assets’, ‘sites’ or ‘monuments’. These can be tangible features, buildings, or places or intangible stories, traditions and concepts<sup>4</sup> that provide physical evidence of past human activity and hold sufficient value (i.e. cultural significance) to this and future generations to merit consideration in the planning system.<sup>5</sup> This assessment therefore focuses on if, and how, the Proposed Development will change the cultural significance of heritage assets within and around it.

### Guidance

**2.2** This report has been prepared in accordance with the principles contained in the following appropriate guidance:

- Code of Conduct: professional ethics in archaeology (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2022);<sup>6</sup>
- Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment CIfA (2020);<sup>7</sup>
- Managing Change in the Historic Environment Guidance Notes – setting (hereafter referred to as the HES setting guidance) (Historic Environment Scotland (HES), 2020);<sup>8</sup>
- Managing Change in the Historic Environment Guidance Notes – gardens and designed landscapes (HES, 2020);<sup>9</sup>

<sup>3</sup> HES, 2014. The Historic Environment Strategy for Scotland, pp. 2.

<sup>4</sup> HES and SNH, 2018. Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationid=6ed33b65-9df1-4a2f-acbb-a8e800a592c0> [Accessed January 2023]

<sup>5</sup> Ibid, p. 175.

<sup>6</sup> CIfA, 2022. Code of conduct: professional ethics in archaeology. Available on line: <https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/Code%20of%20conduct%20revOct2022.pdf> [Accessed November 2022].

<sup>7</sup> CIfA, 2020. Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment. Available on line: [https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GDBA\\_4.pdf](https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GDBA_4.pdf) [Accessed November 2022].

<sup>8</sup> HES, 2020. Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting. Available on line: <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationid=80b7c0a0-584b-4625-b1fd-a60b009c2549> [Accessed November 2020]

<sup>9</sup> HES, 2020. Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Gardens and Designed Landscapes. Available on line:

- Designation Policy and Selection Guidance (HES, 2019);<sup>10</sup>
- Planning Advice Note 2/2011: Planning and Archaeology;<sup>11</sup>
- Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook (particularly the framework for Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment provided in Appendix 1; hereafter this guidance is referred to as the EIA Handbook) (HES and Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH), 2018);<sup>12</sup> and
- Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment (PCHIA) in the UK (CIfA, Institute of Historic Building Conservation and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, 2021).<sup>13</sup>

## Study Areas and Data Gathering

### Study Areas

**2.3** Physical effects to the cultural significance of heritage assets are assessed within the Site only. Setting effects are assessed for assets within the Site, and using two further study areas, which have been defined in response to the bare earth modelling of the Proposed Development's Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) and an understanding of the distance over which significant effects arising from setting change are considered likely. The two study areas are:

- The Inner Study Area: consisting of the land beyond Proposed Development's outermost turbines to a distance of 5 km from it. All heritage assets located within the Inner Study Area have been considered for the potential for effects arising from setting change.
- The Outer Study Area: consisting of land between 5 km (Inner Study Area) and 10 km. Designated heritage assets lying within this area have been considered for the potential for effects due to setting change.

**2.4** Consideration has also been given to the potential for setting change to heritage assets within the ZTV, beyond 10 km.

**2.5** The Site boundary and the extent of the Inner and Outer Study areas are identified on **Figures 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3** in **EIA Report Volume 3a**.

### Sources

**2.6** In line with best practice, the following publicly accessible sources of primary and secondary information were used in preparation of the baseline and inform the assessment:

- HES spatial datasets and database for designated heritage assets comprising:
  - scheduled monuments;
  - listed buildings;
  - conservation areas; and
  - Inventory-listed Gardens and Designed Landscapes.<sup>14</sup>
- SBC Historic Environment Record (HER) data (received 17 January 2023);
- ELC HER data (received 26 January 2023);
- SBC and ELC conservation area information, including conservation area appraisals where available;
- HES Canmore database;<sup>15</sup>
- Historic Land-use Assessment (HLA) data;
- Historic Ordnance Survey mapping (principally First and Second Edition 25-inch and 6-inch to a mile mapping where available for the Site) and other published historic mapping held in the National Library of Scotland (NLS) and available online;
- Aerial photographs (oblique and vertical) held by the National Collection of Aerial Photography (NCAP), Cambridge Aerial Photos and Britain From Above available online;
- Available reports from recent archaeological work undertaken in the area ('grey literature');

<https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationid=83214207-c4e7-4f80-af87-a678009820b9> [Accessed November 2020]

<sup>10</sup> HES, 2019. Designation Policy and Selection Guidance. Available on line: <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationid=8d8bbaeb-ce5a-46c1-a558-aa2500ff7d3b> [Accessed November 2022]

<sup>11</sup> Planning Advice Note 2/2011: Planning and archaeology. Available on line: <https://www.gov.scot/publications/pan-2-2011-planning-archaeology/> [Accessed November 2022]

<sup>12</sup> HES and SNH, 2018. Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationid=6ed33b65-9df1-4a2f-acbb-a8e800a592c0> [Accessed November 2022]

<sup>13</sup> CIfA, Institute of Historic Building Conservation and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, 2021. Available on line: [https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/j30361\\_iema\\_principlesofchia\\_v8.pdf](https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/j30361_iema_principlesofchia_v8.pdf). [Accessed November 2022].

<sup>14</sup> No World Heritage Sites or Inventory-listed Historic Battlefields have been identified within the baseline.

<sup>15</sup> National Record of the Historic Environment

- Relevant archive material held by SBC, HES, National Library of Scotland, Registers of Scotland available online;
- Publicly accessible LiDAR data;<sup>16</sup>
- Visualisations and 3-D turbines modelled and viewed in relevant software; and
- Findings of other relevant topics identified in **Chapter 4: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Chapter 8: Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Geology and Peat** and **Chapter 9: Noise and Vibration** of the EIA Report for the Proposed Development.

**2.7** In addition to the sources identified above, the Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (ScARF)<sup>17</sup> was used to inform the assessment of the cultural significance and importance of those heritage assets identified in the baseline.

### Field Survey

**2.8** A walkover survey of the construction footprint and selected heritage assets within the Site and site visits to selected heritage assets in the Inner and Outer Study Areas were undertaken in August 2022 and February 2023 to inform the assessment. Weather conditions during these surveys were good, with excellent visibility.

**2.9** The walkover survey targeted the construction locations within the Site. It allowed for the verification of known heritage assets, confirming their interpretation, location, and likely sensitivity to change, and informed the assessment of potential effects on those assets. Selected heritage assets beyond the Site were also visited to confirm their setting and inform the assessment of change to that setting.

**2.10** The selection of heritage assets beyond the Site was informed by the ZTV and professional judgement in relation to the likely sensitivity to setting change of heritage assets with theoretical visibility or the potential for in-combination views that contribute to their cultural significance.

**2.11** Selected photographs from the walkover survey and site visits are included in this HEA.

### Assumptions and Limitations

**2.12** The assessment has utilised a range of sources on the area's historic environment. Much of this is necessarily secondary information compiled from a variety of sources (e.g. HER data and grey literature reports). It has been assumed

that this information is reasonably accurate unless otherwise stated.

**2.13** Given their locations some heritage assets with intervisibility with the Proposed Development were not the subject of a site visit due to limited access or ground conditions, however, desk-based sources and visualisations were sufficient to identify potential effects due to setting change.

**2.14** The potential for previously unrecorded heritage assets, including buried archaeological remains, has been considered in relation to the pattern and significance of known heritage assets (drawn from the SBC and ELC HER data and a review of historic mapping and available digital aerial imagery and LiDAR data) within the vicinity of the Site and land use history within it to understand the archaeological potential.

**2.15** While non-intrusive or intrusive archaeological investigations<sup>18</sup> have not been undertaken to inform the historic environment baseline, the sources identified above are sufficient to identify the potential for previously unrecorded heritage assets, including buried archaeological remains, within the Site and the assessment of any likely significant effects.

**2.16** Whilst some information gaps are inevitable, given the buried nature of archaeological remains, it is considered that there is sufficient information to enable an informed decision to be taken in relation to the identification and assessment of likely significant environmental effects on cultural heritage. A precautionary approach has been applied, based on the available information and the professional experience and judgement of the project team, to ensure that all likely significant effects have been assessed and reported. For the avoidance of doubt, when any asset is identified as being of 'uncertain' importance, a precautionary approach would be applied, and the effect reported as potentially significant. However, this has not been necessary in this instance.

### Approach to Assessment

**2.17** The heritage assets forming the baseline were subject to a high-level analysis to identify those that are sensitive to the Proposed Development and required detailed assessment. Those heritage assets identified as being likely to experience effects have been subject to a full assessment undertaken in line with the six steps set out in PCHIA:

1. Understanding heritage assets:

<sup>16</sup> Made available via the Scottish Remote Sensing Portal, with terrain and surface models processed as hillshade visualisations by LUC's GIS team.

<sup>17</sup> ScARF is an evolving research resource for Scottish archaeology which provides a national overview of the subject by period and

identifies relevant national research questions. Available online at: <https://scarf.scot/national/>

<sup>18</sup> Non-intrusive and intrusive archaeological investigations can include geophysical survey and archaeological trial trenching.

- a. describe the heritage asset;
  - b. ascribe heritage (cultural) significance; and
  - c. attribute importance.
2. Evaluating the consequences of change:
- a. understand change;
  - b. assess impact; and
  - c. weigh the effect.

### Description

**2.18** A factual description of each heritage asset is provided including, where relevant, their location, form, fabric, condition, etc. As proportionality is key, the information presented is focused on that which is relevant to understanding the cultural significance of the heritage asset, especially those elements that might be affected by the Proposed Development.

### Ascribing Cultural Significance

**2.19** This assessment seeks to identify the cultural significance of the heritage assets within the historic environment baseline to assess the likely impact of the Proposed Development on cultural heritage and the recommendations for any appropriate mitigation to reduce effects.

**2.20** The cultural significance that makes heritage assets important can be articulated in various ways. The HES Designation Policy and Selection Guidance<sup>19</sup> sets out how Scotland's historic sites and places are assessed to determine whether their cultural significance is of national importance. One approach to assessing cultural significance in any circumstance (designated or non-designated) is to adjust these criteria to reflect the relative importance of the heritage asset, from national to local. However, as each heritage asset type (monument, historic building etc) is assessed against different designation criteria this approach is not consistent, which can make it difficult for the reader to follow.

**2.21** A more consistent and easily understandable approach draws upon the heritage values referenced by the Historic Environment Policy for Scotland<sup>20</sup>, which are drawn from The Burra Charter<sup>21</sup>. These values are detailed in the Australia International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS)

Understanding and Assessing Cultural Significance Practice Note<sup>22</sup> and comprise:

- **Evidential value:** This refers to the information content of a place and its ability to reveal more about an aspect of the past through examination or investigation of the place, including the use of archaeological techniques. The relative scientific value of a place is likely to depend on the importance of the information or data involved, on its rarity, quality or representativeness, and its potential to contribute further important information about the place itself or a type or class of place or to address important research questions.
- **Historical value:** This is typically either illustrative or associative. It is intended to encompass all aspects of history; for example, the history of aesthetics, art and architecture, science, spirituality, and society. It therefore often underlies other values. A place may have historic value because it has influenced, or has been influenced by, an historic event, phase, movement or activity, person or group of people. It may be the site of an important event. For any place, the significance will be greater where the evidence of the association or event survives at the place, or where the setting is substantially intact, than where it has been changed or evidence does not survive. However, some events or associations may be so important that the place retains significance regardless of such change or absence of evidence.
- **Aesthetic value:** This refers to the sensory and perceptual experience of a place; that is, how we respond to visual and non-visual aspects such as sounds, smells and other factors having a strong impact on human thoughts, feelings and attitudes. Aesthetic qualities may include the concept of beauty and formal aesthetic ideals. Expressions of aesthetics are culturally influenced.
- **Social / Spiritual value:** This refers to the associations that a place has for a particular community or cultural group and the social or cultural meanings that it holds for them. Spiritual value refers to the intangible values and meanings embodied in or evoked by a place which give it importance in the spiritual identity, or the traditional knowledge, art and practices of a cultural group. Spiritual value may also be reflected in the intensity of aesthetic and emotional responses or community associations and

<sup>19</sup> HES 2020. Designation Policy and Selection Criteria. Available online at: <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationId=8d8bbaeb-ce5a-46c1-a558-aa2500ff7d3b>

<sup>20</sup> HES 2019. Historic Environment Policy for Scotland. Available online at: <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationId=1bcfa7b1-28fb-4d4b-b1e6-aa2500f942e7>

<sup>21</sup> Australia ICOMOS, 2013. The Burra Charter. Available online at: <https://australia.icomos.org/publications/burra-charter-practice-notes/#bc>

<sup>22</sup> Australia ICOMOS, 2013. Understanding and assessing cultural significance practice note. Available online at: [https://australia.icomos.org/wp-content/uploads/Practice-Note\\_Understanding-and-assessing-cultural-significance.pdf](https://australia.icomos.org/wp-content/uploads/Practice-Note_Understanding-and-assessing-cultural-significance.pdf)

be expressed through cultural practices and related places.

### The Contribution of Setting to Cultural Significance

**2.22** The ICOMOS heritage values are a way of transparently and consistently articulating the cultural significance of any heritage asset, including any contribution made by setting to that cultural significance. The HES setting guidance identifies that setting is the way the surroundings of a heritage asset or place contribute to how it is understood, appreciated, and experienced in the present landscape.<sup>23</sup> All heritage assets have a setting, but the contribution that this makes to their cultural significance varies in line with the location, form, function and preservation of the asset and its surroundings. Setting can be integral to the cultural significance of a heritage asset (contributing to one of more of its heritage values or their appreciation), therefore a change in an important element of an asset's setting can equate to a direct impact to its cultural significance. Equally, where setting does not contribute to a heritage asset's cultural significance, no effect can result from setting change.

**2.23** The contribution made by setting to a heritage asset's cultural significance is set out discursively.

### Ascribing Importance

**2.24** Heritage assets may derive their cultural significance from one or more of the above heritage values, but a lack of interest in one or more of these values does not indicate a lower level of importance, just that their interest lies elsewhere. The above heritage values help in understanding cultural significance of a heritage asset, but do not determine the level of that significance (i.e. 'importance').

**2.25** The ICOMOS heritage values (discussed above) can help explain a heritage asset's cultural significance, but they do not explain how important (e.g. high, medium, low) the significance of the asset is. Establishing the importance of a heritage asset is a key stage of the assessment process as it influences the way in which decisions are made during the development of a proposal as well as the weight to be given it by the decision-maker. Importance is determined using professional judgement alongside an understanding of local, regional, and national historic environment research objectives and, where appropriate, the use of the designation criteria for heritage assets. The criteria used to inform the assessment of importance of heritage assets are identified in **Table 2.1**.

Table 2.1: Heritage Asset Importance Criteria

Importance	Criteria
High	Designated heritage assets. Non-designated heritage assets that meet the criteria for statutory designation, or an equivalent level of cultural significance.
Medium	Non-designated heritage assets of regional or regional/local value.
Low	Non-designated heritage assets of local value.
Very low	Non-designated heritage assets of less than local or other value.
Uncertain	The heritage value of the heritage asset could not be fully ascertained.

### Evaluating the Consequences of Change

**2.26** A heritage asset's sensitivity to change does not automatically equate to its importance. It varies depending on the nature of a heritage asset's cultural significance, the contribution that setting makes to that cultural significance, and the character of the proposed development and the way in which it interacts with that cultural significance.

**2.27** Unless otherwise stated, all heritage assets within the Site have been assumed to be of high sensitivity to physical change as their cultural significance is derived primarily from their evidential and historic value (form and fabric) which will be diminished or lost if physically changed.

**2.28** Sensitivity to setting change is variable and has been established based on an understanding of the contribution made by setting to a heritage asset's cultural significance and the likely interaction of the Proposed Development with that contribution. Sensitivity to setting change has been articulated by describing the way a heritage asset's setting contributes (or not) to its cultural significance (or understanding that significance), with reference to HES setting guidance, and how that contribution may be changed by the Proposed Development.

### Assessment of Potential Effects

#### Types of Effects

**2.29** This assessment considers the potential effects associated with the construction and operation of the Proposed Development as detailed below. Effects to heritage

<sup>23</sup> HES, 2020. Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting, p.5.



assets are described in terms of the extent to which the Proposed Development will degrade or enhance the heritage assets' cultural significance using professional judgement.

**2.30** Impacts can be adverse or beneficial, temporary or permanent, avoidable or unavoidable, individual or cumulative, amongst many factors. The following effects have been assessed in full:

- Direct effects resulting from physical change to heritage assets within the Site. Heritage assets beyond the Site are not at risk of physical change as a result of the Proposed Development.
- Direct effects to designated and non-designated heritage assets that are identified as being sensitive to setting change. These effects are considered in relation to different study areas identified in above.
- Cumulative operational effects as a result of setting change (cumulative physical effects are not considered likely given the nature of the Proposed Development).

### Physical Effects

**2.31** Direct physical effects to heritage assets occur when, as a result of a proposed development, the fabric of a heritage asset is removed or damaged; this will be permanent and generally occurs during the construction phase. This risk exists in relation to recorded heritage assets as well as previously unrecorded heritage assets, including buried archaeological remains.

**2.32** Indirect physical effects can also occur at any stage of a development to heritage assets which lie outside the Site. For instance, adverse indirect impacts can include changes in groundwater levels which can affect the preservation of waterlogged archaeological remains, or damage to buildings and structures from vibration arising from construction plant and machinery. Such adverse effects are likely to be permanent.

**2.33** To identify heritage assets sensitive to physical change an intersection analysis was run between known heritage assets and the development footprint. Consideration has also been given to the potential to encounter further hitherto unrecorded heritage assets, including buried archaeological remains.

### Setting Change

**2.34** Effects related to setting change are direct and result from how a development proposal alters a heritage asset's setting in a way which affects its cultural significance or how it is perceived. Such changes are often visual, but can also relate to disruptions of historical, functional or symbolic relationships (including intervisibility between heritage assets

or historic patterns of land use) or sensory factors such as noise, odour or emissions.

**2.35** Indirect impacts on setting can also occur away from the proposal, such as changes in traffic volumes around a heritage asset, resulting in changes to relative levels of tranquillity, where this forms an important part of the design intention and setting of the asset (e.g. contemplative monastic sites). This type of impact can occur at any stage of development and may be temporary, permanent or reversible. However, no such potential effects have been identified in relation to the Proposed Development.

**2.36** To identify heritage assets whose cultural significance is potentially sensitive to setting change a high-level assessment of all known heritage assets that intersected with the ZTV was undertaken. Heritage assets outside of the ZTV were also reviewed to see if in-combination views that could affect their cultural significance were considered possible.

**2.37** A full list of heritage assets within the Inner and Outer Study Areas and those assets beyond the Outer Study Area whose setting may experience change, can be found in **Appendix B: Designated Heritage Assets Assessment Tables**. This list has been used to establish the baseline data to inform the scope of the assessment of potential effects to heritage assets due to setting change.

### Cumulative Effects

**2.38** Impacts of a cumulative nature can relate to the physical fabric or setting of heritage assets. This can be a result of impact interactions between different impacts of a proposed development or in-combination with impacts of other schemes. Alternatively, they may be additive impacts from incremental changes caused by a proposed development together with other extant schemes or those already in the planning system.

**2.39** This assessment considers the potential effects to the cultural significance of heritage assets against a baseline that includes existing or consented wind farms, in line with the schemes agreed for inclusion in the cumulative assessment. (See Table 5.1 below for a list of cumulative schemes.)

### Understanding Change

**2.1** In line with the PCHIA guidance and EIA Handbook, the way in which the Proposed Development may change the cultural significance of a heritage asset, and whether that change is temporary or permanent, has been clearly articulated with explicit reference to the heritage value(s) affected.

### Assessing Impact (Magnitude of Change)

**2.2** Assessment of the impact to a heritage asset's cultural significance as a result of the Proposed Development has

been undertaken using professional judgement and an understanding of how the heritage values of that asset that contribute to its cultural significance will be affected. It is not a measure of the reach or extent of the proposal or the importance of the heritage asset. As per the PCHIA guidance a simple scale is used for assessing an impact and, for transparency, the criteria for this are set out below in **Table 2.2**.

**Table 2.2: Level of Impact / Magnitude of Change Criteria**

Magnitude of Change	Description
Large	Substantial, near total, or total loss of an asset's cultural significance either through physical and/or setting change. Substantial level of change to how that significance is understood, appreciated, or experienced.
Medium	Medium loss or alteration of an asset's cultural significance either through physical and/or setting change. Medium level of change to how that significance is understood, appreciated, or experienced.
Small	Slight loss or alteration of an asset's cultural significance either through physical and/or setting change. Small changes to how that significance is understood, appreciated, or experienced.
None	No change to the cultural significance of the heritage asset, or how that significance is understood, appreciated, or experienced

#### Level of Effect (Significance of Effect)<sup>24</sup>

**2.3** The level of the effect has been determined using professional judgement to reflect the importance of the heritage asset using the scaled criteria in **Table 2.3** below. The justification for the significance of effect has been reported clearly. This approach accords with the guidelines for assessment set out in the PCHIA guidance (termed 'weighting the effect') and the EIA Handbook.

**2.4** A clear statement has been made as to whether an effect is a significant effect in terms of the EIA Regulations based on professional judgement of the available evidence and guided by the description of significance of effect identified in **Table 2.3**. As standard, **major** and **moderate** effects are considered significant in the context of the EIA Regulations.

**Table 2.3: Significance of Effect Criteria**

Significance of Effect	Description
Major	A large magnitude of change (e.g. total or near total loss) to the cultural significance of a heritage asset of medium or high importance.
Moderate	A medium magnitude of change (e.g. substantial loss or alteration) to the cultural significance of a heritage asset of medium or high importance; or a large magnitude of change (total or near total loss) to a heritage asset of low importance.
Minor	A small magnitude of change (slight loss or alteration) to the cultural significance of a heritage asset of medium or high importance; a medium or small (slight to substantial loss or alteration) to the cultural significance of a heritage asset of low importance; or any change to a heritage asset of very low importance.
None	No change to the cultural significance of a heritage asset.

#### Visualisations

**2.5** A range of visualisations were used to inform the assessment of setting change. These are detailed in **Table 2.4** and presented in **EIA Report Volume 3b: Visualisations**. The locations of visualisations used to support this assessment are depicted on **Figure 5.4** in **EIA Report Volume 3a**.

**Table 2.4: Heritage Assets Visualisations Locations Agreed with HES**

Wireframe / photomontage location Ref	Heritage asset name and Ref	Co-ordinates
CH01 ( <b>Figure 5.5</b> in <b>EIA Report Volume 3b</b> )	Mutiny Stones (SM361) – in-combination (photomontage)	362480, 659102
CH02	Mutiny Stones (SM361) – in-combination view (photomontage)	362368, 658951

<sup>24</sup> In EIA terms the level of effect is typically referred to as the significance of effect. This terminology has deliberately been avoided to prevent confusion with the discussion of cultural significance.

Similarly, the PCHIA term of 'weighting the effect' has been avoided to remove any sense of conflation with weighing of effects in the planning balance – a matter solely for the decision-maker.



(Figure 5.6 in EIA Report Volume 3b)		
CH03 (Figure 5.7 in EIA Report Volume 3b)	Dunside Hill, Cairn (SM12507) – view from (wireframe)	363024, 656850
CH04 (Figure 5.8 in EIA Report Volume 3b)	Dunside Hill, cairn (SM12507) - in-combination (photomontage)	363051, 656837
CH05 (Figure 5.9 in EIA Report Volume 3b)	Byrecleugh, Farmstead (SM4549) - in-combination view (photomontage)	361137, 658912
CH06 (Figure 5.10 in EIA Report Volume 3b)	Byrecleugh, Farmstead and Cultivation (SM4508; ) – view from (wireframe)	362730, 657735
CH07 (Figure 5.11 in EIA Report Volume 3b)	Byrecleugh, Former Beater's Cottage (LB8348) – view from (wireframe)	362897, 657970
CH08 (Figure 5.12 in EIA Report Volume 3b)	Johnsleugh, stone settings 1790m SW of, 1360m SSW of, 1105m SSW of (SM4423) – view from the Crow Stones (wireframe)	361836, 665208
CH09 (Figure 5.13 in EIA Report Volume 3b)	Johnsleugh, stone settings 1790m SW of, 1360m SSW of, 1105m SSW of (SM4423) – view from the Nine Stones (wireframe)	362549, 665494
CH10 (Figure 5.14 in EIA Report Volume 3b)	Kingside Hill, stone circle (SM740) – view from (wireframe)	362581, 665186
CH11 (Figure 5.15 in EIA Report Volume 3b)	Borrowston Rig, stone circle and cairns (SM359) – view from (wireframe)	355734, 652349

CH12 (Figure 5.16 in EIA Report Volume 3b)	Dabshead Hill, fort and standing stone (SM4657) – view from (wireframe; )	354714, 651236
CH13 (Figure 5.17 in EIA Report Volume 3b)	Wrunklaw, fort (SM5003) – view from (wireframe)	367238, 658451
CH14 (Figure 5.18 in EIA Report Volume 3b)	Longformacus House (LB45623) – view from (wireframe)	369587, 657315
CH15 (Figure 5.19 in EIA Report Volume 3b)	Hume Castle, castle (SM387) – view from (wireframe)	370550, 641400

2.6 3D turbines have also been generated to be viewed in relevant software, allowing for an understanding of the visibility of the Proposed Development in views from heritage assets and to inform the assessment of potential changes to their setting. The 3D turbines were viewed against a bare earth 3D terrain model which does not feature buildings, vegetation or other boundaries.

# Chapter 3

## Site Context and Conditions

### Introduction

**3.1** This chapter provides a summary of the site context and conditions for the Site.

### Topography and Land Use

**3.2** The Site occupies a remote upland area of gently undulating moorland dominated by heather in the centre of the Lammermuir Hills. The Dye Water (a tributary of the River Tweed) runs west / east through the Site and the Watch Water to the south-east. Notable hills within the Site include, Meikle Law (468 m AOD) in the north-west; Byreclough Ridge (440 m AOD) in the north, Dunside Hill (437 m AOD) in the south-east, and Wedder Lairs (486 m AOD) in the west. A number of 'cleughs' or steep sided valleys formed by minor watercourses, feed into the Dye Water, including Wood Cleugh, Foal Cleugh and Kersons Cleugh.

**3.3** The main land use is sheep grazing and moorland managed for grouse shooting, including muirburn<sup>25</sup>, with the adjacent land to the north-west used for renewable energy production (the operational Fallago Rig Wind Farm).

### Geology

**3.4** Detailed information on the geology of the Site and its environs is presented in **Chapter 8** of the EIA Report. A summary is provided below.

**3.5** The bedrock geology across the Site consists of Gala Group – Wacke, a sedimentary bedrock which formed approximately 433-444 million years ago during the Silurian period.

**3.6** There are superficial deposits of alluvium around the watercourses across the Site. Peat surveys within the Site have identified pockets of shallow peat and peaty soils, with an average depth of <0.35 m and maximum depth of 2 m. Areas of deep peat (>1 m) are generally located in the north-west and south-west of the Site along the hilltops and ridges of Meikle Law, Wedder Lairs and Upper Knowe.

**3.7** Peat deposits are an organic accumulation of plant material in a wetland context. Peat provides important information about climate and environmental change, which

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<sup>25</sup> The intentional and controlled burning of moorland vegetation to encourage new growth.

can include evidence of human activities that interacted with the wet landscape. Therefore, paleoenvironmental evidence (i.e. evidence of past environments and climate such as seeds, pollen, etc.) from peat deposits can help to reconstruct the environment in which human activities took place.

**3.8** The peat coverage of the Site has been mapped. This mapping has shown that depths of peat vary from 0.35 m to 3 m. The design development for the Proposed Development has sought to avoid areas of deep peat. Further information on the peat coverage and how areas of deep peat were identified and avoided is provided in **Chapter 8** of the EIA Report.

### Previous Archaeological Investigations

**3.9** A number of watching briefs and an archaeological excavation have been undertaken within the Site. These comprise:

- **Fallago Rig Watching Brief (SBC HER Ref: 1251634)** – In 2011 a watching brief was undertaken for the construction of the adjacent Fallago Rig. This included archaeological monitoring of offline sections of the access track, including in proximity to Byreclough, farmstead and cultivation (SM4508). No previously unrecorded buried archaeological remains were identified during the watching brief.<sup>26</sup>
- **Kersons Cleugh Excavation (SBC HER Ref: 121162300)** – In 2011 two rectangular structures were excavated at the confluence between Kersons Cleugh and the upper Dye Water in advance of the construction of the access track to Fallago Rig. Pottery, loom weights, spindle whorls, a lithic assemblage, a blue glass bead, iron knife, nails, horseshoe and animal bone were recovered. Some finds were comparable with Middle Saxon finds, and indicated that the structure they were found in may have been used as a workshop.<sup>27</sup> The lithics were of prehistoric date accidentally redeposited either during the construction or demolition of the structures.<sup>28</sup>
- **Fallago Rig (SBC HER Ref: 121009908)** – A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks for the construction of Fallago Rig. A limited number of features were found consisting of five possible fire pits and a possible track. No artefacts of archaeological significance were identified.<sup>29</sup> The work also focused on the remains of the Muir Road (a former Herring Road),

concluding that along this portion of the route it was unsurfaced.

- **Wedderlie Evaluation (SBC HER Ref: 1252007)** – In 2013 archaeological trial trenching was undertaken at land north-east of Wedderlie Cottages. Although situated on the former medieval settlement of Wedderlie, no features of archaeological significance were identified.<sup>30</sup>

**3.10** While the results of these previous studies are limited, they provide some additional information to inform the baseline for this assessment.

### Archaeological and Historical Background

**3.11** This section provides a summary of the archaeological and historical background for the Site to inform the historic environment baseline for the assessment.

**3.12** There are no heritage assets belonging to the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic period within the wider landscape, with the first archaeological remains recorded in the historic environment baseline dating to the Neolithic period.

#### Neolithic and Bronze Age (3800 BC – 700 BC)

**3.13** From around 3800 BC, Scotland saw the introduction of cereal cultivation and domesticated animals, together with a slow transformation of the people's lifestyle from hunter gathering to subsistence agriculture. This period was characterised by the introduction and use of pottery, construction of megalithic monuments, such as standing stones and stone circles, for example the group of monuments at Johnsleugh (SM4423) north-west of the Whiteadder Reservoir, permanent settlement and commemoration of the dead in the form of communal funerary monuments, such as the long cairn known as the Mutiny Stones (SM361).

**3.14** Further changes occurred during the Bronze Age period, with the arrival of new ideas and communities associated with a new type of pottery (Beaker pottery), the first use of metal and a change in funerary practice to individual burials in cairns, for example Dunside Hill cairn (SM12507) and the unusually large cairns on the summit of Durrington Great Law (SM4626).

**3.15** Evidence of settlement during this period within the Lammermuir Hills is sparse and characterised by groups of hut circles (represented in the archaeological record as a circular depression sometimes accompanied by a low turf/stone wall forming the foundations of a house).

<sup>26</sup> CFA, 2011. Watching Brief and Demarcation Works during Enabling Works, Fallago Rig Windfarm, Scottish Borders, p.8.

<sup>27</sup> CFA, 2011. Excavation at the confluence of Dye Water/Kersons Cleugh, Fallago Rig Windfarm, Longformacus, Scottish Borders, p.12.

<sup>28</sup> Ibid.

<sup>29</sup> CFA, 2013. Fallago Rig Wind Farm, Scottish Borders: Archaeological Watching Brief, p.6.

<sup>30</sup> Guard Archaeology, 2013. Wedderlie Farm, Scottish Borders Data Structure Report, p.8.

**3.16** A stone axehead recovered at Byreclough (SBC HER ref: 57419), now in National Museum of Scotland, was once in the private collection of Lady John Scott of Spottiswoode. Lady Scott had an avid interest in Scottish history having taken part in archaeological excavations, including at the Mutiny Stones. In addition, archaeological investigations undertaken at Fallago Rig identified several undated fire pits of possible prehistoric date, as well as a redeposited lithic assemblage identified during an archaeological excavation of two structures at the confluence of the Dye Water and Kerson's Cleugh (SBC HER ref: 121162300).

### Iron Age (700 BC – 79 AD)

**3.17** During the Iron Age new types of structures and settlements were established in the region, including defended enclosures such as hillforts and promontory forts. These are characterised by earthen ramparts comprising banks and ditches. Within the Lammermuir Hills, but predominantly around its fringes are numerous defended enclosures principally located in prominent positions designed to enable a level of control over the landscape. These include univallate enclosures<sup>31</sup> sited on prominent step sided escarpment edges overlooking watercourses and their narrow valleys leading into the upland areas. These appear to have been designed to control movement along them and into upland areas from the more fertile river valleys. Examples include the fort at Dabshead Hill (SM4657) approximately 8 km south-west of the Site which is located on an elevated position overlooking Earnsclough Water to the south-west. Larger multivallate hillforts<sup>32</sup> are generally sited on hilltops, and provided wider views over the landscape which they were designed to dominate. Examples include Hopes fort, Long Yester (SM751; approximately 4 km north-west of the Site) and Cockburn Law (SM366), approximately 13 km to the east of the Site.

**3.18** The prominent locations, relationship with the routes through the landscape they were designed to control and in the case of large hillforts, their dominance over the lowlands, are important elements of their setting which contribute to how they are understood, appreciated and experienced as defended enclosures.

**3.19** There is evidence of possible Iron Age settlement within the wider landscape including Gamelshiel Settlement and Field System (SM8769), c.7 km to the north of the Site. Gamelshiel settlement includes the remains of an enclosure wall and at least five roundhouses with associated field banks and clearance cairns.

**3.20** No evidence of Iron Age activity has been previously identified with the Site.

### Roman (79 AD – 211 AD)

**3.21** The Roman period in Scotland is characterised by a series of military campaigns and short occupation which ended in 211AD. However, the influence of Roman ways of life and material culture was felt prior to military engagement, and long after the formal withdrawal to Hadrian's Wall in the early 3<sup>rd</sup> century. The only evidence of Roman activity in close proximity to the Site is a Roman melon shaped bead made of blue vitreous paste (SBC HER ref: 57283) found 1.6 km south-east of the Site, at Harelaw Moor.

**3.22** The known route of Dere Street (SM2962), the main Roman road into Scotland which ran from Durham in the south to the Forth, is located approximately 13 km west of the Site. This survives as upstanding and known buried archaeological remains that includes a scheduled 4 km long section running north / south between Turf Law and Soutra Aisle, a former medieval hospital. Dere Street was part of a network of Roman roads across Scotland and is overlain in places with later routes dating from the medieval period.

**3.23** Other substantial evidence of Roman occupation close to the Site includes the Roman camps and Roman fortlet at Oxtou (SM4378 and SM2837) to the south-east on the line of Dere Street, the military complex at Newstead (*Trimontium*) near Melrose (SM12869) to the south, and the fort and civilian settlement at Inveresk, Musselburgh (SM3285) to the north. These sites evidence Roman occupation within the wider region, which appears to have been largely confined to lowland areas, with signalling infrastructure (such as the signal station on the summit of Eildon Hill North, above Newstead), being the exception.

### Early Medieval (211 AD – 900 AD)

**3.24** Within the Site there is evidence of occupation in the early medieval period. At the confluence of the Dye Water and Kersons Cleugh an excavation in 2011 of two sub-rectangular structures produced a number of finds indicative of Middle Saxon occupation dating from between the 7<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> centuries. These included spindle whorls and loom weights suggesting the processing of wool (SBC HER ref: 57412).<sup>33</sup>

### Medieval (900 AD – 1560 AD)

**3.25** Reflecting the turbulent nature of politics and society in medieval Scotland, the most common and often best-

<sup>31</sup> A defended enclosure defined by a single line of ramparts comprising a bank and ditch.

<sup>32</sup> Substantial hillforts defined by a number of ramparts comprising concentric rings of banks and ditches.

<sup>33</sup> Suddaby, I., 2014. Longformacus, Fallago Rig Wind Farm, Excavation and watching brief, Discovery Excav Scot, New, vol. 14, 2013. Cathedral Communications Limited, Wiltshire, England.

preserved monuments from this period are defensive or religious in nature, including castles and later tower houses. Within the wider landscape are the remains or known locations of tower houses which are situated in defensive positions or within close proximity to waterways, such as Yester Castle to the north (SM780), Cranshaws Castle (LB4093) to the north-east and Old Thirlestane Castle (SM4035) to the south-west.

**3.26** A charter of 1395 by the Earl of March, passed the lands of “Lochirmackehous” or Longformacus to James Sinclair of Lochirmakehouse.<sup>34</sup> Just outside the current centre of Longformacus village are the ruins of Rathburne House (SM12579), a former tower house dating to the 16<sup>th</sup> century. It is traditionally associated with the Sinclair family who held the lordship of Longformacus until the post-medieval period. Rebuilt in 1730 on the foundations of an earlier church dated to the 13<sup>th</sup> century, Longformacus church (LB8343) retains the coat of arms of the Sinclair family.

**3.27** Throughout this period monastic houses were among some of the wealthiest landowners in Scotland. Along with monasteries themselves, large farms or granges were required to support the monks. Granges were outlying landholdings held by monasteries and worked as estate farms.

**3.28** Evidence of monastic settlement within the wider landscape includes the site of the late 12<sup>th</sup> century Cistercian Priory at the small settlements of Abbey St Bathans on the Whiteadder Water located approximately 14 km to the north-east of the Site.

**3.29** Mentioned in a charter of c.1200, Penshiel Grange (SM6028) is the remains of a monastic grange, approximately 4 km to the north-east of the Site. The upstanding remains probably date from the 15<sup>th</sup> century, but there is potential for earlier buried archaeological remains. Agricultural exploitation of the Lammermur Hills at this time is likely to have included grazing of farm animals principally sheep. The name of the ‘Lammermuir’, has been taken to mean the Lamb moors, indicates the areas primary use was for sheep farming.

**3.30** It was during this period that the system of burghs, an incorporated town having its own charter and some degree of political independence, was introduced by King David I, stimulating the growth of towns and urban settlement in Scotland. Lauder, approximately 12 km to the south-west of the Site, is one of the best-preserved examples of an historic

burgh in Scotland. Lauder Conservation Area includes the area defining the extent of the historic burgh. The conservation area is based around a single irregular market street with an additional street behind the buildings that line either side of the High Street, and the major focal point is the town hall.<sup>35</sup>

**3.31** Generally, the nature of medieval rural settlement in Scotland is still not well understood. While there were nucleated medieval village settlements in rural Scotland, smaller townships (or clachans) were more common, with families working the land in joint tenancies using the runrig system. Under this system an area of land was divided into irregular strips, each of which was then allocated by lot to a tenant on a rotation system. It is likely that the continual use and adaption of farming settlements from this period until the Improvement era and the largely ephemeral nature of their construction could account for this lack of archaeological evidence for the vernacular architecture of this period.

**3.32** Within the Site there is potential for evidence of settlement during the medieval period. At Bryecleugh, there is a group of building platforms (SM4508) which have been excavated into the hillside. This site evidences pre-Improvement settlement along the Dye Water and may date from this period. Adjacent there is evidence of extensive cultivation with rig and furrow to the north (SBC HER ref: 91028) and to the south (SBC HER refs: 31023 and 91025). There are a further three poorly preserved farmsteads which may also have been established during this period concentrated along the south of the Dye Water (SBC HER refs: 367349, 367428 and 342882). While the scale and resolution of vertical aerial photography from 1946 is not of sufficient quality to identify discreet heritage assets within the Site, areas of rig and furrow cultivation identified at Bryecleugh can be traced in the improved fields which surround the farmstead.<sup>36</sup> These and other areas of extensive cultivation are also visible on publicly accessible LiDAR data covering the Site. The LiDAR suggests that cultivation extended beyond the later field enclosures at Bryecleugh, along the north and south facing slopes of the Dye Water between Bryecleuch and Stot Cleugh burn, as well as the south-east facing slope of Hall Burn (refer to **Figure 3.1**).<sup>37</sup>

<sup>34</sup> Rev. Henry Riddell, United Parishes of Longformacus and Ellim, County of Berwick, NSA, Vol. II, 1845, p.93 Available online at: [https://stataccscot.edina.ac.uk/static/statacc/dist/viewer/nsa-vol2-Parish\\_record\\_for\\_Longformacus\\_and\\_Ellim\\_in\\_the\\_county\\_of\\_Berwick\\_in\\_volume\\_2\\_of\\_account\\_2/](https://stataccscot.edina.ac.uk/static/statacc/dist/viewer/nsa-vol2-Parish_record_for_Longformacus_and_Ellim_in_the_county_of_Berwick_in_volume_2_of_account_2/) [Accessed April 2022]

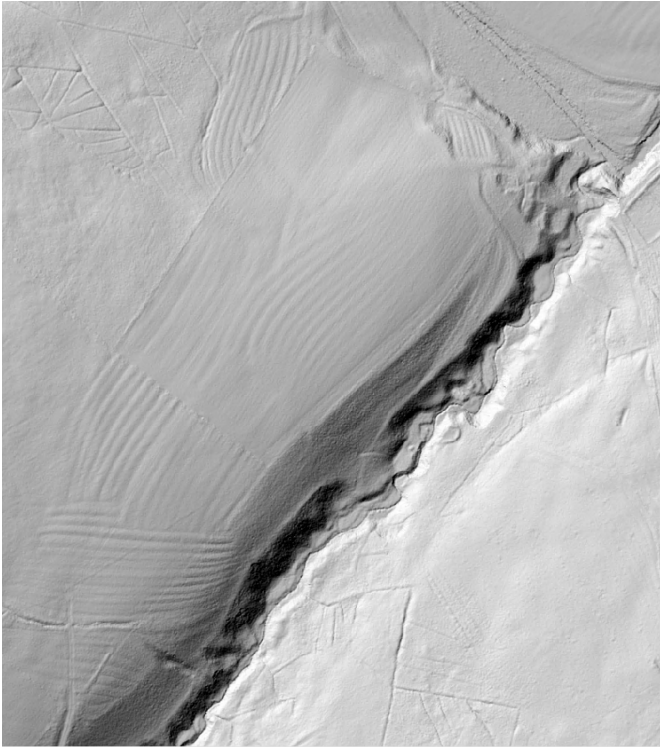
<sup>35</sup> SBC information on Lauder Conservation Area. Available on line: [https://www.scotborders.gov.uk/directory\\_record/26000/lauder](https://www.scotborders.gov.uk/directory_record/26000/lauder) [Accessed January 2022]

<sup>36</sup> Vertical aerial photograph taken in April 1946. Sortie 106G/Scot/UK/0015. Frame 5073. Available on line: <https://ncap.org.uk/frame/8-1-2-2-12-148?pos=6> [Accessed January 2023].

<sup>37</sup> Digital Terrain Model Hillshade



Figure 3.1: Rig and furrow cultivation



Digital Terrain Model Hillshade LiDAR image of rig and furrow cultivation to the south of Byrecleugh on the south-west facing slope of Hall Burn (SBC HER ref: 91025)

### Post-medieval (1560 – 1900 AD)

**3.33** The period between the late 17<sup>th</sup> century and early 19<sup>th</sup> century is often referred to as the Improvement era. Changes in agricultural practices, innovations in farming technology and new forms of land tenure resulted in a significant reorganisation of the rural economy and landscape. This period witnessed the decline and abandonment of some upland farming settlements, field enclosure, attempts to improve marginal land through drainage and clearance, and new forms of agricultural buildings.

**3.34** This period also saw larger landowning estates establish estate villages for their workers. Gifford, approximately 10 km to the north-west of the Site, was planned as a replacement village in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century to complement Yester House (LB14693) and the associated designed landscape

(GDL00388). Gifford Conservation Area (CA281) comprises the extent of the designed estate village and its landscape setting.<sup>38</sup>

**3.35** By the late 18<sup>th</sup> century the land around the Dye Water and Whiteadder had been improved by lime and utilised for growing crops such as oats and barley.<sup>39</sup> The Second Statistical Account compiled in the 1790s notes that depopulation was occurring in the parish of Longformacus and Ellim due to the amalgamation of smaller plots in favour for large sheep farms, a common theme across much of Scotland during the late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. There are numerous post-medieval sheepfolds within the Site which evidence sheep farming being the predominant land use during this period.

**3.36** Armstrong's 1771 map identifies the Mutiny Stones (SM361) as the "Mitten Full of Stones", which relates to earlier origin myths of the prehistoric funerary monument. The buildings at Byrecleugh are shown as a large house associated with the "Duke of Roxburgh". In the mid- to late 19<sup>th</sup> century, Byrecleugh is recorded as a "shooting-box of the Duke of Roxburghe"<sup>40</sup> with the duke having built a substantial shooting lodge (SBC HER ref: 159975). Other ancillary buildings to facilitate a shooting estate are depicted at Byrecleugh on the First Edition 6 inch to a mile Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping published between 1854 and 1862.<sup>41</sup> The first edition OS mapping also depicts a possible garden planting to the north of the buildings and an enclosure surrounding the buildings to the north of the Dye Water. By the time of the Second Edition 6-inch to the mile OS mapping published in 1908,<sup>42</sup> the formal gardens appear to have been lost and the land to the south-west of the Dye Water had been enclosed.

**3.37** The Mutiny Stones (SM361) are depicted in both editions of the 6-inch to a mile OS mapping, along with the adjacent circular sheepfold constructed from cairn material. Fords, footbridges and sheepfolds are also recorded, along with a number of cairns. These are likely to be post-medieval marker cairns defining estate boundaries rather than of prehistoric origin.

**3.38** Approximately 700 m east of the Site, passing by Trottingshaw, is a track known as the Herring Road. Aligned roughly north / south between Dunbar on the coast and the

<sup>38</sup> East Lothian Council, 2018. Local Development Plan cultural heritage and the built environment supplementary planning guidance 2018. Available on line: [https://www.eastlothian.gov.uk/downloads/file/27907/cultural\\_heritage\\_and\\_the\\_built\\_environment\\_spg](https://www.eastlothian.gov.uk/downloads/file/27907/cultural_heritage_and_the_built_environment_spg) [Accessed January 2023]

<sup>39</sup> Rev. Mr Selby Ord, Parish of Longformacus, Longformacus and Ellim, County of Berwick, OSA, Vol. 1, 1791. Available on line: [https://stataccscot.edina.ac.uk/static/statacc/dist/viewer/osa-vol1-Parish\\_record\\_for\\_Longformacus\\_and\\_Ellim\\_in\\_the\\_county\\_of\\_Berwick\\_in\\_volume\\_1\\_of\\_account\\_1/](https://stataccscot.edina.ac.uk/static/statacc/dist/viewer/osa-vol1-Parish_record_for_Longformacus_and_Ellim_in_the_county_of_Berwick_in_volume_1_of_account_1/) [Accessed April 2022].

<sup>40</sup> J. Wilson, Nelson's Hand-books for Tourists, The Land of Scott; or Abbotsford, the Country of the Tweed and its Tributaries, and St Mary's Loch, (1859), p.52.

<sup>41</sup> First Edition 6 inch to a mile OS Berwickshire, Sheet VIII Survey date: 1853-57 Published: 1857-62. Available on line: <https://maps.nls.uk/view/74426535> [Accessed January 2023].

<sup>42</sup> Second Edition 6 inch to a mile OS Berwickshire, Sheet VIII.SE Survey date: 1906 Published: 1908. Available on line: <https://maps.nls.uk/view/228776926> [Accessed January 2023].

medieval market town of Lauder to the south, the Herring Road is thought to have been the route used during the height of the herring industry in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries by fishwives transporting salted fish to the markets in Lauder. There is a further track known as Muir Road which stretched from Lauder to Dunbar (MEL12523) in the west which is also reputed to be a herring road. These were informal seasonal routeways, and their projected alignments are not understood to have been metalled.

### Modern (1901 – Present Day)

**3.39** During World War Two, the Lammermuir Hills were utilised for training the Home Guard, primarily comprising men from East Lothian.<sup>43</sup> The potential for the presence of unexploded ordnance, testifies to the use of the Site and surrounding area as a military training ground during the major conflicts of the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

**3.40** The current land use within the Site and its surrounding environs is largely rough grazing and moorland management for grouse shooting. While many of the grouse butts, specially constructed shooting positions often built out of wood, stone and turf, running along the slopes of the Dye Water and its tributaries are modern, some may date from the development of the shooting estate in the late 19<sup>th</sup> to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Other features associated with the sporting activities include modern marker cairns, used as markers for grouse beaters.

**3.41** Other than the construction of new access tracks to improve access to those managing the land for agriculture and sporting activities, as well as providing access to operational wind farms, such as Fallago Rig to the west of the Site, overall relatively little has changed within the Site since the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

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<sup>43</sup> East Lothian at War, The Home Guard. Available on line: , <https://eastlothianatwar.co.uk/Home%20Guard.html> [Accessed April 2022].

# Chapter 4

## Historic Environment Baseline

### Introduction

**4.1** This chapter sets out the historic environment baseline conditions for the Proposed Development. It discusses the heritage assets within the Site and in the wider study areas with the potential to be affected by the Proposed Development. It describes their cultural significance, including any contribution made by their setting, and assesses their importance. Heritage assets discussed in this chapter are shown on **Figures 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3** in **EIA Report Volume 3a**.

### The Site

**4.2** The location of heritage assets identified within the Site are depicted on **Figure 5.1** in **EIA Report Volume 3a**.

### Designated Heritage Assets

**4.3** Five designated heritage assets comprising four scheduled monuments and one category C listed building are located within the Site.

#### Mutiny Stones (SM361)

##### Description

**4.4** The only Neolithic long cairn recorded in the Lammermuir Hills and one of a very small number known in southern Scotland, the Mutiny Stones is aligned north-east / south-west on the lower south-east facing slope of Byrecleugh Ridge, to the north of the Dye Water (see **Figure 4.1**). The upstanding remains of the cairn measures c.85 m long, c.7.6 m wide to the west and c.23 m wide to the east. Despite stone robbing, the cairn survives to a maximum height of approximately 2.5 m to the east-north-east. The northern and eastern edges of the cairn are little disturbed, while parts of the south side have been robbed to provide stone for a circular sheepfold which is depicted on historic OS mapping (refer to **Figure 4.2**). Between the sheepfold and the cairn, a drystone grouse butt has been constructed out of cairn material. A further wooden grouse butt has been erected adjacent to the cairn to the north-east (see **Figure 4.2**).

**4.5** Antiquarian archaeological excavations were undertaken at the Mutiny Stones in 1871 by Lady John Scott, however no archaeological finds were reported. A further excavation in the



1920s by J H Crow identified a wall face, c.6.5 m from the east end, approximately 4m long running parallel to the end of the cairn. The only other features noted by Crow were six small unconnected upright stones set in the ground c.0.5 m high, three on each side of the wall face.

Figure 4.1: Mutiny Stones (SM361)



View looking south-east of the Mutiny Stones (SM361) towards the Black Hill and Darrington Great Law

Figure 4.2: Mutiny Stones (SM361), sheepfold and grouse butts



View looking north-east down the length of the Mutiny Stones (SM361), with the 19<sup>th</sup> century sheepfold (right), drystone grouse butt (right of centre) and a wooden grouse butt (left)

**4.6** The cairn is located in open moorland to the west of Byrecleugh Burn which runs approximately north / south before joining the Dye Water to the south of the cairn (refer to **Figure 4.3** and **Figures 5.5** and **5.6** in **EIA Report Volume 3b**). Sitting low in the landscape, the cairn is situated at c.350 m AOD off the south-east / north-west ridge below the higher ground forming Byrecleugh Ridge (431 m AOD) to the north-west (refer to **Figure 4.3**). A frequently used and maintained light vehicle track crosses the moorland c.100 m to the south-west of the cairn. Below and around the south-east / north-

west ridge, the light vehicle track is not visible from the Mutiny Stones.

**4.7** The cairn's position in the landscape limits views beyond the surround high ground and ridges, including Byrecleugh Ridge to the north-west, Pyatshaw Ridge to the north-east and east, and Dunside Hill to the south. There are longer views over but not into the Dye Water towards Black Hill and Darrington Great Law approximately 8.5 km to the south-east (refer to **Figure 4.1**). The cairn's position in the landscape provides a sense of enclosure formed by a wide, open bowl defined by the areas of higher ground and ridges (refer to **Figures 5.5** and **5.6** in **EIA Report Volume 3b**).

Figure 4.3: Mutiny Stones (SM361) and Byrecleugh Burn / cleugh



View looking north from Dunside Hill over the Dye Water towards the Mutiny Stones (SM361; top centre of image) showing its location in relation to the south-east / north-west ridge (left) and Byrecleugh Burn / cleugh to the (right)

**4.8** The Mutiny Stone's position in the landscape encourages visitors to approach by accessing the Dye Water and traveling either up the Byrecleugh Burn, or following the ridge to the west. Given the cairn's low profile (now and in the past) and position below and to the north-east of the adjacent ridge suggests that the asset was not designed to be dominant in the landscape or seen against the skyline. Despite its size the cairn is not a prominent feature until in relatively close proximity to it. This may have influenced the choice of location and the way the Mutiny Stones were intended to be experienced by enabling a deliberate element of anticipation and surprise.

**4.9** While the Mutiny Stones has putative intervisibility with other prehistoric funerary monuments, specifically Dunside Hill cain (SM12507; see below), prehistoric funerary monuments from the Neolithic to the Bronze Age within the Lammermuir Hills are commonly located on or just below prominent hilltop locations. Had visibility and prominence in the landscape been

a key factor in the choice of location of the Mutiny Stones, there are more suitable locations within the cairn's immediate vicinity, such as Byreclough Ridge, that would have satisfied this requirement. Rather the location of the Mutiny Stones suggests external visibility / prominence of the asset was not a key factor in its design.

**4.10** As a place of burial and ritual during the Neolithic, it is likely that the Mutiny Stones had a prominent place within a social group's territory and may have acted as a focal point for communal activity in the landscape, as well as serving as a physical and symbolic marker of its builders' place in space and time. This might account for the cairn's location above the natural landscape barrier or division, and natural routeway, defined by the Dye Water. The Mutiny Stones does not attempt to dominate the landscape and its relatively discrete location and form, suggests that its significance may have been more related to the cairn's ritual associations than as a landscape marker.

#### Significance

**4.11** The cultural significance of the Mutiny Stones is largely derived from its evidential (scientific) value of the physical remains of the cairn, including any buried archaeological remains, which have the potential to add to the understanding of ritual and funerary practices during the Neolithic period, and may provide information about contemporary agriculture, economy and environment. This includes any paleoenvironmental information that may be preserved in soils beneath the cairn that has the potential to inform the understanding of climate, local conditions and land cover when the cairn was constructed.

**4.12** As the only Neolithic long cairn in south-east Scotland, the Mutiny Stones is of substantial historical (illustrative) value, derived from the visually impressive stone structure, the form of the cairn which contributes to the understanding of the development of monumental architecture during the Neolithic, and the placing of similar assets within the landscape. Its rarity further underlines value and its overall importance. The cairn is an important surviving component of the wider prehistoric landscape of land use, settlement and ritual and the position of the cairn within the landscape adds to its significance.

#### Importance

**4.13** In consideration of this heritage asset's designation, and potential to make a significant addition to the understanding of the design and construction of long cairns, the practice of burial rites and their significance and place in prehistoric society, this asset is of **high** importance.

#### Dunside Hill, Cairn (SM12507)

##### Description

**4.14** Dunside Hill cairn is a Neolithic or Bronze Age funerary monument located to the south-east of the Site, just off the summit of Dunside Hill. The cairn belongs to a group of c.70 similar cairns recorded in the region which includes sites on or just below hill summits. Stone from the cairn has been used to create a modern conical marker cairn that abuts the prehistoric cairn to the east, and the remains of a stone dyke aligned east / west cross the centre of the cairn (refer to **Figure 4.4**). Additional material has been added to the cairn, perhaps as a result of clearance. Despite these harmful changes, the extent of the Dunside Hill cairn can be seen as a low stoney platform approximately 12 m in diameter. However, its poor condition does obscure its prehistoric origins from the casual visitor.

**4.15** The cairn is located on open moorland just below the south-west edge of the summit to Dunside Hill. A number of frequently used and maintained light vehicle tracks cross the moorland immediately to the west of the cairn. From the cairn there are open views over but not into the Dye Water towards the ridge of high ground to the north. While turbines from Fallago Rig approximately 4 km to the north-west, are visible on the skyline, they are not dominant and views towards the north-west of Hunt Law and Little Law have been maintained (see **Figure 4.5; Figure 5.7** in **EIA Report Volume 3b**). Views to the west extend as far as Wedder Lairs and Pulpit Law, and over the open rolling moorland as far as the modern conical beacons at Twin Law which are clearly visible on the skyline to the south-west and mark the location of the poorly preserved Twin Law cairns (see **Figure 4.6; Figure 5.8** in **EIA Report Volume 3b**; SBC HER Ref: 57449). The summit of Dunside Hill rises gentry to the east of the cairn restricting views in that direction.



Figure 4.4: Dunside Hill, Cairn (SM12507)



View looking north-east of Dunside Hill, Cairn (SM12507) showing the beater's cairn and the remains of the stone dyke overlying the cairn

**4.16** It is likely that the site of the cairn was chosen to take advantage of its prominent location within the landscape and putative intervisibility with other earlier and contemporary heritage assets may also have been an important factor in the choice of location. The Mutiny Stones (SM361; see above) is located approximately 2 km to the north-north-west and the Twin Law cairns (SBC HER Ref: 57449) are approximately 2.1 km to the south-west. The Mutiny Stones are just discernible from the heritage asset, while the position of the Twin Law cairns is marked by the modern beacons visible on the skyline. Had intervisibility with contemporary monuments been important, then the true summit of Dunside Hill would have provided wider views of the surround landscape and greater theoretical visibility with other possibly contemporary heritage assets.

**4.17** The location and distribution of funerary monuments, such as Dunside Hill cairn, in the landscape has the potential to provide important insights into the nature of the prehistoric landscape and the understanding of social organisation, land division and land use at the time. The location of natural landscape barriers or division such as the Dye Water to the north and Watch Water to the south, and the spatial relationship and potential intervisibility between other similar heritage assets may evidence this.

Figure 4.5: Dunside Hill, Cairn (SM12507) and Fallago Rig Find Farm



View looking north-west towards Fallago Rig Wind Farm from Dunside Hill, Cairn (SM12507)

Figure 4.6: Dunside Cairn (SM12507) and Twin Law cairns (SBC HER Ref: 57449)



View looking south-west towards the modern marker cairns at Twin Law (SBC HER Ref: 57449) from Dunside Hill, Cairn (SM12507)

#### Significance

**4.18** The cultural significance of this heritage asset is primarily the cairn's evidential (scientific) value derived from its physical remains, as well as the potential for environmental evidence preserved in the soils beneath the cairn. The potential for the upstanding remains of the cairn and any buried archaeological remains to contribute to the understanding of prehistoric burial practices and of climate, local conditions and land cover when the cairn was constructed, is likely to have been reduced by the cairn's later adaptations and poor condition. Similarly, the contribution the cairn's historical (illustrative) value can make to its significance is limited by the cairn's poor condition as a result of stone robbing which has compromised its contribution to understanding the diversity of cairns in south-east Scotland, in the practice of burial and design of funerary monuments.

### Importance

**4.19** In consideration of this heritage asset's designation, and potential to contribute to the understanding the practice of burial rites and their significance and place in prehistoric society, this asset is of **high** importance.

### Byrecleugh, Farmstead (SM4549)

#### Description

**4.20** Byrecleugh farmstead comprises the turf covered wall footings of six closely spaced rectangular buildings the largest of which is c.13 m by 4 m (refer to **Figure 4.7**). These buildings formed a pre-Improvement farming settlement at the confluence of the Dye Water and the watercourse forming Kersons Cleugh. While an area of rig and furrow cultivation associated with Byrecleugh farmstead has previously been identified to the south-east, this is not evident on examination of the publicly accessible LiDAR.

**Figure 4.7: Byrecleugh, Farmstead (SM4549)**



View looking south-west of the turf covered building remains at Byrecleugh, Farmstead (SM4549) and the Fallago Rig Wind Farm access track and modern bridge

**4.21** Nestled on the eastern bank of the Kersons Cleugh where it joins the Dye Water, the siting of the farmstead is likely to have been influenced to take advantage of the protection provided by the shelter of the Dye Water and Kersons Cleugh and its south-facing aspect. Surrounded by open moorland, views towards the hilltops from the farmstead are restricted by the sharply rising slope to the north and north-east below Byrecleugh Ridge and Meikle Law, and the steep lower slope below Blythe Edge and Upper Knowe to the south (refer to **Figure 5.9** in **EIA Report Volume 3a**). There are views from the farmstead along the Dye Water to the south-east and south-west.

**4.22** The access track to Fallago Rig, which runs the length of the upper Dye Water, and the modern steel and timber bridge

that carries it over Kersons Cleugh, passes in close proximity to the remains of the farmstead to the south (refer to **Figure 4.7**). The tip of one turbine blade can be seen in views from the farmstead to the north-north-west. Light vehicle tracks lead off from the main access track to the west and east of the farmstead. Immediately to the east and south-east are two modern buildings, comprising a corrugated iron shed used to store animal fodder and a timber beaters' hut (see **Figure 4.8**). To the west of the farmstead and Kersons Cleugh is a 19<sup>th</sup> century sheepfold, defined by modern post and wire fencing. Two large Improvement-era enclosures are located on the east-facing slope of the cleugh to the north of the sheepfold.

**4.23** Located approximately 2 km to the south-east, Byrecleugh, Farmstead and Cultivation (SM4508; see below) is likely to be contemporary with Byrecleugh farmstead. Archaeological excavation of two rectangular structures immediately to the south of the heritage asset identified a finds assemblage comparable with Middle Saxon material recovered from other similar sites elsewhere in southern Scotland (SBC HER ref: 121162300).

**Figure 4.8: Byrecleugh, Farmstead (SM4549)**



View looking south during the walkover survey of Byrecleugh, Farmstead (SM4549)

**4.24** Byrecleugh farmstead's sheltered setting next to a ready source of water, with access to better quality soils for cultivation along the Dye Water and the lower valley slopes and open moorland for grazing, as well as views along the Dye Water, contributes to how the farmstead's choice of location can be understood, appreciated and experienced. The heritage asset's spatial and functional relationship with contemporary features in the wider landscape including Byrecleugh, Farmstead and Cultivation (SM4508) and the site of the excavated buildings to the south, contribute to how this heritage asset is understood and appreciated as part of a



wider system of medieval and early post-medieval upland land use.

### Significance

**4.25** This heritage asset's cultural significance is derived from its evidential (scientific) value of its upstanding remains and the potential for any associated buried archaeological remains that may be present to contribute to the understanding of the development and function of pre-Improvement agricultural settlements and agricultural practices in marginal areas from the medieval to the early post-medieval period. Byrecleugh farmstead also has some historical (illustrative) value as an example of a pre-Improvement farmstead found in association with other likely contemporary farmsteads, including Byrecleugh, Farmstead and Cultivation (SM4508).

### Importance

**4.26** Given this heritage asset's designation, association with comparable structures elsewhere along the Dye Water and the potential contribution of its physical remains (evidential and historical value) to understanding pre-Improvement agricultural settlements and economy, this asset is of **high** importance.

### Byrecleugh, Farmstead and Cultivation (SM4508)

#### Description

**4.27** This asset comprises the remains of a pre-Improvement agricultural settlement of four contiguous scooped courts (refer to **Figures 4.9** and **4.10**) cut into a north-facing and south-east-facing slope. The two most northerly of the scooped courts contain the turf covered footings of two rectangular buildings, and a third structure is visible in the southern corner of the scooped court immediately to the south.

**4.28** There are extensive areas of well-preserved rig and furrow cultivation to the north of the farmstead in the flat valley bottom of the Dye Water, south and west extending up the south-east facing slopes of Hall Burn and Wood Cleugh, and to the east on the north-west-facing slope at the base of Dunside Hill. These areas of cultivation are clearly visible on publicly accessible LiDAR (refer to **Figure 3.1**) and on the ground, in some cases as pronounced earthworks. In areas subject to later enclosure and modern ploughing or ground preparation for tree planting, the aboveground remains of the rig and furrow are likely to have been erased.

**4.29** While the scheduled area only defines the physical remains of the farmstead, areas of likely contemporary cultivation have been considered an integral part of this designated heritage asset.

**4.30** The farmstead is located in an area of rough pasture to the south-west of the confluence of the Hall Burn with the Dye

Water, parts of which have been excluded from the later Improvement era enclosures (see **Figure 4.10**). This location takes advantage of the sheltered position provided by Hall Cleugh, which provides protection from the prevailing wind. The field boundaries associated with later Improvement era enclosures defined by drystone walls intersect with the heritage asset. The farmstead's location provides direct access to the deeper more fertile and easily workable soils of the Dye Water and the gentler lower slopes of Upper Knowe and Dunside Hill, while still providing access to the open moorland for grazing.

**4.31** Approximately 300 m north-east of the farmstead, is the site of the former shooting lodge with the remaining beaters cottage (LB8348; see below) and later agricultural buildings and modern houses at Byrecleugh. Views towards Byrecleugh include areas of later Improvement era enclosure fields (see **Figure 4.11**). While not visible from the majority of the farmstead, there is a large modern agricultural building c.300 m to the north-west. The access track to Fallago Rig runs through the upper Dry Water below Byrecleugh to the north.

**4.32** The low-lying location of the farmstead, and the rising ground at the base of Upper Knowe restricts views of the open moorland to the south-west. While views beyond the enclosure fields at Byrecleugh to the north-west include Byrecleugh Ridge, they do not contribute to the significance of the Byrecleugh farmstead and cultivation (refer to **Figure 4.11**). Views to the north-west and north-east along the Dye Water may have been important as they would have enabled the observation of people passing through the valley.

**Figure 4.9: Byrecleugh, Farmstead and Cultivation (SM4508) scooped courts**



Details of three of the four scooped courts at Byrecleugh, Farmstead and Cultivation (SM4508) on the south-east facing slope of Hall Burn

Figure 4.10: Byrecleugh, Farmstead and Cultivation (SM4508)



View looking west of Byrecleugh, Farmstead and Cultivation (SM4508) to the south of the Dye Water

**4.33** The farmstead's sheltered setting next to a ready source of water and in close proximity to fertile and easily cultivated areas of the floodplain of the Dye Water, the open moorland for grazing and views along the Dye Water, contributes to how this heritage asset's choice of location can be understood, appreciated and experienced. The farmstead's spatial and functional relationship with contemporary features in the wider landscape particularly the extensive system of rig and furrow cultivation and Byrecleugh, farmstead (SM4549) approximately 2 km to the north-east, contribute to how this heritage asset is understood and appreciated as part of a wider system of medieval and early post-medieval upland land use.

Figure 4.11: View from Byrecleugh, Farmstead and Cultivation (SM4508)



View looking north-west across the Dye Water towards Byrecleugh from Byrecleugh, Farmstead and Cultivation (SM4508)

### Significance

**4.34** This heritage asset's cultural significance is derived from its evidential (scientific) value of its upstanding remains, including those associated with the surrounding rig and furrow cultivation, and the potential for any associated buried archaeological remains of the farmstead, to contribute to the understanding of the development and function of pre-Improvement agricultural settlement and agricultural practices from the medieval to the early post-medieval period. This asset also has some historical (illustrative) value as an example of a pre-Improvement era farmstead using scooped courts, found in association with extensive areas of surviving rig and furrow cultivation and other likely contemporary farmsteads, including Byrecleugh, Farmstead (SM4549).

### Importance

**4.35** Given this heritage asset's designation, association with comparable structures elsewhere in the Dye Water valley and the potential contribution of its physical remains (evidential and historical value) to understanding pre-Improvement agricultural settlements and economy, the importance of this asset is **high**.

### Byrecleugh, Former Beater's Cottage (LB8348)

#### Description

**4.36** The former beater's cottage is the only surviving element of the Duke of Roxburgh's shooting lodge complex at Byrecleugh which originally included the shooting lodge (SBC HER Ref: 342882), stabling and a farm steading. Dating from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century with later alterations, the former beater's cottage comprises a two storey, two bay rectangular plan building with a single storey four and three bay wings to the left and right respectively (refer to **Figure 4.12**). Of whitewashed rendered rubble stone with overhanging eaves, the building retains timber sash and case windows to the south-facing principal elevation. The windows to the rear of the building having been blocked. The roof is of modern profiled sheeting with a ridge chimney stack.

**4.37** The former beater's cottage is located on the south-facing slope above a wide flat flood plain to the north of the Dye Water approximately halfway up the Dye Water valley to the east of a discrete area of Improvement era enclosure. The cottage is now accompanied by later buildings, including 20<sup>th</sup> century bungalows, to the west, north and east. The south-facing principal elevation retains open views towards Dunside Hill to the south. To the north of the cottage are a number of mature trees, the remnants of planting associated with the demolished shooting lodge.



**4.38** The location of the former beater's cottage, on the site of the former shooting lodge, and surrounded by open moorland managed for grouse shooting, contributes to how the heritage asset's function is understood and appreciated as a building designed to house beaters during the shooting season, and the way the building is experienced as such (refer to **Figure 4.13**).

**Figure 4.12: Byrecleuch, Former Beater's Cottage (LB8348)**



View looking north-west of Byrecleuch, Former Beater's Cottage (LB8348) and stables (SBC HER Ref: 15997)

**Figure 4.13: Byrecleuch, Former Beater's Cottage (LB8348)**



View looking north-west over a 19<sup>th</sup> century sheepfold (SBC HER Ref: 36804) towards Byrecleuch, Former Beater's Cottage (LB8348) and the site of the shooting lodge (SBC HER Ref: 342882)

### Significance

**4.39** The cultural significance of this heritage asset is derived from its evidential (architectural) and historical (illustrative)

value which is drawn from its surviving architectural features and historic interest as the remaining element of a 19<sup>th</sup> century shooting lodge. While buildings of this type are a common feature of upland shooting estates, the beater's cottage is the only surviving element of the Duke of Roxburgh's shooting lodge.

### Importance

**4.40** Due to its designation – it is Listed at Category C – and the contribution made to its cultural significance derived from of its evidential and historical value, the importance of this historic asset is **high**.

### Non-designated Heritage Assets

**4.41** A further 69 non-designated heritage assets have been identified within the Site. The majority of these are located on the lower slopes of the Dye Water and Watch Water below or on the fringes of the open moorland. They are characterised by discrete areas of rig and furrow cultivation, enclosures and field systems, the remains of pre-Improvement and later farmsteads and building remains, features associated with post-medieval and modern animal husbandry, such as sheepfolds, modern marker cairns, as well as individual 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings.

**4.42** Evidence of arable farming in the form of rig and furrow cultivation is confined to the flat bottom and lower slopes of the Dye Water and on south facing slopes of the smaller watercourses and cleughs which feed into it. These include examples at Wood Cleugh (SBC HER Ref: 91023) and Stot Cleugh (SBC HER Ref: 91028). The cultivation terraces at Byrecleugh (SBC HER Refs: 57421) evidence further the use of more marginal land, where soils were deep enough to sustain crops. Identifiable on the ground as low earthworks, the extent of the rig and furrow can best be traced from publicly accessible LiDAR (refer to **Figure 3.1**).

**4.43** While not an uncommon feature in the more productive areas of the upland landscape in southern Scotland, the cultural significance of these areas of rig and furrow is increased when they are identified as being contemporary with designated heritage assets, such as those areas forming part of the farmstead at Byrecleugh (SM4508). Elsewhere given the contribution of their evidential and historical value in understanding the exploitation of marginal areas and past agricultural practices at a regional / local level the importance of these heritage assets has been assessed to be **low**.

**4.44** The remains of four shieling huts, used during the summer months as temporary accommodation by people tending livestock grazing on the open hill, have been identified within the Site (SBC HER Refs: 55965; 342820; 342821; 367380). Their cultural significance is derived from the evidential value of any surviving physical remains to contribute

to the understanding of post-medieval agricultural practices and land use. Shieling huts are common and well-understood heritage assets found throughout the Scottish uplands and have been assessed to be of **low** importance.

Figure 4.14: Dunside enclosure (SBC HER Ref: 82323)



View looking south-east of Dunside enclosure (SBC HER Ref: 82323) and views from the summit of Dunside Hill

**4.45** Located to the east of the summit of Dunside Hill, Dunside enclosure is a circular enclosure c.50 m in diameter identified from aerial photography (SBC HER Ref: 82323; refer to **Figure 4.14**). Hall Burn enclosure, is a sub-rectangular enclosure defined by turf banks (SBC HER Ref: 367828). The remains of seven rectangular buildings surviving as low turf covered wall footings have been recorded within the Site on the lower Slopes of Dunside Hill, to the south of the Dry Water and at Byrecleugh (SBC HER Refs: 57422; 57423; 342875; 342882; 367349; 367428) and adjacent to the access track near the Watch Water known as John Dippie's House (SBC HER Refs: 342832; see **Figure 4.15**).

**4.46** The cultural significance of these heritage assets is derived from the evidential (scientific) value of their surviving physical remains to contribute to the understanding of medieval and post-medieval settlement and activity and changing land use. Their moorland setting in sheltered locations, and the spatial and visual relationship between the remains of contemporary buildings and associated field systems, contribute to the understanding and appreciation of them as subsistence farming settlements, and how they are experienced as such. The remains of medieval and post-medieval farmsteads are common and well-understood heritage assets found throughout the Scottish uplands, and these heritage assets have been assessed to be of **low** importance.

Figure 4.15: John Dippie's House (SBC HER Refs: 342832)



View looking east of the turf covered footings of John Dippie's House (SBC HER Refs: 342832)

**4.47** The alignment of two trackways have been identified within the Site. Fallago Rig trackway was recorded during archaeological monitoring for the Fallago Rig wind farm (SBC HER Ref: 359650). While the physical remains of this trackway were identified beneath a 0.7 m peat deposit it has not been dated. Byre Cleugh trackway (SBC HER Ref: 366203) has been previously interpreted from LiDAR data as running approximately south-east / north-west up the east facing slope of Meikle Law. While evidence of a linear feature has been identified from publicly accessible LiDAR as part of this assessment, it did not extend north-west beyond a height of 390 m AOD.

**4.48** Any surviving physical remains (evidential value) may contribute to the understanding of early road design and construction techniques and how people moved through the local area. Any physical remains of these heritage asset have been assessed to be of **low** importance.

**4.49** While Byrecleugh Former Beater's Cottage (LB8348; see above) is the only remaining upstanding building associated with the demolished shooting lodge at Byrecleugh, there is the potential for buried archaeological remains (evidential value) associated with the lodge (SBC HER Ref: 159975). Two further buildings at the Byrecleugh comprise a single storey rubble stone stable (SBC HER Ref: 159977) and the remains of a kennels (SBC HER Ref: 258961). Given the limited contribution any surviving archaeological remains of the shooting lodge has to understanding sporting estates at a local level, and that the stable and kennels are common and well-understood building types, these heritage assets have been assessed to be of **low** importance.

**4.50** Two wells are recorded within the Site. Reputedly a 'holy well', the exact location of Elliot's Well at Greencleugh recorded in 1913 is unknown (SBC HER Ref: 60311). John Dippie's Well (SBC HER Ref: 342831) is identified by a



commemorative stone (refer to **Figure 4.16**) whose setting includes the open moorland and the access track immediately to the east – and the remains of 'John Dippie's House' (SBC HER Ref: 342832) farmstead adjacent. The cultural significance of these heritage assets is derived from their evidential and historic value of their physical remains. John Dippie's Well has some Aesthetic value. The importance of these heritage assets has been assessed to be **very low** and **low** respectively.

**Figure 4.16: John Dippie's Well**



View looking north of the John Dippie's well commemorative stone (SBC HER Ref: 342831)

**4.51** Within the Site are 20 sheepfolds (examples include: SBC HER Refs: 342859; 342861; 366636; 366637; 366638; 366804; 366805; 366806) and a sheep dip (SBC HER Ref: 342860) used for collecting, sorting and controlling sheep grazing on the open moorland. These are characterised by circular drystone sheepfolds with a single narrow entrance (refer to **Figure 4.13**). While the majority of these are no longer in use, they are generally well-preserved and their physical remains have some historical (illustrative) value as they evidence animal husbandry techniques prevalent from the post-medieval period at a local level. Their open moorland setting often in sheltered locations contributes to how their function is understood and appreciated. As a ubiquitous feature of upland Scotland these heritage assets are of **low** importance.

**4.52** Three conical drystone marker cairns are located within the Site. Two are just below Pyatshaw Ridge (SBC HER Refs: 366633; 366633) and the third is approximately 550 m to the north-west (SBC HER Ref: 57420). These have been interpreted as beaters cairns, similar to that at Dunside Hill cairn (SM12507; refer to **Figure 4.4**). These form part of a system of markers designed to aid the movement of beaters flushing grouse towards lines of grouse butts. A relatively common feature of open moorland managed since the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century for grouse shooting, their cultural significance is derived from the historical (illustrative) value. Given their

contribution to understanding this activity the importance of these heritage assets has been assessed to be **low**.

#### Potential for Previously Unrecorded Heritage Assets Including Buried Archaeological Remains

**4.53** In addition to the walkover survey of the proposed turbine locations, publicly available LiDAR data has been examined, with a particular focus on the footprint of the Proposed Development. No previously unrecorded above ground heritage assets have been identified following the walkover survey or identified from the analysis of the LiDAR data.

**4.54** While there are upstanding prehistoric funerary monuments on the open moorland and hilltops within the Site and in similar locations within the wider landscape, there is limited evidence of prehistoric activity within the Site other than a redeposited lithic assemblage and the antiquarian recovery of an axehead at Byreclough (SBC HER Ref: 57393). The excavation at Kersons Cleugh in 2011 (SBC HER Ref: 121162300) did recover evidence of possible Middle Saxon activity close to the Dye Water. Similarly, later medieval and post-medieval activity, other than those associated with upland animal husbandry and cultivation is restricted to the Dye Water and along the sides of minor watercourses. Archaeological watching briefs undertaken during groundworks for the adjacent Fallago Rig (SBC HER Refs: 1251634; 121009908) identified five possible fire pits and a track of unknown date.

**4.55** Evidence of historic land use of the moorland and hilltops within the Site and its surrounding landscape appears to have been confined to grazing and later sporting activities. This in-combination with the exposed and unproductive environment suggests there is a **low** potential for previously unrecorded heritage assets, including buried archaeological remains, within the Site above c.350 m AOD. There is greater potential for previously unrecorded buried archaeological remains below c.350 m AOD, particularly adjacent to watercourses and within valley bottoms.

**4.56** There are areas of peat with depths measuring between 0.35 m to 2 m within the Site (please refer to **Chapter 8** of the EIA Report for details), with the deepest peat deposits found on the hilltops. It can take over 1,000 years for a metre of peat to form, with the varying depths having the potential to preserve any archaeological remains which predate, or coincide with, the peat formation. As peat is formed in anaerobic conditions, which prevent the micro-biological activity needed for the chemical breakdown of organic materials there is potential for organic archaeological remains, and **low** to **negligible** potential for paleoenvironmental evidence within the Site.

## Inner Study Area

**4.57** The location of heritage assets identified within the Inner Study Area are depicted on **Figures 5.2 in EIA Report Volume 3a**.

### Designated Heritage Assets

**4.58** Eleven designated heritage assets have been identified within the Inner Study Area. These comprise:

- Seven scheduled monuments:
  - five prehistoric funerary and ritual monuments (SM5921; SM4919; SM7872; SM7873; SM8766);
  - a hillfort (Hopes, fort, Long Yester; SM751); and
  - a medieval monastic grange (Penshiel Grange; SM6028); and
- Four category C listed post-medieval farmhouses and their associated agricultural ranges (LB17516; LB45618; LB45619; LB17513).

**4.59** Of these designated heritage assets, five do not have theoretical visibility with, or important in-combination views of, the Proposed Development (SM751; SM7873; SM8766; SM7872; LB17516), and the elements of their settings which contribute most to their cultural significance and the how they are understood, appreciated and experienced will not be affected by the Proposed Development.

**4.60** Three designated heritage assets in the Inner Study Area that have been identified as having theoretical visibility have been screened out for further assessment as their settings do not extend as far as the Proposed Development, and are screened by intervening woodland (LB17513; LB45618) and existing buildings (LB45619). In addition, the Proposed Development will not affect the way their current setting contributes to how they are understood, appreciated and experienced or their cultural significance.

**4.61** Further information on these designated heritage assets and a justification for screening them out of further assessment is presented in **Appendix B**.

**4.62** The remaining designated heritage assets within the Inner Study Area have been identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, the presence of which during operation has the potential to change their setting, and have been included for further assessment.

### Penshiel Grange (SM6028)

#### Description

**4.63** Located c.3.5 km to the north-east of the Proposed Development, Penshiel Grange is medieval monastic grange. While the upstanding remains date from the 15<sup>th</sup> century, the

site is believed to have been occupied since the 12<sup>th</sup> century and is likely to include buried archaeological remains from this earlier period of activity.

**4.64** The architectural remains consist of the main building c.26 m by c.8 m with walls over 1.8 m thick. The building once had a vaulted ground floor and probably one upper floor. The walls are built of large rough boulders of greywacke and granite. In addition to the entrance in the north wall, there have been two small windows in each gable, but these are now indistinct and reduced to below sill level. To the south of the building is a rectangular enclosure or courtyard measuring c.34 m by 26 m defined by the foundations of a wall about 0.9m thick. To the north of the main building are the foundations of two buildings and walling, probably the remains of another courtyard.

**4.65** Penshiel Grange is located on a raised terrace between Penshiel Hill which rises to 427 m AOD to the west and Faseney Water to the east, beyond which is the higher ground or Priestlaw Hill (428 m AOD). The building's remains are now within an area of Improvement-era field enclosures associated with the post-medieval farmstead at Priestlaw to the north-east. Approximately 300m to the north-east is Whiteadder Reservoir. Views from the heritage asset are limited to those along the north / south axis of the Faseney Water, beyond which longer views are restricted by higher ground to the west and east.

**4.66** It is likely that the siting of the grange was chosen to take advantage of its sheltered position, access to easily cultivated land and the moorland beyond for animal grazing. This element of its setting contributes to how it is understood, appreciated and experienced. The grange's once-isolated location may also have been important, however this element of its setting has been diminished by the presence of later post-medieval and modern buildings and Whiteadder Reservoir.

#### Significance

**4.67** The cultural significance of this heritage asset is largely derived from the evidential (scientific) value of its physical remains, including any buried archaeological remains, and its historical (illustrative) value as a rare example of medieval monastic architecture, that have the potential to contribute to the understanding of ecclesiastical domestic / agricultural architecture, the organisation and function of monastic communities, land use and economy in Scotland.

#### Importance

**4.68** In consideration of this heritage asset's designation, and potential to make a significant addition to the understanding of ecclesiastical domestic / agricultural architecture, the organisation and function of monastic communities, land use,

economy and material culture in Scotland, this asset is of **high** importance.

#### Whitestone Cairn, Harestone Hill (SM5921) and Mainslaughter Law, cairn (SM4919)

##### Description

**4.69** Whitestone cairn comprises the remains of a funerary monument of Bronze Age date, surviving as a prominent stony mound on the summit of Harestone Hill.

**4.70** The circular cairn is approximately 12 m in diameter with a relatively well-defined edge. It is formed of loose stones with some indications of kerbing to the west. The cairn survives to a height of c.1 m, with two stone heaps up to 2 m high in the centre which appear to be of relatively recent construction. The eastern part of the cairn is partially overlain by a sheepfold constructed from cairn material.

**4.71** Whitestone cairn's position on the summit of Harestone Hill provides a commanding presence over the surround landscape, including Hopes Water to the north-west and Faseny Water to the north-east. Beyond views extend as far as the Pentland range to the west and over the Lothian plain to the Firth of Forth as far as the Fife coast and out to sea to the north and north-east. Views into the Lammermuir Hills to the south-east and south are constrained by the ridge of high ground between Meikle Says Law and Willie's Law to the west. Turbines at Fallago Rig the closest of which are approximately 1.6 km to the south-east form part of the cairn's setting.

**4.72** It is likely that Whitestone cairn was deliberately sited to take advantage of its prominent location between the valley of the Hopes Water and Faseny Water, as well as the broad views beyond as far as the Fife coast. Putative intervisibility with other possibly contemporary heritage assets in the wider landscape, including Lammer Law cairn (ELC HER ref: MEL787) approximately 4.5 km to the west, may also have been important.

**4.73** Also dating from the Bronze Age, Mainslaughter Law cairn measures c.8 m in diameter and 0.3 m high and has traces of a slight ditch around a central mound. The cairn is situated on the crest of Mainslaughter ridge on a slight south-east facing slope some 30 m from the public road to the south. While there are extensive views from the cairn to the west, south and south-east, its orientation on the south-east facing slope suggests that views in that direction and theoretical intervisibility with other possibly contemporary funerary monuments on Dirrington Great Law (SM4626) and Dirrington Little Law (SM4638) may have been an important consideration in the choice of location. Had panoramic views over the wider landscape been important than the summit of Mainslaughter Law c.200 m to the north of the heritage asset

would have provided them. While turbines associated with surrounding wind farms are visible from the cairn, they are not a prominent element in the setting of the heritage asset.

##### Significance

**4.74** The cultural significance of these heritage assets is largely derived from the evidential (scientific) value of their physical remains, including any buried archaeological remains that have the potential to contribute to the understanding of prehistoric burial practices. There is also the potential for environmental evidence preserved in the soils beneath the cairns that may inform the understanding of climate, local conditions and land cover when the cairn was constructed.

**4.75** While the cairns belong to a numerous and widespread group of prehistoric funerary monuments, they have historical (illustrative) value as good representative examples of their type and form, with the potential contribution to understanding the diversity of cairns in south-east Scotland in the practice of burial and design of funerary monuments.

##### Importance

**4.76** In consideration of their designation, and potential to make a significant addition to the understanding of the design and construction of burial monuments, the practice of burial rites and their significance and place in prehistoric society, these assets are of **high** importance.

##### Non-designated Heritage Assets

**4.77** A further 290 non-designated heritage assets have been identified within the Inner Study Area from data held by the SBC HER and ELC HER.

**4.78** These are of similar date, type and form to those non-designated heritage assets identified within the Site and are typical of the upland areas of the Lammermuir Hills. These are characterised by poorly preserved prehistoric cairns, the remains of pre-Improvement and Improvement era buildings, farmsteads and their associated enclosures, areas or rig and furrow cultivation, sheepfolds, modern marker cairns, quarries, trackways and aircraft crash sites.

**4.79** These have been assessed to be of **very low to regional** importance. Given their locations, type and form, changes to the setting of these heritage assets are not predicted to result in significant effects.

##### Outer Study Area

**4.80** The location of designated heritage assets identified within the Outer Study Area, and those beyond the Outer Study Area, that may experience setting change are depicted on **Figure 5.3 in EIA Report Volume 3a**.

**4.81** The following designated heritage assets are located within the Outer Study Area:

- 76 scheduled monuments;
- 82 listed buildings;
- Gifford Conservation Area (CA281); and
- Two Inventory-listed Garden and Designed Landscape.

**4.82** In addition, Hume Castle, (SM387) which is located 18.5 km to the south-east of the Proposed Development, has been included in the baseline due to potential changes to this heritage asset's setting.

**4.83** The 76 scheduled monuments within the Outer Study Area are characterised by Neolithic and Bronze Age funerary and ritual monuments, Iron age hillforts, palisaded enclosures and settlements containing hut circles, medieval castles and later tower houses and pre-Improvement era farmsteads.

### Neolithic and Bronze Age assets

#### Description

**4.84** The Neolithic and Bronze Age burial cairns identified within the Outer Study Area are generally located just off hill summits or in prominent location. The most impressive of these are the three early Bronze Age burial cairns on Durrington Great Law (SM4626). Two of these are notable for their size, which may reflect the high status in their society of the people buried within them. Located to the south-east at Little Durrington Law is another unusually large cairn (SM4638) measuring c.26 m in diameter and c.2 m high, that is likely to be contemporary with those on Durrington Great Law.

**4.85** Approximately 9 km south-west of the Proposed Development, the late Neolithic to early Bronze Age monuments at Borrowston Rig (SM359; refer to **Figure 5.15** in **EIA Report Volume 3b**), include a stone circle, five cairns and a further possible stone circle. This group is of particular interest because it combines both funerary and ritual monuments. It is likely that their setting on the flat plateau forming part of Edgarhope Moor to the south-west of Edgarhope Law above Earncleugh Water to the west with open views of the surrounding upland edge may have influenced its chosen location. This group of heritage asset's spatial and ceremonial relationship with one another and other similar possibly contemporary prehistoric assets within the wider landscape also contributes to how they are understood and appreciated as part of a late Neolithic to early Bronze Age landscape.

#### Significance and importance

**4.86** The cultural significance of this group of heritage assets is largely derived from the evidential (scientific) value of their

physical remains, including any buried archaeological remains that have the potential to significantly enhance the understanding of late Neolithic and early Bronze Age burial and ritual activity in south-east Scotland. Stone circles are rare in south-east Scotland, and these examples have historical (illustrative) value given their potential to inform the understanding of the relationship between funerary and ritual monuments during this period.

**4.87** Yadlee, stone circle (SM4443), c.8.6 km to the north-east of the Proposed Development, is of a type found particularly in south-east Scotland and is located close to similar examples at Kingside Hill (SM740) and Johnscleugh (SM4423) approximately 3.5 km to the south-east of Yadlee.

**4.88** Two prehistoric pit alignments visible as cropmarks have been identified within the Outer Study Area (SM8801; SM8777) approximately 9.5 km to the north of the Proposed Development. Both heritage assets comprise a single line of pits over a distance of up to c.450 m each and are aligned north to south identified as cropmarks from aerial photographs. Pit alignments dated to the early prehistoric are understood to have performed a ritual purpose, while later Iron Age examples are associated with to agricultural activity and land boundaries.

**4.89** These are assets of **high** importance.

### Later prehistoric defended sites

#### Description

**4.90** The Lammermuir Hills are ringed with later prehistoric hillforts and promontory forts. These defended enclosures are located in prominent positions within the landscape often overlooking the entrances to river valleys, and at sites that allowed their occupants to control access and movement through the landscape, or provide views over the landscape their occupants are likely to have sought controlled over. Their proximity to one another when taken together, has the potential to greatly increase the understanding of the settlement, economy and development of the landscape in the Iron Age in this area.

**4.91** Within the Outer Study Area there is a particular concentration to the south-east which comprise a number of hillforts and promontory forts located above the entrances to long river valleys leading into the Lammermuir Hills. These include the hillfort on the summit of Dabshead Hill (SM4657; refer to **Figure 5.16** in **EIA Report Volume 3b**) and Burncastle, Fort (SM4656) on the opposite hill c.900 m to the north-west. The opposing hillforts appear to guard the entrance to Earnscleugh Water, a wide cleugh that stretches some 6.5 km north-east into the Lammermuir Hills from its entrance on the wide fertile floodplain of the Lauder Water to the south-west.



**4.92** Dabshead Hill, fort and standing stone (SM4657) is defended by two concentric ramparts and ditches. This well-preserved example appears to have been unfinished, increasing the potential for its physical remains (evidential and historical value) to enhance the understanding of the date, construction and function of hillforts in the region.

#### Significance and importance

**4.93** While also performing a defensive function, but more domestic in nature, a number of circular or oval late prehistoric enclosures are located within the Outer Study Area. These heritage assets are characteristically defined by a single earthen bank, which may have been surmounted by a wooden palisade. Examples include Kingside Rig enclosure (SM5760), which has evidence of internal structures surrounded by a substantial bank and ditch. The survival of internal structures and potential for associated buried archaeological remains (evidential and historical value) have the potential to inform the understanding of the changing use and development of the site over time, together with evidence for changes in house-building, social organisation and economy during the Iron Age.

**4.94** These are assets of **high** importance.

#### Later prehistoric settlement

##### Description

**4.95** Other evidence of prehistoric settlement and activity within the Outer Study Area include groups of hut circles and scooped homesteads. These are of late Bronze Age and Iron Age date and are often found in close proximity to hillforts.

**4.96** Perhaps the best-preserved example of a settlement containing hut circles is that at Gamelshiel (SM8769) approximately 6.4 km north-east of the Proposed Development. An enclosed settlement with an associated field system, Gamelshiel is located on a south-west facing slope directly opposite Friar's Nose hillfort (SM748). The settlement comprises two substantial hut circles, at least three smaller hut circles and associated field banks and clearance cairns. The physical remains (evidential and historical value) of the settlement have the potential to contribute to the understanding of prehistoric settlement and economy. The significance of the Gamelshiel settlement (SM8769) is enhanced by its likely association with Friar's Nose hillfort.

**4.97** Scooped settlements or homesteads are a type of Iron Age settlement characterised by a series of earthworks scooped or cut into a hillside creating a platforms on which buildings would have been constructed. The examples within the Outer Study Area are characteristically situated on hillslopes above river valleys in non-defensive positions. There is a particular concentration of these types of settlement to the

south-west of the Outer Study Area, where they are often found in river valleys at the entrance of which are hillforts and promontory forts. This element of their setting contributes most to their cultural significance.

**4.98** The settlement at St Andrew's Wood (SM4498) is located on a south-west facing slope overlooking the Hillhouse Burn, approximately 9.5 km to the west of the Proposed Development. The heritage asset consists of three large scoops and two small scoops enclosed by the remains of a bank surviving to a height of c.0.5 m. At the entrance to Hillhouse Burn, is Hillhouse, Fort (SM4627).

#### Significance and importance

**4.99** While the physical remains (evidential and historical value) of these homesteads have the potential to contribute to the understanding of Iron Age settlement and activity, their significance is increased by the proximity to other settlements of similar date but of varied type which, taken together, have the potential to greatly increase our understanding of the settlement, economy and development of the landscape in the Iron Age in the region.

**4.100** These are assets of **high** importance.

#### Medieval/post-medieval assets

##### Description

##### Defensive sites

**4.101** The remains of late medieval and post-medieval high status defensive buildings and structures are noted within the Outer Study Area. These include the well-preserved and unusual example of a motte, an early form of earth and timber castle, at Harelaw Moor (SM4499), Yester Castle near Gifford (SM780) and three tower houses (SM5606; SM5654; SM12579). The remains of a medieval church dating from the late 1270s and its associated burial ground is also recorded within this study area at Cranshaws (SM12422), along with the still occupied late 14<sup>th</sup> century castle (LB4093).

**4.102** Located approximately 19 km to the south-east of the Proposed Development, Hume Castle (SM387) was established in the late 12<sup>th</sup> - early 13<sup>th</sup> century. Largely destroyed by Oliver Cromwell's army in 1651, the castle was later adapted in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century as an eye-catcher or folly. Visible on the terraced slopes and level ground below the castle are earth and stone footings of buildings and structures associated with medieval and early modern settlement, along with extensive areas of rig and furrow cultivation.

**4.103** The castle is positioned on a naturally rocky outcrop surrounded by steep crags providing a strongly defensible site. It is a commanding presence in the landscape, with views as far as the Tweed valley with the Cheviot hills to the south,

past the Eildon Hills to the west and north to the Lammermuir Hills. These elements of the castle's setting contribute to the understanding and appreciation of the choice of location for the castle and how it is experienced as a defensive structure. In addition, the spatial and functional relationship with the remains of the accompanying buildings and cultivation, demonstrate that the castle formed part of a larger settlement. The cultural significance of this heritage asset is largely derived from its physical remains (evidential and historical value) which has the potential to make a significant contribution to the understanding of the date, construction and function of medieval castles, their associated settlements and later adaptations. The castle is also of some aesthetic value in relation to its later adaption as an eye catcher / folly.

#### Farmsteads

**4.104** A number of pre-Improvement era farmsteads and enclosures similar to those identified along the Dye Water at Byrecleugh are located within the Outer Study Area. These include Evelaw farmstead and cultivation (SM4581) approximately 8 km to the south-east of the Proposed Development. The physical remains (evidential and historical value) of these farmsteads are often associated with areas of rig and furrow cultivation, and evidence the distribution of pre-Improvement farming settlements, and have the potential to contribute to the understanding of agricultural practices and economy of the time.

#### Country houses and estate landscapes

**4.105** The majority of the 82 listed buildings within the Outer Study Area are associated with three large country house estates centred on Cranshaws Castle, Yester House (LB4093; LB14693; both category A listed buildings) and at Spottiswoode,<sup>44</sup> or form the historic core of the village of Longformacus and Cranshaws.

**4.106** The listed buildings associated with the three country house estates are characterised by their ancillary buildings, such as stables and steadings, or those buildings and structures associated with the gardens and designed landscapes which form their settings. These include walled gardens, sundials, lodge houses and accompanying gates and gate piers, icehouses, dovecots and bridges.

**4.107** The buildings forming the historic core of the small village of Longformacus include the early 19<sup>th</sup> century terrace houses forming The Row, the church (LB8343) rebuilt in 1730 on the foundations of an earlier building and Longformacus

House (LB8344), dovecot (LB8345), lodge (LB45621) and walled garden (LB45623).

**4.108** Attributed to William Adam, but probably by James Smith, Longformacus House (LB8344) was built in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century for Sir Robert Sinclair. The symmetrical two storey three-bay classical house is accompanied by ancillary buildings, including a former game store and laundry. Set in extensive private grounds, which along with the village and policy woodland form the setting of the house, the east-facing principal elevation looks down an avenue of trees to open parkland either side of the Dye Water. This designed view is framed by policy woodland to the north and south. The view from the house to the west, is similarly designed to provide a vista of the parkland screened by policy woodland to the west, north and south.

**4.109** To the north of the house is a circular early to mid-18<sup>th</sup> century dovecot with a conical roof (LB8345), and the single storey mid-19<sup>th</sup> century lodge house (LB45621) to the south-west would have controlled access to the main drive. Tiered into the south-facing slope above the northern bank of the Dye Water, the early to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century walled garden (LB45623) retains much of its original detailing, including the entrance gates, central stair and greenhouse. The walled garden is accessed from Longformacus House via a bridge over the Dye Water.

**4.110** The spatial and functional relationship between Longformacus House, its ancillary buildings, dovecot, lodge and walled garden, along with the surrounding garden and designed landscape are the key elements of the house's setting which contribute to how it and they are understood, appreciated and experienced as elements of a small country house estate. The Gifford Conservation Area (CA281) encompasses the historic core of the early 18<sup>th</sup> century estate village and its landscape setting which is an important part of its character as one of the of the hillfoot villages of the Lammermuir Hills. The conservation area includes areas of open fields and woodland to the north, north-east and west and south-west of the village. The woodland provides a sense of containment and seclusion while the open fields emphasise the village's rural character and frame views against which its buildings are set.<sup>45</sup>

**4.111** Replacing an earlier 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century formal landscape, the early 19<sup>th</sup> century garden and designed landscape at Thirlestane Castle (GDL000371) is notable for its rich architectural heritage, woodland policies and prominent parkland containing mature specimen trees.<sup>46</sup>

<sup>44</sup> Spottiswoode House was demolished in 1939.

<sup>45</sup> East Lothian Council, 2018. Local Development Plan cultural heritage and the built environment supplementary planning guidance 2018. Available on line:

[https://www.eastlothian.gov.uk/downloads/file/27907/cultural\\_heritage\\_and\\_the\\_built\\_environment\\_spg](https://www.eastlothian.gov.uk/downloads/file/27907/cultural_heritage_and_the_built_environment_spg) [Accessed January 2023]

<sup>46</sup> <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/GDL000371>

**4.112** Laid out in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century, the formal gardens at Yester House, Gifford (GDL000388) were replaced by an informal picturesque design in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century and the parkland much reduced. Elements of the 18<sup>th</sup> century structure of the designed landscape survive, forming the setting for Yester House (LB14693), along with some remaining parkland, specimen trees and extensive areas of woodland.<sup>47</sup>

#### Significance and importance

**4.113** In consideration of their designations as scheduled monuments, listed buildings, a conservation area and inclusion on the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes, the designated heritage assets identified within the Outer Study Area are of **high** importance.

#### Designated Heritage Assets Scoped in for Detailed Assessment

**4.114** Baseline analysis has been undertaken for this assessment of the designated heritage assets identified within the Outer Study Area in order to identify those with the potential for their cultural significance to be affected by setting change as a result of the Proposed Development. Consideration has also been given to the potential for setting change to affect the cultural significance of designated heritage assets beyond the Outer Study Area.

**4.115** Thirty-six scheduled monuments in the Outer Study Area have theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development. While the presence of turbines on the skyline in views from these heritage assets towards the Proposed Development during operation has the potential to affect the way they are experienced, the elements of their setting which contribute most to how they are understood and appreciated will not be affected. This is not predicted to result in a change to how their settings contribute to their cultural significance, or result in a significant effect in EIA terms.

**4.116** While turbines will be theoretically visible from Hume Castle (SM387), given the distance from the Proposed Development (approximately 19 km), they will be barely perceptible in views towards the north-west (refer to **Figure 5.19 in EIA Report Volume 3b**). In addition, the prominent defensive position on a rocky outcrop on which the castle was built, and the spatial and functional association with the physical remains of the surrounding settlement, the key element of the castle's setting which contributes to its cultural significance will not be affected.

**4.117** Forty-seven of the 82 listed buildings within the Outer Study Area have theoretical intervisibility to the Proposed Development. Given their distance from the Proposed

Development, changes to the setting of these listed buildings during operation are not predicted to affect their cultural significance, which is largely derived from their architectural (evidential and aesthetic value) or historic (illustrative) interest.

**4.118** While there is some potential for turbines to be visible in views from within the Gifford Conservation Area (CA281), intervisibility with the Proposed Development will be limited to northern areas of the conservation area, characterised by open fields. Views out from the village to the north which frame views of the open fields against which its buildings within the conservation area are set will not be affected by the presence of the Proposed Development approximately 10 km to the south.

**4.119** The ZTV suggests that there will be some theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development from within the Inventory-listed Garden and Designed Landscape at Thirlestane Castle (GDL000371). This will be restricted to an area to the north and north-west of the designed landscape which is currently managed as mature woodland or under arable cultivation. Given the distance from the Proposed Development (approximately 10 km) and intervening woodland on the hillside to the north-east, turbines will be only just discernible on the skyline. Similarly, long distance restricted views of the Proposed Development from within the designed landscape at Yester House (GDL000388), will be limited to the area to the north, currently in arable cultivation. These views do not contribute to the cultural significance of these Inventory-listed Garden and Designed Landscapes.

**4.120** Longformacus House (LB8344) is located approximately 7.8 km to the east of the Proposed Development. While there is theoretical visibility of the tips of turbines on the skyline in long views to the west (Refer to **Figure 5.18 in EIA Report Volume 3b**), it is likely that these will be screened by intervening mature policy woodland within the designed landscape at Longformacus House and commercial forest. Designed views from Longformacus House are of the associated designed landscape which forms the setting of the house. Views to the west beyond the boundary of the designed landscape formed by the policy woodland do not contribute to its cultural significance. The key elements of the setting that do contribute most to the cultural significance of Longformacus House, including its setting within the garden and designed landscape and functional relationship with other related building such as the lodge house (LB45621), will not be affected by the Proposed Development.

**4.121** Further information as to why designated heritage assets identified within the Outer Study Area and Hume Castle have

<sup>47</sup> <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/GDL00388>

been screened out of the assessment of effects is presented in **Appendix B**.

**4.122**The following designated heritage assets within the Outer Study Area have been included for further assessment due to potential changes to their setting.

**Johnscleugh, stone settings 1790m SW of, 1360m SSW of, 1105m SSW of (SM4423)**<sup>48</sup>

#### Description

**4.123**This heritage asset comprises a contemporary group of three separate ritual monuments likely to date from the late Neolithic and early Bronze Age. The westernmost, known as the 'Crow Stones', comprises 18 small stones that form an oval shape measuring c.43 m north-west / south-east by c.33 m. A stone setting known as the 'Nine Stones' lies approximately 760 m to the east-north-east. It comprises nine stones of varied size that form an approximate circle c.6.5 m in diameter. The Kingside Burn stone setting lies c.740 m east of the Crow Stones and 300 m south of the Nine Stones. It comprises seven stones set around the edge of a peat mound c.3.8 m east / west by c.2.8 m and is c.0.3 m high. Outlying stones lie 5 m to the south and 10 m to the north. The Crow Stones and the Nine Stones lie at 330 m AOD, the Kingside Burn setting at 305 m AOD.

**4.124**This group of ritual monuments are located on an area of open moorland on the south and south-east facing slope of Nine Stone Rig and Crow Moss. They are positioned between the minor watercourses of South Grain to the north-west and Kingside Burn to the south and the Whiteadder Water to the east. An area of Improvement era enclosure fields with pockets of plantation windbreaks to the south, beyond which is the B6355. A line of electricity pylons crosses the landscape to the south-east.

**4.125**The Crow Stones are located to the north of Kingside Burn at the base of Moss Law, from which the land rises sharply to the west and south-west at Wanside Rig, restricting longer views beyond its immediate burn side setting and north-east towards Nine Stone Rig. Similarly, the Kingside Burn stone setting is located adjacent and to the north of Kingside Burn. Views to the south-west, south and south-east are limited by the rising land forming the ridge between the lower slopes of Wanside Rig and Kingside Hill. In addition, a pylon is located less than 20 m to the south of the stone setting. The Nine Stones are located below and to the south-east of the summit of Nine Stone Rig. This heritage asset's position provides views south-west towards the Crow Stones,

but limits direct intervisibility with the Kingside Burn stone setting which is below and to the south.

**4.126**Given the placement of these ritual monuments in the natural bowl created by the higher ground to the south, west and north, it is likely that they were intended to be experienced together as part of a discrete ritual landscape. They are likely to have been approached along Kingside Burn from Whiteadder Water to the north-east.

**4.127**While this group of heritage assets are likely to be contemporary, given their place in the landscape theoretical intervisibility between them is limited. Views beyond their immediate surrounds are restricted by the higher ground to the south-west, south and south-east. The setting of the Crow Stones and Kingside Burn stone setting adjacent to the Kingside Burn and within the natural bowl created by the higher ground to the north, west and south appears to have been an important element in their choice of location. Their spatial and probable functional relationship with each other and other similar heritage assets in the wider landscape, including Kingside Hill, stone circle (SM740), is likely to have been important. These key elements of their setting contribute most to their cultural significance and how they are understood, appreciated and experience as part of a late Neolithic and early Bronze Age ritual landscape.

#### Significance

**4.128**The cultural significance of this group of ritual monuments is predominantly derived from the evidential (scientific) value of their physical remains, including any buried archaeological remains that have the potential to significantly enhance the understanding of late Neolithic and early Bronze Age ritual activity in south-east Scotland.

**4.129**The Crow Stones and the Nine Stones, in particular, have historical (illustrative) value given the preservation of their upstanding remains which are visible as oval or circular circuits of upstanding stones. Stone circles and stone settings are very rare in south-east Scotland, and these examples have enhanced significance because they form part of a localised group of similar remains concentrated in this area of the Lammermuir Hills, which includes the Kingside Hill, stone circle (SM740).

#### Importance

**4.130**In consideration of their designation, contributes to the understanding of the distribution, character and meaning of late Neolithic and early Bronze Age ritual sites in south-east Scotland, these assets are of **high** importance.

<sup>48</sup> This heritage asset comprises three discreet but related ritual monuments located at Nine Stone Rig (the Crow Stones, Nine Stones

and Kingside Burn stone setting) and as such have been assessed as one heritage asset.



### Kingside Hill, stone circle (SM740)

#### Description

**4.131** This heritage asset comprises c.30 small boulders, the majority of which are set on edge, forming a circle about 11.9 m in diameter and no more than c.0.4 m high. There is a large boulder in the centre of the circle which appears to lie in the middle of a low cairn some 3 m in diameter. It has been interpreted as an early Neolithic to late Bronze Age stone circle or an enclosed cremation cemetery.

**4.132** The heritage asset is located on a natural shelf below and to the west of Kingside Hill and to the south of Kingside Burn. Two small plantation windbreak are located to the east and south-west of the asset. While the heritage asset is now isolated within an area of Improvement era field enclosures, its spatial relationship with other ritual monuments, including the Johnsleugh group (SM4423) to the north of Kingside Burn, may contribute to the understanding of the distribution, character and meaning of early Neolithic to late Bronze Age ritual and funerary monuments in south-east Scotland and as part of a localised group of similar monuments concentrated in this area of the Lammermuir Hills.

#### Significance

**4.133** The cultural significance of this heritage asset is predominantly derived from its evidential (scientific) value of its standing remains and any buried archaeological remains present which have the potential to significantly enhance understanding of prehistoric ritual and funerary activity.

**4.134** In addition, this heritage asset has some historical (illustrative) value given the preservation of their upstanding remains and potential contribution of the spatial and functional relationship to other similar monuments to the understanding of the distribution, character and meaning of late Neolithic and early Bronze Age ritual and funerary sites.

#### Importance

**4.135** In consideration of this heritage assets designation, and potential to make a significant addition to the understanding of the design and construction, spatial relationship with other ritual monuments and their significance and place in prehistoric society, this asset is of **high** importance.

### Wrunklaw Fort (SM5003)

#### Description

**4.136** The enclosure forming Wrunklaw Fort (SM5003; refer to **Figure 4.17**) is located at the base of the south-west facing slope of Wrunk Law. While the form of the enclosure earthworks suggest it dates from the Iron Age, the origin of this heritage asset is not fully understood. The outer ditch, some 10 m wide and c.3.5 m deep, and entrance to the south-

west, suggest it had a defensive function. Within the enclosure are the remains of the late 18<sup>th</sup> century farmstead superseded by a shepherd's cottage in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

**4.137** The heritage asset's position overlooking the Dye Water to the south, with views into and long the Dye Water, suggests that this asset was designed to enable the occupants to control access along the valley. This element of its setting has the potential to contribute to how this asset's possible function as a defensive structure is understood and appreciated, controlling movement along the Dye Water, and how it is experienced as such.

Figure 4.17: Wrunklaw Fort (SM5003)



LiDAR image of the earthworks at Wrunklaw Fort (SM5003), including the bank and ditch, the footings of the post-medieval buildings and areas of rig and furrow

#### Significance

**4.138** The cultural significance of Wrunklaw fort is predominantly derived from the evidential (scientific) value of the heritage asset's physical remains, including any buried archaeological remains that may be present, which have the potential to inform the understanding of this asset's date and function. The heritage asset also has some historical (illustrative) value given its potential to contribute to the form of promontory forts and the understanding of the settlement, economy and development of the landscape in the Iron Age in this area.

#### Importance

**4.139** In consideration of this heritage asset's designation, and potential to make a significant addition to the understanding of the design and construction, spatial relationship with other Iron Age defensive settlements, this asset is of **high** importance.

# Chapter 5

## Assessment

### Introduction

**5.1** This chapter presents the findings of the assessment of likely effects from the construction and operation of the Proposed Development in relation to the cultural significance of the heritage assets outlined in the previous baseline chapter.

**5.2** A summary of the Proposed Development is provided in chapter 1 of this report. Further detailed information in relation to the construction and operation of the Proposed Development can be found in **Chapter 3** of the EIA Report.

### Influence of Cultural Heritage on the Design Process

**5.3 Chapter 2: Site Selection and Design Strategy** of the EIA Report outlines the site selection process that was undertaken by the Applicant for the Proposed Development, the approach taken to design and how, and why, the turbine layout and associated infrastructure has been modified during the iterative EIA process.

**5.4** The Proposed Development has evolved considerably from the 'maximum development scenario' initially established at scoping. Following initial consultation, site specific design principles for cultural heritage were applied as part of the iterative design process. These comprised seeking to avoid physical interaction with heritage assets and to limit the intervisibility between key heritage assets, including the Mutiny Stones (SM361).

**5.5** Alongside other technical design considerations, between Layout 1 (Preliminary Layout) and Layout 2 (Scoping Layout), the design was altered to avoid designated heritage assets. Layouts 3 and 4 (Interim Layouts) sought to revise proposed Layout 2 turbine locations to reduce the dominance of turbines in views from the Mutiny Stones (SM361). Between Layouts 5 and 12 (Interim Layouts) turbines T4 and T7 were removed from the design due to their proximity to the Mutiny Stones (SM361), setting turbines back by 1 km. In addition, at Layout 14 (Final Layout) the alignment of the access track to the north-east cluster (T2, T3 and T5) moved north slightly to avoid crossing an additional historic field boundary and utilise existing tracks.

5.6 Further detailed information on the evolution of the design of the Proposed Development is presented in **Chapter 2**.

## Potential Effects to Heritage Assets

### Direct Effects Resulting from Physical Change

5.7 No direct effects resulting from physical change have been identified for designated heritage assets. Direct effects resulting from physical change have been identified for one non-designated heritage asset.

#### Byre Cleugh trackway (SBC HER Ref: 366203)

5.8 This heritage asset has been assessed to be of **low** importance.

5.9 There is potential for groundworks for the new access track and hardstanding for T4 to remove or truncate any buried archaeological remains associated with Byre Cleugh trackway (SBC HER Ref: 366203) that may be present within the footprint of the Proposed Development. Interrogation of the publicly accessible LiDAR has not identified any potential above ground physical remains of the trackway extending north-west beyond a height of 390 m AOD.

5.10 The removal or truncation of any physical remains which have the potential to contribute to the understanding of early road design and construction techniques and how people moved through the local area, could lead to a level of impact judged to be **small** resulting in a **minor** and not significant potential level of effect in EIA terms.

5.11 While there is the potential for construction activities, such as groundworks, within the construction footprint of the Proposed Development to removed or truncate any previously unrecorded buried archaeological remains that may be present, the potential for the presence of previously unrecorded buried archaeological remains within areas of open moorland and hilltops within the Site has been assessed to be **low**.

5.12 There is potential for buried archaeological remains associated with the Mutiny Stones (SM361) to extend beyond the scheduled area. This potential diminishes with distance. The alignment of the new access track to T2, T3 and T5, is approximately 140 m to the south-west of the scheduled monument at its closest point.

5.13 The Site has areas of peat identified as being up to c.2 m deep. The design development for the Proposed Development has sought to avoid interacting with areas of deep peat. While there is potential for areas of deep peat to retain paleoenvironmental information, the potential for the construction of the Proposed Development to negatively affect the preservation of this record has been assessed to be **low to negligible**.

### Direct Effects Resulting from Setting Changes

5.14 This section identifies changes to the setting of heritage assets resulting from the presence of the Proposed Development during operation, and the potential effects on the cultural significance of heritage assets identified in the baseline, including how changes to the setting will affect how the current setting of heritage assets contributes to how they are understood, appreciated or experienced.

#### Designated Heritage Assets

##### Mutiny Stones (SM361)

5.15 This designated heritage asset is of **high** importance.

5.16 The closest turbine to the Mutiny Stones will be T3 located approximately 1 km to the north-north-west, above the cairn to the east of the highest point of Byre Cleugh Ridge. T8 will be located below and to the north of Greencleugh Ridge, approximately 1.4 km across the Dye Water to the south-west of the Mutiny stones. The most easterly of the turbines (T15) will be approximately 2.3 km to the south of the cairn.

5.17 The access track for turbines T2, T3 and T5 will leave the existing access to Fallago Rig that runs the length of the upper Dye Water to the north-east of the modern farm buildings at Byre Cleugh. Passing through an area of Improvement era field enclosure before crossing the open moorland just below and to the south-west of the south-east / north-west ridge leading to the Byre Cleugh Ridge. As it passes to the south-west of the Mutiny Stones, the alignment will remain below the ridge with the existing light vehicle track above and to the north-east. At its closest points the new access track will be approximately 190 m south, 147 m south-west and 186 m west of the Mutiny Stones.

5.18 The turbines of the operational Fallago Rig wind farm are not visible from the Mutiny Stones. The Proposed Development will therefore introduce turbines into the setting of the cairn. From the north-eastern end of the cairn, all 15 turbines will be seen against the skyline, with the tip of T1 just visible and the full extent of five turbines visible to the south-west. Similarly, from the south-western end of the cairn, all 15 turbines will be seen against the skyline, with the full extent of seven turbines visible to the south-west (refer to **Figure 5.5** in **EIA Report Volume 3b**).

5.19 Given the low profile of the Mutiny Stones (refer to **Figures 4.2** and **4.3**) and the cairn's location on the south-east facing slope (see **Figure 5.6**), and the alignment of the new access track to the south-west of the south-east / north-west ridge the access track will not be visible from the Mutiny Stones.

5.20 While the closest turbines (T2, T3 and T5) to the north-west will be set back from the Mutiny Stones behind the higher

ground to the north-west, the presence of the Proposed Development will be a significant intrusion into the cairns setting (refer to **Figure 5.5** in **EIA Report Volume 3b**). Turbines will be the prominent in views to the north-west, west and south-west, diminishing the open isolated moorland character of the cairn's setting (refer to **Figure 5.6** in **EIA Report Volume 3b**).

**5.21** Turbines will be visible on the skyline when approaching the Mutiny Stones along the Byrecleugh Burn or when following the south-east / north-west ridge to the west of the cleugh (refer to **Figure 5.6** in **EIA Report Volume 3b**). The presence of turbines during operation will undermine how this element of the cairn's setting, the likely intended access approach from the Dye Water, is appreciated and experienced. The introduction of turbines into the cairn's largely featureless open moorland setting will diminish how this element of its setting contribute to the sense of isolation, and how the deliberate element of anticipation and surprise when finally encountering the Mutiny Stones is experienced. However, the Mutiny Stones do not appear to have been placed in the landscape to be seen against the skyline or to be dominant feature in the landscape. The scale and form of the Mutiny Stones does not become apparent until in close proximity to it (refer to **Figure 5.6** in **EIA Report Volume 3b**). The way this element of the Mutiny Stones setting contributes to how its positioning in the landscape is appreciated, understood and experienced will not be affected.

**5.22** While the presence of turbines during operation will slightly distract from how the cairn's position in the landscape limits views beyond the surrounding high ground and ridges is experienced, the sense of enclosure formed by a wide, open bowl defined by the areas of higher ground and ridges the cairn's position in the landscape provides will still be appreciated.

**5.23** The Proposed Development will not affect the evidential (scientific) and historical (illustrative) value of the Mutiny Stones that contributes most to this heritage asset's cultural significance. The putative intervisibility with other Neolithic or Bronze Age funerary monuments, specifically Dunside Hill cairn (SM12507) approximately 2.3 km to the south-south-east, or longer views over but not into the Dye Water towards Black Hill and Dirrington Great Law will not be affected.

**5.24** The presence of turbines during operation in views towards the Proposed Development will substantially alter how the Mutiny Stones' setting contributes to the way it is appreciated and experienced when approaching from the Dye Water, the sense of the cairn's isolation in the landscape and how the choice of location may have enabled a putative element of anticipation and surprise. These changes to the way the Mutiny Stones' setting contributes to the way it is appreciated and experienced could lead to a level of impact

judged to be **medium** resulting in a **moderate** and **significant** potential level of effect in EIA terms.

#### **Dunside Hill, Cairn (SM12507)**

**5.25** This designated heritage asset is of **high** importance.

**5.26** All 15 turbines and some elements of the access tracks and permanent hardstanding for turbines T15, T13, T14 and T12 will be introduced into the setting of Dunside Hill cairn during the operation of the Proposed Development. The closest turbine will be T15, approximately 1 km to the west of the cairn. The new access track leading to T3, T2 and T5, will also be discernible from the cairn in views to the north-west, where it crosses the open moorland below Byrecleugh Ridge.

**5.27** While Fallago Rig's turbines form part of the setting of Dunside Hill cairn, the nearest turbine is approximately 4 km to the north-west. Fallago Rig is not prominent in views to the north-west from the cairn (refer to **Figure 4.5** and **Figures 5.7** and **5.8** in **EIA Report Volume 3b**). The turbines of the Proposed Development will be larger and closer, intruding into the open moorland setting of the cairn. The presence of turbines in views from the cairn to the west and north-west will detract from the way the open moorland setting of the cairn contributes to how it is experienced, particularly when approached from the Watch Water up the south-facing slope of Dunside Hill.

**5.28** The presence of the Proposed Development during operation will not detract from how its prominent location between the Dye Water to the north and the Watch Water to the south contribute to the appreciation and understanding of the choice of location. The presence of the new access track to T3, T2 and T1 where it crosses the open moorland below Byrecleugh Ridge will slightly distract from the intervisibility with the Mutiny Stones (SM361) which is only just discernible in views to the north-west. Theoretical intervisibility with the modern marker cairns which identify the location of the poorly preserved Twin Law cairns (SBC HER Ref: 57449) will be maintained.

**5.29** The presence of the Proposed Development during operation will slightly detract from the cairn's prominent location within the landscape and spatial relationship with the Dye Water to the north and Watch Water to the south. The potential contribution these elements of the cairn's setting makes to the appreciation and understanding of the location and distribution of funerary monuments in the landscape and ability to provide important insights into the nature of the prehistoric landscape and the understanding of social organisation, land division and land use at the time will not be affected.

**5.30** The Proposed Development will not affect the evidential (scientific) and historical (illustrative) value of the Dunside Hill

cairn that contributes most to this heritage assets cultural significance.

**5.31** The presence of the Proposed Development will slightly alter how the Dunside Hill cairn's setting contributes to the way it is experienced when approaching from the south-west facing slope of Dunside Hill via the Watch Water and distract from the intervisibility with the Mutiny Stones. These changes to the way the setting of Dunside Hill cairn contributes to how it is experienced could lead to a level of impact judged to be **small** resulting in a **minor** potential level of effect in EIA terms.

#### **Byrecleugh, Farmstead (SM4549)**

**5.32** This designated heritage asset is of **high** importance.

**5.33** During the operation of the Proposed Development, 13 turbines will be prominent on the skyline to the north, west and south of Byrecleugh farmstead, with the tips of two further turbines, T3 and T14, just visible. The nearest turbines will be T5 approximately 720 m to the north, T6 c.740 m to the north-north-west and T8 some 730 m to the south.

**5.34** The Proposed Development will surround the farmstead to the north, west and south, dominating views towards the sharply rising slope to the north and north-east below Byrecleugh Ridge and Meikle Law, and the steep lower slopes below Blythe Edge and Upper Knowe to the south (Refer to **Figure 5.9** in **EIA Report Volume 3b**). Given the low-lying position of the farmstead in the valley bottom, this is likely to create a feeling that the Proposed Development is threatening and encroaching on the farmstead. This is intensified by the size and distribution of the turbines and the close proximity of turbines T5, T6 and T7. This will affect the contribution the open moorland setting makes to the way the farmstead is experienced as a pre-Improvement agricultural settlement exploiting marginal upland areas.

**5.35** The key elements of the heritage asset's setting which contribute most to how the farmstead is appreciated and understood as a pre-Improvement agricultural settlement, including the choice of location, will be maintained. These comprise:

- The farmstead's sheltered location, with protection provided by the shelter of the Dye Water and Kersons Cleugh and its south-facing aspect.
- The readily available water source.
- The valley bottom and lower slopes of the Dye Water that provided deeper fertile soils for cultivation.

- Direct access to the surrounding open moorland for livestock grazing.

- Views down the Dye Valley to the south-west and south-east that may have been important as they would have enabled the observation of people passing through the valley.

**5.36** In addition, the Proposed Development will not affect the evidential (scientific) and historical (illustrative) value of Byrecleugh, farmstead derived from its physical remains, which contributes most to their cultural significance, or the spatial and functional relationship with Byrecleugh, Farmstead and Cultivation (SM4508) approximately 2 km to the south-east.

**5.37** While the prominence of the turbines in the setting of the farmstead will not affect the key elements of its setting which contribute to its cultural significance, the presence of the Proposed Development during operation will substantially alter the way the surrounding open moorland contributes to how the heritage asset is experienced. This substantial change could lead to a level of impact judged to be **medium** resulting in a **moderate** and **significant** potential level of effect in EIA terms.

#### **Byrecleugh, Farmstead and Cultivation (SM4508)**

**5.38** This designated heritage asset is of **high** importance.

**5.39** The nearest turbines to this heritage asset are T15, approximately 1.2 km to the south-south-west and T13, some 1.3 km to the south-west. Up to 11 turbines will be introduced into the setting of the asset. These will be evenly spaced along the skyline and visible from the asset, along with the tips of four further turbines. The new access track leading from the existing access track to Fallago Rig to T3, T2 and T5 at Byrecleugh Ridge to the north will also be present in the landscape during the operation of the Proposed Development.

**5.40** The presence of the Proposed Development will be prominent on the skyline, slightly detracting from the contribution made by the farmsteads' open moorland setting to the way it is experienced as a pre-Improvement agricultural settlement exploiting marginal upland areas (**Figure 5.10** in **EIA Report Volume 3b**).<sup>49</sup>

**5.41** The elements of the heritage asset's setting which contribute most to how the farmstead is appreciated and understood as a medieval to post-medieval pre-Improvement era agricultural settlement and the choice of location, will not be affected. These comprise:

<sup>49</sup> Figures 5.20 - 5.22, in EIA Report Volume 3b, demonstrate the effect of the slightly different hub/turbine heights tested for the purposes of aviation lighting. No meaningful change in the effects

identified occurs through the adoption of the 139m hub height, with a 162m rotor diameter (220m tip height).



- The farmstead's sheltered position provided by Hall Cleugh which gives protection from the prevailing wind.
- Direct access to the deeper, more fertile and easily workable soils of the Dye Water floodplain, and the gentler, lower slopes of Upper Knowe and Dunside Hill.
- Direct access to the open moorland for gazing.
- Views to the north-west and north-east along the Dye Water that may have been important as they would have enabled the observation of people passing through the valley.

**5.42** The presence of turbines in the landscape during the operation of the Proposed Development will not affect the way the spatial and function relationship with the extensive areas of rig and furrow cultivation contributes to the cultural significance of the heritage asset, and understanding and appreciation of pre-Improvement upland settlement and farming practices and land use.

**5.43** The Proposed Development will not affect the evidential (scientific) and historical (illustrative) value of Byrecleugh, farmstead derived from its physical remains, which contributes most to their cultural significance, or how the farmstead is understood and appreciated as part of a wider system of upland management through the spatial and functional relationship with other similar likely contemporary heritage assets, including Byrecleugh, farmstead (SM4549).

**5.44** The operation of the Proposed Development will slightly alter the way the heritage asset is experienced. This slight change could lead to a level of impact judged to be **small** resulting in a **minor** and not significant potential level of effect in EIA terms.

#### **Byrecleugh, Former Beater's Cottage (LB8348)**

**5.45** This designated heritage asset is of **high** importance.

**5.46** During the operation of the Proposed Development, up to nine turbines will be visible in views to the south-west from the former beater's cottage. These will be seen against the skyline set back from the ridge of high ground to the south-west and west. The nearest turbines will be T13 and T15 which will be located approximately 1.5 km to the south-west and T8 which is some 1.8 km to the west.

**5.47** Elements of the Proposed Development will be visible in views south-west (refer to **Figure 5.11** in **EIA Report Volume 3b**) and in-combination views towards this heritage asset, when approaching along the Dye Water or from the open moorland to the south. The presence of the Proposed Development in these views will not alter how the open moorland setting of this asset, or the way this element of its setting contributes to how it is experienced in the landscape, or how its functional relationship with the open moorland

landscape contributes to the understanding of it as part of a shooting estate.

**5.48** The presence of the Proposed Development in the landscape will not affect the way that this heritage asset's location at the site of the now demolished shooting lodge, and the spatial and visual relationship between the former beater's cottage and other buildings at Byrecleugh, contributes to the appreciation and understanding of their functional relationship as part of the shooting estate, and its cultural significance. In addition, the evidential (architectural) and historical (illustrative) value which is drawn from its surviving architectural features and historic interest as the remaining surviving element of the Duke of Roxburgh's shooting lodge, will not be affected.

**5.49** Changes to the setting of the heritage asset during operation of the Proposed Development will slightly alter the way the asset is experienced within the wider moorland landscape setting. However, its key setting relationships – between former beater's cottage and the open moorland – will be maintained. This could lead to a level of impact judged to be **small** resulting in a **minor** and not significant potential level of effect in EIA terms.

#### **Penshiel Grange (SM6028)**

**5.50** This designed heritage asset is of **high** importance.

**5.51** The closest turbine to this heritage asset is T3, which is located approximately 3.9 km to the south-west. Due to its location to the north-east of Penshiel Hill views of the Proposed Development is limited to those to the south in views down Faseny Water.

**5.52** The Proposed Development will not affect the evidential (scientific) and historical (illustrative) value of the heritage asset which contribute most to this asset's cultural significance. While the presence of the Proposed Development in the wider landscape will be discernible from the asset, it will not affect how its setting continues to the way it is understood and appreciated as a medieval monastic grange, or how its architectural elements are experienced within an area of later post-medieval enclosure. In addition, the elements of its setting which contribute most to its cultural significance, namely the choice of location, will not be affected.

**5.53** The operation of the Proposed Development will not affect this heritage asset's cultural significance, and therefore **no effects** resulting from the Proposed Development have been identified.



**Johnscleugh, stone settings 1790m SW of, 1360m SSW of, 1105m SSW of (SM4423)<sup>50</sup>**

**5.54** This designated heritage asset is of **high** importance.

**5.55** The group of three ritual monuments which make up the Johnscleugh, stone settings (the Crow Stones, Nine Stones and the Kingside Burn stone setting) are between 5 km and 5.4 km from T2, the closest turbine of the Proposed Development.

**5.56** Due to its location at the base of the higher ground forming Moss Law, Wanside Rig and Goes Law, only the tip of two turbines are predicted to be visible from Crow Stones (refer to **Figure 5.12** in **EIA Report Volume 3b**). From the Kingside Burn stone setting intervisibility with the Proposed Development will be limited by intervening topography and the plantation windbreaks to the south on Kingside Hill. While up to ten turbines, may be visible on the skyline to the south-west, this view is dominated by the adjacent pylon located approximately 20 m from the stone setting. Due to its higher position below the summit of Nine Stone Rig, the Nine Stones have a wider field of view towards the Proposed Development and as such the tips of up to 14 turbines will be visible on the skyline to the south-west (refer to **Figure 5.13** in **EIA Report Volume 3b**).

**5.57** The Proposed Development will not affect the evidential (scientific) and historical (illustrative) value of the three ritual monuments forming the Johnscleugh group that contributes most to their cultural significance.

**5.58** The key elements of the Johnscleugh, stone settings which contribute to their cultural significance are:

- The burnside setting of the Crow Stones and Kingside Burn stone setting;
- The natural bowl formed by the higher ground to the north, west and south, that may have been how this group of monuments were intended to be experienced together as part of a discrete ritual landscape;
- The approached along Kingside Burn from Whiteadder Water to the north-east; and
- Their spatial and probable functional relationship with each other and other similar assets in the wider landscape including Kingside Hill, stone circle (SM740).

**5.59** While the presence of the Proposed Development in the wider landscape will be noticeable from the Crow Stones, Kingside Burn stone setting and Nine Stones, this will not affect these key elements of the setting of the Johnscleugh group which contributes most to their cultural significance, and how they are understood and appreciated as part of a discrete

late Neolithic and early Bronze Age ritual landscape, or experienced in the landscape.

**5.60** The operation of the Proposed Development will not affect this heritage asset's cultural significance, and therefore **no effects** resulting from the Proposed Development have been identified.

**Kingside Hill, stone circle (SM740)**

**5.61** This designated heritage asset is of **high** importance.

**5.62** The nearest visible turbine from the Kingside Hill, stone circle is T2, approximately 5 km to the north-north-west. While the heritage asset's location below the ridge to the west of Kingside Hill and the plantation windbreak to the south-west limits the intervisibility with the Proposed Development, during the operation of the Proposed Development, turbines will be visible on the skyline in views to the south-south-west (see **Figure 5.14** in **EIA Report Volume 3b**).

**5.63** The Proposed Development will not affect the evidential (scientific) and historical (illustrative) value of the heritage asset which contribute most to its cultural significance. While the presence of the Proposed Development in the wider landscape will be discernible from the asset, this will not affect the spatial relationship with likely contemporary heritage assets, including the Johnscleugh group (SM4423) to the north of Kingside Burn, or the contribution this element of its setting makes to understanding of the distribution, character and meaning of early Neolithic to late Bronze Age ritual and funerary monuments as part of a localised group of similar monuments concentrated in this area of the Lammermuir Hills.

**5.64** The operation of the Proposed Development will not affect this heritage asset's cultural significance, and therefore **no effects** resulting from the Proposed Development have been identified.

**Whitestone Cairn, Harestone Hill (SM5921)**

**5.65** This designated heritage asset is of **high** importance.

**5.66** The nearest turbine from the Whitestone cairn is T1, approximately 4 km to the south-east beyond Fallago Rig. During the operation of the Proposed Development up to 12 turbines will be present in views from the cairn to the south-east. While these will be seen in-combination with the existing turbines at Fallago Rig, the turbines for the Proposed Development will be larger than the existing turbines.

**5.67** The Proposed Development will not affect the evidential (scientific) and historical (illustrative) value of the heritage asset that contribute most to its cultural significance. Elements of the heritage asset's setting which may have influenced the

<sup>50</sup> Given the likely relationship and proximity to one another the three elements making up this group of heritage assets (the Crow Stones,

Nine Stones and Kingside Burn stone setting) have been assessed together.

siting of the cairn on Harestone Hill, overlooking the Hopes Water and Faseny Water and extensive views over the Lothian plain as far as the Fife coast and out to sea, will not be affected. In addition, the presence of the Proposed Development will not affect the theoretical intervisibility with other possibly contemporary heritage assets in the landscape, such as Lammer Law cairn (ELC HER ref: MEL787).

**5.68** The operation of the Proposed Development will not affect this heritage asset's cultural significance, and therefore **no effects** resulting from the Proposed Development have been identified.

#### **Mainslaughter Law, cairn (SM4919)**

**5.69** This designed heritage asset is of **high** importance.

**5.70** While turbines will be evident on the skyline in views from Mainslaughter Law towards the Proposed Development, the nearest turbines (T3 and T15) will be approximately 4.3 km and 5.4 km to the south-west.

**5.71** Given the orientation of the heritage asset on the south-east facing slope of Mainslaughter Law, open views in that direct towards Durrington Great Law and Durrington Little Law are dominant. While the Proposed Development will be present to the south-west, the intervisibility with other likely contemporary Bronze Age cairns on Durrington Great Law (SM4626) and Durrington Little Law (SM4638) to the south-east will be maintained, and the ability to understand and appreciate the choice of location, and how this element of the asset's setting contributes to its cultural significance will not be affected. The presence of the Proposed Development will not affect how the moorland setting on Mainslaughter Law contributes to how the cairn is experienced in the landscape. In addition, the Proposed Development will not affect the evidential (scientific) and historical (illustrative) value of the heritage asset that contribute most to its cultural significance.

**5.72** The operation of the Proposed Development will not affect this heritage asset's cultural significance, and therefore **no effects** resulting from the Proposed Development have been identified.

#### **Wrunklaw, fort (SM5003)**

**5.73** This designed heritage asset is of **high** importance.

**5.74** The nearest turbines to Wrunklaw fort are T15 approximately 5.5 km to the south-west and T3 c.5.6 km to the north-west. Up to 15 turbines are predicted to be visible in views from this heritage asset, to the west.

**5.75** While turbines will be visible on the skyline above the hilltops forming the open moorland in views to the west from

Wrunklaw fort, this element of the heritage asset's setting does not contribute to its cultural significance. Its location above and overlooking the Dye Water, views down and long the river valley and its defensive position contribute most to how this asset is understood and appreciated as a possible defensive enclosure, and the way it is experienced as such in the landscape.

**5.76** In addition, the Proposed Development will not affect the evidential (scientific) and historical (illustrative) value of the heritage asset that contribute most to its cultural significance, particularly any buried archaeological remains that have the potential to inform the understanding of the date and function of the asset.

**5.77** The operation of the Proposed Development will not affect this heritage asset's cultural significance, and therefore **no effects** resulting from the Proposed Development have been identified.

#### **Cumulative Effects**

**5.78** A full list of operational consented and live application developments considered in the cumulative effects assessment is identified in **Chapter 4** of the EIA Report.

**5.79** While the potential for cumulative effects resulting from setting change have been considered, given that the potential for setting change to significantly affect a heritage asset diminishes with distance, significant cumulative effects, including those resulting from in-combination views beyond the Outer Study Area are not predicted.

**5.80** Cumulative effects resulting from setting change have been considered in relation to the developments identified in **Table 5.1**. These developments fall within the Inner and Outer Study Areas for the Proposed Development.

**Table 5.1: Operational and Consented Developments and Live Applications within the Inner and Outer Study Areas**

Name	Status
Fallago Rig	Operational
Newlands Hill <sup>51</sup>	Design / Scoping
Crystal Rig - Phase 4	Consented
Crystal Rig - Phase 2	Operational
Crystal Rig - Phase 1a	Operational
Crystal Rig - Phase 2a	Operational

<sup>51</sup> While proposals that had not yet progressed beyond scoping stage were not considered within the assessment, Newlands Hill has been

included because an advance layout is available, and there is a level of confidence that this will not be subject to change.

Crystal Rig - Phase 1	Operational
Black Hill	Operational
Crystal Rig - Phase 3	Operational
Dun Law - Phase 2	Operational
Dun Law - Phase 1	Operational

**5.81** No cumulative effects to heritage assets have been identified resulting from the operation of the Proposed Development in-combination with the developments identified in **Table 5.1**. This is due to a lack of in-combination visibility from assets having a meaningful effect on the setting, and hence cultural significance, of assets.

#### Decommissioning

**5.82** At the end of the Proposed Development's operational life (35 years), an application could be submitted to retain or replace the turbines, or they could be decommissioned. Decommissioning of the Proposed Development will be carried out in line with the legislation and guidance current at the time of decommissioning.

## Chapter 6

### Conclusions

#### Potential Direct Effects Resulting From Physical change

**6.1** Direct physical effects on one non-designated heritage asset have been identified. The removal or truncation of any buried archaeological remains present of Byre Cleugh trackway (SBC HER Ref: 366203) within the footprint of the Proposed Development could result in a **minor** potential level of effect in EIA terms.

**6.2** Construction activities for the Proposed Development have the potential to remove or truncate any previously unrecorded buried archaeological remains that may be present within the footprint of the Proposed Development. However, the potential for previously unrecorded archaeological remains within areas of open moorland and hilltops within the Site has been assessed to be **low**.

**6.3** The Site has areas of peat identified as being up to c.2 m deep. The design development for the Proposed Development has sought to avoid interacting with areas of deep peat. While there is potential for areas of deep peat to retain paleoenvironmental information, the potential for the construction of the Proposed Development to negatively affect the preservation of this record has been assessed to be **low to negligible**.

#### Potential Direct Effects Resulting From Setting Change

**6.4** Potential direct effects resulting from setting change have been identified for four scheduled monuments and one listed building.

**6.5** Changes to the setting of the Mutiny Stones (SM361) and Byrecleugh Farmstead (SM4549) will affect the way elements of their setting contribute to how they are appreciated and how they are experienced in the landscape. This change could lead to a **moderate** potential level of effect in EIA terms.

**6.6** The presence of the Proposed Development during operation may slightly affect the way the following two scheduled monuments and one category C listed building are experienced:

- Dunside Hill, Cairn (SM12507);
- Byrecleugh, Farmstead and Cultivation (SM4508); and
- Byrecleugh, Former Beater's Cottage (LB8348).

**6.7** The slight change to the way their setting contributes to the way they are experienced and their cultural significance could lead to a **minor** potential level of effect in EIA terms.

### Potential cumulative effects

**6.8** No potential cumulative effects on heritage assets have been identified.

### Mitigation

**6.9** The Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (Outline CEMP) for the Proposed Development identifies construction best practice mitigation for the historic environment.

**6.10** Measures which may be adopted include the implementation of a working protocol should previously unrecorded archaeological features be discovered.

**6.11** Mitigation in the form of archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during ground-breaking for the construction of the new access track and hardstanding for T4 where it interacts with the alignment of Byre Cleugh trackway (SBC HER Ref: 366203).

**6.12** The evolution of the design process has sought to reduce the potential for impacts on heritage assets resulting from setting change. This has included a reduction in the number of turbines and their re-siting.

**6.13** For proposed developments of this type it is difficult to fully mitigate the impacts to heritage assets resulting from setting change beyond those changes to the design identified as the Proposed Development evolves. No specific mitigation to reduce the potential effects of setting change to heritage assets as been identified.

# Appendix A

## Legislation and policy context

### Legislative and policy

#### Legislation

**A.1** Scheduled Monuments are, by definition, of national importance and are protected by law under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended). It is a criminal offence to damage a Scheduled Monument, and Scheduled Monument Consent must be obtained from Historic Environment Scotland (HES) before any works affecting a Scheduled Monument may take place.

**A.2** Listed Buildings are protected under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 (as amended) and are recognised to be of special architectural or historic interest. Under the Act, planning authorities are instructed to have special regard to the desirability of preserving a Listed Building, its setting, or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses (Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1997, Section 14(2)). Additional controls over demolition and alteration exist through the requirement for Listed Building Consent to be gained before undertaking alteration or demolition on a Listed Building. Section 64 states that, in considering applications affecting Conservation Areas, “special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area”.

#### National policy

**A.3** The following national policy is relevant to this assessment.

- Planning Advice Note (PAN) 2/2011: Planning and Archaeology (PAN2/2011)<sup>52</sup>;
- National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4);<sup>53</sup>
- Historic Environment Policy for Scotland<sup>54</sup>; and
- HES Historic Environment Circular 1<sup>55</sup>.

**A.4** PAN 2/2011: Planning and Archaeology provides advice on archaeological remains within the planning process. It sets out the requirement to protect archaeological remains in a manner which is proportionate to the relative value (importance) of the remains and of the developments under consideration.

**A.5** Policy 7 of NPF4 concerns various aspects of the historic environment. Those relevant to this assessment include:

- Policy 7(a) states that “*development proposals with a potentially significant impact on historic assets or places will be accompanied by an assessment which is based on an understanding of the cultural significance of the historic asset and/or place. The assessment should identify the likely visual or physical impact of any proposals for change, including cumulative effects and provide a sound basis for managing the impacts of change. Proposals should also be informed by national policy and guidance on managing change in the historic environment, and information held within Historic Environment Records.*”

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<sup>52</sup> Scottish Government, 2011. Planning Advice Note (PAN) 2/2011: Planning and Archaeology. Available on line: <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2011/08/04132003/0> [Accessed January 2023].

<sup>53</sup> Scottish Government, 2023. National Planning Framework 4. Available on line: <https://www.gov.scot/publications/national-planning-framework-4/> [Accessed April 2023].

<sup>54</sup> Historic Environment Scotland, 2019. Historic Environment Policy for Scotland. Available on line: <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/advice-and-support/planning-and-guidance/historic-environment-policy-for-scotland-heps/> [Accessed January 2023].

<sup>55</sup> Historic Environment Scotland, 2016a. Historic Environment Circular 1. Available on line: from <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationId=ec209755-9bf8-4840-a1d8-a61800a9230d> [Accessed January 2023].



- Policy 7(d) – (h) relate to conservation areas including the protection for the setting of conservations areas.
- Policy 7(h) states that "*development proposals affecting scheduled monuments will only be supported where:*
  - i. direct impacts on the scheduled monument are avoided;*
  - ii. significant adverse impacts on the integrity of the setting of a scheduled monument are avoided; or*
  - iii. exceptional circumstances have been demonstrated to justify the impact on a scheduled monument and its setting and impacts on the monument or its setting have been minimised."*
- Policy 7(i) deals with Gardens and Designed Landscapes.
- Policy 7(o) states that "*non-designated historic environment assets, places and their setting should be protected and preserved in situ wherever feasible. Where there is potential for non-designated buried archaeological remains to exist below a site, developers will provide an evaluation of the archaeological resource at an early stage so that planning authorities can assess impacts. When new archaeological discoveries are made during the course of development works, they must be reported to the planning authority to enable agreement on appropriate inspection, recording and mitigation measures."*

**A.6** The Historic Environment Policy for Scotland sets out the six principles of how the historic environment should be managed and looked after, and forms part of a range of documents that inform decisionmakers in the Scottish planning system.

**A.7** The Historic Environment Circular 1 describes the requirements of secondary legislation relating to the Historic Environment Scotland Act 2014 and HES's role in relation to listing and scheduling, consents and appeals.

## Local Policy

### Scottish Borders Council

**A.8** The Scottish Borders Local Development Plan (SBLDP)<sup>56</sup> was adopted in May 2016 and sets out the policies on development and land use within the Scottish Borders. The key relevant policies in relation to the historic environment include:

- Policy EP7: Listed Buildings.
- Policy EP8: Archaeology.

**A.9** Policy EP7 (Listed Buildings) identifies that the SBC will support development proposals that conserve, protect, and enhance the character, integrity and setting of listed buildings, but new development that adversely affects the setting of listed buildings will not be permitted.

**A.10** Policy EP8 (Archaeology) is related to designated as well as non-designated archaeological sites (heritage assets). This policy identifies that development proposals which would destroy or adversely affect the appearance, fabric or setting of a scheduled monument or other nationally important sites will not be permitted. Exceptions may be made however when the proposed development offers substantial benefits, including those of a social or economic nature, that clearly outweigh the national value of the heritage asset, or there are no reasonable alternative means of meeting the development need.

**A.11** This policy also notes that development proposals which adversely affect heritage assets of regional or local significance (importance) will only be permitted if it can be demonstrated that the benefit of the proposal will clearly outweigh the heritage value of the asset. Any proposals that adversely affect a heritage asset or its setting must include a mitigation strategy acceptable to SBC.

### East Lothian Council

**A.12** The East Lothian Local Development Plan<sup>57</sup> which sets out the policies on development and land use within East Lothian was adopted in September 2018. The key relevant policies in relation to the historic environment include:

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<sup>56</sup> Scottish Borders Council, 2016. Local Development Plan Volume 1 Policies. Available on line:

[https://www.scotborders.gov.uk/info/20051/plans\\_and\\_guidance/121/local\\_development\\_plan](https://www.scotborders.gov.uk/info/20051/plans_and_guidance/121/local_development_plan) [Accessed January 2023]

<sup>57</sup> East Lothian Council, 2018. Local Development Plan. Available on line:

[https://www.eastlothian.gov.uk/info/210547/planning\\_and\\_building\\_standards/12242/local\\_development\\_plan](https://www.eastlothian.gov.uk/info/210547/planning_and_building_standards/12242/local_development_plan) [Accessed January 2023]

- Policy CH1: Listed Buildings.
- Policy CH4: Scheduled Monuments and Archaeological Sites.

**A.13** In addition to stating East Lothian Council (ELC) policy regarding alterations to and the demolition of listed buildings Policy CH1 (Listed Buildings) also notes that new development that harms the setting of a listed building will not be permitted.

**A.14** Policy CH4 (Scheduled Monuments and Archaeological Sites) identifies that where a proposed development might affect a scheduled monument or archaeological site, the developer must undertake and make available to the planning authority a professional archaeological assessment and, if necessary, a field evaluation. Development that adversely impacts on a scheduled monument, or its setting, will not be permitted.

**A.15** This policy also states that development that would harm a site of regional or local archaeological interest, or its setting, will only be permitted in exceptional circumstances, where ELC accepts that archaeological advice that the significance of the remains is not sufficient to justify their physical preservation *in situ* when weighed against other material considerations (including the benefits of the proposed development). In such situations, the developer must make proper provision for the excavation, recording and analysis of the archaeological remains in advance of the commencement of development, the results of which must be reported and any subsequent post-excavation work undertaken should also be reported and, if warranted, published. Appropriate conditions may be applied to any planning permission to achieve this.

**A.16** Additional guidance in relation to the historic environment is provided by Technical Note 13: Planning for cultural heritage<sup>58</sup> which explains the approach that the LDP takes to meeting the requirements of national and strategic policies, and supplementary planning guidance for cultural heritage and the built environment.<sup>59</sup>

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<sup>58</sup> East Lothian Council, 2016. Proposed local development plan technical note 13: Planning for cultural heritage. Available on line: [https://www.eastlothian.gov.uk/downloads/file/27785/technical\\_note\\_13\\_planning\\_for\\_cultural\\_heritage](https://www.eastlothian.gov.uk/downloads/file/27785/technical_note_13_planning_for_cultural_heritage) [Accessed January 2023]

<sup>59</sup> East Lothian Council, 2018. Local Development Plan cultural heritage and the built environment supplementary planning guidance 2018. Available on line: [https://www.eastlothian.gov.uk/downloads/file/27907/cultural\\_heritage\\_and\\_the\\_built\\_environment\\_spg](https://www.eastlothian.gov.uk/downloads/file/27907/cultural_heritage_and_the_built_environment_spg) [Accessed January 2023]

## Designated Heritage Assets Assessment Tables

**Table B.1: Assessment Table for Scheduled Monuments within the Inner (bold) and Outer Study Areas<sup>60</sup>**

Designation Reference	Heritage Asset Name	Theoretical Number of Turbines Visible	Scoped In/Out	Reasoning
<b>SM751</b>	Hopes, fort, Long Yester	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development. In-combination views will not affect the cultural significance of the heritage asset.
<b>SM5921</b>	Whitestone Cairn, cairn, Harestone Hill	13 - 14	In	Intervisibility with the Proposed Development resulting in potential setting change.
<b>SM7873</b>	Blue House, cairns 720m ESE of	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development. In-combination views will not affect the cultural significance of the heritage asset.
<b>SM8766</b>	Penshiel, cairn and stone setting 540m NNE of	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development. In-combination views will not affect the cultural significance of the heritage asset.
<b>SM7872</b>	Table Rings, cairn 500m WSW of Penshiel	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development. In-combination views will not affect the cultural significance of the heritage asset.
<b>SM6028</b>	Penshiel Grange	1 - 4	In	The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development. While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development in views from this asset to the south-west, turbines would not be dominant in this view. In addition, the elements of this asset's setting that contribute most to how it is understood,

<sup>60</sup> This table includes one heritage asset beyond the Outer Study Area which has been included in the assessment due to potential changes to their setting (bold / italicised).

Appendix B  
Designated Heritage Assets Assessment Tables

Dunside Wind Farm  
June 2023

Designation Reference	Heritage Asset Name	Theoretical Number of Turbines Visible	Scoped In/Out	Reasoning
				appreciated or experienced as a monastic grange, including the surrounding improved farmland and open moorland beyond will not be affected.
<b>SM4919</b>	Mainslaughter Law, cairn	13 - 15	In	Intervisibility with the Proposed Development resulting in potential setting change.
SM4423	Johnsleugh, stone settings <sup>61</sup>	13 - 15	In	Intervisibility with the Proposed Development resulting in potential setting change.
SM740	Kingside Hill, stone circle	13 - 15	In	Intervisibility with the Proposed Development resulting in potential setting change.
SM359	Borrowston Rig, stone circles and cairns	13 - 15	Out	The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development. While this heritage asset is identified as having intervisibility with the Proposed Development in views to the north-east, with turbines seen on the skyline (refer to <b>Figure 5.15</b> in <b>EIA Report Volume 3b</b> ), the elements of this asset's setting that contribute most to how it is understood and appreciated as prehistoric ritual and funerary monument, including its spatial and visual relationship with other assets of a similar period and function, will not be affected.
SM362	Addinston, fort 500m NNE of	1 - 4	Out	The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development. While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, views towards other forts of a similar period to the south-west (SM362) and south (SM4557) of the asset will not be affected. In addition, how this element of the asset's setting contributes to the way it is understood, appreciated and experienced as a defended enclosure, including its prominent position in the landscape, will not be affected.
SM370	Hare Faulds, fort 2000m NNW of Dod Mill	5 - 8	Out	The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development. While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development the intervisibility between the Proposed Development and the asset is likely to be limited by intervening tree planting. In addition, the elements of this asset's setting that contribute most to how it is understood, appreciated or experienced as a defended enclosure, including its prominent position and location above the narrow valley to the south-west will not be affected.

<sup>61</sup> This heritage asset comprised three discreet but related ritual monuments located at Nine Stone Rig.

Appendix B  
Designated Heritage Assets Assessment Tables

Dunside Wind Farm  
June 2023

Designation Reference	Heritage Asset Name	Theoretical Number of Turbines Visible	Scoped In/Out	Reasoning
SM372	Longcroft, fort 500m NE of	9 - 12	Out	The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development. While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, views towards other forts of a similar period to the south-west (SM362) and south (SM4557) of the asset would not be affected. In addition, how this element of the asset's setting contributes to how it is understood, appreciated or experienced as a defended enclosure, including its prominent position in the landscape, will not be affected.
SM380	Tollis Hill, fort	13 - 15	Out	The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development. While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development the intervisibility between the Proposed Development and the asset is likely to be limited by forest plantations and will be seen in the context of an existing wind farm. In addition, the elements of this asset's setting that contribute most to how it is understood, appreciated or experienced as a defended enclosure, including its prominent position and location above the Kelphope Burn to the south will not be affected.
SM745	Black Castle, fort, Newlands	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development. The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
SM746	The Castles, fort	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development. The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
SM747	Green Castle, fort, Newlands	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development. The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
SM748	Friars Nose, fort	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development. The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
SM750	Hare Law, fort, Yester		Out	The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development. While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development turbines already form part of its setting, views towards other forts, settlements and enclosures of a similar period including (SM5760) and (SM751) to the east of the asset will not be affected. In addition, how this and other important elements of the asset's setting contributes to

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Designation Reference	Heritage Asset Name	Theoretical Number of Turbines Visible	Scoped In/Out	Reasoning
				how it is understood, appreciated or experienced as a defended enclosure, including its prominent position with panoramic views, will not be affected.
SM753	Kidlaw, fort	1 - 4	Out	The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development. While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development turbines already form part of its setting, views towards other forts of a similar period including (SM5861) to the south-east of the asset would not be affected. In addition, how this and other important elements of the asset's setting contributes to how it is understood, appreciated or experienced as a defended enclosure, including its prominent position on the escarpment edge will not be affected.
SM756	White Castle, fort	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development. The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
SM780	Yester Castle & Hobgoblin Ha' vaulted chamber	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development. The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
SM3338	White Castle Fort, settlement 500m NW of, Fallow Green Rig	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development. The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
SM3769	Townhead of Duncanlaw, enclosure & cross-base, Cross Hill	1 - 4	Out	The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development. While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development views from this asset are limited by mature woodland. In addition, the elements of this asset's setting that contribute most to how it is understood, appreciated or experienced as a defended enclosure, including its spatial relationship with other assets of a similar period and function will not be affected.
SM4421	Houndslow, settlement 600m NW of	13 - 15	Out	The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development. While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development in views from this asset to the north-west, turbines would not be dominant in these views. In addition, the elements of this asset's setting that contribute most to how it is understood, appreciated or experienced as a prehistoric settlement, including its spatial relationship with other assets of a similar period and function will not be affected.



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Designation Reference	Heritage Asset Name	Theoretical Number of Turbines Visible	Scoped In/Out	Reasoning
SM4443	Yadlee, stone circle 250m S of	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development.
SM4467	Blythe, settlement 1150m SSW of	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development. The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
SM4468	Blythe, fort 300m SW of	9 - 12	Out	The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development. While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, the intervisibility between the Proposed Development and the asset is restricted by tree planting and farm buildings. In addition, the elements of this asset's setting that contribute most to how it is understood, appreciated or experienced as a defended enclosure, including its prominent position and location above the narrow valley to the south-west will not be affected.
SM4473	Glenburnie, fort 600m S of	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development. The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
SM4476	Soonhope, homestead 500m NNE of	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development. The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
SM4478	Dodcleugh, fort and settlement 650m S of	13 - 15	Out	The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development. While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, intervisibility between the Proposed Development and the asset is likely to be limited by forestry plantations. In addition, the elements of this asset's setting that contribute most to how it is understood, appreciated or experienced as a defended enclosure, including its prominent position and location above the Kelphope Burn to the west will not be affected.
SM4479	Dodcleugh, homestead and enclosure 300m E of	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development. The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
SM4480	Longcroft Hill, homestead 480m ESE of	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development. The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
SM4481	Hog Hill, settlement 250m SW of	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development. The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.

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Designation Reference	Heritage Asset Name	Theoretical Number of Turbines Visible	Scoped In/Out	Reasoning
SM4490	Harelaw Moor, farmstead 1500m NE of Barebreeks Wood	13 - 15	Out	The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development. While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, intervisibility between the Proposed Development and the asset is likely to be limited by forestry plantations. In addition, the elements of this asset's setting that contribute most to how it is understood, appreciated or experienced as a pre-Improvement farmstead including its spatial relationship with other assets of a similar period and function will not be affected.
SM4498	Prehistoric settlement, 470m NE of Andrew's Wood	13 - 15	Out	The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development. While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development in views from this asset to the north-east, turbines will not be dominant in these views. In addition, the elements of this asset's setting that contribute most to how it is understood, appreciated or experienced as a late prehistoric settlement, including its spatial relationship with other assets of a similar period and function will not be affected.
SM4499	Harelaw Moor, earthwork 750m ENE of Barebreeks Wood	13 - 15	Out	The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development. While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development the intervisibility between the Proposed Development and the asset is likely to be limited by forestry plantations. In addition, the elements of this asset's setting that contribute most to how it is understood, appreciated or experienced as an enclosure, including its spatial relationship with other assets of a similar period and function, will not be affected.
SM4556	Kelphope, settlement 1200m N of	1 - 4	Out	The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development. While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development in views from this asset to the north-east, turbines will not be dominant in these views. In addition, the elements of this asset's setting that contribute most to how it is understood, appreciated or experienced as a late prehistoric settlement, including its spatial relationship with other assets of a similar period and function will not be affected.
SM4557	Lylestone, settlement 1200m NE of	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development. The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
SM4581	Evelaw, farmstead and cultivation remains 650m WSW of	9 - 12	Out	The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development. While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, intervisibility between the Proposed Development and the asset is likely to be limited by

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Designation Reference	Heritage Asset Name	Theoretical Number of Turbines Visible	Scoped In/Out	Reasoning
				forestry plantations. In addition, the elements of this asset's setting that contribute most to how it is understood, appreciated or experienced as a pre-Improvement farmstead, including its spatial relationship with other assets of a similar period and function will not be affected.
SM4595	The Howe, settlement 100m NNE of	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development. The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
SM4598	Tollishill, homestead 550m SW of	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development. The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
SM4611	Thirlstane, fort 350m NE of	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development. The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
SM4612	Thirlestane Hill, fort	13 - 15	Out	The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development. While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, intervisibility between the Proposed Development and the asset is likely to be limited by mature trees and scrub and a forestry plantation to the north. In addition, the elements of this asset's setting that contribute most to how it is understood, appreciated or experienced as a defended enclosure, including its prominent position above a south-west facing escarpment and spatial relationship with other assets of a similar period and function, will not be affected.
SM4616	Tollishill Dod, homestead 250m SSW of	9 - 12	Out	The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development. While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development in views from this asset to the north-east, turbines will not be dominant in these views. In addition, the elements of this asset's setting that contribute most to how it is understood, appreciated or experienced as a pre-Improvement settlement, including its spatial relationship with other assets of a similar period and function will not be affected.
SM4621	Halliburton, cairn 1300m N of	13 - 15	Out	The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development. While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development in views from this asset to the north, turbines will be only just discernible on the skyline and will not be dominant in these views. In addition, the elements of this asset's setting that contribute most to how it is understood, appreciated or experienced as a prehistoric funerary monument,

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Designation Reference	Heritage Asset Name	Theoretical Number of Turbines Visible	Scoped In/Out	Reasoning
				including its spatial relationship with other assets of a similar period and function will not be affected.
SM4622	Dirrington, farmstead 400m N of	1 - 4	Out	The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development. While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development in views from this asset to the north-west, turbines will not be dominant in these views. In addition, the elements of this asset's setting that contribute most to how it is understood, appreciated or experienced as a pre-Improvement era farmstead, including its spatial and visual relationship with other assets of a similar period and function, including Dirrington, farmstead (SM4639) to the south will not be affected.
SM4623	Longformacus House, enclosed cremation cemetery 1450m SW of	13 - 15	Out	The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development. While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development in views from this asset to the north-west, turbines will be only just discernible on the skyline and will not be dominant in these views. In addition, the elements of this asset's setting that contribute most to how it is understood, appreciated or experienced as a prehistoric funerary monument, including its spatial and visual relationship with other assets of a similar period and function, including the earlier Bronze Age burial mounds on Dirrington Great Law (SM4626) to the south-east will not be affected.
SM4626	Dirrington Great Law, three cairns	13 - 15	Out	The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development. While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development in views from this asset to the north-west, turbines will be only just discernible on the skyline and will not be dominant in these views. In addition, the elements of this asset's setting that contribute most to how it is understood, appreciated or experienced as funerary monuments, including the cairn's spatial and visual relationship with other assets of a similar period and function, including Longformacus House, enclosed cremation cemetery (SM4623) to the north-west will not be affected.
SM4627	Hillhouse, fort 250m NNW of	5 - 8	Out	The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development. While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development in views to the north-east, turbines will be only just discernible on the skyline and will not be dominant in these views. In addition, the elements of this asset's setting that contribute most to how it is understood, appreciated or experienced as a defended enclosure, including its



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Designation Reference	Heritage Asset Name	Theoretical Number of Turbines Visible	Scoped In/Out	Reasoning
				prominent position on a escarpment edge overlooking Hillhouse Burn, and spatial and visual relationship with other assets of a similar period and function, will not be affected.
SM4630	Bedshiel, cairn 950m NNE of	13 - 15	Out	The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development. While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development in views to the north-west, turbines will not be dominant in these views. In addition, the elements of this asset's setting that contribute most to how it is understood, appreciated or experienced as a defended enclosure, including its spatial and visual relationship with other assets of a similar period and function, including the Bronze Age burial mounds on Dirrington Great Law (SM4626) and Dirrington Little Law (SM4638) to the north will not be affected.
SM4638	Dirrington Little Law, cairn on summit of	13 - 15	Out	The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development. While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development in views to the north-west, turbines will not be dominant in these views. In addition, the elements of this asset's setting that contribute most to how it is understood, appreciated or experienced as a prehistoric funerary monument, including its spatial and visual relationship with other assets of a similar period and function, including the Bronze Age burial mounds on Dirrington Great Law (SM4626) to the north will not be affected.
SM4639	Dirrington, farmstead	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development. The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
SM4642	Tollishill, enclosure 50m NW of	9 - 12	Out	The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development. While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development in views to the east, these views are restricted by mature trees and modern farm buildings.
SM4655	Borrowston Rig, linear earthwork and hut circles	13 - 15	Out	The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development. While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development in views to the north-east, turbines will not be dominant in these views. In addition, the elements of this asset's setting that contribute most to how it is understood, appreciated or experienced as a late prehistoric settlement and land division, including its spatial and visual relationship with other assets of a similar period, including Borrowston Rig, stone circles and cairns (SM359) to the north and south-east will not be affected.

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Designation Reference	Heritage Asset Name	Theoretical Number of Turbines Visible	Scoped In/Out	Reasoning
SM4656	Burncastle, fort 400m NNE of	13 - 15	Out	The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development. While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development in views to the north-east, turbines will be only just discernible on the skyline and would not be dominant in these views. In addition, the elements of this asset's setting that contribute most to how it is understood, appreciated or experienced as a defended enclosure, including its prominent position on the escarpment edge overlooking Earnscleugh Water to the east and spatial and visual relationship with other assets of a similar period and function, will not be affected.
SM4657	Dabshead Hill, fort and standing stone	13 - 15	Out	The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development. While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development in views to the north-east, turbines will be only just discernible on the skyline and would not be dominant in these views (refer to <b>Figure 5.16 in EIA Report Volume 3b</b> ). In addition, the elements of this asset's setting that contribute most to how it is understood, appreciated or experienced as a defended enclosure, including its prominent position on the escarpment edge overlooking Earnscleugh Water to the west, and spatial and visual relationship with other assets of a similar period and function, will not be affected.
SM4726	Wanside, farmstead 1300m S of	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development. The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
SM5003	Wrunklaw, fort 700m ESE of Horseupcleugh	13 - 15	In	Intervisibility with the Proposed Development resulting in potential setting change.
SM5606	Gamelshiel Castle	1 - 4	Out	The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development. While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development in views from this asset to the south-west, turbines will be only just discernible and will not be dominant in these views. In addition, the elements of this asset's setting that contribute most to how it is understood, appreciated or experienced as the remains of a tower house, including its concealed location in the small valley next to Hall Burn, will not be affected.
SM5654	Evelaw Tower	13 - 15	Out	The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development. While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development the intervisibility between the Proposed Development and the asset is likely to be limited by

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Designation Reference	Heritage Asset Name	Theoretical Number of Turbines Visible	Scoped In/Out	Reasoning
				farm buildings and mature woodland. In addition, the elements of this asset's setting that contribute most to how it is understood, appreciated or experienced as the remains of a tower house, including its prominent position, will not be affected.
SM5760	Kingside Rig, enclosure	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development. The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
SM5792	Quarryford House, enclosures, souterrain and pit alignment SW of	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development. The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
SM5793	Newlands, enclosure 500m S of	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development. The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
SM5794	Park, fort 800m SE of	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development. The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
SM5795	Park, fort 900m SSE of	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development. The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
SM5822	Swallow Cleugh, palisaded enclosure	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development. The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
SM5826	Blinkbonny Wood, enclosures 200m N of	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development. The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
SM5827	Longyester, palisaded enclosures and pit alignments 600m SE of	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development. The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
SM5828	Knockhill Wood, enclosure 500m W of	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development. The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
SM5861	Witches Knowe, fort	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development. The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.

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Designation Reference	Heritage Asset Name	Theoretical Number of Turbines Visible	Scoped In/Out	Reasoning
SM5957	Yester Castle, fort NW of	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development. The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
SM6037	Garvald Mains, fort	1 - 4	Out	The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development. While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, the intervisibility between the Proposed Development in views to the south, are limited by topography and plantation woodland. In addition, the elements of this asset's setting that contribute most to how it is understood, appreciated or experienced as a defended enclosure, including its prominent position and location at the confluence of the Sounding and Donolly burns, will not be affected.
SM6043	Bara Loch, palisaded enclosure 250m S of	1 - 4	Out	The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development. While this heritage asset, a cropmark site, is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development the, intervisibility between the Proposed Development in views to the south, are restricted by plantation woodland. In addition, the elements of this asset's setting that contribute most to how it is understood, appreciated or experienced as a defended enclosure, including its prominent position and spatial and visual relationship with other assets of a similar period and function including Traprain Law to the north, will not be affected.
SM6048	Carfrae, fort 500m ENE of	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development.
SM6106	Snawdon, fort 600m WSW of	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development.
SM6457	Green Castle, enclosure 100m NE of fort	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development.
SM8769	Gamelshiel, settlement & field system 950m ESE of	1 - 4	Out	The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development. While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, the presence of turbines in views from the asset to the south-west will not be dominant. In addition, the elements of this asset's setting that contribute most to how it is understood, appreciated or experienced as a late-prehistoric settlement with associated field system, including its prominent position and spatial and visual relationship with other assets of a similar period including Friar's Nose fort (SM748) to the south, will not be affected.

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Designation Reference	Heritage Asset Name	Theoretical Number of Turbines Visible	Scoped In/Out	Reasoning
SM8777	Nunraw Barns, pit alignment SE of	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development.
SM8786	Garvald Mains, palisaded enclosure 780m SSE of	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development.
SM8801	Garvald Mains, pit alignment SSE of	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development.
SM12420	Chester's Dikes, settlement	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development.
SM12422	Cranshaws House, church and burial ground 150m SE of	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development.
SM12579	Rathburne House, tower house 180m NNW of	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development.
SM387	Hume Castle, Castle and Associated Settlement	13 - 15	Out	While the ZTV suggests that turbines will be theoretically visible from this heritage asset, given the distance from the Proposed Development (approximately 19km), they would be barely perceptible in views towards the north-west (refer to <b>Figure 5.19</b> in <b>EIA Report Volume 3b</b> ). In addition, the prominent defensive position on a natural rocky outcrop, and spatial and function association with the physical remains of the surrounding settlement, the key element of the castle's setting which contributes to its cultural significance, and the way it is understood, appreciated and experienced as a castle, would not be affected.

**Table B.2: Assessment Table for Listed Buildings within the Inner (bold) and Outer Study Areas**

Designation Reference	Heritage Asset Name	Category	Theoretical Number of Turbines Visible	Scoped In/Out	Reasoning
<b>LB17513</b>	Mayshiel Farmhouse, Mayshiel, near Duns	C	1 - 4	Out	The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development. While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, views south towards it from the



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Designation Reference	Heritage Asset Name	Category	Theoretical Number of Turbines Visible	Scoped In/Out	Reasoning
					asset are limited by existing mature woodland surround the farmhouse. In addition, this view does not contribute to the significance of the heritage asset, or how it is understood, appreciated or experienced as a post-medieval farmhouse.
<b>LB45619</b>	Horseupcleuch farm steading including former millhouse, former farmhouse and shepherd's cottage	C	9 - 12	Out	The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development. While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, views west towards it from the asset are limited by existing buildings and mature woodland. In addition, this view does not contribute to the significance of the heritage asset, or how it is understood, appreciated or experienced as a collection of related post-medieval farm buildings.
<b>LB45618</b>	Horseupcleugh farmhouse including boundary wall	C	13 - 15	Out	The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development. While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, views west towards it from the heritage asset are limited by mature woodland that surround the farmhouse. In addition, this view does not contribute to the significance of the heritage asset, or how it is understood, appreciated or experienced as a post-medieval farmhouse and its associated boundary wall.
<b>LB17516</b>	Priestlaw Farmhouse	C	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development. The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB7325	West Hopes Farmhouse	C	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development. The setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB201	Cranshaws Church (Church Of Scotland) Including Graveyard, Gatepiers And Gates	A	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development, and the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB201	Cranshaws Church (Church Of Scotland) Including Graveyard, Gatepiers And Gates	A	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development, and the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.

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Designation Reference	Heritage Asset Name	Category	Theoretical Number of Turbines Visible	Scoped In/Out	Reasoning
LB206	Smiddyhill Bridge	B	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development, and the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB4093	Cranshaws Castle Including Sundial, Covered Well And Garden Walls	A	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development, and the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB4093	Cranshaws Castle Including Sundial, Covered Well And Garden Walls	A	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development, and the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB4093	Cranshaws Castle Including Sundial, Covered Well And Garden Walls	A	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development, and the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB6729	Dod Mill	B	1 - 4	Out	While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB7319	Newlands Farmhouse	B	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development, and the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB7323	Snawdon Cartshed And Granary	B	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development, and the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB7326	Castlemains Farmhouse	C	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development, and the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB7327	Castle Moffat, Cottages	B	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development, and the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB7327	Castle Moffat, Cottages	B	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development, and the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB7327	Castle Moffat, Cottages	B	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development, and the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.

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Designation Reference	Heritage Asset Name	Category	Theoretical Number of Turbines Visible	Scoped In/Out	Reasoning
LB7328	Castle Moffat, Steading	B	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development, and the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB7329	Danskine Gateway	A	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development, and the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB7342	Hopes House With Gates And Gatepiers	A	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development, and the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB7343	East Hopes Steading	B	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development, and the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB8343	Longformacus Church (Church Of Scotland) Including Lampstand, Graveyard And Boundary Walls	B	1 - 4	Out	While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB8343	Longformacus Church (Church Of Scotland) Including Lampstand, Graveyard And Boundary Walls	B	1 - 4	Out	While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB8344	Longformacus House Including Ancillary Structures, Courtyard Gatepiers, Quadrant Walls, Railings, Gatepiers And Gates	A	1 - 4	Out	While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development. Designed views from Longformacus House are of the associated designed landscape which forms the setting of the house. Views to the west beyond the boundary of the designed landscape formed by the policy woodland do not contribute to its cultural significance (refer to <b>Figure 5.18</b> in <b>EIA Report Volume 3b</b> ). The key elements of the setting that do contribute most to the cultural significance of Longformacus House, including its setting within the garden and designed landscape and functional relationship with other related building such as the lodge house (LB45621). These will not be affected by the Proposed Development.

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Designation Reference	Heritage Asset Name	Category	Theoretical Number of Turbines Visible	Scoped In/Out	Reasoning
LB8345	Longformacus House, Dovecot	A	1 - 4	Out	While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB10778	Longformacus Bridge	C	1 - 4	Out	While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB10779	1 The Row Including Cobbled Pavement, Nt 6927 5729	C	1 - 4	Out	While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB13403	Danskine, East Lodge (Formerly To Yester House)	C	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development, and the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB14667	Gifford, The Avenue, Yester House Gate Lodges, Gates And Gatepiers And Railings	A	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development, and the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB14691	Redshill Farmhouse	B	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development, and the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB14692	Townhead Farmhouse	B	1 - 4	Out	While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB14693	Yester House With East Pavilion	A	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development, and the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB14694	Yester House, Bridge And Tunnel	B	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development, and the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB14696	Yester House, Stables	B	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development, and the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.

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Designation Reference	Heritage Asset Name	Category	Theoretical Number of Turbines Visible	Scoped In/Out	Reasoning
LB15343	Ruin Of Old Church And Graveyard, Westruther	B	9 - 12	Out	While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB15346	The Old Thistle Inn, Westruther	B	9 - 12	Out	While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB15347	Coach Building Wedderlie	B	5 - 8	Out	While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB17418	Spottiswoode, West Lodge	C	5 - 8	Out	While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB17508	Johnsleugh House And Steading	B	5 - 8	Out	While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB18194	Yester House, Gardeners House (Bailiffs Cottage), Walled Garden, Stalk And Hot Houses	B	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development, and the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB18194	Yester House, Gardeners House (Bailiffs Cottage), Walled Garden, Stalk And Hot Houses	B	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development, and the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB19651	Spottiswoode, Pyatshaw Archway	C	9 - 12	Out	While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.



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Designation Reference	Heritage Asset Name	Category	Theoretical Number of Turbines Visible	Scoped In/Out	Reasoning
LB19652	Spottiswoode, Bruntaburn Archway	C	1 - 4	Out	While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB19653	Spottiswoode, Stable Block, Groom's House, Dog Kennel, "Bear's Den", Glasshouse, Sundial And Rustic Shelter In Walled Garden, Icehouse, Doocot And Well, And Boundary Walls To Former Spottiswoode House	B	5 - 8	Out	While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB19653	Spottiswoode, Stable Block, Groom's House, Dog Kennel, "Bear's Den", Glasshouse, Sundial And Rustic Shelter In Walled Garden, Icehouse, Doocot And Well, And Boundary Walls To Former Spottiswoode House	B	5 - 8	Out	While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB19653	Spottiswoode, Stable Block, Groom's House, Dog Kennel, "Bear's Den", Glasshouse, Sundial And Rustic Shelter In Walled Garden, Icehouse, Doocot And Well, And Boundary Walls To Former Spottiswoode House	B	5 - 8	Out	While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB19653	Spottiswoode, Stable Block, Groom's House, Dog Kennel, "Bear's Den", Glasshouse, Sundial And Rustic Shelter In Walled Garden, Icehouse, Doocot And Well, And Boundary Walls To Former Spottiswoode House	B	5 - 8	Out	While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.

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Designation Reference	Heritage Asset Name	Category	Theoretical Number of Turbines Visible	Scoped In/Out	Reasoning
LB19653	Spottiswoode, Stable Block, Groom's House, Dog Kennel, "Bear's Den", Glasshouse, Sundial And Rustic Shelter In Walled Garden, Icehouse, Doocot And Well, And Boundary Walls To Former Spottiswoode House	B	5 - 8	Out	While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB19653	Spottiswoode, Stable Block, Groom's House, Dog Kennel, "Bear's Den", Glasshouse, Sundial And Rustic Shelter In Walled Garden, Icehouse, Doocot And Well, And Boundary Walls To Former Spottiswoode House	B	5 - 8	Out	While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB19653	Spottiswoode, Stable Block, Groom's House, Dog Kennel, "Bear's Den", Glasshouse, Sundial And Rustic Shelter In Walled Garden, Icehouse, Doocot And Well, And Boundary Walls To Former Spottiswoode House	B	5 - 8	Out	While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB19653	Spottiswoode, Stable Block, Groom's House, Dog Kennel, "Bear's Den", Glasshouse, Sundial And Rustic Shelter In Walled Garden, Icehouse, Doocot And Well, And Boundary Walls To Former Spottiswoode House	B	5 - 8	Out	While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB19653	Spottiswoode, Stable Block, Groom's House, Dog Kennel, "Bear's Den", Glasshouse, Sundial And Rustic Shelter In Walled Garden, Icehouse, Doocot And	B	5 - 8	Out	While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.

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Designation Reference	Heritage Asset Name	Category	Theoretical Number of Turbines Visible	Scoped In/Out	Reasoning
	Well, And Boundary Walls To Former Spottiswoode House				
LB19653	Spottiswoode, Stable Block, Groom's House, Dog Kennel, "Bear's Den", Glasshouse, Sundial And Rustic Shelter In Walled Garden, Icehouse, Doocot And Well, And Boundary Walls To Former Spottiswoode House	B	5 - 8	Out	While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB19654	Spottiswoode, Eagle Or Clock Lodges	B	13 - 15	Out	While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB19654	Spottiswoode, Eagle Or Clock Lodges	B	13 - 15	Out	While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB19740	Wedderlie House	A	5 - 8	Out	While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB44905	Broombank	C	1 - 4	Out	While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB44906	Cranshaws Farm, Gateway To Stable Courtyard Including Gates And Pal Stone	B	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development, and the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB44907	Cranshaws Farm, Stable Courtyard	C	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development, and the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.

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Designation Reference	Heritage Asset Name	Category	Theoretical Number of Turbines Visible	Scoped In/Out	Reasoning
LB44908	Cranshaws Farmhouse Including Sundial	C	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development, and the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB44908	Cranshaws Farmhouse Including Sundial	C	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development, and the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB44909	Cranshaws Manse Including Outbuildings And Garden Walls, Boundary Wall, Gatepiers And Gates	C	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development, and the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB44909	Cranshaws Manse Including Outbuildings And Garden Walls, Boundary Wall, Gatepiers And Gates	C	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development, and the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB44910	Cranshaws Schoolhouse Including Boundary Wall And Gatepiers	B	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development, and the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB45615	Achray Cottage	C	9 - 12	Out	While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB45616	Caldra Farmhouse Including Garden Walls	C	13 - 15	Out	While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB45617	Craigie Lodge Including Ancillary Structures, Boundary Walls And Gates	C	9 - 12	Out	While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB45620	Kettleshiel Farm Including Farmhouse, Former Cattle Court, Garden Walls, Ancillary Structures And Boundary Walls	B	1 - 4	Out	While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.

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Designation Reference	Heritage Asset Name	Category	Theoretical Number of Turbines Visible	Scoped In/Out	Reasoning
LB45621	The Lodge, Longformacus House	C	13 - 15	Out	While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB45623	Longformacus House, Walled Garden Including Greenhouse, Sundials, Piers, Stair And Gates	B	1 - 4	Out	While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB45623	Longformacus House, Walled Garden Including Greenhouse, Sundials, Piers, Stair And Gates	B	1 - 4	Out	While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB45623	Longformacus House, Walled Garden Including Greenhouse, Sundials, Piers, Stair And Gates	B	1 - 4	Out	While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB45624	The Millhouse Including Garden Walls, Gatepiers And Gates	C	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development, and the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB45625	Redpath Farmhouse Including Boundary Walls	C	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development, and the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB45626	Riverside Cottage Including Boundary Wall	C	1 - 4	Out	While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB45627	4 The Row Including Cobbled Pavement, Nt 6928 5731	C	1 - 4	Out	While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB45628	The Row, Dye Neuk Including Cobbled Pavement, Nt 6929 5732	C	1 - 4	Out	While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.



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Designation Reference	Heritage Asset Name	Category	Theoretical Number of Turbines Visible	Scoped In/Out	Reasoning
LB45629	5 The Row Including Cobbled Pavement, Nt 6930 5732	C	1 - 4	Out	While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB45630	6 The Row Including Cobbled Pavement, Nt 6931 5733	C	1 - 4	Out	While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB45631	12 The Row Including Cobbled Pavement, Nt 6932 5733	C	1 - 4	Out	While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB45632	The Row, The Honey House Including Cobbled Pavement, Nt 6932 5734	C	1 - 4	Out	While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB45633	13 The Row, Gardener's Cottage Including Cobbled Pavement, Nt 6933 5734	C	1 - 4	Out	While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB14695	Yester Chapel (Formerly St Cuthbert's Collegiate Church), Yester House, Gifford	A	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development, and the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB52410	Sancta Maria Abbey, Including The Garage And Workshop Block To The Southeast And Excluding The Two Huts To The South, Nunraw, Garvald	A	1 - 4	Out	While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.
LB52410	Sancta Maria Abbey, Including The Garage And Workshop Block To The Southeast And Excluding The Two Huts To The South, Nunraw, Garvald	A	1 - 4	Out	While this heritage asset is identified as having theoretical visibility with the Proposed Development, the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.

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Designation Reference	Heritage Asset Name	Category	Theoretical Number of Turbines Visible	Scoped In/Out	Reasoning
LB7327	Castle Moffat, Cottages	B	N/A	Out	No intervisibility with the Proposed Development, and the setting of this heritage asset does not extend as far as the Proposed Development.

**Table B.3: Assessment Table for Conservation Areas within the Inner (bold) and Outer Study Areas**

Designation Reference	Heritage Asset Name	Theoretical Number of Turbines Visible	Scoped In/Out	Reasoning
CA281	Gifford Conservation Area	1 - 4	Out	Intervisibility with the Proposed Development is limited to northern areas of the conservation area, characterised by open fields. Views out from the village to the north which frame views of the fields against which its buildings within the conservation area are set will not be affected by the presence of the Proposed Development to the south.

**Table B.4: Assessment Table for Inventory-listed Garden and Designed Landscapes within the Inner (bold) and Outer Study Areas**

Designation Reference	Heritage Asset Name	Theoretical Number of Turbines Visible	Scoped In/Out	Reasoning
GDL000371	Thirlestane Castle	1 - 4	Out	While the ZTV suggests that there will be some intervisibility with the Proposed Development, this will be limited to a small area to the north and north-west of the designed landscape which is currently mature woodland or under arable cultivation. In addition, given the distance from the Proposed Development (approximately 10km) and areas of intervening woodland on the hills to the north-east, turbines will be only just discernible on the skyline. These views do not contribute to the cultural significance of this designed landscapes.
GDL000388	Yester House	1 - 4	Out	While the ZTV suggests that there will be long distance restricted views of the Proposed Development from within the designed landscape at Yester House, these will be limited to the

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Designation Reference	Heritage Asset Name	Theoretical Number of Turbines Visible	Scooped In/Out	Reasoning
				area to the north, currently in arable cultivation. These views do not contribute to the cultural significance of this designed landscapes.

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