

Aikengall Ila Wind farm

Innerwick, East Lothian and Cockburnspath, Scottish Borders

Desk-based assessment and walkover survey

for

Community Windpower Ltd.

January 2014



View south along Monynut Water



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Aikengall IIa Wind farm

Innerwick, East Lothian and Cockburnspath, Scottish Borders

*Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Assessment
AA 2079*

Data Structure Report

January 2014

by Louise Baker, Ross Cameron, Jenni Morrison and Tanja Romankiewicz

Contents

Executive Summary

- 1. Introduction**
 - i. General
 - ii. Setting
- 2. Known Heritage Sites within the development area and immediately beyond**
 - i. General
 - ii. Within site boundary
 - iii. Immediately adjacent to site boundary – within 1km
 - iv. Known Heritage sites within wider area
- 3. Map Regression**
 - i. General
 - ii. Pre-Ordnance Survey Maps
 - iii. Ordnance Survey maps of the Aikengall IIa area
- 4. Aerial Photographs**
 - i. General
 - ii. Images Consulted
 - iii. Discussion
- 5. Walkover Survey**
 - i. Introduction
 - ii. Results
- 6. Conclusion of Desk Based Assessment and Walkover Survey**
 - i. Summary
 - ii. Potential for unknown buried heritage assets within the development area
- 7. Gazetteer – Baseline Survey**
- 8. Conclusion – Assessment of Significance and Development Impacts**
- 9. Impact Assessment and Mitigation**
- 10. Overall Conclusion and Recommendations**
- 11. Acknowledgements**

Archiving

Abbreviations

Bibliography

Books Consulted

Websites Consulted

Appendices

Appendix A *List of Historical maps consulted*

Appendix B *Photographic Thumbnails*

Appendix C *Prospective DES entry*

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Aikengall IIa Wind farm

Innerwick, East Lothian and Cockburnspath, Scottish Borders

Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Assessment

Executive Summary

Addyman Archaeology were commissioned by Community Windpower Ltd. to carry out a cultural heritage impact assessment for Aikengall IIa Wind farm in advance of development. The development straddles the border between East Lothian and The Scottish Borders, wrapping around the proposed site of the Aikengall II wind farm which has already received planning permission. Aikengall IIa is located around 5km South of Innerwick, East Lothian, and c. 4km South West of Oldhamstocks, Scottish Borders. The area covered by Aikengall IIa itself comprises about 6.5km², a total of 650 hectare.

During the desk-based research, including historic map regression and an assessment of historic and current aerial photographs, 18 sites were noted. Where possible, these were investigated and photographed, with an additional 15 sites discovered when the proposed development area was walked between 21st and 23rd August 2013.

In total 20 sites were recorded during the walkover. 5 of these sites were identified during the desk based preliminary research, with an additional 15 new sites noted during the walkover survey. The majority of sites identified during the walkover were associated with agricultural activity. With the exception of Dod Law Cairn, All of the sites recorded were felt to be either of negligible or low archaeological significance.

Of the sites identified that were not classified as of negligible significance, six were directly affected by the infrastructure of the development. It is recommended that, where appropriate, access tracks or turbines are moved in order to avoid these sites. Where this is not possible, it is recommended preliminary evaluation is undertaken, or a watching brief is maintained during works in the vicinity.

A record of the assessment has been deposited with the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) website hosted by the Archaeological Data Service (OASIS ID addymana1-168898) and with Discovery and Excavation in Scotland (DES), the annual publication of fieldwork by Archaeology Scotland.

1. Introduction

i. General

Addyman Archaeology were contracted by Community Windpower Ltd. to carry out a cultural heritage impact assessment in advance of the proposed development of Aikengall IIa Wind farm near to the burgh of Innerwick and village of Oldhamstocks. The archaeological analysis incorporated a desk based assessment, walkover survey and impact assessment and will feed into a larger Environmental Impact Assessment as to be compiled by Community Windpower Ltd. The archaeological assessment was undertaken in advance of submission for planning permission through a section 36 application to the Scottish Government. While much of Aikengall IIa falls within the jurisdiction of Scottish Borders Council, it wraps around the existing Aikengall II wind farm, with direct impact on land under the jurisdiction of East Lothian Council. The Archaeology and HER officers of both Councils were contacted to discuss requirements and objectives for the assessment.

The desk-based assessment comprised preliminary research undertaken prior to the walkover survey in order to identify any known archaeological sites or other features of cultural heritage interest. This research included an assessment of known historical features within the boundaries of the site and its immediate vicinity as well as a consultation of historic maps and aerial photographs of the proposed development area for Aikengall IIa.

The walkover survey was undertaken between 21st and 23rd of August 2013 by Ross Cameron, Louise Baker and Tanja Romankiewicz. Weather conditions were comparably good, with sunny intervals and only occasional showers. Visibility was therefore generally good throughout the survey although fog reduced visibility to a distance of around 50m on the morning of 22nd August. The walkover survey aimed to assess the character, extent and condition of any sites, monuments and landscape features identified by the preliminary research, but also aimed to identify any other features of cultural heritage interest not previously detected.

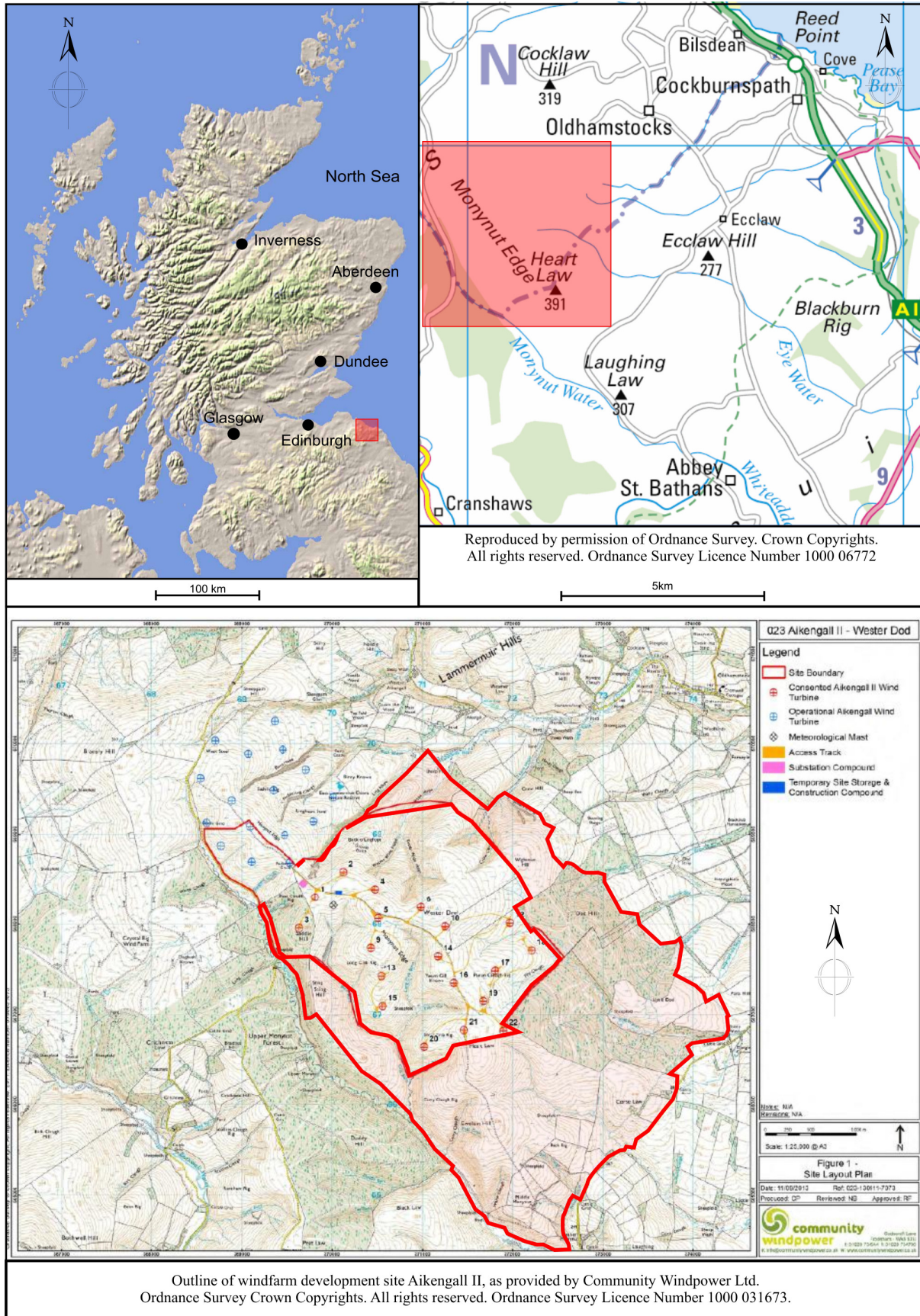


Figure 1 Site location with the proposed Aikengall Iia wind farm (indicated red) wrapping around the consented Aikengall II site

All sites recorded are discussed in the text, and those within the site boundary included in a gazetteer at the end of the document. The sites recorded during the preliminary assessments were categorised with a letter, while those recorded during the walkover were assigned a site-specific number. Where two sites were discovered to be the same, these were recorded by combining the two, i.e. Site 10E.

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ii. Setting

Roughly centred on NT 7290 6796 (at Dod Hill), the proposed development site of Aikengall IIa wraps around the consented, but not yet constructed wind farm at Aikengall II. The site layout is irregular in shape, essentially forming a narrow corridor along the east and west boundaries of Aikengall II, with the larger portion of the site to the south. The two site boundaries coincide at the northern edge, where they share the boundary to the Aikengall I wind farm, which is already operational. From here the boundary for Aikengall IIa extends northwards to meet the Oldhamstocks Burn, following the steep gorge of Ling Hope. At the Oldhamstocks Burn the boundary turns southeastwards to meet the Yearn Hope burn, following this northeast to join a track along the Sisters Cleugh to turn east-southeast again. At this point the strip of Aikengall IIa is about 500m wide. From there it more or less follows the northeastern edge of the large forestry plantation around Dod Hill, including Little Dod Hill and with the sheep wash associated with Pairshill farm to form the easternmost extent. In this area the Aikengall IIa site has an extent of about 2.5km east-west. The boundary then follows existing field boundaries to the east and south of Corse Law farm; at the southern end following the Skinner Burn to Nether Monynut farm. At Nether Monynut the boundary turns west and northwards to follow the Monynut Water to the ford below Camy Cleugh Rig, from where it aims due northwest to the southwestern ridge of Sting Hill and takes in the both slopes, extending northeast to the steep-sided Crib Burn. The site boundary then crosses over the saddle between Sting Hill and Saddle Hill to meet the Monynut Water just north of road bridge leading to Cranshaws. Excluding the area around Saddle Hill, the site forms only a narrow strip, taking in the flood plain of the burn on its eastern bank. At the cattle grid southwest of Mean Cleugh Rig the boundary rejoins the end extends into the existing Aikengall wind farm again.

The northern tip of the site between Ling Hope and Wightman Hill is essentially excluded from the wind farm development. The turbines and borrow pit locations concentrate in the southern and eastern part of the site and along the southwestern boundary at Monynut Water. Some of the proposed Aikengall IIa turbines extent into the area already included in the Aikengall II proposal.

The topography of the site is very varied and crossed by countless small water courses and burns forming very steep-sided cuts and depressions in the landscape. Much of the north and west of the study area comprised heather moorland and unimproved grazing while the enclosed fields in the south of the study area to the north of the road between Nether Monynut Farm and Paitshill Farm were utilised for improved grazing and crop growing. Clear attempts have been made to improve the upland areas, but on the whole these remain wet and are not extensively managed. This applies in particular to the area around Wightman Hill.

Despite this being such an elongated site layout and varied topography, the underlying geology at Aikengall is relatively homogenous, consisting for the majority of the so-called Great Conglomerate Formation, a conglomerate sandstone, which is exposed in several areas of the site (e.g. *Plate 1*). The conglomerate is an interbedded, sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 354 to 443 million years ago in the Devonian and Silurian Periods when the local environment was dominated by rivers. These

rocks were formed from rivers depositing mainly sand and gravel detrital material in channels to form river terrace deposits, with fine silt and clay from overbank floods forming floodplain alluvium, and some bogs depositing peat. The conglomerate includes pebbles from estuarine and coastal plain deposits mapped here as alluvium.¹



Plate 1 Exposed conglomerate at Long Crib Burn.

Only the easternmost part of the site, roughly from the northern slopes of Little Dod Hill to Corse Law farm and to the improved field identified as Back Rig is of a different geology. This area is dominated by the Gala greywacke group, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 428 to 443 million years ago in the Silurian Period, originating from sedimentary deposits with a deep sea environment. The wacke rocks formed in deep seas from infrequent slurries of shallow water sediments which were then redeposited as graded beds. The boundary between the conglomerate and the wacke might indicate the Silurian coastline.

The conglomerate is interrupted by intrusive dykes, running roughly northwest to southeast, consisting of the Midland Valley Carboniferous to Early Permian Alkaline Basic Dyke Suite. This comprises primarily a microgabbro. The igneous bedrock formed approximately 256 to 354 million years ago in the Permian and Carboniferous Periods, when silica-poor magma intruded into the Earth's crust. It cooled to form intrusions ranging from large, coarse-crystalline, often gabbroic, plutons at depth to smaller, fine to medium crystalline, often basaltic dykes and sills. Different degrees of erosion between the sedimentary and igneous rocks have created some attractive rock formation, in particular in the narrow southern end of the Crow Cleugh in the northern part of the proposed site (*Plate 2*).

¹ www.bgs.ac.uk – 19/08/13



Plate 2 Igneous dykes exposed on the east-facing slopes along Crow Cleugh.

No superficial deposits have been recorded for the majority of the development area. Only in small pockets along the steep valleys formed by the watercourses have deposits of till and alluvium been identified. The Devenesian – Diamicton till formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions, when glaciers scoured the landscape and deposited moraines of till with outwash sand and gravel deposits. The alluvium, consisting of clay, silt, sand and gravel can be found only in the immediate surroundings of the water courses and was deposited up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. Mainly sand and gravel detrital material was deposited in channels to form river terrace deposits, with fine silt and clay from overbank floods forming floodplain alluvium. Some bogs may have deposited peat within this matrix, which also includes estuarine and coastal plain deposits mapped as alluvium.

2. *Known heritage sites within the development area and immediately beyond*

i. General

An assessment of readily available sources was undertaken to identify the presence or otherwise of sites of cultural heritage significance both within and in the vicinity of the development area. These included:

- East Lothian Council Historic Environment Record (HER)
- Scottish Borders Council Sites and Monument Record (SMR)
- The National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS)
- Historic Scotland database of Listed Buildings
- Historic Scotland database of Scheduled Monuments
- The Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland
- The Inventory of Historic Battlefields in Scotland
- Aerial imagery as held by the National Collection of Aerial Photography (NCAP), the National Library of Scotland (NLS) and online platforms
- Map resources available from the NLS including all available Ordnance Survey (OS) maps
- www.aircrashsites-scotland.co.uk – this website is working towards providing comprehensive coverage of air-crash sites in Scotland

All sources consulted were the most up to date available. The records held by East Lothian Council are located within their Historic Environment Record (HER). At Scottish Borders Council such records are held in the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). The two terms are inter-changeable so for ease of discussion in this assessment, the term HER is often used to describe both locally held sets of records.

Assessment of the resources consulted yielded a small number of heritage sites within the development area, and larger number of sites immediately beyond the boundary. These are summarised in

Table 1, Table 2 and Table 3.

No sites with statutory protection were recorded within the site boundaries by the desk based assessment.

ii. Within the site boundary

The majority of these sites are of post-medieval or 19th century date, and associated to the pastoral use of the landscape. Seven sites were recorded within the boundaries of the proposed Aikengall IIa development. No protected or designated sites were recorded within the site boundary.

On the whole the sites within the development area relate to the agricultural use of the landscape. A shieling hut was recorded as Site B, at Little Dod. Four further sites were recorded as sheepfolds or animal enclosures (Sites C, D, E and F). Of these, the turf-banked enclosures interpreted as sheepfolds (White Cleugh Site C, and Ewelairs Hill/Middle Monynut, Site F) are of some interest. Both are 22m in diameter and the use of turf as building material is also unusual, as late 18th and 19th century sheepfolds are typically built with stone. The turf material might simply indicate that bedrock was difficult to obtain, however, the paucity of superficial deposits in this area makes this unlikely. The turf use is more likely to indicate a slightly earlier date than the conventional stone-built folds.

Armstrong's map of 1771 had identified a cairn on top of Dod Hill (Site A 37290 66796). This would be a typical position for a Bronze Age burial monument. However, when the site was visited in 1979 by staff of RCAHMS no such monument could be identified at the location. An amorphous, grass-covered spread of stones, 2.5m in diameter was recorded at NT 7298 6779 (37298 66779), some 20m further SE, of unknown origin, and not identifiable as a cairn. Any remains of this feature or the alleged cairn would have subsequently been affected by forestry works, as the 1979 visit by RCAHMS pre-dated the plantation.

iii. Immediately adjacent to the site boundary - within 1km

Table 2 lists the large number of sites recorded adjacent to the site boundaries of Aikengall IIa. Assessment of the Inventory of Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, Battlefields Inventory and Inventory of Designed Landscapes all held by Historic Scotland revealed no designated, protected or identified sites within 1km of the site boundary. From analysis of the NMRS and the local government HER, all sites within 1km of the development are listed in *Table 2*.

The known heritage sites just outside the site boundary similarly relate to mostly post-medieval or later agricultural use. The sites of prehistoric and Roman findspots at Crichness (NMRS 57456 and NMRS 57475) are more than 1km away from the development boundary.

In conclusion, none of the sites within the development area nor immediately adjacent (within 1km) are of significant cultural heritage value. The turf-banked enclosure which is seemingly similar to Site AD (Site 8 in CFA DBA) as identified in the DBA for Aikengall II might be of early date.

iv. Known heritage sites within the wider area

In addition to all sites within 1km of the proposed development, all sites within a radius of 1-5km were also assessed. Those sites which were between 1-5km, but which may also be affected by the development were included in *Table 3*. For example field systems, clearance cairns etc. are part of an agricultural landscape which may be directly affected by the installation of wind farms. In contrast, an isolated findspot 5km away from the site boundary will remain relatively unaffected. In selecting those undesignated monuments for inclusion in *Table 3*, a degree of objective archaeological judgement has been used.

All designated sites within 1-5km of Aikengall IIa are included within *Table 3*.

Site No.	Name, feature	Local Authority	OS Grid Reference	X	Y	NMRS / SMR No.	Record	Period	Significance
<i>Table 1: Known cultural heritage sites within the proposed development area</i>									
A	Dod Hill Cairn	Scottish Borders Council	NT 7290 6796, NT 7290 6797	372900, 372900	667960, 667970	NT76NW 2, SMR 1050051	NMRS, SMR	Recorded as unknown, no longer visible on NMRS, but as Bronze Age on SMR.	Local/Unknown
B	Little Dod, shieling huts/ Eye Water	Scottish Borders Council	NT 736 667	373600	666700	NT76NW 3, SMR 1050159	NMRS, SMR	Recorded as unknown on NMRS, but as Post medieval on SMR.	Local
C	White Cleugh, turf banked sheepfold	Scottish Borders Council	NT 7190 6516	371900	665160	NT76NW 5	NMRS	Post medieval	Local
D	Brodie's Fold/ Brodie's Field, sheepfold	Scottish Borders Council	NT 7204 6679	372040	666790	NT76NW 7, SMR 1050147	NMRS, SMR	Post-medieval	Local
E	Eye Water, Stock enclosure/sheepfold	Scottish Borders Council	NT 73120 66960	373120	666960	SMR 1050201	SMR	Post medieval	Local
F	Ewelairs Hill/ Middle Monynut, sheepfold	Scottish Borders Council	NT 7205 6565 NT 72007 65716	372050 372007	665650 665716	NT76NW 6, SMR 1271612	NMRS, SMR	Post-medieval according to NMRS, unknown on SMR	Local

*Table 1 Table listing all known cultural heritage sites within the Aikengall Ila wind farm development site.
Site labelling continued for sites identified in map regression and aerial photograph assessment.*

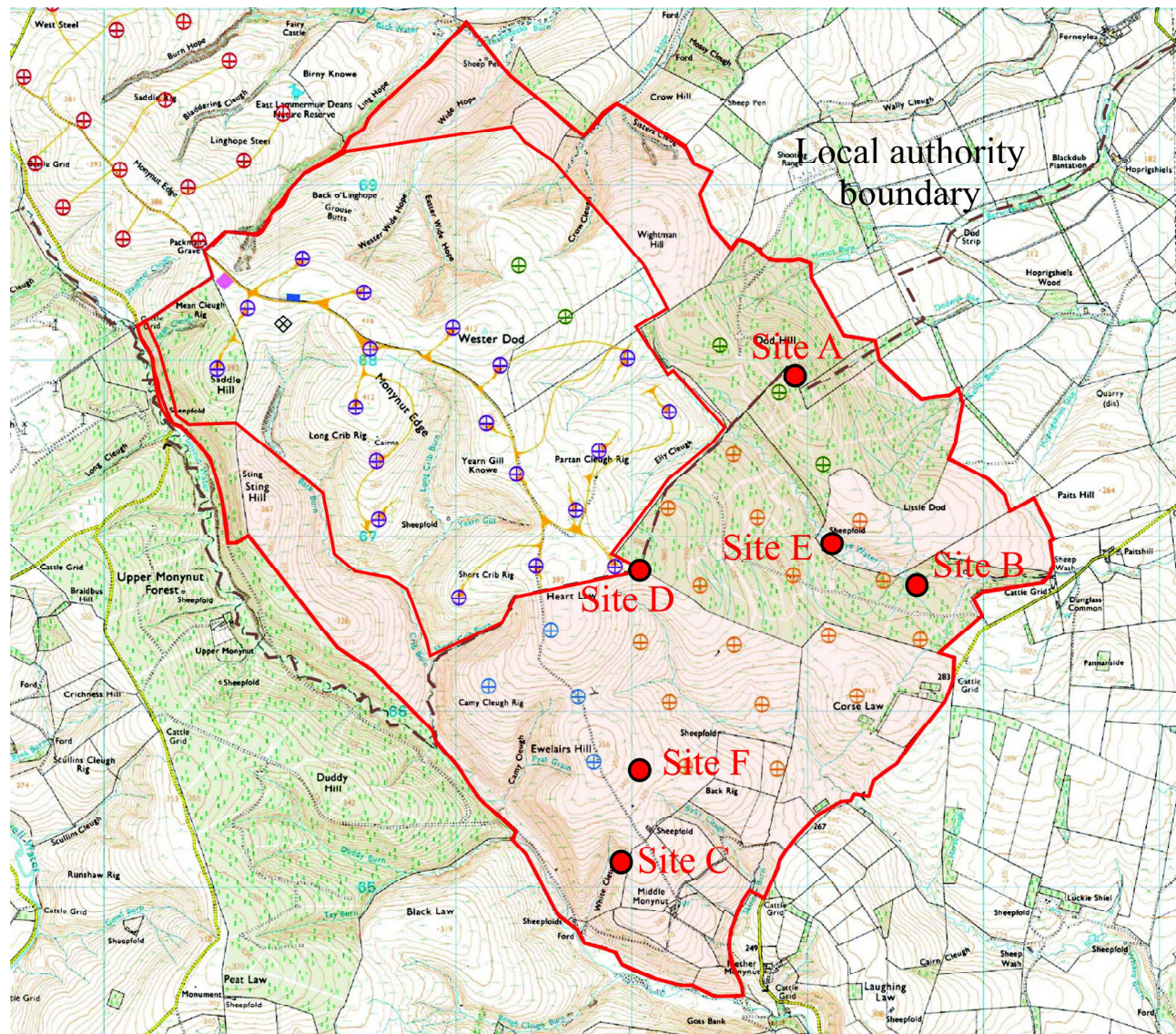


Figure 2 Distribution of known heritage sites within the development area.
Addyman Archaeology after Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Licence Number 1000 06772

Site No.	Name, feature	Local Authority	OS Grid Reference	X	Y	NMRS; HER No.	Record	Period
<i>Table 2: Known cultural heritage sites within 1km of Aikengall Ila</i>								
n/a	Monynut Water, Building appears on first edition OS	East Lothian Council	NT 6935 6768	369350	667680	NT66NE 30, MEL2800	NMRS, HER	Post-medieval
n/a	Yearn Gill Knowe, Aircraft Crash Site, Beaufighter	East Lothian Council	NT 7130 6760; NT 7120 6775	371300; 371200	667600; 667750	MEL9795	HER	3.5.1945
n/a	Monynut Edge, remains of sheep fold, turf bank	East Lothian Council	NT 7095 6711	370950	667110	NT76NW 4, MEL8628	NMRS, HER	Post-medieval
n/a	Upper Monynut, enclosure	Scottish Borders Council	NT 698 661	369800	666100	NT66NE 21, SMR 1270006	NMRS, HER	Later prehistoric to post-medieval
n/a	Packman's Grave, stone heap on parish boundary, anecdotal reference as a grave for murder victim	East Lothian Council	NT 6956 6862	369560	668620	NT66NE 23, MEL8627	NMRS, HER	Post-medieval; it is unclear how affected this monument is by the Aikengall I wind farm development
n/a	White Cleugh, ford	East Lothian Council	NT 68746 68642	368746	668642	MEL9713	HER	Unknown – Pre-1 st edition
n/a	Packman's Grave, stone heap on parish boundary, anecdotal reference as a grave for murder victim	East Lothian Council	NT 6956 6862	369560	668620	NT66NE 23, MEL8627	NMRS, HER	Post-medieval; it is unclear how affected this monument is by the Aikengall I wind farm development
n/a	White Cleugh, ford	East Lothian Council	NT 68746 68642	368746	668642	MEL9713	HER	Unknown – Pre-1 st edition
n/a	Slaughter Cleugh, ford	East Lothian Council	NT 69132 68321	369132	668321	MEL9714	HER	Unknown – Pre-1 st edition

n/a	Slaughter Cleugh, rectangular structure with turf-covered walls, 8m NS by 4mEW, entrance to E	East Lothian Council	NT 69141 68324	369141	668324	MEL9715	HER	Unknown
n/a	Monynut Edge, trackway – worn rather than constructed	East Lothian Council	NT 68938 69225	368938	669225	MEL9716	HER	Unknown
n/a	Fairy Castle, natural earthworks / landmark, folklore associations	East Lothian Council	NT 70249 69920	370249	669920	MEL9717	HER	Geological – Date of association unknown
n/a	Top Fold Wood, clearance cairns	East Lothian Council	NT 70160 70120	370160	670120	MEL9721	HER	Unknown
n/a	Back Water, turf covered field boundary	East Lothian Council	NT 70655 69970	370655	669970	MEL9725	HER	Unknown date, no surface trace
n/a	Easter Aikengall, farm house	East Lothian Council	NT 71494 70358	371494	670358	MEL9726	HER	Post-medieval
n/a	Wester Aikengall, farmhouse	East Lothian Council	NT 70846 70716	370846	670716	MEL9727	HER	Post-medieval, modern building on earlier farm / cottage site
n/a	Easter Aikengall, ford	East Lothian Council	NT 71302 70210	371302	670210	MEL9728	HER	19 th century, possibly on line of earlier ford
n/a	Easter Aikengall, mill, dam, leat	East Lothian Council	NT 71210 70218	371210	670218	MEL9729	HER	Unknown – pre-date 1 st edition
n/a	Easter Aikengall, field system	East Lothian Council	NT 71000 70300	371000	670300	MEL9730	HER	Post-medieval
n/a	Easter Aikengall, field boundary	East Lothian Council	NT 70793 70434	370793	670434	MEL9731	HER	Post-medieval

n/a	Easter Aikengall, enclosure and reservoir	East Lothian Council	NT 71333 70394	371333	670394	MEL9733	HER	Unknown
n/a	Slaughter Cleugh, field system	East Lothian Council	NT 69220 68523	369220	668523	MEL9734	HER	Unknown
n/a	Mean Cleugh, linear bank, ditch	East Lothian Council	NT 69398 68360	369398	668360	MEL9735	HER	Unknown
n/a	Burn Hope, field system, rig-and-furrow	East Lothian Council	NT 69220 68523	369220	668523	MEL9748	HER	Unknown
n/a	Burn Hope, drainage ditch	East Lothian Council	NT 69235 69584	369235	669584	MEL9749	HER	Unknown
n/a	Monynut Edge, drainage ditch, ditch-defined cultivation and possible enclosure	East Lothian Council	NT 69328 69133	369328	669133	MEL9750	HER	Unknown
n/a	Bladdering Cleugh, drainage ditch, enclosure, field system	East Lothian Council	NT 69395 69302	369395	669302	MEL9751	HER	Unknown
n/a	Linghope Steel, trackway	East Lothian Council	NT 69741 69162	369741	669162	MEL9752	HER	Unknown
n/a	Slaughter Cleugh, linear feature, possible trackway or drainage	East Lothian Council	NT 68769 68970	368769	668970	MEL9753	HER	Unknown
n/a	Slaughter Cleugh, trackway	East Lothian Council	NT 68836 68646	368836	668646	MEL9754	HER	Unknown
n/a	West Steel, drainage ditch	East Lothian Council	NT 68803 69296	368803	669296	MEL9755	HER	Post-medieval to modern; no rig-and-furrow identified

n/a	Burn Hope, Aircraft Crash Site, Blenheim	East Lothian Council	NT 69400 69700	369400	669700	MEL9794	HER	5.10.42
n/a	Bladdering Cleugh, drainage ditch	East Lothian Council	NT 69812 69614	369812	669614	MEL9757	HER	Unknown
n/a	Aikengall Water / Burn Hope, drainage ditch	East Lothian Council	NT 69436 70081	369436	670081	MEL9758	HER	Post-medieval

Table 2 List of all sites identified in the NMRS and HER search within 1km of the site

Site No.	Name, feature	Local Authority	OS Grid Reference	X	Y	NMRS; HER No. etc.	Record	Period, Comments
<i>Table 3: Select known cultural heritage sites adjacent to the development area of Aikengall Ila (1-5km)</i>								
n/a	Sheils, farmstead	Scottish Borders Council	NT 74700 68270	374700	668270	SMR 1050175	HER	Post-medieval
n/a	Ecclaw, Urn	Scottish Borders Council	NT 75040 68160	375040	668160	SMR 1050077	HER	Bronze Age
n/a	Hoprigsheils Wood, mill pond	Scottish Borders Council	NT 74500 68290	374500	668290	SMR 1050177	HER	Post-medieval
n/a	Whinhouse Plantation, Barrow (possible barrow visible on Aps)	Scottish Borders Council	NT 75000 69000	375000	669000	NT76NE36 SMR 1050154	NMRS, SMR	Prehistoric
n/a	Hoprig, Burial Cairn	Scottish Borders Council	NT 74920 69180	374920	669180	SMR 1050064	SMR	Bronze Age
n/a	Ewieside Hill, ditched enclosure	Scottish Borders Council	NT 77000 68100	377000	668100	NT76NE25 SMR 1050023	NMRS, SMR	Unclassified

n/a	Whare Burn, rig and furrow	Scottish Borders Council	NT 74300 64400	374300	664400	SMR 1050017	SMR	Medieval
n/a	Godscroft, Cairn	Scottish Borders Council	NT 74520 64320	374520	664310	SMR 1050003	SMR	Bronze Age
n/a	Whare Burn, farmstead, also known as Godscroft	Scottish Borders Council	NT 74530 64530	374530	664530	- SMR 1010004 - NT76SW11 - SM 4474	HER, NMRS, Scheduled Monument	Medieval
n/a	Blakerstone Moor, Burial Cairn	Scottish Borders Council	NT 77180 63400	377180	663400	NT76SE3, SMR 1010001	NMRS, SMR	Bronze Age
n/a	Quixwood Moor, rig and furrow, extensive well preserved	Scottish Borders Council	NT 77358 63752	377358	663752	SMR 1010020	SMR	Medieval
n/a	St Agnes, fort	Scottish Borders Council	NT 68040 63330	368040	663330	SMR 1280001	SMR	Iron Age
n/a	Snailsleugh (Hungry Snout), settlement, hut circles, enclosures, clearance cairns	Scottish Borders Council	NT 66540 63600	366540	663600	- SMR 1280002 - NMRS NT66SE 5 - SM 8769	SMR, NMRS, Scheduled Monument	Iron Age
n/a	Ewieside Hill, bi-vallate fort	Scottish Borders Council	NT 77770 68770	377770	668770	- SMR 1050102 - NT76NE 5 - SM 369	SMR, NMRS, Scheduled Monument	Iron Age
n/a	Needle Cleugh/ Aikengall Community Wind farm, enclosure	East Lothian Council	NT 70280 71490	370280	671490	MEL 9724	HER	Unknown
n/a	Needle Cleugh/ Aikengall Community Wind farm, Clearance Cairn	East Lothian Council	NT 70280 71470	370280	671470	MEL 9723	HER	Unknown

n/a	Needle Cleugh/ Aikengall Community Wind farm, Clearance Cairn	East Lothian Council	NT 70030 71220	370030	671220	MEL 9722	HER	Unknown
n/a	Wester Aikengall/ Aikengall Community Wind farm, enclosure	East Lothian Council	NT 70718 71385	370718	671385	MEL 9732	HER	Unknown
n/a	Blackcastle Hill, homestead 1300 SSE of Thurlston Mains, fort, enclosed settlement	East Lothian Council	NT 71282 71743	371282	671743	- MEL 1904 - NT77SW 7 - SM 3933	HER, NMRS, Scheduled Monument	Prehistoric
n/a	Blackcastle Hill, homestead 370m ENE of Post office Mast	East Lothian Council	NT 721 723	372067	672307	- MEL 1905 - NT77SW 8 - SM 3916	HER, NMRS, Scheduled Monument	Prehistoric
n/a	Kirklands, crop marks and ring ditch	Scottish Borders Council	NT 75850 70060	375850	670060	NT77NE22, SMR 1050031	NMRS, SMR	Unknown
n/a	Kirklands, ring ditch	Scottish Borders Council	NT 75700 70800	375750	670800	NT77NE23, SMR 1050032	NMRS, SMR	Unknown
n/a	Kirklands 1, ditched enclosure	Scottish Borders Council	NT 75800 70600	375800	670600	NT77SE20, SMR 1050028	NMRS, SMR	Iron Age
n/a	Kirklands 2, ditched enclosure	Scottish Borders Council	NT 75800 70400	375800	670400	SMR 1050029, NT77SE19	SMR, NMRS	Iron Age
n/a	Kirklands 3, fort	Scottish Borders Council	NT 75700 70400	375700	670400	SMR 1050030, NT77SE21	SMR, NMRS	Iron Age
n/a	Kirklands, enclosure	Scottish Borders Council	NT 76100 70700	376100	670700	SMR 1050046	SMR	Unknown
n/a	Hoprig, field system	Scottish Borders Council	NT 75800 69900	375800	669900	SMR 1050137, NE76NE32	SMR, NMRS	Unknown

n/a	Hoprig, Dean Dykes, burial ground, long cist	Scottish Borders Council	NT 75800 70700	375800	670700	SMR 1050088, NT77SE8	SMR, NMRS	Unknown
n/a	Clifton Hill, crop marks	Scottish Borders Council	NT 76500 70700	376500	670700	SMR 1050048, NT77SE53	SMR, NMRS	Unknown
n/a	Dovecot Hall, enclosure	Scottish Borders Council	NT 76400 70900	376400	670900	SMR 1050013, NT77SE66	SMR, NMRS	Unknown
n/a	Dovecot Hall, Clifton Hill, cist	Scottish Borders Council	NT 76300 70600	376300	670600	SMR 1050086, NT77SE9	SMR, NMRS	Unknown
n/a	Dunglass Dean, mill	Scottish Borders Council	NT 75700 71160	375700	671160	SMR 1050122, NT77SE61	SMR, NMRS	Post-medieval
n/a	Cranshaws House, Church and Burial Ground	Scottish Borders Council	NT 683 616	368371	661670	- 1080004 - NT66SE 6 - SM 12422	SMR, NMRS, Scheduled Monument	Medieval
n/a	Friar's Nose, Fort	East Lothian Council	NT 664 631	366452	663140	- MEL1422 - NT66SE 1 - SM 748	HER, NMRS, Scheduled Monument	Iron Age
n/a	Yadlee, stone circle	Scottish Borders Council	NT 654 673	365403	667323	- SMR 1280010 -NT66NE 3 - SM 4443	SMR, NMRS, Scheduled Monument	Prehistoric
n/a	Woodhall Farm (Tripslaw Hill), settlement/enclosure	East Lothian Council	NT 697 725	369712	672551	- MEL1675 - NT67SE 12 - 5930	HER, NMRS, Scheduled Monument	Prehistoric
n/a	Thurston Mains, enclosure, round house, ring ditch(?)	East Lothian Council	NT 703 730	370349	673079	- MEL1863 - NT77SW 29 - 5845	HER, NMRS, Scheduled Monument	Prehistoric

n/a	Braidwood, enclosure 200m NE of, also known as Innerwick, rig and furrow, settlement	East Lothian Council	NT 725 733 NT 72562 73382	372557 372562	673398 673382	- MEL 1851 - NT77SW 18 - SM 5848	HER, NMRS, Scheduled Monument	Prehistoric
n/a	Black Castle Cottage, promontory fort 300m SW of, also known as Branxton Cottage, fort, trackway	East Lothian Council	NT 733 723 NT 73343 72375	373372 373343	672382 672375	- MEL 1873 - NT77SW 38 - SM 5876	HER, NMRS, Scheduled Monument	Prehistoric/ Iron Age
n/a	Black Castle, enclosure, settlement	East Lothian Council	NT 734 762	373529	672664	- MEL 1889 - NT77SW 52 - SM 5850	HER, NMRS, Scheduled Monument	Prehistoric
n/a	Branxton Cottage, enclosure 300m E of, settlement	East Lothian Council	NT 740 725 NT 74069 72576	374073 374069	672558 672576	- MEL 1886 - NT77SW 5 - SM 5890	HER, NMRS, Scheduled Monument	Prehistoric
n/a	Oldhamstocks Mains, enclosure 300m NNW of, settlement	East Lothian Council	NT 741 720	374134	672052	- MEL 1906 - NT77SW 9 - SM 5891	HER, NMRS, Scheduled Monument	Prehistoric
n/a	Springfield, enclosure 300m NNE of, settlement	East Lothian Council	NT 751 716 NT 75138 71629	375157 375138	671642 671629	- MEL 1820 - NT77SE 33 - SM 5892	HER, NMRS, Scheduled Monument	Prehistoric
n/a	Springfield, palisaded enclosure and ring ditch 200m E of,	East Lothian Council	NT 753 711	375351	671158	- MEL 1822 - MEL 1836 - NT77SE 38 - NT77SE 55 - SM 5893	HER, NMRS, Scheduled Monument	Prehistoric. The Scheduled area covers two monuments separately recorded by both the NMRS and HER.
n/a	Springfield, enclosure 400m SSE of, settlement	East Lothian Council	NT 752 707 NT 75220 70730	375258 375220	670767 670730	- MEL 1837 - NT77SE 56 - SM 5894	HER, NMRS, Scheduled Monument	Prehistoric

n/a	Shannabank Hill fort	Scottish Borders Council	NT 751 629	375096	662916	- SMR 1010005 - NT76SE 7 - SM 379	HER, NMRS, Scheduled Monument	Multi period , prehistoric
n/a	Dunglass Designed Landscape	East Lothian Council & Scottish Borders Council	NT 75976 71487	375976	671487	- GDL00154	Gardens and Designed Landscapes	18 th century
n/a	Oldhamstocks Conservation Area	East Lothian Council	NT 74093 70544	374093	670544	- CA288	Conservation Area	
n/a	Whareburn Cottage	Scottish Borders council	NT 76470 62279	376470	662279	- NT76SE 39 - 44922	NMRS, Category C Listed Building	Early 19 th century
n/a	The Old Schoolhouse, Weirburn House	Scottish Borders council	NT 76347 62089	376347	662089	- NT76SE 40 - 44921	NMRS, Category C Listed Building	Mid to late 19 th century
n/a	The lodge, Abbey St Bathans	Scottish Borders council	NT 76181 61912	376181	661912	- NT76SE 37 - 44915	NMRS, Category C Listed Building	Early to mid 19 th century
n/a	Abbey St Bathans House	Scottish Borders council	NT 76135 61993	376135	661993	- NT76SE 32 - 44912	NMRS, Category B Listed Building	Early 19 th century
n/a	The Old Manse, Abbey St Bathans	Scottish Borders council	NT 75854 62180	375854	662180	- NT76SE 38 - 44916	NMRS, Category B Listed Building	19 th century - 1822

n/a	Abbey Farmhouse/ House	Scottish Borders council	NT 75747 62226	375747	662226	- NT76SE 48 - 44911	NMRS, Category C Listed Building	Early 19 th century
n/a	Abbey St Bathans Church and churchyard	Scottish Borders council	NT 75863 62266	375863	662266	- NT76SE 9 - NT76SE 9.01 - 1970	NMRS, Category B Listed Building	19 th century re-worked medieval church
n/a	1-6 The Square, Abbey St Bathans	Scottish Borders council	NT 75822 62320 (centred on)	375822	662320	- NT76SE 46 - NT76SE 45 - NT76SE 44 - NT76SE 43 - NT76SE 42 - NT76SE 41 - 44919	 Category C Listed Building	Mid 19 th century
n/a	Abbey St Bathans House, Strafontane Mill	Scottish Borders council	NT 74868 63015	374868	663015	- NT76SW 21 - 44912	NMRS, Category B Listed Building	Early 19 th century
n/a	Bankend, Bankend House, Cottage, Garden, Outbuilding	Scottish Borders council	NT 74818 63127 (centred on)	374818	663127	- NT76SW 24 - NT76SW 24.01 - NT76SW 24.01 - NT76SW 24.03 - 44913	NMRS, Category C Listed Building	Dated 1845
n/a	Smiddyhill Bridge	Scottish Borders council	NT 69658 61223	369658	661223	- SMR 1083008 - NT66SE 20 - 206	HER, NMRS, Category B Listed Building	Dated 1887

n/a	Cranshaws Parish Church and Churchyard	Scottish Borders council	NT 69231 61843	369231	661843	- SMR 1083001 - NT66SE 18 - NT66SE 18.01 - 201	HER, NMRS, Category A Listed Building	1899 on an earlier church built in 1773
n/a	Cranshaws Parish Church, Manse, outbuilding	Scottish Borders council	NT 69174 61919	369174	661919	- NT66SE 18.02 - NT66SE 18.03 - 44909	NMRS, Category C Listed Building	Late 18 th century with possible earlier fabric
n/a	Cranshaws Schoolhouse	Scottish Borders council	NT 69082 62140	369082	662140	- NT66SE 36 - 44910	NMRS, Category B Listed Building	Early 19 th century
n/a	Cranshaws Farm, Gateway to Stable Courtyard	Scottish Borders council	NT 68252 61843	368252	661843	- SMR 1083005 - NT66SE 19.01 - 44906	HER, NMRS, Category B Listed Building	Late 19 th century
n/a	Cranshaws Farm, Stable courtyard	Scottish Borders council	NT 68215 61824	368215	661824	- NT66SE 19.02 - 44907	NMRS, Category C Listed Building	Early 19 th century
n/a	Cranshaws Castle, well, walled garden and sundial	Scottish Borders council	NT 68195 61807	368195	661807	- SMR 1083003 - NT66SE 7 - NT66SE 7.01 - NT66SE 7.02 - 4093	HER, NMRS, Category A Listed Building	Late 14 th century
n/a	Cranshaws Farmhouse and sundial	Scottish Borders council	NT 68190 61741	368190	661741	- NT66SE 19 - NT66SE 19.03 - 44908	NMRS, Category C Listed Building	Late 18 th century

n/a	Thurston Mains farmhouse and walled garden	East Lothian Council	NT 71022 73048	371022	673048	- MEL 1881 - MEL 7402 - NT77SW 45 - NT77SW 45.02 - 7713	HER, NMRS, Category C Listed Building	Early 19 th century
n/a	Thurston Mains Steading Cottage	East Lothian Council	NT 70988 73005	370988	673005	- MEL 4314 - NT77SW 45.01 - 7714	HER, NMRS, Category B Listed Building	Dated 1857
n/a	Stottencleugh Farmhouse	East Lothian Council	NT 72890 70443	372890	670443	- MEL 1882 - NT77SW 46 - 14714	HER, NMRS, Category B Listed Building	Early 19 th century
n/a	Oldhamstocks, October Cottage	East Lothian Council	NT 74237 70567	374237	670567	- MEL 4502 - NT77SW 108 - 14708	HER, NMRS, Category C Listed Building	Earlier 19 th century. Part of Oldhamstocks Conservation Area.
n/a	Oldhamstocks Old Manse, walled garden	East Lothian Council	NT 73836 70606	373836	670606	- MEL 4503 - MEL 7446 - NT77SW 109 - NT77SW 109.01 - 14709	HER, NMRS, Category B Listed Building	Early 19 th century. Part of Oldhamstocks Conservation Area.

n/a	Oldhamstocks Parish Church, Burial ground and Watch House	East Lothian Council	NT 73783 70651	373783	670651	- MEL 7945 - MEL 1844 - MEL 7946 - NT77SW 11 - NT77SW 11.01 - NT77SW 11.02 - 14710	HER, NMRS, Category A Listed Building	16 th century aisle adjoining 1701 church. Part of Oldhamstocks Conservation Area.
n/a	Oldhamstocks Village Green, Market Cross	East Lothian Council	NT 73909 70612	373909	670612	-MEL 1864 - NT77SW 3 - 14711	HER, NMRS, Category B Listed Building	18 th century. Part of Oldhamstocks Conservation Area.
n/a	Oldhamstocks, wellhead, Village Green, Pump	East Lothian Council	NT 73974 70590	373974	670590	- MEL 4507 - NT77SW 113 - 14712	HER, NMRS, Category B Listed Building	18 th century. Part of Oldhamstocks Conservation Area.
n/a	Oldhamstocks, the Wight House	East Lothian Council	NT 73951 70579	373951	670579	- MEL 4508 - NT77SW 114 - 14713	HER, NMRS, Category B Listed Building	Late 18 th century. Part of Oldhamstocks Conservation Area.
n/a	Oldhamstocks, Braeview with retaining walls	East Lothian Council	NT 74000 70609	374000	670609	- MEL 4493 - NT77SW 99 - 14733	HER, NMRS, Category B Listed Building	Late 18 th century. Part of Oldhamstocks Conservation Area.
n/a	Oldhamstocks, Oldhamstocks Burn, Oldhamstocks Bridge	East Lothian Council	NT 74666 70393	374666	670393	- MEL 4509 - NT77SW 115 - 14734	HER, NMRS, Category B Listed Building	18 th century, possibly earlier. Part of Oldhamstocks Conservation Area.

n/a	Oldhamstocks, Greenend Cottage	East Lothian Council	NT 73891 70664	373891	670664	- MEL 4498 - NT77SW 104 - 14735	HER, NMRS, Category C Listed Building	Late 18 th century. Part of Oldhamstocks Conservation Area.
n/a	Oldhamstocks, Hill Crest	East Lothian Council	NT 73916 70585	373916	670585	MEL 4499 - NT77SW 105 - 14736	HER, NMRS, Category C Listed Building	Late 19 th century. Part of Oldhamstocks Conservation Area.
n/a	Oldhamstocks, Oldhamstocks Mill, Mill cottage	East Lothian Council	NT 74103 70442	374103	670442	- MEL 4501 - NT77SW 107 - 18958	HER, NMRS, Category C Listed Building	Early 19 th century. Part of Oldhamstocks Conservation Area.

Table 3 Table listing all known cultural heritage sites targeted in the DBA in the immediate vicinity of the Aikengall Iia wind farm development site.

Site No.	Name, feature	Local Authority	OS Grid Reference	X	Y	NMRS / HER No.	Record	Period
<i>Table 4: Previously unrecorded cultural heritage sites recently recorded as part of DBA and walkover for Aikengall II</i>								
<i>Included within boundaries of Aikengall Iia</i>								
G	Area of drainage, previously site 4 in CFA report	Scottish Borders Council	NT 7240 6630	372400	666300	-	Aerial photographs, Field Survey	Modern
H	Drove road, previously site 6 in CFA report	Scottish Borders Council and East Lothian Council	-	-	-	-	Map Regression - 1 st Edition OS map	Un known

Site No.	Name, feature	Local Authority	OS Grid Reference	X	Y	NMRS / HER No.	Record	Period
I	Areas of improved land, no rig-and-furrow identified, previously site 7 in CFA report	Scottish Borders Council and East Lothian Council	Centre points: - NT 70660 66235 - NT 71171 65642 - NT 72149 64864	- 370660 - 371171 - 372149	- 666235 - 665642 - 664864	-	Map Regression - 1 st Edition OS map	Post-medieval
<i>Within the boundaries of Aikengall II</i>								
AA	Large rectangular, turf-banked enclosure, previously site 8 in CFA report	East Lothian Council	NT 718 681	371800	668100	-	Map Regression - 1 st Edition OS map	Post-medieval or earlier
AB	Small cairn, previously site 9 in CFA report	East Lothian Council	NT 70552 67562	370552	667562	-	Recent OS Map; field survey	Unknown
AC	Small cairn, previously site 10 in CFA report	East Lothian Council	NT 70501 67669	370501	667669	-	Recent OS Map; field survey	Unknown
AD	Possible boundary marker stone, previously site 11 in CFA report	East Lothian Council	NT 71279 67669	371279	667669	-	Field survey	Unknown. Likely to be post-medieval
AE	Possible Cairn, turf covered, previously site 12 in CFA report	East Lothian Council	NT 71130 68138	371130	668138	-	Field survey	Unknown
AF	Area of drainage, previously site 13 in CFA report	East Lothian Council	NT 7200 6800	372000	668000	-	Field survey	Unknown. Likely to be post-medieval
AG	Structure; not located, previously site 14 in CFA report	East Lothian Council	NT 7218 6795	372180	667950	-	Map Regression - 1 st Edition OS	Unknown. Likely to be post-medieval

Table 4 Table listing recently discovered cultural heritage sites that were recorded as part of the desk-based assessment and walkover survey at Aikengall II.

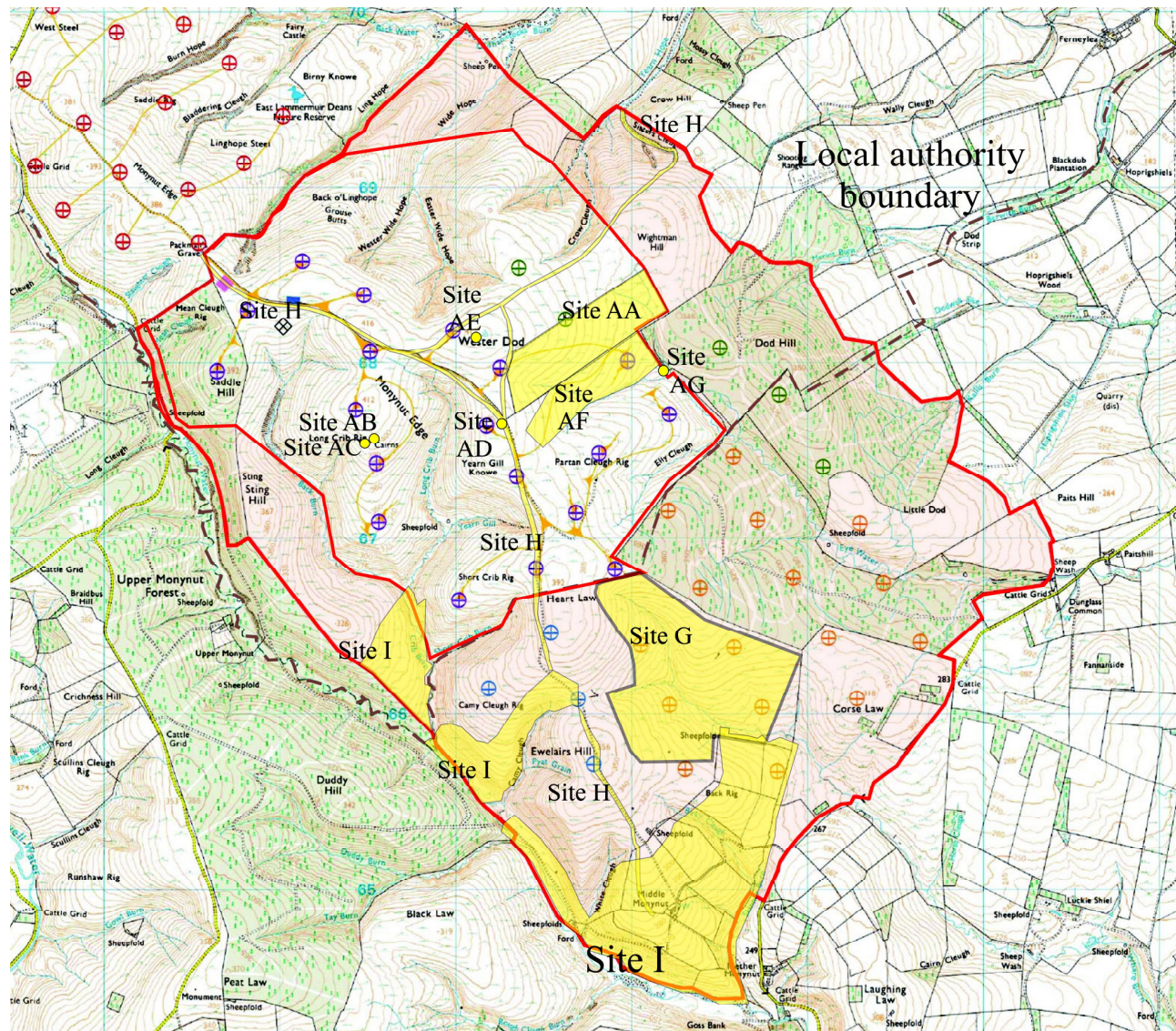


Figure 3 Distribution of known heritage sites as identified during the DBA for Aikengall II.
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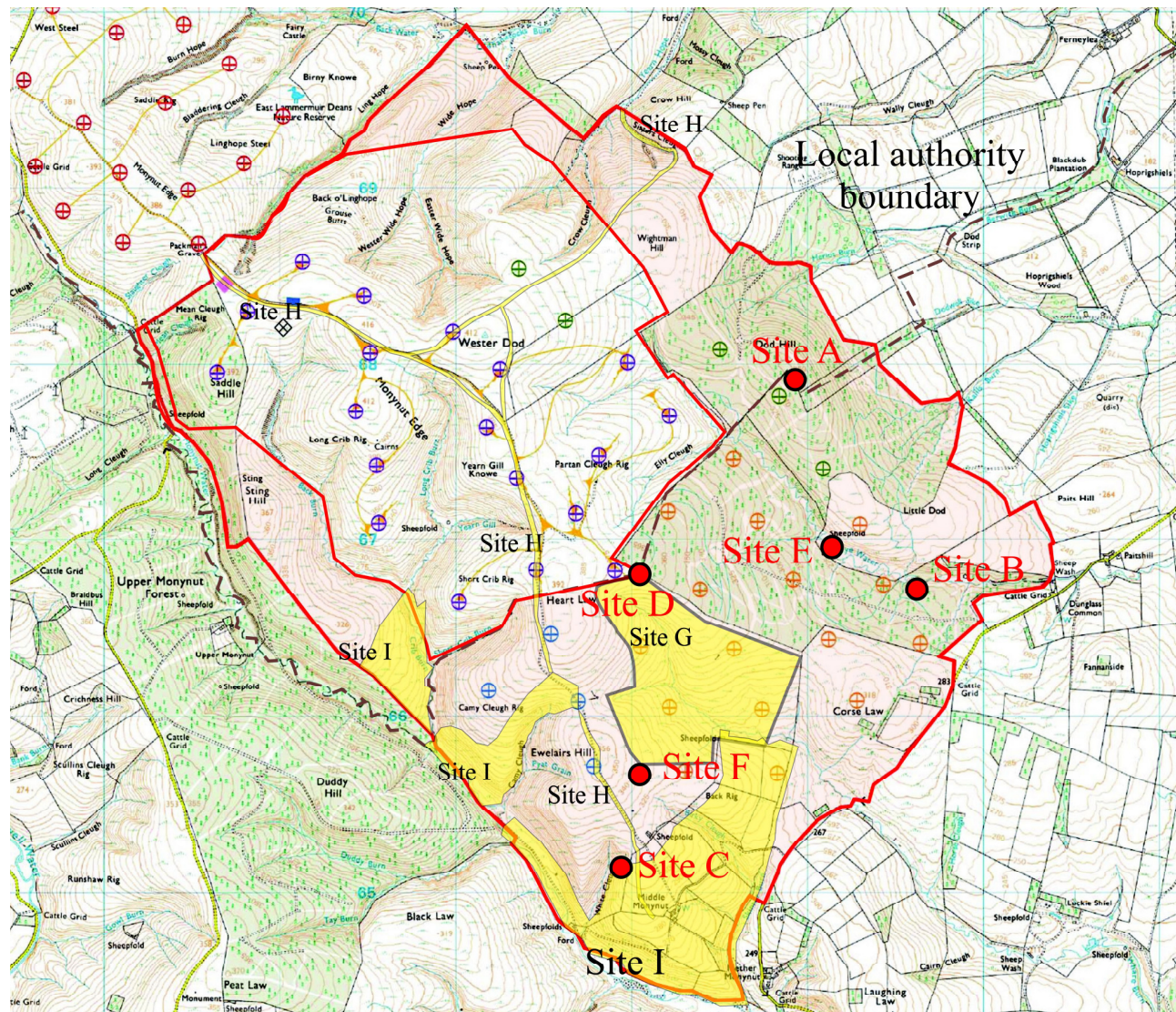


Figure 4 Distribution of known heritage sites within the boundaries of Aikengall Iia as identified during the DBA for Aikengall II and Aikengall Iia. Addyman Archaeology after Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Licence Number 1000 06772

Site No.	Name, feature	Local Authority	OS Grid Reference	X	Y	NMRS / HER No.	Record	Period
<i>Table 5: Select designated Cultural heritage sites within the wider area beyond 5km</i>								
n/a	Chester's Dikes	Scottish Borders Council	NT 6783 6097	367830	660960	SM 1240 NT66SE 2	Scheduled Monument NMRS	Later prehistoric enclosed settlement
n/a	Ewieside Hill	Scottish Borders Council	NT 7778 6877	377780	668773	SM 369 NT76NE 5	Scheduled Monument NMRS	Prehistoric circular settlement/fort
n/a	Whitchester Settlement	Scottish Borders Council	NT 72031 59007	372031	659007	LB 45634 NT75NW 32	Category B Listed Building NMRS	Later 19 th century country house
n/a	Eden's Hall/Edin's Hall Broch	Scottish Borders Council	NT 77276 60288	377276	660288	SM 90134 NT76SE 6	Scheduled Monument NMRS	Prehistoric fort, broch and settlement
n/a	Cockburn Law	Scottish Borders Council	NT 76557 59768	376557	659768	SM 366 NT75NE 1	Scheduled Monument NMRS	Later prehistoric fort
n/a	Spartleton Hill	East Lothian Council	NT 6532 6554	36532	66554	NT66NE 4 HER	NMRS MEL1390	Cairn of unknown date
n/a	Cockburnspath	East Lothian Council	NT 77465 71080	377465	671080	CA596	Conservation Area	Historic Village

n/a	North Berwick Law	East Lothian Council	NT 5564 8422	35564	68422	SM 3863 NT58SE 32 MEL 1293	Scheduled Monument NMRS HER	Prehistoric fort site
n/a	Dunbar Castle/Harbour	East Lothian Council	NT 67849 79332	367849	679332	SM 766 NT67NE 8 MEL 1580	Scheduled Monument NMRS HER	Medieval castle
n/a	French Fort, Dunglass	East Lothian Council	NT 76346 71716	376346	671716	SM 3191 NT77SE 7 HER	Scheduled Monument NMRS MEL 1839	16 th century artillery fortification

Table 5 Table listing selected cultural heritage sites within the wider area (beyond 5km) of Aikengall IIa wind farm development site

3. Map regression

i. General

A large number of maps were consulted in order to assess the development of the site itself and pinpoint any features that may previously have gone unrecorded. For such a large site, it was felt worthwhile to view maps drawn at a larger scale in addition to those more detailed maps of the area that begin to become available from the late 17th century. However, particularly with the earlier maps, it was not always possible to accurately pinpoint the site. A summary of maps consulted can be viewed in *Appendix A*.

Assessment of the cartographic resource provided little information with regard to further understanding the development of the site and identifying unknown or previously unrecorded archaeological features.

Where new sites were located that had not been previously noted in the earlier desk based research, these were assigned a new letter, continuing alphabetically from the last recorded site in the DBA. Where sites were seen to be the same as those already recorded, the original numbers were used. A list of all sites recorded can be viewed in the Gazetteer, *Section 7*.

ii. Pre-Ordnance Survey maps

Most of the pre-Ordnance Survey maps do not go into sufficient detail to allow identification of features within the site area. The site is fortunate enough to be covered by the maps of Timothy Pont (*figure 2*), one of the earliest cartographers to provide mapping with any level of detail. The exact dates of Pont's life are unclear, but his *Nithsdale; part of Teviotdale* has been dated to between c.1583-1596, providing a very early depiction of the site area. Pont's map is clearly skewed, thus the area of the proposed development can only be tentatively plotted. No sites are noted in this area, although the detail is insufficient to record anything other than a site of significant size.

By 1654 Joan Blaeu produced his *Atlas of Scotland*, taken from the 16th century work of Timothy Pont. Blaeu's map of *Mercia*, 1654 (*Figure 5*) provided no new information, but it is notable that no woodlands were shown in the area.



Figure 5 Joan Blaeu's re-issue (1654) of Timothy Pont's map of ca. 1583-1596 showing the locations of Cockburnspath, the Monynut Water, and the Middle and Nether Monynut farms (NLS)

In 1644 Robert Gordon re-issued Pont's map (Figure 6), further annotating the upland area to the south of Oldhamstocks (Auldhamstocks [sic]). While the exact extent of the development area cannot be identified, the locations of Middle Monynut farm (Middlemonennet [sic]) and Nether Monynut farm (Nether Monenet [sic]) are clearly marked in relation to the Monynut Water (Monenet fl. [sic]).



Figure 6 Robert Gordon's map of 1644 showing the locations of Oldhamstocks, Middle and Nether Monynut farms, here marked red, and tentative location of the proposed development in blue (NLS)

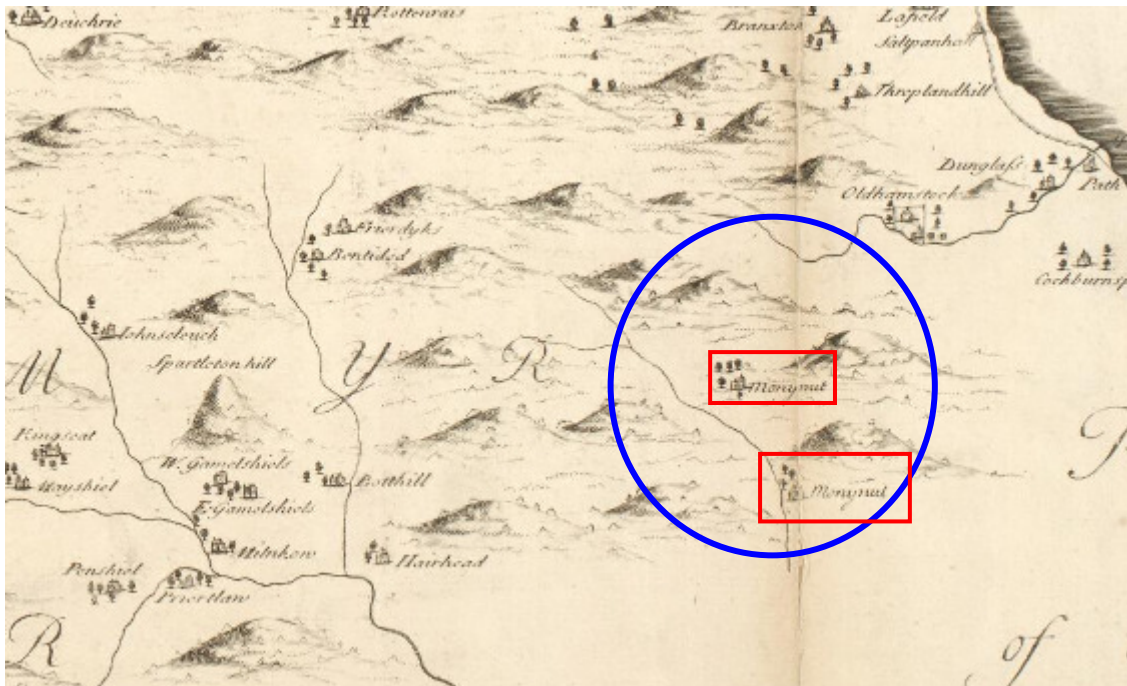


Figure 7 Extract from John Adair's 'A map of East Lothian' with the rough location of the site indicated in blue. This map shows the location of two Monynut farms, presumably Middle and Nether Monynut as per the previous map locations (NLS)

A map of East Lothian was surveyed by John Adair in the 1680's (*Figure 7*) and printed in Edinburgh in 1736 by Cooper. Adair's survey can be considered the first re-mapping of the development area post-Pont. However the map in its final form is very simple and shows little detail. It depicts two farms named Monynut, presumable Middle and Nether Monynut respectively. While some tree coverage is indicated in the wider area, only the farms are associated with tree symbols, but presumably only suggesting a settled place, rather than indicating actual tree coverage in these areas.

Although these early maps lack accuracy and detail, the general picture is clearly one lacking in any important historical occupation within the wider area of the site in this period apart from the two Monynut farms. Herman Moll's *The shire of Berwick alia the Mers or March and Lauderdale*, published 1732 shows insufficient detail for interpretation.

William Roy's military survey of Scotland conducted between 1747 and 1755 stands out as the first map with sufficient detail to analyse the development area (*figure 4*). Roy's map clearly depicts the site area between the Monynut Water and Eye Water, and both farms of Middle and Nether Monynut are depicted, with areas of agricultural land around them. However, for the general development area no other features or landuse are depicted.



Figure 8 Extract from William Roy's Military Survey of Scotland. Produced c.1750 this map has a remarkable level of detail. © The British Library Board. All Rights Reserved (Roy Military Survey of Scotland)



Figure 9 Detail of William Roy's Military Survey of Scotland, showing the area around the two Monynut farms. © The British Library Board. All Rights Reserved (Roy Military Survey of Scotland).

The next map produced post-Roy is that of John Thomson of *Berwickshire*, surveyed in 1821 and published in 1832. While the overall site shows few features, it identifies again the two Monynut farms, and a sheepfold to the north of Middle Monynut (figure 5). This structure is still depicted on current OS Maps, and was identified by Thomson as 'Brodies Fold', presumably indicating ownership. This site has been identified from the preliminary research as Site D. It is placed on the parish boundary.



Figure 10 John Thomson's map of c.1832 showing Middle and Nether Monynut farms, and depicting a sheepfold to the north of Middle Monynut, identified as 'Bodies Fold' (NLS)

A road is also indicated by Thomson, running in a north-westerly direction along the boundary between the parishes of Abbey St. Bathans and Oldhamstocks. This branches off in a south-western direction towards the two Monynut farms, but also continues across site to the north west, with further roads branching from the main track at various points. This is subsequently visible on the 1st edition 6 inch to 1 mile OS map and was previously recorded as Site H.

iii. *Ordnance Survey maps of the Aikengall Ha area*

The first Ordnance Survey (OS) maps of this area were surveyed in the mid 1850s and provide the earliest accurate cartographic evidence for the development of the site. The 1st edition 25 inch to 1 mile is the most detailed of the early OS maps, but unfortunately coverage is restricted to the south east part. Two circular features labelled as “Old sheepfold” are marked along the side of the Eye Water, to the south of Little Dod hill (*Figure 11*). The westernmost of these was already recorded during the preliminary research as Site E. The easternmost is newly recorded as Site J.



Figure 11 Detail of the circular sheepfolds sites E (left – to S of burn) and J (right – to N of burn) from the 25 inch to 1 mile Berwick sheet IV.5 (Cockburnspath) from 1856 (NLS)

Brodie’s Fold (Site D) is again depicted on the county boundary, here labelled as ‘Track of Old Sheepfold’ (*Figure 12*).

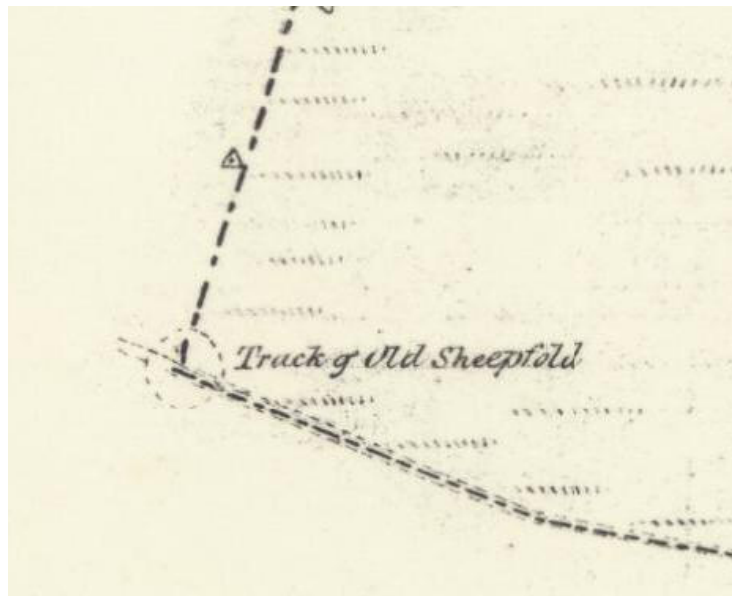


Figure 12 Detail from the 25 inch to 1 mile II.8 (Cockburnspath) showing ‘Track of an Old Sheepfold’, earlier recorded as Brodie’s Fold. Note the site is recorded at the very edge of the area mapped at 25 inch to 1 mile (NLS)

Although not as detailed, the 6 inch to 1 mile series of OS maps provide comprehensive coverage of the site. The historic boundary between Haddingtonshire and Berwickshire runs through the site, now East Lothian and Scottish Borders, therefore two sets of maps were consulted. Of particular interest is a drove road which lies out with the area depicted on the 25 inch maps. It comes from the northwest and then forks heading towards the ford at Stottencleugh to the north and the farm at Middle Monynut to the south. It also appears on the second edition map, which does not include any additional information.

All other OS maps that covered the development area were consulted, but none of these showed any further evidence for archaeological features or habitation.

Site No.	Name, feature	Local Authority	OS Grid Reference	X	Y	NMRS / HER No. etc.	Record	Period
<i>Table 6: Previously unidentified cultural heritage sites within the proposed development area, recorded from historic maps</i>								
J	Eye Water, sheepfold to N of watercourse	Scottish Borders Council	-	-	-	-	1 st Edition OS map 25 inch to 1 mile Berwick sheet IV.5 (Cockburnspath) from 1856	Post-medieval

Table 6 Sites newly recorded during the map regression

4. *Aerial Photographs*

i. *General*

Aerial photographs of the proposed development site were consulted in order to assess the potential for previously unrecorded archaeological features to survive in the vicinity. The photographic coverage of the site was extensive, stretching from 1946 to 2000. The assessment revealed a small number of interesting anomalies and features that were not recorded in the readily available records. Some of these features were recorded during the walkover survey, while others could not be located or could be identified as natural features.

All sites recorded during the aerial photograph assessment can be viewed in *Figure 15* and *Table 7*.

ii. *Images Consulted*

A wide variety of vertical aerial photographs were consulted with varying degrees of usefulness. A number of factors are important in revealing features on the ground in aerial photographs. The weather, cloud cover, time of day, time of year and height of the flight are all important factors affecting the usefulness of the picture, making it very important to view and assess as many images as possible. In addition the image itself may not be of great quality or sharpness, perhaps due to issues when the picture was taken or due to the conditions in which the photograph was subsequently stored.

From the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS), Addyman Archaeology consulted the following aerial images:

Library Ref	Sortie	Date	Frames
B_0017	106G/UK/0011	15/04/1946	5026-5036, 7026-7035, 7165-7173
C_0065	106G/UK/0011	15/04/1946	6030-6046, 6171-6172, 6393-6415
B0477	58/3262	15/10/1959	5114-5116, 5130-5132
OS_65_1	OS/65/002	28/03/1965	025-030
OS_65_2	OS/65/002	28/03/1965	030-040, 566-573, 605-613
OS_73_123	73/123	11/05/1973	037-042
OS_75_066	75/066	05/05/1975	036-039
C_0268	ASS/508/88	27/05/1988	034-036, 058-062
OS_95_065	95/065	06/04/1995	048-055, 077-083
OS_00_023	00/023	18/03/2000	040-044 089-094, 135-144
OS_00_024	00/024	18/03/2000	035-040

In addition, readily available aerial views online were also analysed from both www.bing.com, and www.google.co.uk.

iii. Discussion

The earliest flown sortie recorded across the proposed wind farm was undertaken in 1946 and the site was photographed in a number of other flights undertaken from the late 1950s as the Royal Air Force (RAF) achieved comprehensive coverage of the area. The Ordnance Survey undertook their own programme of vertical aerial photography across the site from the mid 1960s, culminating with their most recent flights in the mid-1990s and in 2000. The satellite images available on the internet bring the coverage to the present day.

Accurately assessing the historical development of the proposed wind farm site from the aerial images was not always a simple task, but established forestry plantations eased identification. The initial factor to note from a casual assessment of the photographs is the extensive drainage and land improvement undertaken across a large proportion of the site. The images show a number of freshly cut drainage and irrigation channels forming linear patterns of parallel and perpendicular lines alongside older linear patterns. The distance these are located from one another, and regularity indicates that almost all constitute part of a drainage network and land improvement scheme with little obvious evidence of rig and furrow. This improvement is more concentrated towards the north east and south east ends of the site, confirming the areas such identified in the assessment for Aikengall II.

In addition to the drainage and improvement schemes, a number of potential features were identified for further analysis, some of which were clearly identical with the sites already in the NMRS and HER databases or identified in the map regression. Only previously unidentified sites are mentioned in this section.

The aerial photograph assessment identified eight additional sites, five of which were tentatively identified as either linear or rectangular stone-built structures, probably associated with stock management. Three areas seemingly contained evidence for rig-and-furrow cultivation, typically indicating post-medieval or earlier agricultural use.

The sites Q and R in the north near Wighthill consist of two linear stone lines (*Figure 14*), with Site Q having a rectangular structure attached to the linear's south west side.



Figure 14 Detailed view of Sites Q and R from image 570 from sortie OS/65/002. ©RCAHMS NCAP_ OS_65_002_570. Licensor NCAP www.rcahms.gov.uk

A rectangular structure of comparable size was identified at the south west edge of the site, straddling the site boundary (O). A smaller rectangular structure was identified on the steep southwest-facing slope of Ewelair Hill (N). A row of three stone lines were recognised in an improved field to the north, along the northern plateau of Wide Hope. These were roughly orientated N-S.

The resolution of the photographs has been insufficient to identify these more specifically; however, it can be assumed that these are most likely stock enclosures or clearance cairn lines. Because some of these only appear on recent aerial photographs (1988: O; 2000: N, P) suggests that they are not of great antiquity.

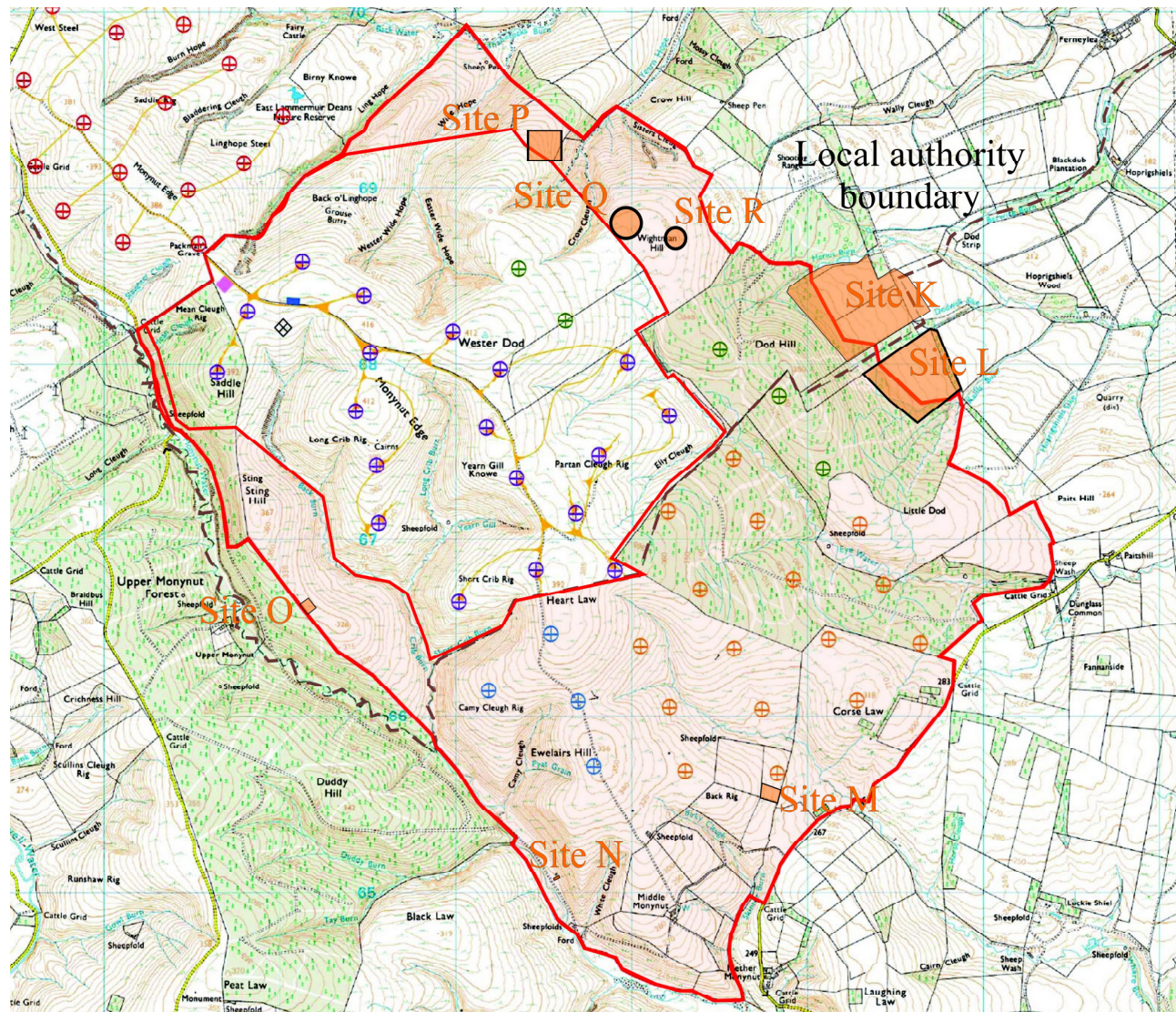


Figure 15 Distribution of heritage sites within and in the immediate vicinity of the development area, as identified through aerial photographs assessment. Addyman Archaeology after Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Licence Number 1000 06772

Site No.	Name, feature	Local Authority	OS Grid Reference	X	Y	NMRS / HER No. etc.	Record (earliest occurrence)	Period
<i>Table 7: Cultural heritage sites within the proposed development area, recorded from aerial photographs</i>								
K	Area of possible rig-and-furrow to NW of Dod Hill	East Lothian Council	NT 73040 68249	373040	668249	-	106G/UK/0011, image 5028 (1946)	unknown, probably post-medieval
L	Area of possible rig-and-furrow to WSW of Dod Hill	Scottish Borders Council	NT 73333 67953	373333	667953	-	106G/UK/0011, image 5029 (1946)	unknown, probably post-medieval
M	Back Rig rectangular depression, to NE of Middle Monynut farm	Scottish Borders Council	NT 72691 65562	372691	665562	-	ASS/508/88, image 60 (1988)	unknown, probably post-medieval
N	Rectangular structure on steep lower SW slopes of Ewelair Hill; N side of track and N bank of Monynut Water	Scottish Borders Council	NT 71485 65096	371485	665096	-	00/023, image 95 (2000)	unknown, probably modern
O	Rectangular enclosure on SE lower shoulder of Sting Hill, on site boundary	East Lothian Council	-	-	-	-	ASS/508/88, image 61 (1988)	unknown, probably post-medieval
P	Three stone lines on northern plateau of Wide Hope	East Lothian Council	-	-	-	-	00/023, image 89 (2000)	unknown, probably post-medieval
Q	Rectangular stone structure at Wightman Hill	East Lothian Council	NT 71905 68836	371905	668836	-	106G/UK/0011, image 6031 (1946)	unknown, probably post-medieval
R	Linear stone feature at Wightman Hill	East Lothian Council	NT 72232 68699	372232	668699	-	106G/UK/0011, image 6031 (1946)	unknown, probably post-medieval

Table 7 Sites identified during the assessment of aerial images

5. *Walkover Survey*

i. *Introduction*

The walkover survey was designed to provide comprehensive cover of the site while specifically targeting those areas identified from earlier research as being of potential archaeological significance. Organised transects were maintained as far as topography, vegetation and other land use constraints allowed. Established forestry limited access to some of the area around Dod Hill in the east of the study area (*Plate 3*) and the slope on the west side of Sting Hill.



Plate 3 Forestry ride used for access on west slope of Sting Hill. (Addyman Archaeology)

In other areas ground cover of dense and tall bracken and heather made areas impenetrable (*Plate 2*).



*Plate 4 Dense bracken cover and forestry in the area of the Little Dod shieling site (site B).
(Addyman Archaeology)*

Much of the north and west of the study area comprised heather moorland and unimproved grazing while the enclosed fields in the south of the study area to the north of the road between Nether Monynut Farm and Paitshill Farm were utilised for improved grazing and crop growing. All areas where access was possible were surveyed. Visibility was generally good throughout the survey although fog reduced visibility to a distance of around 50m on the morning of 22nd August.

Undertaken over three days, the locations of sites identified in the walkover were plotted to within 3m accuracy by hand-held GPS and their dimensions recorded along with any other relevant impressions. Each site recorded was digitally photographed.

Sites recorded during the desk-based assessment (DBA) or identified by analysis of aerial photographs and map regression have been allocated a letter code, whereas those noted during the walkover were assigned a number code for ease of identification. Where a site recorded in the DBA, aerial photography or map regression was noted in the walkover, the two site codes are combined, i.e. Site 10E.

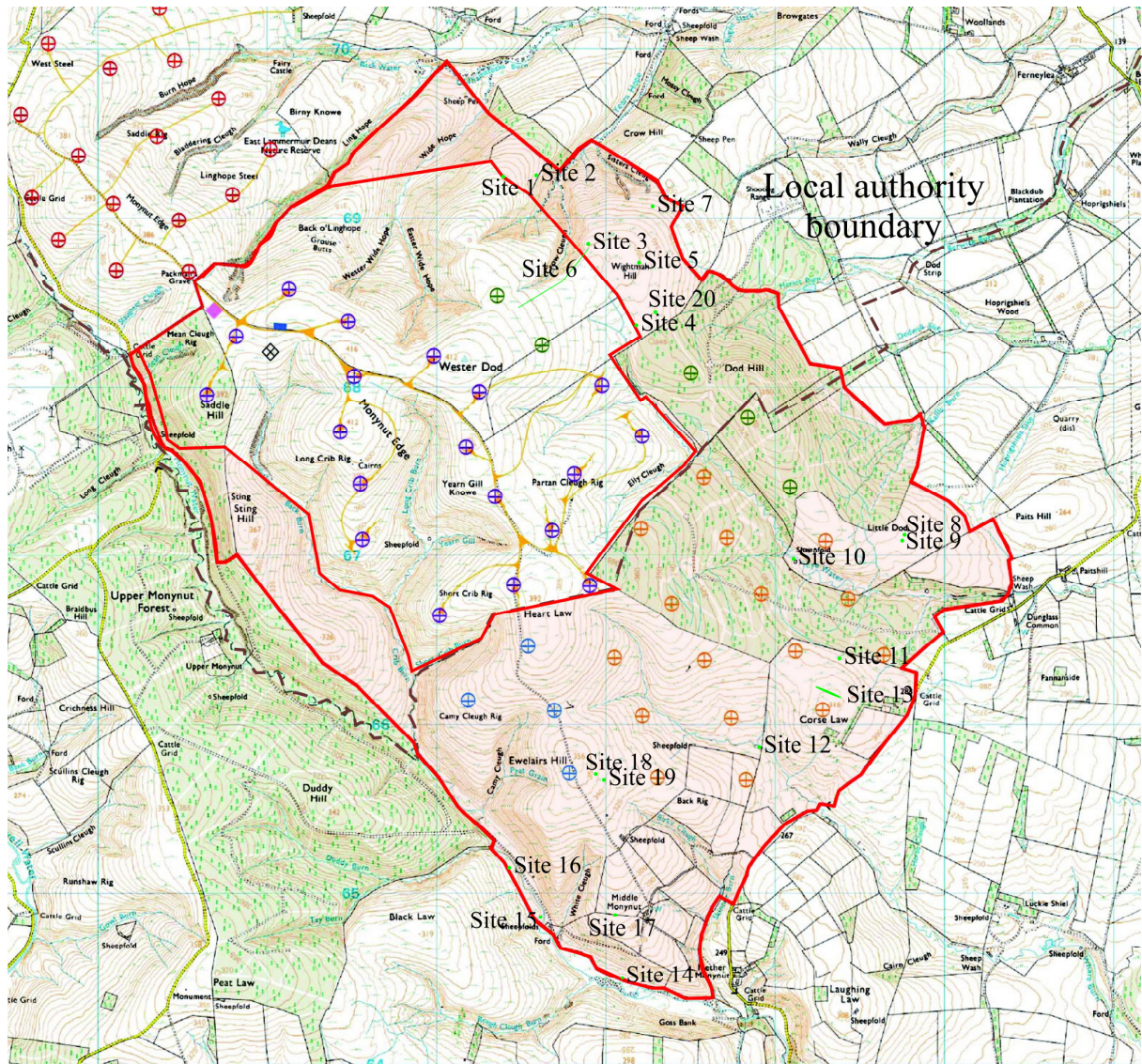


Figure 16 Locations of sites identified in the walkover survey. Addyman Archaeology after Ordnance Survey
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ii. Results

The following discusses and summarises each site identified and recorded during the walkover survey.

Additional details of each site and additional images can be viewed in the Gazetteer / Baseline Survey which is included with this report.

Site 1 (Plate 5)

The first site recorded in the walkover survey was located on a northeast facing slope between Crow Cleugh and Wide Hope streams. It comprised two deposits of angular medium to large stones. The southwest deposit was an elongated oval shape in plan which measured 6.00 m NW/SE by 2.5 m NE/SW and was up to 0.60 m high. The vegetation in the area around this cairn comprised unimproved pasture of low heather and grass. The other cairn was located approximately 60 m to the northeast within a field of improved pasture where cattle were grazing. It appeared to be roughly of the same dimensions but was not accessible during the walkover survey due to the presence of cattle. These are interpreted as post-medieval clearance cairns.

The location of Site 1 linear stone features does not directly correspond with any of the sites identified in the DBA, map regression or study of aerial photographs. However, the aerial photographic assessment had identified three lines of stone heaps in the general area, but on a perpendicular alignment (Site H) to the ones observed in the field.



Plate 5 View looking northeast across clearance cairns of Site 1(Addyman Archaeology)

Site 2 (Plate 6)

Site 2 was located on the southeast side of a slope on a tributary of the Yearn Hope stream. It comprised a linear deposit of stones which was orientated northeast/southwest along the slope. The stones were sub-angular medium to large rubble and the deposit varied from 1.00 to 1.50 m in width with a height of up to 0.25 m and 32.00 m long. It is possible that the stones are the collapsed remains of a linear drystone structure. Since the line of stones was parallel to a modern fence line immediately to the north it is most likely that they represent the collapsed remains of a drystone dyke acting as a field boundary. The condition and vegetation cover of the feature suggest it is of early modern origin. Two comparable linear deposits of stones were also identified during the walkover survey (Sites 3 and 5). These were located approximately 300 m and 600 m to the southeast respectively.

Site 2 does not correspond with any of the sites identified in the DBA, map regression or study of aerial photographs.



Plate 6 Stone deposit (Site 2) looking northeast (Addyman Archaeology)

Site 3 (Plate 7)

Site 3 was located on the crest of a slope overlooking Crow Cleugh to the west. The largest part of the structure was contained within a modern pheasant enclosure, and could therefore not be accessed. The structure comprised a linear deposit of small to large angular and sub-angular stones which was up to 2.00m wide and 0.25m high and approximately 70m long. It was aligned roughly east/west. The west end was partly disturbed by a modern access track for the pheasant enclosure while the east end of the feature was inaccessible within the pheasant enclosure. It is possible that the stones are the collapsed remains of a linear drystone structure, possibly a field dyke, although the exact function of such a feature in this location is uncertain. The condition and vegetation cover of the feature suggest it is of (early) modern origin. The area was utilised for rough grazing and had rough grass vegetation. One similar linear deposit of stones was also identified during the walkover survey nearby (Site 5). Site 2 mentioned above was of comparable character located 300 m to the northwest and Site 5 was located 300 m to the southeast.



Plate 7 The west end of stone deposit (Site 3) looking ENE (Addyman Archaeology)

While Site 3 could not be accessed in the field to its full extent, its location seems to coincide roughly with the area in which the aerial photographic assessment had identified possible structure Q. Site Q consisted of a combination of a linear stone structure, combined with a rectangular structure abutting it approximately centrally to the SW side of the linear. The structure was identified on aerial photographs dating to 1946, which implies that it is at least of WWII date or earlier. The rectangular part seemingly fell within the pheasant enclosure and its existence could not be confirmed in the field.

Site 4 (Plate 8)

Site 4 was located on the south slope of Wightman Hill. It comprised an L-shaped turf bank with near vertical sides and a slightly rounded top which measured 2.00 m wide and up to 0.60 m high. The west side of it was aligned NNW/SSE. At the SSE end it turned a right angle to the NNE and continued in this direction some distance. Modern post and fence lines ran parallel to this boundary feature. This suggests the bank to represent an earlier field boundary, however, it will probably be of post-medieval or later date.



Plate 8 The west side of turf bank (Site 4) looking SE (Addyman Archaeology)

Site 4 does not correspond with any of the sites identified in the DBA, map regression or study of aerial photographs.

Site 5 (Plate 9)

Site 5 was located on Wightman Hill near Heriot Burn. It comprised a linear deposit of small to medium sub-angular to rounded stones which was up to 2.00 m wide, 0.40 m high and approximately 60 m long. It was aligned roughly northeast/southwest. It is possible that the stones are the collapsed remains of a linear drystone structure although the function of such a feature is uncertain. The condition and vegetation cover of the feature suggest it is of (early) modern origin. The area was utilised for rough grazing and had rough grass vegetation. Two comparable linear deposits of stones were also identified during the walkover survey (Sites 2 and 3). Site 2 was located 600 m to the northwest and Site 3 was located 300 m to the northeast.



Plate 9 The west side of stone deposit Site 5 looking east (Addyman Archaeology)

Site 5 corresponds with the linear feature Site R as identified during the aerial photographic assessment. The photographs dating to 1946 confirm that this structure is at least of WWII date or earlier.

Site 6 (Plate 10 and Plate 11)

Site 6 comprised a trackway which is indicated as a track branching from the 'Drove Road' indicated to the west on the 1st edition OS 6-inch map (Haddingtonshire 1854, sheet 17) and recorded as Site H. During the field survey the track was observed in varying condition. To the west of the study area where two turbines are proposed modern vehicles had been using the line of the trackway and modern wheel ruts breaking through the ground cover were observed (*Plate 10*). To the east within the study area where the track meets the top of Crow Cleugh it was recorded as 3.50 m wide and comprised bare earth with small stones (*Plate 11*). It became difficult to identify to the east and was not visible at the east extent of the study area. The ground cover in this area was rough grass and heather.



Plate 10 'Drove Road', Site 6 from micro-siting area to west of study area looking northeast (Addyman Archaeology)



Plate 11 'Drove Road', Site 6 looking northeast within study area (Addyman Archaeology)

Site 7 (Plate 12)

Site 7 was located on a slope adjacent to Sisters Cleugh and comprised two irregularly shaped deposits of small to medium angular stones. The north deposit measured approximately 3.00 m east/west by 7.00 m north/south. There was a gap of approximately 2.00 m between the deposits. The south deposit measured approximately 5.00 m east/west by 7.00 m north/south. They are interpreted as post-medieval clearance cairns.



Plate 12 Clearance cairns, Site 7 looking SSE (Addyman Archaeology)

Site 7 does not correspond with any of the sites identified in the DBA, map regression or study of aerial photographs.

Site 8 (Plate 13)

Site 8 was located on the south slope of Little Dod hill in a field of improved pasture. It comprised a grassed track which was aligned northwest/southeast and did not respect the modern post and wire fence to the south of the field. The field to the south appeared to have been used for crop cultivation and grazing and the track was not visible in this field. At the southeast extent the track was a raised ridge with 0.20 m deep hollows to either side and was approximately 2.00 m wide. Approximately 60 m from the field boundary it was a flat hollow approximately 0.20 m deep. At the northwest end was a pit (Site 9). Although this feature does not respect the modern post and wire fence it is interpreted as a modern track.



Plate 13 Grassed track, Site 8 looking northwest (Addyman Archaeology)

Site 8 does not correspond with any of the sites identified in the DBA, map regression or study of aerial photographs.

Site 9 (Plate 14)

Site 9 was located on the south slope of Little Dod hill in a field of improved pasture. It comprised a roughly circular shaped pit at the northwest end of a grassed track (Site 8). The pit was approximately 5.00 m in diameter and up to 1.00 m deep. The surface of the pit was mainly grassed over with a sub-rectangular shaped deposit of medium sized sub-angular stones at its base. This deposit measured 2.00 m by 1.00 m. This feature is interpreted as a modern quarry or rubbish pit.



Plate 14 Quarry/ rubbish pit, Site 9 looking northwest (Addyman Archaeology)

Site 9 does not correspond with any of the sites identified in the DBA, map regression or study of aerial photographs.

Site 10 (Plate 15)

Site 10 was a modern circular drystone sheepfold located in the valley bottom to the south of the River Eye Water. The drystone wall comprised medium to large sub-angular to rounded random rubble. The wall was 1.00 m wide at the base and 0.70 m wide at the top and had a height of up to 0.70 m. It was intact on the southeast side with variable preservation elsewhere. There was a possible entrance on the southeast side. It had an internal diameter of 16.00 m and had a fairly flat surface on the interior.



Plate 15 Drystone circular sheepfold (Site 10) looking southeast (Addyman Archaeology)

Site 10 was identified as Site E in the map regression and study of aerial photographs.

Site 11 (Plate 16)

Site 11 was located on the north side of Corse Law within a field of rough grass and low heather. It comprised a linear turf bank which aligned NNE/SSW and was up to 1.50 m wide and up to 0.20 m high. It was present for a length of 16.50 m. It was formed from the upcast of a drainage channel to the west and was of modern origin.



Plate 16 Turf bank and drainage channel, Site 11 looking NNE (Addyman Archaeology)

Site 11 does not correspond with any of the sites identified in the DBA, map regression or study of aerial photographs.

Site 12 (Plate 17)

Site 12 was located on the slope to the west of the Weir Burn and comprised two irregularly shaped deposits of small to medium angular stones forming two modern clearance cairns. The west cairn measured 2.00 m by 2.00 m while the east cairn which lay 1.00 m to the east measured 3.00 m by 1.50 m.



Plate 17 Clearance cairns, Site 12 looking northwest (Addyman Archaeology)

Site 12 does not correspond with any of the sites identified in the DBA, map regression or study of aerial photographs.

Site 13 (Plate 16)

Site 13 was located on the north slope of Corse Law and comprised a hollow track which was orientated NNW/SSE. It was 2.00 m wide and 0.20 m deep and was visible for a significant length.



Plate 18 Modern track, Site 13 looking NNW (Addyman Archaeology)

Site 13 does not correspond with any of the sites identified in the DBA, map regression or study of aerial photographs.

Site 14 (Plate 19)

Site 14 was located on the east side of the Crib Burn within the valley floor adjacent to where the Rough Cleugh Burn joins the Monynut Water. It comprised a modern brick built, flat roofed rectangular structure which housed a water filtration/pumping mechanism for supplying water to the nearby houses. To the south of this structure were cast iron drain covers and further brick structures. These structures are presently in use.



Plate 19 Brick structure, Site 14 looking WSW (Addyman Archaeology)

Site 14 does not correspond with any of the sites identified in the DBA, map regression or study of aerial photographs.

Site 15 (Plate 20)

Site 15 was located on the valley floor of the Monynut Water on the west side of the river to the north of where the White Cleugh burn joins the Monynut Water. It comprised a northwest/southeast aligned stone and concrete skimmed, vertical sided and flat based channel which measured 0.60 m wide by 1.20 m deep and was 6.00 m long. This was sunken into the ground so its sides were level with the ground surface. At the northwest end was a sloping area which was riveted with stone and concrete at the edges and measured 3.00 m wide (northeast/southwest) by 8.00 m long (northwest/southeast). Much of this was grassed over but some remains of a concrete surface which sloped down towards the channel were evident. There appeared to be a central northwest/southeast aligned ridge of stone and concrete which began 3.00 m upslope from the channel and was 2.00 m from the northeast edge of the feature.

The structure was located at an embankment adjacent to the Monynut Water. This was a modern feature which may have been utilised for sheep dipping. Directly to the south across the Monynut Water was a series of modern post and wire sheep enclosures.



Plate 20 Stone and concrete structure, Site 15 looking northeast (Addyman Archaeology)

Site 15 does not correspond with any of the sites identified in the DBA, map regression or study of aerial photographs.

Site 16 (Plate 21)

Site 16 was located on the west side of the Monynut Water just to the south of where the Duddy Burn joins this river. It comprised a turf and stone bank up to 2.00 m wide and up to 1.00 m high on the downslope side. For most of the visible section the modern post and wire fenceline was to the west of this feature but it crossed the fenceline just to the south of the Duddy Burn. There was heavy bracken cover on parts of this feature and the full extent was not visible. This is likely to be a boundary of post-medieval / modern origin.



Plate 21 Turf and stone boundary, Site 16 looking southeast (Addyman Archaeology)

Site 16 does not correspond with any of the sites identified in the DBA, map regression or study of aerial photographs.

Site 17 (Plate 22)

Site 17 was located in a field adjacent to Middle Monynut Farm overlooking the Monynut Water. It comprised a concrete structure surrounding a pipe and was associated with water supply to the nearby houses. This is a modern feature which is still in use.



Plate 22 Modern concrete structure, Site 17 looking northeast (Addyman Archaeology)

Site 17 does not correspond with any of the sites identified in the DBA, map regression or study of aerial photographs.

Site 18 (Plate 23)

Site 18 was located on the east slope of Ewelairs Hill. It comprised a trench which measured up to 1.00 m wide, 0.30 m deep and had a length of 12.50 m. The upcast was on the west side and formed a low turf bank up to 2.00 m in width. To the north at a distance of approximately 17.00 m was a further dip which appeared to have been a similar trench eroded by sheep into a larger dip. This was irregular in shape with a length of 5.00 m and a width of 3.50 m. The upcast was also on the west side. While the function of this feature is unclear the vegetation cover suggests it is likely to be of modern origin.



Plate 23 Trench and turf bank, Site 18 looking north (Addyman Archaeology)

Site 18 does not correspond with any of the sites identified in the DBA, map regression or study of aerial photographs.

Site 19 (Plate 24)

Site 19 was located on the east slope of Ewelairs Hill. It comprised a circular turf banked sheepfold with a width of 2.00 m and a height of 0.50 m. It had an internal diameter of 16.00 m. It is likely to be of modern origin.



Plate 24 Circular turf sheepfold, Site 19 looking southeast (Addyman Archaeology)

Site 19 corresponds with Site F identified in the preliminary research.

Site 20 (Plate 25)

Site 20 comprised a grassed over northwest/southeast orientated track which was located on the south slope of Wightman Hill. This led to the gate of the forestry plantation to the south and was a modern feature.



Plate 25 Track, Site 21 facing SSE (Addyman Archaeology)

Site 20 does not correspond with any of the sites identified in the DBA, map regression or study of aerial photographs.

6. Conclusion of desk based assessment and Walkover Survey

i. Summary

The walkover survey complimented and supplemented the desk based assessment. During the desk based assessment a total of 18 sites were identified within the boundaries of the proposed development. The walkover survey identified 20 sites, 5 of which could be related to those previous identified during the desk based research. This gives a total of 33 sites within the boundaries of the proposed Aikengall IIa wind farm. All of these sites are detailed in the Section 7, the Gazetteer.

On the whole the sites identified are of limited archaeological interest and on the whole relate to the agricultural use of the landscape. The only possible exception to this is the cairn recorded at the top of Dod Hill (Site A).

ii. Potential for the survival of unknown buried heritage assets within the development area

As has been shown, there are a number of known heritage sites within the boundaries of the development area. Although water courses cross the development area, often the banks of these are precipitous. Only in the southern third of the site is the land lower, richer and with easier access to the water courses. The majority of the site is dominated by undulating upland, unimproved rough grazing and heather moorland. The presence of sheepfolds and isolated structures is evidence of farming communities working these upland areas at some point in the past. In prehistory when the climate was milder, such upland areas would have been more readily available for exploitation, generally being abandoned along with worsening climate conditions at the end of the Neolithic period c.2500BC.² Existing Neolithic and Early Bronze Age upland settlements above 200m OD were in general abandoned around this time due to worsening ground conditions. However, occasional upland sites remained in use for agriculture and pasture until the medieval period.³

The Cairn on Dod Hill (Site A) was first recorded in 1777, and it is possible this may be prehistoric in nature. If this is the case it may be expected that further archaeological features may be located across the landscape in the vicinity of the cairn. However, the site of the Cairn has been affected by forestry plantation and it could not be located when visited by RCAHMS in 1979.

The lack of other potentially significant archaeological features located on site may indicate the presence of unknown buried archaeological features is unlikely. Peat studies undertaken on neighbouring Aikengall II have shown there to be no significant peat deposits in the area.

Any groundbreaking activities related to the proposed woodland development scheme would have a detrimental impact on buried and upstanding features.

² Whittington, G., Edwards, K.J., 2003, 'Climate Change', in: *Scotland after the Ice Age. Environment, Archaeology and History, 8000 BC – AD 1000*, Edwards, K.J., Ralston, I.B.M., (eds.), Edinburgh University Press, Edinburgh, 21f

³ Tipping, R., 2003, 'Living in the Past: Woods and People in Prehistory to 1000 BC', in *People and Woods in Scotland: A History*, Smout, T.C. (ed.), Edinburgh University Press, Edinburgh, 14-39

7. Gazetteer – Baseline Survey

The following table provides an overview of the cultural heritage sites identified during the preliminary desk based research and the walkover survey. It also assesses the significance of each of these sites and their sensitivity to development together with an assessment of the type and magnitude of the proposed impact.

The categories of assessing the significance of the site are:

NEGLIGIBLE LOW MODERATE HIGH

The categories of assessing the magnitude of the proposed impacts are:

NEGLIGIBLE LOW MODERATE HIGH

The sites are discussed in the following order:

- Sites with letters as identified in the desk-based assessment (including the map regression and aerial imagery assessment)
- Sites with numbers as identified in the walkover survey.

Where these two site types overlap, i.e. when a site was identified in the desk-based assessment and in the walkover survey as well, the site has been labelled with a walkover number and the letter code added, e.g. 10E. To avoid duplication in the assessment these sites are discussed within the walkover survey section of the table only.


Assessment of significance and development impact for sites identified in the desk-based assessment

Site No.	Site name	NGR	Lo-cated	NMRS/ SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of impact	Magnitude of impact
A	Dod Hill	NT 7290 6796	DBA Maps	NT6NW2; SMR 1050051	Cairn	On Armstrong's Map of Berwickshire (1771) a cairn is indicated on the summit of Dod Hill. There was no trace of a cairn when the site was visited by RCAHMS on 20 th April 1979. Not located during the walkover.	Moderate	Visual impacts. Located very close to site of proposed turbine	High
B	Little Dod	NT 736 667	DBA	NT76NW3	Shieling huts	Two post-medieval rectangular shieling huts were identified on the N bank of the Eye Water 1.06 m W of Paitshill farmhouse by RCAHMS in 1980. These stood adjacent to each other and measured internally 6 m by 2.3 m and 2.1 m respectively. The ground cover in this area was bracken up to 1.50 m high at the time of this survey rendering the area inaccessible so these structures were not located during the walkover.	Low	Visual impacts. Located close to proposed turbine location, but outwith the area of 100m micro-siting	Low
C	White Cleugh	NT7190 6516	DBA	NT76NW5	Sheepfold	A circular enclosure noted as visible on air photographs by RCAHMS and described as a turf-banked sheepfold c. 22 m in diameter. Visited by OS (BS) on 20 th April 1979. During the walkover no trace of this post-medieval structure was found.	Low	Visual impacts. No direct physical impact.	Negligible
D	Brodie's Fold	NT 7204 6679	DBA Maps	NT76NW 7, SMR 1050147	Sheepfold	Old sheepfold first recorded on John Thomson's map of 1832. Marked on the 1 st edition OS map as 'Track of Old Sheepfold'.	Low	Visual impacts. No direct physical impact.	Low

Site No.	Site name	NGR	Lo-cated	NMRS/ SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of impact	Magnitude of impact
E	See 10E below								
F	See 19F below								
G	Area of drainage, previously site 4 in CFA report	NT 7240 6630	DBA Aerial Photographs	n/a	Land improvement	Relatively modern area of moorland drainage and improved land	Negligible	Turbines and access tracks constructed across area.	Moderate
H	See 6H below								
I	Areas of improved land, no rig-and-furrow identified, previously site 7 in CFA report	Centre points: - NT 70660 66235 - NT 71171 65642 - NT 72149 64864	DBA Maps	n/a	Land improvement	Relatively modern area of moorland drainage and improved land	Negligible	Turbine and access track constructed across northern section of site.	Low

Site No.	Site name	NGR	Lo-cated	NMRS/ SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of impact	Magnitude of impact
J	Eye Water,	-	Maps	n/a	Sheepfold	Sheepfold to N of watercourse marked on OS 25 inch to 1 mile Berwick sheet IV.5 (Cockburnspath) from 1856.	Low	Visual impacts	Negligible
K	Dod Hill (?)	Centre point: NT 73040 68249	Aerial photographs	n/a	Land improvement	Area of possible rig and furrow, mainly outside site area or planted with trees	Negligible	Visual impacts	Negligible
L	Little Dod (?)	Centre point: NT 73333 67953	Aerial photographs	n/a	Land improvement	Area of possible rig and furrow, mainly outside site area or planted with trees	Negligible	Visual impacts	Negligible
M	Birky Cleagh (?)	Centre Point: NT 72691 65562	Aerial photographs	n/a	Landscape feature	Rectangular depression, likely post-medieval	Low	Visual impacts. Located on the periphery of the 100m micrositing.	Low
N	Monynut Water Structure (?)	NT 71485 65096	Aerial photographs	n/a	Structure	Small rectangular structure, likely modern	Low	Visual impacts.	Negligible
O	Stone Hill enclosure (?)	-	Aerial photographs	n/a	Enclosure	Rectangular enclosure on SE lower shoulder of Sting Hill, on site boundary.	Low	Located within 100m micrositing. Presumably in area of borrow pits.	High

Site No.	Site name	NGR	Lo-cated	NMRS/ SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of impact	Magnitude of impact
P	Wide Hope (?)	-	Aerial photographs	n/a	Stone alignment	Three stone lines on northern plateau of Wide Hope	Low	Visual Impacts.	Negligible
Q	See 3Q below								
R	See 5R below								


Site No.	Site name	NGR	Lo-cated	NMRS/ SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of impact	Magnitude of impact
1	Wide Hope, clearance cairns (?)	NT 73185 69221	Walk-over Survey	n/a	Clearance cairns	<p>Two post-medieval/ modern clearance cairns were identified during the walkover survey on a NE facing slope. These comprised sub-angular medium to large stones. The SW cairn was elongated oval shape in plan which measured 6.00 m NW/SE by 2.5 m NE/SW and was up to 0.60 m high (NGR taken at this cairn). The vegetation in the area around this cairn comprised unimproved pasture of low heather and grass. The other cairn was located approximately 60 m NE within a field of improved pasture where cattle were grazing. It appeared to be roughly of the same dimensions but was not accessible during the walkover survey due to the presence of cattle.</p>  <p>Photo facing NE</p>	Low	Visual Impacts	Negligible

Site No.	Site name	NGR	Lo-cated	NMRS/ SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of impact	Magnitude of impact
2	Yearn Hope, linear stone deposit (?)	NT 71605 69242	Walk-over survey	n/a	Deposit of stones	A linear deposit of stones was identified during the walkover survey on a SE facing slope. It measured from 1.00 to 1.50 m in width, up to 0.25 m high and 32.00 m long. The stones were sub-rectangular medium to large rubble. It was orientated NE/SW and ran along the slope. It may be a deposit resulting from field clearance of the area to the north which is used for crops although it is also possible the stones are the collapsed remains of a drystone linear structure. The function of this feature is uncertain. The condition and vegetation cover of the feature suggest it is of modern origin. Similar to Sites 3 and 5.	Low	Visual Impacts	Negligible
3Q	Crow Cleugh, linear stone deposit (?)	NT 71905 68836	Aerials Walk-over survey	n/a	Deposit of stones	A linear deposit of stones was identified during the walkover survey on the crest of a slope overlooking Crow Cleugh. It measured up to 2.00 m in width and up to 0.25 m high and was observed for a length of around 70 m. The stones were small to large sub-angular and rounded rubble. It was aligned roughly east/west. The east end of the feature was within a pheasant enclosure which was not accessed. A section of the feature near the west end was disturbed by an access track for the pheasant enclosure. It is possible the stones are the collapsed remains of a drystone linear structure. The function of this feature is uncertain. The condition and vegetation cover of the feature suggest it is of modern origin. Similar to Sites 2 and 5.	Low	Visual Impacts	Negligible


Site No.	Site name	NGR	Lo-cated	NMRS/ SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of impact	Magnitude of impact
4	Wightman Hill, turf bank (?)	NT 72171 68360	Walk-over Survey	n/a	Turf bank	An L-shaped turf bank which measured 2.00 m wide and up to 0.60 m high. It had near vertical sides and a slightly rounded top. The west side of it was aligned NNW/SSE. At the SSE end it turned a right angle to the NNE and continued in this direction. Modern post and fence lines ran parallel to this feature which is also of modern origin. The ground cover in this area was rough grass and heather with rushes.	Low	Visual Impacts	Negligible
5R	Heriot Burn, linear stones (?)	NT 72232 68699	Aerials Walk-over Survey	n/a	Deposit of stones	A linear deposit of stones was identified during the walkover survey on Wightman Hill near Heriot Burn. It measured up to 2.00 m in width, up to 0.40 m high approximately 60 m long. The stones were small to medium sub-angular and rounded rubble. It was aligned roughly northeast/southwest. It is possible the stones are the collapsed remains of a drystone linear structure. The function of this feature is uncertain. The condition and vegetation cover of the feature suggest it is of modern origin. Similar to Sites 2 and 3.	Low	Visual Impacts	Negligible

Site No.	Site name	NGR	Lo-cated	NMRS/ SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of impact	Magnitude of impact
6H	Wightman Hill, drove road (?)	NT 371500 668500	Aiken-gall II DBA and walk-over Walk-over survey Map regression	n/a	Drove road	A track orientated northeast/southwest which is indicated as a track branching from a 'Drove Road' to the west on the 1 st edition OS 6-inch map (Haddingtonshire 1854, sheet 17). In the area directly around where turbines are proposed the track has been utilised by modern vehicles and modern wheel ruts breaking the ground surface were evident. To the east of this in the area where the track meets the top of Crow Cleugh it had a bare earth surface with small stones and was up to 3.5 m wide. To the east extent of the study area the track was not visible. This track is likely to be of post-medieval origin.	Low	Visual Impacts. Trackway runs through area of proposed turbines and access tracks.	Moderate
7	Sisters Sleigh, cairn (?)	NT 72326 69075 and NT 72336 69072	Walk-over survey	n/a	Clearance cairns	Two post-medieval/modern irregularly shaped clearance cairns were identified during the walkover survey on a NE facing slope. These comprised deposits of angular small to medium stones. The north deposit measured approximately 3.00 m east/west by 7.00 m north/south. There was a gap of approximately 2.00 m between the deposits. The south deposit measured approximately 5.00 m east/west by 7.00 m north/south.	Low	Visual Impacts	Negligible

Site No.	Site name	NGR	Lo-cated	NMRS/ SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of impact	Magnitude of impact
8	Little Dod, track (?)	NT 73774 67075	Walk-over survey	n/a	Grassed track	A modern grassed track orientated northwest/southeast was observed for a length of approximately 185 m in a field of improved pasture. It is likely to have continued into the field to the southeast but no remains of the track were observed here and it has probably been ploughed out in this area. At the southeast extent of the visible portion it is approximately 2.00 m wide and comprised a raised central ridge with 0.20 m deep hollows to either side. At the northwest extent it was also 2.00 m wide but comprised a flat hollow around 0.20 m deep. A quarry/rubbish pit (Site 9) was located at the northwest extent of this track.	Low	Visual Impacts	Negligible
9	Little Dod, quarry (?)	NT 7376 7069	Walk-over survey	n/a	Quarry/ rubbish pit	A roughly circular shaped pit was recorded on the south slope of Little Dod hill in a field of improved pasture. It was located at the northwest end of a grassed track (Site 8). The pit measured approximately 5.00 m in diameter and was 1.00 m deep. In the base of the pit was a sub-rectangular shaped deposit of medium sized sub-angular stones which measured 2.00 m by 1.00 m. the pit is interpreted as a modern quarry or rubbish pit.	Low	Visual Impacts	Negligible

Site No.	Site name	NGR	Lo-cated	NMRS/ SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of impact	Magnitude of impact
10E	Eye Water	NT 73124 66953	DBA Walk-over survey Map regression Aerial photos	SMR 1050201	Sheepfold	<p>A circular sheepfold indicated as a circular structure on the 1st edition OS 6-inch map (Berwickshire 1856, Sheet 4). It is annotated 'Old sheepfold'. The structure is present on the 2nd edition OS 6-inch map (Berwickshire 1900, Sheet 4 NW) and 3rd edition OS 6-inch map (Berwickshire 1908, Sheet 4 NW) but is not annotated on either of these editions. It is a circular drystone structure with an internal diameter of 16.00 m. The wall is 1.00 m wide at the base and 0.70 m wide at the top with a height of up to 0.70 m. It is intact on the southeast side and has a possible entrance on the south east side. It comprises medium to large sub-angular to rounded random rubble. The interior is fairly flat. There is bracken cover in the area around the site. This site is a typical example of a drystone sheepfold in the Lammermuir Hills and indicative of the <u>predominance of sheep farming in the area.</u></p> 	Low/ Moderate	Visual Impacts	Negligible

Site No.	Site name	NGR	Lo-cated	NMRS/ SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of impact	Magnitude of impact
11	Corse Law, bank (?)	NT 73391 66374	Walk-over survey	n/a	Turf bank	A turf bank up to 1.50 m wide and 0.20 m high which was aligned NNE/SSW and was present for a length of 16.50 m. It was formed from the upcast of a drainage channel to the west and is a modern feature.	Negligible	Visual impacts. Located close to two turbines, likely on the access track between the two.	High
12	Weir Burn, cairn (?)	NT 72914 65852	Walk-over survey	n/a	Clearance cairns	Two irregularly shaped deposits of small to medium angular stones forming two modern clearance cairns. The west cairn measured 2.00 m by 2.00 m while the east cairn which lay 1.00 m to the east measured 3.00 m by 1.50 m.	Low	Visual impacts. Located on periphery of 100m micro-siting	Low
13	Corse Law, track (?)	NT 73235 66212	Walk-over survey	n/a	Track	A hollow track which was orientated NNW/SSE. It was 2.00 m wide and 0.20 m deep and was visible for a significant length. This is a modern feature.	Low	Visual impacts. Located in close proximity to a turbine base and within the 100m micro-siting	High
14	Rough Cleugh Burn, structure (?)	NT 72115 64490	Walk-over survey	n/a	Brick structure	A rectangular flat roofed brick built structure which houses a pumping/ water filtration system for a water supply to the surrounding houses. This is a modern structure which is in use at present.	Low (but this structure is in use at present)	Visual impacts.	Negligible

Site No.	Site name	NGR	Lo-cated	NMRS/ SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of impact	Magnitude of impact
15	Monynut Water, structure (?)	NT 71616 64859	Walk-over survey	n/a	Concrete and stone structure	<p>A modern concrete and stone structure which comprised a sunken linear vertical sided channel. The top of the sides of this channel were level with the ground surface. This measured 0.60 m wide by 1.20 m deep and was 6.00 m long and was orientated northwest/southeast. To the northwest of this was a sloping area which led down to the channel. This was built into a scarp to the northwest and was defined around the sides by stone and concrete revetment. On the west side it was built into the scarp, while the east side had a revetment of up to 0.50 m high. A possible concrete surface on the sloping platform area was observed where there was not grass ground cover. A central ridge of concrete and stone was present orientated northwest/southeast at a distance of 3.00 m from the channel. This feature is of modern origin and was possibly utilised for sheep dipping.</p> 	Low	Visual impacts.	Low

Site No.	Site name	NGR	Lo-cated	NMRS/ SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of impact	Magnitude of impact
16	Duddy Burn, boundary (?)	NT 71392 65187 to NT 71426 65147	Walk-over survey	n/a	Turf and rubble boundary	A turf and rubble field boundary which was orientated northwest/southeast. This was up to 2.00 m wide and up to 1.00 m high on the northeast/downslope side. For most of the visible section the modern post and wire fenceline was to the west of this feature but it crossed the fenceline just to the south of the Duddy Burn. There was heavy bracken cover on parts of this feature and the full extent was not visible. This is likely to be a boundary of post-medieval/ modern origin.	Low	Visual impacts.	Low
17	Middle Monynut, structure (?)	NT 72071 64874	Walk-over survey	n/a	Concrete structure	A concrete structure surrounding a pipe which supplies the water to nearby houses. This is a modern feature and is in use.	Low	Visual impacts.	Negligible
18	Ewelairs Hill, linear (?)	NT 71960 65746	Walk-over survey	n/a	Linear trench	A linear trench aligned north/south was present in an area of greener grass on the east slope of Ewelairs Hill. The trench measured up to 1.00 m wide, 0.30 m deep and had a length of 12.50 m. The upcast was on the west side and formed a low turf bank up to 2.00 m in width. To the north at a distance of approximately 17.00 m was a further dip which appeared to have been a similar trench eroded by sheep into a larger dip. This was irregular in shape with a length of 5.00 m and a width of 3.50 m. The upcast was also on the west side. While the function of this feature is unclear the vegetation cover suggests it is likely to be of modern origin.	Low	Visual impacts. Located very close to a turbine base and within area of 100m micrositing	High

Site No.	Site name	NGR	Lo-cated	NMRS/ SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of impact	Magnitude of impact
19F	Ewelairs Hill / Middle Monynut	NT 72010 65710	DBA Walk-over survey	NT76NW 6; SMR 1271612	Turf sheepfold	A circular turf banked sheepfold with a width of 2.00 m and a height of 0.50 m. It had an internal diameter of 16m and 20m overall. It is likely to be of modern origin.	Low	Visual impacts. Located on route of access tracks between two turbines.	High
20	Wightman Hill (?)	NT 72208 68442	Walk-over survey	n/a	Track	A grassed track which was orientated NW/SE. This track leads to the gate of the forestry plantation to the southeast and is modern.	Low	Visual impacts.	Negligible

Table 8 Gazetteer of sites identified during the Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Assessment

8. Conclusion – Assessment of Significance and Development Impacts

In total 33 sites were identified within the site boundaries by the Desk Based Assessment (including the map regression and analysis of aerial photography) and the Walkover Survey. Of these, 20 were physically identified on the ground during the walkover, with the additional 13 identified from office-based research.

These sites, on the whole, relate to land improvement or agricultural usage of the land and have been shown to be of low significance and low heritage value. This applies to the sites within the boundary of the proposed development, and only to sites visible and recorded above ground. Any buried sites of cultural heritage significance can only be identified through further ground investigations.

Two sites were identified as being of moderate importance. The cairn on Dod Hill (Site A) was first identified in 1771, but as it can no longer be accurately located and may be removed by planting, is assessed of moderate importance. The impact of the development upon this site is High. The Eye Water Sheepfold (Site 10E) is identified as of Low/Moderate importance as a good example of a drystone sheepfold in the Lammermuir Hills and indicative of the predominance of sheep farming in the area. There will be a negligible impact upon this site by the development.

The careful planning of the proposed wind farm and the adherence to the 100m micro-siting around the turbines, access tracks and borrow pits, ensures that many of the sites identified are physically unaffected by the development. However, some sites remain in close proximity to proposed turbines or access tracks. Once the exact location of turbines, and specifically the access tracks, borrow pits and site compound, are agreed, the extent of the impact upon the identified sites will be better understood.

9. Impact Assessment and Mitigation

i. Impacts within the development area

Using the assessment of significance and magnitude of impact assigned to each site in *Table 8 (Section 7.)*, the table below is used to correlate the two in order to give an impact assessment:

		Magnitude of Impact			
		High	Moderate	Low	Negligible
Significance	High	Major	Major	Moderate	Minor
	Moderate	Major	Moderate	Minor	Negligible
	Low	Moderate	Minor	Negligible	Negligible

The assessment of the impact on the site includes consideration of the impact upon the setting of the site. Using the above table, any development impact that had already been identified as of 'Negligible' significance or magnitude has not been included below. It is accepted that where possible, all recorded archaeological sites will be avoided during construction works.

For the sites assessed as receiving development impact the following additional mitigations are recommended:

Table 9 Summary of Impacts on sites within the development area					
		(Significance / Magnitude of Impact) Assessment / Categorisation of Impact			Significance of residual impact
Cultural Heritage and Archaeology	Impact			Mitigation to achieve minor or negligible adverse effect	
A	Dod Hill, Cairn	Visual impacts. Located very close to site of proposed turbine.	Moderate/High Major	Movement of the turbine and infrastructure westwards to avoid impact. Conversely a watching brief should be maintained in the area of Site A to ensure no prehistoric remains are associated with the cairn.	Minor/ Moderate
O	Stone Hill enclosure (?)	Located within 100m micrositing. Presumably in area of borrow pits.	Low/High Moderate	Unlikely the development could avoid Site O, and the works around it would remove any context of the feature. Recommended a watching brief is maintained on work in this area.	Minor
6H	Wightman Hill, drove road (?)	Visual Impacts. Trackway runs through area of proposed turbines and access tracks.	Low/High Moderate	An evaluation has already taken place on this feature as part of the preparatory work for Aikengall II wind farm. This assessment negates the requirement for any future work on the feature.	Minor
13	Corse Law, track (?)	Visual impacts. Located in close proximity to a turbine base and within the 100m micrositing.	Low/High Moderate	Placement of Site 13 makes it unlikely this can be avoided by movement of turbines and infrastructure. Evaluation of Site 13 prior to development or a watching brief during ground works.	Minor

Table 9 Summary of Impacts on sites within the development area					
Cultural Heritage and Archaeology		Impact	(Significance / Magnitude of Impact) Assessment / Categorisation of Impact	Mitigation to achieve minor or negligible adverse effect	Significance of residual impact
18	Ewelairs Hill, linear (?)	Visual impacts. Located very close to a turbine base and within area of 100m micrositing	Low/High Moderate	Placement of Site 18 makes it unlikely this can be avoided by movement of turbines and infrastructure. Localised watching brief during development.	Minor
19F	Ewelairs Hill / Middle Monynut	Visual impacts. Located on route of access tracks between two turbines.	Low/High Moderate	Placement of Site 19F makes it unlikely this can be avoided by movement of turbines and infrastructure. Evaluation prior to, and in order to inform development.	Minor

10. Overall Conclusions and Recommendations

The desk based assessment and walkover survey identified a total of 33 sites across the development area. On the whole these were related to the agricultural usage of the land and of low or negligible archaeological interest.

Only six sites were deemed not to either be of negligible archaeological interest or undergoing a negligible impact as a result of the development – Sites A, O, 6H, 13, 18 and 19F. Of these only Site A, Dod Hill Cairn, was assessed as undergoing a Major impact arising from development. Where possible it is advised that turbines and associated infrastructure are moved to avoid any direct impact upon identified sites, but where this is not possible, appropriate mitigation has been suggested. This ranges from pre-development investigation, to localised on site watching brief.

11. Acknowledgements

Addyman Archaeology were commissioned by Community Windpower Ltd. All staff involved at Community Windpower Ltd. deserve our gratitude for their commitment to ensuring the archaeological resource is adequately protected.

Thanks are also due to Andrew Robertson of East Lothian Council Archaeology Service and Scottish Borders Council Archaeology Officer Chris Bowles. Both Andrew and Chris provided valuable assistance and guidance during the course of the project.

Archiving

Both a hard copy and a digital copy of this report in its final draft form will be submitted to the NMRS as held by the RCAHMS. This will be accompanied by the project archive including select email correspondence, any site records and digital copies of all site photographs.

A copy of the report will also be submitted to both East Lothian Council and Scottish Borders Council for inclusion in their HER and SMR respectively.

An entry has been created on the online OASIS platform to ensure public access to the research and an entry will be submitted to *Discovery and Excavation Scotland*, the annual journal produced by Archaeology Scotland charting fieldwork completed across Scotland.

Abbreviations

DBA	Desk Based Assessment
DES	Discovery and Excavation Scotland
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessments
ELC	East Lothian Council
HER	Historic Environment Record
HS	Historic Scotland
LB	Listed Buildings
NMRS	National Monuments Record Scotland
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations
OS	Ordnance Survey
RCAHMS	Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland
SBC	Scottish Borders Council
SM	Scheduled Monument
SMR	Sites and Monuments Record

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Whittington, G., Edwards, K.J., 2003, 'Climate Change', in: *Scotland after the Ice Age. Environment, Archaeology and History, 8000 BC – AD 1000*, Edwards, K.J., Ralston, I.B.M., (eds.), Edinburgh University Press, Edinburgh, 21f

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Appendix A - List of historic maps consulted

In summary the maps consulted include:

Timothy Pont (c.1560-c.1614)

- 'Nithsdale; part of Teviotdale' [ca. 1583-1596]

Robert Gordon (1580-1661)

- 'A description of the province of Merche. The Mers' imprint [ca. 1636-52]

Joan Blaeu (1596-1673)

- 'Mercia' 1654

John Adair (1650-1722)

- 'A map of East Lothian' (original survey 1680's) imprint Edinburgh, Cooper ca.1736

Hermann Moll (d.1732)

- 'The Shire of Berwick alia the Mers or March and Lauderdale' 1732

William Roy (1726-1790)

- 'Military Survey of Scotland. Lowland of Scotland' 1752-1755

John Thomson (1777-1840)

- 'Berwickshire' 1821
- 'Haddington' 1822

Ordnance Survey (1859 – present)

- 1 inch, Haddington (33). Surveyed 1855-1857. Published 1878.
- 1 inch, Haddington (33). Surveyed 1895. Published 1898.
- 1 inch, Haddington (33). Surveyed 1901. Published 1903.
- 1 inch popular, Dunbar and Lammermuir (75). Published 1926.
- 6 inch to 1 mile, Haddingtonshire (17). Surveyed 1853. Published 1854.
- 6 inch to 1 mile, Haddingtonshire, (XVII) NE. Surveyed 1892. Published 1895.
- 6 inch to 1 mile, Haddingtonshire, (XVII) NW. Surveyed 1892. Published 1895.
- 6 inch to 1 mile, Haddingtonshire, (XVII) NE. Surveyed 1906. Published 1908
- 6 inch to 1 mile, Haddingtonshire, (XVII) NW. Surveyed 1906. Published 1908
- 6 inch to 1 mile, Berwickshire (III) NE. Surveyed 1898. Published 1900.
- 6 inch to 1 mile, Berwickshire (IV) NW. Surveyed 1898. Published 1900.
- 6 inch to 1 mile, Berwickshire (III) NE. Surveyed 1906. Published 1908.
- 6 inch to 1 mile, Berwickshire (IV) NW. Surveyed 1906. Published 1908.
- 6 inch to 1 mile, Haddingtonshire XVII.SE. Surveyed 1893. Published 1895.
- 6 inch to 1 mile, Haddingtonshire XVII.SE. Surveyed 1906. Published 1908
- 6 inch to 1 mile, Berwick III.8. Surveyed 1856. Published 1859.
- 6 inch to 1 mile, Berwick III.12 Surveyed 1856. Published 1859.
- 6 inch to 1 mile, Berwick III.16 Surveyed 1856. Published 1859.
- 6 inch to 1 mile, Berwick IV.13 (with inset 11.16) Surveyed 1856. Published 1858.
- 6 inch to 1 mile, Berwick IV.5 Surveyed 1856. Published 1858.
- 25 inch Haddingtonshire, (017.11). Surveyed 1893. Published 1895
- 25 inch Haddingtonshire, (017.11). Surveyed 1906. Published 1907
- 25 inch Haddingtonshire, (017.03). Surveyed 1893. Published 1895
- 25 inch Haddingtonshire, (017.03 & 04). Surveyed 1906. Published 1907
- 25 inch, Berwickshire (004.05). Surveyed 1898. Published 1899.
- 25 inch, Berwickshire (004.05). Surveyed 1906. Published 1907

Appendix B: Photographic Thumbnails; Aikengall Iia Wind farm – Archaeological Assessment and Walkover Survey



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Appendix C: Provisional Discovery and Excavation Scotland (DES) entry; Aikengall Ila Wind farm – Archaeological Assessment and Walkover Survey

Please note, that if any further work is proposed in the immediate future, this DES entry will be incorporated within that for the future work.

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	East Lothian Council and Scottish Borders Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Aikengall Ila Wind Farm
PROJECT CODE:	AA 2079
PARISH:	Innerwick, Cockburnspath
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Ross Cameron and Tanja Romankiewicz
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Addyman Archaeology
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Cultural Heritage Assessment and Walkover Survey
NMRS NO(S):	NT76NW 2, NT76NW 3, NT76NW 5, NT76NW 6, NT76NW 7
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Cairns and animal enclosures
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NT 7290 6796
START DATE (this season)	21/08/13
END DATE (this season)	23/08/13
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	Unknown
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>Addyman Archaeology were commissioned by Community Windpower Ltd. to carry out a cultural heritage impact assessment for Aikengall Ila Wind farm in advance of development. The development straddles the border between East Lothian and The Scottish Borders, wrapping around the proposed site of the Aikengall II wind farm which has already received planning permission. Aikengall Ila is located around 5km South of Innerwick, East Lothian, and c. 4km South West of Oldhamstocks, Scottish Borders. The area covered by Aikengall Ila itself comprises about 6.5km², a total of 650 hectare.</p> <p>During the desk-based research, including historic map regression and an assessment of historic and current aerial photographs, 18 sites were noted. Where possible, these were investigated and photographed, with an additional 15 sites discovered when the proposed development area was walked between 21st and 23rd August 2013.</p> <p>In total 20 sites were recorded during the walkover. 5 of these sites were identified during the desk based preliminary research, with an additional 15 new sites noted during the walkover survey. The majority of sites identified during the walkover were associated with agricultural activity. With the exception of Dod Law Cairn, All of the sites recorded were felt to be either of negligible or low archaeological significance.</p> <p>Of the sites identified that were not classified as of negligible significance, six were directly affected by the infrastructure of the development. It is recommended that, where appropriate, access tracks or turbines are moved in order to avoid these sites. Where this is not possible, it is recommended preliminary evaluation is undertaken, or a watching brief is maintained during works in the vicinity.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	Unknown
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	-
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Community Windpower Ltd.

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ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	To be deposited with NMRS East Lothian Council HER and Scottish Borders SMR (intended)