

# CFA Archaeology Ltd

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## **Brunta Hill Wind Farm Cultural Heritage Assessment**

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### **Brunta Hill Wind Farm**

### **Cultural Heritage Assessment**

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### 12 CULTURAL HERITAGE

#### 12.1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 12.1.1 This chapter considers the likely effects on archaeology and built heritage interests of the construction and operation of the proposed development. The assessment has been undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA), taking into account comments and information provided by Historic Scotland and SBC.
- 12.1.2 The assessment was designed to identify and evaluate any archaeological sites present within the proposed development area through examination of desk-based sources and detailed field reconnaissance and to identify any key receptors within 15 km of the proposed development that could have their settings affected.
- 12.1.3 Fifty-eight sites of cultural heritage interest, along with large areas of relict rig and furrow cultivation remains and numerous clearance cairns, have been identified within the study area (Figure 12-1). The majority of these sites are associated with prehistoric and medieval or later settlement and agrarian activity. Out of these 58 sites only 20 lie within the proposed development area (Figure 12-2). None are of international or national importance. One site (Spottiswoode designed landscape) is of potential regional importance and medium sensitivity. Another site (Heriot's Dyke) may be potentially of regional importance if buried remains of the early political boundary still survive. All the other sites identified within the proposed development boundary are either of local importance and low sensitivity or of lesser importance and negligible sensitivity.
- 12.1.4 The potential for as yet undetected buried archaeological remains to survive within the proposed development area is considered to be moderate. However, taking into account the limited extent of the ground disturbance generated by elements of the proposed development the probability of encountering hitherto undiscovered sites of archaeological importance is considered to be low.
- 12.1.5 The proposed development has been designed to avoid all significant archaeological remains. No direct effects of major significance are predicted on any of these sites, however, two sites (a small quarry and areas of relict rig and furrow cultivation northeast of Raecleugh Farm) would receive effects of minor significance and six sites (former enclosure, field system, old drove road, Spottiswoode NIDL, Heriot's Dyke, further areas of rig and furrow remains at Bruntawood, and a small number of drystone field walls) would receive effects of negligible significance which can be offset by mitigation.
- 12.1.6 Indirect but not significant effects on setting are identified for 45 Scheduled Monuments, one Category A Listed Building, 13 Category B Listed Buildings, one Conservation Area, two Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes, four Non-Inventory Designed Landscapes and three Category C(S) Listed Buildings.

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12.1.7 The cumulative effect of the proposed development in combination with other developments in the vicinity is considered to be not significant.

### 12.2 INTRODUCTION

12.2.1 This ES chapter evaluates the effects of the proposed development on cultural heritage interests. The assessment was undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA), using information provided by Historic Scotland and SBC Archaeologist.

12.2.2 This assessment was conducted in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists Code of Conduct (IfA 2010) and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment (IfA 2009).

12.2.3 The specific objectives of the cultural heritage study were to;

- identify the cultural heritage baseline through desk-based assessment and walk-over reconnaissance field survey;
- consider the development area in terms of its archaeological and historic environment potential; and
- assess the potential and predicted effects of the development on the baseline cultural heritage resource, within the context of relevant legislation and planning policy guidelines.

12.2.4 The assessment evaluates the effects of the proposed development on Scheduled Monuments and other archaeological features, Listed Buildings and other buildings of historic or architectural importance, Conservation Areas and Gardens and Designed Landscapes.

12.2.5 Figure 12-1 depicts the study area and the locations of cultural heritage sites and features identified by the assessment within the study area. Appendix 12.1 provides a gazetteer of these sites and features and an indication of the relative importance of each.

12.2.6 Figure 12-2 depicts the proposed development area and the locations of cultural heritage sites and features identified within the proposed development boundary.

12.2.7 Figure 12-3 shows the proposed development in its wider landscape setting with the zones of theoretical visibility (ZTV) and the locations of key cultural heritage receptors within 15 km of the proposed development that are predicted to have a view of the turbines. Appendix 12.3 contains a list of key receptors that would have theoretical views of the turbines, based on the ZTV, and provides a summary of the predicted indirect effects, on a site by site basis.

12.2.8 Figure 12-4 shows the development in its wider landscape setting together with the locations of other operational, consented and application stage wind farms, along with the locations of key cultural heritage receptors within 15 km which are predicted to have views of the proposed development.

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### 12.3 LEGISLATIVE AND PLANNING CONTEXT

12.3.1 The assessment was conducted with reference to the relevant statutory and planning framework for cultural heritage. Legislation includes:

- the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979;
- the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997; and
- the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Scotland) Regulations 2008.

12.3.2 The primary planning guidance comprises the Scottish Historic Environment Policy document (SHEP), Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) (February 2010) and Planning Advice Note (PAN) 42 at national level, and at the regional and local level the Scottish Borders Structure Plan 2002 and the Consolidated Local Plan 2011 (which comprises the adopted Local Plan 2008 and Local Plan amendment of 2011).

#### **National Legislation and Policy**

12.3.3 Scotland's historic environment contributes to the Scottish Government's strategic objectives and to the target of improving the state of Scotland's historic buildings, monuments and environment and is identified as a national indicator and target under the National Performance Framework. The SHEP sets out Scottish Minister's policies for the historic environment and provides policy direction for Historic Scotland and a framework that informs the day-to-day work of a range of organisations that have a role and interest in managing Scotland's historic environment. Through the implementation of the SHEP, Scottish Ministers wish to achieve three outcomes for Scotland's historic environment:

- That the historic environment is cared for, protected and enhanced for the benefit of our own and future generations.
- To secure greater economic benefits from the historic environment.
- That the people of Scotland and visitors to our country value, understand and enjoy the historic environment.

12.3.4 Cultural heritage resources include statutory and non-statutory designations, as defined in SPP.

12.3.5 Sites with statutory designations include:

- Scheduled Monuments;
- Listed Buildings;
- Conservation Areas; and
- Designated Wrecks.

12.3.6 Sites with non-statutory designations include:

- World Heritage Sites;

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- Gardens and Designed Landscapes;
- Historic Battlefields; and,
- Other Historic Environment Interests.

12.3.7 Cultural heritage resources relevant to this assessment are Scheduled Monuments and other archaeological features, Listed Buildings and other buildings of historic or architectural importance, Conservation Areas and Gardens and Designed Landscapes.

### **Sites with Statutory Designations**

#### ***Scheduled Ancient Monuments***

12.3.8 Under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (1979 Act), the Scottish Ministers are required to compile and maintain a schedule of monuments considered to be of national importance. The consent of the Scottish Ministers is required before any works are carried out which would have the effect of demolishing, destroying, damaging, removing, repairing, altering, adding to, flooding or covering up a Scheduled Monument. In addition, impacts of proposed development works upon the setting of a Scheduled Monument form an important consideration in the granting or refusal of planning consent to conduct development works. Further information on development management procedures relating to Scheduled Monuments is provided in the SHEP, SPP and in Planning Advice Note (PAN) 42: Archaeology.

#### ***Listed Buildings***

12.3.9 Under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 (LBCA(S) Act 1997), the Scottish Ministers are required to compile a list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest. Such buildings are classified into Categories A, B and C(S), in decreasing order of importance. Planning authorities and the Scottish Ministers are required to have special regard for the desirability of preserving Listed Buildings and their settings and any features of special architectural or historic importance they possess. Scottish Government policy and guidance is also provided in SHEP and SPP.

#### ***Conservation Areas***

12.3.10 Under the LBCA(S) Act 1997, areas of special architectural or historic interest can be designated by local authorities as Conservation Areas, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. Planning authorities are required to consider planning applications affecting the appearance, character or setting of Conservation Areas. Scottish Government policy and guidance is also provided in SHEP and SPP.

### **Sites with Non-Statutory Designations**

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### ***Gardens and Designed Landscapes***

- 12.3.11 The impact of a development on a designated Garden or Designed Landscape listed in 'An Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland or its Supplements' (Inventory; published by Historic Scotland) is a material consideration in the determination of a planning application, although the designation is non-statutory in effect. Under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Scotland) Regulations 2008 (1998 Regulations), planning authorities must consult Historic Scotland on any development that may affect a site contained in the Inventory. Scottish Government policy and guidance is also provided in SHEP and SPP. Non-Inventory Garden and Designed Landscapes that do not merit inclusion in the Inventory are designated by the local council and are included in Local Plans.

### **Other Historic Environment Interests**

- 12.3.12 There is a range of other non-designated archaeological sites, monuments and areas of historic interest, including battlefields, historic landscapes, other gardens and designed landscapes, woodlands and routes such as drove roads that do not have statutory protection. Sites without statutory protection are curated by the local planning authority and SPP and PAN 42 provide national planning policy guidance and advice on the treatment of such resources.

### **Regional Policy**

- 12.3.13 The Scottish Borders Structure Plan (Approved 2002) sets out the strategic policy framework for the region and provides the basis for decisions on planning applications.
- 12.3.14 Policy N13 (Gardens and Designed Landscapes) states that there will be a presumption against development that would adversely affect the landscape features, character or setting of sites listed in the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes.
- 12.3.15 Policy N14 (National Archaeological Sites) states that development proposals, which would destroy or adversely affect the appearance, fabric or setting of Scheduled Monuments or other nationally important sites not yet scheduled will not be permitted unless:
- The development offers substantial benefits, including those of a social or economic nature, that clearly outweigh the national value of the site.
  - There are no reasonable alternative means of meeting that development need.
  - The proposals include a mitigation strategy acceptable to the Council.
- 12.3.16 Policy N15 (Regional and Local Archaeological Sites) states that development proposals which will adversely affect an archaeological site of regional or local

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significance will only be permitted if it can be demonstrated that the benefits of the proposal will clearly outweigh the archaeological value of the site or feature.

12.3.17 Policy N16 (Archaeological Evaluation, Preservation and Recording) states that where there is reasonable evidence of the existence of archaeological remains, but their nature and extent are unknown, the Council may require an archaeological evaluation to provide clarification of the potential impact of a development before a planning decision is reached. Where development is approved which would damage an archaeological site or feature, the Council will require that such development is carried out in accordance with a strategy designed to minimise the impact of development upon the archaeology and to ensure that a complete record is made of any remains which would otherwise be damaged by the development. Such a strategy might include some or all of the following:

- The preservation of remains in-situ and in an appropriate setting.
- Surface or geophysical survey.
- Archaeological evaluation.
- Study of the excavated evidence and publication of the results.

The preferred solution will be influenced by the value of the site in national, regional or local terms.

12.3.18 Policy N17 (Listed Buildings) states that the Council will seek to preserve the character of Listed Buildings, their settings and related fixtures. Proposed alterations to Listed Buildings, their settings and related fixtures, will only be permitted where such alterations maintain and preferably enhance the special architectural or historic quality of the building.

12.3.19 Policy N18 (Conservation Areas) states that the Council will support development affecting Conservation Areas that is of a quality and design which will preserve and enhance the special character and appearance of these areas. There will be a presumption against development, which is considered likely to have an adverse impact on a Conservation Area.

### **Local Policy**

12.3.20 The Scottish Borders Consolidated Local Plan (2011) sets out the SBC's approach to the development and use of land. Together with the Scottish Borders Structure Plan it forms the statutory Development Plan for the Scottish Borders.

12.3.21 Policy BE1 (Listed Buildings) states that all Listed Buildings contained in the statutory list of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest will be protected against all works which would have a detrimental effect on their listed character, integrity or setting. New development that adversely affects the setting of a Listed Building will not be permitted.



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12.3.22 Policy BE2 (Archaeological Sites and Ancient Monuments) states that where development proposals impact on a Scheduled Monument, other nationally important sites not yet scheduled, or any other archaeological or historical sites, developers will be required to carry out detailed investigation to ensure compliance with Structure Plan policies.

12.3.23 Policy BE3 (Gardens and Designed Landscapes) states that development will be refused where it has an unacceptable adverse impact on the landscape features, character or setting of:

- Sites listed in the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes.
- Any additional sites that may be included in the revised Inventory in course of preparation by Historic Scotland or other designator bodies.
- Historic gardens and designed landscapes recorded in the Council's Sites and Monuments Record.

Where development is approved, it should enhance the design and setting of the garden and designed landscape. All development should be carefully sited, of the highest standards of design using appropriate finishing materials and planting, and to fit in with existing landscape structure and boundary enclosures.

12.3.24 Policy BE4 (Conservation Areas) states that development within or adjacent to a Conservation Area that would have an unacceptable adverse impact on its character and appearance will be refused.

12.3.25 Policy D4 (Renewable Energy Development) states that the Council will support proposals for both large scale and community scale renewable energy development including commercial wind farm, single or limited scale wind turbines where they can be accommodated without unacceptable impacts on the environment. The siting and design of all renewable energy developments should take account of the social, economic and environment context. Renewable energy developments will be approved provided that there are no unacceptable adverse impacts on the built environment and archaeological heritage, or that any adverse impacts can be satisfactorily mitigated.

12.3.26 In the Consultation Draft Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) on Gardens and Designed Landscapes (October 2008), the SBC recognises the significant contribution that designed landscapes and their policy woodlands make to the landscape quality and attractiveness of the region.

12.3.27 The SPG reiterates Policy BE3 (Gardens and Designed Landscapes) set out in the Local Plan.

12.3.28 The SPG sets out the results of a study which aimed to identify the extent and quality of the designed landscapes in the Scottish Borders, including nationally designated sites and other areas, and to investigate ways to promote positive

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management and where appropriate restoration of these areas. The report produced summarises the findings of the survey, presents a set of proposals aimed at the better conservation and management of the designed landscapes and a list of all the designed landscape together with assessment of their significance.

### 12.4 METHODOLOGY

#### Study Area

12.4.1 The cultural heritage study area consists of three parts:

- The study area which covers approximately 900 ha running from Blythe Farm in the west to Flass Farm in the east for which a full desk-based assessment and field reconnaissance survey was undertaken (Figure 12-1).
- The proposed development area which covers approximately 200 ha within the study area (Figure 12-2).
- A wider study area, extending to 15 km from the proposed development area provided the study area for the identification of sites with statutory protection (and those with national and regional non-statutory designations) whose settings (indirect effects) may be affected by the proposed wind farm (Figure 12-3). This assessment radius has been employed to ensure inclusion of all of the sites identified by Historic Scotland in their scoping response and any others where significant effects on setting might occur.

#### Consultation

12.4.2 Consultation to inform this assessment has been undertaken with Historic Scotland and SBC from an early stage in the project. The scoping responses are presented in Appendix 6.1. The design of the wind farm has been an iterative process and has evolved as a result of various environmental constraints and comments, including those on cultural heritage matters (Chapter 3: Site Selection and Design).

12.4.3 During consultation, Historic Scotland confirmed that there are no Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings or Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes within the proposed development area. Historic Scotland advised that there are several Scheduled Monuments, Category A Listed Buildings and Gardens and Designed Landscapes in the vicinity of the proposed development and that the effects on the setting of these cultural heritage assets should be considered in the ES assessment. The following specific sites were listed:

- Hare Faulds, fort (Scheduled Monument 370);
- Blythe, Fort (Scheduled Monument 4468);
- Blythe, Settlement (Scheduled Monument 4467);
- Thirlestane Hill, Fort (Scheduled Monument 4612);
- Thirlestane, Fort (Scheduled Monument 4611);

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- Old Thirlestane Castle (Scheduled Monument 4035);
  - Dabshead Hill, Fort and Standing Stone (Scheduled Monument 4657);
  - Borrowston Rig, Stone Circles and Cairns (Scheduled Monument 359);
  - Borrowston Rig, Linear Earthwork and Hut Circles (Scheduled Monument 4655);
  - Addinston, Fort (Scheduled Monument 362);
  - Longcroft, Fort (Scheduled Monument 372);
  - Wedderlie House (Category A Listed 19740) and Coach buildings with sundial (Category B Listed 15347);
  - Thirlestane Castle and Eagle gates and lodge (Category A Listed 8203); and
  - Thirlestane Castle Garden and Designed Landscape.
- 12.4.4 Historic Scotland advised that they had particular concerns about the potential for the proposed development to have an adverse effect on the setting of Hare Faulds, fort (370). Historic Scotland were specifically of the view that turbines 1, 2 and 3 of the scoping layout (refer to layout b on Figure 3-2) would have the greatest effect on the setting of the Scheduled Monument and considered that these turbines would represent three vertical elements in the landscape, potentially disturbing the strong topographical relationship of this asset with Brunta Hill. As such they recommended that the locations of these turbines be re-evaluated in order to reduce the potential effect on the setting of the Scheduled Monuments. These concerns were taken into account during the development of the final layout (Figure 4-1) assessed here.
- 12.4.5 Historic Scotland was re-consulted in March 2011 on the final layout of the proposed development. They welcomed the reduction in the number of turbines and the relocation of them to the eastern side of the Brunta Burn. They noted that this would increase the separation distance between the turbines and the Scheduled Monument Hare Faulds fort (370) and advised that these proposed layout changes would likely reduce the effect on the setting of this Scheduled Monument. They also welcomed the inclusion of a photomontage for this monument to be included in the ES (Figure 12-5) and advised that the potential effect on this monument should still be assessed within the ES.
- 12.4.6 Historic Scotland acknowledged that the initial ZTV for the proposed wind farm (as presented in the scoping report) indicated that there would be no visibility of the proposed development from Thirlestane Castle and its designed landscape (4035). However, due to the value of these cultural heritage assets and their relative proximity to the proposed wind farm area it was recommended that these be fully assessed within the ES. Historic Scotland advised that the ES assessment should include appropriate photomontage and wireframes views of the development including illustrations from Hare Faulds, fort (370), Thirlestane Castle designed landscape and any such others as may be appropriate. To aid the assessment,

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- Historic Scotland provided comments relating to the setting of Hare Faulds, fort (370) and Thirlestane Castle designed landscape.
- 12.4.7 During subsequent consultation in March 2011, Historic Scotland advised that based on the relocation of the proposed turbines to the east of the Brunta Burn and following review of the finalised ZTV, wireframes were not required from Category A Listed Thirlestane Castle and its associated Garden and Designed landscape. They advised, however, that the potential effect on these cultural heritage assets should be included in the ES.
- 12.4.8 Visualisations are provided for each of the sites listed by Historic Scotland where they have been predicted by the ZTV to have visibility of the proposed development (Figures 12-5 and 12-7).
- 12.4.9 At scoping, the SBC Archaeologist stated that there are a number of recognised cultural heritage assets within the proposed development area that may be affected by the construction of turbines and associated infrastructure. In particular the placement of turbines in the north and west of the proposed development area could potentially directly affect extensive areas of relict field systems and other agricultural features such as sheepfolds and clearance cairns (based on layout b of Figure 3-2 as presented in the scoping report). SBC stated that the proposed development area and the surrounding landscape contain archaeological evidence from the Bronze Age through to the 20th century and that the integrity of these sites and features is at risk from development in this area. In addition, SBC noted that the proposed development area has a high potential for archaeology associated with prehistoric settlement. In particular, a prehistoric or early historic Scheduled Monument, Hares Faulds fort, was identified within 100 m of the development boundary as presented in the scoping report. There is also a prehistoric or early historic earthwork, known as Heriot's Dyke, located within the proposed development area presented at scoping, which indicates a significant pre-medieval human presence in the area.
- 12.4.10 SBC Archaeologist recommended that both the physical (direct) and setting (indirect) effects on cultural heritage assets within the proposed development area and surrounding landscape should be addressed as part of the ES.
- 12.4.11 SBC Archaeologist suggested that there may be deep peat cover within the development area. Where this occurs it was recommended that the potential for the peat to contain archaeological materials should be assessed and appropriate mitigation proposed in the ES. It was also noted that if the proposed access route for the development was routed through the Non-Inventory status Spottiswoode designed landscape, then appropriate mitigation measures should be proposed in the ES that would maintain the integrity of any designed landscape features that still exist.

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12.4.12 Further consultation was undertaken with SBC Archaeologist in February 2010. SBC's Archaeologist advised that in their opinion Spottiswoode designed landscape is of regional importance (although the current SBC Consultation Draft Supplementary Guidance on Gardens and Designed Landscapes suggests that the designed landscape is of local significance) and may be a material consideration in the planning process. In addition, SBC advised that there are further designed landscapes in the vicinity of the proposed development, including:

- Wedderlie, to the northwest of Westruther;
- Bassendean, south of Houndslow; and
- Thirlestane Castle.

12.4.13 SBC Archaeologist also advised that in their opinion any prehistoric or potentially prehistoric features are deemed to be of regional importance. While medieval features that can be used to interpret estate policies and activities outwith agriculture may also be of regional importance. It was also reiterated that the ES assessment should consider both the direct and indirect effects of the proposed wind farm on the prehistoric and later landscape surviving within the wind farm area.

### **Baseline Characterisation**

#### ***Data Collection***

12.4.14 Up-to-date information was obtained from appropriate sources on the locations of cultural heritage sites with statutory protection and non-statutory designations either within or in the vicinity of the proposed development area.

12.4.15 Details of the location and extent of Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and Garden and Designed Landscapes in GIS were downloaded from Historic Scotland's Spatial Data Warehouse (Historic Scotland 2010). Additional information was provided on known archaeological sites and features within the proposed development area from the SBC Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). The data was provided in digital format.

12.4.16 Information on the character and condition of known archaeological sites and features within the proposed development area was obtained from the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) via Pastmap (RCAHMS 2010) maintained by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) and Historic Scotland or from the SMR records as appropriate.

12.4.17 Ordnance Survey maps and other early maps held by the Map Library of the National Library of Scotland were examined, to provide information on sites of potential archaeological significance and historic land use development.

12.4.18 An assessment was made of vertical aerial photograph collections held by the RCAHMS. Sorties dating from 1946 were examined. In addition, available modern online aerial photograph images ([www.flasheath.com](http://www.flasheath.com)) were examined.

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- 12.4.19 Bibliographic references were consulted to provide background and historical information.
- 12.4.20 The online Historic Land-Use Assessment for Scotland (HLAMap) (RCAHMS 2010), maintained by the RCAHMS was consulted for information on the historic land use character of the proposed wind farm area.
- 12.4.21 The Scottish Palaeoenvironmental Database (SPAD) (Coles et al. 1998) which records the distribution of known sites across Scotland, was consulted for information on palaeoenvironmental data within or adjacent to the proposed wind farm area.

### ***Field visits***

- 12.4.22 Reconnaissance field survey was undertaken between 09 and 11 February 2010 and on 12 August 2010, across the study area (Figure 12-1) with the following aims:
- To assess the present baseline condition of the known archaeology and heritage features identified through the desk-based assessment; and
  - To identify any further features of cultural heritage interest not detected from the desk-based assessment and to identify areas with the potential to contain currently unrecorded, buried archaeological remains.
- 12.4.23 Site locations were recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS). The grid references provided are accurate to approximately +/- 5 m.

### **Assessing Significance**

- 12.4.24 The effects of the proposed development on cultural heritage assets are assessed on the basis of their type (direct, secondary, indirect, cumulative), nature (beneficial, neutral or adverse) and longevity (reversible, short-term or long-term; irreversible, permanent). The assessment takes into account the sensitivity of the receptor and the magnitude of effect. Mitigation measures designed to prevent, reduce or offset significant adverse effects have been proposed and residual effects are assessed taking into account the likely effectiveness of the mitigation proposals.
- 12.4.25 The assessment of sensitivity on archaeological and heritage assets has been determined from the relative weight given to them in SPP and SHEP. Table 12.1 summarises the relative sensitivity of key cultural heritage resources.

**Table 12.1: Sensitivity of Cultural Heritage**

<b>Sensitivity</b>	<b>Definition / criteria</b>
High	Sites of national or international importance, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• World Heritage Sites;</li> <li>• Scheduled Monuments and sites proposed for scheduling;</li> <li>• Undesignated archaeological sites and areas of likely national importance identified in SMRs/HERs;</li> <li>• Category A Listed Buildings;</li> <li>• Garden and Designed Landscapes (Inventory sites);</li> <li>• Outstanding Conservation Areas; and</li> <li>• Designated Wreck Sites.</li> </ul>

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Sensitivity	Definition / criteria
Medium	Sites of regional importance, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Archaeological sites and areas of distinctive regional importance, Archaeological Sensitive Areas;</li> <li>• Category B Listed Buildings;</li> <li>• Conservation Areas; and</li> <li>• Non-Inventory Designed Landscapes.</li> </ul>
Low	Sites of local importance, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Archaeological sites of local importance;</li> <li>• Category C(S) Listed Buildings; and</li> <li>• Unlisted historic buildings and townscapes with local (vernacular) characteristics.</li> </ul>
Negligible	Sites of little or no importance, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sites of former archaeological features;</li> <li>• Unlisted buildings of minor historic or architectural interest; and</li> <li>• Poorly preserved examples of particular types of feature.</li> </ul>

### Assessment of Direct Effects

- 12.4.26 Criteria for assessing magnitude of direct effects, which measures the degree of change to the baseline condition of a feature that would result from the construction of one or more elements of the proposed development, are classified in Table 12.2.

**Table 12.2: Magnitude of Direct Effects**

Level of Magnitude	Definition
High	A fundamental change to the baseline condition of the receptor, leading to total or major alteration of character.
Medium	A material, partial alteration of character.
Low	Slight, detectable alteration of the baseline condition of the receptor.
Imperceptible	A barely distinguishable change from baseline conditions.

- 12.4.27 The sensitivity of the receptor and the magnitude of the predicted effect are used to inform the professional judgement of the likely significance of the direct effect. Table 12.3 summarises the criteria for assigning significance of a direct effect. Major and moderate direct effects are considered significant in terms of the EIA regulations. Where a direct effect on a feature is likely, the assessment will contain a summary statement of the 'cultural significance' of that feature (following the guidance defined in Annex 1 of SHEP).

**Table 12.3: Significance of Direct Effects**

Magnitude of Effect ▼	Sensitivity of Receptor▶			
	High	Medium	Low	Negligible
High	Major	Major	Moderate	Minor
Medium	Major	Moderate	Minor	Negligible
Low	Moderate	Minor	Negligible	Negligible
Imperceptible	Minor	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

### Identification of External Receptors and Characterisation of their Setting

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- 12.4.28 The setting of a heritage site, feature or area is defined as 'the immediate and extended environment that is part of, or contributes to, its significance and distinctive character' (International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) 2005). Beyond the physical and visual aspects, the setting includes interaction with the natural environment; past or present social or spiritual practices, customs, traditional knowledge, use or activities and other forms of intangible cultural heritage aspects that created and form the space as well as the current and dynamic cultural, social and economic context. In Historic Scotland's recent guidance document, *Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting* (2010), it notes that 'setting can be thought of as the way in which a historic structure's surroundings contribute to how it is experienced, understood and appreciated'.
- 12.4.29 Current Historic Scotland guidance (2010) notes that the setting of a receptor could be affected by the introduction of new development into its surroundings, even if that new development will not be directly visible from the receptor. The setting of a site often extends beyond the property boundary, or 'curtilage', of an individual historic asset into a broader landscape context and can include other, less tangible factors.
- 12.4.30 Details of previously recorded cultural heritage sites, monuments and landscape features with statutory and non-statutory designations, undesignated archaeological sites of likely national importance, within the landscape surrounding the proposed development area were obtained. A Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) map, generated for the proposed development, was used to identify those cultural heritage receptors within 15 km of the proposed development from where there is theoretical intervisibility with one or more wind turbines. Beyond 15 km the proposed development would be so distant that the effect on the setting of heritage assets would not be significant.
- 12.4.31 The baseline setting of each relevant receptor or related group of receptors was then characterised on a case-by-case basis. Characterisation of the setting of a receptor was based upon its properties and location and took into account the factors identified in guidance issued by Historic Scotland (2009). The baseline setting of each receptor was characterised principally in terms of:
- Archaeological / historical context of the receptor;
  - Current landscape and visual surroundings of the receptor; and
  - Social value (actual or potential) of the receptor as a recreational / leisure or educational resource.
- 12.4.32 The outcome of the work was an understanding, involving the application of professional judgment, of the key characteristics that define the setting of each receptor.



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### Assessment of Effects on Setting

12.4.33 For each receptor, where a potential effect on setting was identified, the assessment of possible effects followed a four-stage approach:

- Identification of the characteristics of setting of the receptor (see above);
- Assessment of the sensitivity of that setting;
- Identification of how the presence of the proposed development will affect that setting (magnitude of effect); and
- Assessment of the significance of effect.

### Criteria for Assessing Sensitivity of Setting

12.4.34 Sensitivity of setting has been assessed by considering two factors:

- The relative weight which statute and policy attach to the receptor and its setting.
- The degree to which the baseline setting contributes to the understanding and/or appreciation, and hence value, of the receptor.

12.4.35 The relative weight that statute and policy attach to the receptor and its setting is determined using the sensitivity of archaeological and heritage resources set out in Table 12.1. Where individual designated receptors are present within larger designated areas (e.g. Listed Buildings within a Conservation Area; Scheduled Monuments within Archaeologically Sensitive Areas (ASA) or Areas of Archaeological Importance (AAI)); the sensitivity is stated as the higher of the two designations.

12.4.36 The degree to which the baseline setting contributes to the understanding and / or appreciation of the receptor has been assessed according to the criteria set out in Table 12.4.

**Table 12.4: Contribution of Setting to Understanding and Appreciation of a Cultural Heritage Receptor**

Contribution	Definition
High	A setting which makes a strong positive contribution to the understanding and / or appreciation of the siting and / or historical / archaeological / architectural context of a receptor. (e.g. a prominent topographic location; surroundings that include related monuments in close association; surroundings that are believed to be little changed from those when the receptor was created).
Moderate	A setting which makes some positive contribution to the understanding and/or appreciation of the siting and/or historical/archaeological/architectural context of a receptor. (e.g. surroundings that complement the siting and appearance of a receptor, such as the presence of a feature of the rural past within a more recent farming landscape containing little or no urban or industrial development).
Low	A setting which makes little positive contribution to the understanding and/or appreciation of the siting and/or historical/archaeological/architectural context of a receptor. (e.g. where surroundings only partially complement the siting and appearance of a receptor, such as the presence of a feature of the rural

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Contribution	Definition
	past within a partly urbanised or industrialised landscape).
Negligible	A setting which does not contribute positively to the understanding and/or appreciation of the siting and/or historical/archaeological/architectural context of a receptor. (e.g. immediate surroundings, such as of a commercial coniferous single species woodland or an industrial development, that are not relevant to understanding the context of the receptor).

12.4.37 These two criteria (sensitivity of receptor and contribution of setting) are combined to assess the overall sensitivity of a setting, as set out in Table 12.5.

**Table 12.5: Sensitivity of Setting of a Receptor**

Sensitivity of Receptor ▼	Contribution of Setting►			
	High	Moderate	Low	Negligible
High	High	High	Medium	Low
Medium	High	Medium	Low	Low
Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low

### Identification of Magnitude of Effect on Setting

12.4.38 Where it is established that the setting of a receptor is such that there is no potential for it to be affected by the presence of the wind farm, the receptor will not be considered further in the assessment. Examples may occur where the setting of a receptor is localised and does not include the development area or, as noted in Historic Scotland's published guidance, the setting of a cultural heritage asset may not include all land visible from the asset, since distant views alone are not necessarily sufficient to raise concerns about adverse effects on setting.

12.4.39 For the remaining sites, the magnitude of effect on setting has been assessed according to the thresholds presented in Table 12.6.

**Table 12.6: Magnitude of Effects on Setting**

Level of Magnitude	Definition
High	Fundamental effects obviously changing the surroundings of a receptor, such that its baseline setting is substantially or totally altered.
Medium	Effects discernibly changing the surroundings of a receptor, such that its baseline setting is partly altered.
Low	Slight, but detectable effects that do not materially alter the baseline setting of the receptor.
Imperceptible	A very slight and barely distinguishable change from the baseline conditions.

### Assessment of Effect Significance

12.4.40 The significance of an effect on setting depends on both the magnitude of the effect and the sensitivity of the setting of a receptor. Table 12.7 presents a matrix that

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has been used to inform the assessment in combination with professional judgement.

**Table 12.7: Significance of Impact on Setting**

Magnitude of Effect ▼	Sensitivity of Setting▶		
	High	Medium	Low
High	Major	Major	Minor
Medium	Major	Moderate	Minor
Low	Minor	Minor	Minor
<i>Imperceptible</i>	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

### Significance Criteria

- 12.4.41 The significance of effect is classified as major, moderate, minor or negligible, as defined in Table 12.8. Major and moderate effects are considered significant in accordance with the EIA Regulations.

**Table 12.8: Significance Criteria**

Level of Magnitude	Definition
Major	A change to the fabric or setting that leads to a substantial and material effect on the character, quality or context of a receptor.
Moderate	A change to the fabric or setting that leads to a partial and material effect on the character, quality or context of a receptor.
Minor	A change to the fabric or setting that leads to a detectable but non-material effect on the character, quality or context of a receptor.
Negligible	A change to the fabric or setting that leads to, at most, a negligible effect on the character, quality or context of a receptor.

## 12.5 BASELINE CONDITIONS

- 12.5.1 Baseline data was initially collected for a wider area (the study area as shown on Figure 12-1) than the final proposed development area. Following finalisation of the design, the proposed development area was reduced as shown on Figure 12-2.

### Cultural Heritage Assets within the Study Area

- 12.5.2 Fifty-eight sites and features of cultural heritage interest, along with substantial areas of medieval or later cultivation remains, including former areas of rig and furrow and numerous large clearance cairns, have been identified within the study area. Appendix 12.1 provides detailed gazetteer information on the character and baseline condition of each site identified by the study. Numbers in brackets, in the following sections, refer to site numbers identified on Figure 12-1 and listed in Appendix 12.1.
- 12.5.3 There are no Scheduled Monuments or Listed Buildings present within the study area and no part of the study area lies within a Conservation Area or Inventory

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status Garden and Designed Landscape. Although, part of the Non-Inventory Designed Landscape of Spottiswoode (46), considered to be of regional importance by the SBC Archaeologist, lies within the southern boundary of the study area.

- 12.5.4 The NMRS and SMR contain records for 11 sites and features within the proposed study area and examination of historical maps identified an additional 29 sites and features.
- 12.5.5 Substantial areas of surviving rig and furrow cultivation and numerous large clearance cairns are present at Blythe Farm and at Raecleugh Farm on vertical aerial photographs from 1946 and on modern aerial photographs. Three additional sites were identified from the aerial photographs.
- 12.5.6 Documentary sources (McKeague 1989 and Cressey 2004) provided additional information on three of the sites recorded in the NMRS and SMR.
- 12.5.7 Monitoring of anchor pits for the installation of a meteorological mast at Brunta Hill in October 2009 (Suddaby 2009) did not identify any archaeological features or recover any finds. The report notes that the topsoil was very shallow in this area and that a thin layer of peat was found underlying the topsoil.
- 12.5.8 The SPAD provided no relevant information specific to the study area.
- 12.5.9 Field survey provided further information on the baseline condition of the sites identified through the desk-based assessment and identified 12 additional sites of cultural heritage interest.
- 12.5.10 The HLA Map does not yet cover this part of Scotland. However, observations from: historical maps, including the Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd Edition maps; aerial photographs; and field survey, indicates that the study area consists primarily of post-improvement enclosed pasture to the north of the Blythe and Raecleugh Farms. A small area of unmodified moorland is located in the northeast corner of the study area, adjacent to Harecleugh Forest.

### **Character of the Cultural Heritage within the study area**

- 12.5.11 A summary is provided below of the character of the cultural heritage sites within the wider study area (Figure 12-1). Detailed information on the character and baseline condition of the individual sites and features identified by this study are provided in Appendix 12.1.
- 12.5.12 The majority of the sites and features identified within the study area are associated with prehistoric and medieval or later settlement and agrarian activity. The present landscape retains an historical dimension and considerable time depth and preserves the character of a multi-period farming landscape (summarised below).
- 12.5.13 The proposed development site is situated on a south-facing slope on the southern edge of the Lammermuir Hills at between 200-300m AOD within a landscape used primarily as pasture, both improved grassland and rough pasture. The current

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landscape is divided into a number of medium sized fields demarcated by drystone walls.

### ***Prehistoric Features***

- 12.5.14 Several potentially prehistoric features are present within the study area, particularly immediately north of Hare Faulds Fort (370) and spread along a hill ridge north of Blythe Farm. Further possible prehistoric settlement and agrarian activity are recorded along the hillside to the northeast, where the remains of a possibly contemporary enclosed settlement or fort were identified in an area of rough pasture just north of Raecleugh farm and a number of isolated clearance cairns of potential prehistoric date were identified within an area of moorland just west of Harecleugh Forest. These features are generally poorly preserved; the features close to Hare Faulds Fort (370) particularly having suffered much disturbance from animal trampling.

### ***Early Historic Features***

- 12.5.15 The remains of a linear dyke known locally as 'Heriot's Dyke' are recorded within the study area. The dyke was recorded by Chalmers in 1807 who suggested that it formed part of an early linear defensive earthwork that ran from Hare Faulds (370) to the Whiteadder Water at Berwick upon Tweed. Later research undertaken by Graham (1961-2) only identified a short section of the bank running from Hare Faulds to Brunta Burn and concluded that the dyke was too slight for defensive purposes and that it was more likely to be merely an agricultural or territorial boundary. Sections of the dyke are also recorded in Barber (1999) who suggests that it is an early political boundary.

### ***Medieval and Later Remains***

- 12.5.16 Examination of historical maps indicates that the area has been settled from at least the 17th century, with farmsteads at Blythe, Gairmuir, Bruntaburn and Raecleugh all shown on Roy's Military Survey map (1747-55) surrounded by cultivation areas. Today Blythe and Raecleugh farmsteads are still occupied; both farmsteads have been modified since the 1st Edition map, although many of the late-19th century farm buildings have been retained and still form part of working farms. The cottages depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1862) at Bruntaburn have been renovated as one cottage and is currently occupied; while only the poorly preserved remains of the settlement at Gairmuir (14) survive.
- 12.5.17 An additional farmstead comprising a rectangular building and enclosure is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1862), annotated as 'Cowstrand'. The remains of the building are visible on modern vertical aerial photographs in the northwest corner of an improved pasture field just northeast of Westruther village.
- 12.5.18 Several, extensive areas of former rig and furrow cultivation are present at Blythe, Gairmuir, Bruntaburn and Raecleugh and these are depicted on Roy's map (1747-

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55). Particularly extensive and well-preserved areas of rig and furrow are visible north and northwest of Raecleugh Farm where several former fields are visible. The remains of the rig and furrow cultivation are preserved within the modern field pattern but on alignments that do not necessarily accord with the current field arrangement suggesting that this earlier land use has been superseded in the post-medieval period.

- 12.5.19 Both broad rig and straighter narrower rig are present. Broad rig created using a heavy wooden plough harnessed to teams of oxen and having a distinctive curve in the shape of a reverse 'S' are thought to date to the medieval period; while the more narrower rig which was probably created by lighter ploughs, harnessed to small plough teams, are of post-medieval date. The presence of both types of rig indicates the use of the area for arable cultivation over a considerable period of time.
- 12.5.20 Numerous large clearance cairns are present across the study area and appear to be associated with the areas of rig; and fragments of stone and turf banks were found defining the extent of some areas of rig. In many cases the cairns are aligned with areas of broad rig, particularly at Blythe and Gairmuir, suggesting that they are contemporary with the medieval cultivation.
- 12.5.21 Drystone walls generally in good condition sub-divide the proposed development area and define fields at Blythe and Raecleugh. The walls are depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd Edition maps and indicate that the area was progressively enclosed during the mid and late-19th century.
- 12.5.22 Spottiswoode designed landscape (46) that survives to the south of the study area probably dates from the early 18th century and is an example of formalised estate policy. It is quite possible that the enclosing of the cultivable land within the study area broadly coincides with this improvement period land use development.

### ***Ancillary structures and other farming features***

- 12.5.23 Several ancillary structures and other features associated with farming activities are depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd Edition maps (1862 & 1900) including sheepfolds, wells, mill ponds and lades/sluices. Many of these features no longer survive or in poor condition or modified recently.
- 12.5.24 Several trackways including the route of a drove road and a bridle road are depicted crossing the study area on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1862). Some sections of former trackways still survive as slight hollowways and these may be the remains of medieval farm access tracks.

### ***Industrial features***

- 12.5.25 Numerous whinstone quarries and an old slate quarry are shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1864) in the study area, while several additional quarries / gravel pits were recorded during the field survey. These were probably a source of

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stone / gravel in the 18th-19th centuries used for construction of farm buildings and fieldwalls/trackway in the immediate vicinity.

- 12.5.26 Taking into consideration the evidence for extensive prehistoric activity and continued settlement of the area from the prehistoric period to the post-medieval and later, it is considered that, whilst individually the separate sites and features are not unusual for the periods that they represent and are individually judged to be of local importance, well-preserved collective groups of sites, for instance the sites and features concentrated around Hare Faulds Fort (370), represent a well-preserved landscape that is potentially of regional importance.

### **Cultural Heritage Assets within the Development Area**

- 12.5.27 The detailed design process for the proposed development took into consideration the results of the desk-based study and the reconnaissance field survey along with other constraints to produce a final proposed development layout as shown on Figure 12-2.
- 12.5.28 Out of 58 cultural heritage sites and features identified within the study area, 20 of these are located within the proposed development area (refer to Appendix 12.1 for detailed site descriptions). These consist of:
- part of the Non-Inventory Designed Landscape of Spottiswoode (46);
  - an enclosure (19);
  - a well (20);
  - two sheepfolds (26, 30);
  - six quarries (28, 29, 38, 40, 57, 58);
  - a field system (31);
  - the route of an old drove road (32) and current right of way;
  - a field bank and associated rig and furrow cultivation (33);
  - three possible clearance cairns (39, 42, 43);
  - a shepherd's or waymark cairn (41);
  - gravel pit (53); and
  - a possible section of the 'Heriot's Dyke' (56).
- 12.5.29 In addition, there are well-preserved areas of rig and furrow cultivation particularly at Raecleugh Farm.
- 12.5.30 Part of the Non-Inventory Designed Landscape of Spottiswoode (46), considered by SBC Archaeologist to be of regional importance and medium sensitivity, lies just within the eastern boundary of the development area (within the access road corridor at Raecleugh, Figure 12-2).

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### ***Prehistoric Features***

- 12.5.31 A group of small clearance cairns (39, 42, 43) were identified within an area of moorland just southwest of Harecleugh Forest. These turf-covered features are all roughly oval in plan, measuring no more than 4 m long and 0.4 m high. Their size and shape suggest that they are small field clearance cairns, the fact that they are not associated with any of the areas of rig and furrow suggests that they are potentially of prehistoric date. They are considered to be of local importance and of low sensitivity.

### ***Early Historic Features***

- 12.5.32 In 1928 Craw recorded that a section of a linear dyke (56), known locally as 'Heriot's Dyke', ran north of Jordonlaw Moss and past the north boundary of Westruther village. Later survey work carried out by Graham (1961-2) did not identify any visible evidence for the dyke other than a revetted bank with a drainage ditch which defined the plots of land to the north of the village. Graham records that this bank and ditch did not however possess any features to suggest it formed part of the Heriot's Dyke. Examination of modern aerial photographs indicates that there is no evidence of any upstanding remains of the dyke surviving within the area previously recorded by Craw (1928). Nevertheless, buried remains of a ditch, associated with the dyke, may still survive running in a west to east orientation. This section of the dyke is of unknown sensitivity, however, if buried remains still survive and are definitively the remains of a political boundary of early medieval date then the dyke would be considered potentially of regional importance and medium sensitivity. However, the actual course, length, function, date and condition of any surviving buried remains of the feature are presently unknown.

### ***Medieval or later agrarian features***

- 12.5.33 Several areas of former rig and furrow cultivation with associated field banks and clearance cairns are present just north and northwest of Raecleugh Farm, north of Jordanlaw Farm (31) and north of Brunta Wood (33). These are probably associated with the farmsteads shown at these locations on Roy's map (1747-55). The rig and furrow remains are particularly well preserved at Raecleugh and several former fields are visible. Both broad rig probably of medieval date and later post-medieval straighter narrower rig are visible indicating that the area has been cultivated over a considerable time. The former cultivation remains are judged to be of local importance and of low sensitivity.
- 12.5.34 A circular sheepfold (26) is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1862) within an area of rough pasture to the north of Raecleugh. The sheepfold was identified during the field survey, the structure is very ruinous and only the footings of the sheepfold wall survive. The sheepfold is considered to be of lesser importance and negligible sensitivity.



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- 12.5.35 A shepherd's or waymarker cairn (41) was recorded during the field survey just west of Harecleugh Forest in an area of moorland. Such cairns were used to act as way-markers to aid navigation in the barren landscape. The cairn is considered to be of local importance and low sensitivity.
- 12.5.36 Several other structures associated with agrarian activities are depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1862) within the development area. These include an enclosure (19), a well (20), a sheepfold (30), and the route of a former drove road (32). No surface traces of these features were found during the field survey. All of these structures are considered to be of lesser importance and of negligible significance.

### ***Trackways***

- 12.5.37 The route of a former drove road (32) is shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd Edition maps (1862 & 1900). This would have been used to drive livestock on foot to market and between summer and winter pastures. The date of the drove road is unknown and it is only first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition. No surface trace of the road is visible and it is unlikely that any formal route would have existed. It should be noted that this route is a current claimed right of way as shown on Figure 14-1.

### ***Industrial Features***

- 12.5.38 Six quarries (28, 29, 38, 40, 57, 58) and a gravel pit (53) are present in the development area. The majority (28, 29, 57, 58) are recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1862) as old whinstone quarries. All were probably excavated in the 18th-19th centuries as source of stone and gravel for use in the construction of buildings and other agrarian features such as field walls and farm tracks. These are all considered to be of lesser importance and negligible sensitivity.

### **Assessment of the Archaeological Potential of the Development Area**

- 12.5.39 Today the land use character of the proposed development area is predominantly rough pasture farmland, with occasional areas of improved pasture at Raecleugh Farm and north of Jordanlaw Farm. An area of moorland is also present just west of Harecleugh Forest. In October 2009 monitoring of anchor pits for a meteorological mast in this moorland area noted a thin layer of peat underlying the topsoil. Subsequent peat depth survey (Figure 11-4a) indicates that the peat depths across the moorland area, in which the proposed turbines would be located (Figure 12-2), is generally shallow, typically being less than 0.5 m deep and no greater than 1.5 m deep in only limited areas.
- 12.5.40 Potential prehistoric settlement in the area surrounding the development area is indicated by the presence of a large fort at Hare Faulds (370) and another at Blythe (4468), both approximately 2 km to the southwest of the development area, and

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Raeleugh Fort (25) just north of Raeleugh Farm approximately 300 m to the south of the proposed development area. Further possible prehistoric settlement remains and field systems (1, 3) are located along a hill ridge to the north and northeast of Hare Faulds Fort, 1.5 km to the west of the development area. Potential prehistoric agrarian features (clearance cairns 39, 42, 43) are present to the west of Harecleugh Forest within the development area itself. These survive as isolated individual (39) or small groups (42, 43) and no associated settlement features were found during field survey.

- 12.5.41 The NMRS records numerous find-spots of prehistoric artefacts within the surrounding area, particularly close to Hare Faulds Fort (370), including a Bronze Age spearhead (NMRS Ref no: NT54NE 16), recovered at Birkeyden opposite Hare Faulds in 1870; a stone axe and two whorls of sandstone (NMRS Ref no: NT55SE 20), near Hare Faulds Fort; a spindle whorl of stone (NMRS Ref no: NT54NE 32), from Blythe; a bronze urn and a Roman cooking vessel (NMRS Ref no: NT64NW 6), at Edgarhope Forest, around 1 km to the south of the proposed development area; and, a decorated early Bronze Age axe (NMRS Ref no: NT65SW 13) from Spottiswoode Estate. All of these finds were discovered during the early 20th century. In addition, a possible crannog (NMRS Ref no: NT64NW 3) was uncovered by workman in the mid-19th century at Jordonlaw Moss, Edgarhope Forest, to the south of the proposed development.
- 12.5.42 Examination of historical maps indicates that the area surrounding the proposed development area has been permanently settled from at least the 17th century. Blythe is first depicted on Bleau's map of 1654. Gairmuir, Bruntaburn and Raeleugh are all depicted on Roy's map (1747-55) but may have earlier origins. Substantial well-preserved medieval and later field systems, including former rig and furrow cultivation and associated large clearance cairns, are present at both Blythe and Raeleugh; the former field system at Raeleugh being particularly well-preserved in some areas. The presence of broad rig within high rough pasture areas perhaps indicates the cultivation of these upland areas at a time of better weather conditions in the 13th and 14th centuries. It is possible that each of these historic farmsteads may have their origins in the medieval period.
- 12.5.43 The development area has not been extensively developed in recent times and has been principally used for grazing animals during the 19th and 20th centuries. The historic and cultural land use of the area suggests that the potential of, as yet undetected buried remains of prehistoric and later sites surviving within the proposed development area should be considered as moderate. However, given the limited land take required by the separate elements of the proposed development the probability of encountering hitherto undiscovered sites of archaeological significance during the course of the construction work is considered to be low.

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### 12.6 EFFECT ASSESSMENT

- 12.6.1 The results of the desk-based study and reconnaissance field survey were considered during the detailed design process. The final proposed development layout as shown on Figure 12-2 embeds design based mitigation into the siting of the turbines and other infrastructure to avoid archaeological constraints wherever possible.
- 12.6.2 Where the development infrastructure would potentially affect cultural heritage sites of local or greater importance appropriate mitigation will be proposed to avoid or reduce disturbance (Section 12.7).
- 12.6.3 The assessment of effects is based upon the proposed development layout shown on Figure 12-2 and is structured as follows:
- Direct (Construction) Effects;
  - Indirect (Operational) Effects; and
  - Cumulative Effects.

#### Direct (Construction) Effects

- 12.6.4 Any ground breaking activities associated with the construction of the proposed development (such as those required for turbine bases and crane hardstandings, access tracks, cable routes, compounds, etc.) have the potential to disturb or destroy features of cultural heritage interest. Other construction activities, such as vehicle movements, soil and overburden storage and landscaping also have the potential to cause direct, permanent and irreversible effects on the cultural heritage.
- 12.6.5 Using the criteria detailed in Tables 12.1 to 12.3, Appendix 12.1 summarises the predicted direct effects on the cultural heritage sites and features identified by the study within the proposed development area. These effects are discussed in more detail below and are summarised in Table 12.9

**Table 12.9: Predicted direct effects on cultural heritage features within the proposed development area**

Site no	Site name	Sensitivity of receptor	Predicted effect	Magnitude of effect	Significance of effect
19	Former Enclosure	Negligible	The proposed access track between T4 and T8 crosses the previous location of a large enclosure. No upstanding remains of the enclosure are present; however buried remains may still survive.	Imperceptible	Negligible
31	Field system	Low	The southern edge of an area of rig and furrow crossed by proposed access	Low	Negligible

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Site no	Site name	Sensitivity of receptor	Predicted effect	Magnitude of effect	Significance of effect
			track.		
32	Route of old drove road	Low	The proposed access track to T7 and the access road between T2 and T6 would cross the route of an old drove road.	Imperceptible	Negligible
46	Spottiswoode NIDL	Medium	The proposed access track to the development would run through the eastern edge of the designed landscape.	Imperceptible	Negligible
56	Heriot's Dyke	Unknown (Medium)	The proposed access track to the development is likely to cross the line of the dyke although the exact alignment is unknown.	Imperceptible	Negligible
57	Quarry	Negligible	Quarry crossed by proposed access track.	High	Minor
	Rig and furrow remains to the NE of Raecleugh	Low	Several areas of rig and furrow to the NE of Raecleugh crossed by proposed access track.	Medium	Minor
	Rig and furrow remains to the E of Bruntaburn Wood	Low	The eastern edge of an area of rig and furrow crossed by proposed access track between T4 and T8.	Low	Negligible
	Dry-stone walls	Negligible	Sections of eight dry-stone walls crossed by proposed access track.	Imperceptible	Negligible

- 12.6.6 The proposed access track running between Turbines 4 and 8 would cross the location of a former enclosure (19). There are no upstanding remains of the enclosure still visible, however, there is a possibility that buried remains of a ditch, associated with the enclosure, may still survive as buried remains. The enclosure is considered to be of lesser importance. Only a small section of the enclosure would be affected by construction work. The predicted direct effect on the enclosure is, therefore, considered to be of imperceptible magnitude and of negligible significance.
- 12.6.7 The proposed access track to the development site would directly affect rig and furrow remains that form part of a small field system (31) of potentially medieval date. The field system is considered to be of low sensitivity. The access track would clip the southern edge of the rig and furrow remains and only a small part of

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the field system would be affected by construction work. The predicted direct effect on the field system is therefore considered to be of low magnitude and of negligible significance.

- 12.6.8 The proposed access track to Turbine 7 and the access track between Turbine 2 and Turbine 6 would cross the route of an old drove road (32) and current right of way, in two places. The route of the old drove road is considered to be of low sensitivity. No surface trace of the drove road is visible and in any case no formal route would have existed. There is unlikely to be any recoverable evidence of this feature. The predicted direct effect is, therefore, considered to be of imperceptible magnitude and of negligible significance.
- 12.6.9 The proposed access track to the development site would directly affect several areas of rig and furrow remains that form part of a well-preserved field system, of potentially medieval date, to the northeast of Raecleugh Farm. The rig remains are considered to be of low sensitivity. Although the proposed access track route would avoid the core of the field system the construction of the track would disturb elements of the easternmost part of the field system introducing a new modern element and affecting the integrity of the field system as a whole. The predicted direct effect on the cultivation remains would be of medium magnitude and of minor significance.
- 12.6.10 The proposed access track running between Turbines 4 and 8 would directly affect an area of rig and furrow cultivation present to the east of Bruntaburn Wood. The access track would clip the eastern edge of the rig and furrow and only a small part of the cultivation remains would be affected by construction work. The predicted direct effect on the rig and furrow is, therefore, considered to be of low magnitude and of negligible significance.
- 12.6.11 A short section of the main access track to the proposed development would run through the eastern end of Spottiswoode Non Inventory Designed Landscape (46). The proposed access track would run through an area of arable fields that form part of the policies of the designed landscape to the northeast of Edgarhope Forest. The proposed access track would not affect any specific vistas or views from the designed landscape and it is considered that the predicted direct effect is judged to be of imperceptible magnitude and of negligible significance.
- 12.6.12 The line of a possible early historic defensive earthwork, known as the 'Heriot's Dyke' (56), is recorded as passing west to east across the proposed access track just north of Hawthorn Cottage; however, the exact alignment is unknown. No upstanding remains of the dyke survive in this area, although it is possible that buried remains of a ditch, associated with the dyke survive and may be exposed (and possibly disturbed) during ground breaking for the proposed access track in this area. Construction of the access track would affect only a small section of the

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dyke and the predicted direct effect on the dyke is one of imperceptible magnitude and negligible significance.

- 12.6.13 Several drystone walls sub-divide the proposed development area and the proposed access track would cross eight of these walls. Six of these crossing points already provide farm access and therefore only a small amount of widening would be likely at these locations (Chapter 4). The walls are depicted on the OS 1st and 2nd Edition maps and were constructed during the mid-late 19th century as the area was progressively enclosed and improved. Construction of the access track would affect only small sections of the walls and the predicted effect on the walls would be no more than imperceptible magnitude and of negligible significance.

### **Uncertain Effects**

- 12.6.14 In addition to the site specific predictions, stated above, ground disturbing excavations associated with the construction of the proposed development could have an adverse effect on any unrecorded, buried archaeological remains present in affected areas. Taking into account the limited extent of the proposed ground disturbance generated by the construction of access tracks, cable routes, turbine bases, hardstanding areas, construction compound and substation, the likelihood of encountering remains of archaeological significance is considered to be low.

### **Indirect (Operational) Effects**

- 12.6.15 A list of those external receptors within 15 km of the proposed development area and predicted by the ZTV to have theoretical views to one or more turbines is provided in Appendix 12.2 and their locations are shown on Figure 12-3. Appendix 12.2 provides a summary assessment of the predicted indirect effects on a site-by-site basis.
- 12.6.16 The assessment of the magnitude of effects provided in Appendix 12.2 has been based on the analysis of the blade tip ZTV, taking into account the:
- distance of the assessed site from the proposed wind farm;
  - the number of blade tips visible; and
  - the present baseline setting of each site.
- 12.6.17 The ZTV model is, however, a coarse predictive tool based on bare-earth surface topography and maximum blade-tip heights. It takes no account of obstructions to intervisibility caused by existing forestry and other vegetation or buildings and other man-made features. Therefore, professional judgement has been used to assess the significance of effects informed by the ZTV and field survey. Sites identified by Historic Scotland and / or SBC Archaeologist to be specifically assessed in the EIA and those judged to have the most sensitive settings have been assessed in more detail using wireframes and visualisations and photomontages (Table 12.10).

### **Table 12.10: Cultural Heritage Photomontage and Wireframe Viewpoints**

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Site no	Status	Photomontage / Wireframe no
Hare Faulds Fort (370)	Scheduled Monument	Photomontage: Figure 12-5
Blythe Fort (4468)	Scheduled Monument	Wireframe: Figure 12-6
Old Thirlestane Castle (4035)	Scheduled Monument	Wireframe: Figure 12-7
Dabshead Hill Fort and Standing Stone (4657)	Scheduled Monument	Wireframe: Figure 12-8
Blackcastle Rings Fort (363)	Scheduled Monument	Wireframe: Figure 12-9
Greenknowe Tower (90156 / 12997)	Scheduled Monument / Category A Listed	Wireframe: Figure 12-10
Borrowston Rig Stone Circles and Cairn (359)	Scheduled Monument	Wireframe: Figure 12-11
Dunside Hill Cairn (12507)	Scheduled Monument	Wireframe: Figure 12-12
Wedderlie House (15347)	Category A Listed	Wireframe: Figure 12-13

- 12.6.18 Scheduled Monuments, Category A and B Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, and Inventory Gardens / Designed Landscapes within 15 km of the proposed development; Non-Inventory Designed Landscapes within 10 km, and Category C(S) Listed Buildings within 5 km of the proposed development are assessed.
- 12.6.19 Analysis of the ZTV indicates that there would be theoretical visibility of the turbines from: 45 Scheduled Monuments; two Category A Listed Buildings; 14 Category B Listed Buildings; seven Category C(S) Listed Buildings; two Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes; four Non-Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes; and one Conservation Area.
- 12.6.20 The ZTV demonstrates that no wind turbines would be visible from the following sites (below), therefore, the proposed development would have no effect on the setting of these monuments and they are not discussed further:
- Thirlestane Fort (4611);
  - Addinston Fort (362); and,
  - Longcroft Fort (372)
- 12.6.21 The proposed development would stand on the southeast ridge of the summit of Flass Hill and spread along the southeast slopes of the hill around the Boondreigh Burn and just north of Raecleugh. The ZTV indicates that the proposed development would be most visible within the immediate landscape to the south in an arc from Lauder to Greenlaw. The natural topography of hills would limit the views of the proposed development from the north with views being affording primarily from high summits along the Whiteadder and Dye Water valleys.
- 12.6.22 No significant effects have been predicted on the setting of cultural heritage receptors in the wider landscape.

### ***Scheduled Monuments***

#### **Hare Faulds, fort (370)**

- 12.6.23 This fort comprises the remains of a massive sub-oval enclosure situated on the southwest slope of a Harefaulds Hill overlooking the Blythe Water valley. The fort

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sits in an area of rough pasture approximately 1 km to the northwest of Blythe Farm. There are open views out to the surrounding farmland particularly to the southwest, along the Blythe Water valley to the south to the slopes of Heugh Hill, to the southeast overlooking Blythe Farm and to the northeast along the slopes of Peat Law and Flass Hill. A slight rise in topography limits views to the north. Other potentially contemporary settlement sites are present to the south and southeast of the monument including: Thirlestane Hill Fort (4612); Blythe Settlement (4467) and Blythe Fort (4467); and there may be theoretical intervisibility between these sites and the settlement at Hare Faulds. The proposed development would not, however, be visible in views orientated on these sites and would, therefore, not affect the intervisibility between them.

- 12.6.24 The current setting of the fort is the rough pasture that it sits in and the open farmland that immediately surrounds it. The remains of a possibly contemporary field system and other features are preserved on the north and east sides of the fort and together they form a small relict landscape. The proposed development would be visible to the northeast of the fort, with the closest proposed turbine (Turbine 8) just under 3 km away and all ten hubs visible from the fort (Figure 12-5). Although partially screened by intervening woodland shelterbelts the proposed development would be a new discernible element in the surrounding landscape of the fort. It would, however, only be visible in one small arc of view from the monument (Figure 12-5) and would not affect the other arc of views out to the surrounding landscape. It is, therefore, judged that although the proposed development would result in a discernible change to the surrounding landscape of the fort it would not significantly detract from the appreciation of the fort, nor its understanding. The effect of the proposed development on the setting of the fort would be of low magnitude and of minor significance.

### **Blythe Fort (4468)**

- 12.6.25 The fort consists of an oval enclosure defined by a low-relief turf and stone bank surrounding the possible remains of several hut circles. The monument sits in an area of improved pasture on the summit of a gentle hill approximately 150 m to the southeast of Blythe farmstead and immediately next to a large woodland shelterbelt that surrounds the eastern edge of the farmstead. There are open views from the monument to the west, south, and southeast, with the main views of the fort focused to the south on the confluence of the Blythe Water and the Brunta Burn. Views to the northwest are limited by intervening woodland shelterbelts and by Blythe farm buildings. Other potentially contemporary settlement sites are present in the near vicinity including Thirlestane Hill Fort (4612), to the southwest; Blythe Settlement (4467), to the south; and Hare Faulds Fort (370), to the northwest and there may be theoretical intervisibility between these sites and this settlement. The proposed development would not, however, be visible in views orientated on these



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settlement sites and would, therefore, not affect the intervisibility between them and Blythe Fort.

- 12.6.26 The current setting of the fort is the improved pasture it sits in and the open farmland that immediately surrounds it. The proposed development would be visible to the northeast of Blythe Fort. The closest proposed turbine (Turbine 8) would be just under 3 km away and all ten hubs would be visible in a small arc on the skyline (Figure 12-6). The wireframe does not, however, take into account the intervening woodland shelterbelt and farm buildings at Blythe which stand immediately northwest of the fort and would restrict views to the proposed development from the monument (refer to LVIA VP4, Figure 8-22). Taking this into account it is considered that the proposed development would not adversely affect the fort or its setting and the effect is assessed as being of low magnitude and minor significance.

### **Blythe Settlement (4467)**

- 12.6.27 The remains of a semi-circular enclosure situated on the edge of a steep escarpment overlooking the confluence of the Blythe Water and Brunta Burn. The south side of the enclosure ramparts have been disturbed by later quarrying. The interior of the enclosure slopes gently downwards to the east. The enclosure sits on the edge of an improved pasture field approximately 1 km to the southwest of Blythe Farm and views from the enclosure are focused down the Blythe Water valley to the south and to the southwest along the A697. Other potentially contemporary settlement sites are present in the near vicinity including Thirlestane Hill Fort (4612) to the west; Blythe Fort (4468) to the north; Hare Faulds Fort (370) to the northwest; and there may be theoretical intervisibility between these sites and this settlement. The fort remains are, however, well set down in the river valley and there is no intervisibility between the settlement remains and the sites to the north, Hare Faulds Fort (370) and Blythe Fort (4468). There is potential intervisibility between the settlement and Thirlestane Hill Fort (4612) to the west, however, the intervisibility between these two sites would not be affected by the proposed development.
- 12.6.28 The current setting of the monument is the rough pasture that it sits in and the valley over which it looks. The proposed development would be to the northeast of the settlement, the closest proposed turbine (Turbine 8) being 3.6 km away and the turbines being visible on the skyline. A rise in topography and the presence of several intervening woodland shelterbelts would however limit views of the proposed turbines (refer to LVIA VP4, Figure 8-22). The proposed development would not detract from the appreciation of the settlement remains nor would it materially change the landscape in which the monument lies. It is, therefore, considered that the effect on the setting of the monument would be of low magnitude and of minor significance.

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### **Thirlestane Hill Fort (4612)**

- 12.6.29 The remains of a circular earthwork occupies the summit of a rounded hill in an area of improved pasture fields just 500 m to the southeast of Thirlestane Farm. There are open views to the surrounding landscape, although the main focus is on the Snowdon Burn valley that passes the site to the southwest and overlooking Thirlestane farmstead and the A697. Other potentially contemporary settlement sites are present in the near vicinity including: Blythe Fort (4468) to the north; Hare Faulds Fort (370) to the northeast; and Blythe Settlement (4467) to the west. There is potential intervisibility to one site, Blythe Settlement (4467) to the east. However this intervisibility would not be affected by the proposed development.
- 12.6.30 The current setting of the site is the improved pasture that it sits in and the open farmland that immediately surround it. The proposed development would be to the northeast of the settlement, the closest proposed turbine (Turbine 8) being 4 km away and the turbines being visible on the skyline. A rise in topography and the presence of several intervening woodland shelterbelts would, however, limit views of the proposed turbines. The proposed development would not detract from the appreciation of the settlement remains nor would it materially change the landscape in which the monument lies. It is, therefore, considered that the effect on the setting of the monument would be of low magnitude and of minor significance.

### **Old Thirlestane Castle (4035)**

- 12.6.31 The poorly preserved ruins of the castle stand within an area of improved pasture around 500 m southeast of Thirlestane Farm. The castle is set down in the Boondreigh Water valley. The main views from the ruins are concentrated down the river valley, which passes on the southeast side and to the slopes of Boon Hill. The current setting of the site is the river valley that it sits in. The proposed development would be to the northeast of the castle, the closest proposed turbine (Turbine 8) being just less than 5.5 km away. The proposed turbines would be visible in the far distance in views from the castle in a narrow arc beyond the skyline (Figure 12-7). The hubs of nine turbines and the blade tip of a further one would be visible. The proposed development would not, however, detract from the appreciation of the castle ruins nor would it materially change the landscape setting in which the castle ruins lie. It is considered that the effect on the setting of the castle would be of low magnitude and of minor significance.

### **Dabshead Hill Fort and Standing Stone (4657) (Figure 12-8)**

- 12.6.32 The much denuded remains of a large enclosure are situated just north of Edgarhope Wood and overlooking the Earnsclough Water. A monolithic stone which has five cupmarks on it has been erected at the centre of the enclosure in the late-19th century to celebrate the marriage of the then Countess of Meath. The original location of the stone is not known. The enclosure sits in a prominent position on

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the summit of Dabshead Hill and panoramic views are obtained from the monument to the surrounding landscape in all directions.

- 12.6.33 The current setting of the fort is the rough pasture that it sits in and the open upland landscape that immediately surrounds it. The proposed development would be visible to the ENE of the enclosure; the closest proposed turbine (Turbine 8) being 5 km away. All ten turbines would be visible against the skyline. Nevertheless the proposed turbines would only be visible in one arc of view from the enclosure and the character of the landscape in which the fort lies and out over which it looks, would not be discernibly altered by the proposed development. The effect on the setting of the fort is, therefore, considered to be of low magnitude and of minor significance.

### ***Other Scheduled Monuments***

- 12.6.34 A further 39 Scheduled Monuments are predicted by the ZTV to have theoretical visibility of the proposed development. Three of these are also Listed Buildings. Greenknowe Tower (90156) and Hume Castle (387) are also Category A Listed; while Evelaw Tower (5654) is Category B Listed. In addition, both Greenknowe Tower and Hume Castle are Historic Scotland properties in care and promoted visitor sites.
- 12.6.35 Nineteen of these Scheduled Monuments lie over 10 km from the nearest proposed turbine and it is considered that at that distance the proposed development would not be prominently visible in the wider landscape and would not significantly affect the setting of these cultural heritage assets (Figures 12-9 to 12-10). The current setting of these individual Scheduled Monuments vary in contribution to their appreciation and understanding, from high to low, and resulting in a range of sensitivities from high to medium. In each case the predicted effect is assessed as being of imperceptible magnitude and negligible sensitivity.
- 12.6.36 Of the other 20 Scheduled Monuments within 10 km of the proposed development the majority lie to the south of the proposed development within areas of open farmland between Lauder and Greenlaw. These sites vary in date and monument type. Many are former settlement sites for example Burncastle fort (4656) and Knock Hill fort (4440), others are burial cairns of prehistoric date, for example Halliburton cairn (4621) and Darrington Great Law cairns (4626), while several sites are associated with medieval or later settlement including Evelaw farmstead and cultivation remains (4581). The majority of these sites sit in areas of rough and improved pasture land which has undergone little development since the 19th/20th century. The current setting of these sites is the pasture / moorland in which they are located and the open farmland that surround them. Although the proposed development would be visible from these sites in varying degrees (Figures 12-11 and 12-12) it is considered that in each case the presence of the proposed turbines would not materially affect the setting of the sites or would detract from an

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appreciation or understanding of the individual sites. The predicted effects on these cultural heritage assets are judged to be of no more than low magnitude and minor significance.

### ***Listed Buildings***

#### **Wedderlie House (19740)**

- 12.6.37 Category A Listed Wedderlie House (19740) and associated Category B Listed coach building and sundial (15347), which Historic Scotland specifically requested be assessed, lie just over 3 km to the southeast of the proposed development. These buildings stand in an enclosed courtyard, surrounded by a small designed landscape, at the northern end of the woodland / policies that form Wedderlie NIDL. The main elevation of the house is orientated to the north focused down a vista or avenue to the surrounding open farmland. To the west of the buildings is a wide woodland shelterbelt that limits views out in this direction. These buildings all have a current setting that makes a high contribution to their understanding and appreciation and it is considered that they all have a setting that is of high sensitivity. The wireframe for Wedderlie House (Figure 12-3) indicates the proposed development would be visible to the west of the building with all ten proposed wind turbines being visible on the skyline at a slightly higher elevation. However, the wireframe does not take into consideration intervening woodland policies that make up the Wedderlie NIDL and screen views out to the direction of the proposed development. It is, therefore, considered that the proposed development would have a minimal affect on the setting of Wedderlie House and its associated structures, resulting in a low magnitude effect of minor significance.

#### **Thirlestane Castle and Eagle Gates and Lodge (8203)**

- 12.6.38 Category A Listed Thirlestane Castle and its associated Eagle Gates and Lodge (8203), which Historic Scotland specifically requested be assessed, lie approximately 7 km to the southwest of the proposed development. The castle lies at the southern end of the Garden and Designed Landscape (discussed separately below). The ZTV indicates that there is no visibility of the proposed turbines from the Castle itself, from the Eagle Gates and Lodge, nor from the immediate surrounding landscape (Figure 12-3). The presence of the proposed development will, therefore, not affect its immediate setting within the surrounding designed landscape. The effect of the proposed development on the Castle and designed landscape as a whole is discussed further (Section 12.6.44).

### ***Other Listed Buildings***

- 12.6.39 There are 13 other category B Listed Buildings within 15 km of the proposed development and three C(S) Listed Buildings within 5 km of the proposed development that are predicted by the ZTV to have theoretical views of the proposed turbines. Many of these are associated with Spottiswoode designed

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landscape, including Gothic arches (19651, 19652); Lodges (19654, 17418) and coach buildings and stable etc. (19653). These are discussed in Sections 12.6.45 – 12.6.47 (Spottiswoode NIDL).

- 12.6.40 The remaining listed buildings are principally churches (50184, 13349, 15344, 15343), country/farm houses (19115, 45620, 45634) and a former Inn (15346). The setting of these various historic buildings is the group of related farm buildings or villages of which they are integral part. The presence of the proposed development would not materially affect those relationships and the character of the landscape in which they lie would remain unaffected. It is considered that the effects on these buildings would be of no more than low magnitude and of no more than minor significance.

### ***Conservation Areas***

- 12.6.41 Greenlaw Conservation Area lies 12 km to the southeast of the proposed development. The Conservation Area includes ten Listed Buildings, five of which are Category A Listed and includes the former Court House. The majority of the listed buildings are centred on the Court House and village green and to either side of the high street which runs in an east to west direction. The town is set around a crossroads of the A697 and A6105 at a bend in the Blackadder Water. The main roads leading to and from the village run through hill valleys and intervening topography would limit the visibility to the proposed wind turbines. The proposed development would be seen in the far distance from the northwest edge of the Conservation Area. At 12 km distant the proposed turbines would not be a prominent feature in the surrounding landscape and it is considered that the effect on the setting of the Conservation Area would be of imperceptible magnitude and of negligible significance.

### ***Gardens and Designed Landscapes***

- 12.6.42 There are two Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes (GDLs): Mellerstain and Whitchester, within 15 km of the proposed development that are predicted by the ZTV to have visibility of the proposed turbines. In addition there are four Non-Inventory Designed Landscapes (NIDLs): Spottiswoode, Wedderlie, Rathburn House, and Bassendean, within 10 km of the proposed development that have predicted theoretical views of the proposed turbines. Chapter 8 presents a detailed discussion of the effects of the proposed development on the GDLs from a Landscape and Visual perspective.

### **Mellerstain GDL**

- 12.6.43 Mellerstain GDL lies to the south of the proposed development over 13 km from the nearest proposed turbines. The GDL is situated on the northern slopes of the Eden Water valley extending over approximately 1000 ha. The GDL includes Category A Mellerstain House, Stables and cottage blocks and Category B Listed East Lodge,

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Mausoleum, Hundy Mundy folly, and Norman Cottage. All but one of the buildings are predicted by the ZTV to have no visibility of the proposed turbines. The folly, known as Hundy Mundy, lies at the southern edge of the GDL just outwith the 15 km study area. Views from the folly across to Mellerstain House, in the northwest and to woodland policies in the northern half of the GDL would take in the proposed development, although offset, which would be visible above the tree tops in the far distance. It is considered, however, that at this distance the proposed development would not be a prominent feature in the landscape and would not affect the setting of the GDL as a whole. The effect would be of imperceptible magnitude and of negligible significance.

### **Whitchester GDL**

12.6.44 Whitchester GDL also lies over 13 km from the nearest proposed turbine, to the northeast of the proposed development. The GDL is situated on the southwest facing slope of the Lammermuir Hills overlooking the confluence of the Dye Water and the Whiteadder Water. The house, which is Category B Listed, stands on a hilltop facing southeast across parkland which slopes down to the Kidcleugh Burn. Formal and woodland gardens are set out around the house and these are surrounded by blocks of woodland shelterbelts. The ZTV indicates that visibility from the GDL would be limited to the southern edge of the GDL by higher hill slopes. From the majority of the parkland there would be no proposed turbines visible. At over 13 km from the proposed development the turbines would not be a prominent feature in the surrounding landscape and it is considered that the effect of the proposed development on the setting of the GDL as a whole would be of imperceptible magnitude and of negligible significance.

### **Thirlestane GDL**

12.6.45 Thirlestane GDL, which Historic Scotland specifically requested be assessed, is located over 6 km to the southwest of the proposed development and comprises mixed woodland and open parkland surrounding Thirlestane Castle (8203). The ZTV indicates that there is no visibility of the proposed turbines from the designed landscape, nor from its immediate surroundings (Figure 12-3). In addition the ZTV indicates that views from the A68 out over the designed landscape will not include the proposed turbines. There are, however, views of Thirlestane Castle and its designed landscape from the east facing slopes above the Leader Water, including the B6362 public road that crosses Lauder Common and runs between Stow in the west and Lauder and the public road that runs between Galashiels in the south and Lauder. From the eastern end of these roads, where they descend into Lauder, the Castle can be seen amidst surrounding woodland and together with Lauder, the village being visible in front of the castle and its GDL. The proposed development would also be visible from these roads, although they would appear offset from the

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castle, above the skyline in an elevated position and in the far distance as part of the wider landscape. The presence of the proposed turbines would not detract significantly from the view of the Castle and neither the setting of the Castle nor its designed landscape would be significantly affected. It is judged that, overall, the effect on the Castle and designed landscape would be of imperceptible magnitude and of negligible significance.

- 12.6.46 Non-inventory designed landscapes do not have the same attributed level of importance as Inventory status Gardens and Designed Landscapes, but appear in local authority lists. Chapter 8 presents a detailed discussion of the effects of the proposed development on the NIDLs from a Landscape and Visual perspective.
- 12.6.47 The closest, Spottiswoode, lies immediately southeast of the development, the closest turbine would lie approximately 2.8 km away, while the route of the proposed access track for the development passes through the eastern edge of the designed landscape (paragraph 12.6.11 for direct effects). In the SBC Consultation Draft Supplementary Guidance on Gardens and Designed Landscapes the designed landscape is recorded as being of local significance. However advice from the SBC Archaeologist suggested that the designed landscape may be of regional importance, therefore the site is assessed as being the higher of the two.
- 12.6.48 The designed landscape at Spottiswoode once surrounded Spottiswoode House which was the seat of the Spottiswoodes, a prominent Borders family, until the early 20th century. In the late 1930s Spottiswoode House itself was demolished, however, the designed landscape that surrounded the house still survives along with several associated listed buildings including: two Gothic arches (19651, 19652); a coach and stable buildings (19653); and three lodges (17418, 19654). The designed landscape comprises mixed woodland and open parkland policies. The policies are located on the southern edge of the Lammermuir Hills and immediately south of the proposed development. There would be views to the proposed development particularly from the northern end of the NIDL and from the public road that runs around the western edge of the designed landscape. Views of the proposed turbines would be gained from the gothic arches, particularly the more northern one (19652) (refer to LVIA VP3, Figure 8-21) which would lie approximately 2 km to the south of the nearest proposed turbine. Views from the lodges would be more limited, as these are in enclosed settings surrounded by woodland; while the other buildings once associated with the main house (19653) also lie in an area of woodland, towards the northern end of the NIDL, that limits views out to the surrounding area.
- 12.6.49 Although the proposed turbines would be a new element in the wider landscape it is considered that their presence would not affect the setting of the NIDL as a whole, would not affect the relationship between the buildings or other designed features/structures that are sited within the NIDL, or affect any specific vistas or

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views within the NIDL. It is, therefore, judged that the effect of the proposed development on the designed landscape would be of no more than low magnitude and of minor significance.

12.6.50 Three other NIDLs are present in the wider landscape: Wedderlie, Rathburne House and Bassendean. In the SBC Consultation Draft Supplementary Guidance on Gardens and Designed Landscapes Wedderlie is considered as being of regional significance, while the other two are of local significance. The closest is Wedderlie which lies just over 3 km from the nearest proposed turbine (Turbine 7); while the furthest away is Rathburne House which is over 8.5 km from the nearest proposed turbine (Turbine 7).

12.6.51 The NIDLs consist of small fragmentary designed landscapes including blocks of woodland and parkland which provide secluded settings for country houses in the local area. Only one, Wedderlie House, appears to have any vistas or views outwards to the surrounding landscape (paragraph 12.6.36: Wedderlie House), an avenue running north of Wedderlie House, and this is not orientated on the proposed development. Views to the proposed development from the designed landscapes would generally be screened by woodland. The effect on the setting of the NIDLs is, therefore, judged to be of no more than low magnitude and of minor significance.

### 12.7 MITIGATION

12.7.1 Except where otherwise stated all mitigation works presented in the following paragraphs will take place prior to or during the construction of the proposed development. All works will be conducted by a professional archaeological organisation, and the scope of works will be detailed in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI). The WSI will make provision for appropriate post-excavation analysis and dissemination of the results of the mitigation works, as well as for archiving of the project materials and records. The WSI will be subject to the approval of the SBC Archaeologist.

#### **Preservation in situ**

12.7.2 Where sites and features lie in close proximity to proposed development features they will be avoided as far as practical to ensure their preservation in situ. Where appropriate, sites will be either entirely fenced off or visibly marked-out to prevent accidental damage occurring to the remains during construction activities in the vicinity.

- Clearance cairn (39) and other clearance cairns associated with the rig and furrow remains at site (31), all of which lie in close proximity to the access track route, will be fenced off during construction works.



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- Disturbance to areas of rig and furrow, where crossed by the proposed access track, will be kept to a minimum.
- A working corridor will be defined for the route of the proposed access track, where it crosses the well preserved rig and furrow remains to the northeast of Raecleugh Farm. This will restrict the area in which construction works will take place and ensure the preservation in situ of the majority of the rig and furrow remains either side of the access track.
- Disturbance of drystone field walls where they are crossed by the proposed access track would be kept to a minimum.

### **Watching Briefs**

12.7.3 The scope of any watching brief will be agreed in advance of development with the SBC Archaeologist. This will be set out in the WSI. Various elements of the proposed development pass close to or cross a number of features and in order to ensure that these are properly identified and recorded watching briefs will be carried out at the following locations:

- A watching brief will be carried out during ground breaking for the proposed access track where it crosses the possible line of the Heriot's Dyke (56). The purpose of this watching brief would be to identify and record any surviving remains of the ditch associated with the former dyke, and, if possible to recover some dating evidence for its construction / abandonment.
- Watching briefs will be carried out during ground breaking required during the construction of the access track where it crosses areas of rig and furrow remains (northeast of Raecleugh Farm and east of Bruntaburn Wood). The purpose of the watching brief would be to identify and record the dimensions and depth of the cultivation remains, to recover any dating evidence for their use, and to record any possible buried remains that may underlie the rig and furrow.
- A watching brief will be carried out during ground breaking for the proposed access track between Turbines 4 and 8 where it crosses the site of the former enclosure (19). The purpose of the watching brief would be: to identify and record any surviving remains (buried ditches) of the enclosure; to provide information on the construction of the enclosure; and, if possible, to recover some dating evidence for its construction / abandonment.
- Any other areas as may be required by the SBC Archaeologist.

### **Post-Excavation**

12.7.4 If significant discoveries are made during archaeological monitoring and preservation in situ of any sites or features is not possible, provision would be made for the excavation, where necessary, of any archaeological remains encountered.

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This provision would indicate the consequent production of written reports on the findings, with post-excavation analyses and publications of the results of the works, where appropriate.

### **Construction Guidelines**

- 12.7.5 Written Guidelines will be issued for use by all construction contractors, outlining the need to avoid causing unnecessary damage to known sites. That document will contain arrangements for calling upon retained professional support in the event that buried archaeological remains of potential archaeological interest (such as building remains, human remains, artefacts etc.) should be discovered in areas not subject to archaeological monitoring. The guidance will make clear the legal responsibilities placed upon those who disturb artefacts or human remains.

### **12.8 RESIDUAL EFFECTS**

- 12.8.1 The completion of the programme of archaeological mitigation works set out above would offset the loss of the archaeological resource that would potentially occur as a result of the construction of the proposed development. Taking the mitigation into account, no significant residual direct effects are anticipated in relation to cultural heritage resources within the proposed development area.
- 12.8.2 There will be no significant effects on the setting of any key cultural heritage assets within the wider landscape; therefore the proposed development will not have a significant residual effect on the setting of any of these sites.

### **12.9 CUMULATIVE EFFECT ASSESSMENT**

- 12.9.1 Cumulative effects on the cultural heritage resource result from changes to the current baseline setting of the resource caused by the proposed development in conjunction with other developments that occurred in the past or are likely to occur in the foreseeable future (Landscape Institute 2002). Figure 12-4 shows the proposed development, the location of cultural heritage receptors from which there would be predicted views of the development, and other schemes included in the cumulative assessment.
- 12.9.2 The visual influence of the proposed development at Brunta Hill on cultural heritage receptors is predominantly to the south, in an arc running from Lauder in the west to Longformacus in the east (Figure 12-3).
- 12.9.3 Within 15 km of the proposed development there are five installed wind farms (Longpark, Toddleburn, Dun Law, Dun Law extension and Black Hill); two approved wind farms (Pogbie and Fallago Rig); two application wind farms (Keith Hill and Rowantree), and one wind farm at scoping stage (Corsbie Moor). The Corsbie Moor scheme is included in the cumulative assessment at the request of the SBC, the development is only at the scoping stage however it is likely to be in the planning

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system in Spring 2011. The majority of the other wind farm schemes are located over 15 km to the west of the proposed development on the western edge of the Lammermuir Hills (Figure 12-4). Only two developments: Corsbie Moor, to the south, and Fallago Rig, to the north, lie within 10 km of the proposed development. None of the developments lie adjacent to the proposed development.

- 12.9.4 The cultural heritage sites in the wider landscape vary greatly in character and date, although there is a predominance of prehistoric settlement sites and burial cairns. The closest cultural heritage external receptors to the proposed development and those with the most sensitive settings in terms of cumulative effects are a group of four prehistoric enclosed settlement sites (370, 4468, 4467, 4612) and the ruins of a medieval tower house (4657) to the west at Blythe; and three small Non-Inventory designed landscapes: Spottiswoode, Bassendean and Wedderlie, along with their associated listed buildings, to the south and west of the proposed development.
- 12.9.5 The greatest cumulative effect on these sites would arise from the proposed development in combination with the scheme at Corsbie Moor, which lies approximately 7 km to the south of the proposed development. The cultural heritage sites, particularly the Spottiswoode designed landscape, would lie between these two schemes. Both developments would be around the same distance from the cultural heritage receptors, and would contain a similar number of turbines. There would be a cumulative effect on the cultural heritage sites lying closest to the proposed development from these two schemes, however the two developments would not be seen in the same arc of view from the individual receptors, they would not affect the immediate landscape in which the cultural heritage sites sit or look out on, nor would they affect the integrity of these sites. It is therefore considered that the cumulative effect would not be significant.
- 12.9.6 Several cultural heritage receptors are located to the east of the proposed development that would lie between the installed Black Hill scheme and the proposed development. The Black Hill scheme would be seen in the distance from cultural heritage sites that lie closest to the proposed development but would not be seen in the same arc of view. The cumulative effect of the proposed development in combination with the Black Hill scheme would therefore not significantly affect the setting of any of these cultural heritage receptors, and it is considered that the cumulative effect of the proposed development in combination with Black Hill would not be significant.
- 12.9.7 The other wind farm schemes within 15 km lie principally to the west or north of the proposed development and all lie some distance from the proposed development. These schemes would only be seen in the far distance, if at all, from receptors whose settings would be affected to some degree by the proposed development and would not result in any significant cumulative effect.

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### 12.10 CONCLUSION

- 12.10.1 Fifty-eight sites of cultural heritage interest along with large areas of relict rig and furrow cultivation remains and numerous clearance cairns, were identified within the study area (Figure 12-1); 20 of these lie within the proposed development area (Figure 12-2). None of the recorded sites are of international or national importance. One of the recorded sites (Spottiswoode designed landscape, Site 46) is considered by the SBC Archaeologist to be of potentially regional importance. One further site (Heriot's Dyke, Site 56) may be of regional importance if buried remains of the dyke survive. The remainder are of local or lesser importance.
- 12.10.2 No direct effects of major significance are predicted on any of these sites, however, two sites (a small quarry, Site 57, and areas of relict rig and furrow cultivation NE of Raecleugh Farm) would receive effects of minor significance and six sites (former enclosure (Site 19), field system (Site 31), old drove road (Site 32), Spottiswoode NIDL (Site 46), Heriot's Dyke (Site 56), further areas of rig and furrow remains at Bruntawood and a small number of drystone field walls) would receive effects of negligible significance which can be offset by mitigation.
- 12.10.3 Taking into account the limited extent of the proposed ground disturbance generated by the elements of the proposed development the likelihood of encountering remains of archaeological significance is considered to be low.
- 12.10.4 Indirect but not significant effects on setting are identified for 45 Scheduled Monuments, one Category A Listed Building, 13 Category B Listed Buildings, one Conservation Area, two Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes, four Non-Inventory Designed Landscapes and three Category C(S) Listed Buildings.
- 12.10.5 The cumulative effect of the proposed development in combination with other developments in the vicinity is considered to be not significant.
- 12.10.6 The proposed development has been assessed against the cultural heritage baseline. It is considered that, in overall terms, the effects of the proposed development on the cultural heritage resource would not be significant in terms of the requirements of the EIA (Scotland) Regulations 1999 (as amended).

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### **Aerial photographs**

<b>Sortie</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Frame Run</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Library Ref</b>
106G/UK/0009	15/04/1946	7089 - 7081	1:10,000	B_0025
106G/UK/0009	15/04/1946	5085-5082	1:10,000	B_0025

Table 1: Cultural Heritage Sites and Features within the Study Area

Site no.	Site name / type	Easting	Northing	NMRS / SMR no.	Source	Site description	Within Development Area	Sensitivity
1	Harefaulds and Spotts Burn, cairnfields, field system, cord rig, hut circle	357400	650300	NT55SE 28 / 2100240	NMRS; SMR; McKeague and Sangster 1989; APs; Field survey	<p>The NMRS and SMR hold a manuscript detailing the results of a forestry survey carried out in 1989 at Blythe (RCHAMS ref: MS/625/2). In addition, the NMRS holds several oblique aerial photographs showing areas of cord rig, field clearance cairns and field banks to the N and NE of Hare Faulds, Fort (Scheduled Monument 370).</p> <p>Field survey (McKeague and Sangster 1989) recorded a series of field banks, field clearance cairns, areas of cord rig and a possible quarry to the north of Hare Faulds Fort. All of the features identified during the field survey were surveyed in detail using a Topcon EDM and written descriptions of each were recorded.</p> <p>The outline of several linear banks, possibly defining a number of fields or enclosures, and areas of narrow rig and furrow cultivation, potentially prehistoric cord-rig, are visible on aerial photographs (1946) and on modern imagery. The outline of a further circular enclosure is also visible to the north of the features recorded in 1989.</p> <p>Field survey carried out for this study identified the features previously recorded by McKeague and Sangster (1989). These consisted principally of a series of poorly preserved field banks which appear to form several small holdings or fields / enclosures. The banks are very fragmentary and had been damaged by animal trampling. The banks are spread over an area measuring approximately 500 m by 300 m, to the N of Hare Faulds Fort (370). In general the banks measure no more than 0.2 m high and are spread to 1 m wide. Several clearance cairns detailed by McKeague and Sangster (1989) were also visible and these are as previously recorded. Additional sections of banks were noted during the field survey, a short section of denuded stone and turf bank was recorded at NT 57674 50431 and this appears to match with a further section of bank that was previously recorded in 1989. A further small section of denuded bank was also visible at NT 57227 50398. The outline of an additional circular enclosure lies to the NW of the previously recorded features. The section of curvilinear bank located at NT 57294 50458 measures approximately 120 m long, 1 m wide and 0.2 m high. A further section of this curvilinear bank is visible immediately to the S on modern images but was not visible as upstanding remains in the field.</p>		Low
2	Sheepfold	357804	650770		Historical maps, APs	<p>A large circular sheepfold is visible on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1862).</p> <p>A circular sheepfold is visible on vertical aerial photographs (1946) and modern images.</p> <p>Field survey identified the ruinous remains of a substantial circular sheepfold. The sheepfold measures 15 m in diameter with walls 1.5 m high (max) and 0.8 m wide. An entrance is present on the southwest side.</p>		
3 (a-d)	Blythe Water, cairnfields, field systems, hut circle, cultivation remains	357900	651300	NT55SE 25-27 / 2100237-2100239	NMRS; SMR; Field survey	<p>The NMRS and SMR hold a manuscript detailing the results of a forestry survey carried out in 1989 at Blythe (RCHAMS ref: MS/625/2). Field survey (McKeague and Sangster 1989) recorded a series of field banks, field clearance cairns, areas of cord rig and a possible quarry to the north of Hare Faulds Fort. All of the features identified during the field survey were surveyed in detail using a Topcon EDM and written descriptions of each were recorded.</p> <p>Field survey carried out for this study has identified three distinct clusters of features spread along a hill ridge to the NE of Hare Faulds Fort (Scheduled Monument 370). Many of the visible features were recorded previously by McKeague and Sangster (1989) although several additional clearance cairns were noted during the recent field survey.</p> <p>The first group of features (<b>3a</b>) are centred on NT 57464 50782 and are located at the N end of an L-shaped conifer shelter belt. Several bank sections as recorded by McKeague and Sangster (1989: Site no's 4, 9) are still visible, although in a much denuded condition. The whole area has been damaged by animal trampling and a later conifer plantation (extension of shelterbelt) appears to have removed several of the features previously recorded, for instance the locations of a possible building recorded by McKeague and Sangster (1989: Site no 14) is situated in the immediate vicinity of the shelterbelt extension and appears to have been removed during the shelterbelt plantation.</p> <p>A cluster of small clearance cairns (<b>3b</b>), centred on NT 57645 50990, as previously recorded by McKeague and Sangster (1989: Site no's 20-24) were identified during the recent field survey. An additional possible cairn was also recorded at NT 57906 51357, just outside the study area boundary, measuring 4 m in diameter and 0.3 m high.</p> <p>Recent field survey identified a further cluster of features (<b>3c</b>) previously recorded by McKeague and Sangster (1989) including the remains of a possible hut circle (Site no 41: recorded at NT 57973 51284) and a circular stone setting (Site 42) within the NE corner of an improved pasture field centred on NT 57925 51259. Many of the clearance cairns and linear bank sections (Sites no 25-40, 43-45) previously recorded were no longer visible. McKeague and Sangster (1989) recorded a circular stone setting (Site 42) as standing to 0.2 m high and measurements for the walls of the stone setting were also recorded. Recent field survey did identify the same feature, however, it was noted to be in a much reduced condition; the feature now surviving only as a faint circle of stone protruding through the turf, no wall dimensions could be recorded and the stones were only 0.1 m high. This indicates that many of the features in this area have probably been inundated with turf.</p> <p>The possible remains of two further small clearance cairns (3d) were also found during the recent field survey: the first, at NT 57672 50663, measures 3-4 m in diameter and 0.3 m high and the second, at NT 57698 50649, is 3 m by 2 m and 0.4 m high. A small area of possible cord-rig was identified in this area from aerial photographs but no surface trace of the rig was visible during the field survey.</p>		Low
4	Sheepfold	358358	651639		APs; Field survey	<p>A large circular sheepfold is visible on modern images. The sheepfold is not visible on aerial photographs from 1946 or depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1862) suggesting that the structure is modern in date.</p> <p>Field survey identified a ruinous circular sheepfold. The sheepfold measures 18 m in diameter with walls 1.2 m high (max). An entrance, which has been blocked up, is present on the S side.</p>		Low
5	Sheepfold	358489	650979		Historical maps, APs; Field survey	<p>A circular enclosure, annotated as 'Stell' (alternative name for sheepfold), is shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1862).</p> <p>A circular sheepfold is visible on aerial photographs (1946) and modern images.</p> <p>Field survey identified the ruinous remains of a circular sheepfold. The sheepfold measures 17 m in diameter, with walls 0.7 m wide</p>		Low

APPENDIX 12.1: CULTURAL HERITAGE SITES AND FEATURES

Site no.	Site name / type	Easting	Northing	NMRS / SMR no.	Source	Site description	Within Development Area	Sensitivity
						and 1.2 m high. A possible entrance is present in the S side.		
6	George's Cairn	358580	650320	NT55SE 35 / 2100146	NMRS; SMR; Field survey	The NMRS and SMR records the presence of a late war memorial cairn dedicated to George MacDougal of Blythe. Field survey identified a large conical memorial cairn which is dedicated to the memory of Capt. George Nisbet McDougal of Blythe who died at La Breche, Normandy in 1944.		Low
7	Quarry pits (possible)	357250 357259 357258	650663 650659 650653		Field survey	Three small quarry pits were visible found in a rough pasture field to the N of Blythe Farm. All are roughly circular in plan and measure no more than 4 m in diameter. They are cut into a slight NW facing slope.		Negligible
8	Heriot's Dyke, linear earthwork	358388	650030	NT55SE 29 / 2100026	NMRS; SMR; Historical maps; APs; Field survey	The NMRS and SMR note that Craw (1928) recorded that a section of the 'dyke' is visible on a corner of the moor 400 yds NNW of Blythe. Further survey in 1963 carried out by the RCAHMS records that the remains of a bank, measuring 2.2 m wide by 0.5 m high is present running from NT 5832 5004 to NT 5843 5001 and this may be part of Heriot's Dyke. A short section of stone and turf bank is visible running around the base of a SW facing slope approximately 300 m north of Blythe (running from NT 58357 50045 to NT 58426 50013). The bank measures 100 m long, 1.2 m wide and 0.4 m high (max). It follows the alignment recorded for 'Heriot's Dyke' on the Ordnance Survey maps. A further section of bank is also visible on aerial photographs approximately 100 m to the SE. No obvious structure is visible on the ground at this location.		Low
9	Well	358425	650014		Historical maps	A square structure annotated as 'well' is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map (1900) abutting the SE side of a field wall. The ruined remains of a square section of drystone wall still survive abutting the SE side of a field wall. The structure has however been partially destroyed during the construction of a later concrete farm building.		
10	Track	358595	649814		APs; Field survey	Two parallel linear banks, which may define the edges of a track or holloway, are visible on aerial photographs (2009). Field survey identified two short sections of parallel linear banks just NE of Blythe Farm which appear to define the edges of a track. The track runs approximately ENE-WSW and measures 60 m long by 3 m wide. The banks measure 1.2 m wide and 0.5 m high. The ENE end of the track tapers out in improved pasture. The WSW end has been truncated by a farm track but short sections of two parallel banks, probably a continuation of the track, are visible 20 m to the W. At this point a third possible bank is visible suggesting that the track may have branched off at this point.		Low
11	Number not used							
12	Sheepfold	358903	650802		Historical maps	A small rectangular sheepfold is shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1862) on the SE side of a trackway. No visible remains of the sheepfold were visible during field survey.		Negligible
13	Whinstone quarry	358908	650884		Historical maps; Field survey	A quarry, annotated as 'Whinstone Quarry', is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1862) on the NW side of a trackway. Field survey identified a roughly circular quarry cut into a south facing slope within an area of improved pasture. The quarry measures 9 m in diameter and 1.5 m deep.		Negligible
14	Gairmuir Farmstead (Alt name Boondreigh Burn)	359050	650970	NT55SE 30	NMRS, Historical maps, APs; Field survey	The NMRS records that a farmstead annotated 'Gairmuir (in ruins)', is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1862). The farmstead comprises two unroofed long buildings, one of which has four compartments, two enclosures and a sheepfold. A settlement, annotated as 'Gaicmore', is first depicted on Bleau's map of 1654. A settlement, annotated as 'Gaddhouse', is shown in this area on Roy's map (1747-55) and also shown on Blackadder's map (1797); Thomson's map (1821); Ainslie's map (1821); Sharp et al's map (1826), and Crawford & Brooke's map (1843) in the same place, annotated as 'Gairmuir'. By the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1862) the farmstead shown at this location is annotated as 'a ruin' suggesting that it has gone out of use by this date. The farmstead is not shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map (1900). The faint outline of two rectangular buildings and a possible enclosure are visible on aerial photographs (1946) and modern imagery. The much denuded remains of the farmstead were identified during the field survey, including the remains of two rectangular long buildings and the remains of at least one enclosure. The eastern edge of the site has been damaged by later quarrying. The first building (centred on NT 59053 50974) is aligned NW to SE and measures 18 m long by 5 m wide. The faint outline of two compartments are visible defined by turf covered walls 1m wide and 0.2 m high. The second building (centred on NT 59074 50989), is aligned NE to SW and measures 20 m long by 5 m wide. Again only the faint outline of turf covered walls are visible measuring 1 m wide and 0.2 m high; the outline of two possible compartments are visible. A length of curvilinear turf bank, which may be the N end of an enclosure shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1862) is visible approximately 11 m NW of building 1, centred on NT 59036 50983. The bank is much denuded spread to 1.1 m wide and 0.2 m high. The remains of a second enclosure depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map, centred on NT 59103 50963, are visible to the S of a drystone field bank and approximately 25 m to the SE of building 2. The enclosure is defined by a curvilinear stone and turf bank 1 m wide and 0.3 m high. A later large clearance cairn has been piled on top of the NE corner of the enclosure bank at NT 359118 650953. A small area of what appears to be broad rig is visible immediately NW of the farmstead remains and the route of a former track / holloway (15) runs passed the N edge of the farm. It appears that modern quarrying covering an area approximately 20 m by 10 m and 1 m deep has been cut into the eastern side of the farmstead ruins.		Low
15	Boondreigh Burn, bank (earthwork), track	359060	651050	NT55SE 37	NMRS; Field survey	The NMRS records that several short sections of bank, alongside which runs a hollow trackway, have been recorded on oblique aerial photographs (2000) located on level ground above Boondreigh Burn. The trackway is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1862). A section of former track or holloway, measuring 4 m wide, was visible running from the remains of Gairmuir Farm (14) to the N for approximately 600 m where it tapers out in an improved pasture field. Several large clearance cairns appear to have been dumped into the holloway just N of Gairmuir Farm (14). As the track is recorded on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map (1900), suggesting that it was in use at that time, it suggests that these cairns are likely to be of later 19 <sup>th</sup> century or early 20 <sup>th</sup> century date and		Low



## APPENDIX 12.1: CULTURAL HERITAGE SITES AND FEATURES

Site no.	Site name / type	Easting	Northing	NMRS / SMR no.	Source	Site description	Within Development Area	Sensitivity
						probably reflect clearance carried out in the post-improvement period.		
16	Sheepfold	359083	651074		Historical maps	A rectangular sheepfold is shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1862). There was no visible surface trace of the sheepfold identified during field survey		Negligible
17	Cairn	358917	651725		Historical maps	A cairn is shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map to the east side of a trackway. There was no visible surface trace of the cairn identified during the field survey.		Negligible
18	Old slate quarry	359280	651819		Historical maps	A quarry, annotated as 'Old Slate Quarry', is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1862). No remains of the quarry are visible. A new access road has been cut into the W slope of the hill at the location of the quarry and it appears that the quarry has been removed during its construction.		Negligible
19	Enclosure	359477	651842		Historical maps	A large sub-rectangular enclosure is shown to the N of Bruntaburn Wood on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1862). The enclosure is not shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map (1900). There are no visible remains of the enclosure.	Yes	Negligible
20	Well	359640	651515		Historical maps	A well is shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1862) towards the centre of Bruntaburn Wood. The well is not shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map (1900). No visible remains of the well were observed during the field survey.	Yes	Negligible
21	Well	359713	650814		Historical maps	A well is shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1862) immediately NW of Bruntaburn Cottages. The well is not shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map (1900). The well location was not visited during the field survey.		Negligible
22	Spottiswoode, Brunty Cottages	359770	650790	NT55SE 40	NMRS; Historical maps; Cressey 2004; Field survey	The NMRS records that cartographic research and architectural standing building recording (Cressey 2004) demonstrated that the cottages probably date to the early 19th century and are of a single-phase construction. The size and uniformity of the cottages suggest that they were constructed as part of early 19th century estate improvements and were probably tied cottages whose occupants were farm labourers. Topographical survey at the site revealed a number of vestigial features associated with possible livestock enclosures and earlier land-use features in the vicinity of the cottages. A settlement, annotated as 'Brenly Burn', is shown on Roy's map (1747-55). A farmstead, annotated as 'Bruntaburn 'ruins'', is shown on Armstrong's map of 1771. Settlement, annotated as 'Bruntaburn' is depicted on Blackadder's map (1797); Thomson's map (1821); Ainslie's map (1821); Sharp et al's map (1826), and Crawford & Brooke's map (1843). A farmstead, annotated as 'Bruntaburn', is shown on Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1862). The farmstead comprises of four roofed buildings and three enclosures. Only two buildings, one unroofed building and two enclosures are depicted on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map (1900). The cottages have been renovated and are now a single private residential house.		Low
23	Cromwells, rig and furrow	3595517	650467	NT55SE 36	NMRS; Field survey	The NMRS records that a small area of rig and furrow cultivation is visible on oblique aerial photographs (2000) at the junction of Brunta Burn and a second unnamed stream. The rig is orientated roughly NW-SE and has a slightly curving profile. The faint outline of rig and furrow cultivation as recorded by the NMRS was visible during field survey. The rig is aligned NW-SE and the wavelength measures 8 m wide and 0.3 m high.		Low
24	Foot bridge	359596	650562		Historical maps	A footbridge is shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd Edition maps (1862 & 1900) crossing the Bruntaburn. No visible remains of the footbridge were identified during the field survey.		Negligible
25	Raeleugh, fort, settlement	360270	651470	NT55SW 6 / 1250006	NMRS, SMR	The NMRS and SMR record that this fort lies on a grassy slope WNW of Raeleugh Farm. The fort is traceable on the W only as two mutilated banks 3.5 m broad and 0.4 m high (max). Rig and furrow cultivation runs through the enclosure. The fort is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd Edition maps (1862 & 1900). The faint outline of two earthwork banks of the fort are visible on aerial photographs (1946) and modern images. Field survey identified the remains of two parallel curvilinear banks as previously described by the NMRS.		Low
26	Sheepfold	360669	651881		Historical maps; Field survey	A circular sheepfold is shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1862). Field survey identified the much denuded remains of a circular sheepfold. It measures 18 m in diameter and the walls survive to 0.3 m high. The walls are extremely tumbled and no entrance is visible.	Yes	Negligible
27	Sluice, dam, mill pond and mill lade	360671	651292		Historical maps	A sluice, dam, mill pond and mill lade are shown immediately NW of Raeleugh Farmstead on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1862). Only the mill pond is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map (1900). The mill lade is visible running from NT 60706 51259 – NT 60758 51228 comprising of a stone covered culvert approximately 60 m long. No remains of the dam were visible during the field survey. The mill pond has been modified recently to form a small wildfowl shelter.		Negligible
28	Old quarry (whinstone)	360934	652114		Historical maps; Field survey	A quarry, annotated as 'Old Quarry (whinstone)', is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1862). The quarry is shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map (1900) but no longer named. Field survey identified an irregular shaped quarry roughly aligned NW-SE, and measuring 40 m by 11 m and 1 m deep.	Yes	Negligible
29	Old quarries (whinstone)	360927 & 360947	652210 & 652220		Historical maps; Field survey	Two small sub-circular quarries, annotated as 'Old Quarries (whinstone)', are depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1862). The quarry is shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map but no longer named. Field survey identified two small quarries cut into the south slope of a low bedrock knoll. The first quarry is roughly oval in plan and measures 10 m long by 6 m wide and 0.7 m deep. The second quarry is roughly rectangular in plan and measures 8 m by 5 m, and 0.6 m deep.	Yes	Negligible
30	Sheepfold	360918	652392		Historical maps	A rectangular sheepfold, abutting the east side of a field boundary, is shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1862). No visible upstanding remains of the sheepfold were identified during the field survey. The wall surrounding Harecleugh Forest appears to have recently been rebuilt.	Yes	Negligible
31	Eastside, field	362200	650400	NT65SW 2;	NMRS;	The NMRS and SMR record that four small cairns are situated on rough land at the S side of a small burn, half a mile E of Eastside	Yes	Low

APPENDIX 12.1: CULTURAL HERITAGE SITES AND FEATURES

Site no.	Site name / type	Easting	Northing	NMRS / SMR no.	Source	Site description	Within Development Area	Sensitivity
	system			1250008	SMR; Field survey	(Craw 1923). Later survey carried out by the Ordnance Survey (1955) and the RCAHMS (1979) identified a number of cairns in this area adjacent to an area of rig and furrow. The fragmentary remains of several field banks defining areas of rig and furrow cultivation and several possible clearance cairns were visible during the field survey covering an area approximately 700 m by 300 m and extending outside the survey area. The features were identified within an area of rough pasture approximately 800 m E of Eastside. Four fragmentary turf and stone banks were identified defining the extent of a number of small fields containing rig and furrow. The banks are 1.2 m wide and 0.2 m high and constructed from stone and turf. In total seven possible cairns were identified, six of these were turf covered and circular in plan. They ranged in size from 3-7 m in diameter and 0.2 m to 0.5 m high. Cairn 1: NT 62320 50435 Cairn 2: NT 62252 50404 Cairn 3: NT 62218 50445 Cairn 4: NT 62197 50395 Cairn 5: NT 62155 50399 Cairn 6: NT 62145 50393 A seventh cairn (located at NT 61910 50717) is much larger measuring 8 m long by 5 m wide and 1.2 m high. This cairn is not turf covered and appears to be much later in date than the other features.		
32	Route of old drove road	360521	652387		Historical maps	The route of an old drove road is shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd Edition maps (1862 & 1900). No visible remain of the drove road as depicted on the Ordnance Survey maps were identified during the field survey.	Yes	Low
33	Field bank (poss), rig and furrow cultivation	359739 359825 359897	651653 651747 651830		Field survey	The very denuded and fragmentary remains of three short sections of possible field bank are visible in an area of rough pasture just W of Bruntaburn Wood. The bank sections are all aligned approximately NE-SW and may have once formed part of a field wall that defined the NW extent of an area of rig and furrow cultivation that lies to the SE. The bank sections, comprising of stone and turf, measure 1.2 m wide and 0.2 m high. They have all been damaged by animal trampling. The rig and furrow cultivation is aligned NW to SE. The wavelength of the rig measures 6 m wide and 0.2 m high.	Yes	Low
34	Bridle road	358122 358392	651021 (w) 651010 (e)		Historical maps	A trackway, split into two branches and annotated as 'Bridle Road', is shown running from Braidshawrig Farmstead to Blythe Farmstead. The route of the 'Bridle Road' as shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map no longer survives; modern farm tracks criss-cross the site but do not follow the route of the old track.		Negligible
35	Sheepfold	360590	650840		Historical maps	A rectangular sheepfold consisting of four compartments is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map (1900) just N of a public road. No upstanding remains of the sheepfold were identified during the field survey.		Negligible
36	Mill pond, sluice, mill lade	358291	649913		Historical maps	A mill pond, sluice and mill lade are shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1862) to the N of Blythe Farmstead. None of the features are depicted on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map (1900). Nothing survives of the mill pond, sluice or lade as shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map.		Negligible
37	Quarry	356761	650323		Field survey	Field survey identified a roughly oval quarry, measuring 20 m by 10 m and 2 m deep, cut into a scree slope northeast of Blythe Burn. An entrance to the quarry is visible at the northwest end.		Negligible
38	Quarry	360926	652247		Field survey	Field survey identified a small roughly oval quarry cut into the N slope of a small bedrock knoll. The quarry measures 5 m by 3 m and 0.5 m deep.	Yes	Negligible
39	Clearance cairn (poss)	360874	652392		Field survey	A small clearance cairn is visible in rough pasture to the W of Harecleugh Forest. The cairn which is turf covered measures 2 m in diameter and 0.3 m high.	Yes	Low
40	Quarries	360690	652519		Field survey	Field survey identified two rectangular quarries lying side by side and cut into the S facing slope of a bedrock knoll. The first quarry measures 20 m by 6.5 m and 1 m deep. The second quarry measures 20 m by 5 m and 1 m deep (max).	Yes	Negligible
41	Shepherd's cairn	360594	652285		Field survey	Field survey identified what may be a shepherd's cairn (or waymark cairn) to the W of Harecleugh Forest in an area of moorland. The cairn is oval in plan and measures 2 m by 1 m and 0.4 m high. It is aligned NE-SW.	Yes	Low
42	Clearance cairns (poss)	360442 360 439 360431	652101 652113 652101		Field survey	A group of three possible small clearance cairns is visible within an area of rough pasture moorland SW of Harcleugh Forest. All of the cairns are roughly oval in plan, aligned NW-SE and turf covered. Cairn A: Located at NT 60442 52101 and measures 3 m by 2 m and 0.4 m high. Cairn B: Located at NT 60439 52113 and measures 4 m by 3 m and 0.3 m high. Cairn C: Located at NT 60431 52101 and measures 3 m by 2 m and 0.3 m high. It is cut by a later field drain.	Yes	Low
43	Clearance cairn (poss)	360196	652078		Field survey	A small clearance cairn is visible in rough pasture to the SW of Harecleugh Forest. The cairn, which is turf covered, measures 2 m in diameter and 0.2 m high.	Yes	Low
44	Quarries	358465	650116		Field survey	Two small quarries were identified in rough pasture just N of Blythe Farm. The first quarry (a) measured 10 m by 8 m and the second (b) 8 m by 6 m both were approximately 1 m deep.		Negligible
45	Peat cuttings	358516	650734		APs; Field survey	A possible area of peat or turf cutting was visible on modern aerial photographs. A rectangular area of possible peat or turf cutting was identified within a rough pasture area N of Blythe Farm. The peat cutting area measured 30 m by 20 m and 0.5 m deep.		Negligible
46	Spottiswoode designed garden and landscape	360100	459000		Non-Inventory Garden and Designed	The former Spottiswoode estate was the family seat of the Spottiswoodes. The estate house which dated back to around 1700 was demolished in 1938 but some features of the old estate still survive including the Gothick arches, the eagle (or clock lodges) and the old coach house and stable block. Spottiswoode is most famous for Lady Jane Scott, who wrote the refined version of the song 'Annie Laurie'.	Yes	Medium

## APPENDIX 12.1: CULTURAL HERITAGE SITES AND FEATURES

Site no.	Site name / type	Easting	Northing	NMRS / SMR no.	Source	Site description	Within Development Area	Sensitivity
					Landscape			
47	Raeleugh, Farmstead	360958	451195		Historical maps; Field survey	A settlement, annotated as 'Red Cleiugh', is first depicted on Roy's map of 1747-55. The same settlement, annotated as Raeleugh and Raeleugh, is also shown on subsequent maps including Ainslie's map (1821), Thomson's map (1822), and Crawford & Brooke's map (1843). By the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1862) the settlement is shown as a rectangular steading with associated farmhouse and three other rectangular buildings. The farmstead is currently occupied and forms a working farm. Although the farm has been modified much of the late-19th century farm buildings, as shown on the 1st Edition map, have been retained.		Low
48	Whinstone Quarry	361062	651203		Historical maps; Field survey	An elongated oval-shaped quarry, annotated as 'Whinstone Quarry' is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1862) just east of Raeleugh Farmstead (47). Field survey identified the remains of a quarry. The quarry is much larger in size than depicted on the 1st Edition map indicating that it had been later extended. The quarry measures 53 m by 35 m and 2-3 m deep.		Negligible
49	Building	361108	651174		Field survey	A roofed building is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1862: 25inch to 1 mile) immediately southeast of a Whinstone Quarry. The building is most likely an ancillary structure associated with Raeleugh Farm (47). Field survey identified the remains of a dry-stone rectangular building measuring 8.5 m long by 7.5 m wide, and 0.5 m high,		Low
50	Trackway	361638	651074		Historical maps; Field survey	A trackway is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map running from Flass Farm to the south to join with the main road Spottiswoode road. The trackway is visible, crossing improved pasture fields, as a faint hollow measuring approximately 3 m wide and 0.3 m deep. Further north the trackway becomes more defined where it has recently been used as a farm access track. A small stone bridge or culvert forming part of the track and crossing an unnamed stream survives at NT 61666 51218.		Negligible
51	Whinstone Quarry	361659	651060		Historical maps; Field survey	A small quarry, annotated as 'Whinstone Quarry' is shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1862). The quarry is visible as a shallow depression, measuring 20 m long by 8 m wide and 0.5 m deep, in an improved pasture field. The depression has been partially filled with field clearance stones.		Negligible
52	Whinstone Quarry	361349	651808		Historical maps	A Whinstone Quarry is shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1862). The quarry no longer survives. The area has been ploughed flat.		Negligible
53	Gravel pit (possible)	361117	561682		Field survey	The remains of a possible gravel pit are visible within an area of relict rig and furrow cultivation just N of Raeleugh Farmstead (47). The pit measures 23 m by 16 m and 1 m deep.	Yes	Negligible
54	Well	361070	651190		Historical maps	A well is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1862) immediately SE of a Whinstone Quarry (48). The well no longer survives.		Negligible
55	Cowstrand Farm	362750	650231		Historical maps; APs	A roofed building and a triangular enclosure are depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1862). The outline of rectangular building is visible on modern aerial photographs.		Low
56	Heriots Dyke	362000	502000		NMRS; SMR	The NMRS and SMR note that Craw (1928) recorded that the probable course of a dyke, known as the 'Heriot Dyke', ran north of Jordonlaw Moss and close to the north of Westruther Village. Graham (1961-62) recorded that at the time nothing could be seen of the dyke near Westruther village other than a revetted bank with a drainage ditch outside it, which defined the plots of land behind the village house. The ditch did not possess any features suggestive of a running earthwork. Examination of modern aerial photographs indicates that there are no upstanding remains of the dyke surviving in this area. All that is likely to survive is a buried ditch running in a roughly W to E orientation.	Yes	Unknown (Regional)
57	Whinstone quarry				Historical maps	A quarry, annotated as 'Whinstone Quarry', is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1862). The same quarry is shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map (1900) but no longer was annotated suggesting it out of use by this date. The quarry is visible in an area of improved pasture on modern aerial photographs.	Yes	Negligible
58	Whinstone quarries				Historical maps	Two quarries, annotated 'Whinstone Quarry' are shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1862). The quarries are not depicted on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map (1900). They now lie in small area of woodland.	Yes	Negligible
Shown on Figure 12-1	Large clearance cairns				APs; Field survey	Examination of aerial photographs (1946) and modern imagery identified that many large cairns within areas of improved and rough pasture to the north of Blythe and Raeleugh. Numerous large clearance cairns are present in the fields north of Blythe and Bruntaburn. The cairns are in many cases associated with areas of broad rig, and are aligned with the rig suggesting that they are contemporary with the cultivation and of possible medieval date. The cairns vary in size and condition, typically ranging in size from 5-20 m long, 4-10 m wide and 1-1.5 m high. A number of the cairns only survive as low-relief remains and are turf covered, and these may be earlier in date than the larger cairns. In addition, it appears that some of the larger cairns have been piled onto earlier turf covered cairns. Some of the cairns have been built into at a later date, with small sections of drystone walls being constructed. There is no obvious purpose to these wall sections, none form any obvious buildings or structures, and their function is unknown. Although they may have been constructed during practice drystone walling activity, i.e. apprentice work.		Low
Shown on Figure 12-1	Former rig and furrow cultivation				Historical maps; APs; Field survey	Roy's map (1747-55) shows areas of cultivation surrounding the settlements at Blythe, Gairmuir, Bruntaburn and Raeleugh. Several former fields containing the remains of rig and furrow cultivation are visible on aerial photographs from 1946 and modern imagery. Substantial areas of former rig and furrow cultivation survive at Blythe, Brunta Burn and Raeleugh. Much of the rig measures greater than 4 m in width and shows distinctive inverted S-shape of broad rig suggesting that it is medieval in date. Although several areas of narrower rig, potential of later date, were also present. The wavelength of this rig measures approximately 4 m in width. Fragments of turf and stone banks, which appear to define areas of rig, are also visible, particularly at Raeleugh.	Yes	Low

Table 1: Cultural Heritage Receptors with Theoretical Views of the Proposed Development

Site no	Site name	Status	Easting	Northing	No of turbine visible	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Sensitivity of Receptor	Setting	Contribution of Setting	Sensitivity of Setting	Impact Magnitude	Significance of Predicted Impact
4468	Blythe, fort 300m SW of	Scheduled Monument	358228	649413	9-10	2.8	High	The poorly preserved remains of an oval enclosure situated on the summit of a gentle hill at the edge of an improved pasture field. Located approximately 150 m SW of Blythe Farmstead and immediately SE of a large woodland shelterbelt surrounding the E side of the farmstead. Open views out to the surrounding farmland to the W, S, and SE; while views to the N and NE are restricted by the close proximity to the woodland shelterbelt. Views from the fort focused down slope, to the SW, on the confluence of the Blythe Water and Brunta Burn Intervisibility between Hare Faulds Fort (370), to the NW; and Thirlestane Hill Fort (4467) to the SE.	High	High	Low	Minor
370	Hare Faulds, fort 2000m NNW of Dod Mill	Scheduled Monument	357455	650051	9-10	2.8	High	The remains of a massive sub-oval fort situated on the SW slope of a hill overlooking the Blythe Water valley to the SW. The fort remains were heavily robbed during the mid-19th century when most of the associated hut remains were removed, although remains of a later settlement built into the ruins of the fort are still apparent. There are open views out to the surrounding farmland particularly to the SW, S and SE to Blythe Farm. A rise in topography restricts views to the N. There is intervisibility between the fort and similar Scheduled Monuments at Thirlestane Hill Fort (4612) and Blythe Settlement (4467) which are located approximately 1.5 km to the S, and to Blythe Fort (4468) 1km to the SE.	High	High	Low	Minor
4467	Blythe, settlement 1150m SSW of	Scheduled Monument	358064	648495	9-10	3.6	High	The remains of a semi-circular enclosure situated on the edge of a steep escarpment overlooking the confluence of the Blythe Water and Brunta Burn. The enclosure sits on the edge of an improved pasture field around 1 km to the SW of Blythe Farm. Open views to the surrounding farmland, main views from the enclosure focused on the Blythe Water valley and overlooking Thirlestane Farm and the A697 to SW.	High	High	Low	Minor
359	Borrowston Rig, stone circles and cairns	Scheduled Monument	355735	652366	9-10	4.0	High	The remains of a complex site comprising a stone circle, four burial cairns, another possible stone circle and one further possible cairn. Standing on a N facing slope of Edgarhope Moor. Open views out to the surrounding farmland, particularly to the W and N. Views to the S and E slightly restricted by an increase in topography.	High	High	Low	Minor
4612	Thirlestane Hill, fort	Scheduled Monument	357053	648444	9-10	4.2	High	A circular earthwork comprising of three ramparts that sits on the summit of a rounded hill approximately 500m to the SE of Thirlestane Farm. Sits in an area of old woodland surrounded by improved pasture fields. Open views out to the surrounding farmland; although main focus is on the Snowdon Burn valley to the SE and overlooking Thirlestane farmstead and the A697.	High	High	Low	Minor
4655	Borrowston Rig, linear earthwork and hut circles	Scheduled Monument	355448	652448	9-10	4.3	High	The remains of a cross-ridge dyke which runs down the steep W facing slope of Earnsclough valley. Lies in an area of rough pasture. Open views out to the W overlooking flat arable farmland. A rise to the E restricts views out in that direction.	High	High	Imperceptible	Negligible
4581	Evelaw, farmstead and cultivation remains 650m WSW of	Scheduled Monument	365527	652382	9-10	4.7	High	The remains of a farmstead and cultivation remains situated in rough pasture immediately N of a track running from Wedderlie farmstead to Evelaw farmstead. Lies immediately E of a large woodland shelterbelt that limits views to the W and NW. Open views out to flat farmland in other directions.	High	High (localised)	Low	Minor
12507	Dunside Hill, cairn 1225m S of Byrecleugh	Scheduled Monument	363025	656850	9-10	4.7	High	Burial cairn of Neolithic or Bronze Age Date. Low grass and stone covered mound obscured by later clearance and stone dyking. Sits on the SW edge of the summit of Dunside Hill in moorland and rough pasture.	High	High	Imperceptible	Negligible
4421	Houndslow, settlement 600m NW of	Scheduled Monument	362556	647784	9-10	4.7	High	Poorly preserved remains of a possible prehistoric enclosure defined by a low bank and ditch surrounding a flat raised plateau within an area of marshy land just NE of Houndslow.	High	High	Low	Minor

**APPENDIX 12.2: CULTURAL HERITAGE RECEPTORS  
WITH THEORETICAL VIEWS OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT**

Site no	Site name	Status	Easting	Northing	No of turbine visible	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Sensitivity of Receptor	Setting	Contribution of Setting	Sensitivity of Setting	Impact Magnitude	Significance of Predicted Impact
								Open views out to surrounding flat farmland.				
4657	Dabshead Hill, fort and standing stone	Scheduled Monument	354719	651237	9-10	5.0	High	The much denuded remains of a large sub-rectangular enclosure comprising two concentric ramparts and ditch at the summit of Dabshead Hill and overlooking the Earnsclough Water to the E. The enclosure has been heavily eroded by animal trampling. A monolithic stone with five cup marks on it stands at the centre of the fort. This stone was erected during the late-19th century to celebrate the marriage of the then present Countess of Meath. Its original location and date are unknown. There are open views in all directions to the surrounding farmland from the enclosure.	High	High	Low	Minor
5654 / 17419	Evelaw Tower	Scheduled Monument / Category B Listed	366117	652564	9-10	5.2	High	Ruins of a 16th century tower house standing on the edge of Evelaw farmstead and next to later farm buildings. Open views out to surrounding farmland, particularly to S.	Moderate	High	Low	Minor
4035	Old Thirlestane Castle	Scheduled Monument	356489	647361	9-10	5.4	High	The poorly preserved ruins of the castle stand on a raised area of improved pasture to the W of Boondreigh Water and 500 m to the NE of East Mains Farm. Only the S wall of the keep and a portion of the wing remain standing to a height of 8 m. The keep is thought to be of 15-16th century date. Extensive mounds of debris are present near the tower and these may be part of the original outer court wall. There are open views out to the surrounding open farmland. The castle ruins sit down in the Boondreigh Water valley and views are focused along the river valley that passes on the SE side.	High	High	Low	Minor
4656	Burncastle, fort 400m NNE of	Scheduled Monument	353980	651750	1-2	5.7	High	The much denuded remains of a fort with the ramparts only now surviving in an area of rough pasture. The sections of fort that once survived in an area of improved pasture have all but been ploughed out. Situated on a small promontory of Lylestone Hill approximately 300 m N of Burncastle farmstead. Surrounded by high hills to the N and E and the main focus of the site is along the Earnsclough Water valley to the S.	High	High	Imperceptible	Negligible
361	Mutiny Stones, long cairn 1100m NNW of Byreclough	Scheduled Monument	362250	659023	1-2	6.4	High	Remains of long cairn situated in upland moorland on S-facing slope of Byreclough Ridge overlooking Dye Water. Open views out to S particularly focused on Dye Water valley and opposite slopes of Upper Knowe. Long distant views out of river valley to surrounding landscape restricted by rises in topography.	High	High	Imperceptible	Negligible
4490	Harelaw Moor, farmstead 1500m NE of Barebreeks Wood	Scheduled Monument	366576	649435	9-10	6.4	High	Remains of a pre-improvement farmstead and associated structures. Situated on gentle SE facing slopes of the Blackadder Water valley in an area of improved pasture. Views to the NE and N limited by a rise in topography, while a large woodland shelterbelt limits views out to the W. Main focus down Blackadder Water river valley to S.	High	High(localised)	Low	Minor
4621	Halliburton, cairn 1300m N of	Scheduled Monument	367078	649911	9-10	6.7	High	The remains of a burial cairn of Bronze Age date. Situated on a small knoll around 100m to the E of a farm track leading from Halliburton farmstead. Situated in an area of improved pasture. Open views to the surrounding flat improved pasture fields.	High	High	Low	Minor
4499	Harelaw Moor, earthwork 750m ENE of Barebreeks Wood	Scheduled Monument	366451	648361	9-10	6.9	High	The remains of an oval enclosure or unknown function or date. Situated on the top of a natural gravel knoll on the W bank of the Blackadder Water. Surrounded by rough pasture farmland. Open views to surrounding landscape, main focus down river valley to NE and SE.	High	High	Low	Minor
3805	Lauder Barns, palisaded enclosure 550m SSW of	Scheduled Monument	354526	646188	1-2	7.6	High	Cropmark site situated in modern arable farmland.	Negligible	Low	Imperceptible	Negligible
4440	Knock Hill,fort	Scheduled Monument	361635	644127	9-10	7.8	High	Remains of an Iron Age fort occupying the summit of Knock Hill. Surrounded by several narrow woodland shelterbelts.	High	High	Imperceptible	Negligible

**APPENDIX 12.2: CULTURAL HERITAGE RECEPTORS  
WITH THEORETICAL VIEWS OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT**

Site no	Site name	Status	Easting	Northing	No of turbine visible	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Sensitivity of Receptor	Setting	Contribution of Setting	Sensitivity of Setting	Impact Magnitude	Significance of Predicted Impact
								Overlooking the Eden Water valley to N. Open views out to surrounding farmland.				
4638	Dirrington Little Law, cairn on summit of	Scheduled Monument	368680	653084	9-10	7.8	High	Burial cairn at summit of Dirrington Little Law within area of moorland. Prominent hill in landscape. Long distant views to surrounding landscape in all directions. Views to possible contemporary cairns on summit of Dirrington Great Law (4626) to NE.	High	High	Low	Minor
4630	Bedshiel, cairn 950m NNE of	Scheduled Monument	368726	651999	9-10	7.9	High	Remains of burial cairn situated on knoll on SE facing slope. Situated in an area of rough pasture. Views particularly focused out to S and across B6456.	High	High	Low	Minor
4623	Longformacus House, enclosed cremation cemetery 1450m SW of	Scheduled Monument	368581	656237	9-10	8.6	High	The remains of an enclosed cremation cemetery situated in a saddle just S of Dourie Knowe. Situated in an area of moorland. Views focused to the N and overlooking Longformacus village. Views in all other directions limited by rises in the surrounding topography.	High	High (localised)	Imperceptible	Negligible
5003	Wrunklaw, fort 700m ESE of Horseupcleugh	Scheduled Monument	367229	658453	1-2	8.7	High	Remains of a fortified domestic site of medieval date situated on a promontory overlooking the Dye Water valley in an area of rough pasture. The main focus of the site is down the river valley to the W and SE.	High	High	Imperceptible	Negligible
4626	Dirrington Great Law, three cairns	Scheduled Monument	369809	654915	9-10	9.3	High	Three burial cairns at summit of Dirrington Great Law within area of moorland. Prominent hill in landscape. Long distant views out to surrounding landscape in all directions. Views over to possible contemporary cairn on summit of Dirrington Little Law (4638), to SW.	High	High	Low	Minor
4919	Mainslaughter Law, cairn	Scheduled Monument	366193	660305	9-10	9.3	High	The remains of a burial cairn situated on the crest of Mainslaughter Ridge some 30 m from the public road in an area of rough pasture. Overlooking Water Burn and Dye Water valleys to S. Long distant views out to surrounding landscape.	Moderate	High	Imperceptible	Negligible
4724	East Gordon, cairns 900m WNW of	Scheduled Monument	366079	644238	9-10	9.6	High	Site comprises of the remains of eight burial cairns in an area of old woodland plantation around 2 km NE of Gordon Village. Immediately N of a route of an old railway line. Surrounded by flat arable fields. Long distant views out restricted by surrounding rises in topography.	Moderate	High	Imperceptible	Negligible
363	Blackcastle Rings, fort	Scheduled Monument	369369	647864	9-10	9.6	High	Remains of promontory fort situated above the left bank of the Blackadder Water where the Fangrist Burn joins the Blackadder. Immediately W of a large woodland shelterbelt that limits views to the E. Main focus of site is down Blackadder Water valley to W and S. Views to the N limited by a rise in topography.	High	High	Imperceptible	Negligible
4629	Trabrown, settlement 600m SW of	Scheduled Monument	350412	648720	9-10	9.8	High	The remains of a fort situated on the NE shoulder of Traburn Hill and just WSW of Trabrown farmstead. The NW portion of the monument has been removed by woodland plantation and quarrying. The surviving remains sit in a flat improved pasture field. Open views to surrounding open farmland.	Moderate	High	Imperceptible	Negligible
90156 / 12997	Greenknowe Tower	Scheduled Monument / Category A Listed	363965	642829	1-2	9.8	High	The extremely well-preserved remains of a 16th century tower house surviving to 3-storeys high. Stands in an area of rough pasture and woodland around 500 m SW of Gordon village and immediately N of the A6105. Historic Scotland Property in Care and promoted visitors site. Views to surrounding flat arable landscape, partially screened by woodland on NW and W side.	High	High	Imperceptible	Negligible
5921	Whitestone Cairn, cairn, Harestone Hill	Scheduled Monument	356816	662316	9-10	10.1	High	Large burial cairn situated at summit of Harestane Hill in an area of rough pasture moorland. Open views out to surrounding landscape, particularly focused on steep river valley of Hopes Water and to Hopes Reservoir to NE.	Low	Medium	Imperceptible	Negligible
365	Bowerhouse, fort 480m NW of	Scheduled Monument	349060	650990	9-10	10.7	High	Remains of a fort situated in an old plantation area on the NE slope of Collie Law. Surrounded by open flat farmland. Open views out to surrounding landscape.	High	High	Imperceptible	Negligible
4498	Andrew's Wood, settlement 380m	Scheduled Monument	350546	657617	1-2	10.7	High	The remains of a scooped settlement of Iron Age date. Situated in an area of improved pasture just N of shelterbelt	High	High	Imperceptible	Negligible

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WITH THEORETICAL VIEWS OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT**

Site no	Site name	Status	Easting	Northing	No of turbine visible	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Sensitivity of Receptor	Setting	Contribution of Setting	Sensitivity of Setting	Impact Magnitude	Significance of Predicted Impact
	NE of							and immediately E of Hillhouse Burn. Views focused particularly along Hillhouse Burn valley to SW. Views out to surrounding farmland, long distant views limited by a rises in topography to the N, E and W.				
371	Heriots Dyke, linear earthwork 2400m N of Greenlaw, Greenlaw Moor	Scheduled Monument	370904	648440	9-10	10.8	High	The remains of a section of a dyke running from E-W across Greenlaw Moor. Surrounded by open pasture fields. Views out to surrounding landscape.	High	High	Imperceptible	Negligible
2155	Overhowden, henge	Scheduled Monument	348693	652272	9-10	11.0	High	The much denuded remains of a henge monument surviving only as a slight depression in a flat arable field immediately W of Overhowden farmstead. Open views out to surrounding farmland.	Moderate	High	Imperceptible	Negligible
4548	Hen Law, cairn 1550m WNW of Langtonlees	Scheduled Monument	371871	653942	7-8	11.1	High	Remains of burial cairn of earlier Bronze Age date situated on summit of Hen Law in area of rough pasture. Two quarries have been excavated close to the location of the cairn, on W and NE sides. Open views out to surrounding landscape in all directions.	High	High	Imperceptible	Negligible
4504	Cathpair, hut circles and field system 2500m and 2600m ESE of	Scheduled Monument	349419	646069	9-10	11.8	High	The remains of two hut-circles and associated field system situated in moorland on a S-facing slope in Lauder Common. The scheduled area is situated on both sides of the B6362. Open views out to the surrounding landscape particularly to the S.	High	High	Imperceptible	Negligible
4719	Eastfield, barrow 650m NW of	Scheduled Monument	372177	647264	9-10	12.4	High	The remains of a burial cairn situated in Piersknowe Plantation. Surrounded by dense woodland.	Low	Medium	Imperceptible	Negligible
4628	Kirktonhill, fort 400m WSW of	Scheduled Monument	347049	654343	9-10	12.9	High	The remains of a fort and multi-period settlement of Iron Age date. Situated on the W promontory of an unnamed hill just SW of Kirkton farmstead. Lies in an area of rough pasture. Open views to surrounding farmland, particularly focusing on the Raughy Burn valley to the W.	High	High	Imperceptible	Negligible
378	Raeleugh Head Hill, fort 690m NNW of Raeleugh Head	Scheduled Monument	374351	653517	9-10	13.5	High	The well-preserved remains of a fort of Iron Age date situated in improved pasture on a summit of Raeleugh Head Hill around 600m N of Raeleugh Head Farm. Overlooking Raeleugh Head Burn valley to W. Open views out to surrounding farmland.	High	High	Imperceptible	Negligible
377	Raeleugh Head, fort 275m NW of	Scheduled Monument	374436	653126	9-10	13.6	High	The well-preserved remains of a fort of Iron Age date situated in improved pasture immediately NW of Raeleugh Head Farm. Opposite remains of another fort (4580). Open views out to surrounding farmland.	High	High	Imperceptible	Negligible
4580	Raeleugh Head, fort 150m W of	Scheduled Monument	374526	652956	1-2	13.7	High	The well-preserved remains of a fort of Iron Age date situated in improved pasture on a SE-facing slope around 200m NE of Raeleugh Head Farm. Opposite other fort (377). Overlooking Blackrig Burn valley to SW. Open views out to surrounding farmland.	High	High	Imperceptible	Negligible
2962	Dere Street, Roman road, Soutra to Channelkirk (part)	Scheduled Monument	346202	656715	9-10	14.3	High	Section of Roman road 'Dere Street' running from Soutra to Channelkirk and parallel with the A68. The northern end of the road is surrounded by wind turbines for Dun Law wind farm. Crosses an area of upland rough pasture. Long distant views out to surrounding landscape.	High	High	Imperceptible	Negligible
12471	Ellem Church, church and burial ground	Scheduled Monument	372851	660197	5-6	14.3	High	The ruins of the former parish church standing in the remains of a small associated burial ground. Situated in a small area of woodland immediately E of Todlea farmstead. The church sits on the crest of a small hill overlooking the Whiteadder Water.	Moderate	High	Imperceptible	Negligible
387 / 10484	Hume Castle	Scheduled Monument / Category A Listed	370477	641396	9-10	14.6	High	The remains of a 12th-13th century castle with later-18th century folly constructed on top. Sits in a prominent position on a bedrock knoll just S of Hume village. Long distant views out to surrounding landscape, particularly to Merse and the English Borderlands at Carter Bar. Under the care of Historic	High	High	Imperceptible	Negligible

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WITH THEORETICAL VIEWS OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT**

Site no	Site name	Status	Easting	Northing	No of turbine visible	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Sensitivity of Receptor	Setting	Contribution of Setting	Sensitivity of Setting	Impact Magnitude	Significance of Predicted Impact
								Scotland and the Clan Home Association. Promoted visitors site.				
4783	Hareheugh Craigs, fort and settlement	Scheduled Monument	368893	640099	9-10	14.6	High	The remains of a prehistoric fort and post-medieval settlement and field system. Situated on the summit of Harecleugh Craigs in an area of rough pasture. Open views out to the surrounding flat arable fields.	High	High	Imperceptible	Negligible
19740	Wedderlie House	Category A Listed	363941	651535	9-10	3.2	High	Forms part of Wedderlie GDL. Main elevation orientated to the N. A vista or avenue runs from the house to the N. Surrounded by woodland policies.	High	High	Low	Minor
19653	Spottiswoode, Stable Block, Groom's House, Dog Kennel, "Bear's Den", Glasshouse, Sundial and Rustic Shelter in Walled Garden, Icehouse, Doocot and Well, and Boundary Walls to Former Spottiswoode House	Category B Listed	360455	649779	9-10	2.1	Medium	A series of late-18th and 19th century buildings associated with the former Spottiswoode House, which has now been demolished. The buildings include a grooms house, a dog kennel, a glasshouse, and stable blocks with coach houses. They all form part of the Spottiswoode NIDL. Partially surrounded by woodland at N end of NIDL.	High	High	Low	Minor
15347	Coach Building with Sundial, Wedderlie	Category B Listed	364010	651588	9-10	3.2	Medium	Forms part of Wedderlie GDL. Stands immediately NE of Wedderlie House. Surrounded by woodland.	High	High	Low	Minor
15346	The Old Thistle Inn, Westruther	Category B Listed	363383	650017	9-10	3.4	Medium	Old Inn forming part of Westruther village. Enclosed village setting. Main elevation focused to S onto village high street.	High	High	Low	Minor
15343	Ruin of Old Church and Graveyard, Westruther	Category B Listed	363425	650059	9-10	3.4	Medium	Ruins of old church standing in small associated graveyard on the N edge of Westruther village. Enclosed village setting.	High	High	Low	Minor
19654	Spottiswoode, Eagle or Clock Lodges	Category B Listed	361098	647537	9-10	4.4	Medium	Two originally identical mirrored pair of lodge houses flanking the drive to Spottiswoode House. Forms part of Spottiswoode NIDL. Immediately N of A697. Enclosed setting, surrounded by woodland.	High	High	Imperceptible	Negligible
15344	Ruin of Bassendean Church (St Mary)	Category B Listed	363084	645734	3-4	6.8	Medium	Ruins of church standing in improved pasture field 200 m NE of modern barn complex for Bassendean Farm and just S of Bassendean Village. On SE facing slope, views focused down Eden Water valley.	Moderate	Medium	Imperceptible	Negligible
8190	Corsbie Farmhouse	Category B Listed	360690	644168	9-10	7.6	Medium	Late-18th century farmhouse. Enclosed woodland setting. Stands just S of modern barn complex.	High	High	Imperceptible	Negligible
45620	Kettleshiel Farm including Farmhouse, former Cattle Court, Garden Walls, Ancillary Structures and Boundary Walls	Category B Listed	370398	651856	9-10	9.5	Medium	Farmhouse circa 1800 forming part of square farmstead. Enclosed farm setting surrounded by woodland shelterbelts.	High	High	Imperceptible	Negligible
50184	Gordon, Manse Road, St Michaels Parish Church Including Graveyard, Gravestones, Boundary Walls, Gatepiers and Outbuilding	Category B Listed	364491	643188	9-10	9.7	Medium	Good example of a simple rural church building of late-18th century date. Forms part of Gordon village. Stands on NW edge of village. Surrounded by residential buildings and playground for school. Enclosed village setting.	High	High	Imperceptible	Negligible
13349	Gordon, Old East	Category B	364780	643130	9-10	9.9	Medium	Mid-18th century church that is no longer in ecclesiastical use.	High	High	Imperceptible	Negligible

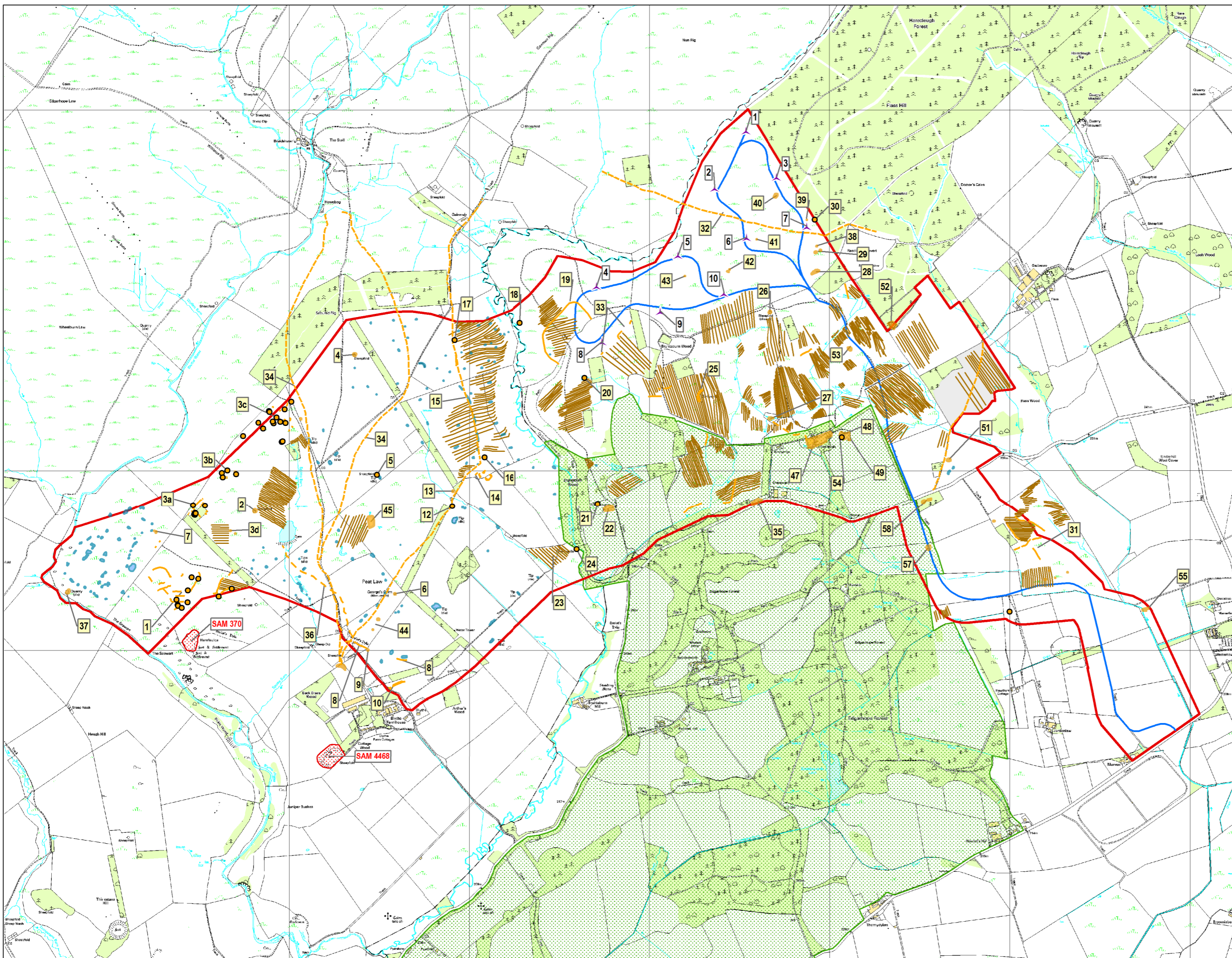


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WITH THEORETICAL VIEWS OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT**

Site no	Site name	Status	Easting	Northing	No of turbine visible	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Sensitivity of Receptor	Setting	Contribution of Setting	Sensitivity of Setting	Impact Magnitude	Significance of Predicted Impact
	End Church, Eden Road	Listed						Forms part of Gordon village and prominently sited at E entrance to village. Enclosed village setting, views concentrated out to main street.				
45634	Whitchester House, Main Entrance Including Quadrant Walls, Railings, Piers, Gatepiers, Gates and Turning Point	Category B Listed	372052	659043	3-4	13.0	Medium	Forms part of the Whitchester GDL. Situated within an area of woodland on a NW facing slope overlooking the confluence of the Dye Water and Whiteadder Water. Views to SW and S limited by a rise in topography.	High	High	Imperceptible	Negligible
19115	Wooplaw House	Category B Listed	350051	641931	9-10	13.8	Medium	Manor house situated in small designed landscape and surrounded by woodland.	High	High	Imperceptible	Negligible
205	Ellemford Bridge	Category B Listed	372896	660043	3-4	14.3	Medium	Road bridge crossing the Whiteadder Water. Enclosed river valley setting. Views focused down river valley to NE and SW.	High	High	Imperceptible	Negligible
17418	Spottiswoode, West Lodge	Category C(S) Listed	359841	649756	9-10	2.0	Low	Later-19th century single storey lodge. Forms part of the Spottiswoode NIDL. Immediately E of public road. Enclosed setting, surrounded by woodland.	High	High	Low	Minor
19652	Spottiswoode, Bruntaburn Archway	Category C(S) Listed	359831	649750	9-10	2.0	Low	Gothick arch spanning road. Lies to the W of former Spottiswoode House which is now demolished. Forms part of the Spottiswoode NIDL. The arch sits immediately W of woodland policies for the NIDL. Open views along road out to open pasture farmland.	High	Medium	Low	Minor
19651	Spottiswoode, Pyatshaw Archway	Category C(S) Listed	358411	648217	9-10	3.7	Low	Gothick arch spanning road. Lies to the SW of former Spottiswoode House which is now demolished. Forms part of the Spottiswoode NIDL. The arch sits within an area of deciduous woodland and immediately next to outbuildings for Cambridge Cottages.	High	Medium	Imperceptible	Negligible
382	Whitchester	GDL	372335	658716	9-10	13.1	High	The GDL is situated on a SW facing slope of the Lammermuir Hills overlooking the confluence of the Dye Water with the Whiteadder Water. Whitchester House stands on a hilltop facing SE across the parkland which slopes down to the Kiddleugh Burn. Formal and woodland gardens are set out around the house and these are surrounded by blocks of woodland shelterbelts. There are extensive views in all directions from the GDL.	High	High	Imperceptible	Negligible
276	Mellerstain	GDL	364546	639213	9-10	13.4	High	The GDL is situated on the N slopes of the Eden Water valley extending over 1000 ha. It runs to the N beyond Mellerstain Hill to Horseshoe Plantation and to the S to a folly called Hundy Mundy. The GDL is protected by woodland shelterbelts. From the house there are long panoramic views to the S to the Cheviot Hills, the views being emphasized by the wide lawn running down the canal and beyond to the Hundy Mundy folly which sits at the centre of the view. The GDL is laid out in 18th century framework which consists of two axes crossing each other just to the N of the house. A wide avenue following the N axe leads to Mellerstain Hill, while another avenue running E-W frames long views to the Eildon Hills in the W and the Greenlaw Hills in the E.	High	High	Imperceptible	Negligible
94	Spottiswoode	NIDL	360388	648955	9-10	2.8	Medium	Fragmentary designed landscape that once formed part of the Spottiswoode House Estate. The house was demolished in 1938 but some features of the estate still survive such as the Gothick arches, Eagle Lodge and old Coach House and Stable Block standing within extensive woodland including Edgarhope Forest. On S edge of Lammermuir Hills. Comprises of a mixture of woodland and open parkland policies.	Moderate	Medium	Low	Minor
10	Wedderlie	NIDL	363993	651218	9-10	3.3	Medium	Small simple designed landscape situated on NE side of Westruther Village and surrounded by open flat arable fields. The designed landscape that surrounds Category A Listed Wedderlie House comprises of parkland enclosed by narrow	Moderate	Medium	Low	Minor

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								woodland shelterbelts. A vista/avenue runs from the house in an N direction.				
12	Rathburne House	NIDL	368241	657019	5-6	8.7	Low	Designed landscape surrounding Rathburn House located SE of the Lammermuir Hills. Comprising of woodland planting surrounding the house and spread out on steep NE facing slope that forms the valley of the Dye Water. A major tree belt is present on the S side of the designed landscape. Views to SW and S limited by a rise in topography.	Moderate	Medium	Imperceptible	Negligible
95	Bassendean	NIDL	363557	646449	9-10	6.4	Low	Fragmentary designed landscape associated with Bassendean House. Comprising of a series of conifer shelterbelts and areas of parkland on the S side of A697. Spread out on a SE facing slope of the Eden Water valley and views from designed landscape focused along the river valley.	Moderate	Medium	Imperceptible	Negligible
171	Greenlaw	Outstanding CA	371145	646037	9-10	12	High	Greenlaw Conservation Area includes ten Listed Buildings, five of which are Category A Listed. Small enclosed village setting with the main buildings principally centered around the Former Court House, which is located on the Green, and spread down either side of the main High Street which runs in a E-W direction. Village situated at the junction of the A6106 with the A697 and clustered around the Blackadder River.	High	High	Imperceptible	Negligible



- Key:
- Study Area Boundary
  - ▲ Turbine Location
  - Access Track
  - Scheduled Monument
  - Spottiswoode NIDL (46)
  - Cultural Heritage Site (point)
  - Cultural Heritage Site (linear)
  - Mill Lade
  - Track / Hollow way
  - Cultural Heritage Site (area)
  - Large Clearance Cairns
  - Former rig and furrow cultivation
  - Area under crop

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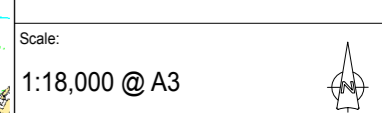
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Title:  
**Cultural Heritage Constraints**

Project:  
**Brunta Hill Windfarm**

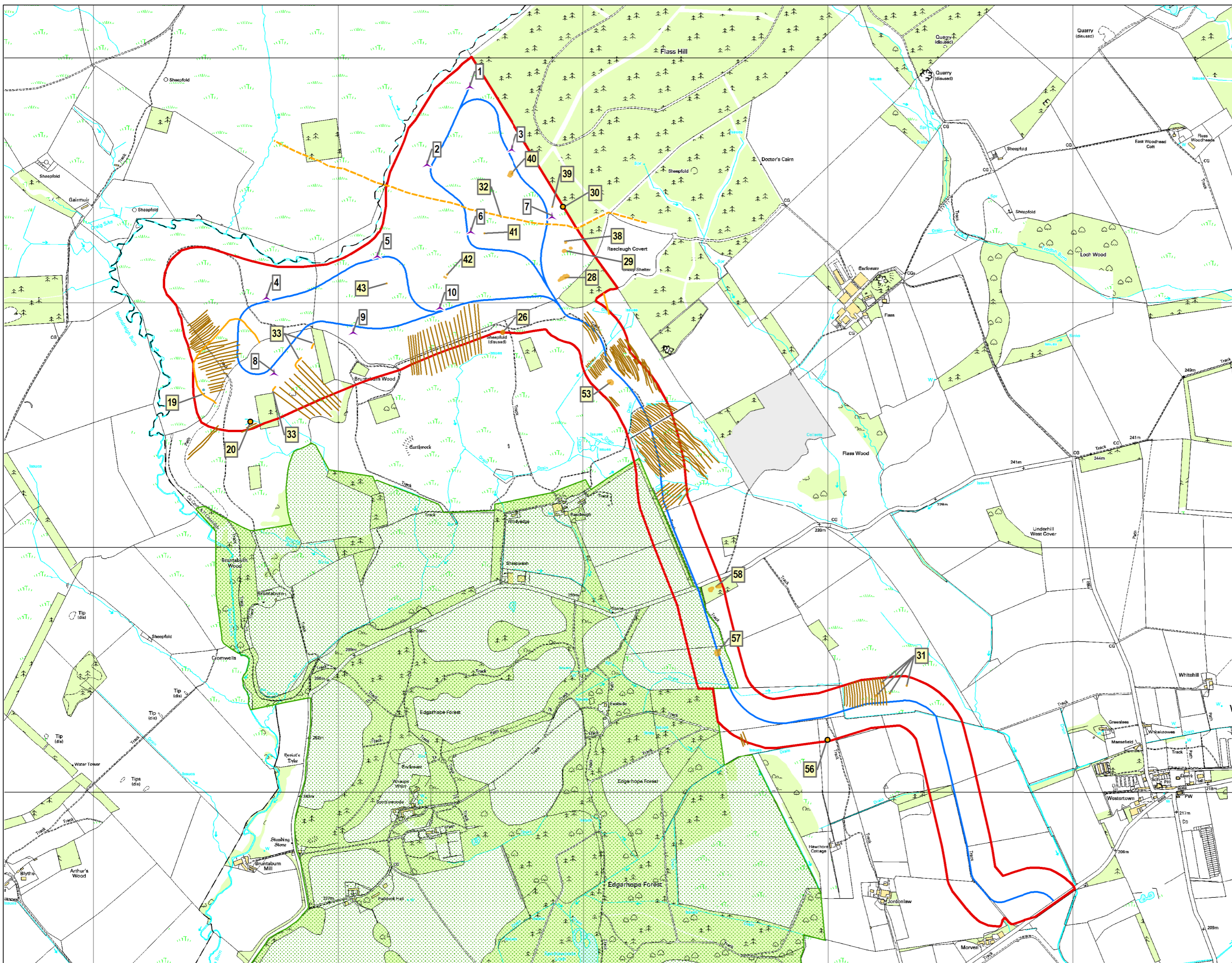
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- Key:
- Development Area Boundary
  - ▲ Turbine Location
  - Access Track
  - Scheduled Monument
  - Spottiswoode NIDL (46)
  - Cultural Heritage Site (point)
  - Cultural Heritage Site (linear)
  - Track / Hollow way
  - Cultural Heritage Site (area)
  - Large Clearance Cairns
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Fig. No: 12.2      Revision: A

Title:  
**Cultural Heritage Constraints within Development Area**

Project:  
**Brunta Hill Windfarm**

Scale:  
**1:14,000 @ A3**

Client:  
**Atmos Consulting Ltd**



- Key:
- Turbine Location
  - Scheduled Monument
  - Listed Building Category A
  - Listed Building Category B
  - Listed Building Category C(S)
  - Garden and Designed Landscape
  - Conservation Area
  - NIDL
  - 5, 10 and 15km Buffer

**Turbine tip visibility**

- 1-2
- 3-4
- 5-6
- 7-8
- 9-10

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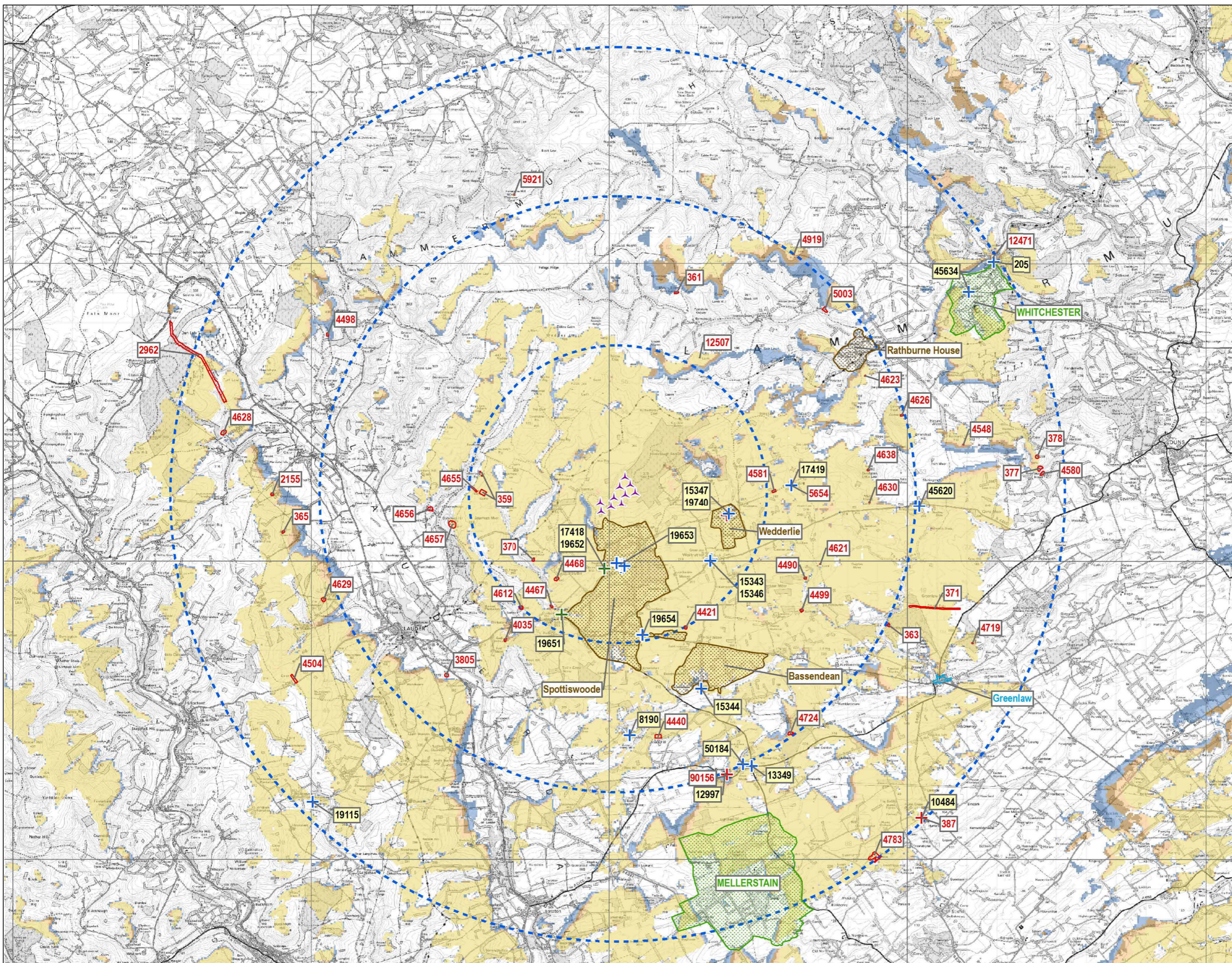
Title:  
**Cultural Heritage: External Receptors and ZTV**

Project:  
**Brunta Hill Windfarm**

Scale:  
 1:115,000 @ A3

Client:  
**Atmos Consulting Ltd**

Drawn by: SW Report No:





- Key:
- Turbine Location
  - Scheduled Monument
  - Listed Building Category A
  - Listed Building Category B
  - Listed Building Category C(S)
  - Garden and Designed Landscape
  - Conservation Area
  - NIDL
  - 5, 10 and 15km Buffer
  - Scoping
  - Application
  - Approved
  - Installed

- Turbine tip visibility**
- 1-2
  - 3-4
  - 5-6
  - 7-8
  - 9-10

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Fig. No: 12.4 Revision: A

Title:  
**Cultural Heritage: External Receptors and ZTV. Cumulative Developments**

Project:  
**Brunta Hill Windfarm**

Scale:  
 1:115,000 @ A3

Client:  
**Atmos Consulting Ltd**

Drawn by: SW Report No:

