BERWICK BANK WIND FARM
OFFSHORE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

APPENDIX 16.1: CULTURAL HERITAGE TECHNICAL REPORT

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Prepared by:	**RPS**
Prepared for:	**SSE Renewables**
Checked by:	**Andrew Logie (SSER)**
Accepted by:	**Anja Schoene (SSER)**
Approved by:	**Ross Hodson (SSER)**

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1. INTRODUCTION

1. This Cultural Heritage Technical Report provides the cultural heritage baseline for the cultural heritage receptors considered in the Offshore Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report for the offshore components of the Berwick Bank Wind Farm (hereafter referred to as "the Proposed Development"). This Cultural Heritage Technical Report identifies the relevant guidance and provides descriptions of the cultural heritage receptors and their settings.

2. Following consultation, the potential effects of the Proposed Development upon the physical fabric of marine archaeological and palaeoenvironmental assets have been scoped out of the EIA. Such potential effects are addressed in a Marine Archaeology Technical Report and Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), presented as part of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) (volume 4, appendix 22).

2. GUIDANCE

3. Historic Environment Scotland (HES) provides guidance on the assessment of likely significant effects (as used by the "EIA Regulations") on cultural heritage in the EIA Handbook (SNH and HES, 2018) and specifically the assessment of effects relating to setting in Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting (HES, 2020). The former advises that impacts should be assessed in terms of the cultural significance of the asset whilst the latter espouses a three-stage approach to assessment:

- 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 asset or place is understood, appreciated and experienced.
- Stage 3: evaluate the potential impact of the proposed changes on the setting, and the extent to which any negative impacts can be mitigated.

4. Stage 1 has been undertaken primarily at the scoping stage which identified a series of heritage assets that might conceivably be subject to likely significant effects as a result of the Proposed Development. Additional assets raised by consultees have also been considered. This Cultural Heritage Technical Report represents Stage 2, defining the setting of the receptors and the contribution of setting to their cultural significance. Stage 3 is presented in volume 2, chapter 16.

3. STUDY AREA

5. The Proposed Development array area is located offshore in the outer Firth of Forth and Firth of Tay region of the North Sea, approximately 47.6 km east of the East Lothian coastline, 37.8 km from the Scottish Borders coastline (St. Abb's Head), 40.5 km from the Angus coastline at Red Head and 41.7 km from the Fife coast at Fife Ness.

6. As reported in the Berwick Bank Wind Farm Offshore Scoping Report (SSER, 2021a), the cultural heritage study area for the Proposed Development applied at Scoping extended 60 km from the Proposed Development array area (as it was prior to subsequent boundary refinements). Following updates to the Project's boundary (announced in June 2022) and to align with the study area developed for the Seascape, Landscape and Visual Assessment (SLVIA) (volume 2, chapter 15) the cultural heritage study area has been updated and extends 60 km from the new boundary. Consequently, the extent of the study area has been reduced. This modification had the potential to affect scoping outcomes for two receptors; both were identified at Scoping in 2021, but now lie immediately outside the cultural heritage study area. These receptors have been included in the EIA notwithstanding. The refinement of the cultural heritage study area is therefore considered to have had no material bearing on scoping for cultural heritage receptors.

7. As above, the cultural heritage study area for the Proposed Development extends 60 km from the Proposed Development array area, as illustrated in Figure 5.1. There is no discipline specific guidance on appropriate cultural heritage study areas. Consequently, the cultural heritage study area is based on that developed for the SLVIA (volume 2, chapter 15), which has been defined through consideration of the blade tip Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV). This shows that beyond 60 km, the extent of visibility will be very restricted. Furthermore:

- At distances over 60 km, the lateral (or horizontal) spread of the Proposed Development will also occupy a small portion of available views and the apparent height (or 'vertical angle') of the wind turbines would also appear very small, therefore significant visual effects are unlikely to arise at greater than this distance, even if the wind turbines are theoretically visible.
- The influence of earth curvature begins to limit the apparent height and visual influence of the wind turbines visible at long distances (such as over 60 km), as the lower parts of the wind turbines would be partially hidden behind the apparent horizon, leaving only the upper parts visible above the skyline.
- The variation of weather conditions influencing visibility off the coast has also informed the SLVIA study area. Based on understanding of Met Office data, visibility beyond 60 km is likely to be very infrequent.

8. Given the above, it is evident that there is negligible potential for the Proposed Development to alter the setting of cultural heritage assets that are more than 60 km from the Proposed Development array area in such a way that their cultural significance might be adversely affected. As such, there is negligible potential for likely significant effects to occur outside the cultural heritage study area. Guidance directs that the EIA process should focus on likely significant environmental effects (HES, 2013) and consequently, 60 km represents an appropriate outer limit to the cultural heritage study area.

4. BASELINE

4.1. DESKTOP STUDY

9. Information on designated cultural heritage assets within the cultural heritage study area was collected through a detailed desktop review of existing studies and datasets. These are summarised at Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Summary of Key Desktop Reports

Title	Source	Year	Author
Battlefields Inventory Boundaries	HES	2020	HES
Conservation Areas Dataset	HES	2020	HES
Gardens and Designed Landscapes Dataset	HES	2020	HES
Listed Building Dataset	HES	2020	HES
Scheduled Monument Dataset	HES	2020	HES
World Heritage Sites Dataset	HES	2020	HES
Conservation Areas Dataset	Historic England	2021	Historic England
Registered Battlefields Dataset	Historic England	2021	Historic England
World Heritage Sites Dataset	Historic England	2021	Historic England
Listed Buildings Dataset	Historic England	2022	Historic England
Registered Parks and Gardens Dataset	Historic England	2022	Historic England
Scheduled Monuments Dataset	Historic England	2022	Historic England

4.2. SITE-SPECIFIC SURVEYS

10. To inform the Cultural Heritage Offshore EIA Report Chapter (volume 2, chapter 16), site-specific visits were undertaken to inform the assessment. A summary of the surveys undertaken is provided in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Summary of Surveys Undertaken to Inform Cultural Heritage

Title	Extent of Survey	Overview of Surveyor	Surveyor Contractor	Date
Site visits	Agreed receptors where publicly accessible and necessary	Visit to gain baseline setting data as necessary.	RPS	2022
Viewpoint photography and night-time photography.	Cultural heritage receptors	Viewpoint photography in accordance with methodology such as in GLVIA3 (Landscape Institute, 2013) and Technical Guidance Note (TGN) 06/19 (Landscape Institute, 2019).	Open	October 2021-January 2022

5. RESULTS

5.1. OVERVIEW

11. The initial data gathering exercise identified the nationally important designated cultural heritage assets in the cultural heritage study area. These are summarised in Table 5.1 and shown on Figure 5.1.

Table 5.1: Summary of Nationally Important Designated Heritage Assets by Distance within the Cultural Heritage Study Area

Distance from Proposed Development Array Area (km)	Designated Heritage Assets
0 – 20	None
20 – 30	Category A Listed Building: 1
30 – 40	Scheduled Monuments: • Scotland: 10. Category A Listed Buildings: 2
40 – 50	Scheduled Monuments: • Scotland: 210; and • England: 10. Category A Listed Buildings: 104 Grade I and II* Listed Buildings: 41 Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes: 9 Inventory Battlefields: 2 Registered Battlefields: 1
50 – 60	Scheduled Monuments: • Scotland: 246; and • England: 25. Category A Listed Buildings: 227 Grade I and II* Listed Buildings: 12 Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes: 25 Registered Parks and Gardens: 1

12. The cultural heritage study area takes in the fertile coastal plains of south-east Scotland and Northumberland, areas that have seen relatively intensive human activity through all periods of history. This results in a landscape with substantial and appreciable ‘time depth’ and the above designated heritage assets include Prehistoric settlements, burial cairns and hillforts, Medieval castles, forts and religious sites, Post-Medieval and Modern fortifications, industrial sites, designed landscapes, infrastructure and houses. In addition to these visible assets there is a large number of archaeological sites that have been effaced and survive only as subsurface remains.

13. Views to the sea are often available from many of the above designated heritage assets and in many instances, there are visual relationships between these assets and the sea that contribute positively to their cultural significance. These relationships may be functional, designed, fortuitous, or a combination of these.

14. Owing to the history of intensive activity, the setting of assets on the coastal plain and in the Lammermuirs, at the fringe of the cultural heritage study area, inevitably contains Modern features, including Torness nuclear power station, Dunbar cement works, onshore wind farms, pylons, forestry, agricultural sheds, modern housing and infrastructure, seen at close range or in the middle distance. Consequently, whilst

numerous assets in the cultural heritage study area have strong visual relationships with the sea, very few are sensitive to distant change.

15. Cultural heritage assets have been identified as receptors where there is a known visual relationship with the sea that contributes to their cultural significance and which may be considered sensitive to distant change or where they have been raised by consultees in the 2020 Berwick Bank Wind Farm Scoping Opinion (Marine Scotland, 2021) or for the Proposed Development Scoping Opinion (Marine Scotland, 2022). Cultural heritage assets are listed in Table 5.2 and their locations are shown on Figure 5.1.

Table 5.2: Heritage Assets Considered as Potential Receptors

SLVIA Viewpoint Reference(s)	Asset	Relationship	Distance from Array Area (km)
7	Berwick Law (Scheduled Monument, SM3863)	Raised by East Lothian Council archaeologist.	55.7 km
8	Tantallon Castle (Scheduled Monument, SM13326)	Raised by East Lothian Council archaeologist.	52.2 km
10	Dunbar Castle (Scheduled Monument, SM766)	Raised by East Lothian Council archaeologist.	48.1 km
13	Fast Castle (Scheduled Monument, SM4328)	The slight remains of a castle on an isolated promontory. The view out to sea contributes to a distinctively exposed and isolated sense of place and a fortuitous aesthetic relationship.	40.3 km
13	Crosslaw Radar/Radar Station (non-designated)	Raised by Scottish Borders Council Archaeologist.	40 km
15	St Abb's Kirk, church and monastic remains (Scheduled Monument, SM2975)	Raised by Scottish Borders Council Archaeologist.	38.1 km
15	St Abb's Lighthouse (Category B Listed Building, LB4103)	Raised by Scottish Borders Council Archaeologist.	38.1 km
17	Berwick-upon-Tweed	Raised by Northumberland County Council.	46.1 km
19	Lindisfarne Castle (Grade I Listed Building, List 1042306)	The silhouetted form of this modest castle is a prominent feature on the Northumberland coastline, seen against the backdrop of the sea, giving rise to a fortuitous aesthetic relationship.	53.7 km
19	Lindisfarne Priory (Scheduled Monument, List 1011650)	Raised by Northumberland County Council.	53.7 km
20	Bamburgh Castle (Grade I Listed Building, List 128055)	An iconic castle prominently located on the Northumberland coast, Bamburgh Castle is often seen against the backdrop of the sea, giving rise to a fortuitous aesthetic relationship.	60.2 km
A	Dunottar Castle (Scheduled Monument, SM986)	This iconic castle is often seen with the sea as a backdrop giving rise to a fortuitous aesthetic relationship between the two.	60.1 km
C and D	Bell Rock lighthouse (Category A Listed Building, LB45197) and Bell Rock Lighthouse Signal Tower (Category A Listed Building, LB21230)	The signal tower has a functional relationship with the lighthouse, which lies approximately 18 km from the signal tower.	28.2 km and 43 km respectively
E and F	Isle of May lighthouse (SM887/LB2712)	The lighthouse has been placed to be highly visible from the Firth of Forth and is also visible from the surrounding coast.	41.5 km
F	Isle of May Priory (SM838)	The priory's location was chosen in part for its isolation. Open views to the North Sea contribute to the appreciation of its isolation and sense of place.	41.5 km

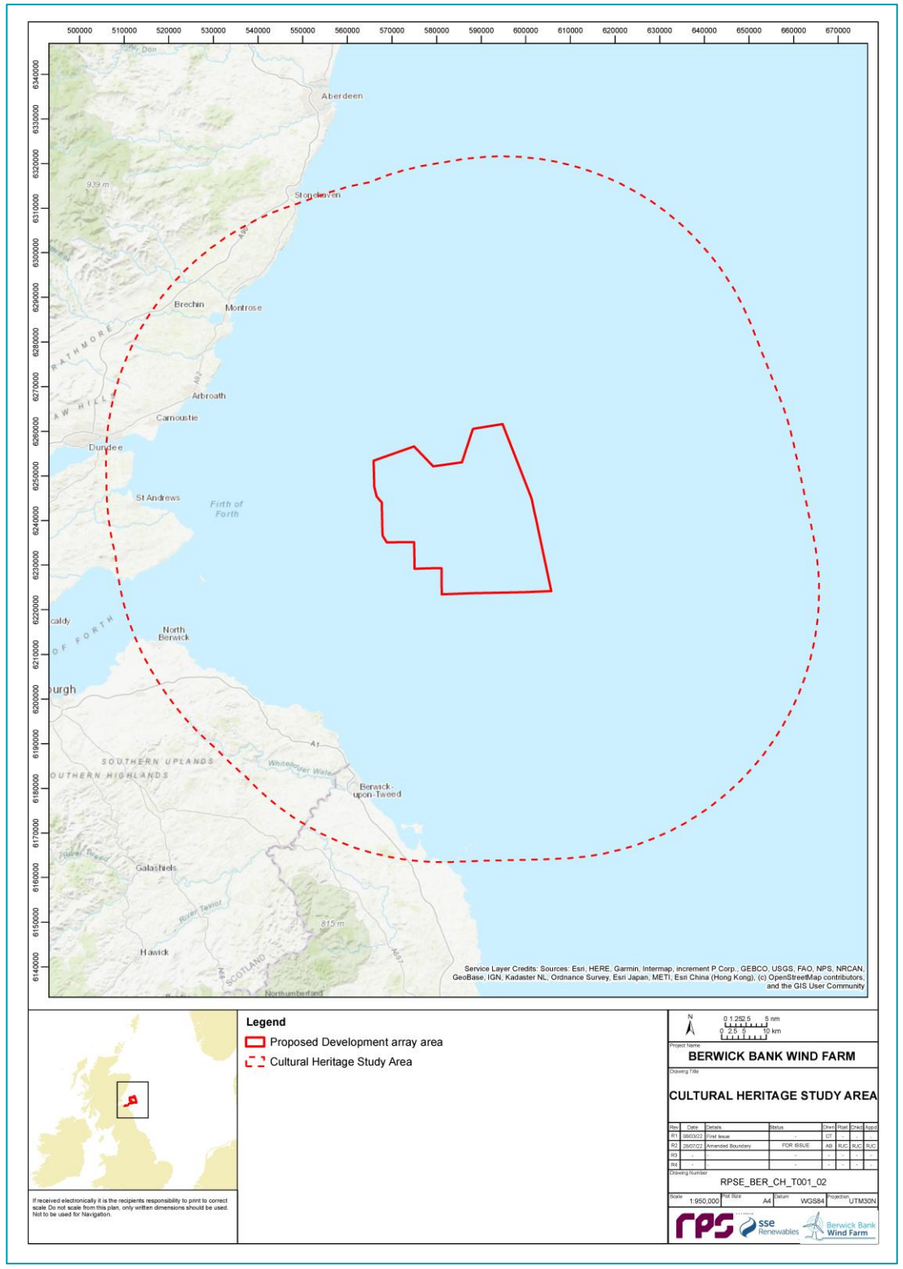

Figure 5.1: Cultural Heritage Study Area

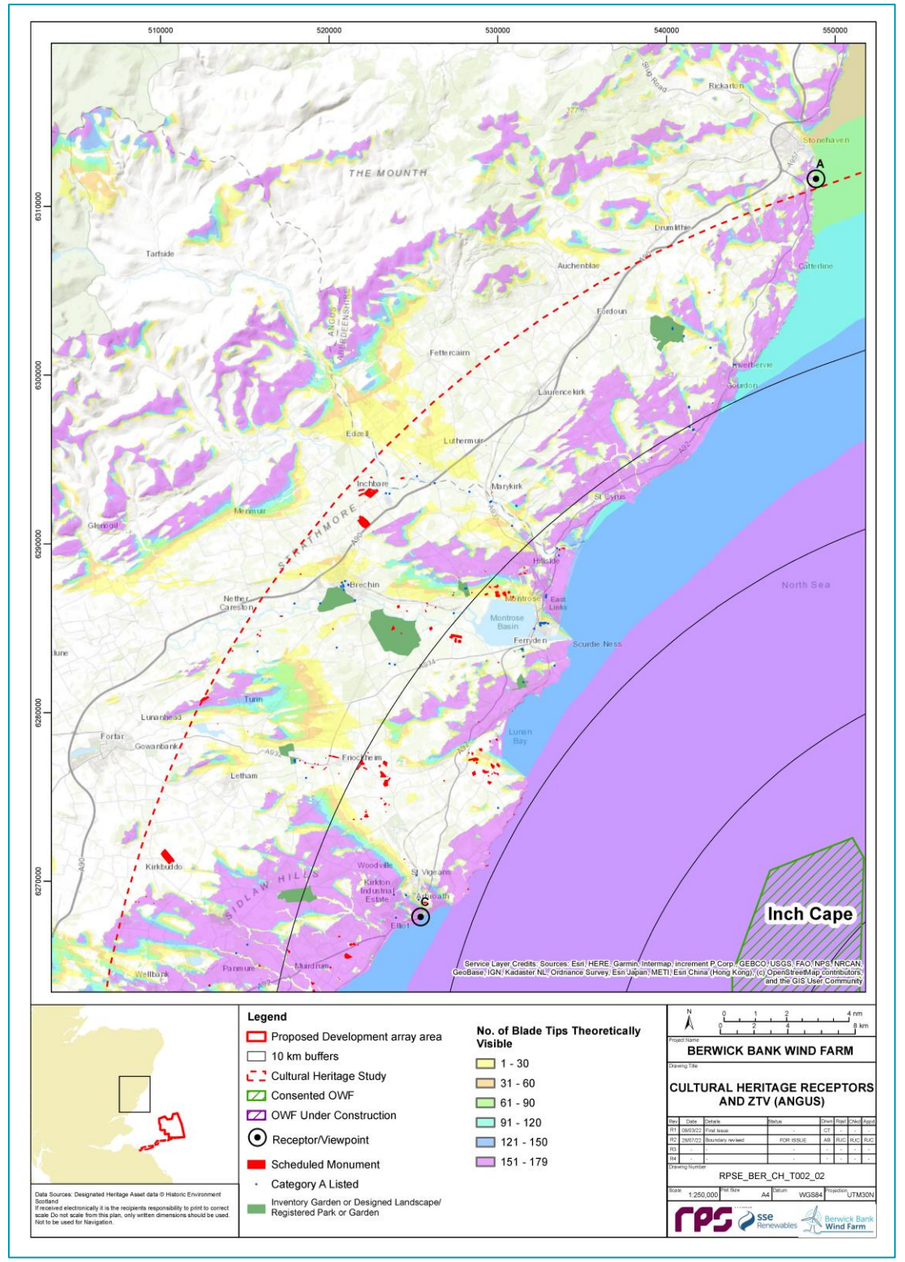

Figure 5.2: Designated Cultural Heritage Assets and the ZTV (Angus)

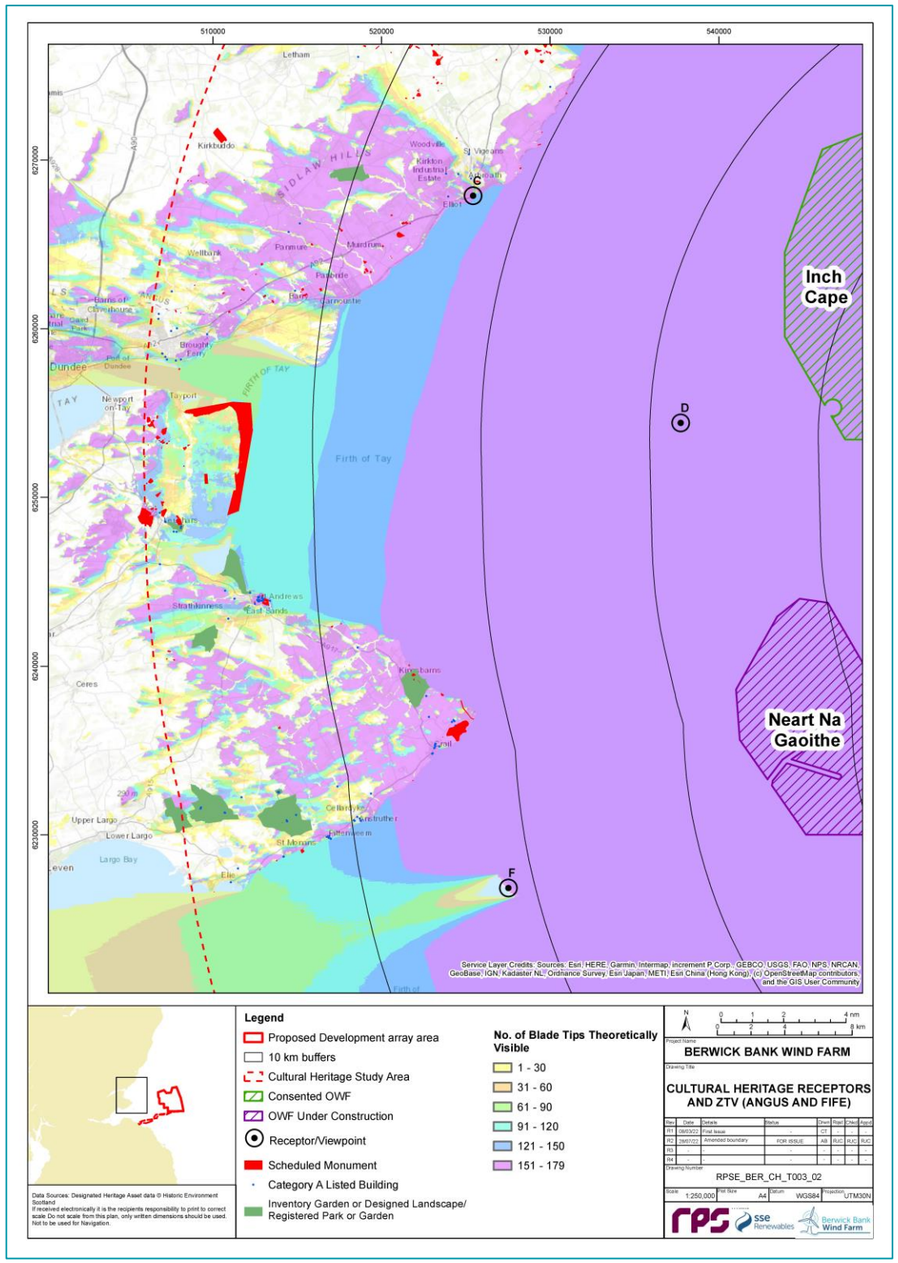

Figure 5.3: Designated Cultural Heritage Assets and the ZTV (Angus and Fife)

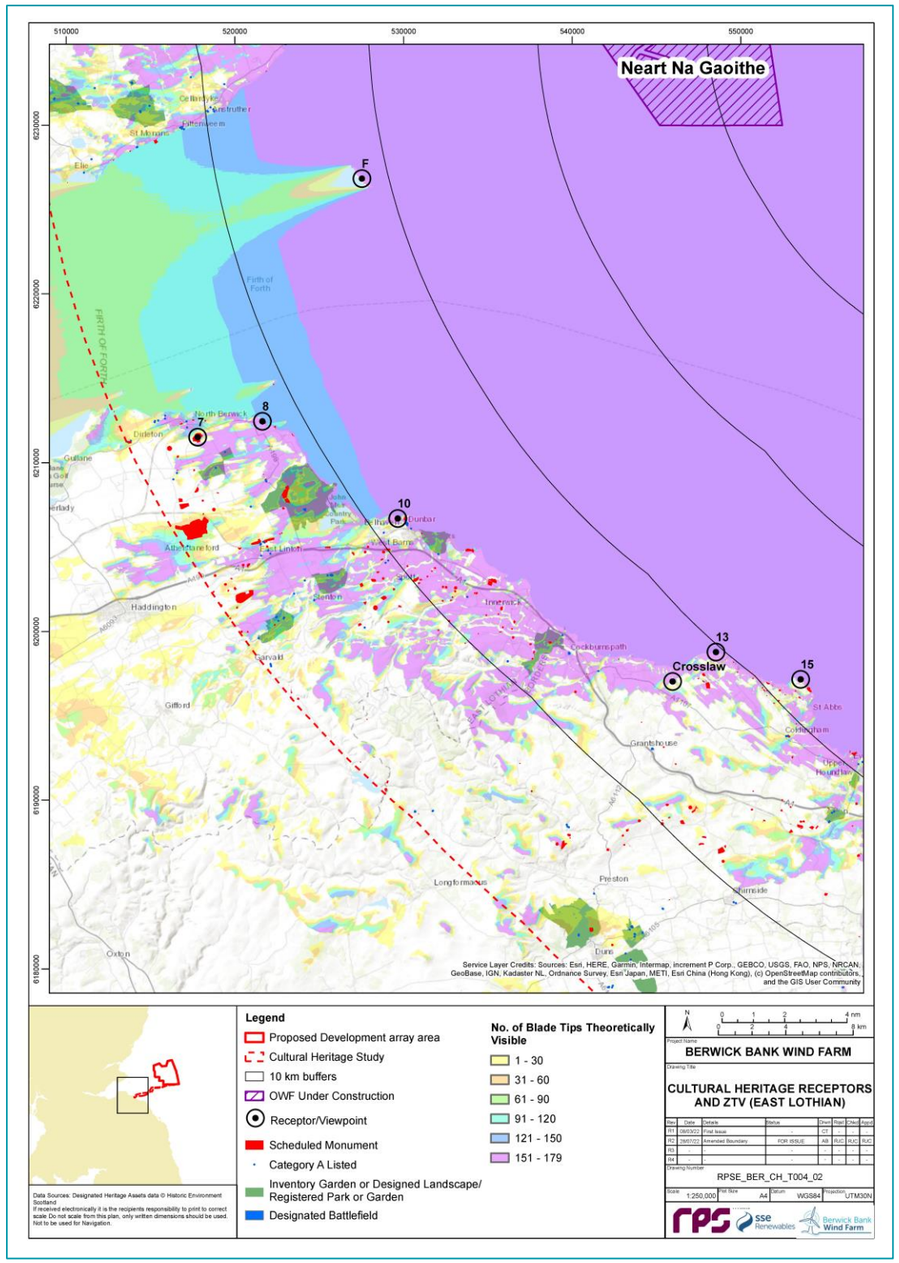

Figure 5.4: Designated Cultural Heritage Assets and the ZTV (East Lothian)

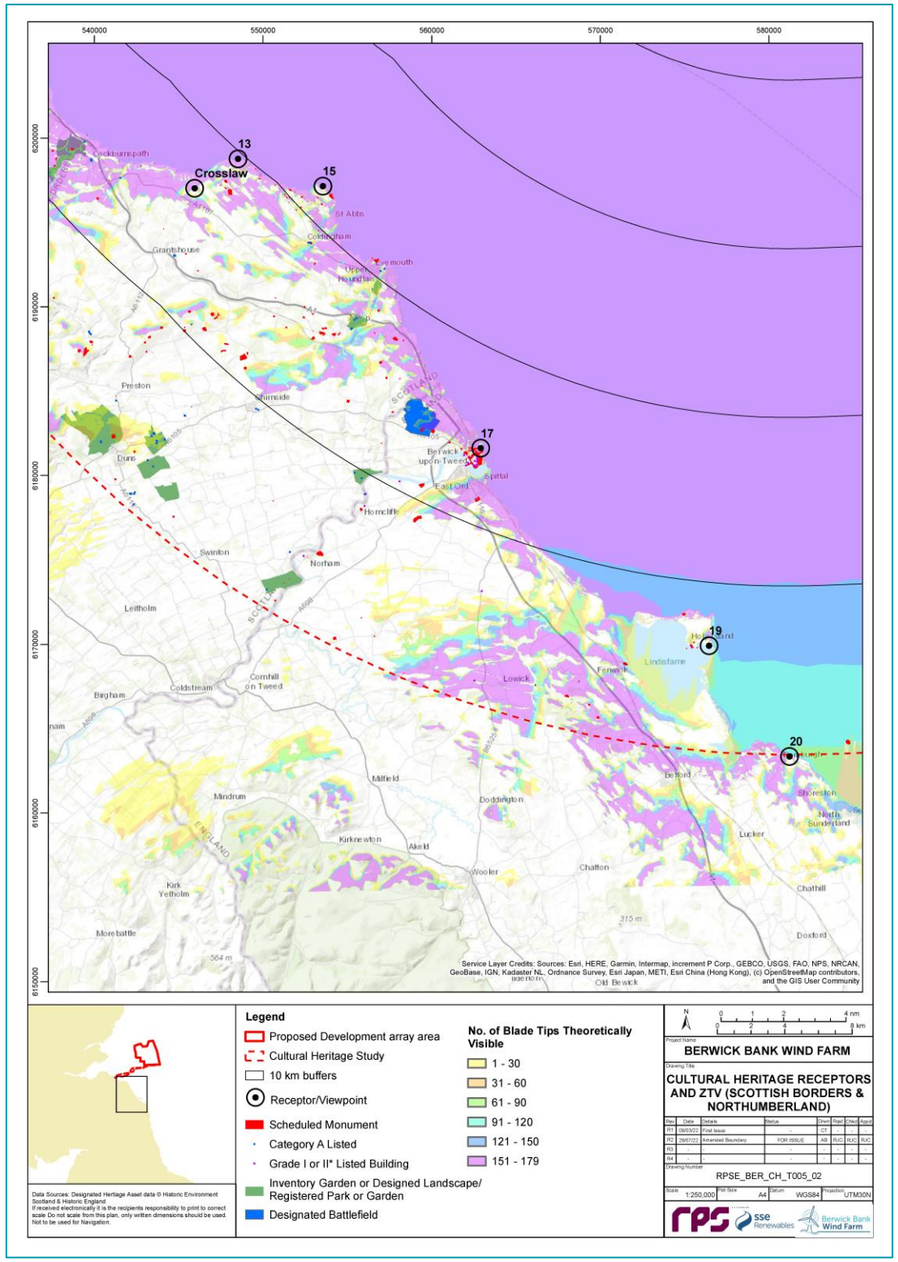

Figure 5.5: Designated Cultural Heritage Assets and the ZTV (Scottish Borders & Northumberland)

5.2. DESCRIPTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE RECEPTORS

16. The following tables present descriptions of the cultural heritage receptors, their setting and the contribution of setting to their cultural significance. The designation description is taken directly from the supplementary information attached to the scheduling or listing, provided by Historic Environment Scotland (HES) or Historic England (HE). In some instances, no such description is attached to the designation. Where this is the case, the description has been taken from the relevant National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) entry.

Table 5.3: Berwick Law (Viewpoint 7)

Berwick Law (Viewpoint 7)	
Designation:	Scheduled Monument
Designation Reference	SM3863
Designation Description	-
Other Description (where supplementary information is not attached to designation) Source: CANMORE (2022f)	*This fort occupies the summit of North Berwick Law (613ft OD). The remains are mostly scanty, much of the material of the dry-built stone walls having toppled down the steep slopes of the hill. An area measuring about 500ft by about 300ft was enclosed by a wall running on a level of some 50ft below the summit. The terrace immediately below this on the SW was likewise enclosed.* *The gentler slope which intervenes between the second wall and the foot of the hill is enclosed by a third wall, several other stretches of which can be seen round the other side of the hill. In this lowest enclosure it is still possible to see the striking remains of numerous circular platforms upon which houses once stood, and several examples of the lowest courses of the stone walls of these.* *(Canmore 56699)* *The remains of an Admiralty Coastal Signal Station dating from 1798 to 1814 are located to the E of the summit of North Berwick Law, and comprise an accommodation block, a building platform, an enclosure, a small hut that may be a latrine, a flagstaff, the remains of fixings near the summit, and a pathway leading down the NE flank of the hill. It once formed part of a national coastal network constructed to provide warning of French ships, in particular privateers, sailing into the Firth of Forth (Canmore 73938)* *World War One and Two observation post are situated near the summit, on the N side of North Berwick Law.* *Of brick and concrete construction, the single storey building is near the remains of an older observation post. (Canmore 73937)*
Setting Description	The law commands extensive views in all directions over the coastal plain of East Lothian, and across the Firth of Forth to Fife. Immediately to its north and east is modern housing whilst to the west and south is farmland. In the distance to the south are the Lammermuirs, upon which numerous wind turbines may be seen depending on weather conditions. Tantallon Castle, the Bass Rock and Isle of May are all clearly visible. The law is a prominent landmark. Neart na Gaoithe (NnG) offshore wind farm, which is currently under construction, is located approximately 33 km to the north-east of Berwick Law. Seagreen will theoretically be visible to the north-east at a distance of 71.6 km. Seagreen 1 is currently under construction.

Cultural Significance and Contribution of Setting	The Scheduled Monument has intrinsic value owing to its archaeological potential; the law has a long history of occupation starting in the Prehistoric period and has seen minimal modern disturbance, and as an example of a Prehistoric hillfort. The signal station and observation post also have intrinsic value as examples of their kind and together illustrate the importance of the law as a viewpoint and Britain's responses to threats of invasion. Views from the law over the surrounding area allow an appreciation of the fort's situation in highly defensible location in an area of highly cultivable land, whilst views over the sea are important to an understanding of the signal station and observation post's function. Views along the coastline contribute to an appreciation of the signal station's function. More generally views to prominent historically significant features such as the Bass Rock, the Isle of May and Tantallon Castle allow an appreciation of the time-depth of the landscape. The law's prominence is likely to have been significant in the Prehistoric period and hence general views contribute to its cultural significance.

Table 5.4: Tantallon Castle (Viewpoint 8)

Tantallon Castle (Viewpoint 8)	
Designation:	Scheduled Monument
Designation Reference	SM13326
Designation Description Source: HES (2013)	*Description* *The monument is Tantallon Castle, which dates from the second half of the 14th century (about Anno Domini (A.D.) 1360) and was abandoned in 1651 when it was surrendered to the English following a siege by General Monck. The castle survives as an upstanding ruin comprising three towers projecting from a massive red sandstone curtain wall, a two storey hall-block and a series of substantial ditches and ramparts on the landward side. The castle is situated at about 30 m OD on a high promontory facing the Bass Rock. The monument was originally scheduled in 1921, but the documentation did not meet modern standards: the present amendment rectifies this.* *The curtain wall of Tantallon Castle stands some 15 m high and 3.5 m thick. It runs north-south for a length of about 61 m across the neck of the promontory. Intramural staircases give access to the parapet walk. Three towers project from the curtain wall. The Mid Tower housed the entrance gate and the keeper's lodging; the north tower contained the Earl's private apartments; and the south tower comprised ancillary accommodation. The curtain wall encloses the inner close, an oblong area measuring about 75 m north-north-west-south-south-east by 45 m transversely, which is protected by sheer 30 m high cliffs along its north-east side. A two storey hall-block and later adjoining kitchen block are located along the north side of the inner close. The foundations of part of another structure are also visible, which would have stood in the inner close against the south-east section of the curtain wall. Other visible features in the inner close include a partly completed sea gate and well on the seaward side.* *A series of substantial earthworks protect the landward approach to the castle. An apparently rock cut ditch is located immediately in front of (west of) the castle. Another ditch, with both an inner and outer rampart, is situated some 75 m further west, defining the outer close of the castle. The gate into the outer close is protected by a gun tower and wall of early 16th century date. Apart from a 17th century dovecot, no features are visible on the surface within the outer close, but recent geophysical survey has indicated that complex archaeological remains are likely to be present. Beyond the outer close are the remains of a ravelin, constructed possibly in response to Cromwell's invasion in 1651. A further entrenchment of uncertain date is located some 150 m south-west of the castle.* *The scheduled area is irregular on plan to include the remains described above and an area around them in which evidence for the monument's construction, use and abandonment is expected to survive […]. On the south-west side the scheduling extends up to the boundary fence line. The scheduling specifically excludes: the above ground elements of all modern boundary walls and modern fences; the above ground elements of all signage and services; the top 300 mm of all modern paths to allow for their maintenance; and the above ground elements of the modern wooden bridges.* *Statement of National Importance* *The monument is of national importance as the impressive remains of the last great curtain walled castle built in Scotland - a massive stone castle of the 14th century that can make a significant contribution to our understanding of late Medieval fortified residences and expressions of status. The later artillery defences can also make a significant contribution to our understanding of artillery and siege warfare, and military developments of the 16th and 17th centuries. The monument survives in excellent condition and, despite the damage wrought by the siege of 1651, is a remarkably intact example of a Scottish Medieval castle. It represents an important component of both the Medieval and contemporary landscapes. In addition to the upstanding structure, there is very high potential for the survival of buried archaeological remains that can provide information about the development of the castle and the outer defences and entrenchments. Buried remains can also tell us about the daily life of the inhabitants and their trading contacts and economy. The loss of the monument would significantly diminish our ability to understand the form, function and character of late Medieval defensive structures in Scotland and would be a significant loss to East Lothian's historic landscape.*
Setting Description	The castle is situated at about 30 m OD on a high promontory. The curtain wall and ditches cut the promontory off, the hall block occupies the north-western side of the promontory, its wall augmenting the natural protection provided by the cliff, but the north-eastern and south-eastern sides are now open, the wall having collapsed. There are expansive views available from the curtain wall and the enclosed area. These include the surrounding farmland and Berwick Law, whilst out to sea the distinct form of the Bass Rock is seen in the middle distance, with the Isle of May near the horizon. The castle is a prominent feature in the surrounding landscape, where it is generally seen against a backdrop of the sea in combination with the Bass Rock. NnG, which is currently under construction, is located approximately 29 km to the north-east of Tantallon Castle. Seagreen, will theoretically be visible to the north-east at a distance of 68.4 km; Seagreen 1 is currently under construction.
Cultural Significance and Contribution of Setting	The castle's cultural significance resides in its intrinsic value as the last great curtain walled castle built in Scotland and is a remarkably intact example of a Medieval castle. It has the potential to contribute greatly to the understanding of the development of late Medieval fortified residences and expressions of status, whilst the later artillery defences may inform understanding of the development of artillery and siege warfare in the 17th century. This intrinsic value is augmented by its visual relationships with the Bass Rock, where there was a contemporary castle, as this places the castle into the context of the Medieval landscape. In addition, the combination of the red castle and white capped Bass Rock creates a distinctive sense of place. This and the castle's dramatic clifftop location have led to the castle appearing in many paintings, including works by Turner and Nasmyth.

Table 5.5: Dunbar Castle (Viewpoint 10)

Dunbar Castle (Viewpoint 10)	
Designation:	Scheduled Monument
Designation Reference	SM766
Designation Description	-
Other Description (where supplementary information is not attached to designation) Source: CANMORE (2022g)	*On a very bold and exposed site, adjoining the new harbour to the north of the town, the fragmentary remains of Dunbar Castle are scattered over a rock standing 80 feet above the sea, which surrounds the site on three sides today and originally cut it off almost entirely from the mainland. On the east, a large freestanding mass, naturally cleft, is made continuous by masonry and on this the castle proper stood; an isolated and precipitous rock 25 yards to the south-west is surmounted by a great battery and united to the castle by a massive screen wall of masonry containing a mural passage giving communication between these portions.* *The remains of building yearly become less, since no attempt at conservation is made. The main portion of the site has been cleft to provide an entrance to the new harbour, and in this operation portions of the castle buildings have been destroyed.* *The remains appear to be those of a castle with gatehouse and a walled enceinte. The masonry is of the local red freestone, ashlar faced and rubble cored. The gatehouse is of a 15th century type and probably is what is left of the 'barbican' then erected. The numerous gunloops are evidence of a relatively late date. Miller (1859) gives the dimensions of the main portion as 165 feet from east to west with a length of 207 feet from north to south.* *The isolated battery is inaccessible, for the connecting passage, which is 69 feet long, is broken. This must be the early 16th century 'blockhouse' referred to below. The structure is roughly octagonal on plan and measures 54 feet by 60 feet within walls 8 feet thick ,which are recessed to form gun emplacements. These have gun ports 4 feet wide externally, diminishing to 16 inches at daylight. Grose (1789) and Miller in their illustrations show the curtains terminating in salient circled and angular towers, which are said by Miller to have had communication with the sea, and 'to dip low in many places'.* *(Canmore 57687)*
Setting Description	The castle occupies a promontory overlooking the entrance to the 19th century Dunbar Harbour. The remains of the castle are seen in the context of the working harbour and swimming pool. From higher ground, principally the cliff top path to the south-west and next to the swimming pool, where it is seen against the backdrop of the sea. NnG offshore wind farm, which is currently under construction, is located approximately 28 km to the north-east of Dunbar Castle. Seagreen will theoretically be visible to the north-east at a distance of 68.3 km; Seagreen 1 is currently under construction.
Cultural Significance and Contribution of Setting	The Scheduled Monument has intrinsic value owing to its potential as a source of archaeological data; the ruins of the final castle overlie those of the previous castle and there is likely to be evidence of Early Medieval and Prehistoric activity underlying this. The castle illustrates the origins of Dunbar, underlining its importance as a harbour between Berwick and Edinburgh, and forms a picturesque element in the harbour. Views of the castle in the context of the harbour and from the cliff top path contribute to its aesthetic appreciation and historic relationship with the sea.

Table 5.6: Fast Castle (Viewpoint 13)

Fast Castle (Viewpoint 13)	
Designation:	Scheduled Monument
Designation Reference	SM4328
Designation Description	-
Other Description (where supplementary information is not attached to designation) Source: CANMORE (2022a)	*Fast Castle is situated at an elevation of about 158 feet, on a promontory of rock projecting into the sea some 1,000 yards north-north-east of Dowlaw farm. The platform on which the castle stood is 260 feet long by 88 feet broad. The neck of the promontory has been traversed by a deep trench or chasm 20 feet wide, on the castle side of which are still observable the remains of a round tower. Within, part of the east wall of the keep still remains as high as the corbelling, with two corbels in situ, but all the rest of the structure is completely destroyed. The scanty remains of the battlement which encircled the promontory still exist below the edge of the precipitous cliffs on the west side.* *Fast Castle was only a minor fortress, at first of the Earls of Dunbar, afterwards giving name to a branch of the Homes. In the early years of the 15th century it was for a time alternately in English and Scottish hands. It was garrisoned in January 1514, as a result of the English victory at Flodden; thereafter was implicated in the opposition to the regency of the Duke of Albany and was by him captured and razed (1515). Some six years later it was rebuilt. The English ambassador, who lodged in it for a night in 1567, declared that it was 'fitter to lodge prisoners in than folks at liberty; as it is very little, so is it very strong'. An opinion of Cromwell's time (1651) describes it as being, in comparison with Tantallon, 'as strong, though of little importance, being not able to shelter horses' . The strength of the place consisted in its isolated and precipitous site. By marriage of an heiress it had passed in the reign of James V from the Homes to Logan of Restalrig, returning, however, to Lord Home by disposition in 1606.*
Setting Description	The castle occupies a promontory projecting from the rugged cliffs that form the coastline in this area. The promontory's sides are formed by cliffs approximately 45 m high. The promontory is cut off from the mainland by a wide ravine, across which there is a modern bridge. The path leading down to the bridge descends the steep heathery slopes to the south of the ravine. There are panoramic views out to sea and along the Berwickshire coast. NnG, which is currently under construction, is located approximately 31 km to the north of Fast Castle. Seagreen will theoretically be visible to the north-east at a distance of 67.9 km; Seagreen 1 is currently under construction.
Cultural Significance and Contribution of Setting	The Scheduled Monument has intrinsic value owing to its archaeological potential; the promontory has a long history of occupation potentially starting in the Prehistoric period and has seen minimal modern disturbance, save for archaeological excavation. The castle is associated with several important families of the Medieval period, in particular the Homes, and its tumultuous history reflects that of the area. In addition, it is thought to have provided inspiration for the fictional Wolf's Crag in Sir Walter Scott's The Bride of Lammermuir, appears in several of Nigel Tranter's novels and was the subject of several paintings by Rev. John Thomson, a noted 19th century landscape painter.

Table 5.7: St Abbs Lighthouse (Viewpoint 15)

St Abbs Lighthouse (Viewpoint 15)	
Designation:	Category B Listed Building
Designation Reference	LB4103
HES (1999)	David and Thomas Stevenson, opened 1862 with later additions and alterations. LIGHTHOUSE: major but diminutive light comprising circular-plan, triangular-paned lantern with finialled, hemispherical cap on squat single storey, whitewashed base of interlocking square and circle, with painted coping. INTERIOR: not seen 1999. FOGHORN: separate single storey, semi-circular-plan block to N with surmounting foghorn. FOGHORN ENGINE HOUSE: single storey, rectangular-plan engine house to SW. Whitewashed harl; bull-faced sandstone dressings (painted in part). SW (ENTRANCE) ELEVATION: segmental-arched doorway off-set to right. SE AND NW (SIDE) ELEVATIONS: segmental-arched windows in both bays. Doorway in gabled addition to right and single window in gabled addition to left respectively. 8-pane glazing in timber sash and case windows. Flat roof. INTERIOR: not seen 1999. BOUNDARY WALLS AND STAIR: rubble-coped, whitewashed rubble, semi-circular boundary wall to W of light. Steep stair to SW with rubble-coped, whitewashed rubble walls to sides; 2-leaf pedestrian gate. Statement of Special Interest B Group comprises 'St Abb's Head, Lighthouse' and 'St Abb's Head, Lightkeeper's Cottage, Lighthouse Retreat & Keeper's Hold' - see separate list entry [LB46662]. Although now in separate ownership, both the lighthouse and the cottages once associated with it form a significant group, prominently set on St Abb's Head (a nature reserve). Commissioned by the Northern Lighthouse Board, the lighthouse was opened on 24th February 1862 and now automated, is still in use 1999.
Other Description (where supplementary information is not attached to designation)	N/A
Setting Description	The lighthouse is located on the north-eastern side of St Abbs Head, a National Trust for Scotland nature reserve. The lighthouse and foghorn are located downslope from the associated cottages and other buildings. This is an unusual location chosen owing to local conditions, which result in the cliffs' often being obscured by fog. As a result of its position, the lighthouse itself is generally not visible from its landward side. The lighthouse commands panoramic views out to sea in all directions except the south-west. It was built to assist in navigation before and after sight of the Bell Rock and Isle of May lights was lost. NnG, which is currently under construction, is located approximately 33 km to the north of St Abb's lighthouse. Seagreen will theoretically be visible to the north-east at a distance of 68.4 km; Seagreen 1 is currently under construction.
Cultural Significance and Contribution of Setting	The lighthouse's cultural significance resides primarily in its historic interest as an example of a 19th century lighthouse. It was built to complement the lighthouses on the Isle of May and Bass Rock and illustrates the work of the Northern Lighthouse Board to create a series of lighthouses to aid navigation. The design of the lighthouse has responded to local conditions. Views along the craggy coast and outlying rocks allow an appreciation of the dangers posed to shipping by the Berwickshire coastline. Whilst those out to sea allow an appreciation of the distance to which the lighthouse is visible when operating. These views therefore contribute to the lighthouse's cultural significance.

Table 5.8: St Abb's Kirk, Church and Monastic Remains, St Abb's Head (Viewpoint 15)

St Abb's Kirk, Church and Monastic Remains, St Abb's Head (Viewpoint 15)	
Designation:	Scheduled Monument
Designation Reference	SM2975
Designation Description	Description Source: HES (1993) *This rescheduling case arises indirectly from the RCAHMS list for Berwickshire District, through a report of an excavation on Kirk Hill, St Abb's carried out by Professor Alcock in 1980. The results of the excavation suggest that Kirk Hill, not St Abb's Nunnery, was the true location of St Abb's monastery (Coludesburh). Radiocarbon dates from the excavation gave a calibrated date of 630-770 A.D. for an enclosure on the hill. The monument on Kirk Hill which is scheduled is a Medieval church, graveyard, and out-building (probably priest's house). The area presently scheduled includes all three features and an area around them measuring a maximum of 100 m east-west by 100 m transversely.* *The summit of Kirk Hill is relatively level with a low knoll roughly central to the plateau. To the south-west the land falls away very steeply but less so to the north-west and south-east. To the north-east are sheer cliffs to the sea. A rampart has been built on the lip of the plateau, around the north-west, south-west and south-east sides to delimit and defend the site. There are two entrances through the rampart, at the north-west beside the cliff-top, and at the south-east approaching the site up a gully. About 10 m south of the north-west entrance the rampart bifurcates continuing towards the cliff top as a double rampart. The rampart survives as a broad bank which is best preserved to the north-west and south-east. Along the south-west side it has been damaged by erosion and rabbit burrows. At the south-east end of the site, on a gentle slope towards the entrance are several rectangular house platforms. The monument measures c. 310 m north-west-south-east by a maximum of c. 200 m transversely. The location of the site, the rectangular house platforms and the results of the excavation (especially the radiocarbon dates) suggest that this site is a more likely candidate for Coludesburh than St Abb's Nunnery. The increased area to be proposed for scheduling includes the plateau, rampart, and an area around it in which traces of activity associated with the monastery's use will survive. The area respects the shape of the monument and measures 340 m north-west-south-east by a maximum of 210 m transversely.* *Statement of National Importance* *The monument is of national importance because it is a relatively undisturbed Early Christian monastery which has the potential to enhance considerably our understanding of the spread and development of Christianity in south Scotland. It is of particular importance because such sites are rare. Recent excavations at Whithorn have*

	illustrated the great quantity and quality of archaeological information which can be recovered from sites of this period.
Setting Description	The plateau occupied by the Scheduled Monument lies at the top of cliffs south of St Abb's Head in the St Abb's nature reserve. There are panoramic views out to sea and along the craggy coastline. The earthwork remains are slight and have no presence in the surrounding landscape and the hill upon which they are sited is not particularly prominent. NnG , which is currently under construction, is located approximately 33 km to the north. Seagreen will theoretically be visible to the north-east at a distance of 68.4 km; Seagreen 1 is currently under construction.
Cultural Significance and Contribution of setting	The remains at St Abbs have high intrinsic archaeological value as they represent an undisturbed monastic settlement. Such sites are very rare and have the potential to add greatly to our understanding of the development of Christianity in Scotland. The elevated location is naturally defensible and this aids an appreciation of the likely motives for choosing this location.

Table 5.9: Berwick upon Tweed (Viewpoint 17)

Berwick upon Tweed (Viewpoint 17)	
Designation:	Scheduled Monument
Designation Reference	List 1015968
Designation Description Source: HE (1998)	*Reasons for Designation* *In the Middle Ages organized town defences normally involved the construction of high curtain walls and flanking interval towers often surrounded by an outer ditch. These were sufficient defence against attack from the armaments of the time such as catapults, and they offered significant resistance to sustained siege attack. During the 16th century the increasing use of gunpowder artillery in warfare reduced the effectiveness of traditional fortification. Direct bombardment from cannon meant that even the highest and strongest walls could be demolished. The fortifications of the early 16th century accordingly reflect the considerable technical improvements which led to artillery pieces becoming more mobile and accurate, combined with specialist roles and greater velocity. Provision was made within existing Medieval town walls and towers for weapons of heavier calibres to be deployed. In addition to guns mounted on ramparts, gun chambers or casemates were inserted behind the walls enabling fire through gunports in the wall faces. Gunports were concentrated in flanking positions in projecting towers or bastions covering the external ditch and the adjacent curtain walls. Earthworks were also added at this time, often constructed behind the backs of curtain walls in order to absorb the shock of gunfire and to provide additional gun platforms. In the early forts and castles of Henry VIII, the Medieval tradition reached its final degree of modification with artillery fortification. Firepower was arranged systematically in tiers, in what were elaborate, centrally planned gun towers for all-round defence. They were the most scientifically designed and architecturally accomplished gun towers to date. The substantial, thick walled, masonry castles and blockhouses of the 1539-1540 period were also accompanied in a number of instances by earthworks, whether for mounting batteries or providing lines of interconnecting ditch and rampart. The survival of such earthworks is unusual and their survival at Berwick adds to the importance of the monument. A revolution in the fundamental concepts of defence, in the face of the greatly more effective artillery, developed in Italy during the first half of the 16th century and then spread throughout Europe. In essence, this translated the Medieval tower and high curtain wall of a fortress into low lying, stone or brick revetted earth ramparts, wide enough to manoeuvre guns and comprehensively flanked by pointed angle bastions. The angle bastion was the crux of the revolution. It was so shaped that it did not present any dead ground in which the enemy might safely gather to undermine the masonry and create a breach. By skilful and geometrically based planning, bastions could be arranged to cover all parts of the circuit. The bastion was also the main `fire base' not only for local defence but also actively beyond the ditch against the enemy in the field. The bastion system was to provide the basis of military engineering for the better part of the next 300 years. It first appeared in English fortifications at the same time as Henry VIII's defensive scheme was underway and by his death, bastion fortifications were beginning to appear. Therefore the 1540s represent a significant transitional period in English military engineering. Because so many examples from this process of change survive within a limited area, and are reasonably well documented, this group has international significance. By the reign of Edward VI, the distinctive Italian style of bastion with flanking guns in open chambers or closed casemates recessed behind the projecting bastion face to form an 'orillon' or ear had been adopted. The Italian style of bastion fortification was used in English defences as well as in much of Europe for most of the second half of the 16th century. It was adopted for the town defences of Berwick upon Tweed and Portsmouth as well as for individual forts. It is best appreciated at Berwick upon Tweed in its evolving form. During the 17th century, when Berwick upon Tweed became an important garrisoned frontier town, the fortifications were improved by the addition of further earthwork artillery features and the re-modelling of some existing earthwork defences. The changes were intended to enhance the firepower of the town, but by the late 17th century the fortifications of Berwick upon Tweed were obsolete in the face of new designs by the French engineer Marshal Vauban. Inspired by fears caused by the Jacobite uprising of the mid-18th century, a final attempt was made in order to update the defences of the town in order to improve security. The subsequent repairs were minor, but still significant as they reflect a wider concern for security in the Borders at this time.* *Technological change was rapid during the last quarter of the 19th century. Ships carried even heavier armament and were protected by even thicker armour plate. Smaller ships became faster and carried torpedoes and guns became more and more powerful. Coastal batteries were essentially `fixed' defences. Here, guns were put on disappearing mountings or mounted high on cliffs with a pronounced `glacis parapet' to deflect shot over the top of the parapet. They were armed with breech loading and high angle guns and with increased emphasis on quick firers to counter torpedo boats. By the start of World War I, coastal defences had been rationalized according to gun types, calibres and mountings. Batteries were armed with guns appropriate to the predicted weight of attack. Standardized concrete emplacements for 9.2 in, 6 in and 4.7 in and other types of quick firers were built accordingly.* *Berwick upon Tweed is one of the most outstanding fortified towns of western Europe. Taken together with Berwick Castle and the earlier linear earthwork known as Spades Mire, the defences of Berwick upon Tweed provide a continuous sequence spanning more than 700 years. They provide one of the most complete overviews available anywhere for the understanding of the development of military architecture.* *Details* *Berwick upon Tweed is situated on a promontory formed by the entry of the River Tweed into the North Sea and also lies close to the border between England and Scotland. The monument, which is divided into three separate areas, includes the full extent of the Elizabethan ramparts with their bastions, gateways and earthworks as well as parts of the Medieval town defences, including the earthen mound, wall and ditch, in addition to the Henrician earthwork and masonry fortification known as Lord's Mount. The core of the site is in the care of the Secretary of State. The monument also includes other earthwork artillery structures and additional parts of the Medieval defences which survive as extant earthworks and buried remains. Further remains such as Berwick*

Castle and Spades Mire linear earthwork are the subject of separate scheduling. It is known that the town of Berwick was in existence by the ninth century, although the exact date of its earliest occupation is uncertain. The establishment of the River Tweed as the southern boundary of Scotland after the battle of Carham in 1018 meant that the strategic position of Berwick upon Tweed between the Kingdoms of England and Scotland was secured. The town was given the status of a royal burgh in the 12th century and was captured from the Scots in 1296 by Edward I. A ditch and an earthen bank topped by a wooden palisade was constructed at this time and is one of the earliest defensive features known to exist at Berwick upon Tweed. A year later, work was begun to strengthen these early defences; the palisade was replaced by a stone wall furnished with interval towers and on the north and east sides a large moat was added. The whole circuit defended an area of 57 ha. Modifications to the town walls for the provision of artillery pieces in the early 16th century altered their Medieval form in several places. Eventually the northern third of the Medieval defences was abandoned and the southern part was incorporated within the considerably smaller area enclosed by the Elizabethan bastioned town walls. Parts of the western side of the Medieval town defences, abandoned during the 16th century, are visible and are contained within two separate areas of protection. On the steep slopes north of Meg's Mount a length of masonry stands to a maximum height of 18 courses; beyond this to the north and south, the stone wall can be traced as footings or low walling 1.5 m wide, standing to a maximum of four courses high and backed by a large earthen mound 2 m high and 2 m wide. Further remains of the Medieval western defences are visible to the north consisting of a length of walling standing 2 m high, surmounted by a section of rebuilt Medieval masonry. On the northern side of Berwick upon Tweed the surviving portions of Medieval town defences survive as a broad ditch measuring a maximum of 24 m wide, now partly surviving as a buried feature. A length of earthen mound a maximum of 13 m wide stands to the rear of the ditch surmounted in places by lengths of stone walling. The lower storeys of an octagonal Medieval tower measuring 6.5 m wide, re-modelled in the 16th century, are situated within this stretch. Also contained in this area are parts of the eastern Medieval defences; they are visible as a length of ditch 19 m wide and 2 m deep with a slight bank 2.5 m wide on the eastern side. On the western side of the ditch a well preserved length of walling surmounting the earthen mound, which is 2.5 m wide in this area, is clearly visible. The remains of a semi-circular Medieval interval tower known as Middle Tower is also visible in this length projecting 2.5 m beyond the line of the wall. The remainder of the Medieval defences of Berwick upon Tweed are also contained within the same area of protection as the northern defences. This area also includes large sections of the later Elizabethan defences. On the eastern side the Medieval defences were superseded by the Elizabethan town walls. However, as these were constructed within and slightly to the west of their Medieval predecessor, large parts of the latter survive above ground as a series of earthworks immediately to the east of the Elizabethan fortifications. Part of the Medieval wall, visible as a low earthwork scarp 20 m long, survives within the later Elizabethan ditch extending north from the north face of Brass Bastion. Immediately south of Cowport gateway extending as far as the King's Mount at the south-eastern corner, the remains of the Medieval town defences are visible as a broad ditch 24 m wide with the remains of the mound and wall 5 m wide situated to the west. From King's Mount around the south and western side of Berwick upon Tweed as far as Meg's Mount in the north-west corner, the Medieval defences have been modified over several centuries. Much of the visible masonry in the walls on these sides is Medieval, but parts of the original wall have been rebuilt over subsequent centuries. However, a length of unmodified Medieval wall is visible as it descends the steep slopes from King's Mount to the river for a distance of 150 m. This length of walling incorporates a semi-circular interval tower 5 m wide known as Black Watchtower. A second Medieval tower, known as Coxon Tower, is visible at the extreme southern point of the defences. The upper parts of this tower were subsequently rebuilt but its early 14th century vaulted lower chamber is visible. During the course of 300 years the town of Berwick upon Tweed, protected by these Medieval defences, was captured and sacked some 14 times by the English and the Scottish until 1482 when taken and retained by the English. Such attacks caused considerable damage to the Medieval defences and over the centuries many parts have been rebuilt, remodelled and strengthened. For example, when the town was over run and taken for Scotland by Robert Bruce in 1318 the walls, although complete, were considered to be too low and were heightened. Also, when the town fell to the English in 1482 documents make it clear that extensive repairs to the town and its fortifications took place. One of the most important modifications to the Medieval walls during the early 16th century was the addition of a substantial earthen support behind the existing wall. During the early to mid-16th century the Medieval defences were updated by the addition of several new features. These features mark a transition from a basic Medieval system of defence to one better able to cope with the new use of artillery in warfare. In 1522-3 a detached earthwork, known as Windmill Bulwark, was constructed near the centre of the eastern town wall. This earthwork is visible as a turf covered raised platform standing to a maximum height of 5.5 m above the adjacent town moat with a depression 1.6 m deep in its centre. It is surrounded by a ditch 2.5 m deep on its northern and eastern sides. A second bulwark constructed of stone and designed for artillery was added to the seaward defences at this time and incorporated the remains of the Medieval Coxon Tower. This bulwark, called at the time `The Bulwark by the Sands', was subsequently remodelled and incorporated into the Elizabethan defences. At the north-eastern corner of the Medieval defences a third earthen bulwark was built, which was itself succeeded in 1539-42 by a circular stone fortification known as Lords's Mount, the design of which Henry VIII is known to have been involved in. A series of earthworks which surround the later Lord's Mount are thought to represent the remains of the earlier bulwark. They are visible as ditches projecting around the north and eastern sides of Lord's Mount and part of another ditch situated to the south. It is also thought that some of these features were incorporated into the Lord's Mount as earthen outworks. Lord's Mount was partly excavated between 1970-73 and its ground floor plan is now clearly visible. It is a single storey circular artillery fort of stone construction, 30 m in diameter with walls almost 6 m thick. Six gun emplacements, or casemates for artillery are visible within its walls and the living quarters including a kitchen with a fireplace and well and a latrine are also visible. The upper storey, which was removed in 1588, contained the captain's apartments and was surmounted by a parapet containing emplacements for heavy guns. The final known modification to the Medieval walls, before they were re- modelled and partly abandoned in 1588, occurred in the reign of Edward VI when a fort known as The Citadel was built astride the eastern town wall. This feature consists of a rectangular fort with a bastion at each corner situated within a broad moat. The intention behind its construction was to strengthen the vulnerable seaward side of the town. Today the broad ditch on the eastern side and the north-east and south-east bastions, which stand almost 3 m above the ditch, are visible as prominent earthworks projecting eastward beyond the line of the Medieval wall. The remainder of the eastern half has been truncated by the digging of the Elizabethan ditch but the western half of the citadel survives partly as an upstanding earthwork and partly as an infilled buried feature projecting west of the Elizabethan fortifications. Subsequent garden boundaries in this area have followed the curving outline of the western wall of the citadel. In 1558 Queen Mary ordered the total reconstruction of the defences at Berwick in the light of a perceived new Scottish threat. Most of the work, however, was carried out in the reign of Elizabeth I and the new system is known as the Elizabethan ramparts. They were designed by the eminent military engineer Sir Richard Lee who in 1545 had designed the first English bastioned town fortifications at Portsmouth and enclosed an area of 37 ha. At Berwick, he proposed to reconstruct a complete bastion, adapted from an Italian design best illustrated in the defences of Verona in northern Italy. The new town defences at Berwick upon Tweed were to be rebuilt on the line of the Medieval walls but excluding the northern third of the town. Construction of the new circuit commenced in 1558 and continued until 1569 when, still incomplete, it was halted and only the northern and eastern faces were ever completed. The Elizabethan town defences at Berwick upon Tweed consist of a series of bastions, masonry platforms 6 m high with two outer faces meeting at an angle. They are linked by a narrow collar of walling to a curtain wall which is backed internally by a substantial earthwork and surrounded by an outer ditch. Cannon were placed within a flanker, the space between the bastion and the curtain

	wall, in order to fire parallel to the wall. There are five bastions at Berwick upon Tweed: Meg's Mount, Cumberland Bastion, Brass Bastion, Windmill Bastion and King's Mount. Three of the bastions were completely built but Meg's Mount and King's Mount were left as half bastions. All were altered in size after their initial construction as contemporaries of Lee considered that they were too small. In the mid-17th century raised earthen platforms intended to house field guns and known as Cavaliers were constructed upon each of the bastions. The bastions are connected to a curtain wall, 4 m high faced in squared smooth masonry blocks. The wall has a slight batter and a moulding near the top of the masonry. They are reinforced at the rear by a substantial earthwork and have a sentry path, now partly covered over, along the top. An earthen parapet, part of the original Elizabethan design, was constructed upon the stone rampart between 1639 and 1653 in order to protect the sentry path. Access through the ramparts was gained through two main gateways at this time. A Medieval gateway known as Cowport was rebuilt in the late 16th century to give access through the new Elizabethan circuit. This gateway consists of a tunnel vaulted passage with a groove in the vault to house a portcullis. Excavations at Cowport in 1990 uncovered the remains of the portcullis superstructure which had been partly buried by the addition of the earthen parapet in the 17th century. Scotsgate, which is situated at the north-west corner of the ramparts, guarded the main road to Scotland and would have originally been similar to Cowport before it was altered during the 19th century. Outside of the ramparts on the north and east fronts there is a wide ditch 55 m wide which was originally water filled; a low scarp across the ditch at the north-eastern corner is the remains of a dam intended to retain water at different levels within the ditch. Part of the outer ditch is now infilled but it survives as a buried feature beneath the current level of the ground. A broad ditch 275 m long and on average 20 m wide with an earthen rampart up to 20m wide flanking its southern side was added to the defences in 1564. This feature is situated immediately south of Brass Bastion and runs from the Elizabethan ditch eastward to the edge of the cliff and was intended to isolate the peninsula upon which Berwick upon Tweed stands. At this time, it was agreed that the new fortifications should encircle the whole of the peninsula and this feature, known as the Traverse, was built as a part remedy. At its eastern, seaward end there is a circular redoubt visible as a raised earthen platform 25 m by 34 m wide surrounded by a broad rampart 7.5 m wide except at the seaward side. New artillery defences were not constructed on the south and west sides of the town between King's Mount and Meg's Mount. On these sides the Medieval walls, partly rebuilt and modified in the 18th century, remained as the only defence. The modifications included in 1552-3 the re-modelling of an earlier structure to produce a projecting gun battery called Fisher's Fort; six stone gun emplacements are still visible today and the Russian cannon which is mounted upon one of the emplacements was captured during the Crimean War. During the second half of the 19th century, in response to strained relations with France, a new battery was mounted upon Fishers Fort consisting of four 32 pounder guns. Two further gun batteries were constructed in 1745 in response to the Jacobite uprising and were intended to cover the river area. These are now known as Four Gun Battery and Saluting Battery. Saluting Battery is well preserved, situated immediately to the west of Coxon Tower and visible as a long row of 13 gun positions consisting of stone gun emplacements and embrasures through the town walls for the mounting and firing of cannon. Four Gun Battery, situated to the east of Coxon Tower, has emplacements and embrasures for four guns. North of Saluting Battery a third gate was inserted through the town defences during the 1760s. Known as Shoregate it is visible as an arched gateway with its original timber doors still in place. A final gateway near King's Mount, known as Ness Gate, was inserted in 1816 in order to give access to the new pier. A coastal battery situated upon Windmill Bastion in the centre of the east front was constructed during the 19th century. It is visible today as 16 circular, rectangular and semi-circular stone and concrete emplacements for heavy guns. It is known that this battery was moved from its earlier situation at Fisher's Fort. It consisted of two groups of eight guns operated by The First Berwick upon Tweed Artillery Volunteers until 1908 when it was taken over by the newly formed Territorial Army. The battery included both muzzle and breach loading types of guns. The battery was dismantled during World War I when Berwick was required to convey the

	impression of a non-fortified town. The Medieval town fortifications, including the Bell Tower, the Elizabethan ramparts, Cowport and Shoregate, are all Grade I Listed Buildings. A number of features within the area are excluded from the scheduling; these are Lion House (Listed Grade II), and Lion Gate (Listed Grade II), all street furniture and fixtures (lamp posts, seats, litter bins, notice boards, signs and telephone boxes and parking booths), and the surfaces of all roads, drives, paths and carparks, all modern stone walls and metal railings walls, fences, the powder magazine (as it is considered to be adequately protected by its status as a Grade II* Listed Building), the Listed Grade II statue, Magdalene Field House and all sheds, greenhouses and furniture associated with all of the gardens which lie within the monument, although the ground beneath all of these features is included in the scheduling.*
Setting Description	Berwick upon Tweed occupies the peninsula between the mouth of the River Tweed to the south and west and the North Sea to the east. A golf course lies between the town walls and the coast. To the north of this is a caravan park. To the north of the town is Victorian and later development. On the south side of the river are Berwick upon Tweed Harbour and extensive modern housing and other development. The defences are visible from the golf course, from across the river and from the bridges. All views to and from the defences contain modern elements in the form of buildings, cars, etc., in close proximity to the defences. NnG, which is currently under construction, is located approximately 50 km to the north.
Cultural Significance and Contribution of setting	Berwick upon Tweed is one of the most outstanding fortified towns of western Europe. Taken together with Berwick Castle and the earlier linear earthwork known as Spades Mire, the defences of Berwick upon Tweed provide a continuous sequence spanning more than 700 years. They provide one of the most complete overviews available anywhere for the understanding of the development of military architecture. Views from and to the defences, in particular Megs Mount bastion and the Saluting Battery which overlook the bridges, contribute to an appreciation of the strength of the defences and their dominance of the crossing. The setting of the fortifications therefore contributes to an appreciation of their historic interest. Views out to sea do not contribute to its cultural significance.

Table 5.10: Lindisfarne Castle (Viewpoint 19)

Lindisfarne Castle (Viewpoint 19)	
Designation:	Grade I Listed Building
Designation Reference	List 1042306
Designation Description Source: HE (1986)	*Castle. C16 converted into house 1902 by Sir Edwin Lutyens for Edward Hudson. Sandstone and whinstone with pantiled roofs. Irregular polygonal plan on 3 levels of former batteries, in dramatic situation.* *South side has cobbled ramp up to entrance with Tudor-style surround, portcullis and oak door. Scattered fenestration with chamfered mullioned windows under original relieving arches. To right of door a projecting section on original corbels has Lutyen's cruciform arrow slits. Projecting stone water spouts.* *North side has similar windows and also three large round-headed windows with decorated tracery. Former garderobe tower with pyramidal roof to left. To right, on upper battery, higher building with semi-octagonal end and mullioned windows.* *Irregular roofs including prominent hipped roof with hipped dormers to middle battery. Tall clustered octagonal chimneys with stepped tops.*

	Interior has several C16 doorways. Also C16 vaulted passages. 2 rooms at lowest level have steeply-pointed tunnel vaults. *Other features by Lutyens, including entrance hall with round piers and segmental arches dying into imposts; many fireplaces in Tudor style, panelling and doors with characteristic latches, moulded beams and decorative brick floors.*
Other Description (where supplementary information is not attached to designation)	-
Setting Description	The castle occupies a rocky outcrop on the southern shore of Holy Island. The surrounding landscape is characterised by flat almost featureless farmland with stone walls, with settlement visible to the west. The walled garden is a short distance to the north. The castle is of three storeys and its elevated location in the flat landscape/seascape affords extensive views in all directions and makes the castle a prominent landmark in views from the coast to the north and south, for example in views from Bamburgh Castle.
Cultural Significance and Contribution of setting	The castle's cultural significance resides primarily in its fabric, deriving from its architectural interest as an example of the work of an important architect complemented by the work of an important garden designer. Its architectural interest and design quality gives a substantial degree of aesthetic value, primarily appreciated from the castle's immediate surroundings. The castle's dramatic location complements this and this is appreciated from a wider area on the island. As a local landmark, views of the castle from the mainland also contribute to its cultural significance

Table 5.11: Lindisfarne Priory

Lindisfarne Priory	
Designation:	Scheduled Monument
Designation Reference	List 1011650
Designation Description Source: HE (1993)	*Reasons for Designation* *From the time of St Augustine's mission to re-establish Christianity in A.D. 597 monasticism formed an important facet of both religious and secular life in the British Isles. Settlements of religious communities including monasteries were built to house communities of monks, canons (priests), and sometimes lay brothers, living a common life of religious observance under some form of systematic discipline. The main components of the earliest monasteries might include two or three small timber or stone churches, a cemetery and a number of associated domestic buildings, contained within an enclosure or vallum. Those sites which have been excavated indicate no standard layout of buildings was in use. Rather a great diversity of building form, construction, arrangement and function is evident. The earliest sites were not markedly dissimilar from contemporary secular settlements, although their ecclesiastical role may be indicated by the presence of objects indicating wealth and technological achievement, such as stone sculpture, coloured glass, inscriptions, high quality metalwork and pottery. Only the church and leading secular figures are thought to have had access to the skills and trade networks which produced such goods. Later foundations in the 10th and 11th centuries generally had one major stone church and a cemetery. By this time other domestic buildings were more regularly aligned, often ranged around a cloister. Documentary sources indicate the existence of nearly 65 early monasteries. The original number of sites is likely to have been slightly higher and would have included sites for which no documentary reference survives. Of these, less than 15 can at present be linked to a specific site.* *As a rare monument type and one which made a major contribution to the development of Anglo-Saxon England, all pre-Conquest monasteries exhibiting survival of archaeological remains are worthy of protection. In addition to being a rare pre-Conquest monastic site, Lindisfarne Priory is an important example of a small Benedictine house refounded to be a cell of Durham Cathedral. Its standing remains are well-preserved and provide a good illustration of a wide variety of monastic buildings.* *Details* *The monument includes the site of the pre-Conquest monastery of Lindisfarne and the Benedictine cell of Durham Cathedral that succeeded it in the 11th century. Monastic remains from both periods will survive outside the precinct of the later monastery. These have not been included in the scheduling, however, as their extent and state of preservation are not yet sufficiently understood. Except for a number of eighth century carved stones no remains of the pre-Conquest church and monastery have yet been found at Lindisfarne. Knowledge of the site comes chiefly from contemporary records and the existence of the seventh century Lindisfarne Gospels and Liber Vitae which were both inscribed there. The remains of the early monastery are preserved beneath the later buildings and, in addition to the pre-Conquest church, will include a wide range of religious and domestic structures. These remains will also retain evidence of whether the monastery was a single-sex community established for men, or whether it was a double house for both men and women such as are known to have existed elsewhere in Anglian Northumbria. The possibility that Lindisfarne was a mixed community is suggested by the inclusion of women in the congregation of St Cuthbert who fled to Lindisfarne from Durham in 1069-70.* *The upstanding remains and current layout of Lindisfarne Priory are entirely post-Conquest in origin. The earliest building is the priory church which was begun at the end of the 11th century and extended eastward in c.1140. But for a number of Gothic windows, it is entirely of Romanesque construction and owes much of its design and detail to Durham Cathedral. It includes an aisled nave of six bays ending, at the west end, in a wall with square stair turrets at the corners and a central projecting door. The door is roundheaded and decorated with typical Norman detail such as chevron mouldings. Above, a wall-passage overlooks the nave through an arcade of five round arches. This feature, known as a triforium, originally extended round the nave above the aisles. Above it stood a clerestory which allowed daylight into the nave. Below, opposing doors opened onto the nave through both aisles but were blocked in the 15th century when the nave went out of use. To the east of the nave is the crossing. This has square transepts opening off to the north and south and formerly supported a square tower on a vault of diagonal ribs, one of which is complete and in situ. East of the crossing is the presbytery which, in its present square-ended form, dates to the 12th century. It is aisleless and includes the remains of a clerestory with a wall-passage and a 14th century east window. It also retains the foundations of the original presbytery which had an apsidal or semi-circular east end. The transepts also include apses in their east walls. In common with most post-Conquest monasteries, the church formed the north range of a four-sided building complex known as the cloister. The remaining cloister ranges are all later than the church, dating mainly to the late 12th and 13th centuries. Remnants of an earlier south range show that the buildings originally formed a square but that the cloister was extended southwards in the 13th century. The earliest remains are of the ground floor of the west range which dates to the period between 1190 and 1210. This area was used for storage and was originally divided by wooden partitions. In the 14th century it was split into three by the construction of cross walls, and the south part, which lay adjacent to the larder at the junction of the west and original south range, was then used as a buttery or pantry. The barrel-vaulted larder is of the same date as the west range and includes a cistern in the floor which is recorded as being repaired in*

	1451-52. Nothing remains of the upper storey of the west range except for part of the access stair and two garderobes or latrine pits. This floor would have included the lay-brothers' quarters. The 13th century east cloister range adjoins the south transept of the church and was also two-storeyed. The vaulted ground floor was partitioned at the north end to create a vestry. The chapter house occupied the area to the south and next to this was the parlour, where necessary conversation was permitted. Adjacent to the parlour was the day stair which led to the second floor dorter or monks' dormitory. The night stair led down from the north end of the dorter into the south transept. A door from the parlour leads into the east end of the south cloister range. Together with the west end, this area was altered and extended in the 14th century. Previously it included a chamber for the prior with an infirmary to the east. In the 14th century, a new prior's lodging was created at the junction of the south and east ranges and comprised a two-storey building with a warming house below and a private apartment above, which was partitioned to create a bedroom, study and oratory or private chapel. To the east, the former infirmary was enclosed by a fortified wall with a semi-octagonal tower at the north-east corner. The function of the buildings within this wall has not yet been determined. West of the prior's lodging are the remains of the 13th century monks' frater or refectory which include a trough decorated with carved faces. This feature, the lavatorium, was where the monks washed their hands at mealtimes. Next to the frater is the kitchen, situated at the junction of the south and west ranges. In the 14th century, a brewhouse and bakehouse were added to the west and include the remains of a mash tub and large oven. South of the cloister is the curia or outer court of the priory. This was first built in c.1300 and included the gatehouse into the priory at the north-west corner and a two-storey guest house at the south-east corner. Later in the 14th century, a further range of buildings was built along the south side and contained workshops with cisterns and a well. The construction of this range involved the demolition of an earlier building along the west side of the courtyard. Outside the west wall are the remains of another structure believed to be post-Suppression in origin. The pre-Conquest monastery of Lindisfarne was founded in A.D. 634 by Aidan, a missionary bishop of Iona, under the patronage of King Oswald of Northumbria. It was founded in the Celtic Christian tradition, but, after the Synod of Whitby in A.D. 664, was forced to conform to Western Christianity as espoused by the Church of Canterbury. Although governed by an abbot, the monastery was the centre of a bishopric. Its most famous bishop was St Cuthbert who ruled the diocese between A.D. 685 and A.D. 687. In A.D. 793, due to its exposed position on the North Sea coast, it became the scene of the first Viking raid on England. According to records, the monastery was sacked and most of its inmates killed. However, the succession of bishops and abbots continued until A.D. 875 when the community fled before a second Viking onslaught, carrying the relics of St Cuthbert and St Oswald. The community wandered for seven years before settling at Chester-le-Street in A.D. 882. There it remained until A.D. 995 when, fleeing the Vikings again, it moved to Durham which thus became the permanent seat of the bishops of Northumbria. In 1069-70, during the so-called 'Harrying of the North' by William the Conqueror, the community fled back to Lindisfarne but had returned to Durham by the 25 March 1070. In 1081, the site became the property of the Benedictine priory and convent of Durham and was refounded as a cell of the cathedral monastery. From that time, the name Holy Island superseded that of Lindisfarne. The history of the post-Conquest monastery is uneventful. Raids during the Scottish wars of the 14th century caused some devastation of the district dependent on the priory, but the monastery itself was partially fortified and protected by the basalt ridge to the south known as the Heugh. Shortly before the dissolution of the priory in 1537, its last prior, Thomas Sparke, obtained a lease for life of the site and buildings and, in 1543, sub-let them to the king's surveyor of victuals at Berwick. In 1613, the connection between the priory and Durham was severed by a lawsuit and the island was subsequently held by successive lessees of the Crown. The monument has been in State care since 1913 and is also a Grade I Listed Building. All English Heritage fixtures and fittings are excluded from the scheduling though the ground underneath is included.
Other Description (where supplementary information is not attached to designation)	-
Setting Description	The priory lies immediately to the south of village. To its south is a rocky outcrop beyond which is a narrow strip of beach. There are relatively open views to the west and east, the latter include Lindisfarne Castle, but to the north by the built form and trees and to the south by the outcrop. The priory is not visible from the surrounding landscape.
Cultural Significance and Contribution of Setting	As a rare monument type and one which made a major contribution to the development of Anglo-Saxon England, all pre-Conquest monasteries exhibiting survival of archaeological remains are worthy of protection. In addition to being a rare pre-Conquest monastic site, Lindisfarne Priory is an important example of a small Benedictine house refounded to be a cell of Durham Cathedral. Its standing remains are well-preserved and provide a good illustration of a wide variety of monastic buildings. The priory's island setting also contributes as it adds to the remains' historic interest and aesthetic value.

Table 5.12: Bamburgh Castle (Viewpoint 20)

Bamburgh Castle (Viewpoint 20)	
Designation:	Grade I Listed Building
Designation Reference	List 1280155
Designation Description Source: HE nd	*Castle, divided into apartments. C12; ruinous when acquired by Lord Crewe in 1704 and made habitable after his death by Dr. Sharpe, the trustee of the charitable trust endowed by his will. Acquired by Lord Armstrong, who had extensive restoration and rebuilding of high quality by C.J. Ferguson, 1894-1904. Squared sandstone and ashlar.* *A huge castle, c.¼ mile long and covering 8 acres on a volcanic outcrop in extremely dramatic-situation. It has C12 keep and 3 wards.* *Main entrance on east side is largely C12 with rounded towers flanking tunnel- vaulted archway. Inside, high walls protect approach to inner gateway which has C12 vault but is largely C19 above.* *East ward: Extensive buildings by Ferguson on south side, incorporating Medieval masonry (cf interior); these include Captain's Lodge and King's Hall in elaborate Perpendicular style. Buildings left of these, also by Ferguson in more restrained early Tudor style. In centre, ruins of C12 chapel with apse.* *Keep, between east and west wards: high, multi-moulded plinth; C12 ground-floor doorway with two round arches and two orders of renewed columns. Broad angle pilasters rise as higher turrets; battlemented parapet; many round-headed windows, mainly of the C18.* *West ward has two gatehouses; the Smith Gate on north-east is largely C19; the Neville tower on north-west incorporates Medieval vault and masonry. Extensive C19 apartments along south side in Tudor style, ending on right in round clock tower which is Medieval in lower parts. West side has late C19 stables, five bays with octagonal corner towers.* *Outer ward to west contains the windmill and extensive fragments of Medieval curtain wall.*

	Interior: Keep; ground floor vaulted with two parallel tunnel vaults on huge square piers; mural stair to 1st floor; armoury, possibly originally a chapel with vaulted apse on east side; groin-vaulted ceiling. Captain's Lodge: C14 barrel-vaulted basement (now the shop) with ten chamfered transverse ribs; all work above by Ferguson, including vaulted lobby and staircase and fine cantilevered stair with Art Nouveau balusters. Kings Hall and Cross Hall, on site of Medieval hall, the three service doors of which remain: Perpendicular style with two large oriels, huge fireplace with joggled lintel, panelled overmantel and stone tracery above. 6-bay false hammerbeam roof, elaborately carved in teak. Much Arts and Crafts detail including window recesses down sides of hall; screens passage and musicians' gallery. Former pantry, buttery and kitchen remain. Pantry and buttery have high, pointed tunnel vaults. The kitchen has three huge segmental arched fireplaces and four pointed-arched Medieval doorways, two now blocked.
Other Description (where supplementary information is not attached to designation)	-
Setting Description	The castle occupies a rocky outcrop and dominates the coastal strip and the road to Scotland. It commands views along the coastline and its distinctive silhouette is an iconic landmark, visible over a wide area.
Cultural Significance and Contribution of Setting	The castle's cultural significance resides primarily in its architectural and historic interest as an example of a Medieval castle and the work of CJ Ferguson, a noted architect who specialised in the restoration of Medieval buildings. In addition, it has illustrative value; its great scale and strength underlining the strategic importance of the location. The castle's imposing form and dramatic location has resulted it in appearing in numerous paintings, including one by Turner. Views from the castle contribute to its illustrative value as they allow an appreciation of its dominance of the surrounding area. The view to Lindisfarne Castle allows an appreciation of the historic links between Bamburgh Castle and Lindisfarne. Views of the castle along the coast are of similar if not greater importance as they allow an appreciation of this aspect and its architectural interest and iconic form.

Table 5.13: Dunnottar Castle (Viewpoint A)

Dunnottar Castle (Viewpoint A)	
Designation:	Scheduled Monument
Designation Reference	SM986
Designation Description	-
Other Description (where supplementary information is not attached to designation) Source: CANMORE (2022b)	Dunnottar Castle occupies a coastal promontory of about 1.4 ha protected on all sides *by precipitous cliffs and approachable only from the west. The promontory is probably the site of a fort besieged in 681 and 694 and destroyed by the Vikings between 889 and 900. Although there was possibly a castle here in the 12th century, the visible remains are all likely to be of later date and include an L-plan tower house, erected at the end of the 14th century, extensive domestic buildings, and a chapel and burial ground.* *W D Simpson (1968); RCAHMS (1982).* *This castle probably occupies the site of a prehistoric fort; St Ninians established a church here about the beginning of the 5th century and it may also be the 'Dunfoithir' that was besieged in 681. An oval motte was noted on the site in 1970. In the reign of William the Lion (1165-1214) 'Dunnottar' was the place where warrants were returnable for the Mearns, and 'le Castiel de Dunostre' is mentioned at the beginning of the 13th century. The parish church was on the site by the 13th century. Another castle (castle tower) was built at the end of the 14th century, being mentioned in a Papal Bull of 13 July 1394. Charles II lodged here in 1650 and the Scottish Crown Jewels (The Honours of Scotland) were hidden here in 1651 as it was considered one of the strongest places in the kingdom. In 1685, 167 Covenanters were packed into a small vault ('the Whig's vault') where 9 died due to the terrible conditions. In its final form, the castle was forfeited in 1716 and the roofs and floors removed and sold. In 1925 the systematic repair and excavation of the ruins was begun; the monument is now open to the public.* *In its present form the extensive remains date from various periods. The oldest portion is the early 15th century keep with a range of buildings extending to the east containing stables and storehouses. The gatehouse is approached by a steep path and defended by three tiers of splayed gun-loops. The arched entrance is the only opening in a solid wall of masonry set into a cleft in the rock; a very impressive and dominating entrance. The buildings to the north-west include a chapel, are grouped around a courtyard and date from the late 16th or early 17th centuries; a huge water tank lies within the courtyard and there is also a bowling green to the west of this later range.* *NMRS, MS/712/35.*
Setting Description	The castle occupies a promontory protected on all sides by precipitous cliffs. Access is by way of a path from the west that drops down steeply from the mainland before rising steeply to enter the castle via heavily defended tunnels. The promontory is enclosed by walls and consequently in its current condition views out are relatively limited, but it clearly once commanded extensive views. Its clifftop location results in there being widespread views of the castle from the mainland silhouetted against the sea. The operational Kincardine Offshore Floating Wind Farm is visible approximately 20.5 km to the north-east. Seagreen will be visible approximately 34.7 km to the south-east of the castle; Seagreen 1 is currently under construction.
Cultural Significance and Contribution of Setting	The castle's cultural significance resides in its intrinsic value as an example of a Medieval castle with later additions. It has the potential to inform understanding of the development of fortified residences and illustrates the transition from Scottish towers to more English-influenced houses and the relationship between military strength and status, as the castle's defences include elements that are thought to be primarily for show. The castle occupies a naturally defensive position in a strategic location that allows control of movement along the coastal plain. Its dramatic location and appearance have resulted in its being the subject of numerous artworks and it is an iconic local landmark.

Table 5.14: Bell Rock Lighthouse Signal Tower (Viewpoint C)

Bell Rock Lighthouse Signal Tower (Viewpoint C)	
Designation:	Category A Listed Building
Designation Reference	LB21230
Designation Description Source: HES nd	*Description* *1813. Classical and castellated group of twin lodges and signal tower. Painted stone.* *TOWER: engaged, four storey castellated tower rising from centre of piend-roofed, two storey, three bay house. Lower two stages of tower acting as bowed centre bay of house fanlit door at ground with encircling Roman Doric portico, three windows at 1st*

	floor and windows in flanking bays; wallhead blocking course bowed around tower. Upper stages with narrow round-arched windows, dividing string course, quatrefoil detailed frieze and corbelled castellation at head. Flagpole and signal ball crowning tower. *LODGES: pair of three bay classical lodges flanking entrance to signal tower comprised of two storey centre bays with window to each floor, flanked by tall single storey blank, piend-roofed quasi pavilions. Panelled and coped gate pilasters to inner quoins of lodges. Mansard rood additional circa 1956. Small-pane timber sash and case glazing. Grey slate roofs. Wallhead stacks to two storey base of tower.* *Statement of Special Interest* *Linked in an A Group with Bell Rock Lighthouse (in Arbroath and St Vigeans Parish) to mark the functional relationship between the subjects. The ball on the signal tower's flagpole rose and fell to alert the workers constructing the Lighthouse. The Signal Tower now functions as a museum and houses the later 19th century dioptic apparatus with Fresnel lenses which previously served as the lighthouse's source of illumination, moved here on the demanning of the structure in 1988.*
Other Description (where supplementary information is not attached to designation)	-
Setting Description	The signal tower stands at the entrance to Arbroath harbour, the closest point on the mainland to the lighthouse. It is orientated to look out to sea. NnG, which is currently under construction, is located approximately 31 km to the south-east. Seagreen will be visible approximately 40.4 km to the east; Seagreen 1 is currently under construction, is.
Cultural Significance and Contribution of Setting	The signal tower's special historic interest derives from its functional relationship with the lighthouse. The signal station's location on the coast and line of sight between it and the lighthouse are important to an appreciation of their functional relationship. General views from the signal station do not contribute to its cultural significance.

Table 5.15: Bell Rock Lighthouse (Viewpoint D)

Bell Rock Lighthouse (Viewpoint D)	
Designation:	Category A Listed Building
Designation Reference	LB45197
Designation Description Source: HES (1998)	*Description* *Robert Stevenson, engineer, with John Rennie consulting engineer, 1808-11. Sited on half-tide complex of reefs, tall (36 m), curved tapering masonry tower with base courses set into rock. Lowest courses Rubislaw granite, upper courses and lateral divisions Carmyllie sandstone. Tapering curved base of solid masonry, interlocking ashlars pegged with stone pegs between courses. Door cill dates 1809, reached by bronze ladder (early addition). Gallery at doorway (later addition). Lantern platform corbelled, with echinus moulding, extended in 1960s in steel with welded brackets. Simple aluminium railing of same period with radio and television aerials attached. Gallery built out in SSE octant for solar panel when light automated in 1988. Triangular-panel lantern with copper dome, now surrounded by bird protection set on light framework. Smooth taper of tower interrupted by concrete projections on south, east and west elevations, housing ventilation grilles for generator room and battery room.* *Interior: six levels of accommodation within masonry tower. From bottom: entrance chamber; salt-water lavatory; generator room; battery room; bedroom; kitchen/living room. Rooms separated by flat-vaulted floors of dovetailed ashlar, roof of kitchen/living room (base of lantern platform) similarly constructed but domed. Control room in base of lantern and glazed lantern space complete. No original fittings. Following fire in 1987 gas-light aluminium hatches inserted in original openings between chambers and aluminium ladder bolted to walls to communicate between spaces. Acetylene light with small triangular Fresnel optic installed 1988.* *Walkways: two walkways leading to landing places, both with cast-or wrought-iron frames, with cast-iron grid inserts. Some grids and one section of frame replaced in steel.* *Statement of Special Interest* *The Bell Rock was the first lighthouse constructed on a half-tide rock and the story of its construction is an epic one recounted by Robert Stevenson. Though the internal fittings have all been replaced, a few minor external additions have been made and the lantern and gallery have been renewed since the lighthouse was first built, Stevenson's stone tower remains virtually unaltered. The extent to which John Rennie contributed to the design is not clear, but Robert Stevenson was the engineer in charge of construction and deserves most of the credit for this remarkable structure. As built, it had a revolving light with bands of silvered parabolic reflectors and oil lamps. The original optical apparatus, using parabolic mirrors, was replaced in 1867, 1871, 1903 and 1964. The present lantern probably dates from 1903. When the lighthouse was electrified in 1964 an apparatus from Chicken Rock Lighthouse, Isle of Man, was installed, this was removed in 1986, during the conversion of the light to automatic operation, and is now in the Signal Tower Museum, Arbroath. (Information from Northern Lighthouse Board, Angus Museums Service.) The Signal Tower Museum was constructed to communicate visually with the lighthouse. Linked in an A group with Bell Rock Lighthouse Signal Tower and Lodges, in Arbroath Burgh, to mark the functional relationship between the subjects.*
Setting Description	The lighthouse stands on the Bell Rock, which is approximately 18 km offshore. The rock is submerged except at low tide and consequently was a major hazard for shipping, causing numerous wrecks. NnG, which is currently under construction, is located approximately 12 km to the south-east. Seagreen is located approximately 29.7 km to the east; Seagreen 1 is currently under construction.

Cultural Significance and Contribution of Setting	The lighthouse's cultural significance resides in its architectural and historic interest as the first lighthouse to be built on a half tide rock. Its construction was an extraordinary engineering achievement and the quality of its design and execution is reflected by the tower being almost entirely original after over 200 years of operation. Consequently, it is considered to be one of Robert Stevenson's finest achievements. In addition, the lighthouse represented a substantial investment to secure shipping and hence has historic interest reflecting a period of great investment in the country's infrastructure that facilitated economic growth. The lighthouse's setting on the Bell Rock is key to understanding its function; Bell Rock was a major hazard because it was a near invisible hazard in a major shipping lane. The signal station's location on the coast and line of sight between it and the lighthouse are important to an appreciation of their functional relationship. General views from the lighthouse do not contribute to its cultural significance.

Table 5.16: Isle of May Priory (Viewpoint F)

Isle of May Priory (Viewpoint F)	
Designation:	Scheduled Monument
Designation Reference	SM838
Designation Description Source: HES (1999)	*Description* *The monument consists of the upstanding and excavated remains of the Benedictine priory of the Isle of May, which is traditionally said to be on the site of a community established by St Ethernan or Adrian in the ninth century. The structure now known to have been the west range of the priory was scheduled as St Adrian's Chapel in July 1958, but recent excavations on behalf of Fife Regional Council and its successor, Fife Council, have revealed the plan and parts of the structures of much of the rest of the complex, and the scheduled area has to be extended to encompass these.* *The main upstanding part of the monument, the west range, still stands to two storeys and survives through having been adapted for domestic occupation after the abandonment of the rest of the priory. Its adaptation involved the addition of a three-quarter round south-western tower and an internal floor and subdivisions.* *The church, on the north side of the cloister area, was a rectangular structure in its final state, though evidence has been found of at least two earlier underlying structures of more complex two-cell plan. The east conventual range was presumably of two storeys; at its lower level it had a chamber (the chapter house?) next to the church, with an undercroft divided longitudinally by columns to the south. The south range, which was presumably the refectory, is the most fragmentary part of the complex. South of the junction of the east and south ranges evidence was found for the mouths of a drain, which presumably served the reredorter on the upper floor.* *There are indications of further structures south of the main complex and of an extensive burial ground to the north.* *The area to be scheduled is irregular on plan, defined along its east and west flanks by existing field boundaries. The southernmost point is on the west field wall, 62 m south of the change in angle of that wall. From there the southern limit of the area passes 55 m in a north-easterly direction to meet up with the east field wall. It then runs 58 m in a north-westerly direction along the wall to its change of direction, and then runs a further 22 m northwards with the wall. From there it crosses westwards for 30 m to meet up again with the west field wall, and thence southwards along that wall to join the starting point. The walls themselves are excluded from scheduling. The area to be scheduled is marked in red on the accompanying map extract.* *Statement of National Importance* *The monument is of national importance as one of the best illustrations of the ways in which the ideals of monastic planning might be adopted to meet the needs of a poorly endowed religious community on a marginally viable and relatively inaccessible site. It derives added significance from the fact that it was a site hallowed by its associations with early religious recluses and with early missionary activity in eastern Scotland. Although now extensively excavated it is likely that further investigations of the area around the priory itself carry the potential for greatly enhancing our understanding of the economic background of monastic life on such sites.*
Other Description (where supplementary information is not attached to designation)	-
Setting Description	The priory is located at the southern end of the Isle of May. It is only visible from locations on the island. NnG, which is currently under construction, is located approximately 16 km to the east of. Seagreen is approximately 53.8 km to the north-east; Seagreen 1 is currently under construction.
Cultural Significance and Contribution of Setting	The monument's cultural significance resides primarily in its intrinsic characteristics as one of the best illustrations of the ways in which the ideals of monastic planning might be adopted to meet the needs of a poorly endowed religious community on a marginally viable and relatively inaccessible site. It derives added cultural significance from the fact that it was a site hallowed by its associations with early religious recluses and with early missionary activity in eastern Scotland; its isolated location therefore contributes to an appreciation of its cultural significance.

Table 5.17: Isle of May Lighthouses (Viewpoint F)

Isle of May Lighthouses (Viewpoint F)	
Designation:	Scheduled Monument and Category B Listed Building
Designation Reference	SM887 and LB2712
Designation Description Source: HES (2016)	*Description* *Robert Stevenson, 1815-16. Square, three stage castellated tower forms centrepiece of substantial, symmetrical two storey and basement residential block; picturesque, castle-style with Tudor Gothic detail. West front and tower ashlar, remaining elevations whin rubble with ashlar dressings, long and short to side elevations, flat roofs. All elevations, three bay, outer advanced bays of side elevations wrap round front and rear elevations to form narrow mock turret details with tall, blind hood-moulded openings. Every bay with paired Tudor arched windows set in square architraves, some hood-moulded, some blind. Descent down central well of circular stair. Cast iron staging, tongue and grooved panelling.* *Interior: Circular stair in tower with teardrop cast iron balusters and walls plastered and lined as ashlar. First floor Commissioner's Board Room has a large black marble chimneypiece with iron grate flanked by caryatid figures, back plate depicting the Birth of Aphrodite, and a fireguard with lyre motif. Pointed-headed entrance at base of tower*

	with panelled door, set-offs to each stage and each stage with pointed windows with Y tracery to each face. Corbelled parapets throughout, those to the residential block incorporate the flues. Substantial storage block extends from centre of rear elevation with castellated turrets and square battered pylon blocks set into slope of land. Lantern, 1924 by David A Stevenson. Lattice frame to lantern; light suspended on mercury tank with French louvred crystals and lenses; rotation by clockwork mechanism, weights.
Other Description (where supplementary information is not attached to designation) Source: CANMORE (2022c).	*In 1636, the building of a lighthouse on the Isle of May was entrusted to James Maxwell of Innerwick, Alexander Cunningham of Barns and John Cunningham his son, who was feuar of the island (Reg Magni Sig Reg Scot 1634-51).* *The lower half still stands on the summit of a rocky hillock immediately E of the modern lighthouse. It is a tower, 24' 5" square and 20' high. Originally it was 40' high with provision on the top for a fire of coals (R Sibbald 1803). The present roof and battlement date from 1886.* *The entrance and only window face S. Above the entrance is part of a pediment with the date 1636. In a frieze on the fireplace in the north wall are the initials AC.* *RCAHMS 1933* *The first plans were made to erect a lighthouse on the May in 1630, being much discussed before a Patent was granted to John Cunningham of Barnes and Charles Geddes to erect and keep a light, and to collect tolls from passing ships. A manuscript held in the National Library of Scotland details some of the May dues from 1640 to 1642 and is an unusual surviving record.* *The structure that Cunningham and Geddes built still survives, although much reduced in height, and is the oldest lighthouse in Britain, with the exceptions of the mid 18th century beacon on Copeland Island (near Belfast), one or two late 17th century towers, notably on North Foreland, Kent, and one or two doubtful Medieval structures. The May tower is 24 ft (7.3m) square on plan and has stone walls 4 ft (1.2m) thick. When built, it measured about 40 ft (12.2m) in height and must have resembled a Border pele tower. It then had three floors, the middle one being of wood and set between the stone-vaulted roof and the vaulted ceiling of the ground-floor room. After the truncation, the interior was battened and plastered, in places as much as 8 in (203 mm from the inner face of the wall; this finish was continued up into a vault. The space above is now inaccessible, and it is not known whether the stone vault survives. The stone newel stair opposite the entrance formerly gave access to the upper floors and roof but has been blocked.* *The old studded oak door has been rehung, but all the other woodwork, including the window dates from the 19th century. Above the door, there is a richly-carved stone panel (now much eroded), and above this there is a corniche. The panel contains a crest so weathered as to defy identification, but which appears to resemble an escutcheon supported by hands with a sun or glory underneath, and the date 1636. This appears unconnected with the builders. By contrast, the fireplace set opposite the entrance is typical of the early 17th century, being decorated with conventional scroll- and strap-work. In the middle is a shake-fork, the emblem of the Cunninghams, and flanking this are the initials AC, presumably for Alexander, John's father.* *The original stone roof was protected by a parapet and would have provided ample room for the fire-grate, which was set on a low stone platform. It would be necessary to tend and rake the fire from any quarter, and a small stock of coals would have to be kept to hand. At first, fuel was carried up the newel stair, but in the 18th century a davit or hoist (powered by a horse on the ground) was installed. The efficiency of the light inevitably varied with the weather, and an enormous quantity of fuel was used. Up to 400 tons were consumed in a year, and up to 3 tons are said to have been burnt in a single night. Living condition for the keeper and his family were hard, and in 1791 the keeper, his wife and five of his six children were found suffocated.* *Following this, efforts were made to improve the light, but enclosing the coal fire in a glass lantern proved ineffective. The wrecks of the frigates Nymphen [Nymphe: Canmore NT77NW 8006 and NT77NE 8008] and Pallas [Canmore NT77NW 8007] in 1810, apparently in consequence of the island light being confused with limekilns on shore caused the Admiralty to bring pressure to bear on the Duke of Portland (then the owner). In 1814, he was required by Act of Parliament to sell the island to the Northern Lighthouse Board for the not-inconsiderable sum of £60,000. Robert Stevenson replaced it by a new lighthouse (Canmore NT69NE 8), adjacent to the W; this was completed in 1816. At the instigation of Sir Walter Scott, it was decided to preserve the lowest floor of the old light, and 'to ruin it a la pittoresque'.* *D [B] Hague 1965.*
Setting Description	The Lighthouses occupy the highest part of the Isle of May commanding views in all directions. The Stevenson lighthouse is widely visible as a silhouette from the Fife and East Lothian coasts. The earlier lighthouse is painted white and is highly visible in bright conditions. NnG, which is currently under construction, is located approximately 16 km to the east. Seagreen is approximately 53.8 km to the north-east; Seagreen 1 is currently under construction.
Cultural Significance and Contribution of Setting	The cultural significance of the original lighthouse resides primarily in its historic interest as one of the earliest surviving lighthouses in Britain. This is complemented early records relating to its operation held by the National Library of Scotland and, to a lesser degree its association with Sir Walter Scott and the picturesque fashion in landscape design of the early 19th century. The cultural significance of the second lighthouse lies in its historic interest as an example of the work or Robert Stevenson. It is built in a very similar style to Stevenson's Bell Rock signal station and this places it into the wider historic context of investment in Scotland's lighthouses. The proximity of the two lighthouses to each other illustrates developing lighthouse technology. Stevenson's lighthouse and, to a lesser extent, the early lighthouse, remain a landmark in the Firth of Forth.

Table 5.18: Crosslaw Radar/Radio Station

Cross Law Radar/Radio Station	
Designation:	N/A
NRHE Reference	NT86NE 35: Crosslaw Rotor Radar Station NT86NW 75: Hauds Yard (Crosslaw) Radio Station NT86NW 139: Harly Darlies Radio Station
Designation Description	N/A
Other Description (where supplementary information is not attached to designation)	*NT86NE 35.00* *NT86NE 35.01 centred NT 89733 66099 Military Camp (domestic/accommodation)* *Chain Home Extra Low radar antennae and bunker, probably of Second World War date.*

Source: CANMORE (2022d & e).	*N H Clark 1986.* *Crosslaw ROTOR site is visible at this location on aerial photographs (OS/65/002: 546, flown 28 March 1965). A standard pattern ROTOR guardhouse is located at the entrance to the site, at NT 8735 6835.* *The accommodation camp, now a caravan park, is situated at the NW end of Coldingham.* *Information from RCAHMS (KM) 21 June 2005.* *Crosslaw was a Chain Home Extra Low (CHEL) site built in 1952 to replace the Chain Home station at Drone Hill. It is an R2 single level operations room serving a single Type 14 radar system. The guardhouse/bungalow still survives in excellent condition at the end of a long drive a quarter of a mile south-west of an un-named dead end road to Lumsdaine. The bungalow, built of local stone, has been fully restored with a circular addition at the rear housing a staircase. It is now a private home. The stairway down into the bunker has been incorporated into the house as a 'den' but has been blocked a few yards down the sloping tunnel into the bunker. When the bunker was inspected in c.2005 it was flooded almost up to the den at the bottom of the stairwell. This water was subsequently pumped out and a full photographic survey made. Since this visit the bunker continues to flood and further visits are not possible.* *Apart from the guardhouse/bungalow nothing else survives above ground.* *<u>NT86NW 75 & 139</u>* *Forms part of Radar site no. NT86NE 35.00* *Two small buildings comprising part of Crosslaw radar station (see NT86NE 35.00 at NT 8295 6874), which was a Rotor Radar site, are situated at the side of the A1107 public road opposite Old Cambus Woods. Also visible is the base of a steel mast/aerial. One of the buildings could be an engine/generator room and the other VHF transmitter building.* *At NT 8351 6933, on the E side of the road to Dowlaw off the A 1107. There is one small brick and concrete building and a steel mast. This radar station was built in the 1950s. The farmer who owns the site will be cutting down the mast soon as it is becoming unsafe. The transmitter block is at NT 8732 6839.* *J Guy 1999; NMRS MS 810/8, 54--7; P9; information from Mr I Brown, 1999* *This radar station is visible on an RAF post-war oblique air photograph (P SOP RAF 136, 18, flown 13 April 1954) which shows a group of buildings and structures including a small 'bedstead' aerial at NT c.8340 6925.* *Information from RCAHMS (DE), November 2002* *Incorrectly identified as being part of Crosslaw Radar Station.* *Two groups of buildings and masts formed a radio station (see NT86NW 75 and NT86NW 139). This radio station was a VHF Fixer station, used during the 1950s to locate friendly aircraft that were lost and to differentiate them from potentially hostile aircraft.* *The NE group (NT86NW 139) comprised one building and a wooden mast which may have stood until late 2021. The SW group (NT86NW 75) beside the A-class road (A1107) comprises two buildings, one of which appears to be an engine house and separate mast base.* *Information from Ian Brown to HES 11 January 2022*
Setting Description	The remains of Crosslaw radar station (guardhouse and bunker) have been incorporated into a house (Lumsdaine Dean). It stands near the top of Cross Law on Coldingham Moor. A CAA beacon is nearby, and forestry extends around the house to the south-west and south-east. Open views to the north and the sea are available. The earlier Chain Home radar station at Drone Hill is approximately 3 km to the south-east. There is no intervisibility between them. The engine/generator house and transmitter building lie in two fields near the northern edge of Coldingham Moor. The engine/generator house is next to the A1107 on the opposite side of which is Old Cambus Wood. The transmitter house is approximately 800m to the north-east on a slight knoll. The two buildings are clearly intervisible. The wind turbines of Drone Hill wind farm are approximately 600 m to the south-east. Both have extensive views. From the transmitter building these are open in all directions, taking in the moor and Drone Hill and Penmanshiel Wind Farms to the south-east, south and south-west, the East Lothian and Fife coastline to the north and the sea to the north-east. From the engine/generator house views are similar but those to the south are curtailed by woodland, whilst topography largely results in the sea only being visible to the north. The earlier Chain Home radar station at Drone Hill is approximately 2.5 km to the south-east. There is no intervisibility between them. NnG, which is currently under construction, is located approximately 33 km to the north. Seagreen is approximately 69.4 km to the north-east; Seagreen 1 is currently under construction.
Cultural Significance and Contribution of Setting	There is some disagreement over the function of the engine/generator house and transmitter building. They have been described as part of the Crosslaw radar station, but it has been suggested that they were a separate broadly contemporary VHF fixer station. Regardless of the function of the buildings, the cultural significance of them and the Crosslaw bunker and guardhouse derives from their inherent value as examples of the infrastructure built during the Cold War to defend the UK, specifically the Rotor programme that saw the redevelopment of the UK's air defences with 66 sites being refurbished or developed from scratch. The guardhouse, built to a standard plan, has been modified and is now a private house. The engine/generator house and transmitter building are brick shells used as animal shelters and the mast has been taken down. They do not therefore represent a particularly well-preserved examples of their kind, but would appear to be a relatively rare, unmodified example. The facility was placed in an elevated location near the coast to maximise range. Therefore, their proximity to the sea and elevated location contribute to an appreciation of their function. Views to the sea from ground level, whilst not significant in the actual function of the facility, allow an appreciation of the reasoning behind the siting of the facility. They therefore make a limited contribution to the cultural significance of the buildings.

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