



Appendix 2 Heritage Environment Desk-Based Assessment

Howpark Solar Farm

Eurowind Energy Limited

SLR Project No.: 428.V64539.00001



Howpark Solar Farm

Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

Eurowind Energy Limited

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Basis of Report

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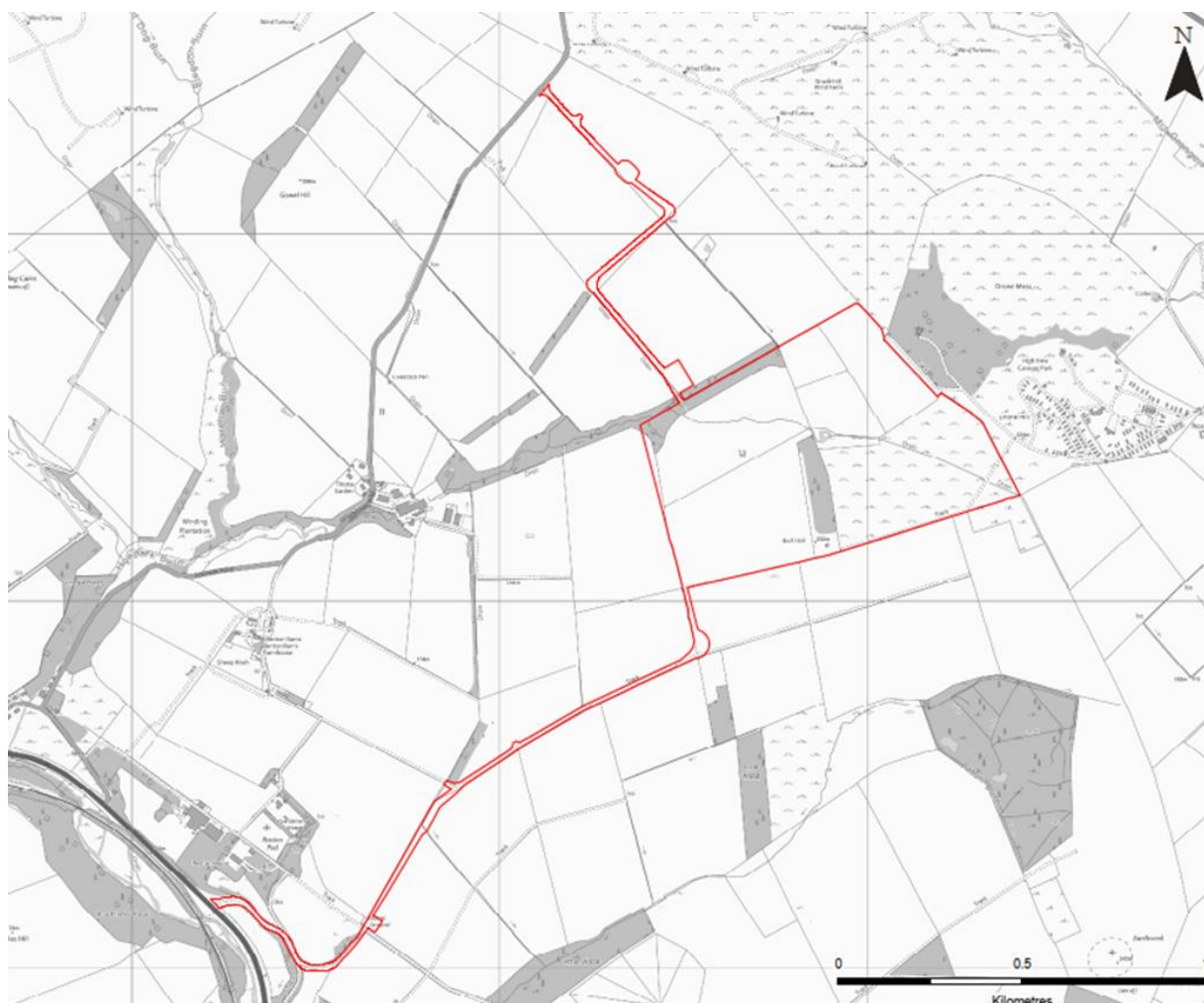
1.0 Introduction

SLR Consulting was commissioned by Eurowind Energy Limited to prepare a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment concerning a proposed development located to the south of Howpark Wind Farm, Scottish Borders (NGR: 383816 666175; hereafter referred to as 'the Site'). The proposal would involve the construction of a Solar Farm expected to have an installed capacity of up to 15MW of electricity (Direct Current [DC]).

1.1 The Site

The site boundary (shown on Figure 1 and Plate 1) covers a total of 52ha, 16ha of which would be occupied by the solar array. The Site is proposed to be accessed either using the consented Howpark Wind Farm access track to the southwest or from the Howpark Road to the northwest.

Plate 1: Outline of the Site and track location



1.2 Objectives

This report considers the likely effects of the proposed development on cultural heritage (archaeology and built heritage).

The specific objectives of the report are to:

- set out the cultural heritage baseline of the Site;



- assess the archaeological potential of the Site;
- assess the effects of the proposals on the cultural heritage resource, within the context of relevant legislation and planning policy; and
- determine whether, where any predicted adverse effects are identified, these effects can be mitigated.

1.3 Standards

The assessment has been undertaken by SLR Consulting in accordance with all relevant statutes, policies, and guidance, including the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct (CIfA 2014) and Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (CIfA 2017).

2.0 Legislation, Planning Policy & Guidance

The primary legislation relating to cultural heritage at the national level comprises:

- The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (UK Government 1979); and
- The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 (Scottish Government 1997).

Planning policy at the national level includes:

- National Planning Framework for Scotland 4 (NPF4) (The Scottish Government 2023);
- Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statement (HEPS) (Historic Environment Scotland 2019);
- Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) (The Scottish Government 2014); and
- Planning Advice Note 2/2011 (PAN 2) (2011).

Guidance at the national level includes:

- Our Past, Our Future - The Strategy for Scotland's Historic Environment (2023);

2.1 National Planning Policy

National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4) (2023)

NPF4 is government policy on how nationally important land use planning matters should be addressed across Scotland. The Framework provides the strategic spatial policy context for decisions and actions by the Government and its agencies and brings together the Scottish Government's plans and strategies in economic development, regeneration, energy, environment, climate change, transport and digital infrastructure to provide a coherent vision of how Scotland should evolve over the next 20 to 30 years. One of the main elements of the spatial strategy set out in NPF4 is the intention to respect, enhance and make responsible use of Scotland's cultural assets (Policy 7: Historic Assets and Places) and the framework recognises the contribution made by our cultural heritage to our economy, cultural identity, and quality of life. Planning authorities are required to consider the Framework when preparing development plans, and it is a material consideration in the determination of planning applications.

Under Policy 7 of NPF4: Historic assets and places, the policy sets out the following for all cultural heritage assets in Scotland. Primarily Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings.



Scheduled Monuments in line with Policy 7 h:

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.*

Listed Buildings in line with Policy 7 c:

Development proposals for the reuse, alteration or extension of a listed building will only be supported where they will preserve its character, special architectural or historic interest and setting. Development proposals affecting the setting of a listed building should preserve its character, and its special architectural or historic interest.

For the purposes of this assessment the later of Policy 7 c applies in relation to the setting of Listed Buildings.

The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (UK Government 1979)

Under the 1979 Act, the Scottish Ministers are required to compile and maintain a schedule of monuments considered to be of national importance. The consent of the Scottish Ministers is required before any works are carried out which would have the effect of demolishing, destroying, damaging, removing, repairing, altering, adding to, flooding or covering up a Scheduled Monument. In addition, impacts of proposed development works upon the setting of a Scheduled Monument form an important consideration in the granting or refusal of planning consent to conduct development works.

The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 Under Section 59(1) of the Act:

“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, as the case may be, 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”.

Under Section 64(1) of the Act:

“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”.

Under subsection 64(2) those provisions are:

- a. The planning Acts, and*
- b. Part I of the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953”.*

For the purposes of the Act, ‘conservation area’ means:

“An area for the time being designated under section 61” (Section 81: Interpretation)

Historic Environment Policy Statement (HEPS) (Historic Environment Scotland (2019)

This sets out the principles under which Historic Environment Scotland (HES) operates and provides a framework that informs the day-to-day work of a range of organisations that have a role and interest in managing the historic environment. The policy statement complements and is to be read alongside the Scottish Planning Policy and other relevant documents, including ‘Our Place in Time: the Historic Environment Strategy for Scotland’ (2014).



Planning Advice Note 2/2011; Planning and Archaeology

Planning Advice Note 2/2011 (PAN 2) advises that, in determining planning applications, planning authorities should consider the relative importance of archaeological sites (para 5). It also notes that in determining planning applications that may impact archaeological features or their setting, planning authorities may on occasion have to balance the benefits of development against the importance of archaeological features (para 6). The desirability of preserving a monument (whether scheduled or not) is a material consideration and the objective should be to assure the protection and enhancement of monuments by preservation in situ, in an appropriate setting. When preservation in situ is not possible, recording and/or excavation followed by analysis and publication of the results may be an acceptable alternative (para 14).

2.2 Guidance

Our Past, Our Future – The Historic Environment Strategy for Scotland (2023)

The Strategy sets out the Scottish Government’s 10-year vision for the historic environment and states that Scotland’s historic environment is important, and that people value their historic environment and the economic and social benefits it brings. The primary principles of the Historic Environment Strategy for Scotland are:

- to put people at the heart of the strategy;
- to act on the climate and biodiversity crisis;
- to protect and promote the historic environment;
- to work collaboratively across sectors; and
- to work together and be inclusive.

The Strategy outlines how these principles are achieved through three priorities:

- Priority 1: Delivering the transition to net zero;
- Priority 2: Empowering resilient and inclusive communities and places; and
- Priority 3: Building a wellbeing economy.

The Strategy states that there should be an assumption to conserve the historic environment, that we should improve standards and base practice upon the best available understanding, and that we should conserve the wider setting and context of our historic assets.

Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting (2016)

Historic Environment Scotland’s good practice guidance presented in *Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting (2016)* sets out the process for identifying the setting of a cultural heritage asset and assessing the importance of the setting to the identified significance of that cultural heritage asset. It lays out a four-step approach to assessment:

- Step 1 – Identify which assets may be affected;
- Step 2 – Define and analyse the setting of the asset;
- Step 3 – Evaluate the potential impact of the proposed changes to the setting of the asset; and
- Step 4 – Mitigate if possible.



2.3 Regional and Local Policy

Scottish Borders Local Development Plan (2016)

Local planning policy is provided in the Scottish Borders Local Development Plan (2016). The policies relevant to this desk-based assessment are as follows:

Policy EP7: Listed Buildings

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

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

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 very effort has been made to continue the present use or to find a suitable new use.'

Policy EP8: Archaeology

a. National Archaeological Sites

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

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

There are no reasonable alternative means of meeting the development need.'

b. Regional or Local Archaeological Assets

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

In all of the above cases, where development proposals impact on a Scheduled Monument, other nationally important sites, or any other archaeological or historical asset, developers may be required to carry out detailed investigations.

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

3.0 Methodology

3.1 Study Parameters

The following search areas have been used to establish the Site's baseline cultural heritage conditions:

- for purposes of assessing known and potential buried archaeological remains, a 1km buffer has been utilised; and
- for purposes of setting assessment, a 1km buffer has been utilised; setting assessment has included designated heritage assets and any assets regarded by the Scottish Borders Council as being of national/regional importance. Any assets beyond this search area that were considered to be potentially susceptible to impact as a result of change to setting have also been considered.

All heritage assets identified within the Site and 1km of the Site are listed in **Appendix A** and shown on **Figure 2**.



3.2 Data Collection

Up-to-date cultural heritage information has been obtained from the following sources:

- Historic Environment Scotland's Spatial Warehouse Database (HES 2017a), for the locations and extents of Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes, Conservation Areas and Inventory Battlefields, procured as GIS data;
- Scottish Borders Council Historic Environment Record (HER), for known non-designated cultural heritage assets, complete with information on their character and condition;
- Canmore, the HES database, for additional information relating to cultural heritage assets;
- the National Library of Scotland, for historic Ordnance Survey maps and other historic maps, to provide information on sites of potential archaeological significance and on historic land use development;
- archival information, published and unpublished literature for additional background and historical information;
- the online Historic Land-Use Assessment Map (HLA Map) for Scotland (HES 2017c), maintained by HES, for information on the historic land use character of the Site; and
- the Scottish Palaeoecological Archive Database (SPAD) (Coles et al., 1998), for information on the distribution of known palaeo-environmental sites across Scotland.

A list of all sources consulted during the assessment is provided at the end of this report.

3.3 Site Walkover

A Site walkover was undertaken on the 2nd of August 2022. The walkover is detailed in **Section 4.3**.

3.4 Geophysical Survey

A geophysical survey was undertaken at the Site between the 28th of March and the 6th of April 2023. The results of the geophysical survey are summarised in **Section 4.4** and the report 'Howpark Solar Farm, Scottish Borders, Archaeological Geophysical Survey' which is provided in **Technical Appendix 03** of the application documents.

3.5 Assessing Significance

With reference to the policy contained within the HEPS, the cultural significance of a heritage asset can be defined as:

"Cultural significance means aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations. Cultural significance can be embodied in a place itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects. (Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter 2013).

As per the Designation Policy and Selection Guidance (HES 2019), each feature which falls under the designation criteria has its own selected guidance for the type of feature.

'A Scheduled Monument's Cultural Significance is derived from these qualities:

- Intrinsic characteristics – how the physical remains of a site or place contribute to our knowledge of the past;



- Contextual characteristics – how a site or place relates to its surroundings and/or to our existing knowledge of the past; and
- Associative characteristics – how a site or place relates to people, practices, events and/or historic and social movements’

‘A listed building’s significance is shown by its:

- Architectural Interest- broken down into two categories:
 - Design: This relates to the building’s design and also considers its level of authenticity and completeness as later changes may add to or detract from the interest.
 - Setting: This relates to the context of a building and takes into account the current and historical setting. The building’s contribution to its setting and how other features, both built and natural, relate to it are also considered.
- Historical Interest- is contributed to by its;
 - Age and rarity;
 - Social Historic Interest; and
 - Association with people or events.’

‘The following contribute to an Inventory Garden and Designed Landscapes’ cultural significance:

- *Artistic interest;*
- *Historical interest;*
- *Horticultural interest;*
- *Architectural interest;*
- *Archaeological interest;*
- *Scenic interest; and*
- *Nature conservation interest.’*

‘Inventoried Historic Battlefields:

- *Historical association;*
- *Significant physical remains and/or archaeological potential; and*
- *Battlefield landscape.*

3.6 Assessing Impact

HEPS (2019) define impact as:

“The effect of changes on the historic environment is often referred to as the impact. This can be neutral, positive or negative. There can be impact on the physical elements of a place or on its setting, if its surroundings are changed so that our understanding, appreciation or experience is altered. Changes in the historic environment can also affect people’s associations with a place or its setting, and their responses to it.”

With the above definition and Historic Environment Policy 4:

“HEP4 Changes to specific assets and their context should be managed in a way that protects the historic environment. Opportunities for enhancement should be identified where



appropriate. If detrimental impact on the historic environment is unavoidable, it should be minimised. Steps should be taken to demonstrate that alternatives have been explored, and mitigation measures should be put in place.”

Assessment of impact has been broken down into the following:

- Positive impact; in line with HEP2, that a positive impact will ensure that the understanding and enjoyment of the historic environment is preserved as well as secured for present and future generations;
- Neutral; The development would not diminish the ability to understand, appreciate or experience a heritage asset or its integrity; and
- Negative; An impact that would significantly alter the ability to understand, appreciate or experience a heritage asset and its integrity.

3.7 Setting Assessment

In respect of identifying the importance of setting to the identified significance of a heritage asset, HES's good practice guidance presented in the Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting (2016) will be utilised; specifically, the four-step approach to assessment:

- Step 1 – Identify which assets may be affected;
- Step 2 – Define and analyse the setting of the asset;
- Step 3 – Evaluate the potential impact of the proposed changes to the setting of the asset; and
- Step 4 – Mitigate if possible.

4.0 Archaeological Baseline

4.1 Designated Assets

There are no Scheduled Monuments within the Site boundary. A Scheduled Monument, Atton, settlement 0.57km North of (**Appendix B: Plate 16, SM12504**), is located approximately 0.8km southwest of the Site. There are no Listed Buildings within the Site, but there is a Grade C Listed Building with an associated garden wall (**Appendix B: Plate 19, LB46642**) located approximately 700m west of the Site.

4.2 Topography, Geology, and Historic Land Use

The Site is located partially on the crest of Bell Hill, with a high point of 240 AOD. The majority of the site slopes towards the north and northeast, with a change in elevation of approximately 30m. A drain runs through the site from the northwest corner to the southeast corner, and the nearest larger watercourse is Mid Grange Burn, approximately 1km to the northeast. Drone Moss (a raised bog Site of Special Scientific Interest, Site Code: 531) is located immediately to the east of the Site, which has been noted as being '*relatively undisturbed by human activity*' (Scottish Natural Heritage, 2010).

The soil composition of the Site is defined as brown soils, moderately acidic with brown topsoils and brown and yellowish subsoils (Scottish Government, 2022). The geology of the Site consists of a Gala Group bedrock, comprising wacke sandstone, siltstone, and mudstone, and superficial deposits of alluvium and till (British Geological Survey, 2022).

An appraisal of the Historic Land Use Assessment Data, created by Historic Environment Scotland, notes that the majority of the Site consists of Rectilinear Fields and Farms formed as part of the agricultural improvements in the 18th and 19th Centuries. The Six-Inch 1st



Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) Map published in 1858 (**Plate 2**) shows that the Site was made up of two rectangular fields. An area of plantation is noted in the centre of the south of the Site, first seen on the 1st Ed. OS Map, and surviving today. An area of rough grazing replaces the rectilinear fields in the southeast of the Site on the 6-Inch 2nd Edition OS Map, published in 1900 (**Plate 3**). An area of managed woodland is identified in the northeast of the Site, seen on the 1st Ed. OS Map, and surviving today.

Plate 2: Six inch 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map, published in 1858. Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland

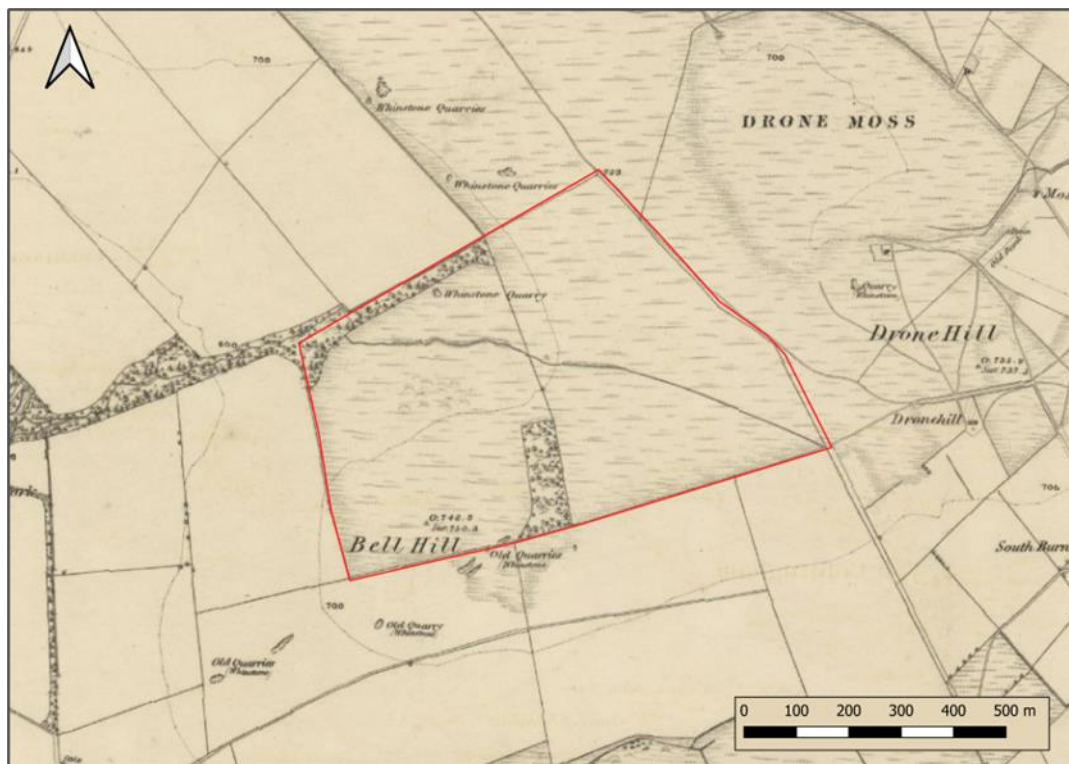
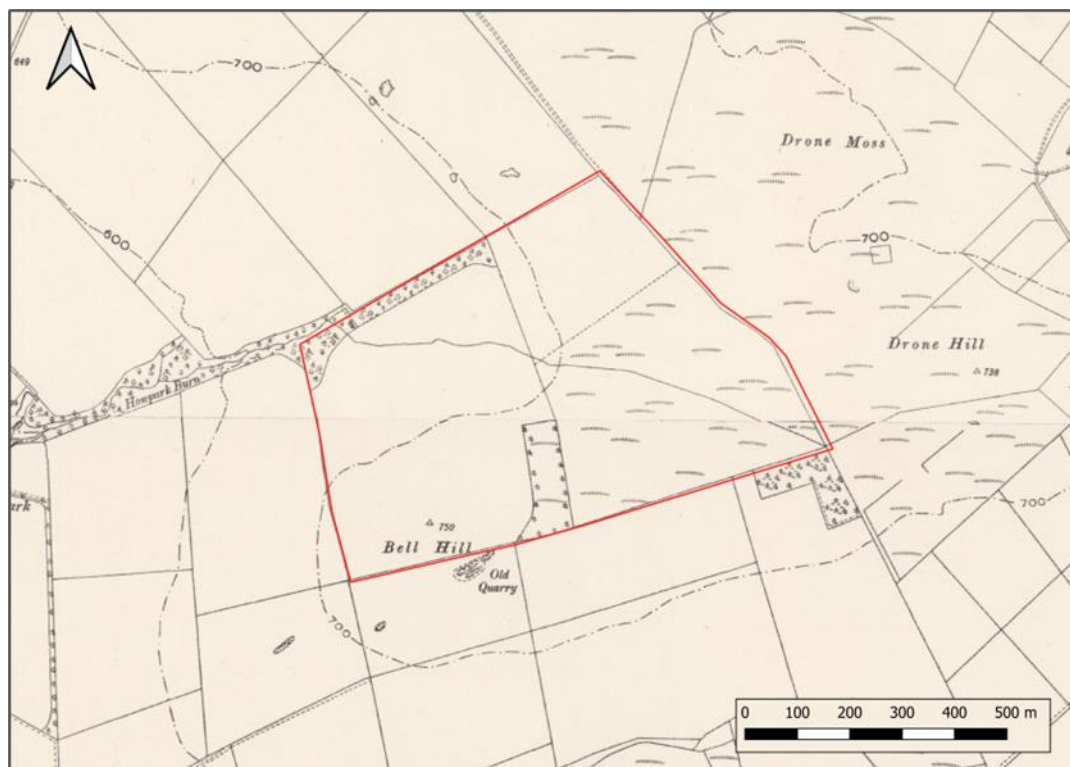


Plate 3 Six inch 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Map, published in 1900. Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland



4.3 Site Walkover

A site walkover was carried out on the 2nd of August 2022. The developable area of the Site comprises four main fields, with three used as pastoral land and one for crop cultivation. An area of plantation is located in the centre to the south of the Site, and a pond is located in the centre (NGR: 383878, 666446). A field drain runs from the pond to the southeast. The southeasternmost field was inaccessible due to livestock, but a thorough walkover survey occurred in all other fields. Seven additional potential heritage assets were identified during the walkover within the Site and are detailed in **Section 4.5** and **Appendix A**.

The proposed access track was noted to the southwest of the Site and follows the constructed access to Howpark Wind Farm (16/00980/FUL).

4.4 Geophysical Survey

A geophysical survey was carried out by AOC Archaeology between the 28th of March and the 6th of April 2023. The full results of the geophysical survey are presented in Appendix 03. A total of 32.3ha was surveyed, with the remaining 13.7ha being unsuitable for survey due to woodland, tracks, and boggy ground conditions.

No definitive areas of archaeology were identified within the Site.

A strong linear response running north to south, noted as possible archaeology, was recorded in the southwest of Field 4 (refer to Figure 4 of Appendix 03), which does not correlate with any features noted on historic mapping. The survey results indicate it may either be a former field boundary related to the adjacent woodland or may be of archaeological origin and be part of a brick-built structure related to RAF Dronehill. The location of the solar array would avoid this feature. There is also an area of linear responses



in the northwestern part of the Site (Field 1), which appears to correlate with a former field boundary apparent on historic mapping.

Several discrete areas of enhanced magnetism were identified throughout the Site. These did not appear to have a discernible pattern. The report concludes that they are likely due to natural variations and more deeply buried modern fired or ferrous material.

Several branch-like sinuous trends were identified across the Site. These are likely natural features, however, they may be natural features infilled with modern material to improve drainage. Modern field drains, identified through their distinctive herringbone pattern, were identified throughout the Site.

The full geophysical survey report can be found in **Technical Appendix 03** of the application documents.

4.5 Chronological Background

The heritage assets referenced in **Section 4.5** are referred to by their Canmore ID, Scheduled Monument reference or Listed Building reference. A full list of Historic Environment Records and their associated Canmore IDs can be found in **Appendix A**.

Prehistoric Context

There are no known prehistoric heritage assets within the Site. Within 1km of the Site, there are four known prehistoric heritage assets.

A prehistoric pit alignment (**59858**) is located 500m southwest of the Site, identified through crop marks on aerial photographs. A potential barrow (**59838**) is located 450m north of the Site, measuring 2.7m in diameter and 0.2m in height, the asset is upstanding. Two isolated pits are recorded to the north and northeast of the Site. The pit to the northeast (**353730**), located 730m from the Site, was recorded as a small oval pit, measuring 0.5m by 0.36m, recorded during topsoil stripping. The pit to the north (**353751**), located 850m from the Site, was also a small oval pit, measuring 0.85m by 0.5m, identified during topsoil stripping.

The Scheduled Monument of settlement, 570m North of Atton (**SM12504**) is located 780m southwest of the Site. The settlement is identifiable as a sub-circular crop mark, thought to be later prehistoric in date, measuring 75m east to west and 55m north to south.

Romano-British, Early-medieval and Medieval Context

There are no known Romano-British, early-medieval or medieval heritage assets within the Site or 1km of the Site.

Post-medieval context

There are two post-medieval heritage assets within the Site. The location of a quarry (**342590, Plate 6**) was recorded as marked on the 1st Ed. OS Map, and is within the northern portion of the Site. This asset was visited during the 2022 walkover survey and noted as being present. A further quarry location (**342591**) is located within the southern portion of the Site, and as with the previous asset (**342591**), is recorded on the on the 1st Ed. OS Map (**Plate 2**), however, its current state of preservation is unknown due to the presence of crops during the walkover survey.

There are 18 post-medieval heritage assets within 1km of the Site. There are four quarries (**342587, 342586, 342588, 342589**) to the north of the Site, identified through their inclusion in the 1st Ed. OS Map (**Plate 2**), with the state of preservation for all assets being unknown.

The name Howpark first appears on the 1771 Map of the County of Berwick and is believed to mean '*a field in a hollow or depression*' originating from a combination of Scots and Scottish Standard English (Glasgow University, 2022). The original Howpark farm or



settlement (**342583**) is seen in more detail on the Plan of the Common or Commonly of Coldingham, surveyed in 1772 and reproduced in 1828. The Site can be seen on the 1st Ed. OS Map (**Plate 2**), with no further heritage assets noted. The original Howpark Farm is no longer standing, however, a subsequent farmstead with the same name is located 700m west of the Site. The subsequent farm was built in the early 19th Century and is a Grade C Listed Building (**LB46642**).

In addition to the Howpark Farms, there are a further three post-medieval farmsteads (**342617**, **342594**, **342595**) within 1km of the Site, all farmsteads were identified on the 1st Ed. OS Map (**Plate 2**) and are not believed to be upstanding structures. The closest farmstead to the Site was **342594**, located approximately 280m to the east. The land within the Site was likely associated with one of these farmsteads.

There are four recorded post-medieval buildings (**342630**, **342631**, **342637**, **342638**) within 1km of the Site, all located to the east of the Site and identified on the 1st Ed. OS map (**Plate 2**). There are no known upstanding remains of the four post-medieval buildings. There are three post-medieval roads or trackways (**342636**, **342638**, **32639**) within 1km of the Site, all identified through their inclusion on the 1st Ed. OS Map (**Plate 2**). Trackway **342636** appears to partially follow the route of a modern trackway, with the other two roads not appearing to correlate with any currently in-use roads. The site of a Dam (**342592**) is located 550m to the west of the Site, identified through its inclusion on the 1st Ed. OS Map (**Plate 2**), however, there does not appear to be any known upstanding remains. There is an earthwork (**342639**) located approximately 440m east of the Site, orientated roughly east to west, first recorded on the 1st Ed. OS Map (**Plate 2**), and potentially visible in aerial photography as an approximately 200m long linear feature.

Modern Context

There is one known modern heritage asset within the Site, as the Site was part of land associated with RAF Dronehill, a Chain Home Radar Station active in the Second World War. The radar station was located immediately to the east of the Site, and as such there are a further 17 known modern heritage assets, all relating to the radar station, within 1km of the Site.

RAF Dronehill (105960) is notable for its part in the first German air raid on Britain during the Second World War in 1939. Having previously identified several German reconnaissance aircraft along the coast, a component failure put the radar station out of service, meaning that it did not identify the presence of 12 combat aircraft which were subsequently able to penetrate as far as the Forth Bridge and attack Rosyth Naval Base (Brown, 2022). The radar station was used throughout the war and the radar towers were dismantled in the 1950s. The military installations can be seen on the National Grid Maps published in 1971 (**Plate 4**), but no additional heritage assets are noted.

Within the southern portion of the Site is a Type 27 pillbox (**224642**, **Plate 7**), which is upstanding and would have formed part of a defensive screen of pillboxes which encircled the radar station. A further 11 type 27 pillboxes¹ are found within 1km east of the Site. There are a further four upstanding structures associated with RAF Dronehill, consisting of a blockhouse (**209045**), a transmitter block (**209043**), a receiver block (**209044**), and a bunker (**291979**). An associated gun emplacement (**342619**) is located approximately 1km north of the site. A linear feature (**342555**) was identified approximately 450m to the north of the Site, it is believed to be associated with RAF Dronehill but its function is unknown. Contemporary aerial photographs taken by the Luftwaffe in 1939 show the military installations at RAF Dronehill and do not note any additional assets.

¹ 209046, 209047, 209048, 209049, 208050, 209051, 209052, 209053, 209054, 224643, 353347



During the 2022 Walkover Survey, a further three potential heritage assets were identified within the vicinity of the Pillbox (**224642**). Due to their proximity to the pillbox, they are believed to be contemporary to the Second World War and potentially associated with RAF Dronehill.

A potential slit trench (**SLR5, Plate 12, Plate 13**) is located approximately 25m northwest of the Pillbox. The slit trench is identifiable in modern aerial photography and LiDAR data (**Plate 5**). Based on observations during the walkover survey and from analysis of the LiDAR, the asset appears to be in a zigzag formation, approximately 12m in length and between 1.5m and 2m in width. The asset is visible as a grass-covered depression in the ground, between 0.25m and 0.5m in depth, running south to north. The southernmost end of the asset is filled with rocks, potentially cleared from the surrounding land. A slit trench was often dug in association with pillboxes as a place to shelter soldiers from shellfire or bombs.

A turf-covered mound (**SLR4, Plate 11**) was identified approximately 6m south of the potential slit trench (**SLR5, Plate 12, Plate 13**). The mound is approximately 6m by 4m and is roughly oval in shape. The proximity to the slit trench (**SLR5**) raises the potential that it is the quarried stone from the construction of the trench, however, this is not certain.

A concrete platform (**SLR6, Plate 14**) was identified approximately 30m northeast of the pillbox. The platform is square in shape and approximately 2m by 2m in size. The function of the platform is unknown, but it may be associated with nearby Second World War assets.



Plate 4: Ordnance Survey National Grid Plans, published 1971, Reproduced with the Permission of the National Library of Scotland

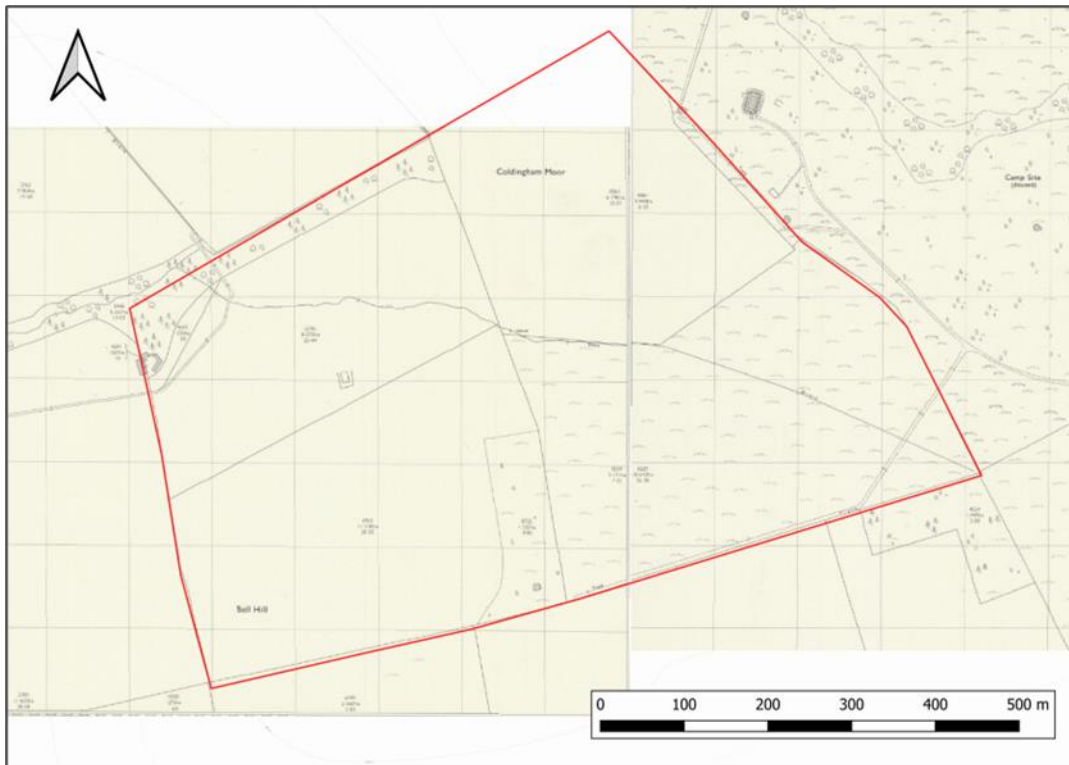
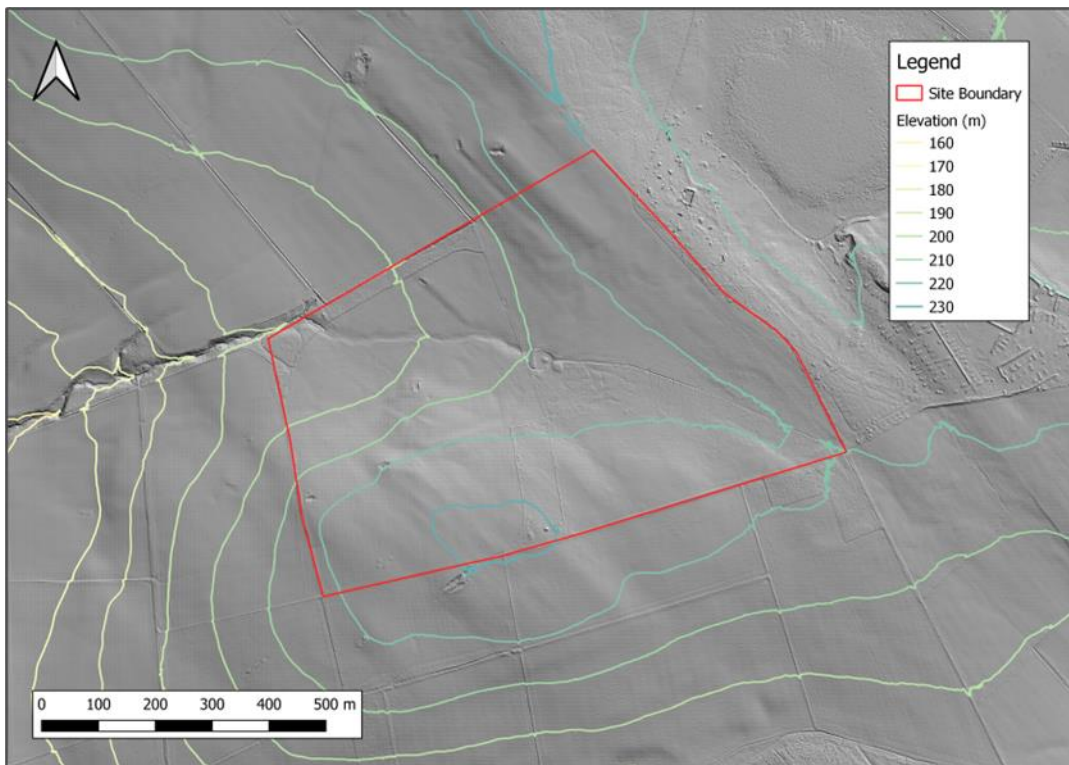


Plate 5: LiDAR Data, reproduced under the Open Government License v3



Undated Assets

There are no recorded undated heritage assets within the Site, but there are nine known undated heritage assets within 1km of the Site.

There are two undated cairns (**59839, 59840**) approximately 400m to the north of the Site, which could potentially be contemporary to the prehistoric barrow located 150m to their west. Other undated heritage assets include an earthwork/bank (**342634**), three enclosures (**59824, 59856, 59848**), and a building and associated field boundary (**181373**).

During the 2022 walkover survey, a further four potential heritage assets were identified. Two potential areas of quarrying (**SLR1, SLR2**) were identified on LiDAR and confirmed in the field (**Plate 8, Plate 9**). The areas are approximately 6m in length and 4m in width, with a roughly ovular shape. They are on a north-facing slope, identifiable by a distinct change in vegetation and a higher level of surrounding stones and rocks.

An agricultural structure (**SLR3, Plate 10**) was identified in the north-western field, currently comprising two parallel walls. Due to the proximity of cattle, the asset was unable to be recorded in detail.

A potential wall (**SLR7, Plate 15**) is located in the southeastern field. The potential asset was inaccessible at the time of the walkover survey due to health and safety concerns.

4.6 Discussion of Archaeological Potential

To understand the potential for unknown heritage assets within the vicinity of the Site, the baseline provided above has been used to inform a predictive model. Any sequential events may have impacted the archaeological potential of the preceding periods. This discussion of archaeological potential takes into account the results of the 2023 geophysical survey and 2022 walkover survey.

The potential for unknown prehistoric heritage assets within the Site is low to moderate, due to the presence of multiple prehistoric assets within the immediate landscape. The settlement at Atton (**SM12504**) demonstrates a domestic use of the area, with the presence of barrows (**59838**) indicating a potential funerary landscape to the north of the Site. The recorded prehistoric assets are not concentrated in one area and as such, there is potential for any activity to have occurred throughout the Site.

There is a low potential for unknown Romano-British remains within the Site as there are no remains of this date recorded within the Site or 1km of the Site. Furthermore, there is a low potential for unknown early-medieval or medieval heritage assets to be present within the Site, as there are no known remains of these dates recorded within the Site or 1km of the Site. Due to the agricultural use of the Site during later periods, any remains of these dates have the potential to be severely truncated.

There is a moderate potential for unknown heritage assets of a post-medieval date to be present within the Site. There are several recorded post-medieval agricultural buildings and associated features throughout the Site and within 1km of the Site, and as such, any unknown remains from this period will likely be agricultural in nature (e.g., field boundaries, field drains). This is supported by the geophysical survey, which identified multiple areas of potential historic field boundaries and potential drainage systems.

There is a moderate potential for unknown modern heritage assets to be present within the Site, due to the Site's connection to RAF Dronehill (**105960**). There is the potential for a modern brick-built structure, identified during the geophysical survey, to be located c.30m to the east of the pillbox (**103945**). Based on the results of the geophysical survey it is unlikely that there are any further unknown buried remains of structures associated with this period, due to the Site being well documented through accounts, contemporary aerial photographs,



and later mapping, there is still the potential for remains associated with military training (e.g., shrapnel).

5.0 Significance and Direct Impact

Based on the proposed development layout (**Figure 3**), this assessment has identified that the following remains may be affected by the proposals:

- Quarry (**342591**) noted on the Historic Environment Record;
- Pillbox (**224642**) noted on the Historic Environment Record;
- Quarries (**SLR1, SLR2**) identified through LiDAR and confirmed during the field survey;
- Agricultural structure (**SLR3**) identified through LiDAR and confirmed during the field survey;
- Turf-covered mound (**SLR4**) possibly associated with the Second World War identified through LiDAR and confirmed during field survey;
- Potential Second World War slit trench (**SLR5**) identified through LiDAR and confirmed during field survey; and
- Concrete platform (**SLR6**) possibly associated with the Second World War identified during field survey.

5.1 Significance

Quarry (**342591**) noted on the Historic Environment Record

Historic remains of quarrying would retain some archaeological interest as they illustrate historic land use. They would not be considered to comprise heritage assets of the highest cultural significance under HES's Designation Policy (2019), and they would not warrant preservation in situ or otherwise preclude development within the Site.

Quarries (**SLR1, SLR2**) identified through LiDAR and confirmed during the field survey

Historic remains of quarrying would retain some archaeological interest as they illustrate historic land use. They would not be considered to comprise heritage assets of the highest cultural significance under HES's Designation Policy (2019), and they would not warrant preservation in situ or otherwise preclude development within the Site.

Assets associated with the Second World War (**SLR4, SLR5, SLR6**), including pillbox (**224642**) identified and confirmed during the field survey

Any remains associated with the Second World War would be of archaeological interest due to their association with RAF Dronehill. Depending on their nature, extent, and level of survival, remains associated with RAF Dronehill would have the potential to further inform our understanding of the Chain Home radar system and Second World War anti-aircraft defence systems. Nevertheless, the assets are unlikely to be considered heritage assets of the highest cultural significance under HES's Designation Policy (2019) and would not preclude development within the Site.

Agricultural structure (**SLR3**) identified through LiDAR and confirmed during the field survey

Historic agricultural remains would retain some archaeological interest illustrating historic agricultural practices and land division. They would not be considered to comprise heritage assets of the highest cultural significance under HES's Designation Policy (2019), and they would not warrant preservation in situ or otherwise preclude development within the Site.



5.2 Potential Direct Impacts

The proposed development would comprise a Solar Farm with a maximum capacity of 15MW, the footprint of which would necessitate ground disturbance associated with the following components:

- up to 25,500 tracking solar PV panels/modules set out in rows (known as strings) and ground mounted up to 4.5m above ground level (agl) (at their most vertical) during minimal parts of the day;
- inverters placed at the end of the solar PV strings as required;
- string combiner boxes to combine multiple strings of PV panels;
- two transformer stations to the north of the solar array;
- underground and cable tray cabling to connect the panels and inverters to the consented and built Howpark Wind Farm substation in the north of the Site;
- compacted internal crushed stone tracks, rolled in layers to allow vehicular access between fields;
- fencing, security and monitoring CCTV cameras located along the perimeter of the Site;
- use of former wind farm construction compound footprint for temporary construction compound; and
- landscaping / planting (refer to associated Landscape Strategy, **Technical Appendix 06**) in order to provide screening.

Direct impacts on any cultural heritage assets would derive from any groundworks or other ground disturbance undertaken as part of the construction phase of the proposed development. Where significant ground disturbance takes place, these activities would remove or change any cultural heritage assets within the area of ground disturbance, if they were to be present. This damage would be irreversible and permanent.

Appropriate mitigation undertaken during construction would be in the form of:

- fencing off and avoidance of assets associated with the Second World War (SLR4, SLR5, SLR6), including pillbox (**224642**) identified and confirmed during the field survey;
- a targeted watching brief focused on the assets that cannot be fenced off due to the design of the solar farm (**342591, SLR1, SLR2, SLR3**)

The precise scope of the mitigation works, including the watching brief, would be negotiated with The Scottish Borders Council on behalf of the Applicant and the agreed mitigation programme would be documented in an agreed Written Scheme of Investigation.

Any negative impact will be mitigated in line with HEP4 (HEPS, 2019), to ensure that the proposed development does not significantly affect the cultural heritage of the Site.

6.0 Settings Assessment

Two designated heritage assets were identified within the 1km Study Area. These comprise Atton, settlement 570m North of (**SM12504**) and the Grade C Listed Howpark Farmhouse Including Garden Walls (**LB46642**).

Due to the elevated nature of the Site, the potential for the proposals to result in a change to the setting of the following assets has also been considered:



- Renton House including Pavilions, Sundial, Quadrant Walls and Boundary Walls (**LB4105**);
- Winding Cairn (**SM12469**);
- Warlawbank, fort 140m NW of (**SM5428**); and
- Drone Hill, Chain Home Radar Station (**105960**).

The discussed assets are shown on **Figure 2**.

6.1 Atton, settlement 570m N of (**SM12504**)

Description

The settlement at Atton (**Appendix B: Plate 16**) is believed to be prehistoric, having been identified through a sub-circular crop mark on oblique aerial photographs. The monument is thought to be an enclosed settlement, comprising a single ditch, surrounding an area of 75m east to west and 55m north to south. The ditch is believed to be 2-3m in width. Aerial photographs (RCAHMS Aerial Photography: SC 1752118) show possibly two buildings and further associated structures within the enclosure.

Significance

The settlement of Atton has the potential to make a significant contribution to our understanding of prehistoric settlement enclosures. Its significance is partially derived from this potential, as any deposits within the ditch and the other features it encloses are likely to provide evidence of construction techniques, domestic life, and other activities carried out within the settlement.

Furthermore, the placement of the asset within a wider landscape of prehistoric enclosure settlements, within both the Scottish Borders and throughout Scotland, forms part of the asset's significance. Comparing and contrasting the Atton settlement to other contemporary assets would inform our understanding of the wider prehistoric society and economy. Other prehistoric settlements along the Eye River valley include The Bungalow (**SM5010**) and Greenwood (**SM12419**).

Setting

The asset is located on a southwest-facing slope, overlooking the Eye Water. The positioning of the asset provides views along and across the Eye Water valley to the south and southwest, but the views to the north are obscured by Bell Hill. The views along the Eye Water Valley provide the potential for intervisibility with other contemporary prehistoric settlements, including The Bungalow (**SM5010**) and Greenwood (**SM12419**). An area of conifer plantation screens the view to the northwest. Howpark Wind Farm turbines, as well as turbines from the Penmanshiel and Drone Hill wind farms, are visible to the north and northeast, forming part of the skyline above the crest of Bell Hill.

The asset is currently under crop and the wider landscape is agricultural in nature, comprising farmsteads, agricultural fields, and pastoral fields. The A1 road and the East Coast Main Line run 800m to the west of the asset, within the valley, along with scattered modern development located along both sides of the valley. During the Second World War, the Drone Hill Radar Site (**105960**) would likely have been visible 2km to the northeast. The Drone Hill Radar Site is now a caravan park.

Contribution of setting to the significance of the asset

The following aspects of the asset's setting are considered to make a key positive contribution to its significance and the ability to appreciate that significance:



- the open landscape to the south and west allows for views along the Eye Water valley and over the local landscape. This enhances the ability to understand and appreciate the connection of the asset with the landscape and other contemporary assets along the valley; and
- the position of the asset at a higher elevation along the Eye Water valley provides a natural defensive positioning, with visibility of those approaching the settlement through the valley.

Development effects

The proposed development may be visible from the asset, above the crest of Bell Hill to the northeast. However, the part of the setting that contributes to the significance of the asset is its location within the Eye Water Valley, providing views to the south and southwest. These views allow intervisibility between the asset and other contemporary assets within the valley. As such, whilst aspects of the proposed development may be visible from the Scheduled Monument, they would not impose on the key part of the setting and would not impede the ability to understand and appreciate the reasoning for the choice of location.

As such, in line with HEPS (2019), the impact on the asset would be neutral, there being no significant adverse change within its setting which would affect cultural heritage significance.

6.2 Winding Cairn (SM12469)

Description

Winding Cairn (**Appendix B: Plate 17**) is a prehistoric burial cairn, dated as Bronze Age and believed to have been constructed between 4500-3500 BP. The asset comprises a turf-covered ring of stone, approximately 26m in diameter and 0.5m in height. The full extent of the Cairn is no longer visible, due to quarrying activity inside the cairn during the 19th Century. A potential kerb is visible to the north of the cairn, potentially suggesting that the asset was a kerbed cairn.

Significance

The significance of the Scheduled Monument primarily derives from its potential to further inform our understanding of Bronze Age funerary practices, specifically within the recorded radiocarbon date of 4500-3500 BP. As fragments of human bone have been recovered from the asset during 19th Century quarrying, there is a potential for later graves and human remains in and around the cairn. These potential human remains would provide information about prehistoric society.

Furthermore, Winding Cairn is situated in a wider prehistoric landscape, which includes assets located on Coldingham Moor and Penmanshiel Moor (**350116, 358855, 59834**). These assets range from settlements to funerary sites, with multiple assets being upstanding. Spatial analysis of Winding Cairn and other funerary sites within this landscape may further our understanding of Bronze Age funerary practices both locally and throughout Scotland.

Setting

Winding Cairn is located on the top of an unnamed hill, at approximately 180m AOD. The asset is within a fenced-off area within a wider landscape of agricultural fields and is located approximately 1km northeast of Harlawside Farm. The hilltop location of the Cairn provides open views in all directions. Long-distance views to the north are eventually obscured by Penmanshiel Moor, which sits directly to the north of the asset at a higher elevation. Furthermore, these views are populated with the wind turbines of Penmanshiel, Drone Hill,



and Howpark Wind Farms. Long-distance views to the south are less obscured, providing views over the Site which is located 2km to the southeast.

The asset is not currently overly visible in the landscape; however, antiquarian accounts show that the Cairn was at least 9m in height and would originally have been prominent. This would have allowed visibility of the cairn throughout the Eye River valley to the south and southwest. As well as being funerary monuments, cairns were often placed along watercourses, possibly to act as visible markers or boundaries within the landscape. As such, views of the asset when approaching through the Eye Water valley were equally as important as those out from the asset along the valley.

The dominant presence of multiple wind turbines within the views of those approaching the cairn from the Eye River valley means that it is no longer a focal point in the landscape. As such, the setting of the cairn has changed since its original construction and the ability to experience the approach to the cairn has been diminished.

Contribution of setting to the significance of the asset

The following aspects of the asset's setting are considered to make a key positive contribution to its significance and the ability to appreciate that significance:

- the open landscape to the south allows for views along the Eye River valley and over the local landscape. This enhances the ability to understand and appreciate the connection of the asset with the landscape and other contemporary assets along the valley.

The following aspects of the asset's setting are considered to make a negative contribution to its significance and the ability to appreciate that significance:

- the presence of the wind farms to the north and east of the asset, especially those upon Penmanshiel Moor, diminishes the ability to understand and appreciate the asset as a focal point in the landscape, due to the wind farms forming a distracting presence when approaching along the Eye Water valley.

Development effects

The northernmost fields of the Site are potentially visible from the asset, and as such, any infrastructure contained within these fields is likely to be visible from the asset. Due to its placement within the periphery of the view to the south of the asset, and its proximity to the dominating wind turbines of Howpark Wind Farm, the proposed development would create only a minor distraction. The ability to understand, appreciate and experience the reasoning for the placement of the asset within the landscape, the use of the asset as a funerary monument, and its connection with other prehistoric assets would be unimpacted.

As such, in line with HEPS (2019), the impact on the asset would be neutral, there being no significant adverse change within its setting which would affect cultural heritage significance.

6.3 Renton House including Pavilions, Sundial, Quadrant Walls and Boundary Walls (LB4105)

Description

Renton House (**Appendix B: Plate 19**) is thought to have been built in 1715, replacing an earlier tower house (Renton Peel) that existed to the east. The original house comprised a symmetrical 2-storey structure with a basement and attic, designed in an austere Palladian architectural style. Later additions to the house include flanking pavilions, a single-story service courtyard, and a full-height stepped portico on the front. An associated Category C Listed walled garden (**LB46445**; separately designated) is located to the northeast of the



main house. The garden is now under separate ownership and contains a more modern house.

The house was originally owned by Sir Robert Home, the 2nd Baronet of Renton, whose family had previously owned Renton Peel. The Home family were a prominent aristocratic family in Berwickshire. The Renton Home family line ended after the death of Sir John Home of Renton in 1785, with the title of the house passing to their cousins, the Stirling family, who possessed the house and property until the 20th Century.

In the 19th Century, Renton House was a coaching stop along the road from London to Edinburgh, now known as the A1. The main approach to the house would have been along the treelined track to the northeast and southwest, which connected with the main routeway.

Significance

The house's significance primarily derives from its architectural style and design. The house's classical Palladian style includes many notable attributes such as the vertical division of the front and rear elevations, the forecourt, and the single-story bell-cast pavilions to either side.

Furthermore, the house's historical interest provides significance. The association with the prominent Home family, as well as its time as a coaching inn, provide an insight not only into the lifestyle of the upper class during its use but an insight into travel, trade, and economy along a key route from England to Scotland.

Setting

Renton House is located 1.2km southwest of the Site, approximately 150m northeast of the current route of the A1. Whilst the route of the A1 may have changed slightly to allow for modern construction works, historically, the general path is the same. This forms a key part of the setting of the asset, as it provided a connection to both England and Scotland, as well as a connection between London and Edinburgh. The proximity to the A1 is most important when looking at the use of the house in the 19th Century. The asset is screened from the A1 by historic deciduous trees.

Within the local landscape, the A1 follows the path of the Eye River and its associated valley. The wider landscape surrounding the asset is agricultural in nature, consisting of cultivated and pastoral fields, as well as farmsteads. A more modern farmstead is located approximately 100m to the northwest of Renton House. The positioning of Renton House within the Eye River valley may have allowed for views throughout the landscape in all directions.

From the front of the house, there are views of the formerly associated walled garden. Whilst at the time of construction, these views may have been open to allow for observation of the wider landscape behind the garden, they are now screened by heavy coverage. Views towards the north are more open.

Contribution of setting to the significance of the asset

The following aspects of the asset's setting are considered to make a key positive contribution to its significance and the ability to appreciate that significance:

- the assets positioning along the now A1 allows an understanding of the importance of the house as a stop along a key route between London and Edinburgh; and
- the asset's relationship with the Category C Listed Walled Garden (**LB46445**) and other designed landscape components.



Development effects

The significance of the site lies in its architectural and historical interest. The proposed development would be located 1.2km northeast of the Site, in the same direction as the associated walled garden. Due to the walled garden being surrounded by deciduous trees and a landscape that rises sharply to the north, these views are unlikely to be interrupted by any proposed infrastructure. The architectural quality of the house will not be impacted by the proposed development. The positioning of the asset along the A1 is already obscured by historic deciduous trees and as such views to and from the asset from this approach (along the treelined track to the northwest and southeast) will not be further impacted.

As such, in line with HEPS (2019), the impact on the asset would be neutral, there being no significant adverse change within its setting which would affect cultural heritage significance.

6.4 Warlawbank, fort 140m NW of (SM5428)

Description

The asset is a multivallate fort, which comprises multiple low banks and ditches that are visible from the ground, and as crop marks. The fort is thought to date to the Iron Age and is oval in shape, defined by two ramparts interspaced with a ditch. The area that the fort encloses is approximately 115m east to west and 70m north to south. A large ring ditch crop mark is located at the southern end of the interior of the fort. The entrances to the fort are located in the east-southeast and the west-southwest. The majority of the earthworks have been ploughed down, but some are still visible as low banks.

Significance

Warlawbank Fort's significance derives from its potential to further inform our understanding of prehistoric society within the local area. Whilst the field in which the asset sits has been ploughed, there are upstanding remains in the form of earthworks. This raises the potential for good survival of archaeological remains inside the fort, which would provide information about any potential internal structures as well as the fort's economy and social structure.

In addition, the significance of the fort is enhanced by its proximity to another multivallate fort (**SM5099**), approximately 1.3km to the southeast, as well as its placement within a wider prehistoric landscape. Spatial analysis of the fort and other contemporary assets would further inform our knowledge of prehistoric society, settlement, and land usage.

Furthermore, the good survival and opportunity for spatial analysis provide an opportunity for a better understanding of defended settlements. The statement of national importance highlights that research into Warlawbank Fort would enhance our understanding of the choice of site in relation to natural features. In the case of Warlawbank Fort, the fort has a defensive placement on the summit of Horseley Hill and control of the Eye River valley.

Setting

The asset is located within an agricultural field, approximately 50m northwest of Warlawbank Cottages and at the crest of Horseley Hill (**Appendix B: Plate 18**). Horseley Hill is located at 262m AOD, which provides extensive views over the surrounding landscape in all directions. The Eye Water River and associated valley run approximately 2km to the north of the asset, as does the A1 Road. The land surrounding the asset is agricultural in nature, comprising a mixture of mainly cultivated fields and farmsteads. The proposed development would be located 4km north of the asset, with views to the north containing the turbines associated with Howpark, Drone Hill, and Penmanshiel wind farms.



Contribution of setting to the significance of the asset

The following aspects of the asset's setting are considered to make a key positive contribution to its significance and the ability to appreciate that significance:

- The open views from the asset across the surrounding landscape provide the ability to understand the connection between the fort and other nearby prehistoric assets;
- The positioning of the asset above the Eye River valley provides the ability to understand the command of the fort over the valley, both in the approach to the fort and in views from the fort; and
- The location of the asset on the crest of Horseley Hill provides the ability to understand and appreciate the defensive positioning of the asset.

Development effects

The southernmost parts of the proposed development may be visible in the views from the asset, most notably in the views to the north. The proposed development does not interfere with the visibility between the nearby fort (SM5099) to the southeast, views from the Eye River valley towards the fort and views from the fort along the river valley to the north. The proposed development would be peripheral and would not dominate the views to the north. Thus, the ability to understand, appreciate and experience the reasoning for the placement of the asset within the landscape and its connection with other prehistoric assets would be unimpacted.

As such, in line with HEPS (2019), the impact on the asset would be neutral, there being no significant adverse change within its setting which would affect cultural heritage significance.

6.5 Howpark Farmhouse Including Garden Walls (LB46642)

Howpark Farmhouse (**Appendix B: Plate 19**) is an early 19th Century farmhouse with later additions and alterations. The asset is a 2-story, L-shaped structure. The asset's significance derives from its architectural interest, primarily its out-of-character modern 4-pane glazing in timber sash and pane windows. The house is partially enclosed by rubble-coped rubble garden walls.

The asset's setting comprises Howpark Farm, a working farm with multiple modern buildings. The wider landscape is agricultural in nature, comprising a combination of pastoral and cultivated fields. The proposed development would be located approximately 700m east of the asset.

The proposed development will not impact the architectural interest of the asset and thus would not be anticipated to impact the significance of the asset.

As such, in line with HEPS (2019), the impact on the asset would be neutral, there being no significant adverse change within its setting which would affect cultural heritage significance.

6.6 Drone Hill, Chain Home Radar Station (1059600)

Description

Drone Hill is the site of a former Chain Home Radar Station, built as part of the ring of early warning radar stations built along the coast of Britain by the Royal Air Force for the Second World War. The construction of the station started in 1938 and it was brought into use on the 7th of April 1939. The response by the Scottish Borders Council Archaeology Officer to the 2016 application for Howpark Wind Farm (16/00980/FUL) states that the asset is of regional archaeological significance.



The radar station consisted of four wooden receiver towers, four steel transmitter towers, a blockhouse (209045), a transmitter block (209043), a receiver block (209044), a bunker (291979), and other associated infrastructure. In addition, 12 Type 27 pillboxes surrounded the site, which formed a defensive screen. The transmitter and receiver towers have since been dismantled. The asset is now the site of a caravan park, with the transmitter block, receiver block, and block house being used as part of the caravan park and the bunker is filled in.

Significance

The Drone Hill radar station is regionally significant due to it being the only chain home radar station in the Scottish Borders. As part of the chain home radar stations, the asset would have played a significant part in the defence of Britain from aerial attacks during the Second World War.

Setting

The asset is located approximately 1km southwest of the A1107 road crossing Coldingham Moor. The core of the site covers approximately 50ha. The asset is located approximately 900m northeast of the crest of Bell Hill and surrounds the crest of Drone Hill but is situated at a similar elevation (220 AOD). The elevation of the radar station allows open and unobstructed views in all directions, which would have been important for the operation of the radar station as well as for visually spotting any approaching planes from the North Sea to the east of the asset. The asset is directly to the south of Drone Moss, a Site of Special Scientific Interest.

The northern part of the asset is within scattered woodland and vegetation and the southern portion of the asset is currently located within the High View Caravan Park, which has added several static caravans within the asset. The Drone Hill, Penmanshiel, and Howpark wind farms are highly visible in the northern arc of view.

As previously stated, many Second World War structures within the site are no longer standing, most notably the masts are no longer extant. However, the pillboxes that are still standing form part of the setting of the asset. There is some remaining visibility between the site and these pillboxes, including the pillbox (224642) located within the proposed development.

Within the wider landscape, there are several World War Two sites including Harly Darlies radar station approximately 3km to the north and Crosslaw Radar station 3km to the northeast.

Contribution of setting to the significance of the asset

The following aspects of the asset's setting are considered to make a key positive contribution to its significance and the ability to appreciate that significance:

- Placement of the asset within high ground allows for open views throughout the landscape and provides an understanding of the reasoning for the placement of the asset for both the operation of the radar and views of approaching planes from the sea to the east.
- Placement within the wider landscape of defensive pillboxes with preserved intervisibility allows for an understanding of the defensive measures surrounding the asset.

Development effects

The Site is likely to be visible from the asset, as it is located directly to the west. The proposed development may partially obstruct views between the asset and a pillbox



(**224642**), which is located within the Site. This is the only pillbox that is predicted to be obscured from view by the proposed development and as such, it is not anticipated to significantly impact the ability to appreciate, understand, and experience the connection between the asset and its defensive structures.

Furthermore, the Site will be present within views of the surrounding landscape to the west as it is at the same elevation as the asset. As the key direction for visually spotting approaching aircraft is to the east of the asset, it is unlikely that the proposed development will not significantly impact the ability to appreciate and understand the reason for the placement of the asset.

As such, in line with HEPS (2019), the impact on the asset would be neutral, there being no significant adverse change within its setting which would affect cultural heritage significance.

7.0 Conclusions

This Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment has defined the Site's cultural heritage baseline conditions; including known/recorded heritage assets within the Site, and the potential for any unrecorded heritage assets to survive buried within the Site. Ten archaeological assets were identified within the Site, with seven of those being identified during the 2022 walkover survey. No further potential archaeological assets were identified during the geophysical survey carried out in 2023.

This Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment has identified a number of non-designated heritage assets that may be susceptible to direct impact as a result of groundbreaking works from the proposed development. None of these non-designated heritage assets are considered of high cultural heritage significance, mainly being the remains of agricultural land exploitation or military exercises. Any negative impact would be mitigated in line with HEP4 (HEPS, 2019), but this would not be significant, and it would not be anticipated to preclude the development of the nature and on the scale proposed within the Site.

There is a potential for unknown archaeological remains within the Site, particularly those post-medieval and modern in date. Any unrecorded remains would be considered likely to comprise post-medieval agricultural remains, (e.g., former field boundaries) or remains associated with the Second World War RAF Dronehill of low significance. Any assets within the Site are unlikely to be considered of the highest cultural significance under HEPS (2019) and would not be anticipated to preclude development within the Site.

This Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment has also considered the potential for the proposals to cause any significant adverse change to the setting of any designated and/or regionally significant heritage assets, which would affect cultural heritage significance. This assessment has demonstrated that no such effects would result from the proposals, including in relation to Atton, settlement 570m N of (**SM12504**), Grade C Listed Howpark Farmhouse Including Garden Walls (**LB46642**), Renton House including Pavilions, Sundial, Quadrant Walls and Boundary Walls (**LB4105**), Winding Cairn (**SM12469**), Warlawbank, fort 140m NW of (**SM5428**), and Drone Hill, Chain Home Radar Station (**1059600**).

In summary, this assessment has not identified anything that would preclude development within the Site or result in any significant effects in relation to cultural heritage. The proposals would ensure compliance with the provisions of NPF4, HEPS (2019) and the Scottish Borders Council Local Development Plan.



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Appendix A Site Gazetteer

Howpark Solar Farm

Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

Eurowind Energy Limited

SLR Project No.: 428.64539.00001

30 October 2023

Reference	Name	Classification	Period
59780	Coldingham Moor	Findspot, Barbed and Tanged Arrowhead (Flint)	Prehistoric
59824	Burnhead	Enclosure	Undated
59838	Howpark	Barrow (Possible)	Prehistoric
59839	Howpark	Cairn	Undated
59840	Howpark	Cairn	Undated
59846	Greenwood	Findspot, Cauldron (Bronze), Pot (Bronze)	Undated
59848	Renton Barns	Enclosure	Undated
59856	Renton Barns	Enclosure (Possible)	Undated
59857	Renton Barns	Settlement	Undated
59858	Renton Barns	Pit Alignment	Prehistoric
105960	Drone Hill, Chain Home Radar Station	Radar Station	Modern
181373	Burnhead	Building, Field Boundary	Undated
209043	Drone Hill, Radar Station, Chain Home Transmitter Block	Building	Modern
209044	Drone Hill, Radar Station, Receiver Block	Building	Modern
209045	Drone Hill, Radar Station	Blockhouse, Building	Modern
209046	Drone Hill, Radar Station	Pillbox	Modern
209047	Drone Hill, Radar Station	Pillbox	Modern
209048	Drone Hill, Radar Station	Pillbox	Modern
209049	Drone Hill, Radar Station	Pillbox	Modern
209050	Drone Hill, Radar Station	Pillbox	Modern
209051	Drone Hill, Radar Station	Building, Pillbox	Modern
209052	Drone Hill, Radar Station	Pillbox	Modern



Reference	Name	Classification	Period
209053	Drone Hill, Radar Station	Pillbox	Modern
209054	Drone Hill, Radar Station	Pillbox	Modern
224642	Drone Hill, Radar Station	Pillbox	Modern
224643	Drone Hill, Radar Station	Pillbox	Modern
231167	Howpark	Farmhouse, Garden Wall	Undated
291979	Drone Hill, Chain Home Radar Station	Bunker	Modern
353347	Drone Hill	Pillbox	Modern
353730	Drone Hill	Pit	Prehistoric
353731	Drone Hill	Pit	Prehistoric
342555	Coldingham Common	Linear Feature	Modern
342583	Old Howpark	Farmstead	Post-Medieval
342586	Old Howpark	Quarry	Post-Medieval
342587	Old Howpark	Quarry	Post-Medieval
342588	Howpark	Quarry	Post-Medieval
342589	Howpark	Quarry	Post-Medieval
342590	Coldingham Moor	Quarry	Post-Medieval
342591	Bell Hill	Quarry	Post-Medieval
342592	Howpark	Dam	Post-Medieval
342593	Old Howpark	Road	Post-Medieval
342594	Dronehill	Farmstead	Post-Medieval
342595	South Burn Head	Farmstead	Post-Medieval
342617	Dronerig	Farmstead	Post-Medieval
342619	Endless Knowe	Gun Emplacement	Modern



Reference	Name	Classification	Period
342630	Drone Hill	Building	Post-Medieval
342631	Drone Moss	Building	Post-Medieval
342634	Coldingham Moor	Bank (Earthwork)	Undated
342635	Drone Moss	Road	Post-Medieval
342636	Drone Moss	Road	Post-Medieval
342637	Burnhead	Building	Post-Medieval
342638	Moss Side	Building	Post-Medieval
342639	Moss Side	Bank (Earthwork)	Post-Medieval
SLR1		Quarry Area	Undated
SLR2		Quarry Area	Undated
SLR3		Agricultural Structure	Undated
SLR4		Mound	Undated
SLR5		Slit Trench (Potential)	Undated
SLR6		Slab	Undated
SLR7		Wall (Potential)	Undated





Appendix B Site Photographs

Howpark Solar Farm

Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

Eurowind Energy Limited

SLR Project No.: 428.64539.00001

30 October 2023

Plate 6: Quarry (34290)



Plate 7: Pillbox (224642), looking to the west



Plate 8: SLR1, area of quarrying looking to the south



Plate 9: SLR2, area of quarrying looking to the east



Plate 10: SLR3, agricultural structure, looking to the north



Plate 11: Mound (SLR4) looking to the north



Plate 12: Potential slit trench (SLR5), looking to the northeast



Plate 13: Potential slit trench (SLR5), looking to the northwest



Plate 14: Concrete slab (SLR6), looking to the west



Plate 15: View towards potential wall (SLR7), looking to the south



Plate 16: View from Atton Settlement (SM12504) looking towards the north and northeast



Plate 17: View from Winding Cairn (SM12469), looking towards the Site (southeast)



Plate 18: View to north from access track to Warlawbank Cottages, adjacent to Wartlaw



Plate 19: Front elevation of Howpark Farm House (LB46642)



Plate 20: Renton House (LB46645)





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