Technical Appendix 7.1: Heritage Baseline

INDEX

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1.1.1 This baseline was compiled using a variety of secondary data sources as well as primary survey, inclusive of site walkover and geophysical survey. The report has identified 47 known assets recorded in HES and SBC HER data within the 1 km Study Area. A further two assets were recorded through geophysical survey. Of the 47 assets, SM369. Ewieside Hill, fort is the only designated asset.

1.1.1.2 A total of 16 non-designated assets are located within the site boundary, consisting of 14 known SBC HER assets and two geophysical anomalies identified through primary survey. Of the HER assets, seven date to the Late Prehistoric period. All bar one of these Late Prehistoric assets relate to settlement, with a series of forts and enclosed settlements located close to and on the low hills above the known watercourses that bound the Site. The outstanding Late Prehistoric asset is a funerary cairn. There are two assets dating to the Medieval period, relating to settlement, a further four assets dating to the Post-Medieval period relating to local transport routes and the local rural economy, a single Modern asset relating to a crashed Second World War aeroplane. Of the two anomalies identified through geophysical survey, one is likely to date to the Late Prehistoric period and one is likely to date to Medieval or post-Medieval period.

1.1.1.3 From the above baseline, there is considered to be a high potential for further unknown Late Prehistoric assets and Post-Medieval assets to be present within the site boundary. There are eight Late Prehistoric assets recorded within the site boundary, with Canmore ID's 58717, 58718, 58719, 58720, 58721, 241407 and 360603 all located close to the southern and eastern boundaries of the Site, on ground overlooking the Peas Burn. The only asset not clustered around this watercourse is MS1, a cluster of ditches, which is located in the north-west corner of the Site, in proximity to SM369 Ewieside Hill, fort. Based on the above there is considered to be a high potential for further Late Prehistoric assets to exist within the site boundary, with any such assets likely to be located close to the northern, southern and eastern edge of the Site, close to the known watercourses of the Peas Burn and Heriot Water. Below ground remains may take the form of settlement, field systems, funerary remains or isolated finds of stone, metal or bone. There are four assets ascribed to the Post-Medieval period within the site boundary. Assets within the Site include a pair of roads located to the south-east of the extant Bowshiel farmhouse, a mill dam to the north-west of the farmhouse and a quarry site in fields north-west of the farmhouse. There is considered to be a high potential for further Post-Medieval below ground remains to exist within the site boundary, but these are likely to take the form of agricultural remains and associated former field boundaries and trackways. The potential for all other periods is considered low or negligible.

1.1.1.4 All known assets within the Site boundary have been assigned a low value based on available evidence and professional judgement. However, the value of below ground assets is difficult to gauge without intrusive evaluation and/or excavation works to ground truth the results of a heritage baseline. The known assets within the site boundary, as well as currently unknown assets retain the potential to be of regional importance, and any value assigned to them prior to physical excavation is subject to change in the light of further evidence. The known heritage assets and the potential identified for further remains within the site boundary are unlikely to yield high value below ground remains or remains considered to be of a national importance.

1.1.1.5   An Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) will utilise the baseline within this document to fully assess any potential direct/indirect (physical) impact to the known or potential heritage resource. Impacts and the significance of effects are discussed within Volume 1, Chapter 7 (Archaeology and Cultural Heritage) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) along with appropriate mitigation strategies.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Purpose and Relationship to EIA

2.1.1.1 This historic and archaeological baseline has been undertaken by Environmental Resources Management (ERM) on behalf of Voltalia UK Ltd (the Applicant) for the proposed Bowshiel Solar and BESS (the Proposed Development).

2.1.1.2 The purpose of this document is to establish the baseline heritage resource within a 1 km Study Area, taking in the Proposed Development Planning Red Line Boundary (RLB, hereafter referred to as 'The Site') and land within 1 km of the Site. The baseline will be used to inform the known heritage resource and the potential for unknown (typically) below ground) heritage assets within the Site. This baseline will also identify known assets and their location in relation to key project infrastructure.

2.1.1.3 An Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) will utilise the baseline within this document to fully assess any potential direct/indirect (physical) impact to the known or potential heritage resource. Impacts and the significance of effects are discussed within **Volume 1, Chapter 7 (Archaeology and Cultural Heritage)** of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) along with appropriate mitigation strategies.

2.2 The Site

2.2.1.1 The Proposed Development will be located in farmland surrounding the farmstead of Bowhiel, located 3 km south-east of the village of Cockburnspath, 4.5 km south-east of the village of Oldhamstocks, 14 km south-east of the town of Dunbar, 10 km west of the coastal village of Coldingham and 15 km west of Eyemouth, within the county of the Scottish Borders. The Site is centred on NGR 378606, 667763 (**Figure 7.1.1**).

2.2.1.2 The Site measures c. 190 ha. The site boundary extends from the Peas Burn to the south, takes in land east and north of Bowhsiel Farm up to and just beyond the A1 coastal road and extends westward through farmland to the base of Ewieside Hill.

2.2.1.3 The Site contains a mixture of agricultural farmland and pasture. Fields are divided by hedgerows and farm tracks. Watercourses within the site boundary are limited field drainage ditches and minor tributaries of the Peas Burn. The Site rises from its lowest elevation (c. 180 m above Ordnance Datum (AOD), at its south-east limit, to its highest elevation (c. 230 m AOD) at its north-west limit around Ewieside Hill, which itself peaks at c. 252m AOD.

2.2.1.4 Settlement within and immediately adjacent to the Site is restricted to farmsteads, individual cottages and small hamlets/villages. The nearest nucleated settlements are located to the north-east of the Proposed Development, with the historic villages of Cockburnspath and Oldhamstocks, within the county of East Lothian. The Garden and Designed Landscape of Dunglass is also located to the north-east, some 3.2 km from the Proposed Development within a curtain of woodland. The nearest market town is Dunbar.

2.2.1.5   The British Geological Survey[1] (BGS) identifies the bedrock geology within the Site, with the Gala Group of wacke sandstone, siltstone and mudstone in variable proportions, interpreted as turbidites. Rare interbedded graptolite-bearing beds.

2.2.1.6   Superficial deposits, where recorded by the BGS are limited to Devensian Till and bands of alluvial silts, gravels and clays around watercourses.

2.2.1.7   For the purposes of discussions around site survey and the placement of infrastructure associated with the Proposed Development, the Applicant subdivided the Site into 19 land parcels. The results of the heritage baseline and associated surveys will be discussed in relation to LP1-19 within this document where this is of use. (**Figure 7.1.4**).

2.3 Scottish Landscape Character Types

2.3.1.1   The 1 km Study Area takes in the following Landscape Character Types[2] :

- Landscape Character Type 117: Pastoral Upland Fringe Valley

- Landscape Character Type 100: Plateau Farmland, Borders

2.3.1.2   Of these Landscape Character Types, the Proposed Development is more characteristic of the Pastoral Upland Fringe Valley and is defined by large gently undulating hills with sweeping slopes between 150 m and 300 m AOD. These gentle hills are modified in places by small-scale narrow incised gullies. The area is covered by brown forest soils derived from glacial drifts of lower Palaeozoic greywackes and shales.

2.3.1.3   This landscape type is predominantly used for arable farming with grazing more prevalent in steeper and higher areas. Tree cover consists mainly of small to medium sized normally single species coniferous plantations and shelterbelts. Broadleaf trees are present in a few scattered shelterbelts, hedgerow lines and woodlands.

2.3.1.4   Settlement consists of widely dispersed farms and small villages served by a grid-like network of minor roads and tracks. Power lines are wind turbines are widely visible. Quixwood Moor and Penmanshiel wind farms forms a feature class which is widely visible within the landscape due to their high visibility.

2.3.1.5   In relation to the historic environment, several ancient hill forts are sited on the southern margin of the platform (Bunkle Edge), commanding a fine view across the Merse to Northumberland beyond. Hillforts are also found in closer proximity to the coastline to the north. A line of prehistoric settlement on the southern edge and adjacent to the coastal plain is also recorded.

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[1] British Geological Survey GeoIndex Onshore Viewer. Available at GeoIndex - British Geological Survey (bgs.ac.uk). [Accessed on 02/02/2025]
[2] Scottish Landscape Character Types on line viewer. Available at Scottish Landscape Character Types Map and Descriptions | NatureScot [Accessed 02/02/2025]

2.4 Special Landscape Areas

2.4.1.1   A review of the Scottish Borders catalogue of Special Landscape Areas[3] (SLA) confirms that the Site is not within any of the nine SLAs within the planning authority. The closest SLAs to the Site are:

- SLA6: Lammermuir Hills; and

- SLA7: Berwickshire Coast

2.4.1.2   SLA6 Lammermuir Hills includes the open moorland of the main Lammermuir Plateau, from Lauderdale in the west to Abbey St Bathans in the east. It includes the Lammermuir plateau, the upper Whiteadder, Dirrington Laws and the fringes of upper Lauderdale. The western boundary follows the A68 and A697, taking in the fringes of the Lammermuirs in Lauderdale. The southern boundary follows tracks, paths, watercourses and forest edges, selected to represent the moorland edge, where open land gives way to enclosed farmland. To the south-east the boundary follows the B6456 to the south of Dirrington Little Law, then runs northwards along tracks, watercourses, roads and the Whiteadder Water to Abbey St Bathans. The eastern edge follows the Monynut Water and a minor road to the Council boundary. The designation statement for the SLA makes no particular reference to heritage assets or themes that contribute to the SLA.

2.4.1.3   SLA7 Berwickshire Coast covers the coastal edge of the Scottish Borders Council area, from the East Lothian boundary in the north to the English Border in the south. For the most part it comprises a narrow strip broadening to include the coastal moorland of Coldingham Common. The SLA is bounded on the landward side by the A1 and A1107, or by landforms which mark the extent of overt marine influence. The settlements of St Abbs, Coldingham and Eyemouth are excluded. The designation statement for the SLA makes no particular reference to heritage assets or themes that contribute to the SLA, beyond the historic harbour at Eyemouth.

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[3] Scottish Borders Council Special Landscape Areas. Available at local-landscape-designations [Accessed 24/02/2025]

3 METHODOLOGY, AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Methodology

3.1.1.1 The historic and archaeological baseline comprises a written description of the known heritage resource, within a 1 km Study Area, provides a description of the area's historic character and details the archaeological potential of the Site. This information will be used to identify known assets in close proximity to key project infrastructure and to identify the potential of the Site to contain unknown below ground assets.

3.1.1.2 This document is supported by a series of plates embedded within the main text and the following figures found within Volume 2: Figures of the EIAR:

- Figure 7.1.1: Site Location

- Figure 7.1.2: 1 km Study Area

- Figure 7.1.3: Designated Assets within 1 km Study Area

- Figure 7.1.4: Non-Designated Assets within the Site

- Figure 7.1.5: Non- Designated Assets within the 1 km Study Area

- Figure 7.1.6: Previous Archaeological Investigations within 1 km Study Area

3.1.1.3 This baseline, in conjunction with **Volume 1, Chapter 7: Archaeology and Cultural Heritage** of the EIAR will conform to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment4 .

3.1.1.4 Chapter Specific methodology for delivery of **Volume 1, Chapter 7: Archaeology and Cultural Heritage** can be found within **Volume 3, Technical Appendix 7.4: Chapter Specific Methodology**.

3.1.2 Study Areas

3.1.2.1 The 1 km study takes in the Site boundary and land within 1 km of the Site. Heritage assets within the 1km Study Area are assigned to locations within the site boundary or within the wider 1 km Study Area.

3.1.3 Baseline data collection

3.1.3.1 A list of secondary data sets used to deliver this heritage baseline and the associated Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Chapter are presented within Volume 1, Chapter 7 of the EIAR.

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4 CIfA Guidance for DBA. Available at CIfAS&GDBA_4.pdf (archaeologists.net). [Accessed 02/02/2025]

3.1.3.2   In addition to the secondary data sources identified within the Chapter, primary survey was undertaken to support this heritage baseline and the associated Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Chapter.

3.1.3.3   A site walkover across the Site was conducted on the 7th June 2024. The walkover was undertaken in fair weather with good visibility, with the entirety of the Development Area walked. The aims of the walkover were to:

- Validate the baseline dataset within the Development Area and to identify any other unrecorded archaeological remains that may exist within the Planning RLB; and

- Identify unforeseen factors which may result in impacts to the historic environment as a result of the Development.

3.1.3.4   The results of the walkover survey are detailed in **Section 5**.

3.1.3.5   Geophysical survey was commissioned by ERM across the Site. Magnitude Survey undertook a detailed gradiometer survey across all accessible land parcels across multiple visits between September and October 2024. The results of the geophysical survey are detailed within Section 5 and discussed within the baseline by period where relevant.

3.1.4   Determining cultural significance

3.1.4.1   This relates to the ways in which a heritage asset is appreciated by both specialists and the wider public. Cultural Heritage is considered in detail within a Practice Note accompanying the Burra Charter entitled 'Understanding and Assessing Cultural Significance'. This Practice Note provides that an asset's significance derives from its 'values', which are defined within **Volume 1, Chapter 7: Archaeology and Cultural Heritage.**

3.1.5   Assessment of value

3.1.5.1   The value of a heritage asset reflects the relative importance of the asset as an element of the historic environment. Its value is derived from the separate 'values' that inform the Cultural Significance of an asset. Value is most commonly categorised as International, National, Regional or Local but can also be categorized as Very High, High, Medium or Low. As a starting point, the value of the cultural heritage assets / receptors has been equated with designation status. The value of non-designated assets is assigned based on professional judgement. Value in this context will be used to determine the Significance of Effect when measured against the Magnitude of Impact. Criteria for determining the value of a heritage asset, are presented within **Volume 1, Chapter 7: Archaeology and Cultural Heritage**.

3.1.6   Determining archaeological potential

3.1.6.1   Criteria for determining the archaeological potential of the Site to contain previously unidentified below ground archaeological remains are presented within **Volume 1, Chapter 7: Archaeology and Cultural Heritage**.

3.2 Aims and objectives

3.2.1   Aims

3.2.1.1   The aims of this document are as follows:

- Establish a baseline for the historic environment within the 1 km Study Area, alongside a summary of the wider historic landscape;

- Establish the archaeological potential for unknown buried archaeology to survive within the Site; and

- To determine the cultural significance of known heritage assets within the 1 km Study Area; and

- To assign a value to known heritage assets within the 1 km Study Area

3.2.2   Objectives

- The objectives of this assessment are:

- To set out the statutory, planning and policy context relating to the historic environment;

- To provide an overview of the heritage resources within the Study Area and surrounding historic landscape, based on existing archaeological records and secondary sources; and

- To provide sufficient information on the baseline heritage resource to allow for informed decisions to be made in relation to Direct/Indirect (physical) Impacts, as well as Setting Impacts within the EIAR.

3.3 Assumptions and limitations

3.3.1.1   A detailed list of assumptions and limitations applicable to this document and the wider Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Chapter can be found within **Volume 1, Chapter 7: Archaeology and Cultural Heritage**.

4 LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK AND GUIDANCE

4.1 Legislation

4.1.1.1 In relation to the Proposed Development, the assessment of impacts to the historic environment falls under the Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017[5] as amended (the EIA Regulations). This report sets out the baseline against which the assessment will occur. This report forms a technical appendix to **Volume 1, Chapter 7: Archaeology and Cultural Heritage** of the EIA Report and will accompany the application.

4.1.1.2 Statutory protection for archaeology is principally outlined in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act[6] (1979), as amended by the National Heritage Act (1983)[7]. Nationally important sites are listed in a Schedule of Monuments. The 1979 Act does not provide for the settings of Scheduled Monuments, only their physical remains.

4.1.1.3 Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas receive protection under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997[8] as amended by the Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act (2013)[9]. The 1997 Act places a duty on the local planning authority with respect to Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas, and their settings. Section 59 of the 1997 Act states (in part):

"In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, a planning authority or the Secretary of State… shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses."

4.1.1.4 Section 64 states:

4.1.1.5 "In the exercise, with respect to any buildings or other land in a conservation area, of any powers under any of the provisions in subsection (2), special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area."

4.1.1.6 The Historic Environment Scotland Act 2014[10] defines the role of Historic Environment Scotland (HES) and the processes for the designation of heritage assets, consents and rights of appeal.

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[5] Electricity Works EIA Regulations 2017. Available at
https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/580/contents/made [Accessed 02/02/2025}
[6] UK Government (1979) Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act. Available at
https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46/2022-02-01 [Accessed 02/02/2025]
[7] UK Government (1983) National Heritage Act. Available at
https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1983/47/2021-02-11 [Accessed 02/02/2025}
[8] UK Government (1997) (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997. Available at
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46/pdfs/ukpga_19790046_en.pdf [Accessed 02/02/2025}
[9] UK Government (2013) Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013. Available at
https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2013/24/schedule/17/enacted [Accessed 02/05/2024}
[10] Historic Environment Scotland Act 2014. Available at
https://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2014/19/contents [Accessed 02/02/2025}

4.2 Policy

4.2.1.1   National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4)[11] is the national spatial strategy for Scotland. It sets out the Scottish Government's spatial principles, regional priorities, national developments, and national planning policy.

4.2.1.2   Policy 7 intends to "protect and enhance historic environment assets and places, and to enable positive change as a catalyst for the regeneration of places."

4.2.1.3   Policy outcomes:

"The historic environment is valued, protected, and enhanced, supporting the transition to net zero and ensuring assets are resilient to current and future impacts of climate change."
"Redundant or neglected historic buildings are brought back into sustainable and productive uses"; and
"Recognise the social, environmental and economic value of the historic environment, to our economy and cultural identity."

4.2.1.4   Regarding designated heritage assets, NPF4 states:

"Development proposals with a potentially significant impact on historic assets or places will be accompanied by an assessment which is based on an understanding of the cultural significance of the historic asset and/or place. The assessment should identify the likely visual or physical impact of any proposals for change, including cumulative effects and provide a sound basis for managing the impacts of change. Proposals should also be informed by national policy and guidance on managing change in the historic environment, and information held within Historic Environment Records."
"Development proposals in or affecting conservation areas will only be supported where the character and appearance of the conservation area and its setting is preserved or enhanced."
"Development proposals in conservation areas will ensure that existing natural and built features which contribute to the character of the conservation area and its setting, including structures, boundary walls, railings, trees and hedges, are retained."
"Development proposals affecting scheduled monuments will only be supported where:
i. direct impacts on the scheduled monument are avoided;
ii. significant adverse impacts on the integrity of the setting of a scheduled monument are avoided; or
iii. exceptional circumstances have been demonstrated to justify the impact on a scheduled monument and its setting and impacts on the monument or its setting have been minimised."
"Development proposals affecting nationally important Gardens and Designed Landscapes will be supported where they protect, preserve or enhance their cultural significance, character and integrity and where proposals will not significantly impact on important views to, from and within the site, or its setting."

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[11] Scottish Government (2022) Scottish Planning Policy. Available at https://www.gov.scot/publications/national-planning-framework-4-revised-draft/pages/3/ [Accessed 02/02/2025}

4.2.1.5   NPF4 also states that:

"Non-designated historic environment assets, places and their setting should be protected and preserved in situ wherever feasible. Where there is potential for non-designated buried archaeological remains to exist below a site, developers will provide an evaluation of the archaeological resource at an early stage so that planning authorities can assess impacts. Historic buildings may also have archaeological significance which is not understood and may require assessment. Where impacts cannot be avoided they should be minimised. Where it has been demonstrated that avoidance or retention is not possible, excavation, recording, analysis, archiving, publication and activities to provide public benefit may be required through the use of conditions or legal/planning obligations.
When new archaeological discoveries are made during the course of development works, they must be reported to the planning authority to enable agreement on appropriate inspection, recording and mitigation measures."

4.2.1.6   'Our Past, Our Future: The Strategy for Scotland's Historic Environment'[12] presents the Scottish Government's strategy for the protection and promotion of the historic environment. The Historic Environment Policy for Scotland[13] (HEPS) and the Historic Environment Scotland Circular complement the NPF4 and provide further policy direction. In particular, HEPS provides more detailed policy on historic environment designations and consents.

4.3 Local policy

4.3.1.1   Regarding regional and local policy, the Scottish Borders Local Development Plan 2 (LDP 2) adopted 2024[14], contains the following heritage policy relevant to the application:

4.3.2   Policy EP7: Listed Buildings

4.3.2.1   The aim of the policy is to protect Listed Buildings from works that would spoil their historic and architectural interest. In turn this will protect a major asset that contributes significantly towards the character and amenity of the Scottish Borders and represents a valuable resource for recreational, tourism and educational purposes. "Listed Buildings" may include structures as well as buildings.

4.3.2.2   Enabling development may be acceptable where it is clearly shown to be the only means of retaining a Listed Building and securing its long-term future. Any development should be the minimum necessary to achieve these aims. The applicant will be required to demonstrate that the economic, environmental and social benefits of the proposed development would justify the enabling development.

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[12] Historic Environment Scotland (2014) Our Place in Time. Available at Our Place in Time | Public Body for Scotland's Historic Environment. [Accessed 02/02/2025]
[13] Historic Environment Scotland Historic Environment Policy for Scotland. Available at Historic Environment Policy for Scotland | Historic Environment Scotland [Accessed 02/02/2025]
[14] Scottish Borders Local Development Plan 2018. Available at ldp_-_volume_1_policies (scotborders.gov.uk) [Accessed 07/05/2024]`

4.3.2.3   Internal or external alterations and extensions to Listed Buildings, or new developments within their curtilage, must meet the following criteria:

a) be of the highest quality,

b) respect the original structure in terms of setting, scale, design and materials, whilst not inhibiting contemporary and/or innovative design;

c) maintain, and should preferably enhance, the special architectural or historic quality of the building;

d) demonstrate an understanding of the building's significance.

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

4.3.2.5   Development proposals affecting the setting of a listed building should preserve its character, and its special architectural or historic interest.

4.3.2.6   The demolition of a Listed Building will not be permitted unless there are overriding environmental, economic, social or practical reasons. It must be satisfactorily demonstrated that every effort has been made to continue the present use or to find a suitable new use.

4.3.2.7   Listed Buildings are most vulnerable when they are unoccupied and, consequently, encouragement will be given to appropriate development that would both provide occupancy and protect and enhance the character of the building. The fact that a building has been unoccupied for a period is not a justification for unsympathetic alteration.

4.3.2.8   The restoration of some of the Scottish Borders Listed Buildings has been undertaken through the use of enabling development. The Council encourages early discussion in advance of submitting a potential application for enabling development, to avoid unnecessary expenditure in drawing up schemes that are unlikely to be viable. The impact of the development will require to be precisely defined at the outset, normally through the granting of a full planning application rather than planning permission in principle. It will be a requirement that the Listed Building is repaired to an agreed standard as early as possible in the course of the enabling development, ideally at the outset and if not, certainly before the completion or occupation of the new development.

4.3.2.9   Decisions on proposals for any alterations or demolition of a Listed Building will be made in accordance with the advice contained within the Historic Environment Policy for Scotland, and within the Managing Change in the Historic Environment guidance note series and in consultation with the appropriate heritage bodies.

4.3.2.10   Design Statements are required for all applications for listed building consents and for all applications affecting the setting of listed buildings. Design Statements are a tool by which the design principles and design concepts of proposals may be illustrated and allow for the

proper assessment of proposals. Brief statements are useful even for minor developments. The Design Statement should demonstrate an understanding of the significance of the asset.

4.3.2.11   In relation to Listed Buildings Setting Impacts will be assessed in line with Managing Change in the Historic Environment Guidance Notes on Setting.

4.3.3   Policy EP8: Historic Environment Assets and Scheduled Monuments

4.3.3.1   The aim of the policy is to give historic environment assets strong protection from any potentially damaging development. These assets include designated and undesignated archaeology, undesignated structures, battlefields, historic landscapes and natural features of cultural significance (see Figure EP8a). Historic Environment assets represent a fragile irreplaceable part of the Scottish Borders heritage and environment. In addition to their inherent historic and cultural value, they are important sources for education, recreation, and tourism. The historic environment is intrinsically tied to the Borders' landscape, sense of place and identities.

(A) NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

4.3.3.2   Development proposals affecting Scheduled Monuments will only be supported where:

a) direct impacts on the Scheduled Monument are avoided;

b) significant adverse impacts on the integrity of the setting of a Scheduled Monument are avoided; or

c) exceptional circumstances have been demonstrated to justify the impact on a Scheduled Monument and its setting and impacts on the monument or its setting have been minimised.

(B) BATTLEFIELDS

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

(C) REGIONAL OR LOCAL HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT ASSETS

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

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

4.3.3.6   Any proposal that will adversely affect a historic environment asset or the integrity of its setting must include a reasoned account of what mitigation is or is not possible, together with a mitigation strategy where appropriate.

4.3.3.7   Scottish Borders Council maintains an up-to-date Historic Environment Record (HER) database. This includes over 20,000 known historic environment assets of which only a small number are designated. When mapped, these assets cover approximately 2% of the total Council land area. The HER is continually updated as new discoveries are made. The entire Borders' landscape has been impacted by human interventions over thousands of years. In this way it is accepted that the historic environment and natural environment are intimately linked. Historic environment specialists will examine development proposals for impacts on historic environment assets, their setting and their contextual relationships with historic and natural sites and features.

4.3.3.8   When determining development proposals the Council will seek to have designated and undesignated historic environment assets preserved in situ and within an appropriate setting. If this is determined to be unachievable, the policy allows for a full assessment of the significance of any historic environment asset to establish the likely impact of the development on them and provide appropriate mitigation. Any investigation must be carried out in accordance with the Council's requirements with regard to the scale of investigations, method of studying evidence and reporting of results. This will be proportionate to the cultural significance, actual or perceived, to the historic environment assets and their contexts that will be affected. Cultural significance is determined with regard to national guidance, national and regional research frameworks, assessment of the HER and specialist knowledge. In order to assess proposals affecting nationally designated Scheduled Monuments and Battlefields, the views of Historic Environment Scotland will be sought as appropriate.

4.3.3.9   Where development is approved which would affect known or suspected historic environment assets or their context, the Council will require that such development is carried out in accordance with an approved scheme of works designed to mitigate, offset or enhance the impact of development. The level and nature of this scheme of work will be proportionate to the development and its potential impact.

4.3.3.10   Where there is reasonable evidence of the existence of archaeological remains, but their nature and extent are unknown, the Council may require an Archaeological Investigation to provide clarification of the potential impact of development before or after a planning decision is reached. Further detailed investigation or in situ protection may be required depending on results.

4.3.3.11   Where archaeological investigation, preservation, and recording are required to be carried out, the Council will require implementation of a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) outlining an approved scheme of works. The scheme will ensure that a complete record is made of any remains which would otherwise be impacted by the development. Such a scheme might include some or all of the following:

a) the preservation of remains in situ and in an appropriate setting,

b) surface or geophysical survey,

c) historic building recording,

d) archaeological watching brief,

e) archaeological excavation,

f) study of the excavated evidence and publication of the results,

g) an approved programme of public engagement where appropriate,

h) an approved scheme of offset mitigation or enhancement.

4.3.3.12   Typically, WSIs are produced by contractors working to the standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. Where significant archaeological or historic sites or features are detected, the Council may require further investigation including post-excavation analysis, publication and promotion through an approved Post-Excavation Research Design (PERD).

4.3.3.13   The preferred solution will be influenced by the cultural significance of assets in national, regional or local terms per criteria set out in the Historic Environment Policy for Scotland and Historic Environment Circular 1.

4.3.3.14   Setting is considered to be important to the way in which historic assets are understood, appreciated, and experienced both inwards and outwards. Further information and advice on 'setting' can be found in Historic Environment Scotland's Managing Change in the Historic Environment Guidance Note on Setting.

4.3.3.15   In certain circumstances the Council may require a Design Statement. Design Statements are a tool by which the design principles and design concepts of proposals may be illustrated and allow for the proper assessment of proposals. The Design Statement should demonstrate an understanding of the significance of the asset, likely development impacts and how the benefits of development clearly outweigh the asset's cultural, social and historic value. Brief statements may be useful even for minor developments.

4.3.3.16   Any works directly affecting a designated Scheduled Monument require Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC), which is obtained from Historic Environment Scotland. Advice on the SMC process and requirements should be sought at an early stage from the Heritage Directorate, Historic Environment Scotland.

4.3.4   Policy EP9: Conservation Areas

4.3.4.1   Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) for the LDP identifies 43 Conservation Areas within the Planning Authority. The boundaries of these Conservation Areas are shown on the Proposal Maps for the relevant settlements.

4.3.4.2   The aim of the policy is to preserve or enhance the character or appearance of Conservation Areas. Conservation Areas make a unique and irreplaceable contribution towards the character and quality of the Scottish Borders, and as such must be protected from inappropriate development. The policy aims to subject applications for demolition to scrutiny such that in cases where the building is of merit, demolition should be the last resort and only considered after all the alternatives have been evaluated, regardless of the quality of the replacement. The current use of the building will be considered and efforts made to seek alternative uses. In cases where the value of the building is limited, re-use may be of

less importance and replacements of suitable quality may do more to enhance the Conservation Area.

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

4.3.4.4   The Council may require applications for full, as opposed to Planning Permission in Principle Consent.

4.3.4.5   Conservation Area Consent, which is required for the demolition of an unlisted building within a Conservation Area, will only be considered in the context of appropriate proposals for redevelopment and will only be permitted where:

a) the building is incapable of reasonably beneficial use by virtue of its location, physical form or state of disrepair, and

b) the structural condition of the building is such that it cannot be adapted to accommodate alterations or extensions without material loss to its character, and

c) the proposal will preserve or enhance the Conservation Area, either individually or as part of the townscape.

4.3.4.6   In cases a) to c) above, demolition will not be permitted to proceed until acceptable alternative treatment of the site has been approved and a contract for the replacement building or for an alternative means of treating the cleared site has been agreed.

4.3.4.7   Design Statements will be required for all applications for alterations, extensions, or for demolition and replacement which should explain and illustrate the design principles and design concepts of the proposals.

4.3.4.8   The legislation defines Conservation Areas as "areas of special architectural or historical interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance" (Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997). Conservation Areas have evolved over many years and in some instances innovative or contemporary architecture can be appropriate.

4.3.4.9   "Development" includes alterations to existing property. The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Scotland) Amendment Order 2011 states that "Any improvement, addition or other alteration to the external appearance of a dwellinghouse …" is not permitted development within a Conservation Area. This therefore requires applications for planning permission for works such as replacement windows and doors.

4.3.4.10   NPF4 Policy 7 sets out the national planning policy for Conservation Areas. Other relevant national guidance is contained in Historic Environment Policy for Scotland and Managing Change in the Historic Environment guidance note series which aim to conserve the historic environment. PAN 68 'Design Statements' and PAN 71 'Conservation Area Management' are also relevant.

4.3.4.11   The boundaries of all Conservation Areas are shown on the Proposals Maps for the relevant settlements. A review of the Conservation Areas has recently been undertaken, and that review included the designation of a further three Conservation Areas. There are currently 43 Conservation Areas designated within the Scottish Borders. These were formally designated on 5 March 2012. The boundaries of the Conservation Areas have been developed in line with the technical background note. Decision making will be guided by the Conservation Area Statements that are set out within the Conservation Area Statement Technical Note and Supplementary Planning Guidance will be produced in order to facilitate the management of the historic environment.

4.3.4.12   Following consultation on the Main Issues Report, it was agreed that the Newcastleton Prime Frontage/Core Area designation as contained within the Supplementary Planning Guidance on Replacement Windows and Doors would be removed. As a result of this decision, all applications in relation to replacement windows and doors within the Newcastleton Conservation Area will be assessed against the "Elsewhere in Conservation Areas" element of the policy contained within the Supplementary Planning Guidance on Replacement Windows and Doors.

4.3.4.13   Decisions on proposals affecting a Conservation Area will be made in accordance with the policy and advice contained within the Historic Environment Policy for Scotland, and within the Managing Change in the Historic Environment guidance note series and in consultation with the appropriate heritage bodies.

4.3.4.14   Design Statements are a tool by which the design principles and design concepts of proposals may be illustrated and allow for the proper assessment of proposals. Brief statements are useful even for minor developments.

4.3.5   Policy EP10: Gardens and Designed Landscapes

4.3.5.1   The aim of the policy is to protect the character of Gardens and Designed Landscapes from development that would adversely affect their special character. At the same time, the policy recognises that development can sometimes be accommodated within or adjacent to these areas provided it is carefully sited and sensitively designed. Gardens and Designed Landscapes are a historically important element of the Scottish Borders landscape. In addition, they may also provide landscape settings for important buildings, be architecturally or artistically important in themselves, and/or have horticultural, silvicultural and ecological value.

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

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

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

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

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

4.3.5.5   Planning authorities are encouraged to take measures to safeguard and enhance sites included in the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes, and also other important gardens and designed landscapes. The Council recognises the significant contribution that designed landscapes make to the landscape quality and attractiveness of the Scottish Borders. Within the Scottish Borders there are gardens and designed landscapes that are included in the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes that are of national importance, and those that are identified within the Borders Designed Landscape Survey (Peter McGowan study). It should be noted that the latter document includes sites of national, regional and local importance.

4.3.5.6   In respect to the Borders Designed Landscape Survey, it should be noted that Annex 4 provides a useful policy context. It also provides guidance on management and restoration of these sites, and part 4 of the Annex sets out design principles and common issues that provide essential direction for any planning application within or adjacent to a garden and designed landscape.

4.3.5.7   It is appreciated that there is a difference between the relative importance of sites that are on the National Inventory of Designed Landscapes in Scotland and those identified only within the Borders Designed Landscape Survey. Those contained within the Inventory will be subject to a greater degree protection. The Council are also required to consult Historic Environment Scotland on any proposed development which may affect a historic garden or designed landscape as identified in the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes, and the effect of proposed development on a Garden or Designed Landscape is a material consideration in the determination of a planning application.

4.3.5.8   Setting is considered to be important to the way in which historic structures or places are understood, appreciated, and experienced. Further information and advice on 'setting' can be found in the Managing Change in the Historic Environment Guidance Note on Setting.

4.3.5.9   Design Statements are a tool by which the design principles and design concepts of proposals may be illustrated and allow for the proper assessment of proposals. Brief statements are useful even for minor developments.

4.4 Guidance

4.4.1.1   Planning Advice Note 2/2011[15]: Planning and Archaeology provides advice on dealing with archaeological remains. Whilst it covers a range of issues, of particular relevance is the planning balance associated with the preservation of archaeological remains and the benefits of development; the circumstances under which developers may be required to

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[15] The Scottish Government (2011) Planning Advice Note 2/2011. Available at https://www.gov.scot/binaries/content/documents/govscot/publications/advice-and-guidance/2011/07/pan-2-2011-planning-archaeology/documents/pan2_2011-planning-archaeology-pdf/pan2_2011-planning-archaeology-pdf/govscot%3Adocument/PAN2_2011%2BPlanning%2Band%2Barchaeology.pdf [Accessed 02/02/2025]

provide further information or field evaluation to inform decisions; and measures that can be taken to mitigate adverse effects.

4.4.1.2   Designation Policy and Selection Guidance (DPSG, 2019) accompanies HEPS and details the policy and selection guidance used by Historic Environment Scotland when designating heritage assets of national importance.

4.4.1.3   Guidance on how to apply the policies set out in the SPP is set out in Historic Environment Scotland's 'Managing Change in the Historic Environment Series', of which their guidance on 'Setting'[16] is particularly relevant.

4.4.1.4   In line with HES guidance Setting Impacts are assessed through a three-stage process:

- Stage 1: Identify the historic assets that might be affected by the proposed development;

- Stage 2: Define and analyse the setting by establishing how the surroundings contribute to the ways in which the historic assets or place is understood, appreciated and experienced; and

- Stage 3: evaluate the potential impacts of the proposed changes on the setting, and the extent to which any negative impacts can be mitigated.

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[16] HES 2016. Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting. Available at https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationId=80b7c0a0-584b-4625-b1fd-a60b009c2549 [Accessed 03/20/2025]

5   HISTORIC BASELINE

5.1   Overview

5.1.1.1   The following section presents a summary of the known historical and archaeological baseline, with designated and non-designated assets identified by either their Historic Environment Scotland (HES) ID or AC Historic Environment Record (HER) ID. Where no HER ID is allocated, the assets CANMORE ID is given. A full summary of these assets, and associated HER ID and CANMORE IDs, descriptions, and period are presented in Appendix A, the gazetteer of heritage assets within the 1 km Study Area. Where possible, assets have been assigned to time periods as defined by the Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (ScARF) National Framework Panel Reports Chronology and Downloads[17] (**Table 5.1**).

TABLE 5.1   PERIOD DEFINITIONS

PERIOD NAME		DATE RANGE
Early Prehistory	Palaeolithic to Mesolithic	12,700 BC − 4,100 BC
	Neolithic	4,100 BC − 2,500 BC
Later Prehistory	Chalcolithic and Bronze Age	2,500 BC − 800 BC
	Iron Age	800 BC − AD 400
Medieval	Early Medieval	AD 400 − 843
	Later Medieval	AD 843-1500
Post-Medieval to Modern		AD 1500 − 1900
Modern		1900 − present AD

5.2   Designated assets

5.2.1.1   A single designated asset is located within the 1 km Study Area and is detailed within **Table 5.2** below.

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[17] ScARF) National Framework Panel Reports Chronology and Downloads https://scarf.scot/national/panel-report-chronology-and-downloads/ [Accessed 02/02/2025]

TABLE 5.2   DESIGNATED ASSETS WITHIN 1 KM STUDY AREA

DESIGNATION	ASSET REFERENCES		NAME	DESCRIPTION
	REFERENCE	LB CATEGORY		
Scheduled Monument	SM369	N/A	Ewieside Hill, fort 640m NE of Edmondsdean	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: fort (includes hill and promontory fort). This fort or fortified settlement is situated on the E end of the summit of Ewieside Hill, roughly circular on plan, the interior measures 82m from E to W across the upstanding portion, and in their final phase the defences comprise three boulder-faced ramparts and ditches.

5.3 Non-Designated Assets

5.3.1.1   There are 44 non-designated assets identified in the Scottish Border Council (SBC) HER data within the 1 km Study Area. Of these, 14 are within the site boundary. These assets are discussed by period within Section 6. A complete list of all assets identified during the production of this historic baseline is provided within Appendix A: Gazetteer of heritage assets within the 1 km Study Area, located at the back of this document.

5.3.1.2   Of the 14 non-designated assets within the site boundary, seven date to the Late Prehistoric period. All bar one of these Late Prehistoric assets relate to settlement, with a series of forts and enclosed settlements located close to and on the low hills above the known watercourses that bound the Site. The outstanding Late Prehistoric asset is a funerary cairn. There are two assets dating to the Medieval period, relating to settlement, a further five assets dating to the Post-Medieval period relating to local transport routes and the local rural economy, a single Modern asset relating to a crashed Second World War aeroplane.

5.3.1.3   Of the 31 assets within the wider 1 km Study Area, 18 certainly or most likely date to the Late Prehistoric period, and are inclusive of settlement, funerary cairns and isolated findspots. A further seven assets date to the Post-Medieval period and relate to rural settlement, agricultural assets or transport infrastructure. There are five assets dated to the Modern period which take in quarry sites, railway infrastructure and Second World War defences. A single additional feature (Canmore ID 58737), a rectangular enclosure, cannot be confidently dated, but would seem most likely to date to the Medieval or Post-Medieval period.

5.4 Previous Archaeological Investigations

5.4.1.1   At the time of producing this historic baseline, the Scottish Borders HER could not provide specific information on previous archaeological investigations within the planning authority.

5.5 Walkover Survey

5.5.1.1   The walkover survey was carried out on 7th June 2024 in clear conditions with excellent visibility. All fields were visited and walked with the exception of Land Parcel 18, which was under crop netting at the time of the visit. Fields 11, 17 were under crop at the time of survey and the ground surface could not be seen. All remaining fields were under low crop or pasture and were clearly visible.

5.5.1.2   The survey identified known assets on the ground but did not identify any additional, previously unknown heritage assets.

PLATE 1 GENERAL SHOT FACING EAST FROM LAND PARCEL 5 TOWARDS THE PEAS BURN VALLEY. PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO THE KNOWN PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENT WITHIN LAND PARCELS 5, 6 AND 18.

PLATE 2 PHOTOGRAPH OF BIG CHESTERS FORT, WITHIN LAND PARCEL 6, NOTING MODERN MATERIAL SCATTERED OVER THE SURFACE OF THE ENCLOSURE AND FORT, WITH NO ABOVE GROUND REMAINS OF THE FORT VISIBLE.

PLATE 3 VIEW FROM LAND PARCEL 6, NORTH-WEST TOWARDS BOWHSIEL FARM AND ONWARD TO SM369 EWIESIDE HILL, FORT, WHICH IS NOT CLEARLY VISIBLE.

PLATE 4 VIEW WEST FROM LAND PARCEL 12, TAKING IN THE CRYSTAL RIG WIND FARM WITHIN THE LAMMERMUIR HILLS

PLATE 5 VIEW EAST FROM LAND PARCEL 11, SHOWING CROP IN FIELD AND THE DISTANT TURBINES OF THE PENMANSHIEL MOOR WIND FARM.

5.6 Geophysical survey

5.6.1.1   The complete report pertaining to the Geophysical Survey of the Site can be found within Appendix B of this document. A summary is provided below, with anomalies discussed by period where pertinent.

5.6.1.2   The geophysical survey has identified various anomalies of possible archaeology in LP6, 12, 14, 15, 18 and 6. These anomalies form shapes of rectilinear to sub-circular enclosures and are interpreted as being possibly archaeological in origin due to their morphology, defined edges, concentration and location in proximity to mapped remains. Where anomalies do not pertain to an existing/known asset they have been assigned a unique reference within Appendix A: Gazetteer of heritage assets within the 1 km Study Area, with the prefix 'MS' relating to such geophysical anomalies.

5.6.1.3   Within LP6 and LP18 two weak negative enhanced curvilinear anomalies have been observed. These anomalies form an almost full circle with a diameter of c. 90m, centred on the fort of "Big Chesters" Canmore ID 58717 and would appear to enclose the feature.

5.6.1.4   Within LP12 A group of linear to curvilinear weakly enhanced positive anomalies [MS1B] have been identified. These anomalies appear to form a rectilinear enclosure.

5.6.1.5   Within LP14 numerous linear and curvilinear anomalies exhibiting a strong and weak magnetic enhancement and forming a rectilinear enclosure have been identified. These anomalies correspond to a historical fort shown on OS mapping and recorded in the Canmore 58721 and would appear to be associated with the fort.

5.6.1.6   Within LP15, a rectangular anomaly can be observed in the north-east section of the field [MS2]. This anomaly is in the vicinity of a Medieval farmstead and Tower House and may be related to Canmore IDs 58751 and/or 278499.

5.7 LiDAR

5.7.1.1   A review of the 50cm – 1m LiDAR DTM, as available for England, Scotland and Wales, has not identified any additional heritage assets beyond modern drainage and agricultural remains and those assets already known within the SBC HER data and the geophysical survey.

6 HISTORIC BASELINE BY PERIOD

6.1 Prehistoric

6.1.1 Early Prehistoric

6.1.1.1 The Mesolithic Period in Scotland spans from the end of the last ice age around 10,000 years ago to the introduction of farming c. 4,200 BC; it is characterised by cave and rock shelter sites, middens, and scatters of lithic material. Mesolithic communities of Scotland would have relied on hunting and gathering subsistence methods and would likely have followed seasonal migration patterns to take advantage of the best available resources year-round.

6.1.1.2 To date, archaeological evidence identifies a pattern of possible settlements concentrated near the coasts of Scotland. The Mesolithic coastal site pattern has provided researchers with the most direct evidence to date on subsistence in the period, pointing to the importance of coastal resources. However, this source of information may be due to the advanced preservability of coastal cave sites, and research from further afield in Europe suggests a well-established mixture of inland and coastal resources. This may also be the case for Mesolithic communities in Scotland, where investigations on island sites revealed middens with a variation of fishing technologies and waste products alongside the remains of mammals that would not have been present in the area at the time, suggesting a link with resource gathering from the Scottish mainland[18].

6.1.1.3 The Neolithic Period in Scotland spans from the Mesolithic-Neolithic transition c. 4300-3800 BC to the appearance of Beaker culture c. 2500-2200 BC. The main defining characteristics of the Neolithic are farming and the domestication of animals for subsistence[19]. Evidence from funerary monuments and grave goods suggests that Neolithic society at the time was hierarchical and theocratic[20].

6.1.1.4 The East Lothians and Scottish Borders have a well recorded and demonstrable prehistoric landscape, however the evidence to date for Mesolithic and Neolithic sites is not as prevalent as for Bronze Age and Iron Age sites. There are no known Mesolithic or Neolithic assets within the 1 km Study Area.

6.1.1.5 A review of the Canmore online Catalogue returned three records for Mesolithic assets within 20 km of the Site, Canmore ID 239984, a midden and pit at South Belton, west of Dunbar, Canmore ID 212799, a settlement site at East Barns near Dunar, and Canmore ID 341328 a findspot neat Middleshots, south-west of Duns.

6.1.1.6 A review of the Canmore online Catalogue returned eight records for Neolithic assets within 10 km of the Site. The closest of these assets are Canmore ID 186210, a settlement site south-west of Cockburnspath, Canmore ID 353209, a pit group neat Ecclaw, Canmore ID

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[18] Information from ScARF National Framework: *6.1 Mesolithic Lifestyles*
[19] Information from ScARF National Framework: *2.1 The Neolithic: Introduction*
[20] Information from ScARF National Framework: *6.1 Neolithic: Society*

293766 a settlement site north of Heriot Water and SM369 Ewieside Hill, fort, Canmore ID 355066/368352 a pair of Neolithic find posts near Grantshouse.

6.1.2 Late Prehistoric

6.1.2.1 Bronze Age Scotland, c. 2,500-800BC, is traditionally defined by the introduction and use of copper and copper alloys for the manufacture of tools, ornaments and weapons. Bronze Age technology was reliant on supplies of copper and tin from a range of wider sources across Britain and Europe, meaning that the Bronze Age in Scotland saw the development of an international trade network. With the emergence of bronze as a technology, the complexity and ostentatiousness of material cultural and funerary/ritual monumentality increased, with selected ceramics, jewellery and funerary traditions from Ireland and northern England becoming visible within the archaeological record.

6.1.2.2 The Iron Age in Scotland lasted from c. 800 BC-400AD, with significant overlap with the Roman-British period (c 70-211 AD), which will be discussed in the following section. While the Neolithic and Bronze age assets in the area surrounding the Site are characterised by an established ritual and funerary landscape, the transition to the Iron Age is marked by an increase in evidence for static settlements and defences.

6.1.2.3 There are 26 assets dated to the Late Prehistoric period, that is dated to the Bronze Age or Iron Age, within the 1 km Study Area. Of these, eight are within the site boundary. Of these eight assets, seven are recorded in the SBC HER data and one has been assigned to this period from the geophysical anomalies identified during primary survey.

TABLE 6.1 LATE PREHISTORIC ASSETS WITHIN THE SITE BOUNDARY

MAIN REFERENCE	CANMORE ID	NAME	DESCRIPTION	PERIOD
58717	58717	Big Chesters, Bowshiel	Fort/Settlement/Linear Earthwork. Little of this fort is visible. Cropmarks reveal that it measures about 90m by 75m within a ditch up to 5m broad, and there are upturned entrances on the NE and SE respectively. The interior contains a ditched enclosure, probably a settlement, measuring about 50m by 40m internally. An area of at least 6 ha around the fort has been partly enclosed by an irregular earthwork shown as a linear cropmark.	Late Prehistoric
58718	58718	Enclosure, Bowshiel	Enclosure. Faint cropmarks reveal the site of an enclosure, possibly a settlement at this site, immediately SW of NT76NE; roughly circular on plan,it measures about 40m in diameter internally. There is nothing visible on the ground.	Late Prehistoric

MAIN REFERENCE	CANMORE ID	NAME	DESCRIPTION	PERIOD
58719	58719	Fermy Knowe, Enclosure	Fort/Enclosure. The scanty remains of this fort lie on the end of a short spur some 280 m SW of Penmanshiel Cottage. It has been oval on plan, measuring some 40 m NW-SE by 23 m transversely, surrounded by a single rampart of which traces remain at either end.	Late Prehistoric
58720	58720	Little Chester, Bowhsiel	Fort/Settlement. Ploughed out likley Late Prehistoric settlement. The site of this fort is located about 650m E of Bowshiel, on the E side of the hill. It has been oval on plan, measuring some 57 m by 50 mft surrounded by a single rampart, now some 10 m wide and much effaced. There is no trace of an entrance. The course of the rampart, very much ploughed out, is faintly visible at the NE corner of the site; a vague hollow some 35m in diameter is traceable at the centre. This earthwork was situated on a NE-facing hill-slope.	Late Prehistoric
58721	58721	Enclosure, Bowshiel	Fort/Enclosure. This fort was situated at an elevation of 200 m above sea-level, some 215 m to the west of Bowshiel, on the edge of a steep bank above the Pease Burn. It has been circular in form with an interior diameter of 72 m, and appears to have been surrounded by a single mound. No trace of this enclosure is now visible except a slight flattening of the ground	Late Prehistoric
241407	241407	Ring Ditch, Bowshiel	This ring-ditch, measuring about 12m in diameter within a ditch about 2m wide, has been recorded as cropmarks on oblique aerial photography lying on sloping ground about 330m SW of Bowshiel, above the steeply incised gully of the Pease Burn.	Late Prehistoric
360603	360603	The Ring, Cairn	Cairn. This unusual cairn is situated immediately E of a farm track in a forestry plantation. It comprises a stony mound 7.5m in diameter by 0.3m in height, surrounded by a bank about 2m thick and 0.3m high	Late Prehistoric

MAIN REFERENCE	CANMORE ID	NAME	DESCRIPTION	PERIOD
			which encloses an area 19m in diameter.	
MS1		Geophysical anomaly	A group of linear to curvilinear weakly enhanced positive anomalies [MS1B] have been identified within LP12. These anomalies appear to form a rectilinear enclosure.	Prehistoric/ Unknown

6.1.2.4   Table 3 lists the prehistoric assets within the site boundary. Of these assets seven are found clustered around the Peas Burn and the low hills overlooking the watercourse, with Canmore ID's 58717, 58718, 58719, 58720, 58721, 241407 and 360603 all located close to the southern and eastern boundaries of the Site, on ground overlooking the Peas Burn. The only exception to this is MS1, which is located in the north-west corner of the Site, in proximity to SM369 Ewieside Hill, fort. The Late Prehistoric assets within the Site are characteristic of enclosed settlement with several categorized as forts. Canmore ID360603 records a funerary cairn, likely associated with one of these settlement sites.

6.1.2.5   Within the wider 1 km Study Area, this pattern of settlement continues, with 18 Late prehistoric settlement and funerary sites located on low hills overlooking the Peas Burn, east of the Site, or adjacent to the Heriot Water, north of the Site. Approximately, 300 m north-west of the Site is SM369 Ewieside Hill, fort, which represents the only designated prehistoric asset recorded within the 1 km Study Area. This multivallate fort is located atop Ewieside Hill at 251 m AOD and has expansive 360 views, with a particular focus to the surrounding enclose settlement and forts along the Heriot Water, as well as to Canmore ID 58721, a fort/enclosure located 1 km south, within the Site boundary and adjacent to the Peas Burn.

6.1.2.6   Regarding the broader prehistoric landscape, within 5km of the Site, the Canmore online Catalogue records 12 assets ascribed to the Bronze Age, with these consisting of settlement sites, funerary monuments, cup and ringed marked stones, and findspots. Five records ascribed to the Iron Age are located within the same 5km radius, taking in enclosed settlement, cists, earthworks and findspots.

6.2 Romano-British

6.2.1.1   Roman legions first arrived in the territory of modern Scotland in the 1st century AD, establishing a series of forts and camps along a border first along the Gask Ridge, and later to the south along what became the Antonine Wall. Roman archaeology in Scotland is generally characterised by these military encampments and fortifications, usually sited within a single day's march from each other, and typically located along communication routes and at river crossings. These forts and camps were occupied, abandoned and rebuilt over several phases of military activity from the 1st to early 4th centuries. Roman military activity in Scotland coincides with the latter half of the Iron Age, as mentioned in the previous section.

6.2.1.2   In Scotland, the Roman occupation is largely organised into three periods, the Flavian: which saw Agricola defeat the Caledonians in 84 AD; the Antonine: with Romans establishing more permanent settlements from 138-163 AD; and the Severan, in which there was a brief attempt to conquer the remaining areas of Scotland from 208-211 AD.

6.2.1.3   During the late 1st Century campaigns Roman forts were typically established further inland, west of the Lammemuir Hills, roughly along the line of the current A68 between Corbridge in the north of England and Edinburgh, with the nearest east coast fort located at Learchild, west of Alnwick, some 65 km south of the Site.

6.2.1.4   During the Antonine period, the Roman fort at Inveresk, east of Edinburgh on the Firth of Forth, 46 km north-west of the Site, was established, along with an associated settlement and harbour. The Iron Age peoples of the Lothians and southeastern Scotland at this time, the Votadini, are theorised to have traded with the Romans but did not seem to adapt to the ways of Roman life, and there is no evidence the Votadini took on the 'benefits' of the Roman occupation, such as advanced farming methods, aqueducts, or methods of settlement planning and house construction.

6.2.1.5   Elsewhere in Scotland, the 1st millennia BC saw a shift in bronze to iron technologies, and a decrease in the visibility of funerary/ritual traditions within the landscape, but with a perceptible increase in defensive and communal centres, including Duns, Forts and Crannogs. With there is a record of Iron Age forts in the landscape surrounding the Proposed Development, evidence of Roman influence in the southeast seems to be centred on material culture. The Scottish Borders contain a great number of Roman sites, indicating their efforts to subdue local Iron Age communities. With Trimontium central to these campaigns, the area of the Scottish Borders and the East Lothians would have seen considerable Roman occupation during the first few centuries AD.

6.2.1.6   Eventually, the Roman occupation saw the beginning to the end of the Iron Age in certain areas of Scotland, though the spread of the invading cultural influence would not reach more remote areas of the country until about 200 years after the Romans abandoned their Scottish campaigns. Such cultural influences, including the beginnings of written records, marked the end of the prehistoric period.

6.2.1.7   The New Statistical Accounts (NSA Section 6.4) mentions an additional possible Roman camp at the top of Ernsheuch, just west of St. Abb's Head, some 14 km east of the Site.

6.2.1.8   There are no known Roman assets within the 1 km Study Area. However, the Canmore online Catalogue records four Roman assets within 5km of the Site, including a hoard containing approximately seventy Roman and native iron and bronze, including a Roman patera, found at Blackburn Mill. The broader landscape includes many findspots for brooches, coins, lamps, beads, and glass.

6.3 Medieval

6.3.1.1   Between the 6th and 9th centuries AD, the territories of the Picts stretched along the East Coast from the Firth of Forth as far north as Shetland. Their contemporaries on the east coast, south of the Forth, were the Gododdin and the Angles of Bernicia. As the Picts emerged from the Iron Age tribes north of the Clyde/Forth Isthmus, the Gododdin emerged from the Iron Age peoples of the 'Votadini', whose culture was increasingly influenced by settlement, as well as the exchange of goods and ideas, from the Continent, Northern

England and the expansion of various strands of Christianity from England Ireland and Rome.

6.3.1.2   The Kingdom of 'Bernicia', an Anglo-Saxon kingdom established by Germanic settlers in the 6th Century, was established in south-east Scotland and northern England. In the early 7th century, Bernicia merged with its southern neighbour, Deira, to form the kingdom of Northumbria, and its borders subsequently expanded considerably.

6.3.1.3   This Anglo-Saxon influence was supplanted by a growing Frankish influence following the Norman Conquest in the 11th century. By the late 11th century Anglo-Norman political and cultural influence was on the rise, as demonstrated by the familial links between King Malcolm III (reigning between 1058 – 1093 AD) and the courts of England and France, King Henry I of England and Eustace III of Bologna both being sons in Laws.

6.3.1.4   From the 12th century, a series of Scots-Norman Monarchs took power between the reigns of David I (1124-1153AD) and Alexander III (1249-1286AD). During this period the shire became the basic unit of landholding across lowland Scotland and likely as far north as Fife. The Shire itself containing a hall and settlement with central church, with outlying muirs, farmsteads and typically a mill. The shire itself governed by a Tòiseach or Thane appointed by the 'King' collected taxes, with the church collecting its Tithe from the local populous. The introduction of a feudal system of governance with the creation of new titles in the form of Lords, Earls and Sherriffs, also saw religious changes associated with a move towards Rome and Catholicism.

6.3.1.5   These cultural and political changes are seen throughout East Lothian and the Scottish Borders in the foundation of new religious, settlement and defensive sites. Dunbar was first settled by the 'Votadini', before the site was occupied by the Angles of the Kingdom of Bernicia. Lothian was ceded to Malcolm II in 1018AD and granted to Earl Gospatrick of Northumbria along with significant land holdings across East Lothian and Berwickshire. Earl Gospatrick commissioned the first stone castle at Dunbar and founded the family name 'Dunbar'. The Dunbar family owned these lands until the 15th century.   Dunglas Castle/Douglas House, is located 3.5 km north-west of the Site, overlooking the coastline and the main road between Dunbar and Berwick. The original castle was built in the 14th century by Sir Thomas Home who had acquired the estate through his marriage to its heiress Nicola Pepdie. The Castle sits just north of the Medieval settlement of Cockburnspath. Black Castle at Oldhamstocks is also dated to the Medieval Period and sits c. 6 km north-west of the Site. Local place names with a Saxon origin include Innerwick and Oldhamstocks with Cockburnspath referencing a Medieval folk story and likely to indicate an English origin.

6.3.1.6   The Old Statistical Accounts for Scotland (OSA Section 6.4) mentions the Old Tower, situated about 1 mile from Peas Bridge, as well as many 'strong military passes, camps, and entrenchments' that speak to the military history of the area. The NSA also mentions such military stations and fortifications, attributing some of the sites to be British and some to be Danish.

6.3.1.7   Ewieside Hill (now a designated scheduled monument, SM369) is referred to in the NSA as a fort of Danish origins, which is stated as being similar to another at the mouth of the Dunglass Dean, where excavations a few years prior to the writing of the NSA revealed 'a great many' human skeletons, all in good preservation, and buried within four large stone settings. The presence of remains interred within stone settings such as these can be explained as possible long-cist burials, suggesting an Iron Age or Early Christian cemetery

once existed at this site. The NSA goes on to mention various Roman features in the area, citing that materials 'known' to be of Roman handiwork have been found in the area. Cockburnspath Tower (now scheduled monument SM13317) is also mentioned, and the NSA states it was erected in 1073 by the Earl of Dunbar to defend the pass and ravine near where it stands. More recent evidence suggests the tower that now stands in the area as a scheduled monument, is more likely to be of 15th c. origin.

6.3.1.8 The key religious sites of the period are the Carmelite monastery in Dunbar, founded in 1263AD, by Patrick, seventh earl of Dunbar. In 1403 the Collegiate Church at Dunglass was constructed. The current Parish Church at Innerwick is Post-Medieval in date and it is not known if an earlier church was located around Innerwick. Whilst not clearly Medieval in date, a series of cist burials are recorded suggesting a burial ground and likely church. Around the settlement of Skateraw, a series of cist burials have been recovered. Chapel Point is the recorded site of St Dennis's Chapel, now washed away along with the associated graveyard.

6.3.1.9 The church at Oldhamstocks is dated to the mid-14th century. The OSA mentions St. Abb's Chapel or Church (SM385), having been built for and by the Lady Ebba, daughter of a Northumbrian King and appointed Abbess of the convent. The OSA mentions the 'legend' of the Danish invasion at St. Abb's head, in which Lady Ebba and her convent were successfully spared from a horrific 'licentious' assault but were ultimately trapped within the Church with it was burnt down. The NSA also mentions this event but gives more historical context: St. Abb's Church was indeed at the mercy of the Danes in 837, and was burnt down, eventually rebuilt by King Edgar of Scotland in 1098.

6.3.1.10 There are three assets dated to the Medieval period within the Site, two are recorded in the SBC HER data, with the third relating to a geophysical anomaly identified through primary survey. Table 4 lists the Medieval assets within the site boundary. These assets relate to a Medieval Tower House and farmstead, recorded on historic mapping but with no structural evidence of their presence on the Site. Bowshiel Tower House, a 16th century structure, was held by the Arnots until 1625 after which it transferred to the Nicolsons, as mentioned in a 1633 act detailing the Bowshiel lands to a Master James Nicolson of Cockburnspath. The tower house and farmstead are located within close proximity to the current farmhouse at Bowshiel.

TABLE 6.2   MEDIEVAL ASSETS WITHIN THE SITE BOUNDARY

MAIN REFERENCE	CANMORE ID	NAME	DESCRIPTION	PERIOD
58751	58751	Tower House, Bowshiel	Tower House. The authority for the tower house is unknown. There is no trace of remains in the position indicated by the published symbol and Mr White, farmer Bowshiels, states that he has dug trenches in this position and has found nothing suggestive of remains of a building. At NT 7855 6774, a short stretch of wall adjoining a barn has no obvious relationship with any of the farm buildings. It is about 0.5m thick and constructed of large stones, but	Medieval

MAIN REFERENCE	CANMORE ID	NAME	DESCRIPTION	PERIOD
			large stones are also used in the construction of the farm buildings.	
278499	278499	Farmhouse, Bowshiel	Evidence for the former farmhouse is taken from Ponts Map of Scotland. No traces are visible on the ground.	Medieval
MS2		Geophysical anomaly	Rectangular anomaly within LP15. May be associated with Medieval assets 58751 and/or 278499	Medieval / Unknown

6.3.1.11   There are no Medieval assets within the wider 1 km Study Area.

6.3.1.12   There are 150 Medieval heritage assets recorded by the Canmore online Catalogue within 5km of the Site, however, the majority of these overlap with the Post Medieval period. These are mostly characterised by farmsteads and rig and furrow systems, churches, castles, burghs, and villages. A series of long cists are recorded. The long cist as a burial practice has previously been considered as evidence for early Christian missionaries in the area or as a product of Roman influence, however, more recent developments suggest that the long cist signifies a continuation of prehistoric Iron Age funerary practice throughout the 5th century in the Eastern Lothian region, carrying on the memory of past funerary practice into a dramatically changing early Medieval landscape.

6.4 Post-Medieval

6.4.1.1   The Post-Medieval period saw rapid changes to the political, religious and national socio-economic climate. From AD1603 Scotland and England ruled by a single monarch following the ascension of the Stewart monarch James VI/James I to both thrones. Following the English Civil War (AD1642 -AD1651), the rise of Protestantism and the associated armed conflicts in England, Scotland and Ireland referred to as 'The War of the Three Kingdoms', the monarchy was temporarily removed before the Restoration of Charles II.

6.4.1.2   The eventual replacement of the Stuart House occurred through Mary II and her husband William of Orange in the Glorious Revolution of AD1688, in which a Protestant Dutch army was invited to invade England to remove the Stuart Monarch James VII (whose daughter being Mary II) from the throne and force him into exile.

6.4.1.3   Political ties between Scotland and England culminated in the Act of Union in AD1707. However, political and religious turmoil continued throughout England and Scotland. Political changes were mirrored by religious changes, with a growing shift to Protestantism from the late 16th century and the Scottish Reformation led by John Knox and other leading protestant reformists. Catholic mass was outlawed from AD1560 with persecution at its height in the mid-17th century.

6.4.1.4   The 18th and 19th centuries witnessed extensive economic and physical change across the Scottish countryside and urban centres, characterised by a shift from dispersed rural

townships, to larger villages and towns, as a direct result of the changes to land ownership, and a move from small scale subsistence farming to homogenised agricultural practices, with single ownership of large landholdings used for growing crop and rearing sheep and cattle.

6.4.1.5 Clearance for new larger farms took place in both lowland and highland contexts. However, the lowlands of central and southern Scotland offered opportunities for displaced rural families to take up alternative work in the growing towns and associated industrial centres of the 18th and 19th centuries.

6.4.1.6 As a result of the complex political, religious and economic changes taking place throughout the late 17th and early 18th centuries, growing tensions led to a series of armed uprisings in the region.

6.4.1.7 The first Jacobite uprising took place in 1715AD, an attempt by the now exiled Catholic king James VII to retake the throne of England, Scotland and Ireland for the Stuart dynasty. The Earl of Mar raised the Jacobite standard in October 1715AD at Braemar in Aberdeenshire supported by troops made up primarily, although not exclusively of Highland Clans. As with the English Civil War, Jacobite and Hanoverian support was not split along neat family/regional lines, with disparate groups of the same Clans often having opposing political views and financial interests leading to the support of different factions.

6.4.1.8 The Jacobite forces took control of much of Scotland north of the Forth, with the exception of Stirling Castle, which was defended by the Hanoverian supporting Duke of Argyll. By early 1716AD the rebellion has petered out and the Jacobite armies returned home. The aftermath of the rebellion saw key leaders hanged, some lands confiscated, whilst the bulk of the Jacobites were pardoned. Further Jacobite armies were mustered in 1719AD and 1745AD, leading to decisive Battle of Culloden in 1746AD, followed by a more stringent punishments from the government on Jacobite supporting families in the Highlands.

6.4.1.9 These economic and social changes are evidenced in the evolution of major settlements surrounding the Site during the 19th century.

6.4.2   Statistical Accounts for Scotland

6.4.2.1 The Site falls across the historic parish of Cockburnspath. The Old Statistical Accounts[21] (OSA) of 1795AD include records for the parish. The OSA states the main settlements within the parish as Coldingham (population 850), Reston (population 222) and Auchencraw (population 161). The church is central to all three, with sums being raised for its repair in 1831. There are a reported 8 schools in the parish at this time, with 260 pupils. The NSA lists various literature, fairs, inns, charitable institutions, and poor/parochial funds as being present and useful in the parish.

6.4.2.2 Regarding the history and 'antiquities' of the parish, the OSA mentions St. Abb's Chapel or Church, having been built for and by the Lady Ebba, daughter of a Northumbrian King and appointed Abbess of the convent. The OSA mentions the 'legend' of the Danish invasion at

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[21] Old Statistical Accounts. Available at Statistical Accounts of Scotland (edina.ac.uk). [Accessed 02/02/2025]

St. Abb's head, in which Lady Ebba and her convent were successfully spared from a horrific 'licentious' assault but were ultimately trapped within the Church with it was burnt down. The NSA also mentions this event but gives more historical context: St. Abb's Church was indeed at the mercy of the Danes in 837, and was burnt down, eventually rebuilt by King Edgar of Scotland in 1098.

6.4.2.3 Other historical features in the area mentioned by the OSA and NSA are Fast Castle, previously belonging to Logan of Restalrigg, before the lands were forfeited posthumously and bestowed to the Earl of Dunbar; and a 'military camp' of a sort atop Warlaw (Wardlae) Hill, at Auchencraw. The NSA states this so-called 'military camp' location is nearby yet another supposed Roman camp along the adjacent ridge of the summit. The NSA mentions an additional possible Roman camp at the top of Ernsheuch, just west of St. Abb's Head.

6.4.2.4 The OSA refers to the parish of Cockburnspath as deriving from the name Colbrandspath, to which the NSA attributes the origin to either a Danish ruler, Colbrand, or to a local family name, Cockburn.

6.4.2.5 The OSA refers to Cockburnspath as a small parish, which grew with the annexation of nearby Auldcambus (Old Cambus). The parish is unofficially regarded in two parts, one high and mountainous and the other lower and more even grounded. The OSA mentions the parish has excellent soil available for agriculture, in which the parishioners grow wheat, barley, broad clover, ryegrass, oats, peas, and beans. The OSA mentions that there have been great advancements to farming in the parish, with most employment coming from many farmsteads, though a threshing mill, colliery, and saltworks are operating in the area as late as the end of the 17th c.

6.4.2.6 The closure of the colliery explains a trend in depopulation in the parish, with the exact 'number of souls' going from 919 in 1755 to 883 in 1793. The NSA records a population of 1143 in 1831, attributed to further agricultural advancements. In the NSA, the primary industry is still agriculture with most farms let to tenants for corn crops and some for oxen, cow, or sheep grazing, while 16 families continue to fish for the parish. At the writing of the NSA, there were three schools in the parish, as well as three Inns, an established Poor and Parochial fund, and a Parish Fair held every second Tuesday in August.

6.4.2.7 The New Statistical Accounts[22] (NSL) for the parish mentions the most 'eminent' man of the parish is the late Sir James Hall, Bart. of Dunglass. The main landowners, in order of highest value and extent of their property, are listed as Sir John Hall (owning approximately 3/4 of the parish); James Hunter of Thurston; Sir J.G Suttie, Bart. Of Balgone; W. Hay, Esq. of Blackbrurn; Thomas Broadwood, Esq. of Fulfordlees; James Balfour, Esq. of Whitingliam, MP[23].

6.4.2.8 The OSA refers to a few antiquities in the parish, namely St. Helen's Kirk in little detail, but the NSA mentions the kirk as being in considerable state of ruin, but with many coins found on the premises, including a hoard of silver coins depicting Aethelstan. The OSA also mentions the Old Tower, situated about 1 mile from Peas Bridge, as well as many 'strong

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[22] New Statistical Accounts. Available at Statistical Accounts of Scotland (edina.ac.uk). [Accessed 02/02/2025]
[23] Ibid, 305.

military passes, camps, and entrenchments' that speak to the military history of the area[24]. The NSA also mentions such military stations and fortifications, attributing some of the sites to be British and some to be Danish.

6.4.2.9 Ewieside Hill (now a designated scheduled monument, SM369) is referred to in the NSA as a fort of Danish origins, which is stated as being similar to another at the mouth of the Dunglass Dean, where excavations a few years prior to the writing of the NSA revealed 'a great many' human skeletons, all in good preservation, and buried within four large stone settings[25]. The presence of remains interred within stone settings such as these can be explained as possible long-cist burials, suggesting an Iron Age or Early Christian cemetery once existed at this site. The NSA goes on to mention various Roman features in the area, citing that materials 'known' to be of Roman handiwork have been found in the area. Cockburnspath Tower (now scheduled monument SM13317) is also mentioned, and the NSA states it was erected in 1073 by the Earl of Dunbar to defend the pass and ravine near where it stands. More recent evidence suggests the tower that now stands in the area as a scheduled monument, is more likely to be of 15th c. origin.

6.4.2.10 In terms of the more recent local history of the area, the NSA mentions that in 1544 the English army, under the command of the Earl of Hertford, passed through the parish on their return from the wars further north in Scotland. In 1548, Somerset also included Cockburnspath on his expedition route[26].

6.4.3 National Records of Scotland

6.4.3.1 A search of the National Records of Scotland[27] online catalogue for the closest villages and place names to the Proposed Development was undertaken for records to support the historic baseline. This search included the settlements of Cockburnspath, Bowshiel and Grantshouse.

6.4.3.2 A search using the term 'Cockburnspath' returned 369 records. These consisted of court records, British Rail records, church records, exchequer records, school inspection reports, family records, private correspondence, engineering and architectural plans and ancient monuments and treasure trove case files. Of the latter, only one directly relates to the Site, and it refers to the scheduling of SM369 Ewieside Hill, fort, located 300m north-west of the Site. All records date between the 18th and 20th centuries.

6.4.3.3 A search using the term 'Bowhsiel' returned five records. These are made up of estate records for the Grant-Suttie family of Blagone, East Lothian dating to the 18th and 19th centuries.

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[24] Sir John. The Statistical Account of Scotland, Cockburnspath, Berwick, Vol. 13, Edinburgh: William Creech, 1794, p. 221. University of Edinburgh, University of Glasgow. (1999) The Statistical Accounts of Scotland online service: https://stataccscot.ed.ac.uk:443/link/osa-vol13-p221-parish-berwick-cockburnspath. 231.
[25] Ibid.
[26] Ibid, 312.
[27] National Records of Scotland catalogue. Available at NAS Catalogue - welcome (nrscotland.gov.uk) [Accessed 02/02/2025]

6.4.3.4   A search using the term 'Granthouse' returned 81 records relating to British Railway records, church records, family records, private correspondence, engineering and architectural plans as well as court and public inquiry records. All records date between the 18th and 20th centuries.

6.4.4   Cartographic sources

6.4.4.1   A review of available on-line historic mapping including Ponts Maps of Scotland (1583-1614AD), Blaue Atlas of Scotland (1654AD), Roys Lowland Map 1752-1755 and OS mapping up to and inclusive of the 20th century OS Maps within the National Library of Scotland.

6.4.4.2   Blaue's Atlas of Scotland and Pont's Map does not show the Proposed Development in detail but does depict the key settlements along the south-east coast of Scotland, being 'Cockburnspetth' (Cockburnspath), 'Coldingham', 'Aitoun', and 'Dunglass'; also mentioning the smaller ore rural settlements of 'Bowsheell', 'Butterdeen', and 'Aldcambus', which have been mentioned in the above sections. Key monuments are also referenced on the map, including Fast Castell (Castle).

6.4.4.3   Pont's map also details the major route through Berwickshire in the period, along the coast of modern-day southern Scotland, then part of Mercia. This route followed all the way north from London and through Cockburnspath to Edinburgh.

6.4.4.4   Roy's Lowland Map 1752-1755 AD shows the development area in more topographical detail, mentioning the farmstead at Bowshiel by name in in reference to the greater area, surrounded by more major settlements at 'Cockburnspath', 'Oldcambus', 'Coldingham', and' Oldhamstocks'. Roy's map also shows the changes to the major route outlined by Pont in his earlier map, marking the main diversion of a singular route into two, one passing through Coldingham and one through Oldcambus, with the route no longer passing through Cockburnspath.

Plate 6 Extract from Roy's Map of the Lowlands, 1752-1755

6.4.4.5 The First edition OS map of the site (1856-1858) shows Bowshiel farmstead with associated well, dam, and stiles, and surrounded by old quarry sites, as well as heritage sites at Big Chesters (Canmore ID: 58717) and Little Chesters (Canmore ID: 58720), enclosed to the south and southeast by Bowshiel Wood and Edmonsdean. The field systems and the extent of the Bowshiels farmhouse are comparable to the Site as found today.

6.4.4.6 There are 11 assets ascribed to the Post-Medieval period within the 1 km Study Area. Of these four are within the site boundary and are described within **Table 6.3** below.

6.4.4.7 Assets within the Site include a pair of roads located to the south-east of the extant Bowshiel farmhouse, a mill dam to the north-west of the farmhouse and a quarry site in fields north-west of the farmhouse.

TABLE 6.3 POST-MEDIEVAL ASSETS WITHIN THE SITE BOUNDARY

MAIN REFERENCE	CANMORE ID	NAME	DESCRIPTION	PERIOD
342727	342727	Old Quarry, Bowshiel	Old Quarries' marked on the First Edition OS map.	Post-Medieval
342725	342725	Road, Bowshiel	Old Road marked on First Edition OS map.	Post-Medieval
342729	342729	Mill Dam, Bowshiel	A mill dam marked on the First Edition OS map.	Post-Medieval

342726	342726	Road, Bowshiel	Old Road marked on First Edition OS map.	Post-Medieval

6.4.4.8   There are a further seven assets ascribed to this period found within the wider 1 km Study Area and these include further farmsteads and houses located around the Peas Burn, as well as 19th century railway infrastructure.

6.4.4.9   There are 112 Post-Medieval heritage assets recorded by the Canmore online Catalogue within 5km of the Site. These are characterised by buildings, farmhouses and farmsteads, animal enclosures, roads, bridges, smithies, quarries, and mill ponds. The assets of this period represent the rapid industrial growth of the area, with established farmsteads, smithies, sawmills, and quarries dominating the landscape and connecting the villages locally as well as across Scotland and the north of England.

6.5 Modern

6.5.1.1   Within the 1 km Study Area and its environs, changes recorded to the above baseline in the modern period are largely restricted to improvements to road, rail and energy infrastructure, inclusive of changes to the Main East Coast Railway Lane and the A1. Within the wider landscape there has been an increase in large scale electrical infrastructure in the form of Torness Power Station (constructed between 1979 and 1984) and Branxton substation. Within the uplands a series of wind turbines have been erected across the Lammermuir Hills to the west and south.

6.5.1.2   In addition, along the coastline, a series of military defences were installed during WWII and laterly the Cold War. Changes to land use and settlement away from the coast is very limited. Field parcels remain largely unchanged from the Post-Medieval period. The only minor change to settlement, is the marginal growth of Cockburnspath through the 20th century. The nearest major urban expansion is around Dunbar.

6.5.1.3   There are six modern assets located within the 1 km Study Area, with only a single of these assets within the site boundary. This is detailed within **Table 6.4** below.

TABLE 6.4   MODERN ASSETS WITHIN THE SITE BOUNDARY

MAIN REFERENCE	CANMORE ID	NAME	DESCRIPTION	PERIOD
353679	353679	Bigchesters Aircraft	20th Century crash site. A Royal Air Force Bristol Beaufighter (serial number X7568) from 141 Squadron. It crashed at NT 791 673 on 8th May 1942 with the death of all the crew - H.B. Crouse (Royal Canadian Air Force), F W Bodfish, and C Furbank.	Modern

6.5.1.4   The Second World War plane crash is located within the south-east corner of the Site, close to the Late Prehistoric site of Big Chesters.

6.5.1.5   The remaining five modern assets within the wider 1 km Study Area pertain to Second World War coastal defences, railway infrastructure and modern quarry sites.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL POTENTIAL

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1.1   A full list of known heritage assets within the 1 km Study Area is provided within Appendix A of this report: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets within the 1 km Study Area. In addition to the known SBC HER assets, primary survey, in the form of a detailed gradiometer survey has identified additional sub surface assets within the Site.

7.1.1.2   Using this baseline, this section of the report will extrapolate the potential for further, currently unidentified archaeological remains to be present within the Site, and where possible predict the location, character and cultural significance of these remains.

7.2 Potential for additional unknown assets

7.2.1.1   There are 45 known assets recorded in HES and SBC HER data within the 1 km Study Area. Beyond these, a further two non-designated assets were identified through geophysical survey of the Site.

7.2.1.2   The potential for additional, as yet unknown assets to exist within the site boundary, is discussed below by period.

7.2.2   Early Prehistoric

7.2.2.1   There are no Early Prehistoric assets recorded within the 1km Study Area. A review of the Canmore online Catalogue returned three records for Mesolithic assets within 20 km of the Site. This same dataset identified eight records for Neolithic assets within 10 km of the Site. The closest of these assets are:

- Canmore ID 186210, a settlement site south-west of Cockburnspath;

- Canmore ID 353209, a pit group neat Ecclaw;

- Canmore ID 293766 a settlement site north of Heriot Water; and

- SM369 Ewieside Hill, fort, Canmore ID 355066/368352 a pair of Neolithic findposts near Grantshouse.

7.2.2.2   Based on the above there is considered a low potential for additional Early Prehistoric assets to be present within the Site boundary. Any assets recovered dating to this period would likely take the form of isolated finds in the form of flints or stone tools.

7.2.3   Late Prehistoric

7.2.3.1   There are eight Late Prehistoric assets recorded within the site boundary, with Canmore ID's 58717, 58718, 58719, 58720, 58721, 241407 and 360603 all located close to the southern and eastern boundaries of the Site, on ground overlooking the Peas Burn. The only asset not clustered around this watercourse is MS1, a cluster of ditches, which is located in the north-west corner of the Site, in proximity to SM369 Ewieside Hill, fort. The Late Prehistoric assets within the Site are characteristic of enclosed settlement with several categorized as forts.

Canmore ID360603 records a funerary cairn, likely associated with one of these settlement sites.

7.2.3.2   Within the wider 1 km Study Area, this pattern of settlement continues, with 18 Late prehistoric settlement and funerary sites located on low hills overlooking the Peas Burm, east of the Site, or adjacent to the Heriot Water, north of the Site.

7.2.3.3   Based on the above there is considered to be a high potential for further Late Prehistoric assets to exist within the site boundary, with any such assets likely to be located close to the northern, southern and eastern edge of the Site, close to the known watercourses of the Peas Burn and Heriot Water. Below ground remains may take the form of settlement, field systems, funerary remains or isolated finds of stone, metal or bone.

7.2.4   Romano-British

7.2.4.1   There are no Roman assets recorded within the 1 km Study Area, with four Roman assets within 5km of the Site. Based on the above, there is considered to be a low potential for further unknown Roman assets to be found within the Site. Should such assets remain they would likely take the form of isolated findspots of ceramic or metal.

7.2.5   Medieval

7.2.5.1   There are three assets dated to the Medieval period within site boundary, two are recorded in the SBC HER data, with the third relating to a geophysical anomaly identified through primary survey. These assets relate to a Medieval Tower House and farmstead, recorded on historic mapping but with no structural evidence of their presence on the Site.

7.2.5.2   Bowshiel Tower House, a 16th century structure, was held by the Arnots until 1625 after which it transferred to the Nicolsons, as mentioned in a 1633 act detailing the Bowshiel lands to a Master James Nicolson of Cockburnspath. The tower house and farmstead are located within close proximity to the current farmhouse at Bowshiel. MS1 records a rectangular anomaly in the geophysics data, which may relate to these assets. The known Medieval assets are clustered around the extant Bowhsiel farmhouse.

7.2.5.3   Based on the above there is predicted to be a low potential for further unknown Medieval assets to be present on Site. Should such assets remain they would likely take the form of structural rubble associated with the demolished farmstead or tower house, foundations, associated field systems or isolated finds.

7.2.6   Post-Medieval

7.2.6.1   There are 11 assets ascribed to the Post-Medieval period within the 1 km Study Area. Of these four are within the site boundary. Assets within the Site include a pair of roads located to the south-east of the extant Bowshiel farmhouse, a mill dam to the north-west of the farmhouse and a quarry site in fields north-west of the farmhouse.

7.2.6.2   There is considered to be a High potential for further Post-Medieval below ground remains to exist within the site boundary, but these are likely to take the form of agricultural remains and associated former field boundaries and trackways.

7.2.7 Modern

7.2.7.1 Modern assets within the Site are limited to a crashed Second World War aeroplane. Assets int eh wider 1 km Study Area are limited to Second World War defences, rail infrastructure and quarry sites. There is considered to be a low potential for additional modern assets to exist on Site.

7.2.7.2 A summary of archaeological potential broken down by period is presented within **Table 7.1** below.

TABLE 7.1   A SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

PERIOD NAME		POTENTIAL
Early Prehistory	Palaeolithic	Negligible
	Mesolithic	Low
	Neolithic	Low
Later Prehistory	Bronze Age	High
	Iron Age	High
Romano-British	Roman	Low
Medieval	Early Medieval	Low
	Later Medieval	Moderate
Post-Medieval		High
Modern		Low

8   CONCLUSION

8.1.1.1   This report has identified 45 known assets recorded in HES and SBC HER data within the 1 km Study Area. A further two assets were recorded through geophysical survey. Of the combined 47 assets SM369 Ewieside Hill, fort is the only designated asset.

8.1.1.2   A total of 16 non-designated assets are located within the site boundary, consisting of 14 known SBC HER assets and two geophysical anomalies identified through primary survey. Of the HER assets, seven date to the Late Prehistoric period. All bar one of these Late Prehistoric assets relate to settlement, with a series of forts and enclosed settlements located close to and on the low hills above the known watercourses that bound the Site. The outstanding Late Prehistoric asset is a funerary cairn. There are two assets dating to the Medieval period, relating to settlement, a further four assets dating to the Post-Medieval period relating to local transport routes and the local rural economy, a single Modern asset relating to a crashed Second World War aeroplane. Of the two anomalies identified through geophysical survey, one is likely to date to the Late Prehistoric period and one is likely to date to Medieval or post-Medieval period.

8.1.1.3   From the above baseline, there is considered to be a high potential for further unknown Late Prehistoric assets and Post-Medieval assets to be present within the site boundary.

8.1.1.4   The potential for all other periods is considered low or negligible.

8.1.1.5   All known assets within the Site boundary have been assigned a low value based on available evidence and professional judgement. However, the value of below ground assets is difficult to gauge without intrusive evaluation and/or excavation works to ground truth the results of a heritage baseline. The known assets within the site boundary, as well as currently unknown assets retain the potential to be of regional importance, and any value assigned to them prior to physical excavation is subject to change in the light of further evidence. The known heritage assets and the potential identified for further remains within the site boundary are unlikely to yield high value below ground remains or remains considered to be of a national importance.

8.1.1.6   An Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) will utilise the baseline within this document to fully assess any potential direct/indirect (physical) impact to the known or potential heritage resource. Impacts and the significance of effects are discussed within **Volume 1, Chapter 7 (Archaeology and Cultural Heritage)** of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) along with appropriate mitigation strategies.

APPENDIX A   GAZETTEER OF HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN THE 1 KM STUDY AREA

DESIGNATION	MAIN REFERENCE	CANMORE ID	NAME	DESCRIPTION	PERIOD	EASTING	NORTHING	DISTANCE FROM SITE BOUNDARY (M)	VALUE
Non-designated	58717	58717	Big Chesters, Bowshiel	Fort/Settlement/Linear Earthwork. Little of this fort is visible. Cropmarks reveal that it measures about 90m by 75m within a ditch up to 5m broad, and there are upturned entrances on the NE and SE respectively. The interior contains a ditched enclosure, probably a settlement, measuring about 50m by 40m internally. An area of at least 6 ha around the fort has been partly enclosed by an irregular earthwork shown as a linear cropmark.	Late Prehistoric	379117	667417	Site boundary	Low
Non-designated	58718	58718	Enclosure, Bowshiel	Enclosure. Faint cropmarks reveal the site of an enclosure, possibly a settlement at this site, immediately SW of NT76NE; roughly circular on plan, it measures about 40m in diameter internally. There is nothing visible on the ground.	Late Prehistoric	379060	667350	Site boundary	Low
Non-designated	58719	58719	Fermy Knowe, Enclosure	Fort/Enclosure. The scanty remains of this fort lie on the end of a short spur some 280 m SW of Penmanshiel Cottage. It has been oval on plan, measuring some 40 m NW-SE by 23 m transversely, surrounded by a single rampart of which traces remain at either end.	Late Prehistoric	379610	667740	Site boundary	Low
Non-designated	58720	58720	Little Chester, Bowshiel	Fort/Settlement. Ploughed out likely Late Prehistoric settlement. The site of this fort is located about 650 m E of Bowshiel, on the E side of the hill. It has been oval on plan, measuring some 57 m by 50 m surrounded by a single rampart, now some 10 m wide and much effaced. There is no trace of an entrance. The course of the rampart, very much ploughed out, is faintly visible at the NE corner of the site; a vague hollow some 35m in diameter is traceable at the centre. This earthwork was situated on a NE-facing hill-slope.	Late Prehistoric	379410	667620	Site boundary	Low
Non-designated	58721	58721	Enclosure, Bowshiel	Fort/Enclosure. This fort was situated at an elevation of 200 m above sea-level, some 215 m to the west of Bowshiel, on the edge of a steep bank above the Pease Burn. It has been circular in form with an interior diameter of 72 m, and appears to have been surrounded by a single mound. No trace of this enclosure is now visible except a slight flattening of the ground	Late Prehistoric	377920	667740	Site boundary	Low
Non-designated	241407	241407	Ring Ditch, Bowshiel	This ring-ditch, measuring about 12m in diameter within a ditch about 2m wide, has been recorded as cropmarks on oblique aerial photography lying on sloping ground about 330m SW of Bowshiel, above the steeply incised gully of the Pease Burn.	Late Prehistoric	378285	667533	Site boundary	Low
Non-designated	360603	360603	The Ring, Cairn	Cairn. This unusual cairn is situated immediately E of a farm track in a forestry plantation. It comprises a stony mound 7.5m in diameter by 0.3m in height, surrounded by	Late Prehistoric	379239	667464	Site boundary	Low

DESIGNATION	MAIN REFERENCE	CANMORE ID	NAME	DESCRIPTION	PERIOD	EASTING	NORTHING	DISTANCE FROM SITE BOUNDARY (M)	VALUE
				a bank about 2m thick and 0.3m high which encloses an area 19m in diameter.					
Non-designated	58725	58725	Bankhouse Cairns	Burial cairns and urn. On the 11th May 1825, an urn was turned up by the plough under some small heaps of stones, near Bankhouse (J Hardy 1856). Ploughed up under some small cairns: urn with Sir J Stirling (J H Craw 1923).	Late Prehistoric	379000	669000	1 km Study Area	Low
Non-designated	58726	58726	Penmanshiel Cairns	Historic report of flint tools and cairns. The wood skirting this field was perambulated, but no traces of the small cairns noted by Hardy were seen. The wood is now fir, and the ground is covered with a thick layer of fallen vegetation and dense bracken. Possibly the cairns were removed during re-afforestation.	Late Prehistoric	379800	667000	1 km Study Area	Low
Non-designated	59816	59816	Penmanshiel Cairns	Historic report of cairn and earthwork. All have been removed by ploughing. In some taken up, the sides of the grave consisted of three or four large stones set edgewise, instead of one solid slab.	Late Prehistoric	380400	667800	1 km Study Area	Low
Non-designated	59810	59810	Penmanshiel Cairn	Removed in 1832. There is no trace of this tumulus. Before it was broken up in 1832 it was of a horse-shoe shape, hollow in the centre, with a raised ring on all sides except the SW, where it admitted an entrance nearly on a level with the interior space. On being broken up, it was found to consist of six or seven graves, formed of huge slabs of rock, and overtopped with a mound of earth and gravel, seemingly derived from the excavated interior. All the graves are empty.	Late Prehistoric	380340	667540	1 km Study Area	Low
Non-designated	59809	59809	Craw's Cairn, Penmanshiel	The remains of this cairn, in which an 'urn' was found about 1800, were removed in 1823, and the site is now under cultivation.	Late Prehistoric	380458	667264	1 km Study Area	Low
Non-designated	58749	58749	Mid Chesterfield, Cist	Historic report of a cairn which no longer is visible. A large slab of ochre, with one side hollowed by rubbing, was found in a cist at Chesterknowes, Chapelhill, Cockburnspath, in 1913. The cist was found in the area centred on NT 7786 6947. There are no indications of a cairn or cist at the site described by Pedley, which lies outside the SW corner of the field known as 'Mid Chesterfield', except for two piles of field-clearance stones, with no evidence of an older cairn beneath either.	Late Prehistoric	377800	669400	1 km Study Area	Low
Non-designated	58724	58724	Mid Chesterfield, Stockbridge	Fort/settlement. This fort is revealed as cropmarks on RCAHMS air photographs flown 1976 and 1978. Oval on plan, it measures about 68m by 60m within double ditches with an entrance on the E.	Late Prehistoric	377620	669560	1 km Study Area	Low
Non-designated	58750	58750	Mensie Potts	Fort/Settlement. Nothing is visible of this enclosure, possibly a homestead, which occupied the SE end of Mensie Potts (140 m OD), a steep-sided knoll 350m SSE of Tower farm.	Late Prehistoric	378640	669110	1 km Study Area	Low

DESIGNATION	MAIN REFERENCE	CANMORE ID	NAME	DESCRIPTION	PERIOD	EASTING	NORTHING	DISTANCE FROM SITE BOUNDARY (M)	VALUE
Non-designated	59808	59808	The Chesters, Penmanhsiel	Fort/Settlement. The wasted remains of a fort measuring about 60m by 50m over a rampart and ditch.	Late Prehistoric	380140	667550	1 km Study Area	Low
Scheduled Monument	SM369	58733	Ewieside Hill	Fort/Enclosure. The monument records a likely late prehistoric fort/settlement located on the eastern summit of Ewieside Hill, within pasture fields. The fort survives as a circular Multi Vallette earthwork with three rows of banks and ditch. The southern third of the monument has been lost to truncation, either through agricultural activity or excavation. The remaining sections of the earthwork are well preserved. The fort measures c. 100 m in diameter, with a historic entrance on the NW side of the earthwork. A modern gap in the ditches on the NE side is likely modern.	Late Prehistoric	377056	668115	1 km Study Area	High
Non-designated	59807	59807	Penmanshiel settlement	Settlement. This was the site of an archaeological monument, which may no longer be visible.	Prehistoric / Unknown	380300	667750	1 km Study Area	Low
Non-designated	59805	59805	Penmanshiel settlement	Settlement/Enclosure. The remains of this earthwork are generally as described by the RCAHMS, a much spread earth and stone bank enclosing an area measuring 48.0m E-W by 39.0m transversely. The NE segment is visible as a bank 0.5m high with an outer ditch about 1.0m deep. The W and S sides are now only visible as a scarp about 1.0m high, while the SE segment can no longer be traced.	Prehistoric / Unknown	380040	667520	1 km Study Area	Low
Non-designated	58736	58736	Tower Farm	Settlement. This settlement has been recorded as cropmarks on oblique aerial photography (RCAHMSAP 1977, 1984, 1994, 2000) lying on sloping ground about 170m E of Tower Farm. It is oval on plan with a wide gap on the W and scooped features in the interior. Linear cropmarks of unknown origin can be seen to the NE, SW and SE of the settlement.	Late Prehistoric	378724	669469	1 km Study Area	Low
Non-designated	58723	58723	Tower Farm West	Fort/Settlement. This is an upstanding earthwork or monument. This fort lies on a rocky knoll, partly quarried on the west, some 450 m south-west of Tower Farm, and at an elevation of some 160 m above sea-level. It has been a small irregular oval measuring interiorly some 40 m by 33 m, surrounded by a single stony rampart supplemented by a short outer mound to the west where the ground is more level. The entrance has been from the. east along the edge of the steep bank, flanked on the north by a projection of the rampart. On the slope of the bank below the entrance lies a terrace.	Late Prehistoric	378200	669180	1 km Study Area	Low
Non-designated	58722	58722	Old Townhead	Food Urn Findspot. Site of an unprovenanced find.	Late Prehistoric	379700	669200	1 km Study Area	Low
Non-designated	58732	58732	Penmanshiel Wood	Burial Urn. Findspot.	Late Prehistoric	379800	667300	1 km Study Area	Low
Non-designated	59851	59851	Penmanshiel findspot	Whetstones, scrapers and piercers have been found at Penmanshiel	Late Prehistoric	380200	667100	1 km Study Area	Low

DESIGNATION	MAIN REFERENCE	CANMORE ID	NAME	DESCRIPTION	PERIOD	EASTING	NORTHING	DISTANCE FROM SITE BOUNDARY (M)	VALUE
Non-designated	58744	58744	Mensie Potts	Enclosure visible as cropmark. Likely prehistoric.	Prehistoric / Unknown	378574	669196	1 km Study Area	Low
Non-designated	MS1		Geophysical anomaly	A group of linear to curvilinear weakly enhanced positive anomalies [MS1B] have been identified within LP12. These anomalies appear to form a rectilinear enclosure.	Prehistoric / Unknown	378050	668525	Site boundary	Low
Non-designated	58751	58751	Tower House, Bowhsiel	Tower House. The authority for the tower house is unknown. There is no trace of remains in the position indicated by the published symbol and Mr White, farmer Bowshiels, states that he has dug trenches in this position and has found nothing suggestive of remains of a building. At NT 7855 6774, a short stretch of wall adjoining a barn has no obvious relationship with any of the farm buildings. It is about 0.5m thick and constructed of large stones, but large stones are also used in the construction of the farm buildings.	Medieval	378530	667750	Site boundary	Low
Non-designated	278499	278499	Farmhouse, Bowhsiel	Evidence for the former farmhouse is taken from Ponts Map of Scotland. No traces are visible on the ground.	Medieval	378584	667768	Site boundary	Low
Non-designated	MS2		Geophysical anomaly	Rectangular anomaly within LP15. May be associated with Medieval assets 58751 and/or 278499	Medieval / Unknown	378650	667750	Site boundary	Low
Non-designated	342727	342727	Old Quarry, Bowhsiel	Old Quarries' marked on the First Edition OS map.	Post-Medieval	378250	668410	Site boundary	Low
Non-designated	342725	342725	Road, Bowhsiel	Old Road marked on First Edition OS map.	Post-Medieval	378260	667840	Site boundary	Low
Non-designated	342729	342729	Mill Dam, Bowhsiel	A mill dam marked on the First Edition OS map.	Post-Medieval	378510	667830	Site boundary	Low
Non-designated	342726	342726	Road, Bowhsiel	Old Road marked on First Edition OS map.	Post-Medieval	378980	667600	Site boundary	Low
Non-designated	181367	181367	Pease Burn	Two unroofed buildings, each annotated Ruin, one of which is a long building, are depicted on the First edition of the OS 6-inch map (Berwickshire 1858, sheet iv), but they are not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map	Post-Medieval	379700	667240	1 km Study Area	Low
Non-designated	278493	278493	Penmanshiel Tunnel	19th railway tunnel. This tunnel is situated a short distance N of the highest point of the Edinburgh-Newcastle main line of the former North British Rly. It suffered a major roof collapse (with loss of life) during pre-electrification reflooring works in Spring 1979, being subsequently sealed and replaced by a diversion around the hillside to the W.	Post-Medieval	379640	667220	1 km Study Area	Low
Non-designated	278494	278494	Blackburn House	Evidence for this site, or the origins of this site, comes from documentary sources. Nothing may be visible at this location.	Post-Medieval	379138	666184	1 km Study Area	Low
Non-designated	278495	278495	Blackburn House	C18th century farmhouse and farmstead.	Post-Medieval	378127	666705	1 km Study Area	Low
Non-designated	278500	278500	Tower Farm	C18th century farmhouse and farmstead.	Post-Medieval	378497	669462	1 km Study Area	Low

DESIGNATION	MAIN REFERENCE	CANMORE ID	NAME	DESCRIPTION	PERIOD	EASTING	NORTHING	DISTANCE FROM SITE BOUNDARY (M)	VALUE
Non-designated	354117	354117	Penmanhsiel	Farmstead. This is an upstanding building. 'Pemeys Shiell' first shown on Roy (c. 1750), on Armstrong (1771) as 'Penmahsiled', 'Penmanshiel on Greenwood et al (1826) and the same again on the OS Firsy Edition (1858). OS First Edition shows 2 square ranges and a roofed L shaped building, to the S of the ranges, surrounded by a series of enclosed fields.	Post-Medieval	380260	667145	1 km Study Area	Low
Non-designated	359689	359689	Penmanshiel	Cottages. Now in ruins. A single building oriented NE-SW, is depicted on the OS First Edition to the N side of a track leading to Penmanshiel farm. The location of a well is shown immediately E of the building.	Post-Medieval	380127	667166	1 km Study Area	Low
Non-designated	353679	353679	Bigchesters Aircraft	20th Century crash site. A Royal Air Force Bristol Beaufighter (serial number X7568) from 141 Squadron. It crashed at NT 791 673 on 8th May 1942 with the death of all the crew - H.B. Crouse (Royal Canadian Air Force), F W Bodfish, and C Furbank.	Modern	379100	667300	Site boundary	Low
Non-designated	271420	271420	Tower Farm	Modern gravel quarry.	Modern	378350	669130	1 km Study Area	Low
Non-designated	278501	278501	Cockburnspath, Glenfin Quarry	Modern quarry	Modern	378878	668684	1 km Study Area	Low
Non-designated	342554	342554	East Coast Route, railway	Runs through Parish. Abandoned stations at RestonJunction NT 8773 6202 for St.Boswells-Earlston-Reston branch.	Modern	379770	666330	1 km Study Area	Low
Non-designated	343867	343867	East Coast Route, railway	Modern section of railway	Modern	377070	672160	1 km Study Area	Low
Non-designated	373014	373014	Penmanhsiel, Auxillary Unit Operationla Base	WWII defences. The Pillbox Study Group report that a Auxiliary patrol base (Cockburnspath Patrol) is located by the former Penmanshiel railway tunnel (exact location uncertain). The bunker has a standard layout, with entrance and main room and emergency exit and was extant in 2013	Modern	379580	667080	1 km Study Area	Low
Non-designated	58737	58737	Tower Farm	Rectangular enclosure measuring about 58 m by 53 m within a narrow ditch, is indicated by cropmarks. Possibly Medieval to Post-Medieval	Unknown	378572	669376	1 km Study Area	Low