



MILLMOOR RIG WIND FARM

*Archaeological Baseline
and Stage 1 Setting Assessment*

for ESB Asset Development UK Limited

21/11/2022

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November 2022

Ver 5.0

HA Job no.: P21-156
NGR: 362501, 606863 (centred)
Parishes: Southdean, Roxburghshire
Council: Scottish Borders

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Version comments: Submitted

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT AND STAGE 1 SETTING ASSESSMENT

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1. This report was commissioned by ESB Asset Development UK Limited (the applicant) and presents the results of a combined archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) and Stage 1 setting assessment which will contribute to the cultural heritage elements of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The EIA will be produced in support of an application for consent to construct a wind farm (the Proposed Development) on a c.850-hectare site, currently commercial forestry (Dykeraw Plantation, Wauchope Forest). The site is located at NGR 362501, 606863 (post code TD9 8TW), and the nearest settlement is Southdean (3 km north of the closest turbine).
- 1.1.2. This report describes and assesses the cultural heritage significance and importance of known heritage assets and potential archaeological remains within the land within the application boundary, comprising the turbine area and the access area, collectively referred to in this report as the 'inner study area' (ISA). This will inform a Cultural Heritage EIA Report (EIAR) chapter which aims to identify likely significant environmental effects of the Proposed Development on the cultural significance of heritage assets. A Stage 1 setting assessment provides an assessment of the contribution to significance made by the setting of heritage assets in wider study areas surrounding the proposed turbine locations.
- 1.1.3. This report is suitable for submission in support of EIAR, identifying potential heritage constraints for the scheme in accordance with the requirements of national and local planning policies with respect to consideration of the historic environment in the planning process (see Section 2).

1.2. SITE DESCRIPTION

- 1.2.1. The irregularly shaped c.850 ha turbine area, within commercial forestry, NGR 362501, 606863 is located approximately 1.6 km and 2.3 km respectively to the west of Wolfelee and Hyndlee along the B6357, and 0.8 km and 2.0 km respectively to the northeast of Southdean and Chesters along the A6088. The ISA is located in the parish of Southdean in the Scottish Borders. The site is close to the Scotland /England border, being around 2.5 km at its closest point.
- 1.2.2. The land use within the site consists entirely of short rotation forestry (SRF) plantation. The plantation is currently active with some sections being felled, and other areas presenting recent crop plantation as well as mature stands (Illus 7.1.1). Only a few areas within the site are not covered by forestry: small areas kept clear around the abandoned settlement of Westshiels; forestry rides; areas adjacent to the streams and burns; and a large quarry located in the western part of the site. The quarry area is recorded on OS mapping as disused but appears to be recently active. The turbine area is bound to the north by rough pasture and on all other sides by commercial forestry. The Jed Water runs through the site, flowing in a northerly direction to join the Black Water on the eastern boundary. The topography of the turbine area varies from its high points on the western boundary Wardmoor Hill (365 m above Ordnance datum (AOD)) and Black Hill (359 m AOD), dropping down to 200 m AOD along the Jed Water and rising again towards the southeast corner of the turbine area at Green Law (370 m AOD).
- 1.2.3. Access is proposed from the east. The access area leaves the A6088 at Martinlee Plantation, 1.7 km north-east of the turbine area boundary and follows an existing forestry track in a south-westerly direction as far as the Black Burn where the access would divert north-west on a new track through forestry into the turbine area at its eastern corner.

Illus 7.1.1. View of turbine area showing areas of felled trees and existing plantation, facing north



1.3. GEOLOGY AND GEOMORPHOLOGY

- 1.3.1. The bedrock geology within the ISA (west to east) comprises various sedimentary formations, including: Riccarton Group - Wacke and Mudstone; Hawick Group – Wacke; Ballagan Formation - Sandstone, Siltstone and Dolomitic Limestone (the majority of the ISA); Stratheden Group and Inverclyde Group (undifferentiated) - Sandstone and [subequal/subordinate] Argillaceous Rocks, Interbedded.
- 1.3.2. Till, Devensian – Diamicton is recorded in the lower lying parts of the ISA, with Alluvium - Silt, Sand and Gravel along the watercourses. The National Soil Map of Scotland records the majority of the site as mineral gleys with some brown soils and some peaty podzols to the west around Black Hill.

2. LEGISLATION, POLICY AND GUIDANCE

2.1. SCOTLAND

STATUTORY PROTECTION

2.1.1. The relevant heritage legislation in the context of the present site is described for Scotland in Table 7.1.1.

Table 7.1.1. Historic Environment Statutory Legislation (Scotland)

Legislation	Key Issues
Historic Environment Scotland Act 2014	The Act defines the role of the public body, Historic Environment Scotland (HES), and the processes for the designation of heritage assets, consents and rights of appeal.
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	It is a criminal offence to carry out any works on or near to a Scheduled Monument without Scheduled Monument Consent. Development must preserve in-situ protected archaeological remains and landscapes of acknowledged significance and protect their settings.
The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997	Provides for statutory protection of Listed Buildings and conservation areas. No physical works can be carried out in relation to a Listed Building and its curtilage without Listed Building consent. It introduces a requirement to have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting in considering any Development which may affect these. In conservation areas, the designation introduces general controls to conserve character and appearance within the conservation area.
Protection of Military Remains Act (1986)	Outlines the criteria for designating a military crash site. Certain activities are prohibited at protected sites, without the authority of the Ministry of Defence.
Scots Common Law	The movement or disturbance of human remains without lawful authority is illegal. Any human remains should be reported to the local police or Procurator Fiscal's office. Further disturbance must cease until permission to continue has been granted by the legal authorities.

NATIONAL PLANNING FRAMEWORK

2.1.2. The National Planning Framework 3 (NPF3) provides the Scottish Government's long term strategy for Scotland and provides a framework for the spatial development of Scotland as a whole.

2.1.3. Historic Environment Policy for Scotland (HEPS) defines the Historic Environment and Scottish Government Policy. It sets out the vision and key principles on how to care for and protect Scotland's historic environment including designations of ancient monuments, principles for scheduling and listing, contexts for conservation areas, marine protected areas, gardens and designated landscapes, historic battlefields and consents and advice.

2.1.4. The Scottish Government's planning policies in relation to the historic environment are set out in paragraphs 135-151 of Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) (The Scottish Government, June 2014). The historic environment is defined as *"the physical evidence for human activity that connects people with place,*

linked with the associations we can see, feel and understand" and includes "individual assets, related settings and the wider cultural landscape".

2.1.5. The policy principles are stated in paragraph 137:

"The planning system should:

- *promote the care and protection of the designated and non-designated historic environment (including individual assets, related settings and the wider cultural landscape) and its contribution to sense of place, cultural identity, social well-being, economic growth, civic participation and lifelong learning; and*
- *enable positive change in the historic environment which is informed by a clear understanding of the importance of the heritage assets affected and ensure their future use. Change should be sensitively managed to avoid or minimise adverse impacts on the fabric and setting of the asset, and ensure that its special characteristics are protected, conserved or enhanced."*

2.1.6. The SPP applies these principles to all designated assets (paragraphs 141-149). In particular, it states that:

- *Regarding developments affecting Listed Buildings, "special regard must be given to the importance of preserving and enhancing the building, its setting and any features of special architectural or historic interest";*
- *Proposals "which will impact on its appearance, character or setting [of a Conservation Area], should preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the conservation area";*
- *"Where there is potential for a proposed development to have an adverse effect on a Scheduled Monument or on the integrity of its setting, permission should only be granted where there are exceptional circumstances";*
- *"Where a development proposal has the potential to affect a World Heritage Site, or its setting, the planning authority must protect and preserve its Outstanding Universal Value";*
- *"Planning authorities should protect and, where appropriate, seek to enhance gardens and designed landscapes included in the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes and designed landscapes of regional and local importance"; and*
- *"Planning authorities should seek to protect, conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the key landscape characteristics and special qualities of sites in the Inventory of Historic Battlefields".*

2.1.7. The SPP also requires planning authorities to protect archaeological sites and monuments, preserving them in situ where possible, or otherwise ensure *"appropriate excavation, recording, analysis, publication and archiving before and/or during development"* (paragraph 150). *"Non-designated historic assets and areas of historical interest, including historic landscapes, other gardens and designed landscapes, woodlands and routes such as drove roads"* should also be preserved in situ wherever feasible (paragraph 151).

2.1.8. 'Our Place in Time: the Historic Environment Strategy for Scotland' (2015) presents the Scottish Government's strategy for the protection and promotion of the historic environment. The Historic Environment Policy for Scotland (HEPS, 2019) and the Historic Environment Scotland Circular (2019) complement the SPP and provide further policy direction. In particular, HEPS provides more detailed policy on historic environment designations and consents.

2.2. ENGLAND

STATUTORY PROTECTION

2.2.1. The relevant heritage legislation in the context of the present site is described for England in Table 7.1.2.

Table 7.1.2. Historic Environment Statutory Legislation (England)

Legislation	Key Issues
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	It is a criminal offence to carry out any works on or near to a Scheduled Monument without Scheduled Monument Consent. Development must preserve in-situ protected archaeological remains and landscapes of acknowledged significance and protect their settings.
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	It is a criminal offence to carry out any works on or near to a Scheduled Monument without Scheduled Monument Consent. Development must preserve in-situ protected archaeological remains and landscapes of acknowledged significance and protect their settings.
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)	<p>The 1990 Act is amended by the Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013 to introduce additional controls for works to Listed Buildings.</p> <p>Section 1 of the Act requires the Secretary of State to compile and maintain lists of buildings of special architectural or historic interest. The principal statutory duty under the Act is to preserve the special character of these heritage assets, including their setting.</p> <p>Buildings on the list are assessed and graded against the criteria of architectural and historic interest. Buildings listed at Grade I are defined as those considered to be of exceptional interest. Grade II* Listed Buildings are particularly important buildings of more than special interest, while Grade II Listed Buildings are of special interest.¹ This may include the extent to which the exterior of a building contributes to the interest of a group of buildings, i.e. 'group value'.</p>
Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act (1953)	<p>The 1983 Act created the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission (HBMC) – now Historic England, a non-departmental public body, given the broad remit of managing the historic built environment of England. The Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953 authorises Historic England to compile a register of "gardens and other land" situated in England that appear to be of special historic interest.</p> <p><i>Registered Parks and Gardens</i></p> <p>The Register was established in 1984 and there are currently over 1,600 sites included. Sites are graded I, II*, or II along the same lines as Listed Buildings. A Registered Park or Garden is not protected by a separate consent regime, but applications for planning permission will give great weight to their conservation. The NPPF defines them as designated heritage assets and as such their conservation should be an objective of all sustainable development. Substantial harm to or total loss of a Grade II Registered Park or Garden should be exceptional and for a Grade II* or I Registered Park or Garden such loss or harm should be wholly exceptional.</p>
National Heritage Act (1980, amended 1983 & 1997)	<p><i>The Register of Historic Battlefields</i></p> <p>Historic England maintains a Register of Historic Battlefields. Battlefields are not graded. Like Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields are not subject to a separate consent regime, but they are considered designated heritage assets under the NPPF and therefore, as with Registered Parks and Gardens, great weight should be given to their conservation and substantial harm or total loss of a registered battlefield should be wholly exceptional.</p>

¹ <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/what-is-designation/listed-buildings/>

NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK

- 2.2.2. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2021²) confirms that the historic environment, including archaeological remains, constitutes a material consideration in planning decisions, requiring applicants to describe the significance of heritage assets potentially affected by the development, including any contribution made by their setting.
- 2.2.3. Heritage and conservation forms one of the core planning principles of NPPF:
(189) "[Planning should conserve heritage assets] in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life for this and future generations."
- 2.2.4. This report contributes to meeting the following Policies on the historic environment contained in the document (paragraph numbers in bold text)³.
(194) "In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation."
(200) Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:
a) grade II Listed Buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;
b) assets of the highest significance, notably Scheduled Monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II Listed Buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.*
(footnote 68) [Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest, which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to Scheduled Monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.]
(202) Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use.
(203) The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

2.3. LOCAL PLANNING POLICY

SCOTTISH BORDERS COUNCIL LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1 (2016) ('LDP1')

²

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1004408/NPPF_JUL_Y_2021.pdf

³ Government guidance on the application of the policies contained within the NPPF is available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

2.3.1. The Scottish Borders Local Development Plan was adopted in May 2016. It sets out land use proposals and planning policies which are intended to guide development and inform planning decisions within the Scottish Borders over the next ten years.

2.3.2. The Scottish Borders Proposed Local Development Plan 2 (PLDP2) was submitted by Scottish Borders Council (SBC) to the Scottish Government for Examination on 14th July 2022. Excerpts of local policies from Volume 1 of LDP1 and Key Principles from SBC's Supplementary Guidance (SG) relevant to this appraisal are summarised below;

Policy EP7: Listed Buildings

"The Council will support development proposals that conserve, protect, and enhance the character, integrity and setting of Listed Buildings."

"All applications for Listed Building Consent or application affecting the setting of Buildings will be required to be supported by Design Statements."

"New development that adversely affects the setting of a Listed Building will not be permitted."

Policy EP8: Archaeology

[A] National Archaeological Sites

"Development proposals which would destroy or adversely affect the appearance, fabric or setting of Scheduled Monuments or other nationally important sites will not be permitted unless:

a) the development offers substantial benefits, including those of a social or economic nature, that clearly outweigh the national value of the site, and

b) there are no reasonable alternative means of meeting the development need."

[B] Battlefields

"The Council may support development proposals within a battlefield or its setting on the Inventory of Historic Battlefields Register, or a regionally significant battlefield, that seek to protect, conserve, and/or enhance the landscape characteristics or important features of the battlefield and/or its setting. Proposals will be assessed according to their sensitivity to the battlefield. Direct or indirect impacts to a battlefield may require appropriate mitigation approved by the Council."

[C] Regional or Local Historic Environment Assets

"Development proposals which will adversely affect an archaeological asset of regional or local significance or their setting will only be permitted if it can be demonstrated that the benefits of the proposal will clearly outweigh the heritage value of the asset."

In all of the above cases, where development proposals impact on a Scheduled Monument, other nationally important assets, or any other archaeological or historical asset, developers may be required to implement detailed investigations, publication and/or public engagement per approved scheme of works.

Any proposal that will adversely affect a historic environment asset or its appropriate setting must include a mitigation strategy acceptable to the Council."

Policy EP9: Conservation Areas

"The Council will support development proposals within or adjacent to a Conservation Area which are located and designed to preserve or enhance the special architectural or historic character and appearance of the Conservation Area. This should accord with the scale, proportions, alignment, density, materials, and boundary treatment of nearby buildings, open spaces, vistas, gardens and landscapes."

Policy EP10: Gardens and Designed Landscapes

"The Council will support development that safeguards or enhances the landscape features, character or setting of:

a) sites listed in the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes, or

b) sites included in historic gardens and designed landscapes records."

All development should be carefully sited, be of the highest standards of design using appropriate finishing materials and planting, and be informed by and respectful of the historic landscape structure. Proposals that will result in an unacceptable adverse impact will be refused.

All applications affecting a Garden or Designed Landscape will be required to be supported by a Design Statement."

SCOTTISH BORDERS COUNCIL SUPPLEMENTARY GUIDANCE: RENEWABLE ENERGY (JULY 2018)

- 2.3.3. The Scottish Borders Council Supplementary Guidance (SG) on Renewable Energy includes the Historic Environment in Chapter 8: Development Management Considerations.

"The Council requires that potentially significantly adverse impacts / effects to the historic environment through development are identified, defined and evaluated through an Environmental Statement (ES) on Cultural Heritage, must be conducted by an archaeologist working to the standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA)."

"This should predict the direct and indirect impacts on the resource and propose recommendations for mitigation or off-setting. The ES will identify through desk-based assessment of relevant documents and records all designated and undesignated historic environment assets within the proposal area, and within an area beyond this where there might be indirect impacts to the setting of significant (both designated and undesignated) archaeological sites, historic buildings, historic or archaeological landscapes, battlefields and gardens and designed landscapes. This will normally be supplemented by field survey that will seek to assess the potential impacts to, and current conditions of, known and previously unknown heritage assets."

- 2.3.4. The SG goes on to advise in detail how to assess direct and indirect impacts on cultural heritage assets, directing the reader to the HES guidance; Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting (2016) for further information on Setting. The section concludes:

"For designated assets, Historic Environment Scotland act as statutory consultee on setting impacts and their views will be balanced along with those of other consultees. Ultimately it is for the planning authority to determine the acceptability of impacts in line with SPP, Local Plan policies and other material considerations."

2.4. GUIDANCE

- 2.4.1. This DBA has been prepared with reference to the above as well as the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (2020) and *Code of Conduct* (2019).
- 2.4.1. This DBA has also been prepared with reference to IEMA, IHBC and CIfA's July 2021 publication *Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK*⁴. This document presents the principles of and suggests good practice for assessment of the impact of a development proposal on cultural heritage assets.

SCOTLAND

- 2.4.2. Planning Advice Note 2/2011: Planning and Archaeology provides local government officers with technical advice to planning authorities and developers on dealing with archaeological remains. Among other issues it considers the balance in planning decisions between the preservation *in situ* of archaeological remains and the benefits of development; setting; the circumstances under which developers can be required to provide further information, in the form of a field evaluation to allow planning authorities to reach a decision; and measures that can be taken to mitigate adverse impacts.
- 2.4.3. PAN 71 Conservation Area Management provides local government and stakeholders with planning advice with regard to conservation areas.

⁴ https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/j30361_iema_principlesofchia_v8.pdf

- 2.4.4. HES published Designation Policy and Selection Guidance (DPSG, 2019) to accompany HEPS. DPSG outlines the policy and selection guidance used by HES when designating sites and places of national importance.
- 2.4.5. HES provides guidance on how to apply the policies set out in the SPP in a series of documents entitled 'Managing Change in the Historic Environment'. These provide guidance to planning authorities and stakeholders regarding key issues relating to development, the planning process, and key issues pertaining to the historic environment. Most relevant is the guidance note covering *Works on Scheduled Monuments* (November 2016) and *Setting* (June 2016).
- 2.4.6. HES' New Design in Historic Settings provides a guide to ensuring the quality of new-design buildings matches that of their surroundings (May 2010).

ENGLAND

- 2.4.7. This DBA has been prepared with reference to *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (Historic England's Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning GPA3, 2017⁵).
- 2.4.8. *Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets* (Historic England Advice Note 12, 2019⁶) contains guidance on the assessment of heritage significance through consideration of the component heritage values of an asset, and further guidance on the assessment of significance as part of the planning application process is contained in *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment* (Historic England's Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning GPA2, 2015⁷).

2.5. PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 2.5.1. Headland Archaeology (UK) is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), an audited status which confirms that all work is carried out in accordance with the highest standards of the profession.
- 2.5.2. Headland Archaeology (UK), as part of the RSK Group, is recognised by the Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC) under their 'Historic Environment Service Provider Recognition' scheme. This quality assurance standard acknowledges that RSK works to the conservation standards of the IHBC, the UK's lead body for built and historic environment practitioners and specialists.
- 2.5.3. Headland Archaeology (UK) operates a quality management system to help ensure all projects are managed in a professional and transparent manner, which enables it to qualify for ISO 9001 (Quality Management), ISO 45001 (health and safety management) and ISO 14001 (environmental management).
- 2.5.4. Ordnance Survey data are produced under © Crown copyright and database rights Licence 100065113.
- 2.5.5. Scotland LIDAR Phase 4; 50cm DTM data are made available under the Open Government Licence v3: <https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/version/3/>.

⁵ <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/heag180-gpa3-setting-heritage-assets/>

⁶ <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/statements-heritage-significance-advice-note-12/heag279-statements-heritage-significance/>

⁷ <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa2-managing-significance-in-decision-taking/gpa2/>

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1.1. The aim of this DBA is to inform an EIA Report chapter in relation to likely significant environmental effects, specifically those upon the historic environment. The assessment aims to identify all known heritage assets potentially affected by the Proposed Development, and the potential for currently unknown heritage assets to be present within the ISA.
- 3.1.2. The purpose is to gain an understanding of the historic environment resource in order to formulate an assessment of the potential for heritage assets to survive within the ISA, their significance, and strategies for further evaluation, mitigation or management as appropriate.
- 3.1.3. The ClfA's *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (2020) defines a DBA as '*...a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic, and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the Study Area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets and, in England, the nature, extent and quality of the known or potential archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest. Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.*'
- 3.1.4. The DBA will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent, and significance of the historic environment within a specified area.
- 3.1.5. The specific objectives of this DBA are therefore to:
- Collate all available written, graphic, photographic and electronic information relevant to the ISA and relevant study area;
 - Describe the nature, extent and significance and importance of the historic environment within the area potentially affected by the development, identifying any uncertainties in existing knowledge;
 - Determine the potential for previously unknown archaeological remains; and
 - Identify any requirements for further investigation that may be necessary to understand the effects of the Proposed Development on the historic environment.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. TERMINOLOGY – ‘SIGNIFICANCE’ AND ‘IMPORTANCE’

- 4.1.1. Cultural heritage impact assessment is concerned with effects on cultural significance, which is a quality that applies to all heritage assets, and may be artistic, archaeological, architectural, historic, traditional, aesthetic, scientific or social, and may be inherent in the monument itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related monuments and related objects.
- 4.1.2. Impact assessment is concerned with effects on significance, the value or interest that applies to all heritage assets and relating to the ways in which the historic environment is valued both by specialists and the public.
- 4.1.3. Heritage assets are assessed in this report in terms of their cultural significance and importance. Cultural significance is a quality that applies to all heritage assets, and as defined by Historic Environment Scotland (NatureScot & HES 2018, Appendix 1 page 175), relates to the ways in which a heritage asset is valued both by specialists and the general public; it may derive from factors including the asset's fabric, setting, context and associations. Following 'Scottish Planning Policy' paragraph 137, the analysis of a heritage asset's cultural significance aims to identify its 'special characteristics' which should be protected, conserved or enhanced. Such characteristics may include elements of the asset's setting, which is defined in Historic Environment Scotland's guidance as "the way in which the surroundings of a historic asset or place contribute to how it is experienced, understood and appreciated" (HES 2016 Section 1).
- 4.1.4. The cultural significance of assets has been considered in terms of the values described in Scottish Historic Environment Policy (Historic Environment Scotland, 2011, Para 5):
- Intrinsic - those inherent in the monument;
 - Contextual – those relating to the monument's place in the landscape or in the body of existing knowledge; and
 - Associative – more subjective assessments of the associations of the monument, including with current or past aesthetic preferences.
- 4.1.5. This use of the word 'significance', referring to the range of values or interest attached to an asset, should not be confused with the unrelated usage in EIA where the 'significance of an effect' reflects the weight that should be attached to it in a planning decision.
- 4.1.6. Relative importance of each identified heritage asset potentially affected by the Proposed Development has been determined to provide a framework for comparison between different heritage assets and to inform subsequent stages of archaeological assessment and the development of any appropriate mitigation which may be required (See Table 7.1.3 below).

4.2. IDENTIFICATION OF HERITAGE ASSETS THAT MAY BE AFFECTED

- 4.2.1. As the application boundary is located wholly within Scotland, the EIA will be carried out with reference to Scottish guidance. This methodology for good practice settings assessment is comparable with that laid out in the Historic England's GPA3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (2017), and therefore the approach is relevant for heritage assets identified in the study area that are located over the border in England.

STUDY AREA

- 4.2.2. Overlapping study areas have been used for this assessment.

- 4.2.3. The inner study area (ISA) corresponds with the land within the application boundary, comprising the turbine area and the access area, and has been used to gather baseline data on the known and potential archaeological resource of the site.
- 4.2.4. All heritage assets within 5 km of the turbine area centre point have been identified and considered to inform the assessment of archaeological potential of the ISA.
- 4.2.5. Outer study areas (OSA) are used for the Stage 1 Setting Assessment. The widest OSA extends to 20 km from the turbine area, part of which includes England.
- 4.2.6. The OSA reflects the maximum predicted visibility of turbines based on a bare earth zone of theoretical visibility (ZTV).
- 4.2.7. Heritage assets in the OSA are considered within the following maximum distances:
- Up to 2 km from the turbine area: Category C Listed Buildings and non-designated heritage assets;
 - Up to 5 km from the turbine area: Conservation Areas and Category B Listed Buildings;
 - Up to 10 km from the turbine area: Scheduled Monuments and Inventory Historic Battlefields;
 - Up to 20 km from the turbine area: World Heritage Sites, Category A Listed Buildings and Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes, and Grade I Listed Buildings and Registered Parks and Gardens in England;
 - Beyond 20 km from the turbine area: any asset which is considered exceptionally important, and where long-distance views from or towards the asset are thought to be particularly sensitive, in the opinion of the assessor or consultees.
- 4.2.8. Criteria for the identification of assets of particular sensitivity or importance will be based on the approach set out in Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting (Historic Environment Scotland, 2020) that sets out a range of factors which might form part of the setting of a heritage asset as follows:
- *“Current landscape or townscape context;*
 - *Views to, from and across or beyond the historic asset or place;*
 - *Key vistas: for instance, a ‘frame’ of trees, buildings or natural features that give the historic asset or place a context, whether intentional or not;*
 - *The prominence of the historic asset or place in views throughout the surrounding area, bearing in mind that sites need not be visually prominent to have a setting;*
 - *Aesthetic qualities;*
 - *Character of the surrounding landscape;*
 - *General and specific views including foregrounds and backdrops;*
 - *Views from within an asset outwards over key elements in the surrounding landscape, such as the view from the principal room of a house, or from a roof terrace;*
 - *Relationships with other features, both built and natural;*
 - *Non-visual factors such as historical, artistic, literary, place name, or scenic associations, intellectual relationships (e.g. to a theory, plan, or design), or sensory factors; and*
 - *A ‘sense of place’: the overall experience of an asset which may combine some of the above factors.”*

BASELINE ASSESSMENT

DATA SOURCES

- 4.2.9. The assessment has been based on a study of all readily available documentary sources, following the ClfA Standards and Guidance. The following sources of information were referred to:
- Designation data downloaded from the Historic Environment Scotland website in January 2022;
 - The National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE), including the Canmore database and associated photographs, prints/drawings and manuscripts held by HES;
 - Historic Environment Record (HER) data, digital extract received from Scottish Borders Council in June 2021;
 - Historic Landscape Assessment data, viewed through the HLAMap website;
 - The National Collection of Aerial Photography (NCAP);
 - Geological data available online from the British Geological Survey;
 - Historic maps held by the National Library of Scotland;
 - Unpublished maps and plans held by the National Records of Scotland;
 - Relevant internet resources, including Google Maps, Google Earth, Bing satellite imagery and PastMap;
 - Readily available published sources and unpublished archaeological reports.
- 4.2.10. All heritage assets within the ISA and OSA are compiled in a gazetteer (Appendix 7.1.1). Designated heritage assets are referenced in this report by their Historic Environment Scotland list entry number. Non-designated assets are referenced by their HER 'Numlink' Reference Number or the National Record of the Historic Environment reference. Any newly discovered assets have been assigned a number prefixed HA for 'Heritage Asset'. A single asset number can refer to a group of related features, which may be recorded separately in the HER and other data sources.

SITE VISIT

- 4.2.11. A site visit including the proposed access route was undertaken on 31st of May 2022 in mixed weather conditions. Notes were made regarding site characteristics, any visible archaeology and geographical/geological features which may have a bearing on previous land use and archaeological survival, as well as those which may constrain subsequent archaeological investigation.
- 4.2.12. Records were made regarding extant archaeological features, such as earthworks or structural remains, any negative features, local topography and aspect, exposed geology, soils, watercourses, health and safety considerations, surface finds, and any other relevant information.

LIDAR

- 4.2.13. Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) is an airborne mapping technique, which uses a laser to measure the distance between the aircraft and the ground. Up to 500,000 measurements per second are made of the ground, allowing highly detailed terrain models to be generated in which it is possible to identify shallow or otherwise imperceptible topographic features.
- 4.2.14. A Composite Digital Terrain Model (DTM) has been produced by removing objects from the Digital Surface Model (DSM) which is available at 1m resolution for the northern part of the turbine area only. Composite data break down by spatial resolution i.e. 2m, 1m, 50cm and 25cm and are made up from a combination of the full dataset which has been merged and re-sampled to give the best possible coverage. This means that a 1m resolution tile may contain decimated 50cm data as well as native captured 1m data. It is not possible using only the composite to know which part of a given tile was surveyed at which resolution.
- 4.2.15. Analysis was undertaken by a professional archaeologist using QGIS imaging and geo-referencing/mapping software.

HISTORIC MAP REGRESSION

- 4.2.16. The historic mapping sequence corresponding with the ISA was consulted to collect information on former land use and development throughout the later historic periods.

LIMITATIONS OF BASELINE DATA

- 4.2.17. Information held by public data sources is generally considered to be reliable; however, the following general points are noted:
- HER records can be limited because opportunities for research, fieldwork and discovery depend on the volume and frequency of commercial development and occasional research projects, rather than the result of a more structured research framework. A lack of data within the HER records does not necessarily equal an absence of archaeology;
 - Documentary sources are rare before the medieval period;
 - Wherever such documentary sources are used in assessing archaeological potential professional judgment is used in their interpretation;
 - Where archaeological sites have been identified solely from aerial imagery without confirmation from archaeological excavation or supporting evidence in the form of find-spots for example, it is possible the interpretation may be revised in the light of further investigation;
 - The significance of sites can be difficult to identify from HER records, depending on the accuracy and reliability of the original source;
 - There can often be a lack of dating evidence for archaeological sites; and
 - Any archaeological site visit has inherent limitations, primarily because archaeological remains below ground level may have no surface indicators.

4.3. ASSESSMENT OF IMPORTANCE

- 4.3.1. The importance of a heritage asset is the overall value assigned to it reflecting its statutory designation or, in the case of non-designated assets, the professional judgement of the assessor (Table 7.1.3).
- 4.3.2. In accordance with the Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook (Naturescot & HES, 2018, Appendix 1: Cultural heritage Impact Assessment), *'Heritage Assets are features, buildings or places that provide physical evidence of past human activity identified as being of sufficient value to this and future generations to merit consideration in the planning system'*.
- 4.3.3. Any feature which does not merit consideration in planning decisions due to its significance may be said to have negligible importance. It is the role of the professional judgements made by the assessor to identify any historic remains within the ISA that are considered to be of negligible importance, which may be taken as justification for no further assessment or mitigation works on the feature.
- 4.3.4. The importance of heritage assets that may be affected by the Proposed Development is identified in the EIA chapter's assessment.

Table 7.1.3. Criteria for Assessing the Importance of Heritage Assets

Importance of the asset	Criteria
Very High (International)	World Heritage Sites and other assets of equal international importance, that contribute to international research objectives
High (National)	Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes, Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, Inventory Historic Battlefields, Category A and B Listed Buildings, Historic Marine Protected Areas, and non-designated heritage assets of equivalent importance that contribute to national research objectives

Importance of the asset	Criteria
Medium (Regional)	Conservation Areas, Category C Listed Buildings, undesignated assets of regional importance except where their particular characteristics merit a higher level of importance, heritage assets on local lists and non-designated assets that contribute to Regional research objectives
Low (Local)	Locally listed heritage assets, except where their particular characteristics merit a higher level of importance, undesignated heritage assets of Local importance, including assets that may already be partially damaged
Negligible	Identified historic remains of no importance in planning considerations, or heritage assets and findspots that have already been removed or destroyed (i.e. 'site of')
Unknown / Uncertain	Heritage assets for which a level of importance cannot be defined on current information

POTENTIAL FOR UNKNOWN HERITAGE ASSETS

4.3.5. Archaeological features are often impossible to identify through desk-based assessment. The likelihood that significant undiscovered heritage assets may be present within a proposed development area is referred to as *archaeological potential*. Overall levels of potential can be assigned to different parts of the ISA, following the criteria in Table 7.1.4, while recognising that the archaeological potential of any part of the ISA will relate to particular historical periods and types of evidence. The following factors are considered in assessing archaeological potential:

- The distribution and character of known archaeological remains in the vicinity, based principally on an appraisal of data in the HER and other data sources such as HES and Canmore;
- The history of archaeological fieldwork and research in the surrounding area, which may give an indication of the reliability and completeness of existing records;
- Environmental factors such as geology, topography and soil quality, which would have influenced land-use in the past and can therefore be used to predict the distribution of archaeological remains;
- Land-use factors affecting the survival of archaeological remains, such as ploughing or quarrying; and
- Factors affecting the visibility of archaeological remains, which may relate to both environment and land-use, such as soils and geology (which may be more or less conducive to formation of cropmarks), arable cultivation (which has potential to show cropmarks and create surface artefact scatters), vegetation, which can conceal upstanding features, and superficial deposits such as peat and alluvium which can mask archaeological features.

Table 7.1.4. Archaeological Potential

Potential	Definition
High	Undiscovered heritage assets of high or medium importance are likely to be present.
Medium	Undiscovered heritage assets of low importance are likely to be present; and it is possible, though unlikely, that assets of high or medium importance may also be present.

Potential	Definition
Low	The study area may contain undiscovered heritage assets, but these are unlikely to be numerous and are highly unlikely to include assets of high or medium importance.
Negligible	The study area is highly unlikely to contain undiscovered heritage assets of any level of importance.
Nil	There is no possibility of undiscovered heritage assets existing within the study area.

4.4. STAGE 1 SETTING SCREENING ASSESSMENT

- 4.4.1. In the gazetteer (Appendix 7.1.1) the results of a screening exercise are presented in full to consider whether further detailed assessment in the EIA Report chapter is required for heritage assets within the OSA, based on whether it is likely that their cultural significance could be harmed through development within their setting. Summary results are presented in Part 6.2.
- 4.4.2. The screening assessment methodology considers each heritage asset in the OSA in turn to identify those assets in the ZTV which have a wider landscape setting that contributes to their cultural significance and whether it is likely that cultural significance would be harmed by the Proposed Development. Where heritage assets are located outwith the ZTV, third-party viewpoints within the ZTV which may provide a significant view towards the heritage asset and the Proposed Development are considered.
- 4.4.3. Further, beyond the defined OSAs, the screening assessment methodology considers all heritage assets in the ZTV to identify any assets of particular importance and/or sensitivity to visual change, based on the approach set out in Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting (Historic Environment Scotland, 2020). This is a rapid screening exercise, supplemented through scoping and further consultation with statutory consultees, and only those monuments identified beyond the OSA requiring detailed assessment are added to the gazetteer. In the case of this Proposed Development, one Scheduled Monument was identified: SM2296 Penchrise Pen fort is located 11.4 km west of the proposed turbines.

4.4.4.

5. RESULTS

5.1. OVERVIEW OF THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

- 5.1.1. The full list of known heritage assets within the ISA and OSA is presented in the gazetteer (Appendix 7.1.1).
- 5.1.2. The significance of these assets is discussed by period in the Statement of Significance and Importance section below.

INNER STUDY AREA

- 5.1.3. There are two designated heritage assets within the turbine area, both Scheduled Monuments:
- SM3425 Westshiels, spur earthwork 1550m west of: lies almost entirely within the turbine area at its south west corner.
 - SM3423 Wheel Causeway, section 640m long on S slope of Wardmoor Hill: defines part of the turbine area western boundary, lying half within and half outwith the ISA. Despite the listing

name, the scheduled section is only 530m long, but the monument continues as a non-designated earthwork through the whole turbine area in a north-south orientation (HER Ref 179517 / 344244).

- 5.1.4. In addition is a further Scheduled Monument that borders the turbine area to the east. This monument continues into the ISA, but the part that lies within the turbine area is not scheduled, however, for the purposes of assessment the whole monument is considered a designated heritage asset:
- SM10605 Tamshiel Rig, fort, settlement and field system. The part of the monument within the turbine area is recorded on the HER as Ref 56832. (The monument is only partly designated due to differential preservation through historic forestry activity damage).
- 5.1.5. There are three further non-designated heritage assets recorded by the HER within the turbine area, all of which are linear transport monuments preserved as surface earthworks:
- 56819 Wolfehopelee burn, linear earthwork.
 - 344243 Wheel Causeway, medieval road.
 - 74659 Croft Plantation, hollow-ways.
- 5.1.6. In addition, analysis of freely available Scottish Remote Sensing Portal LIDAR data for this assessment has identified a further three potential heritage assets, one heritage asset first shown on 18th century mapping and still present on modern mapping, 12 potential heritage assets on late 19th century OS mapping, and four potential heritage assets shown on 20th century OS mapping. Of the below features, only the locations of HA1, HA2, HA3 and HA4 were accessible, with the remaining assets all situated within dense forestry. Of these, HA1 and HA4 were confirmed to be extant features whilst there was no evidence of HA2 or HA3:
- HA1- Possible prehistoric hut circle identified on LIDAR data and confirmed to be extant during the walkover survey
 - HA2- Row of possible prehistoric enclosures on LIDAR data
 - HA3- Possible enclosure (unknown date) in LIDAR data
 - HA4- Westshiels, farmstead first shown on Roy's Lowlands Map (1752-55)
 - HA5, HA6, HA8, HA9, HA14-HA17- Sheepfolds shown on first ed OS (1:10,560) 1866
 - HA18- Footbridge shown on first ed OS (1:10,560) 1866
 - HA19- Well shown on first ed OS (1:10,560) 1866
 - HA7- Sheepfold shown on first revision OS (1:10,560) 1896
 - HA20- Well shown on first revision OS (1:10,560) 1896
 - HA10-HA13- Sheepfolds shown on modern OS (1:2000)
- 5.1.7. There are three designated heritage assets in the access area, all Scheduled Monuments:
- SM6601 Martinlee Plantation, homestead SE of Martinlee Sike
 - SM6599 Martinlee Sike, enclosure bank, field system, cairns and old road
 - SM6602 Martinlee Sike, farmstead, field system and assart bank
- 5.1.8. These Scheduled Monuments define specific parts of larger or smaller areas defined by the HER:
- 74648 Martinlee Sike House Platform
 - 74615 Martinlee Sike Archaeological Landscape
 - 74616 Martinlee Sike Farmstead

- 5.1.9. Within 2 km from the turbine area boundary there are 12 Scheduled Monuments, one Cat C Listed Building, one non-inventory designed landscape (NIDL), and 93 further non-designated monuments.
- 5.1.10. Within 2-5 km from the turbine area boundary there are 11 Scheduled Monuments, and nine Cat B Listed Buildings.
- 5.1.11. Within 5-10 km from the turbine area boundary there are 22 Scheduled Monuments (including four in England), and three Cat A Listed Buildings.
- 5.1.12. Within 10-20 km from the turbine area boundary there is one Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape and 21 Cat A Listed Buildings.
- 5.1.13. One Scheduled Monument has been identified beyond the defined OSAs requiring detailed assessment- SM2296 Penchise Pen fort is located 11.4 km west of the proposed turbines.
- 5.1.14. No heritage assets have been identified within the ZTV beyond 20 km for which setting contributes to cultural significance such that a significant impact is anticipated as a result of the Proposed Development.

5.2. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

- 5.2.1. Previous investigations have been undertaken on Tamshiel Rig (SM10605) fort, settlement and field system (CFA, March 1996, published in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* by CSA, November 1996, p90). The aim of the intrusive works was to evaluate the impact of forestry activity on archaeological remains, summarised below.
- 5.2.2. The site was completely afforested in the 1950s and approximately two thirds of the plantation was clear-felled in 1994. In order to define and characterise the extent of root impact on the prehistoric remains, excavation, soil analyses and a tree stump distribution survey were undertaken. Five trenches were excavated.
- 5.2.3. The results demonstrated that a hut circle located within an unplanted forestry ride had been affected by root activity, including the penetration of a hut circle's building fabric and smaller mat roots penetrating the floor of the building. In comparison, a hut circle within the plantation had been affected by roots of trees penetrating the floor deposits to a depth of 0.3 m, however the upstanding fabric had not been displaced by rooting.
- 5.2.4. Investigation of one of the enclosure's drainage ditches showed that iron pan had formed beneath a humified loam. Roots from the plantation had not penetrated through the loam. Elsewhere, the investigations revealed that significant damage to archaeological deposits from ploughing, but it is not clear from the report if this was related to forestry activity or earlier agricultural activity. A final trench revealed the potential for forestry root activity to merge distinct soil horizons below ground.
- 5.2.5. In summary, the CSA report identifies that forestry root activity has had an effect on some archaeological remains at Tamshiel Rig. The extent of damage is concluded to depend on the proximity of trees in relation to archaeological features along with root type and drainage conditions.

5.3. SITE VISIT

No previously unrecorded heritage assets were noted within the ISA during the site visit. [Access Track](#)

- 5.3.1. At Martinlee Plantation, where the existing forestry track leaves the A6088, it immediately passes adjacent to the east of three Scheduled Monuments (SM6599, SM6600 and SM6601). The track then passes through Scheduled Monument SM6602.
- 5.3.2. To the east of SM6599, SM6600 and SM6601, the ground to both sides of the existing track is scrubby, used for rough pasture, with an existing drainage channel running alongside it. An inspection of the field to the west of the track, containing the Scheduled Monuments, indicated no surface archaeological earthworks or features.

5.3.3. To the south, in the vicinity of the required crossing of the Carter Burn, the existing access track crosses the western end of the Scheduled Monument SM6602. An inspection of this area indicated the only visible archaeological remains in proximity to the existing trackway is slight rig and furrow earthworks.

5.3.4. Further along the existing track to the south, no evidence was identified of old roads (344260 & 344242) shown on the first edition OS map.

Turbine Area

5.3.5. The following known heritage assets within the turbine area were inspected during the site visit:

- HA1- Possible prehistoric hut circle identified on LIDAR data
- HA2- Row of possible prehistoric enclosures on LIDAR data
- HA3- Possible enclosure (unknown date) in LIDAR data
- HA4- Westshiels, farmstead first shown on Roy's Lowlands Map (1752-55)

5.3.6. The other heritage assets within the turbine area are located within dense forestry and not accessible at the time of the walkover survey.

5.3.7. HA1 was identified on LIDAR data and was found to be an extant feature. It comprises a circular turf bank measuring approximately 1.5 m in width and up to 0.6 m in height with a diameter of approximately 15 m. The eastern and western extents of the feature have been damaged by ploughing activities but the northern and southern extents remain relatively well preserved (Illus 7.1.2). The form and size of the feature is reminiscent of a prehistoric hut circle.

Illus 7.1.2. HA1, possible hut circle, looking south-east



5.3.8. HA2 and HA3 are both located within dense forestry and there was no visible evidence for any archaeological features was noted within these areas.

5.3.9. HA4, Westshiels farmstead was observed extant in the form of two structures and an associated enclosure wall. The southern structure is rectangular in plan and sub-divided into the three rooms. The structure measures approximately 16 m in length and 6 m in width with a maximum height of approximately 5m (Illus 7.1.3).

Illus 7.1.3. View north-west of southern structure of HA4



- 5.3.10. The northern structure is rectangular in plan and measures approximately 9 m in length, 6 m in width and up to 5m in height (Illus 7.1.4).

Illus 7.1.4. View east of northern structure of HA4



- 5.3.11. The enclosing boundary wall is composed of up to three courses of roughly hewn boulders measuring up to 1 m in height. The wall remains extant at the western extent of HA4.

5.4. LIDAR DATA REVIEW

- 5.4.1. High quality LIDAR data are freely available for the ISA through the Scottish Remote Sensing Portal for the majority of the northern half of the turbine area only. The LIDAR data clearly show modern earthworks resulting from recent forestry activity.
- 5.4.2. Outside the ISA, 179517 and 344243 Wheel Causeway is clearly visible and well preserved, however, where this linear earthwork enters the turbine area boundary it is difficult to discern indicating that forestry activity is likely to have destroyed or disturbed much of the upstanding parts of this monument. 56819 Wolfhopelee Burn linear earthwork is slightly better preserved with its central section visible, albeit the whole area as indicated by the HER polygon is not fully preserved.
- 5.4.3. The available dataset has been analysed for hitherto unknown archaeological remains, which has identified one likely hut circle (HA1) at NGR 363063, 608000, and a row of enclosures (HA2) along the northern ISA boundary at NGR 3617718, 607310, partially within the ISA, and a possible enclosure (HA3).
- 5.4.4. There is also a possible field/track system evident underlying the forestry activity in the area of Weasel Hill. These long, straight boundaries do not show on any of the historic map sequence and are likely to be later historic or modern in origin. These are of negligible importance and are not included on the gazetteer or constraints mapping and are not considered in the EIA.
- 5.4.5. In addition, numerous hut circles, enclosures and earthwork remains are evident in the fields to the north of the ISA that are not yet represented in the HER. Whilst it is likely that these remains continue into the turbine area, forestry ploughing appears to have removed their surface component; although associated subsurface remains may be preserved.

5.5. HISTORIC MAPPING AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY REVIEW

- 5.5.1. Seven historical aerial images are available on NCAP covering the ISA (listed in full in the references section of this report). Of these, five images are from Sortie MER/014/82 and two are from Sortie ASS/51788, both from the 1980s. These images show plantation with rides and drainage channels. None is at a scale suitable to identify any hitherto unknown heritage assets.
- 5.5.2. Roy's Lowlands Map (1752-55) shows the ISA as a number of unforested hills. Within the turbine area a single area of settlement/buildings is annotated 'Westshiels' (HA4).
- 5.5.3. James Dorret's Map (1750) and Aaron Arrowsmith's Map (1807) are not at a scale useful to identify archaeological potential, only naming nearby settlements.
- 5.5.4. Bleau's Atlas of Scotland (1654) shows Medieval settlements in the vicinity of the ISA of Dykeraw (344303) [*N. Dykra* and *O. Dykra*], Southdean (56816) [*K. (i.e. kirk) of Soudann or Soudun*], and Chesters (344299) [*Chesterr*] which are recorded in the HER accordingly. Lustruther is also identified [*Lustrutherr*], as is Jedburgh [*Jedburgh*] and the Black Burn [*Black b.*].
- 5.5.5. Wheel Causeway, medieval road 344243 is labelled 'Wheel Causey or Roman Road' on the First Edition OS map. The hills and watercourses are named and there are two small plantations, labelled Flush Plantation and Wellcleuch Plantation within the turbine area. Ten features were identified within the ISA and added to the gazetteer for this assessment from the First Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map (1:10,560, surveyed 1866), comprising eight sheepfolds (HA5, HA6, HA8, HA9, HA14, HA15, HA16, HA17), one footbridge (HA18) and one well (HA19).
- 5.5.6. One further sheepfold (HA7) and one further well (HA20) were added from a review of subsequent 19th century OS mapping (1:10,560, surveyed 1896), and four further sheepfolds (HA10-HA13) have been added from 20th century OS mapping (1978).
- 5.5.7. There are a number of former field and plantation boundaries showing on the modern OS mapping. These were inspected during the walkover survey and found to be a combination of drystone walls and modern fence lines. These are of negligible importance and are not included on the gazetteer or constraints mapping and are not considered in the impact assessment. Similarly, former quarries are discounted from further assessment.

5.6. HISTORIC LAND-USE ASSESSMENT

5.6.1. The Historic Land-use Assessment project (HLA) is digitally recording land use across Scotland.

5.6.2. The majority of the ISA is recorded by HLA as 'Plantation (20th century – present)'.

5.6.3. There are various discrete areas of historic land use recorded within the ISA:

- Tamshiel Rig SM10605 is recorded as Later Prehistoric Settlement and Enclosure.
- Sheep Enclosures (Medieval/Post-medieval) (identified in this report as HA5-14).
- Plantation Enclosure (18th – 19th century).
- The area around Westshiels (HA4) is recorded as Agriculture and Settlement (18th century – present), Rectilinear Fields and Farms.
- Quarry (19th century – present).

5.7. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

PREHISTORIC PERIODS

5.7.1. There is evidence of Prehistoric activity within the ISA in the form of a fort, SM10605 Tamshiel Rig, fort/settlement and field system. The remains comprise a nearly circular multivallate fort with a mean overall diameter of c 85 m of Early Iron Age date, noted as a fort by the RCAHM, but described by Feachem as a settlement. This is bounded by two banks with a median ditch. This phase of activity was replaced by a walled settlement superimposed upon the fort, containing several stone-walled huts. Expansion of the settlement is suggested by the presence of further huts outside the enclosure wall. The huts have been heavily robbed for a modern sheepfold. Associated with the later settlement is a field system bounded by a subcircular arrangement of earthen walls- described as the best examples of their type in Scotland.

5.7.2. The site was afforested in the 1950s. An assessment of the impact of previous forestry practice and trial excavations were undertaken at Tamshiel Rig over two weeks in February 1996 (see Section 5.2). Whilst the report identifies that forestry root activity has had an effect on some archaeological remains at Tamshiel Rig, archaeological remains are preserved and it is possible that there are hitherto unknown and associated remains that extend further into the turbine area that are preserved beneath the root damage of the forestry.

5.7.3. One other heritage asset is identified within the ISA that potentially dates to the Prehistoric period. Analysis of freely available Scottish Remote Sensing Portal LIDAR data for this assessment has identified an anomaly interpreted as a possible hut circle (HA1), located 1.7km north-west of Tamshiel Rig.

5.7.4. Further known Prehistoric remains include two cairns located immediately alongside the ISA to the south (56934 & 56835, although these are believed to have been destroyed), and another to the north (56823) which is associated with a number of prehistoric findspots (axeheads). South of the ISA is an interpreted (possible) prehistoric settlement (56833). To the north of the site a prehistoric fort is also recorded at Southdean (56826).

5.7.5. In the field immediately to the north of the ISA at Highlee Hill earthwork remains are recorded as settlement (56831) associated with boundary dykes and enclosures; although these are undated they are most likely Iron Age or Roman in origin. Freely available Scottish Remote Sensing Portal LIDAR data analysed for this assessment suggest that this settlement and field system is more extensive currently recorded on the HER, potentially extending to within the ISA (HA2 & HA3), albeit likely severely disturbed by forestry.

5.7.6. The most prominently visible Prehistoric remains in the 2 km OSA relate to the hillfort settlement of Southdean Law (SM2211) with adjacent settlement and associated field systems indicated by extensive earthworks (56817). Similar further prominent defensive settlement remains are located in the 5 km

OSA, situated on Bonchester Hill (SM2173), 4.2 km to the north-west, and on Shaw Craigs (SM2152), 3.7 km to the north-east of the ISA.

ROMAN PERIOD

- 5.7.7. Whilst the Wheel Causeway SM3423 is recorded on the first edition OS as a Roman Road, it is more likely Medieval in date. There are therefore three instances of evidence for Roman period activity recorded on HER within the 2 km OSA, comprising two scooped settlements (74607 & 56811) at Crink Law and Martinlee Sike c.2 km to the east, and a findspot of a Roman coin (55128) c.2 km to the west of the ISA.
- 5.7.8. 8 km north west of the ISA is Rubers Law, a Roman signal station (SM2129). (The site was later fortified in the Early Medieval period.) Described as ‘the most conspicuous landmark in Roxburghshire’ by the RCAHMS in 1956, it allows a panoramic prospect of the surrounding country as far as the Cheviot range on the south and east, the Eildons and Lammermuirs on the north, and the hills of Selkirkshire and Liddesdale on the west and south-west. A Roman signal station is inferred from the presence of Roman dressed sandstone blocks on the hill, many decorated with a diamond pattern. A Roman building for certain therefore once stood on the hilltop, and in such a position this could only have been a signal station. Romanist researchers have suggested that the signal station on Rubers Law would have communicated with Brownhart Law, located just over the English border 21 km to the southeast, and Trimontium (Newstead, Melrose) 15 km to the north.

MEDIEVAL PERIODS

- 5.7.9. There is evidence for Medieval activity in the ISA in the form of a number of former roads/trackways, one of which is partially scheduled (SM3423) along with its spur (SM3425); associated extensions of this trackway within the ISA include linear earthworks (56819) and hollow ways (74659). Wheel Causeway SM3423 is likely named due to its width being able to accommodate wheeled vehicles, as opposed to droeways capable of the movement of animals but not necessarily vehicles. SBC HER interprets spur SM3425 as a drain.
- 5.7.10. The trackways are identified as linear passages through the landscape, scored through erosion and use. As natural routes through topography, the same routes may have been exploited in the Prehistoric periods. Freely available Scottish Remote Sensing Portal LIDAR data analysed for this assessment suggest that these earthworks, added to the HER from historic mapping and aerial imagery, have been severely disturbed by forestry activities in the latter 20th century. It is possible that this trackway frequented in the medieval and later periods may be associated with hitherto unknown associated ‘trackside’ activity preserved as archaeological remains.
- 5.7.11. Within the 2 km OSA rig and furrow, interpreted as Medieval in origin, is identified extensively to the north, north-east, and east of the ISA. Medieval farm buildings are recorded at Wolfhopelee (342460), Martinlee (74616 & 74617) and Dykeraw (344303), to the west, east and north of the ISA respectively. A Medieval church is recorded at Southdean (56816) together with two tower houses (Lustruther- 56818 (no visible trace) & Dykeraw Tower- SM3848 (remains of)). Southdean church consists of foundation remains only and has an association with the Battle of Otterburn, 1388. This evidence all points to a Medieval settlement at Southdean and agricultural exploitation of the nearby area, potentially including the ISA. Further Medieval settlement is identified at Chesters (344299), which remains as a village, and Jedhead (344307) which is located just to the south of the ISA and currently forested.
- 5.7.12. Review of historic mapping carried out for this assessment has identified a farmstead Westshiels (HA4) within the ISA showing on Roy’s Lowlands Map dating 1752-55. This settlement may be Medieval in origin.
- 5.7.13. Medieval settlement remains at Martinlee Sike (SM6599 & SM6602), on the proposed access route, include a farmstead consisting of three buildings, with associated remains comprising field systems with cultivation rigs, clearance cairns and enclosure banks and an old road line. The bank and ditch enclosure represent an assart.

POST-MEDIEVAL PERIOD

- 5.7.14. Historic mapping shows numerous built features relating to later historic period pastoral agriculture across the majority of the ISA, and it is likely that the site was open grassland during this period. Within the 2 km OSA the HER records numerous examples of farmsteads, stock enclosures, droveways (including two crossing the access area - 344260 & 344242), lazy beds and shielings attesting to this land use. Evidence for industry includes saw and watermills and quarries. In addition, many of the roads in the parish were established or improved during this period (Southdean Bridge is Cat C listed).
- 5.7.15. Volume XII of the Old Statistical Account of Scotland published in 1794 for the Parish of Southdean identifies that the parish was likely anciently the southern part of a once larger and forested administrative area. The parish is noted as adapted to sheep agriculture. Quarries of sandstone and limestone are noted.
- 5.7.16. Antiquities are recorded for Southdean in the Old Statistical Account as comprising many cairns, many of them robbed for the construction of turnpike roads. The ruins of many old towers are noted as not appearing very large. Also, fortifications or camps are noted which, whilst numerous and distinct, are not large. Each prehistoric camp is apparently positioned within view of Southdean Law, as tradition says, a place of observation on which fires were kindled at the approach of an enemy.
- 5.7.17. Finally, the roads of the parish are cited as an advantage to the movement of livestock and stone, but the principal disadvantage noted as lack of shelter.
- 5.7.18. Volume III of the New Statistical Account of Scotland published in 1845 for the parish of Southdean repeats the description of the parish as given in the Old Statistical Account, but also mentions the remains of the ancient and extensive Jed Forest still visible in places.
- 5.7.19. The OS Name Books for Roxburghshire (1858-1860) reference the following names:
- Southdean:** *The Name of this Parish is said to be derived from the district having been the Southern valley or dean of the once celebrated Jed Forest...Jed Water rises in the South-Western district and pursuing a North-Eastern direction it then traces the Eastern boundary for the most part. - The Parish is well watered throughout by numerous large streams and rills. The Newcastle Turnpike Road enters the Parish at its North.*
- Westshiels:** *[Situation] 3/4 mile East of Weirdmoor Hill. - A farm house with outbuildings & garden attached the property of Lady Montague.*
- Wellcleuch Plantation:** *A very small plantation of Mixed Woods on the farm of Westshiels.*
- Carter Fell:** *[Situation] On Boundary between Scotland and England and on Cheviot Hills. A hill which is H. P. [Heathy Pasture] situated on the farm of Jedhead and is the property of Lady Montague. This is one of the most elevated of the Cheviot range.*

MODERN PERIOD

- 5.7.20. There are no modern features recorded on the HER within the ISA, however, there are sheepfolds and a quarry depicted on 20th century OS mapping indicating continued exploitation in advance of the establishment of commercial forestry.
- 5.7.21. The commercial forestry has resulted in extensive ploughing across the ISA which will have damaged any near-surface archaeological remains not avoided by rides. Previous investigation indicates that it is possible that archaeological remains may be preserved beneath the depth of impact from the deep ploughing activity, however.
- 5.7.22. Historical features constructed in the wider 2 km study area in the modern period include shooting stands at Steel Knowe and a war memorial in Chesters.

6. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE AND IMPORTANCE

6.1. KNOWN AND POTENTIAL HERITAGE ASSETS

KNOWN HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN THE INNER STUDY AREA

- 6.1.1. There are two designated heritage assets within the turbine area and a third abutts this boundary to the east; all are Scheduled Monuments. There are three known heritage assets recorded on the HER within the turbine area and a further 20 features (HA1-HA20) have been added to the gazetteer, identified on mapping / freely available Scottish Remote Sensing Portal LIDAR data / during walkover survey as part of the research for this assessment.
- 6.1.2. Within the access area there are three Scheduled Monuments. The scheduled areas define specific parts of three monuments recorded by the HER along the route. In addition are two old roads shown on the first edition OS; these were not identified in the access area during walkover survey.
- 6.1.3. All 31 heritage assets within the ISA are of intrinsic significance, as they have the potential to hold physical evidence of the societies that built and used them. These are included in the gazetteer in Appendix 7.1.1 and listed in Table 7.1.5 below along with an assessment of importance.
- 6.1.4. Designated heritage assets are of High (National) importance.
- 6.1.5. Non-designated assets with the potential to contribute to Regional Archaeological Research Frameworks are considered of Medium (Regional) importance.
- 6.1.6. More commonly known non-designated remains that provide direct evidence of habitation or agricultural practices are considered of Low (local) importance.
- 6.1.7. Features with negligible intrinsic interest, as well as any modern or natural features are considered of Negligible importance.

Table 7.1.5. Known/Potential Heritage Assets within the ISA

Ref	Name	Description	E	N	Period	Status	Importance
Turbine Area							
SM3425 / 56836	Westshiels, spur earthwork 1550m SW of	linear earthwork	360998	605432	Prehistoric? / Medieval	Scheduled Monument	High
SM3423 / 179517 / 344244	Wheel Causeway, section 640m long on S slope of Wardmoor Hill	linear earthwork	360881	605713	Prehistoric? / Medieval	Some or all of this area is a Scheduled Monument	High
SM10605 / 56832	Tamshiel Rig, fort, settlement and field system	FIELD SYSTEM (PREHISTORIC), FORT (PREHISTORIC), SETTLEMENT (PREHISTORIC)	364303	606342	Prehistoric	Some or all of this area is a Scheduled Monument	High
56819	Wolfhopelee Burn	LINEAR EARTHWORK (PERIOD UNASSIGNED)	360690	607250	Unknown	Non-designated asset	Low

Ref	Name	Description	E	N	Period	Status	Importance
Turbine Area							
344243	Wheel Causeway	ROAD (MEDIEVAL)	360000	609200	Medieval	Non-designated asset	Low
74659	Croft Plantation	HOLLOW WAY(S) (PERIOD UNASSIGNED), QUARRY (PERIOD UNASSIGNED), TRACK (PERIOD UNASSIGNED)	364800	609250	Unknown	Non-designated asset	Low
HA1		Possible hut circle in LIDAR data	363063	608000	Prehistoric	Non-designated asset	Low
HA2		Row of enclosures in LIDAR data – unconfirmed through walkover survey	3617718	607310	Later historic	Non-designated asset	Low
HA3		Possible enclosure in LIDAR data – unconfirmed through walkover survey	361128	607123	Later historic	Non-designated asset	Low
HA4	Westshiels	Farmstead on Roy's Lowlands Map (1752-55)	362249	606480	Later historic	Non-designated asset	Low
HA5	Sheepfold	Shown on 1st ed OS 1866	363592	607937	Later historic	Non-designated asset	Low
HA6	Sheepfold	Shown on 1st ed OS 1866	363300	607063	Later historic	Non-designated asset	Low
HA7	Sheepfold	Shown on 1st revision OS 1896	361790	606663	Later historic	Non-designated asset	Low
HA8	Sheepfold	Shown on 1st ed OS 1866	362709	606752	Later historic	Non-designated asset	Low
HA9	Sheepfold	Shown on 1st ed OS 1866	362795	606849	Later historic	Non-designated asset	Low
HA10	Sheepfold	Modern OS mapping/walkover survey	362185	605803	Modern	Non-designated asset	Negligible

Ref	Name	Description	E	N	Period	Status	Importance
Turbine Area							
HA11	Sheepfold	Modern OS mapping/walkover survey	362209	605804	Modern	Non-designated asset	Negligible
HA12	Sheepfold	Modern OS mapping/walkover survey	362225	605808	Modern	Non-designated asset	Negligible
HA13	Sheepfold	Modern OS mapping/walkover survey	362244	605814	Modern	Non-designated asset	Negligible
HA14	Sheepfold	Shown on 1st ed OS 1866	362255	605801	Later historic	Non-designated asset	Low
HA15	Sheepfold (enclosure)	Shown on 1st ed OS 1866	361353	606268	Later historic	Non-designated asset	Low
HA16	Sheepfold	Shown on 1st ed OS 1866	361701	605730	Later historic	Non-designated asset	Low
HA17	Sheepfold	Shown on 1st ed OS 1866	363077	607412	Later historic	Non-designated asset	Low
HA18	Footbridge	Shown on 1st ed OS 1866	363624	607932	Later historic	Non-designated asset	Negligible
HA19	Well	Shown on 1st ed OS 1866	362681	608335	Later historic	Non-designated asset	Negligible
HA20	Well	Shown on 1st revision OS 1896	362457	606272	Later historic	Non-designated asset	Negligible
Access Area							
SM6599 (includes part of 74648 & 74615)	Martinlee Sike, enclosure bank, field system, cairns & old road	Secular: enclosure	365522	607911	Medieval	Scheduled Monument	High
SM6601 (includes part of 74648)	Martinlee Plantation, homestead SE of Martinlee Sike	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: homestead	365638	607911	Prehistoric	Scheduled Monument	High

Ref	Name	Description	E	N	Period	Status	Importance
Turbine Area							
SM6602 (includes part of 74615 & 74616)	Martinlee Sike, farmstead, field system and assart bank	Secular: farmstead	365790	607574	Medieval	Scheduled Monument	High
344260	Old Road	Old road marked on the 1st Edition OS map.	364997	606298	Post Medieval	Non-designated	Negligible
344242	Knox knowe	Old road marked on the 1st Edition OS map. Lost in the watercourse	365052	606516	Post Medieval	Non-designated	Negligible

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF THE INNER STUDY AREA

- 6.1.8. Situated in proximity to the resources provided by the Black Burn and Jed Water, the known prehistoric and later historic remains within the ISA demonstrate the suitability of the area for settlement. The potential for hitherto unknown archaeological remains to be preserved below ground would be higher if it were not for the establishment of commercial forestry across the turbine area as a whole prior to the 1980s, however LIDAR assessment and walkover survey for this assessment has identified preserved upstanding likely prehistoric remains (HA1) that indicates damage from ploughing within the turbine area is not complete.
- 6.1.9. Previous investigation also indicates that it is possible that archaeological remains may be preserved below ground despite deep ploughing activity. Freely available Scottish Remote Sensing Portal LIDAR data analysed for this assessment indicates possible prehistoric remains within the turbine area that do appear to have survived this plough action.
- 6.1.10. The majority of the turbine area can therefore be considered to be of generally low archaeological potential, however this may be up to medium potential in the vicinity of known heritage assets: Tamshiel Rig (SM10605), Westshiels farmstead (HA4), and the LIDAR remains HA1, HA2 and HA3.
- 6.1.11. Hitherto unknown archaeological remains, if present, are likely to relate to either agriculture or settlement, ranging from the prehistoric through to the post-medieval periods. Below ground remains that have been damaged by later/modern activities are likely to be of Low importance.
- 6.1.12. The archaeological potential of the access area where it passes through known heritage assets is medium, as the route has been disturbed through construction of the existing forestry track with drainage ditches. The archaeological potential of the remainder of the access area is low.
- 6.1.13. Hitherto unknown archaeological remains, if present, are likely to relate to either agriculture or settlement, ranging from the prehistoric through to the post-medieval periods. Below ground remains that have been damaged by later/modern activities are likely to be of low importance, but any remains within and associated with Scheduled Monument SM6602 Martinlee Sike, farmstead, field system and assart bank will be of up to high importance.

6.2. HERITAGE ASSETS IN THE OUTER STUDY AREA

- 6.2.1. All heritage assets in the OSA are listed in the gazetteer within the following distances:

- Up to 2 km from the turbine area: Category C Listed Buildings and non-designated heritage assets;
- Up to 5 km from the turbine area: Category B Listed Buildings;
- Up to 10 km from the turbine area: Conservation Areas, Scheduled Monuments and Inventory Historic Battlefields;
- Up to 20 km from the turbine area: World Heritage Sites, Category A Listed Buildings and Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes, and Grade I Listed Buildings and Registered Parks and Gardens in England;
- Beyond 20 km from the turbine area: any asset which is considered exceptionally important, and where long-distance views from or towards the asset are thought to be particularly sensitive, in the opinion of the assessor or consultees.

6.2.2. Based on the zone of theoretical visibility (ZTV), heritage assets have been considered for further detailed assessment in the EIA Report chapter based on whether it is considered likely that its cultural significance could be harmed through development within its setting.

INVENTORY GARDENS AND DESIGNED LANDSCAPES

- 6.2.3. Gardens and Designed Landscapes (GDLs) derive cultural significance through designed views and vistas, inter-relationships between heritage assets therein, as well as potentially long-range views towards historic or natural features located outwith the defined landscape boundary.
- 6.2.4. There is only one Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape (GDL) within the OSA. Monteviot (GDL288) lies within the 20km OSA, over 15 km north of the nearest proposed turbine.
- 6.2.5. Monteviot lies largely outwith the ZTV for the Proposed Development. The only part of the GDL from which visibility of any turbines would be possible is on top of Peniel Heugh in its northern part, north of the B6400. Views of the Waterloo Monument would be unaffected by the Proposed Development as this is appreciated from the GDL in views looking northwards, in the opposite direction. It is not considered that the designed landscape or Listed Buildings within it (including Cat B Monteviot House) were intended to be appreciated from Peniel Heugh; the principal buildings are over 1.5 km away from this point. Turbines would be visible 19km to the south from this elevated landscape position, however this negligible visible change at such long distance, in views that do not evidently contribute to the cultural significance of the designed landscape is not considered a likely significant adverse effect on either the designed landscape, the heritage assets within it, nor their inter-relationships.
- 6.2.6. No GDL are therefore retained for detailed assessment in the EIAR.

SCHEDULED MONUMENTS

- 6.2.7. In summary, following Stage 1 Assessment as outlined below (with full details in Appendix 7.1.1), the following Scheduled Monuments (SMs) are retained for detailed assessment in the EIAR supported with photomontage and/or wireline visualisations as appropriate:
- SM10605 Tamshiel Rig, fort, settlement and field system
 - SM3425 Westshiels, spur earthwork 1550m west of
 - SM3423 Wheel Causeway, section 640m long on S slope of Wardmoor Hill
 - SM2211 Southdean Law, fort & settlement
 - SM2319 Black Hill, settlement
 - SM3848 Dykeraw Tower, Southdean
 - SM7144 Steel Knowe, medieval and later settlements and field systems
 - SM2173 Bonchester Hill, fort

- SM2152 Shaw Craigs, fort
- SM2129 Rubers Law, fort & Roman signal station
- SM10742 Goshen Hill, palisaded settlement

6.2.8. As part of a general discussion regarding hillforts, prehistoric settlement and intervisibility, the following SMs will also be considered in the EIAR with photomontage and/or wireline visualisations as appropriate:

- SM10735 Stony Law, fort
- SM1700 Kirkton Hill, fort
- SM2296 Penchrise Pen, fort 635m SW of Penchrise Farm Cottage

6.2.9. Scheduled Monuments typically derive cultural significance from their intrinsic value as they often contain buried archaeological remains that would provide information about the date of construction and the uses of the monument in each case. Settlement sites have evidential value as they provide physical evidence of the former settlement patterns, whilst religious and funerary sites hold intrinsic value of ritual practices.

6.2.10. In terms of contextual value, prehistoric funerary monuments and forts, and Medieval castles were likely intentionally placed in the landscape to be prominently visible in their immediate vicinity. Long range views are likely to contribute to the significance of the defensive sites, and possibly to some of the religious, ritual and funerary sites as well as to the settlement sites (in particular intervisibility with contemporary monuments).

Within ISA

6.2.11. All SMs within the turbine area are retained for detailed assessment in the EIAR.

6.2.12. There are two SMs located partially within the turbine area. In addition is a further Scheduled Monument that borders the turbine area to the east. This monument continues into the turbine area, but the part that lies within the turbine area is not scheduled, however, for the purposes of assessment the whole monument is considered a designated heritage asset.

6.2.13. Given their proximity, and potential for elements of setting that contribute to significance to include the Proposed Development site, SM10605 Tamshiel Rig, fort, settlement and field system, SM3425 Westshiels, spur earthwork 1550m west of, and SM3423 Wheel Causeway, section 640m long on S slope of Wardmoor Hill are each retained for detailed assessment in the EIAR.

6.2.14. With the agreement of HES, the SMs within the access area are excluded from detailed assessment of the impact of the proposed turbines within their settings. Located over 1.5 km east of the nearest proposed turbine, settlements and field systems SM6599, SM6601 and SM6602 are not of a monument type whose significance is contributed to by long-distance views. In each case, the general presence of the proposed Development would constitute a material change the setting of the monument but this would not represent an impact on significance. The proposed turbines would not materially detract from an ability to appreciate the location chosen for the monument for agricultural exploitation. Depending on the final Proposed Development access track design, assessment may be required upon SM6602 to consider the impact of a proposed crossing of the Carter Burn upon the setting of this asset. HES has confirmed that this can be carried out at a later date, if necessary, once the Proposed Development's project parameters are confirmed.

Within OSA

6.2.15. There are:

- 12 SMs within 2 km, of which two are outwith the ZTV
- 11 SMs within 5 km, of which four are outwith the ZTV
- 22 SMs within 10 km, of which 16 are outwith the ZTV including all four English SMs, and

- One Scheduled Monument, Penchise Pen fort (SM2296) is included at the request of the SBC Scoping Response that is beyond the 10km OSA and within the ZTV.

- 6.2.16. Of the SMs within the ZTV, and for those outwith the ZTV where third party views have been identified as contributory to significance, for a majority of monuments the general presence of the Proposed Development may constitute a visual change the setting but this has not been identified as a likely impact on significance.
- 6.2.17. SMs representing settlement or agriculture are often set within fertile land, close to a water source, and may include defences. These monuments are experienced within their local vicinity only and those whose setting does not include views to or from, or holds a significant historical relationship with the ISA, are excluded from detailed assessment in the EIAR, as the Proposed Development site is separate and does not contribute to how these monuments are understood or appreciated, intrinsically or contextually. The exceptions to this are SM2319 Black Hill, settlement and SM7144 Steel Knowe, medieval and later settlements and field systems, which is retained for detailed assessment in the EIAR due to its prominent landscape position and proximity to the Proposed Development site.
- 6.2.18. Many SMs within the OSA are designated primarily for their intrinsic archaeological remains with the potential to provide unique information regarding past societies who built and used them. All monuments have a setting which contributes to their significance, being informative about intentional site selection and how it functioned in relation to the landscape and other contemporary monuments. Monuments whose landscape context that contributes to significance does not extend beyond their immediate vicinity and does not include views to or from, or a significant historical relationship with the ISA, are excluded from detailed assessment in the EIAR.
- 6.2.19. Certain monuments such as bridges benefit contextually through their association with their local communications network/associated settlements and the relevant watercourse over which it crosses. The wider setting is not relevant and monuments such as this are excluded from detailed assessment.
- 6.2.20. Those monuments where an experience of the wider setting or specific (possibly designed or manipulated) long distance views potentially contribute to cultural significance are outlined below.
- 6.2.21. SM2129 Rubers Law is a regionally prominent and distinctly conical (volcanic) hill, located between Hawick, Jedburgh and Denholm, 9.2 km north east of the nearest proposed turbine. A Roman signal station is inferred from the presence of Roman dressed sandstone blocks on the hill, many decorated with a diamond pattern. A Roman building for certain therefore once stood on the hilltop, and in such a position this could only have been a signal station. The monument is retained for detailed assessment in the EIAR in order to investigate the potential for the Proposed Development to interrupt any intentional sightlines with contemporary signal stations.
- 6.2.22. The physical remains of tower houses provides extant architectural information relating to these high-status medieval buildings. Some include associative significance through relationships with certain historical figures. Contextually, historically, tower houses were often situated prominently within their estate, intended as a high-status building with features perhaps functioning as a deterrent to raiding parties. The buildings are intended primarily as residences and stronghold for personal wealth, rather than as a strategically placed or defensive structure. Any long-distance views are usually incidental/aesthetic. Although once prominently visible over a local vicinity, the many ruined towers in the OSA are no longer a prominent presence in its setting. All tower houses have a setting that contributes to their significance, being informative about intentional site selection, long-distance views, and how it functioned in relation to its setting and other contemporary monuments.
- 6.2.23. Due to its proximity to the Proposed Development site, SM3848 Dykeraw Tower, Southdean is retained for detailed assessment in the EIAR. Another non-designated tower house is retained for detailed assessment in the EIAR (see below), however no other tower houses have been identified in the OSA whose setting includes views to or from, or holds a significant historical relationship with the ISA, and are excluded from detailed assessment in the EIAR.

Hillforts and sightlines with contemporary prehistoric settlement

- 6.2.24. Prehistoric hillforts are interpreted as being placed in prominent positions to overlook and control a hinterland though being clearly visible over long distances and are retained for detailed assessment as the presence of a wind farm in their setting has the potential to challenge their prominence or interrupt potential intentional sightlines (SM2172 Bonchester Hill, fort & SM2152 Shaw Craigs, fort).
- 6.2.25. The most prominently visible Prehistoric remains in the 2 km OSA relate to the hillfort settlement of Southdean Law (SM2211) which will be assessed in detail in the EIAR. Particularly, albeit anecdotally, local tradition records that other prehistoric camps in the region were apparently positioned within view of Southdean Law, a place of observation on which fires were kindled at the approach of an enemy. Sightlines with contemporary hillforts and settlements will therefore be analysed in detail.
- 6.2.26. Due to the variable topography surrounding the Proposed Development site, a number of hillforts in the OSA lie outwith the ZTV, however these along with all hillforts in the OSA will be included in a general assessment of hillforts, sightlines and intervisibility, including intervisibility with potential contemporary prehistoric settlements in the region (SM10735 Stony Law, fort, SM1700 Kirkton Hill, fort, SM2296 Penchrise Pen, fort 635 m SW of Penchrise Farm Cottage).
- 6.2.27. At the request of HES through consultation, SM10742 Goshen Hill, palisaded settlement has been included in the detailed assessment in the EIAR.

LISTED BUILDINGS

- 6.2.28. In summary, following Stage 1 Assessment as outlined below (with full details in Appendix 7.1.1), no Listed Buildings (LBs) are retained for detailed assessment in the EIAR.
- 6.2.29. There is one Listed Building within the 2km OSA: LB15461 Southdean Bridge is Cat C listed. This bridge benefits contextually through association with the local communications network/associated settlements and the watercourse over which it crosses. The wider setting is not relevant and Southdean Bridge is excluded from detailed assessment in the EIAR.
- 6.2.30. There are nine LBs within the 5km OSA, all Cat B listed, three of which lie outwith the ZTV for the Proposed Development. None of the remainder are retained for detailed assessment in the EIAR as they are understood and appreciated from their immediate vicinity only. These buildings may experience a visual change in their setting as a result of the Proposed Development, but none of the buildings' cultural significance is derived from views towards the Proposed Development site.
- 6.2.31. There are three Cat A LBs within the 10km, and 21 Cat A LBs and one Grade I LB (in England) within the 20km OSA, all of which are located outwith the ZTV for the Proposed Development and none is retained for detailed assessment in the EIAR.

OTHER DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS

- 6.2.32. There are no Conservation Areas, Inventory Battlefields or World Heritage Sites within the OSA.

NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS

- 6.2.33. In summary, following Stage 1 Assessment as outlined below (with full details in Appendix 7.1.1), the following non-designated assets (NDAs) are retained for detailed assessment in the EIAR supported with photomontage and/or wireline visualisations as appropriate:
- 113 Wauchope/Wolflee NIDL
 - 56818 Lustruther tower house
 - 56831 Highlee Hill settlement, including HA1
 - 56834 Coblaw Plantation, cairn
 - 56835 Hare Cairn
 - HA4 Westshiels Farmstead

Non-Inventory Designed Landscapes (NIDL)

- 6.2.34. There is one NIDL recorded on the HER within the 2 km OSA: 113 Wauchope/Wolflee. Wauchope is shown on the OS Second Edition 1899 map. However the house was demolished in 1932. Wolfhopelee is recorded on the HER as a Medieval Grange due to its depiction on Pont's 1583-1614 map.
- 6.2.35. The boundary of the NIDL would appear to define woodland planting blocks shown on the first edition OS map which would have provided the designed landscaped setting to the Medieval manor houses. The NIDL is retained for detailed assessment in the EIAR.

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

- 6.2.36. Due to its proximity to the Proposed Development site, and the potential for its prominence to be challenged, 56818 Lustruther tower house is retained for detailed assessment in the EIAR.
- 6.2.37. 56831 Highlee Hill is a prehistoric settlement comprising the below-ground remains of hut circles and evidence of cultivation, the extent of which may extend beyond the area as defined by the HER, as indicated on LIDAR data made recently freely available on the Scottish Remote Sensing Portal assessment and reviewed as part of this assessment. The monument may extend within the Proposed Development site or this area may comprise elements of setting that provide valuable context to the monument and it is therefore retained for detailed assessment in the EIAR.
- 6.2.38. Cairns 56834 and 56835 and Westshiels Farmstead (HA4) identified as part of this assessment are located within or alongside the Proposed Development site boundary. The Proposed Development site may comprise elements of setting that provide valuable context to these monuments and they are retained for detailed assessment in the EIAR.

7. CONCLUSIONS

POTENTIAL DIRECT IMPACTS

7.1.1. The Proposed Development has been designed to avoid known heritage assets within the ISA.

7.1.2. There are 22 known heritage assets located within the ISA. These heritage assets, identified in Table 7.1.6, are of Low or higher importance and thus considered heritage assets for planning purposes.

Table 7.1.6 Known Heritage Assets within the ISA

Ref	Name	Description	E	N	Period	Status	Importance
Turbine Area							
SM3425 / 56836	Westshiels, spur earthwork 1550m SW of	linear earthwork	360998	605432	Prehistoric? / Medieval	Scheduled Monument	High
SM3423 / 179517 / 344244	Wheel Causeway, section 640m long on S slope of Wardmoor Hill	linear earthwork	360881	605713	Prehistoric? / Medieval	Some of this area is a Scheduled Monument	High (scheduled section) / Low
SM10605 / 56832	Tamshiel Rig, fort, settlement and field system	FIELD SYSTEM (PREHISTORIC), FORT (PREHISTORIC), SETTLEMENT (PREHISTORIC)	364303	606342	Prehistoric	Some of this area is a Scheduled Monument	High
56819	Wolfehopelee Burn	LINEAR EARTHWORK (PERIOD UNASSIGNED)	360690	607250	Unknown	Non-designated asset	Low
344243	Wheel Causeway	ROAD (MEDIÉVAL)	360000	609200	Medieval	Non-designated asset	Low
74659	Croft Plantation	HOLLOW WAY(S) (PERIOD UNASSIGNED), QUARRY (PERIOD UNASSIGNED), TRACK (PERIOD UNASSIGNED)	364800	609250	Unknown	Non-designated asset	Low
HA1		Possible hut circle in LIDAR data	363063	608000	Prehistoric	Non-designated asset	Low
HA2		Row of enclosures in LIDAR data	3617718	607310	Later historic	Non-designated asset	Low

Ref	Name	Description	E	N	Period	Status	Importance
Turbine Area							
HA3		Possible enclosure in LIDAR data	361128	607123	Later historic	Non-designated asset	Low
HA4	Westshiels	Farmstead on Roy's Lowlands Map (1752-55)	362249	606480	Later historic	Non-designated asset	Low
HA5	Sheepfold	Shown on 1st ed OS 1866	363592	607937	Later historic	Non-designated asset	Low
HA6	Sheepfold	Shown on 1st ed OS 1866	363300	607063	Later historic	Non-designated asset	Low
HA7	Sheepfold	Shown on 1st revision OS 1896	361790	606663	Later historic	Non-designated asset	Low
HA8	Sheepfold	Shown on 1st ed OS 1866	362709	606752	Later historic	Non-designated asset	Low
HA9	Sheepfold	Shown on 1st ed OS 1866	362795	606849	Later historic	Non-designated asset	Low
HA14	Sheepfold	Shown on 1st ed OS 1866	362255	605801	Later historic	Non-designated asset	Low
HA15	Sheepfold (enclosure)	Shown on 1st ed OS 1866	361353	606268	Later historic	Non-designated asset	Low
HA16	Sheepfold	Shown on 1st ed OS 1866	361701	605730	Later historic	Non-designated asset	Low
HA17	Sheepfold	Shown on 1st ed OS 1866	363077	607412	Later historic	Non-designated asset	Low
Access Area							
SM6599 (includes part of 74648 & 74615)	Martinlee Sike, enclosure bank, field system, cairns & old road	Secular: enclosure	365522	607911	Medieval	Scheduled Monument	High

Ref	Name	Description	E	N	Period	Status	Importance
Turbine Area							
SM6601 (includes part of 74648)	Martinlee Plantation, homestead SE of Martinlee Sike	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: homestead	365638	607911	Prehistoric	Scheduled Monument	High
SM6602 (includes part of 74615 & 74616)	Martinlee Sike, farmstead, field system and assart bank	Secular: farmstead	365790	607574	Medieval	Scheduled Monument	High

POTENTIAL SETTING EFFECTS

- 7.1.3. The Stage 1 Setting Assessment has found that there may be impacts through changes within their setting on the significance of 14 Scheduled Monuments and six non-designated heritage assets (Table 7.1.7).

Table 7.1.7. Stage 1 Setting Assessment Results

Ref	Name	Status
Within ISA		
SM10605	Tamshiel Rig, fort, settlement and field system	Scheduled Monument
SM3425	Westshiels, spur earthwork 1550m west of	Scheduled Monument
SM3423	Wheel Causeway, section 640m long on S slope of Wardmoor Hill	Scheduled Monument
HA4	Westshiels Farmstead	Non-designated
2 km OSA		
SM2211	Southdean Law, fort & settlement	Scheduled Monument
SM2319	Black Hill, settlement	Scheduled Monument
SM3848	Dykeraw Tower, Southdean	Scheduled Monument
SM7144	Steel Knowe, medieval and later settlements and field systems	Scheduled Monument
113	Wauchope/Wolflee NIDL	Non-designated
56818	Lustruther tower house	Non-designated
56831	Highlee Hill settlement	Non-designated
56834	Coblaw Plantation, cairn	Non-designated
56835	Hare Cairn	Non-designated

Ref	Name	Status
5 km OSA		
SM2172	Bonchester Hill, fort	Scheduled Monument
SM2152	Shaw Craigs, fort	Scheduled Monument
10 km OSA		
SM2129	Rubers Law, fort & Roman signal station	Scheduled Monument
SM10735	Stony Law, fort	Scheduled Monument
SM1700	Kirkton Hill, fort	Scheduled Monument
SM10742	Goshen Hill, palisaded settlement	Scheduled Monument
20 km OSA		
SM2296	Penchrise Pen, fort 635m SW of Penchrise Farm Cottage	Scheduled Monument

7.1.4. The heritage assets identified in Tables 7.1.6 & 7.1.7 will be considered and assessed in detail in the EIAR Cultural Heritage chapter.

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NAME	SORTIE	DATE	FRAME NUMBERS
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Flush Plantation	ASS/51788	18 June 1988	0133
Flush Plantation	MER/014/82	30 May 1982	0074
Pedens Plantation	MER/014/82	30 May 1982	0073
Dykeraw	MER/014/82	30 May 1982	0072
Millmoor Rig	ASS/51788	18 June 1988	0132
Millmoor Rig	MER/014/82	30 May 1982	0092

APPENDIX 7.1.1: KNOWN HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

Ref	Name	Description	E	N	Period	Status	ZTV	Significance	Setting		
SM3425 / 56836	Westshiels, spur earthwork 1550m SW of	linear earthwork	360998	605432	Prehistoric	SM	Within ZTV	Setting of asset that contributes to significance potentially includes proposed development area	Site visit and further assessment required	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM3425	
SM3423 / 179517 / 344244	Wheel Causeway, section 640m long on S slope of Wardmoor Hill	linear earthwork	360881	605713	Prehistoric	Some or all of this area is a Scheduled Monument	Within ZTV	Setting of asset that contributes to significance potentially includes proposed development area	Site visit and further assessment required	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM3423	
SM10605 / 56832	Tamshiel Rig, fort, settlement and field system	FIELD SYSTEM (PREHISTORIC), FORT (PREHISTORIC), SETTLEMENT (PREHISTORIC)	364303	606342	Prehistoric	Some or all of this area is a Scheduled Monument	Within ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	Site visit and further assessment required	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM10605	
56819	Wolfehopelee Burn	LINEAR EARTHWORK (PERIOD UNASSIGNED)	360690	607250	Unknown	Non-designated	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	The general presence of the proposed Development would constitute a material change the setting of the monument but this would not represent an impact on significance. Modern landscape features would not materially detract from an ability to appreciate the landscape situation of a communications feature running between areas of interest (settlement or exploitation).	OS 6" or 25", Provisional: 1931-1969 (raster)	https://canmore.org.uk/site/56819/
344243	Wheel Causeway	ROAD (MEDIÉVAL)	360000	609200	Medieval	Non-designated	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	The general presence of the proposed Development would constitute a material change the setting of the monument but this would not represent an impact on significance. Modern landscape features would not materially detract from an ability to appreciate the landscape situation of a communications feature running between areas of interest (settlement or exploitation).	OS 6" or 25", 1st Ed: 1847-1884 (raster)	https://canmore.org.uk/site/344243/
74659	Croft Plantation	HOLLOW WAY(S) (PERIOD UNASSIGNED), QUARRY (PERIOD UNASSIGNED), TRACK (PERIOD UNASSIGNED)	364800	609250	Unknown	Non-designated	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	The general presence of the proposed Development would constitute a material change the setting of the monument but this would not represent an impact on significance. Modern landscape features would not materially detract from an ability to appreciate the landscape situation of a communications feature running between areas of interest (settlement or exploitation).	OS 6" or 25", 1st Ed: 1847-1884 (raster)	https://canmore.org.uk/site/74659/
HA1		Possible hut circle in LIDAR data	363063	608000	Later historic	Non-designated	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.			
HA2		Row of enclosures in LIDAR data	3617718	607310	Later historic	Non-designated	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.			
HA3		Possible enclosure in LIDAR data	361128	607123	Later historic	Non-designated	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.			
HA4	Westshiels	Farmstead on Roy's Lowlands Map (1752-55)	362249	606480	Later historic	Non-designated	Within ZTV	Setting of asset that contributes to significance potentially includes proposed development area	Site visit and further assessment required		
HA5	Sheepfold	Shown on 1st ed OS 1866	363592	607937	Later historic	Non-designated	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.			
HA6	Sheepfold	Shown on 1st ed OS 1866	363300	607063	Later historic	Non-designated	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.			
HA7	Sheepfold	Shown on 1st revision OS 1896	361790	606663	Later historic	Non-designated	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.			
HA8	Sheepfold	Shown on 1st ed OS 1866	362709	606752	Later historic	Non-designated	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.			
HA9	Sheepfold	Shown on 1st ed OS 1866	362795	606849	Later historic	Non-designated	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.			
HA10	Sheepfold	Modern OS mapping/walkover survey	362185	605803	Modern	Non-designated	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.			
HA11	Sheepfold	Modern OS mapping/walkover survey	362209	605804	Modern	Non-designated	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.			
HA12	Sheepfold	Modern OS mapping/walkover survey	362225	605808	Modern	Non-designated	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.			
HA13	Sheepfold	Modern OS mapping/walkover survey	362244	605814	Modern	Non-designated	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.			
HA14	Sheepfold	Shown on 1st ed OS 1866	362255	605801	Later historic	Non-designated	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.			
HA15	Sheepfold (enclosure)	Shown on 1st ed OS 1866	361353	606268	Later historic	Non-designated	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.			
HA16	Sheepfold	Shown on 1st ed OS 1866	361701	605730	Later historic	Non-designated	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.			
HA17	Sheepfold	Shown on 1st ed OS 1866	363077	607412	Later historic	Non-designated	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.			
HA18	Footbridge	Shown on 1st ed OS 1866	363624	607932	Later historic	Non-designated	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.			
HA19	Well	Shown on 1st ed OS 1866	362681	608335	Later historic	Non-designated	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.			
HA20	Well	Shown on 1st revision OS 1896	362457	606272	Later historic	Non-designated	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.			

Ref	Name	Description	E	N	Period	Status	
SM6599	Martinlee Sike, enclosure bank, field system, cairns & old road	Secular: enclosure	365522	607911	Medieval	SM	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM6599
SM6601	Martinlee Plantation, homestead SE of Martinlee Sike	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: homestead	365638	607911	Prehistoric	SM	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM6601
SM6602	Martinlee Sike, farmstead, field system and assart bank.	Secular: farmstead	365790	607574	Medieval	SM	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM6602
74648	HOUSE PLATFORM, SETTLEMENT (PERIOD UNASSIGNED)	Some or all of this area is a Scheduled Monument	365620	607890			https://canmore.org.uk/site/74648/
74615	ARCHAEOLOGICAL LANDSCAPE (PERIOD UNASSIGNED)	Some or all of this area is a Scheduled Monument	365500	607600			https://canmore.org.uk/site/74615/
74616	FARMSTEAD (MIEVEAL)	Some or all of this area is a Scheduled Monument	365540	607620			https://canmore.org.uk/site/74616/

Ref	Name	Description	E	N	Status	ZTV	Significance	Setting	
SM2116	Dykeheads, homestead moat	Secular: homestead moat	358223	607343	SM	Within ZTV (partial)	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	The general presence of the proposed Development would constitute a material change the setting of the monument but this would not represent an impact on significance. The moated site was likely intended to be a status symbol, however this would not have been visible over long distances and the local landscape setting that contributes to significance does not include the ISA.	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM2116
SM2211	Southdean Law, fort & settlement	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: fort (includes hill and promontory fort)	363517	609392	SM	Within ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	The most prominently visible Prehistoric remains in the 2km OSA. Anecdotally, local tradition records that other prehistoric camps in the region were apparently positioned within view of Southdean Law, a place of observation on which fires were kindled at the approach of an enemy. Site visit and further assessment required	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM2211
SM2319	Black Hill, settlement	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: scooped settlement	359609	606565	SM	Within ZTV (blade tips only)	Setting of asset that contributes to significance potentially includes proposed development area	Site visit and further assessment required	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM2319
SM3770	Slack's Tower	Secular: tower	364416	609905	SM	Outwith ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	No visibility, including close range third party viewpoints	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM3770
SM3848	Dykeraw Tower, Southdean	Secular: tower	362832	609058	SM	Within ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	Site visit and further assessment required	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM3848
SM6599	Martinlee Sike, enclosure bank, field system, cairns & old road	Secular: enclosure	365522	607911	SM	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	The general presence of the proposed Development would constitute a material change the setting of the monument but this would not represent an impact on significance. Modern landscape features would not materially detract from an ability to appreciate the location chosen for the monument for agricultural exploitation.	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM6599
SM6600	Martinlee Plantation, homestead NW of Martinlee Sike	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: homestead	365617	607947	SM	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	The general presence of the proposed Development would constitute a material change the setting of the monument but this would not represent an impact on significance. Modern landscape features would not materially detract from an ability to appreciate the location chosen for the monument for agricultural exploitation.	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM6600
SM6601	Martinlee Plantation, homestead SE of Martinlee Sike	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: homestead	365638	607911	SM	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	The general presence of the proposed Development would constitute a material change the setting of the monument but this would not represent an impact on significance. Modern landscape features would not materially detract from an ability to appreciate the location chosen for the monument for agricultural exploitation.	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM6601
SM6602	Martinlee Sike, farmstead, field system and assart bank.	Secular: farmstead	365790	607574	SM	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	The general presence of the proposed Development would constitute a material change the setting of the monument but this would not represent an impact on significance. Modern landscape features would not materially detract from an ability to appreciate the location chosen for the monument for agricultural exploitation.	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM6602
SM6636	Martinlee Plantation, enclosure 140m N of	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: enclosure (domestic or defensive)	365703	608012	SM	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	The general presence of the proposed Development would constitute a material change the setting of the monument but this would not represent an impact on significance. Modern landscape features would not materially detract from an ability to appreciate the location chosen for the monument for agricultural exploitation.	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM6636
SM7034	Southdean Church	Ecclesiastical: church	363141	609162	SM	Outwith ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	No visibility	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM7034
SM7144	Steel Knowe, medieval and later settlements and field systems	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: platform; Prehistoric ritual and funerary: cairn (type uncertain); Secular: settlement, including	365246	608800	SM	Within ZTV	Setting of asset that contributes to significance potentially includes proposed development area	Site visit and further assessment required	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM7144
LB15461	Southdean Bridge		362977	609237	Cat C LB	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Proposed development would not detract from ability to appreciate landscape situation as a river crossing point.	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB15461
113	Wauchope / Wolflee	HER 181181 Wauchope Country House	358356	608800	NIDL	Within ZTV (partial)	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	Site visit and further assessment required. NB Buildings of Wauchope (site of), Wolfhopelee and Wolflee (non-designated) outwith ZTV (screened by landform). Only small parts of NIDL would afford a view and these don't appear to be significant views.	https://canmore.org.uk/site/181181/
119058	CARTER BURN	ENCLOSURE (PERIOD UNASSIGNED)	364530	608330	Non-designated	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.		https://canmore.org.uk/site/119058/
119059	CARTER BURN	ENCLOSURE (PERIOD UNASSIGNED)	364700	608190	Non-designated	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.		https://canmore.org.uk/site/119059/
169499	WOLFELEE	FINDSPOT, AXEHEAD (IRON), BROOCH	359100	608900	Non-designated	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.		https://canmore.org.uk/site/169499/
179475	WOLFELEE	CULTIVATION REMAINS (PERIOD UNASSIGNED), PLANTATION BANK (PERIOD UNASSIGNED), ENCLOSURE(S) (PERIOD UNASSIGNED)	359200	608700	Non-designated	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.		https://canmore.org.uk/site/179475/
179512	BURNHEAD SIKE	UNASSIGNED, ENCLOSURE(S) (PERIOD UNASSIGNED)	360100	607640	Non-designated	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.		https://canmore.org.uk/site/179512/
179521	SPAR PLANTATION SHEEPFOLD	RIG AND FURROW (MEDIEVAL)	360050	608600	Non-designated	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.		https://canmore.org.uk/site/179521/

56829	BLACK HILL, HYNDLEE	CORD RIG (PREHISTORIC)	360000	606900	Non-designated	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.		https://canmore.org.uk/site/56829/
56831	HIGLLEE HILL	BUILDING (PERIOD UNASSIGNED)(POSSIBLE), CULTIVATION REMAINS (PERIOD	361580	607980	Non-designated	Within ZTV	Setting of asset that contributes to significance potentially includes proposed	Alongside ISA. Site visit and further assessment required	https://canmore.org.uk/site/56831/
56833	COBLAW PLANTATION	SETTLEMENT (PREHISTORIC)(POSSIBLE)	362930	605360	Non-designated	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.		https://canmore.org.uk/site/56833/
56834	COBLAW PLANTATION	CAIRN (PERIOD UNASSIGNED)	362580	605370	Non-designated	Within ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	Alongside ISA. Site visit and further assessment required	https://canmore.org.uk/site/56834/
56835	HARE CAIRN	CAIRN (PERIOD UNASSIGNED)	360870	605410	Non-designated	Within ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	Alongside ISA. Site visit and further assessment required	https://canmore.org.uk/site/56835/
56836	WESTSHIELS	DRAIN (PERIOD UNASSIGNED)	360890	605370	Non-designated	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.		https://canmore.org.uk/site/56836/
56938	CHESTERS	TOWER (PERIOD UNASSIGNED)	362810	610620	Non-designated	Within ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	The general presence of the proposed Development would constitute a material change the setting of the monument but this would not represent an impact on significance. As a ruin, the tower is no longer a prominent presence in the landscape, and any long-distance views that may once have contributed to an understanding of significance is speculative. As significant long views cannot be defined, it is not possible to confirm how the proposed Development would impact upon cultural significance	https://canmore.org.uk/site/56938/
56944	CLESSLY TOWER	CAIRN (PERIOD UNASSIGNED), DAGGER (IRON)	364000	610000	Non-designated	Outwith ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	Location of cairn unconfirmed. No impact anticipated	https://canmore.org.uk/site/56944/
74615	MARTINLEE SIKE	ARCHAEOLOGICAL LANDSCAPE (PERIOD	365500	607600	Non-designated	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.		https://canmore.org.uk/site/74615/
74616	MARTINLEE SIKE	FARMSTEAD (MEDIÉVAL)	365540	607620	Non-designated	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.		https://canmore.org.uk/site/74616/
74618	MARTINLEE SIKE	CAIRNFIELD (PERIOD UNASSIGNED), CULTIVATION TERRACE(S) (PERIOD UNASSIGNED), PEN(S) (PERIOD UNASSIGNED), RIG AND FURROW (MEDIÉVAL), STOCK ENCLOSURE(S) (PERIOD UNASSIGNED)	365500	607600	Non-designated	Within ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	The general presence of the proposed Development would constitute a material change the setting of the monument but this would not represent an impact on significance. Modern landscape features would not materially detract from an ability to appreciate the location chosen for the monument for agricultural exploitation.	https://canmore.org.uk/site/74618/
74620	MARTINLEE SIKE	ROAD (PERIOD UNASSIGNED)	365300	607920	Non-designated	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.		https://canmore.org.uk/site/74620/
74621	MARTINLEE SIKE	BUILDING (PERIOD UNASSIGNED),	365000	608150	Non-designated	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.		https://canmore.org.uk/site/74621/
74622	STEEL KNOWE	CAIRNFIELD (PERIOD UNASSIGNED)	365700	608540	Non-designated	Within ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	The general presence of the proposed Development would constitute a material change the setting of the monument but this would not represent an impact on significance. Modern landscape features would not materially detract from an ability to appreciate the location chosen for the monument for agricultural exploitation.	https://canmore.org.uk/site/74622/
74623	MILLSTONE SIKE	SHEEPFOLD (PERIOD UNASSIGNED)	366200	607570	Non-designated	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.		https://canmore.org.uk/site/74623/
74624	MILLSTONE SIKE	QUARRY (PERIOD UNASSIGNED)	366300	607460	Non-designated	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.		https://canmore.org.uk/site/74624/
74626	SHIEL RIG	BOUNDARY BANK (PERIOD UNASSIGNED)	366260	607170	Non-designated	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.		https://canmore.org.uk/site/74626/
74643	STEEL KNOWE	BOUNDARY BANK (PERIOD UNASSIGNED)	365600	608850	Non-designated	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.		https://canmore.org.uk/site/74643/
74650	CRINK LAW	BOUNDARY BANK (PERIOD UNASSIGNED)	366010	608180	Non-designated	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.		https://canmore.org.uk/site/74650/
74656	MARTINLEE SIKE	FIELD BOUNDARY(S) (PERIOD UNASSIGNED), QUARRY(S) (PERIOD UNASSIGNED), RIG AND BOUNDARY BANK (PERIOD UNASSIGNED),	365490	608080	Non-designated	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.		https://canmore.org.uk/site/74656/
74657	SHIEL CLEUGH	FIELD BOUNDARY (PERIOD UNASSIGNED), RIG	365000	609600	Non-designated	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.		https://canmore.org.uk/site/74657/
74659	CROFT PLANTATION	HOLLOW WAY(S) (PERIOD UNASSIGNED), QUARRY (PERIOD UNASSIGNED), TRACK	364800	609250	Non-designated	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.		https://canmore.org.uk/site/74659/
74662	SLACK'S TOWER	BOUNDARY BANK(S) (PERIOD UNASSIGNED), PLANTATION BANK (PERIOD UNASSIGNED),	364100	609700	Non-designated	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.		https://canmore.org.uk/site/74662/
74663	SOUTHDEAN LAW	BUILDING (PERIOD UNASSIGNED),	364000	609660	Non-designated	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.		https://canmore.org.uk/site/74663/
74668	HINDHAUGHHEAD	RIG AND FURROW (MEDIÉVAL), STOCK	363900	610400	Non-designated	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.		https://canmore.org.uk/site/74668/
74671	LONGSLACK SIKE	SETTLEMENT (PERIOD UNASSIGNED)	364450	610210	Non-designated	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.		https://canmore.org.uk/site/74671/
79367	STEEL KNOWE	GENERAL VIEW	365000	608000	Non-designated	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.		https://canmore.org.uk/site/79367/
81280	HIGLLEE HILL	BOUNDARY DYKE(S) (PERIOD UNASSIGNED), FARMSTEAD (PERIOD UNASSIGNED),	361210	607900	Non-designated	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.		https://canmore.org.uk/site/81280/
88087	WOLFHOPPELEE BURN	ENCLOSURE(S) (PERIOD UNASSIGNED),	360000	607510	Non-designated	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.		https://canmore.org.uk/site/88087/
96327	CHESTERS CHURCH, GRAVEYARD	BURIAL GROUND (PERIOD UNASSIGNED)	362650	610680	Non-designated	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.		https://canmore.org.uk/site/96327/
97469	SOUTHDEAN MILL	SAW MILL (PERIOD UNASSIGNED),	363360	610420	Non-designated	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.		https://canmore.org.uk/site/97469/

Ref	Name	Description	E	N	Status	ZTV	Significance	Setting	
SM6833	Overton Tower	Secular: pele house, peel tower	368498	612844	SM	Within ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	The general presence of the proposed Development would constitute a material change the setting of the monument but this would not represent an impact on significance. As a ruin, the tower is no longer a prominent presence in the landscape, and any long-distance views that may once have contributed to an understanding of significance is speculative. As significant long views cannot be defined, it is not possible to confirm how the proposed Development would impact upon cultural significance	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM6833
SM6638	Chapel Knowe, farmstead 100m WSW of	Secular: farmstead	367052	608912	SM	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	The general presence of the proposed Development would constitute a material change the setting of the monument but this would not represent an impact on significance. Modern landscape features would not materially detract from an ability to appreciate the location chosen for the monument for agricultural exploitation.	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM6638
SM6637	Wattie's Spindles, pele house and associated buildings	Secular: pele house, peel tower	366747	609054	SM	Within ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	The general presence of the proposed Development would constitute a material change the setting of the monument but this would not represent an impact on significance. The local landscape setting that contributes to significance of the fortified house does not include the ISA.	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM6637
SM3766	Northbank Tower	Secular: tower	366079	609442	SM	Outwith ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	No visibility including close range third party views	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM3766
SM3765	Kilnsike Tower	Secular: tower	363422	613008	SM	Within ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	The general presence of the proposed Development would constitute a material change the setting of the monument but this would not represent an impact on significance. As a ruin, the tower is no longer a prominent presence in the landscape, and any long-distance views that may once have contributed to an understanding of significance is speculative. As significant long views cannot be defined, it is not possible to confirm how the proposed Development would impact upon cultural significance	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM3765
SM2468	Stotfield,cultivation terraces	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: cultivation terraces	369429	612005	SM	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	The general presence of the proposed Development would constitute a material change the setting of the monument but this would not represent an impact on significance. Modern landscape features would not materially detract from an ability to appreciate the location chosen for the monument for agricultural exploitation.	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM2468
SM2173	Bonchester Hill,fort	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: fort (includes hill and promontory fort)	359479	611731	SM	Within ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	Site visit and further assessment required	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM2173
SM2172	Bonchester Hill,earthworks	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: enclosure (domestic or defensive)	359602	612042	SM	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	The general presence of the proposed Development would constitute a material change the setting of the monument but this would not represent an impact on significance. Modern landscape features would not materially detract from an ability to appreciate the location chosen for the monument for agricultural exploitation.	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM2172
SM2163	Iron Castle,earthwork	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: enclosure (domestic or defensive)	363160	612612	SM	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	The general presence of the proposed Development would constitute a material change the setting of the monument but this would not represent an impact on significance. Modern landscape features would not materially detract from an ability to appreciate the location chosen for the monument for agricultural exploitation.	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM2163
SM2152	Shaw Craigs,fort	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: fort (includes hill and promontory fort)	367303	609502	SM	Within ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	Site visit and further assessment required	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM2152

SM1717	Mervinslaw Tower	Secular: bastle	367206	611745	SM	Outwith ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	No visibility. The general presence of the proposed Development would constitute a material change the setting of the monument but this would not represent an impact on significance. As a ruin, the tower is no longer a prominent presence in the landscape, and any long-distance views that may once have contributed to an understanding of significance is speculative. As significant long views cannot be defined, it is not possible to confirm how the proposed Development would impact upon cultural significance	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM1717
LB19748	REMAINS OF OLD CHURCH in GRAVEYARD at CHESTERS.		362647	610704	Cat B LB	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Local landscape setting that contributes to significance does not include the ISA	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB19748
LB50111	HOUSE AND STEADING (FORMER HOBKIRK MANSE) INCLUDING BOUNDARY WALLS		358598	610633	Cat B LB	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Local landscape setting that contributes to significance does not include the ISA	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB50111
LB15457	ABBOTRULE CHURCH		361162	612749	Cat B LB	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Local landscape setting that contributes to significance does not include the ISA	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB15457
LB8367	HOBBSBURN		358223	611942	Cat B LB	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Local landscape setting that contributes to significance does not include the ISA	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB8367
LB8372	CLEUGH HEAD FARM		359353	610151	Cat B LB	Outwith ZTV	Farm is orientated towards ISA	No visibility	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB8372
LB8371	HARWOOD		356530	608320	Cat B LB	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Local landscape setting that contributes to significance does not include the ISA	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB8371
LB50111	HOUSE AND STEADING (FORMER HOBKIRK MANSE) INCLUDING BOUNDARY WALLS		358595	610662	Cat B LB	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Local landscape setting that contributes to significance does not include the ISA	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB50111
LB50111	HOUSE AND STEADING (FORMER HOBKIRK MANSE) INCLUDING BOUNDARY WALLS		358584	610628	Cat B LB	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Local landscape setting that contributes to significance does not include the ISA	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB50111
LB15458	STABLES, ABBOTRULE	topped by lead cupola, flanking 1 storey wings and end pavilions.	360974	612891	Cat B LB	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Local landscape setting that contributes to significance does not include the ISA	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB15458

Ref	Name	Description	E	N	Status	ZTV	Significance	Setting	
SM7033	Fulton Tower	Secular: castle	360548	615811	SM	Outwith ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	No visibility including third party views	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM7033
SM6833	Overton Tower	Secular: pele house, peel tower	368498	612844	SM	Within ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	The proposed development is located at a sufficient distance that the environment in which the monument is appreciated is unlikely to materially change. As a ruin, the tower is no longer a prominent presence in the landscape, and any long-distance views that may once have contributed to an understanding of significance is speculative. As significant long views cannot be defined, it is not possible to confirm how the proposed Development would impact upon cultural significance	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM6833
SM3468	The Catrall, linear earthwork, W of Leap Burn to 100m E of Langside Burn	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: linear earthwork	351174	602778	SM	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	No visibility	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM3468
SM3466	The Catrall, linear earthwork, Robert's Linn Bridge to Leap Burn	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: linear earthwork	353103	602577	SM	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	No visibility	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM3466
SM3424	Wheel Village, deserted settlement 1400m NE of Wormsclough	Secular: settlement, including deserted, depopulated and townships	360497	600110	SM	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	No visibility	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM3424
SM3412	Pleaknowe, fort & homestead 430m NW of Berryfell Farm, earthwork and linear earthwork 400m SSE of	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: fort (includes hill and promontory fort)	352058	606836	SM	Outwith ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	No visibility including third party views	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM3412
SM3396	Woodfoot Bridge, enclosure 430m NE of Pagton Burn	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: enclosure (domestic or defensive)	352523	607055	SM	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	No visibility	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM3396
SM3374	Mid Hill, fort & settlement 700m NW of Adderstonshiels	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: enclosure (domestic or defensive)	351069	610183	SM	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	No visibility	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM3374
SM3373	Denholm Hill, forts 600m NE of Stobs Castle	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: fort (includes hill and promontory fort)	351407	609763	SM	Outwith ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	No visibility including third party views	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM3373
SM3372	Blakebillend, cairn 335m E of Williams Rig	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: fort (includes hill and promontory fort)	351106	609145	SM	Outwith ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	No visibility including third party views	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM3372
SM3364	Lintalee, earthworks	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: cairn (type uncertain)	351419	606226	SM	Outwith ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	No visibility including third party views	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM3364
SM2890	Stotfield, cultivation terraces	Secular: enclosure	364621	618276	SM	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	No visibility	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM2890
SM2468	Blakebillend, fort	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: cultivation terraces	369429	612005	SM	Within ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	The general presence of the proposed Development would constitute a material change the setting of the monument but this would not represent an impact on significance. Modern landscape features would not materially detract from an ability to appreciate the location chosen for the monument for agricultural exploitation.	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM2468
SM2297	Rubers Law, fort & Roman signal station	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: fort (includes hill and promontory fort)	351512	606298	SM	Outwith ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	No visibility including third party views	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM2297
SM2129	Kirkton Hill, fort	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: fort (includes hill and promontory fort). Roman: signal station	358051	615572	SM	Within ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	Site visit and further assessment required	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM2129
SM1700	Goshen Hill, palisaded settlement	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: fort (includes hill and promontory fort)	353669	612379	SM	Within ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	Site visit and further assessment required	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM1700
SM10742	Stony Law, fort	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: palisaded settlement	372112	610495	SM	Within ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	Site visit and further assessment required	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM10742
SM10735	Bran's Walls Romano-British enclosed settlements, 400m SSE of Kielder Head	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: fort (includes hill and promontory fort)	373006	611573	SM	Within ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	Site visit and further assessment required	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM10735
1009670	Midfell round cairn		366752	597639	SM (Eng)	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	No visibility	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1009670
1009668	Kershope Castle		363642	598419	SM (Eng)	Outwith ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	No visibility	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1009668
1018956	Gibbie's Knowe defended settlement and later rectangular building		361445	595957	SM (Eng)	Outwith ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	No visibility	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1018956
1014079	Edgerston House	EDGERSTON HOUSE WITH GATEPIERS, TERRACES AND WALL GARDEN, BIRDPPOOL, AND ENTRANCE GATES	364744	595076	SM (Eng)	Outwith ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	No visibility	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1014079
LB13360	Chapel, Ferniehurst Castle	FERNIEHURST CASTLE VISITOR CENTRE (FORMER CHAPEL)	369040	611563	Cat A LB	Outwith ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	No visibility	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB13360
LB13370			365255	618022	Cat A LB	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	No visibility	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB13370

LB13369	Ferniehurst Castle	FERNIEHURST CASTLE WITH ARCHED GATEWAY, GARDEN WALLS AND OUTBUILDINGS	365235	617969	Cat A LB	Outwith ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	No visibility	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB13369
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Ref	Name	Description	E	N	Status	ZTV	Significance	Setting
GD100288	Monteviot	Includes Cat B LB51942 Monteviot House including bell tower and garden terraces. "Situated high on the banks of the River Teviot it takes full advantage of its position in its architectural design and the surrounding gardens." "Monteviot House itself, together with the main gardens, occupies a higher shelf of land above the river, a good vantage point for long landscape views south over the fertile valley terrain towards the Cheviots." "Scenically prominent by virtue of the extent of the designed landscape and the landmark Waterloo monument on Peniel Heugh, Monteviot also has a strong amenity focus through its seasonally open gardens, walkers' trails and countryside visitor centre at Harestanes, the former Home Farm."	364889	624749	GDL	Largely Outwith ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	The only part of the GDL from which visibility of any turbines would be possible is on top of Peniel Heugh. Views of the Waterloo Monument would be unaffected as this is appreciated from the GDL in views looking northwards. It is not considered that the designed landscape or listed buildings within it (including Cat B Monteviot House) were intended to be appreciated from Peniel Heugh. Indeed, the principal buildings are over 1.5km away from this point. Turbines would be visible 19km to the south, and this is not considered a likely impact upon the cultural significance of the designed landscape and designated assets within it
SM2296	Penchrise Pen, fort 635m SW of Penchrise Farm Cottage	20th Century Military and Related: Civil defence (eg. air raid shelter); Prehistoric domestic and defensive: fort (includes hill and promontory fort)	349086	606245	SM	Within ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	Site visit and further assessment required.
LB35457	ABBEY PLACE, NEWGATE WITH ATTACHED WALL, EXTERNAL STAIR AND RAILINGS		364994	620531	Cat A LB	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Long distance views do not contribute to significance
LB34634	34-44 HIGH STREET (EVEN NUMBERS), HAWICK TOWN HALL		350341	614559	Cat A LB	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Long distance views do not contribute to significance
LB35482	CASTLEGATE, JEDBURGH CASTLE OLD JAIL WITH EXERCISE YARD WALLS, FORTIFICATIONS, PORTCULLIS GATES, ENTRANCE GATES AND OUTER EMBANKMENT WALL		364761	620184	Cat A LB	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Long distance views do not contribute to significance
LB35471	CANONGATE BRIDGE		365260	620597	Cat A LB	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Long distance views do not contribute to significance
LB8397	TENTYFOOT TOWER		346439	611687	Cat A LB	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Long distance views do not contribute to significance
LB2057	Leyden's Cottage and boundary walls, Leydens Road, Denholm		356835	618562	Cat A LB	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Long distance views do not contribute to significance
LB13686	BRANXHOLME CASTLE		346443	611667	Cat A LB	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Long distance views do not contribute to significance
LB13371	GLENBURN HALL WITH WALLED GARDEN, OUTBUILDINGS, GATEPIERS AND RAILINGS		364192	620075	Cat A LB	Outwith ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	No visibility
LB15089	HARDEN		344938	614885	Cat A LB	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Long distance views do not contribute to significance
LB2052	WESTGATE HALL		356789	618307	Cat A LB	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Long distance views do not contribute to significance
LB224	OLD ANCRUM BRIDGE		363871	623750	Cat A LB	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Long distance views do not contribute to significance
LB4174	CHESTERS HOUSE		360842	622512	Cat A LB	Outwith ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	No visibility
LB2080	CRAILING HOUSE		368862	624362	Cat A LB	Outwith ZTV	Wider landscape setting of asset contributes to significance. Impact possible in principle	No visibility
LB4182	DOVECOT, KNOWESOUTH		360683	621419	Cat A LB	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Long distance views do not contribute to significance
LB35522	11 EXCHANGE STREET		364964	620612	Cat A LB	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Long distance views do not contribute to significance
LB35520	3-5 (ODD NOS) EXCHANGE STREET		364986	620594	Cat A LB	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Long distance views do not contribute to significance
LB35589	PLEASANCE, ST JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH WITH LYCH GATE AND BOUNDARY WALL		365081	620964	Cat A LB	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Long distance views do not contribute to significance
LB35581	NEWCASTLE ROAD (AND OXNAM ROAD), OLD PARISH CHURCH WITH GATEPIERS AND BOUNDARY WALL (CHURCH OF SCOTLAND)		365084	620235	Cat A LB	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Long distance views do not contribute to significance
LB35591	QUEEN STREET, QUEEN MARY'S HOUSE WITH OUTBUILDINGS, BOUNDARY WALL AND RAILINGS		365162	620674	Cat A LB	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Long distance views do not contribute to significance
LB35589	PLEASANCE, ST JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH WITH LYCH GATE AND BOUNDARY WALL		365096	620983	Cat A LB	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Long distance views do not contribute to significance
LB34619	KIRKSTILE, FORMER TOWER MILL		350200	614429	Cat A LB	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	Long distance views do not contribute to significance
1044859	BLOODYBUSH PILLAR		357132.7	591025.7	Grade II* LB (Eng)	Outwith ZTV	No effect predicted upon asset significance.	No visibility

Photomontages

Figure	CHVP	Ref	Name	Desc	E	N	Status	Notes
Figure 7.20	CHVP1	SM3425	Westshiels, spur earthwork 1550m SW of	linear earthwork.	360935	605395	SM	
Figure 7.21	CHVP2	SM3423	Wheel Causeway, section 640m long on S slope of Wardmoor Hill	Linear earthwork. Medieval. Designated section within Site Boundary. Continues as non-designated asset to north and south of Site. [Photomontage produced to assess user experience of the trackway, from non-designated section (92751), east of Mag and the Bairsns, at request of Southdean CC]	361292	601944	SM	Showing location of intersection of SMs SM3425 and SM3423 within the site at NGR 360901, 605413
Figure 7.12	CHVP12	56831	HIGHLEE HILL	BUILDING (PERIOD UNASSIGNED)(POSSIBLE), CULTIVATION REMAINS (PERIOD UNASSIGNED), SETTLEMENT (PERIOD UNASSIGNED)(POSSIBLE)	361580	607980	Non-designated	
Figure 7.4	CHVP18	SM2211	Southdean Law,fort & settlement	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: fort (includes hill and promontory fort)	363490	609389	SM	Showing locations of SM10605 Tamshiel Rig at NGR 364303, 606342 and SM2319 Black Hill at NGR 359609, 606565
Figure 7.6	CHVP19	SM2129	Rubers Law,fort & Roman signal station	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: fort (includes hill and promontory fort); Roman: signal station	358051	615572	SM	Showing location of SM2211 Southdean Law at NGR 363517, 609392 and Bonchester Hill at NGR 359496, 611717
Figure 7.5	CHVP20	SM2173	Bonchester Hill,fort	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: fort (includes hill and promontory fort)	359496	611717	SM	Showinglocation of SM2211 Southdean Law at NGR 363517, 609392

Wirelines

Figure	CHVP	Ref	Name	Desc	E	N	Status	Notes
Figure 7.3	CHVP3	SM10605	Tamshiel Rig, fort, settlement and field system	FIELD SYSTEM (PREHISTORIC), FORT (PREHISTORIC), SETTLEMENT (PREHISTORIC)	364303	606342	SM	Showing locations of SM2319 Black Hill at NGR 359609, 606565 and SM2296 Penchrise Pen at NGR 349086, 606245
Figure 7.14	CHVP4	SM2319	Black Hill,settlement	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: scooped settlement	359609	606565	SM	Showing location of SM10605 Tamshiel Rig at NGR 364303, 606342
Figure 7.18	CHVP5	SM3848	Dykeraw Tower,Southdean	Secular: tower	362832	609058	SM	
Figure 7.13	CHVP6	SM7144	Steel Knowe, medieval and later settlements and field systems	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: platform; Prehistoric ritual and funerary: cairn (type uncertain); Secular: settlement, including deserted, depopulated and townships	365246	608800	SM	