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Proposed Blindwells New Settlement, Tranent: Cultural Heritage Assessment

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Commissioned by	
Date issued	Dec 2010
Version	3
OASIS Reference	cfaarcha1-74086
Planning Application No.	
Grid Ref	NT 415 740

This document has been prepared in accordance with CFA Archaeology Ltd
standard operating procedures.

Proposed Blindwells New Settlement, Tranent: Cultural Heritage Assessment

9 Cultural Heritage

9.1 Introduction

- 9.1.1 This chapter considers the likely effects on cultural heritage interests arising from the proposed development. The assessment has been undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd informed by information provided by Historic Scotland and the East Lothian Council Archaeologist in response to written requests for information.
- 9.1.2 The specific objectives of the cultural heritage study were to:
- Identify the cultural heritage baseline within and in the vicinity of the proposed development site and key receptors within 3km of the site boundary.
 - Assess the proposed development site in terms of its archaeological and historic environment potential.
 - Consider the potential and predicted effects of the construction and occupation of the proposed development site on the cultural heritage resources, within the context of relevant legislation and policy guidelines.
 - Propose measures, where appropriate, to mitigate and predicted significant adverse effects.
- 9.1.3 The study area comprises of two distinct parts:
- The proposed development site: comprising the area of land which direct impacts are likely to occur.
 - The wider landscape: an area around the proposed development site where impacts on the setting of features, including Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas may occur.
- 9.1.4 Figure 9.1 depicts the proposed development site study area boundary and the locations of cultural heritage sites and features identified by the study. Appendix 9.1 provides a gazetteer of these sites and features and an indication of the relative importance of each.
- 9.1.5 Figure 9.2 shows the proposed development in its wider landscape setting together with the location of key cultural heritage receptors within 3km of the site boundary. Appendix 9.2 contains a list of those receptors and a summary assessment of the predicted effects on their individual settings.

Approach and Methods

Planning and Legislative Background

- 9.1.6 Scotland's historic environment contributes to the Scottish Government's strategic objectives and to the target of improving the state of Scotland's historic buildings, monuments and environment is identified as a national indicator and target under the National Performance Framework. The Scottish Historic Environment Policy (SHEP) sets out Scottish Minister's policies for the historic environment, and provides a policy direction for Historic Scotland and a

framework that informs the day-to-day work of a range of organisations that have a role and interest in managing Scotland's historic environment. Through the implementation of the SHPE, Scottish Ministers wish to achieve three outcomes for Scotland's historic environment.

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

9.1.7 Cultural heritage resources include sites with statutory and non-statutory designations, as defined in Scottish Planning Policy (SPP).

9.1.8 Sites with statutory designations include:

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

9.1.9 Sites with non-statutory designations include:

- World Heritage Sites.
- Gardens and Designed Landscapes.
- Historic Battlefields.
- Other Historic Environment Interests.

9.1.10 SPP requires that planning authorities ensure that development plans provide a framework for the protection, conservation and enhancement of the historic environment to allow the assessment of the impact of proposed development on the historic environment and its setting (para. 112). The Planning Advice Note (PAN42): Archaeology indicates that the principle that should underlie all planning decision-making is preservation of cultural resource in situ, where possible and by record if destruction cannot be avoided. It is recognised in the PAN that preservation may not always be possible, and where damage is unavoidable various mitigation measures may be proposed.

9.1.11 Those relevant to this assessment are Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and other historic environment interest. Unless directly affected by the development, impacts on Gardens and Designed Landscapes are assessed in the Landscape and Visual Amenity (Chapter 8).

Sites with Statutory Designations

Scheduled Monuments

- 9.1.12 Under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (1979 Act), the Scottish Ministers are required to compile and maintain a schedule of monuments considered to be of importance. The consent of the Scottish Ministers is required before any works are carried out which would have the effect of demolishing, destroying, damaging, removing, repairing, altering, adding to, flooding or covering up a Scheduled Monument. In addition, impacts of proposed developments upon the setting of a Scheduled Monument can be a material consideration in planning terms. Further information on development control procedures relating to Scheduled Monuments is provided in the SHEP, SPP and in PAN 42.

Listed Buildings

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

Conservation Areas

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

Sites with Non-Statutory Designations

Other Historic Environment Interests

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

Historic Battlefields

- 9.1.16 Several existing measures have been applied to protect parts of battlefields: scheduling or listing of physical features, designation as a conservation area; and landscape designations. Scottish Ministers have recently consulted on Historic Battlefields policy and a new policy on Historic Battlefields has been added to the revised SHEP in July 2009. This new policy seeks to introduce additional measures for the protection through an Inventory of Historic Battlefields, which will identify nationally important sites and provide information to aid their understanding, protection and sustainable management through the Scottish planning system, and in other

relevant contexts, such as landscape and land-use management. The Inventory will come into effect once the Development Management Regulations are amended in 2011 and no change in current practice should be carried out until the Inventory is given legal effect. Local development plans and, where appropriate, supplementary planning guidance, should set out policies and criteria that will apply to the protection, conservation and management of historic battlefields.

Regional and Local Planning Policy Guidance

The Edinburgh and Lothians Structure Plan 2015 (adopted 2004)

- 9.1.17 The Edinburgh and Lothians Structure Plan 2015 (Ref 9-11) states that Edinburgh and the Lothians have a rich and varied natural and built environment and that the prime objective of the Structure Plan is to protect and enhance these assets while at the same time promoting beneficial development. The Structure Plan states that with reference to cultural heritage consideration, important elements of the built heritage, including non-statutory designations will be protected from harmful development (Para 7.4).
- 9.1.18 The Structure Plan Policy ENV1C (International and National Historic and Built Environment Designations) states that development which would harm the character, appearance and setting of the following designated built or cultural heritage sites, and / or the specific features which justify their designations, should be resisted. These include Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, and Sites listed in the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes. Local plans should include policies, and where appropriate proposals for their protection and enhancement.
- 9.1.19 The Structure Policy ENV1D (Regional and Local Natural and Built Environment Interest) states that development affecting the following regional or local areas of built environment interest, or their settings, will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that the objectives and overall integrity of the designated area will not be compromised, or the social or economic benefits to be gained from the proposed development outweigh the conservation or other interest of the site including Conservation Areas and sites of archaeological interest.

East Lothian Local Plan (adopted 2008)

- 9.1.20 The Adopted East Lothian Local Plan (2008) (Para 4.10) states that the built environment of East Lothian has a historical dimension that contributes to its quality and character. This ranges from its listed buildings, conservation areas, and archaeological sites to its historical designed landscapes. It encompasses the context, or setting, in which these features sit and the patterns of past use in landscapes and within the soil, and in towns, villages and streets. The objective of the policies in the Local Plan is to protect and enhance these assets whilst at the same time permitting beneficial development. Important elements of the built heritage, including non-statutory designations, will be protected from harmful development.
- 9.1.21 The Local Plan (Para 4.13) states that the setting of a Listed Building can be affected by development proposed within its curtilage, adjacent to it or visible from it. Any such proposals must ensure that the Listed Building remains the focus of its setting and is not harmed by the presence of new development. Views of or from Listed Buildings should not be restricted or obstructed by development proposals. Under Policy ENV3 (Listed Buildings) the Planning

Authority states that new development that harms the setting of a Listed Building will not be permitted.

- 9.1.22 The Local Plan (Para 4.23) states that all sites and monuments whether scheduled or not are a material consideration in the planning process. It further states that the preservation in situ of important archaeological remains will always be preferred and, where development is proposed within areas of archaeological potential the developer must commission an archaeological assessment and / or, if the development affects a historic building, a historic building survey. Paragraph 4.24 states if significant archaeological remains are uncovered, the developer is encouraged to make provision for public accessibility.
- 9.1.23 Local Plan Policy ENV 7 (Scheduled Monuments and Archaeological Sites) states that where a proposed development might affect any site or area included in the East Lothian Sites and Monuments Record (or known or suspected archaeological interest), the developer must first undertake and make available to the Planning Authority a professional archaeological assessment and, if necessary, a field evaluation. Development that would harm a site of archaeological interest or its setting, particularly a Scheduled Monument, will not be permitted. The only exception to this will be situations where archaeological advice concludes that the significance of the remains is not sufficient to justify their physical preservation in situ when weighed against other material considerations, including the benefits of the development. In such situations, the developer must make proper provision for the excavation, recording and analysis of the archaeological remains in advance of the commencement of development, any subsequent post-excavation work and the publication of the results. Appropriate conditions may be applied to any planning permission to achieve this. In addition it states that where it is feasible within a development to accommodate, preserve and enhance archaeological features or their settings, public access to and interpretation of these features will be expected. The Local Plan states that the setting of a Listed Building can be affected by development proposed within its cartilage, adjacent to it or visible from it. Any development proposals must ensure that the Listed Building remains the focus of its setting and is not harmed by the presence of new development (Para 4.13).

Consultation

- 9.1.24 An EIA Scoping Report (March 2009) was issued to key consultees, including Historic Scotland and East Lothian Council setting out the proposed scope of, and approach to, the assessment of archaeological impacts.
- 9.1.25 A scoping opinion was received from Historic Scotland (06.04.2010). Historic Scotland confirmed that there are no Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, or Gardens and Designed Landscapes within the proposed development sites. Historic Scotland advise that a development in this location could affect the setting of cultural heritage resources across a wide area beyond the boundary of both the search area and development site, and agreed that a number of Scheduled Monuments, Category A Listed Buildings and Gardens and Designed Landscapes listed in the scoping response should be included in any impact assessment as part of the EIA.
- 9.1.26 A scoping opinion was received from East Lothian Council (12.05.2004) which included comments on Cultural Heritage including Archaeology. They advised that those parts of the site that were extensively opencast would not contain archaeology; however any areas that did not

suffer ground breaking activity have high archaeological potential. Prior to the opencast operation there were three sites of archaeological importance within the proposed development site. The area within a 500m buffer of the site is particularly dense with archaeological remains spanning from the prehistoric period to more recent times. They provided a map of archaeological sites and a schedule of extracts from the East Lothian HER. They advised that there are no listed buildings within the proposed development site but that there are several listed buildings within the vicinity of the site. They requested that the ES should assess the impact of the proposed development on the setting of all listed buildings in the vicinity of the development site, and they particularly noted the presence of five listed buildings within close proximity to the proposed development site:

- Seton House and its designed landscape (Category A Listed, 19080),
- St Germain's House (Category B Listed, 19075),
- Seton Collegiate Church (Category A Listed & Scheduled, 90275 / 19077),
- Greendykes Farm Steading (Category B Listed, 13151); and,
- St Joseph's School (Category B Listed, 19076).

- 9.1.27 The Council also noted that Historic Scotland advised that the essential open rural character of St Germain's and Seton House should be respected and retained with sufficient open space retained around the new settlement to prevent coalescence of Seton with St Germain's, and with Tranent, and the effective suburbanisation of these rural sites.

Desk-based Assessment

- 9.1.28 This assessment was conducted in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologist Code of Conduct (IfA 2010), and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment (IfA 2008).
- 9.1.29 A desk-based study of the entire development site was carried out in 2009 informed by information received from Historic Scotland and the East Lothian Council Archaeologists. In addition, a site visit was undertaken of a focused area to the north edge of the development site informed by the results from the desk-based study.
- 9.1.30 Up-to-date information was obtained from appropriate sources on the locations and extents of cultural heritage sites with statutory protection and non-statutory designations within the proposed development site and in within 3km of the proposed development site boundary.
- 9.1.31 Details of the locations and extents of Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and Gardens and Designed Landscapes in GIS were downloaded from Historic Scotland's Spatial Data Warehouse (<http://hsewsf.sedsh.gov.uk>). Additional information was provided on known archaeological sites and monuments, within the development site from the East Lothian Council Historic Environment Record (HER). The data was provided in digital GIS format.
- 9.1.32 Information on the character and condition of known archaeological sites and monuments within the Masterplan area was obtained from the online Pastmap resource maintained by the Royal Commissions on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) and Historic Scotland, and from the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS). The

information obtained from this source has been augmented by further desk-based research and field survey.

- 9.1.33 Information on the locations and extent of Conservation Areas and other historic townscape designations was obtained from the Local Plans.
- 9.1.34 Ordnance Survey maps and other early maps held by the Map Library of the National Library of Scotland were examined. The Ordnance Survey 1st Edition, 2nd Edition, 1908 to 1967 6 inch to 1 mile maps, and 1978 to 1990 1:10,000 scale maps were examined, along with other readily available cartographic sources to gather information on the historical development of the proposed development site.
- 9.1.35 An assessment was made of vertical aerial photograph collections held by The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS). Sorties dating from 1947 to 1988 were available for examination.
- 9.1.36 The Scottish Palaeoenvironmental Database (SPAD) which records the distribution of known palaeoenvironmental sites across Scotland was consulted for information on palaeoenvironmental data within or adjacent to the proposed development site.
- 9.1.37 The online Historic Land Use Assessment Map (HLAMap) for Scotland, maintained by the RCAHMS was consulted for information on the historic land use character of the proposed development site.
- 9.1.38 Bibliographic references and documentary sources were consulted to provide background and historical information.
- 9.1.39 A full record of all sources consulted is provided at the end of this assessment.

Site Visit

- 9.1.40 The desk-based study indicated that the majority of the proposed development site had been substantially disturbed by opencast mining works. Only a small area at the northern edge of the development site had not been disturbed. The site visit (09.10.2009) was therefore restricted to the area of the proposed development that had not undergone previous mining works in order to:
- Record the baseline conditions of the known archaeology and heritage features, identified through the desk-based assessment.
 - Identify any further features of cultural heritage interest not detected from the desk-based study and to identify any areas with the potential to contain currently unrecorded, buried archaeological remains.
 - Assess the potential effects of the construction and occupation of the proposed development features on cultural heritage site and areas, and their settings, where appropriate.
- 9.1.41 No intrusive archaeological investigations have been carried out as part of this assessment.

- 9.1.42 Key receptors outside the proposed development site were visited (04.11.2010), or as closely as was possible given access constraints, to assess potential indirect effects on their settings.

Impact Assessment Methodology

- 9.1.43 Archaeological and built heritage sites and features represent a non-renewable resource that are often fragile and suffer from constant attrition, from both natural and human causes. The relative importance of cultural heritage resources is summarised in Table 9.1.

Table 9.1: Importance of Cultural Heritage Assets

IMPORTANCE	SITE TYPE
International / National	World Heritage Sites Scheduled Monuments, and sites proposed for scheduling Undesignated archaeological sites of national importance Category A Listed Buildings Garden and Designed Landscapes Outstanding Conservation Areas
Regional	Archaeological sites and areas of distinctive regional importance Category B Listed Buildings Conservation Areas and proposed Conservation Areas
Local	Archaeological sites and areas of distinctive local importance Category C(S) Listed Buildings Unlisted historic buildings and townscapes with local (vernacular) characteristics
Lesser	Sites of former archaeological features Unlisted buildings of minor historic or architectural interest Poorly preserved examples of particular types of features Find-spots
Unknown	Archaeological sites whose morphology, character and date are currently not established

- 9.1.44 The importance of cultural heritage resources are assessed to the criteria set out in SHEP and SPP. The main thresholds of archaeological importance defined by SPP are sites of national importance, protected by statute, and sites with non-statutory designations of regional and local importance.
- 9.1.45 Sites of national importance comprise those sites protected by scheduling under the 1979 Act, and sites of “schedulable quality”. Scheduling is an ongoing process and not all sites of “schedulable quality” are currently scheduled.

- 9.1.46 Sites of regional and local importance are those that do not merit scheduling, but which have significance within a regional or local context. This may, for example, apply to their importance to regional or local history, or they may be the only local example of a monument type. A final category in Table 1, sites of lesser importance, covers those archaeological or historic environment features that are of little intrinsic cultural heritage value and the find-spots of artefacts now removed.
- 9.1.47 Potential impacts on cultural heritage interest have been assessed in the following categories:
- *Direct*: where there would be a physical impact on a site or feature caused by the proposed development. Direct impacts tend to have permanent and irreversible adverse effects upon cultural heritage remains. They may be caused by a range of activities associated with the construction and operation of the proposed development including ground disturbance, vehicle movement, and soil and overburden storage. Direct impacts are normally adverse, permanent and irreversible.
 - *Indirect*: where the setting of a site or feature may be affected. Indirect impacts may relate to new development reducing views to or from cultural heritage features with important landscape settings, may result from increased noise or vibration, or may cause increased fragmentation of the historic landscape and the loss of connection between its component parts. Indirect impacts can be adverse, neutral or beneficial in effect.
 - *Uncertain*: where there is a risk that the works may impinge on a receptor, for example when it is not clear where the location or boundaries of a site lie or where the baseline condition of a site cannot be established satisfactorily from desk-based assessment and field survey alone, or where the precise nature of development works is not known.
- 9.1.48 Impacts have been assessed in terms of their magnitude in the categories imperceptible, low, medium or high, and are described in table 9.2.

Table 9.2: Definitions of Magnitude of Impact

LEVEL OF MAGNITUDE	DEFINITION
High	Major impact fundamentally changing the baseline condition of the receptor, leading to total or major alteration of character or setting.
Medium	Moderate impact changing the baseline condition of the receptor materially but not fundamentally, leading to partial alteration of character or setting.
Low	Minor detectable impact which does not alter the baseline conditions
Imperceptible	A very slight and barely distinguishable change from the baseline conditions.
None	No discernible change to the baseline condition of the character or setting of the receptor.

- 9.1.49 Table 9.3 combines these criteria to provide an assessment of whether or not an impact is considered to be significant as required by Environmental Impact Assessment (Scotland) Regulations 1999.

Table 9.3: Assessment of Significance of Impact

MAGNITUDE ▼	IMPORTANCE ►			
	NATIONAL / INTERNATIONAL	REGIONAL	LOCAL	LESSER
HIGH	Major	Major	Moderate	Minor
MEDIUM	Major	Moderate	Minor	Negligible
LOW	Minor	Minor	Negligible	Negligible
IMPERCEPTIBLE	Minor	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
NONE	None	None	None	None

- 9.1.50 Major and moderate impacts are considered to be significant.

9.2 Baseline Conditions

General

- 9.2.1 Fourteen former sites of cultural heritage interest have been identified within the proposed development site (Appendix 9.1 and Figure 9.1) the majority of which have been lost through opencast mining. Only two sites survive: the remains of a former late-20th century mineral railway (12), and the ephemeral route of the Jacobite Advance (13) prior to the Battle of Prestonpans.
- 9.2.2 There are twelve Scheduled Monuments, three of which are also Category A Listed Buildings, within 3 km of the proposed development. There are also ten additional Category A Listed Buildings, fifty-one Category B Listed Buildings, fifty-four Category C(S) Listed Buildings, two Gardens and Designed Landscapes, four Conservation Areas, one proposed Conservation Area and one Historic Battlefield within 3 km of the proposed development (Appendix 9.2 and Figure 9.2).
- 9.2.3 Numbers in brackets in the following sections refer to site numbers identified on Figures 9.1 and 9.2, and listed in Appendices 9.1 and 9.2.

Sites within the Proposed Masterplan Site

- 9.2.4 No Scheduled Monuments or Listed Buildings lie within the proposed development site, and no part of the proposed development lies within a Conservation Area or a Garden and Designed Landscape. Part of the core search area of the Battle of Prestonpans (Figure 9.1) lies within the proposed development site.
- 9.2.5 The NMRS contains records relating to two sites, Riggonhead Fort, a cropmark site (1), and the former Blindwells opencast mine (2).
- 9.2.6 Examination of historic cartographic sources identified ten additional sites, including a former mill lade (3); a 'freestone' quarry (4); Riggonhead Farm (5); several coal mining features including coal pits, tram road and associated colliery buildings (7, 8, 10); a former mineral railway (12) associated with Blindwells opencast mine; a series of farm buildings and associated enclosures (9, 11); and the route of the Jacobite Advance (Riggonhead Defile) prior to the battle of Prestonpans (13).
- 9.2.7 Examination of vertical aerial photographs identified one additional site, a possible building or shed (14).
- 9.2.8 The Historical Land-Use Assessment map shows that the development site consists primarily of restored agricultural land of 20th century date following the use of the area for open-cast mining (2).
- 9.2.9 The Scottish Palaeoenvironmental Database provided no relevant information specific to the development site.
- 9.2.10 Field reconnaissance survey allowed the character and condition of the sites located through the desk-based study to be assessed.
- 9.2.11 Details of all sites identified within the proposed development site are provided in Appendix 9.1.
- 9.2.12 Opencast mining (2) was carried out over the greater part of the proposed development site between 1976 and 1998 (Plates 9.1 and 9.2). The majority of sites recorded by the NMRS and SMR within the proposed development site and those additionally identified during the desk-based assessment have been destroyed by the opencast mining operations. These are Riggonhead Fort cropmark (1), a former mill-lade (3), rural settlement features (5, 9, 11, 14); a quarry (4); and several earlier coal mining features (7, 8, 10).
- 9.2.13 Partial remains of a former late-20th century mineral railway (12), serving the Blindwells mining operations, survive along the northern edge of the proposed development site although these are restricted to a low embankment and a short section of in situ rail track. None of the former track side structures or buildings survive.
- 9.2.14 In addition, the proposed development site lies on the route believed to have been taken by the Jacobite Army in its advance from Tranent to the site of battle at Prestonpans via Riggonhead Farm (5) and depicted on historical maps. No physical features associated within this line of march survive.

Plate 9.1: Aerial Photograph showing the extent of the opencast mining during 1988.



Plate 9.2: Photograph showing depth of opencast mining during 1982



Assessment of Importance of Cultural Heritage Features

- 9.2.15 Using the criteria detailed in Table 9.1, the final column in Appendix 9.1 provides an assessment of the importance of each cultural heritage site identified by the baseline study.
- 9.2.16 One site, former mineral railway (12) is judged to be of lesser importance.

- 9.2.17 Although the route of the Jacobite Advance (13) is not a physical feature the route is connected with the battle of Prestonpans and through its wider association with the deployment of forces and development of the battle it is deemed to be of national importance.
- 9.2.18 Twelve other sites have been destroyed by opencast mining (2) and no longer survive. They have no archaeological importance.

Assessment of the Archaeological Potential of the study area as a whole

- 9.2.19 The development site has been almost completely sterilised by opencast mining (2) carried out between 1976 and 1998. Following closure of the opencast mining the area was reinstated as agricultural land. Given the substantial ground disturbance associated with the mining and subsequent landscaping it is judged that there is no potential for any surviving archaeological remains.

Key Receptors in the Vicinity of the Proposed Development

- 9.2.20 There are twelve Scheduled Monuments, three of which are also Category A Listed Buildings, ten additional Category A, fifty-one Category B Listed Buildings, and fifty four Category C(S) Listed Buildings within 3 km of the proposed development.
- 9.2.21 The nearest Conservation Areas are the historic cores of Tranent, 500m from the proposed development site, Prestonpans, 1.2km from the proposed development site and Cockenzie / Port Seton also 1.2km from the proposed development site.
- 9.2.22 Two Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes, Seton House and Cockenzie House, both lie to the north of the proposed development site. Seton House Garden and Designed Landscape lies immediately opposite the northern edge of the proposed development site, while Cockenzie House lies approximately 1.5km from the proposed development site boundary.
- 9.2.23 The northern edge of the proposed development site clips the edge of the core search area for the Battle of Prestonpans.

Future Baseline

- 9.2.24 If the proposed development was not to proceed there would be no change to the current baseline condition. The current farming landscape / land-use would be likely to continue. Natural decay would occur to the upstanding remains of the railway embankment (12). There would be no change to the setting of external cultural heritage receptors.

9.3 Predicted Impacts

Direct Impacts

- 9.3.1 The assessment of predicted impacts has been carried out with reference to the Masterplan layout shown on Figure X.

- 9.3.2 The magnitude and significance of the impacts predicted below are based on the criteria set out in Tables 9.1 – 9.3.
- 9.3.3 There is likely to be a direct impact on the former mineral railway (12). The current masterplan design (Figure X) indicates that the former course of the railway will be used as an access road and work associated with its construction would directly affect the few surviving remains. The railway has minimal cultural significance. It is of late-20th century date and associated with the former opencast mining (2) activity at Blindwells. The remains are considered to be of lesser importance. The proposed construction works have the potential to remove the railway embankment, resulting in a medium magnitude impact. The impact is predicted to be of negligible significance.
- 9.3.4 The line of advance (13) taken by the Jacobites prior to the battle of Prestonpans is believed to have crossed the proposed development site via Riggonhead Farm (5). No physical remains of the marches and Riggonhead defile survive and the area through which the advance passed has been significantly changed through opencast operations in the 1980s. The route only survives now as a line on historical maps although the lie of the land and views of the approach to the battle site can still be appreciated. As there are no physical features associated with the line of advance and its exact course is unknown no direct impacts are predicted for the advance route. Of more significance is the indirect impact the proposed development would have on the Prestonpans Battlefield as a whole, including the advance route. This indirect impact is discussed below (Paras 9.3.11-9.3.13).
- 9.3.5 All other cultural heritage sites recorded previously within the proposed development site have been destroyed during the opencast works during the 1980's and no longer survive. No direct impacts are predicted for these sites.

Indirect Impacts

- 9.3.6 The presence of the proposed development can have indirect effects on the settings of cultural heritage sites in the wider landscape. In addition, the creation of a new urban environment and the change in land-use of the area could potentially affect the settings of Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and other cultural heritage sites and areas in the vicinity of the proposed development.
- 9.3.7 A list of external receptors within 3km of the proposed development site boundary is provided in Appendix 9.2. This also provides a summary assessment of the predicted impacts on a site-by-site basis using the criteria detailed in Tables 9.1 – 9.3. Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas within 3km of the proposed development site are assessed. All visual effects on external receptors would be indirect, long-term and most likely permanent in nature. They would arise during the construction of the development and continue through its occupation. The assessment takes into account the Visual mapping present in the Landscape and Visual Amenity Chapter 8, Figures X and X.
- 9.3.8 Sites identified by Historic Scotland and/or the East Lothian Council to be specifically assessed in the ES and those judged to have the most sensitive settings are assessed in more detail below.
- 9.3.9 Five significant impacts have been predicted on the settings of cultural heritage receptors in the wider landscape: for Prestonpans Battlefield and the Jacobite Advance; for Seton House

(19080) and associated Seton Collegiate Church (90275/19077); and for St Germain's House (19075) and its associated Coach House (19072).

Significant Indirect Impacts

Prestonpans Battlefield and the Jacobite Advance

- 9.3.10 The Battle of Prestonpans was an important incident in the 1745 Jacobite uprising and the battlefield site is considered to be of national importance. The core battle area lies principally to the north of the proposed development and the northern edge of the proposed development clips the southern edge of the core battle area. Historically the battle was believed to have been fought in the open fields just north of what is now Meadowmill. However, recent archaeological evaluation and metal detecting analysis of the core battle area indicates that the main fighting took place about 1 km further northeast in the land now occupied by Seton West Mains (Archaeology News, Historic Scotland – Sep/Oct 2010).
- 9.3.11 Today, the area surrounding the battlefield site has been increasingly urbanised, with the towns of Prestonpans, Cockenzie / Port Seton and Tranent all encroaching from the north, west and south respectively. Many important landmarks associated with the battlefield, such as Seton Village, Preston House and Riggonhead Farm no longer survive; although two important country houses linked with the battle, Bankton House (17546) and Seton House (19080), do survive today, the battlefield lying between these two properties. In addition, the land over which the Jacobites advanced through what was former marshy ground and a boggy defile has been subject to opencast mining and subsequently reinstated as flat arable farmland changing the landscape noticeably over which the Jacobites marched.
- 9.3.12 The presence of the proposed development would materially alter the character of the landscape which surrounds the battlefield site; the construction of the proposed development would remove an area of open arable land to the southeast of the battlefield, resulting in further urbanisation and enclosing further the site of the battle. It is judged that the proposed development would have a medium magnitude impact (moderate impact changing the baseline condition of the receptor materially but not fundamentally) on the wider setting of the battlefield site that is considered to be adverse in character, resulting in an effect of major significance.

Seton House (19080) and associated buildings, including Seton Collegiate Church (90275 / 19077) and Seton Mill / Granary (19081), and Seton Gardens (19079)

- 9.3.1 Category A listed Seton House (19080), Seton Collegiate Church (90275 / 19077) (the church is also a Scheduled Monument), and associated Category C(S) listed Seton Gardens (19079) and Seton Mill and Granary (19081) lie directly to the northeast of the northeast corner of the proposed development. Seton House, the church and gardens form part of the Designed Landscape of Seton House (see Landscape and Visual Amenity Chapter 8), while the mill and granary lie just outside the northern extent of the designed landscape. Seton Collegiate Church is one of the finest surviving examples in Scotland, with origins in the 14th century, the church was taken into guardianship in 1948 and is a Historic Scotland 'Property in Care' open to the public. Both Seton House and the mill/granary, which has been converted to a residential property, are privately owned.
- 9.3.2 The listed buildings are all surrounded by relatively flat open ground composed of arable fields, which slope gently towards the coast. The group of buildings also stand at the east edge of the

Battle of Prestonpans battlefield site, to which it has an association. The southern boundary of the designed landscape is defined by the A198 public road, while both the house and church are surrounded by woodland policies. At its closest, the southern boundary of the designed landscape, and the entrance to the house, would lie around 50m from the northern boundary of the proposed development. The walls and woods of the designed landscape are visible from the surrounding roads but they tend to screen the house and chapel from view; the church itself is surrounded by a tall wall that obscures most of the views out. The mill and granary buildings are present at the northern edge of the designed landscape; the main views looking out to the coast and Cockenzie / Port Seton away from the proposed development.

- 9.3.3 There would be views to the proposed development from Seton House, particularly from the western elevation (western pavilion of the house), although the view would be partially screened by deciduous woodland. The proposed development would not, however, be visible from the main elevations of the house which are orientated northwest and southeast; the main view from the house being to the north across the Forth. The relationship between Seton House, the collegiate church and other associated features that make up the designed landscape would not be affected by the proposed development nor would their immediate settings (within the designed landscape) be affected. However the character of the landscape in which the house, its gardens and the Collegiate Church stand would be altered by the introduction of the proposed development; which would result in a more urbanised landscape closer to the proximity of the house and church and a reduction in the surrounding arable landscape to the south. It is therefore considered that there would be a medium magnitude impact on the wider setting of these resulting in an effect of major significance on Seton House and the Collegiate Church. The impact on Seton mill and granary (19081) and Seton Gardens (19078) would not be significant.

St Germain's House (19075) and associated structures

- 9.3.1 Category B Listed St Germain's House and associated structures, including Category B Listed Coach House (19072) and Dovecot (19074), and Category C(S) Listed Cottage (19073) and East Lodge (49601), all lie around 700m to the east of the proposed development. The 3-storey early-18th century house and its associated buildings are currently surrounded by woodland policies and flat open arable land. The setting of the house and its associated buildings is the policies in which they stand and the surrounding arable land out over which they look. The house itself stands in a naturally elevated position and has clear views from the front elevation to the northwest over the Forth. There would be open views to the proposed development from the western side of the Coach House and from the Cottage, from the drive-way to the main house, and from the front elevation of the East Lodge. The Dovecot lies on the eastern edge of a woodland shelterbelt and from this location there would be limited views to the proposed development.
- 9.3.2 The presence of the proposed development would not affect the relationship between St Germain's house and its associated buildings, and views to and from the principal elevation of the house would not be affected. However the character of the landscape out over which the house looks and in which it stands would be altered by the introduction of the proposed development; which would result in a more urbanised landscape in closer proximity to the house and a reduction in the surrounding arable landscape to the west. It is therefore considered that there would be a medium magnitude impact on the wider setting of the house and its associated buildings resulting in an effect of moderate significance on St Germain's

House (19072) and the Coach House (19072). The impact on the other buildings would not be significant.

Non-Significant Impacts

Greendykes Steading (13151) and Farmhouse (12712),

- 9.3.3 The Category B listed steading and associated C(S) listed farmhouse both lie around 1.3km to the east of the proposed development. The farmhouse is surrounded by vegetation that partially screens views to and from the west side of the building, while the steading stands at the centre of the farm complex surrounded by later modern barns. The setting of the buildings is the enclosed farm complex in which they stand and the surrounding arable fields. The main elevations of the farmhouse and steading are orientated to the southeast overlooking the A1 dual carriageway and the recently constructed Macmerry Business Centre, and away from the proposed development. The proposed development would result in a modest encroachment of the urbanised landscape and the proposed development would be partially visible from the farmhouse and its steading. However the change to the surrounding landscape would not significantly affect the farm setting in which the buildings stand nor detract from their relationship with each other or with other farm buildings. Therefore the predicted impact is judged to be of low magnitude resulting in an effect of no more than minor significance.

St Joseph's School (19076).

- 9.3.4 The Category B listed building which was constructed in the early-19th century was originally used as a hospital for the care and education of poor children. It now forms part of East Lothian Council Offices, housing the Pathway Resource Centre, and is situated on the edge of Prestonpans and Tranent. The former school lies to the centre of a complex of buildings and other structures including residential buildings that were added to the school complex in the 1960s/70s. A large modern sports centre lies just southwest of the former school and two lines of large electricity towers pass the building on the western side. The proposed development would lie around 150m to the east of the former hospital building.
- 9.3.5 The former school lies in an enclosed setting surrounded by later buildings and screened by woodland. Views into and out from the building are limited; with the principal views to the northwest overlooking the outskirts of Prestonpans. The presence of the proposed development would not detract from the current setting of the school. The predicted impact is one of imperceptible magnitude resulting in an effect of negligible significance.

Chesterhall Farmhouse (12700)

- 9.3.6 Category B listed Chesterhall Farmhouse lies approximately 1.2km ESE from the proposed development site. The mid-19th century farmhouse is surrounded by flat arable fields. The associated steading, which now forms residential properties, and other farm buildings are present just east of the farmhouse. The main elevations of the house are orientated northwest and southeast and would not overlook the proposed development; however there are open views from the gardens to the surrounding arable landscape. Although the farmhouse is situated close to the outskirts of Longniddry and Cockenzie / Port Seton, views of these built-up areas are very limited due to intervening topography and the farmhouse stands in an open rural setting. The presence of the proposed development would result in a slight encroachment of the urbanised landscape and the proposed development would be visible from the

farmhouse, albeit in the distance. This would result in a minor detectable change to the baseline setting of the landscape in which the farmhouse sits, and the predicted impact is judged to be of low magnitude, resulting in an effect of minor significance.

Tranent Mains Farmhouse (19083)

- 9.3.7 Category C(S) Listed Tranent Mains Farmhouse would lie around 200m from the southern boundary of the proposed development. The farmhouse is surrounded by a mix of deciduous and evergreen woodland that screens views to and from the building. The farmhouse lies on the outskirts of Tranent. Its former steading and farm buildings have recently been demolished and the farmhouse is all that survives of the farm. The main elevation of the house is orientated northwest to southeast and would not overlook the proposed development, which would lie to the northeast, on the opposite side of the A1(T). The presence of the proposed development would not significantly affect the current setting of the farmhouse. The predicted impact is considered to be low resulting in an affect of negligible significance.

Seton Farmhouse (19078) and Seton West Mains Farmhouse (19082)

- 9.3.8 The Category C(S) listed Seton Farmhouse and Seton West Mains Farmhouse lie within 200m of the northern boundary of the proposed development. The houses were constructed in the 19th and 20th centuries respectively. Each is surrounded by associated farm buildings, including an associated steading and later modern barns. The main elevations of both farmhouses are orientated northwest over looking the coast and the built-up areas of Cockenzie / Port Seton. Seton Farmhouse (19078) is surrounded by deciduous woodland that screens views to and from the building; while Seton West Mains Farmhouse (19082) has open views to the surrounding flat arable land. The setting of both farmhouses is the enclosed farm complex in which they stand and the surrounding arable fields.
- 9.3.9 Only limited views to the proposed development will be gained from Seton Farmhouse (19078) and the predicted impact on the setting of this building is considered to be of low magnitude resulting in an effect of negligible significance. However, a more open view to the proposed development will be gained from Seton West Mains Farmhouse, which would look out over the proposed development site. The proposed development would introduce a new element of urbanisation into the surrounding landscape and the character of the landscape out over which the farmhouse looks would be materially altered. It is therefore judged that there would be a medium magnitude impact on Seton West Mains Farmhouse (19082), resulting in an affect of minor significance.

Other Scheduled Monuments

- 9.3.10 Several scheduled cropmark sites, including Greendykes Enclosures (4101, 5674), Seton West Mains (5687), Southfield Ring Ditch (5688), Seton Mains Enclosure (6191), Seton Mains Enclosure and Ring-Ditch (6287), South Lodge Enclosure (10373), lie to the east and west of the proposed development. The furthest away of these – South Lodge Enclosure (10373) – is approximately 2.8km from the proposed development and the closest – Seton West Mains (5687) – is within 500m of the proposed development. The sites all lie within areas of flat arable land in the coastal plain on the outskirts of Prestonpans and Cockenzie/Port Seton and each is a cropmark site with no upstanding remains visible on the ground. Their settings add little to their value as an archaeological resource or to their significance. All lie some distance from the

proposed development and would retain their immediate arable farmland setting. It is, therefore, considered that the proposed development would have no impact on these sites.

Other Listed Buildings

- 9.3.11 The majority of listed buildings are grouped together in the urban settings of Cockenzie/Port Seton, Prestonpans (the historical name Preston is used in Appendix 9.2), Tranent, New Winton and Longniddry; most being within the centres of the towns and in the associated Conservation Areas. The setting of these buildings, individually and collectively, is the towns themselves and their relationships with the various other buildings within them. The proposed development would be visible from some of these buildings in varying degrees; however, the proposed development would not affect the physical relationship between the buildings or the character of the townscape, within which they stand. The predicted impact on the setting of these sites is judged to be neutral in character (neither benefiting nor detracting from the current setting). The predicted impact on the setting of the Listed Buildings is therefore, considered to be of imperceptible magnitude (a very slight and barely distinguishable change from baseline conditions) resulting in impacts of no more than minor significance.

Conservation Areas

- 9.3.12 Four Conservation Areas, Cockenzie and Port Seton, Prestonpans, Tranent and New Winton, and one proposed Conservation Area, at Prestonpans, lie within 3km of the proposed development. In each case the Conservation Area encompasses the historical core of the town and includes numerous listed buildings which contribute to their character. The majority of these buildings are residential houses or shops, concentrated along and looking out onto the main streets of the old town centres.
- 9.3.13 Views from Cockenzie and Port Seton Conservation Area, and Prestonpans proposed Conservation Area, all around 1.5km to the north and northwest of the proposed development, will be restricted by the natural rise of the topography to the south. While, views from Prestonpans Conservation Area to the proposed development will be limited by the surrounding built-up areas (housing estate) that are present along its eastern boundary creating a screen between the proposed development and the Conservation Area. Indeed, the settings of these Conservation Areas are affected more by the dominant Cockenzie Power Station, which is a predominant feature in the coastal landscape.
- 9.3.14 The views from New Winton Conservation Area, which lies around 2.5km to the south of the proposed development, would be restricted by an intervening rise in topography, where the ground gently slopes up towards Tranent creating a ridge between the proposed development and the Conservation Area.
- 9.3.15 Views from Tranent Conservation Area are also limited by intervening housing that lies between the town centre and the proposed development area. The artificially raised carriageway of the A1(T) also limits views from the northern edge of the Conservation to the proposed development.
- 9.3.16 The proposed development would not be a prominent feature in any views from any of the Conservation Areas and it is considered that its presence will not have a significant affect on the setting of each. The predicted impact for each of the Conservation Areas would be of imperceptible magnitude resulting in effects of negligible significance.

9.4 Mitigation

- 9.4.1 In accordance with guidance contained in SPP and PAN 42, the preferred option for mitigation is preservation of important remains in situ where practicable and by record where preservation is not possible. The mitigation measures presented below take account of this planning guidance and offer various options for recording and ensuring that, where practical, upstanding sites and features are preserved intact in order to retain the present historic elements of the landscape.

Construction Phase

- 9.4.2 A direct impact is predicted for the remains of a former mineral railway (12), a site of late-20th century date of little historic environment interest and lesser importance. This site is recorded on historical maps and a photographic record showing its present condition was taken during the field survey. No mitigation is required to offset the predicted direct impact on the site.

Occupation Phase

- 9.4.3 The future design of the layout of the proposed development should take into account Historic Scotland's comments regarding the encroachment of the proposed development on the setting of Seton House and St Germain's (see above Para 9.1.27). The design of the proposed development should be sensitive to the surrounding landscape, retaining open space between Seton House and St Germain's, both of which lie in close proximity to the northwest boundary of the proposed development, and take into consideration the desirability of preserving the quality of the setting of these buildings. The future design should also take into consideration the historical connection of the area with the Battle of Prestonpans and the Jacobite Advance that passed through the proposed development site.
- 9.4.4 Mitigation measures have been set out in the Landscape and Visual Amenity Chapter 8 to offset visual impacts on the buildings and landscape that surround the proposed development site. These include design features such as screen planting and earth mounding around the edges of the proposed development and the introduction of green corridors, woodland areas and open spaces throughout the proposed development to integrate the masterplan area with its surroundings and to reduce its impact on the immediate landscape. These mitigation measures would also go some way to also ameliorate the predicted impacts on the settings of the many listed buildings in the wider landscape.

9.5 Residual Impacts

Construction

- 9.5.1 There are no predicted impacts upon upstanding archaeology other than on the remains of a former late-20th century mineral railway line. The proposed development site has been almost completely sterilised by former opencast mining works and there is no potential for buried archaeological remains to survive in the area. Taking this into account there would be negligible residual impacts on cultural heritage from the construction of the proposed development.

Occupation

- 9.5.2 The proposed development will extend the urbanised area closer to the site of the Battle of Prestonpans, and it will change the character of the landscape surrounding Seton House and its associated Collegiate Church, and around St Germain's House. This change would persist during the occupation of the site and would be permanent in nature.
- 9.5.3 The current masterplan (Figure X) indicates that an open area of land will be landscaped at the northwest corner of the proposed development to retain an open aspect around Seton House and its associated buildings which lie directly to the northeast of the proposed development. This together with additional design features, such as screen planting, will help to reduce the effect on the setting of both Category A listed Seton House (19080) and Seton Collegiate Church (90275/19077 which is also a Scheduled Monument). Taking into consideration the closed nature of the designed landscape in which Seton House and the Collegiate Church stand and the potential of a landscape buffer and screen planting it is considered that the residual impacts on these two buildings would be of moderate rather than major significance.
- 9.5.4 The residual impacts on all other cultural heritage assets will be the same as the predicted impact; that is a high magnitude impact of major significance on the site of the Battle of Prestonpans; a medium magnitude impact of moderate significance on St Germain's House (19072) and its Coach House (19072); and no more than low magnitude impacts of minor significance on all other cultural heritage assets.

9.6 Summary

- 9.6.1 The cultural heritage chapter considers the likely effects on archaeology and built heritage of the construction and occupation of the proposed development. The assessment has been undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd, informed by comments and data provided by Historic Scotland and East Lothian Council.
- 9.6.2 The assessment was designed to identify and evaluate the importance of archaeological sites present within the area of the proposed development through examination of desk-based sources and a site visit, and to identify any key receptors within 3km of the proposed development. No further archaeological evaluation of the proposed development site has been undertaken.
- 9.6.3 Fourteen former sites of cultural heritage interest were identified by the study within the proposed development site although most have been lost through open cast mining operations. A small section of the core area of the Battle of Prestonpans, considered to be of national importance, extends into the northwest corner of the proposed development site and the route of the Jacobite Advance is understood to have passed through the proposed development site.
- 9.6.4 The results of the work carried out indicate that the proposed development site has been completely sterilised by opencast mining, carried out between 1976 and 1998. Twelve of the identified sites within the proposed development site no longer survive having been destroyed during the opencast mining works.
- 9.6.5 One site, a former late-20th century mineral railway line (12) still survives within the proposed development site; a feature that is considered to be of little historic environment interest and

lesser importance. No mitigation is required to offset the impact on this site. The current masterplan indicates that the former mineral railway will be adapted as an access road and construction works would directly affect the remains of the mineral railway. The site is recorded on historical maps and a photographic record showing its present condition was taken during the field survey.

- 9.6.6 It is considered that there is no potential for any archaeological remains to survive given the substantial ground disturbance works, opencast mining and subsequent landscaping, carried out in the proposed development site.
- 9.6.7 Twelve Scheduled Monuments (three of which are also Category A Listed buildings), one hundred and fifteen Listed Buildings, four Conservation Areas and one proposed Conservation Area have been identified within 3km of the proposed development.
- 9.6.8 Potentially significant adverse impacts are predicted on the setting of five cultural heritage assets, the site of the Battle of Prestonpans, Seton House (19080), Seton Collegiate Church (90275/19077), St Germain's House (19075), and St Germain's Coach House (19072).

9.7 References

Cartographic Sources

Anon 1745 *Plans of the Battle of Preston*, by an officer of the Army who was present, held by the National Library of Scotland, Map Library
 Adair J 1682 *East Lothian* (manuscript)
 Ainslie J 1821 *Map of the Southern Part of Scotland*
 Bartholomew J 1912 *Survey Atlas of Scotland* Plate 26
 Forrest W 1802 *Maps of Scotland*
 Greenwood C, Fowler W and Sharp T 1824 *Map of the county of Haddington*
 Greenwood C, Fowler W and Sharp T 1844 *Map of the county of Haddington*
 Ordnance Survey 1854 1st Edition *Haddingtonshire* Sheet 9 Scale 1:10,560
 Ordnance Survey 1895 2nd Edition *Haddingtonshire* Sheet IX NW Scale 1:10,560
 Ordnance Survey 1908 *Haddingtonshire* Sheet IX NW Scale 1:10,560
 Ordnance Survey 1932 *East Lothian* Sheet IX NW Scale 1:10,560
 Ordnance Survey 1957 *East Lothian* Sheet NT 47SW Scale 1:10560
 Ordnance Survey 1967 *East Lothian* Sheet NT 47SW Scale 1:10560
 Ordnance Survey 1978 *East Lothian* Sheet NT 47SW Scale 1:10000
 Ordnance Survey 1990 *East Lothian* Sheet NT 47SW Scale 1:10000
 Ordnance Survey 1855 *Sites of the Battles of Pinkie and Prestonpans, and other interesting historical events*.
 Roy W 1747-55 *Military Survey map of Scotland*
 Thomson J 1822 *Atlas of Scotland*

Aerial Photographs

Sortie	Frames	Date	Scale
CPE/Scot/UK276	5419 – 5423	23.08.1947	1:10000
58/RAF/1097	F21: 0073 – 0077	22.04.1953	1:10000
58/RAF/3932	F21: 0108 – 0111	14.11.1960	1:10000
Meridian 112/71	035 – 034	10.07.1971	1:24000

OS/75/102	169 – 166	18.05.1975	1:7800
51988	155 – 154	07.06.1988	1:24000

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Website Sources

Blindwells New Community Planning Application for Surcharge Trials and Associated Works: Supporting Statement – <http://www.planning.eastlothian.gov.uk>

Google Earth – <http://www.googleearth.com>

Pastmap – <http://jura.rcahms.gov.uk/PASTMAP/start.jsp>

Scottish Palaeoenvironmental Database (SPAD) - <http://xweb.geos.ed.ac.uk/ajn/spad>

Historic Land Use Assessment Map (HLAMap) - <http://www.rcahms.gov.uk>

Sources of information on the Battle of Prestonpans – <http://www.britishbattles.com>.
<http://www.battlefieldstrust.com>, <http://www.clan-cameron.org/battles/1745.html>,

Appendix 8.1: Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites and Monuments within the Proposed Development Site

Site no	Site	NMRS / SMR No	Easting	Northing	Source	Description	Importance
1	Riggonhead, Fort, cropmark	NT47SW 17 / MEL570	3414	6742	NMRS; Aerial Photographs	The NMRS holds oblique aerial photographs of a possible circular double ditched enclosure located to the NW of Riggonhead Farm (6). The site has been destroyed by Opencast Mining (2).	None
2	Blindwells Opencast Mine	NT47SW 47 / MEL2193	34150	67430	NMRS; Historical maps; Aerial Photographs	<p>The NMRS records the presence of Blindwells Opencast mine at Tranent. In addition the NMRS holds oblique aerial photographs showing the extent of the opencast mining in 1994.</p> <p>Blindwells Opencast mine was opened in 1976 and covered an area of 367 hectares. The mine was finally closed in 1998 and the land was backfilled and reclaimed (East Lothian Council: Blindwells New Community Supporting Statement – http://www.planning.eastlothian.gov.uk). The former mine site is now agricultural land.</p> <p>Blindwells opencast mine is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1990 map and annotated as 'Opencast Workings'.</p> <p>The extent of the opencast mine is visible on aerial photographs from 1988.</p>	None
3	Former mill-lade	NT47NW 90.1	340130	674360	NMRS; Historic maps; Aerial Photographs; Field survey	<p>The NMRS records that sections of a mill lade running to Seton Mill are visible on aerial photographs running through the grounds of Seton House. The mill lade ran from a point near Meadowmill farmstead (NT 40787 74085) to the sea at Links Road now part of the Seton Sands Caravan Park.</p> <p>A mill lade running from Meadow Mill to Seton House is first depicted on Forrest's map (1802). The mill lade is also shown on Thomson's map (1821) and Greenwood <i>et al</i>'s map (1844). The Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd Edition maps (1854 and 1895) show the mill lade, annotated as 'Mill Lead' running from an area of marshy ground just E of Meadow Mill to a flint mill situated just W of Seton House. The mill lade is also shown on later maps until it is annotated on the 1990 Ordnance Survey map as disused. Examination of the 1990 Ordnance Survey map shows that the route of the mill-lade is actually different to that recorded on earlier maps indicating</p>	None

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Site no	Site	NMRS / SMR No	Easting	Northing	Source	Description	Importance
						that the mill-lade had been re-routed sometime after 1978, probably during the development of the opencast mine (2). Field survey identified a section of drainage gully, measuring 0.5m wide and 0.5m - 1m deep, following the alignment shown on the 1990 Ordnance Survey map. This gully runs down the southern side of the dismantled mineral railway line (12) for 400m then curves to the northwest crossing under the mineral railway embankment, at this stage it comprises of a round stone culvert. No visible remains of the original mill-lade, as shown on the earlier Ordnance Survey maps, are now visible.	
4	Freestone quarry		341464	674227	Historic maps	The Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1854) depicts a 'Freestone' quarry immediately W of Riggonhead farmstead (5). The quarry is not depicted on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map (1895). The quarry has been destroyed by later opencast mining (2).	None
5	Riggonhead, Farm		341602	679238	Historic maps; Aerial Photographs	A settlement is shown on Adair's map of 1682 annotated as 'Ringinghead'. A settlement or farmtoun annotated as 'Riggin head' is shown on Roy's Military Survey map of Scotland 1745-55. The farm is annotated as 'Rigging Head' on Forrest's map 1802; Thomson's map 1822 and Greenwood <i>et al</i> 's map 1884. The Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd Edition maps (1854 & 1895) depict a roofed rectangular steading surrounded by a series of enclosures and annotated as 'Riggonhead'. The farmstead appears on subsequent Ordnance Survey maps until 1990 when it becomes part of the offices/ compounds for Blindwells opencast mine (2) and annotated as 'opencast workings'. The farmstead is not depicted on the current 1:25,000 Ordnance Survey map (2006). Riggonhead Farm is visible on aerial photographs dating from 1947 to 1988. By the 1988 aerial photographs the farm forms part of the offices/compounds for the opencast mining (2). No remains of the farm survive today it having been destroyed by opencast mining (2).	None
6	Number not used						

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Site no	Site	NMRS / SMR No	Easting	Northing	Source	Description	Importance
7	Garnet pit		341686	674073	Historical maps	A roughly L-shaped pit, annotated as 'Garnet Pit' is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1854) immediately SW of Rigganhead farmstead (5). The pit is not shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map (1895). The pit has been destroyed by later opencast mining (2).	None
8a/b	Tram road and engine pit		341886	674506	Historical maps	A tram road (8a) is shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map running from Garnet Pit (7) to the NE passed Ascension Colliery, then turning NNW running passed the W side of Seton Colliery and finally joining with the main Edinburgh to Berwick rail line. Three roofed buildings (8b), annotated as 'Engine Pit' are depicted half way along the tram road c.500m S of Seton Colliery. The tram road and engine pit are not shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map (1895). The features have been destroyed by later opencast mining (2).	None
9	Buildings		341860	674494	Historical maps; Aerial Photographs	A small rectangular roofed steading and rectangular building are shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map (1895). A footpath runs from the buildings to the N side of Rigganhead Farm (5). The buildings are not depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1932 map. The faint outlines of the possible unroofed remains of two buildings are visible on aerial photographs taken from 1960. The buildings have been destroyed by later opencast mining (2).	None
10	Rigganhead Colliery		341664	679785	Historical maps; Aerial Photographs	Four roofed buildings, annotated 'Rigganhead Colliery' are depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1908 map. By the Ordnance Survey 1932 map only one unroofed building and a small bing are shown. The site is no longer named suggesting that the colliery has gone out of use by this date. The bing and unroofed building are also depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1957 & 1967 maps. The bing, but not the unroofed building, is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1978 map. The bing is not shown on the Ordnance Survey 1990 map having been destroyed by opencast mining (2). A bing is visible on aerial photographs dating from 1947 to 1975. The bing is not visible on the 1988 aerial photographs.	None
11	Building;		341759	674793	Historical maps; APs	A roofed rectangular building surrounded by a rectangular	None

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Site no	Site	NMRS / SMR No	Easting	Northing	Source	Description	Importance
	enclosure					<p>enclosure is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1978 map immediately SW of Seton Level Crossing. By the Ordnance Survey 1990 map a further roofed rectangular building is depicted at the NW end of the building first shown on the 1978 map.</p> <p>Two roofed rectangular buildings surrounded by an enclosure are visible on aerial photographs from 1988.</p> <p>The buildings and enclosure have been destroyed by later opencast mining (2).</p>	
12	Former mineral railway		341070	674450	Historical maps	<p>A mineral railway line and five associated buildings are first shown on the Ordnance Survey 1990 map at the NW edge of Blindwells opencast mining (2). Only one roofed building and a series of tracks are depicted on the current Ordnance Survey map (2006).</p> <p>The tracks of the mineral railway line running parallel with the B1361 public road, on the southern side, and the possible remains of the mineral railway are visible on 1988 aerial photographs and on aerial photographs provided by Google Earth (www.googleearth.com).</p> <p>Field survey identified the remains of the mineral railway embankment running parallel with the current Edinburgh to North Berwick railway line. The embankment measures c.1-1.5m high and c.4m wide. A short section of railway tracks survive <i>in situ</i> at NT 4103 7446. None of the buildings depicted on the Ordnance Survey maps survive.</p>	Lesser
13	Battle of Prestonpans – route of the Jacobite Advance (Riggonhead Defile)		341899	673963	Historical maps; Battle of Prestonpans Heritage Trust	<p>The site of the Battle of Prestonpans, fought on the 21st September 1745 and the first battle of the last Jacobite uprising, located between Cockenzie and Tranent. A plan of the battle showing the disposition of troops drawn by an officer who was present at the battle (Anon 1745) shows the battle site north of Tranent, between Preston House to the west and Seton Town to the east. In addition, it depicts the route of the Jacobite advance, prior to the battle, running from Tranent past the W side of Riggonhead Farm (5). A later Ordnance Survey map (1855) shows the location of the battle site and depicts the line of the Jacobite Advance running past Riggonhead Farm (5).</p>	High
14	Building (possible)		341228	674108	APs	<p>A possible rectangular building or barn is visible to the WSW of Riggonhead Farm (5) on the 1953 vertical aerial</p>	None

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Site no	Site	NMRS / SMR No	Easting	Northing	Source	Description	Importance
						photographs. The structure is not visible on later aerial photographs.	

Appendix 8.2: Assessment of Indirect Effects on the Settings of Cultural Heritage Receptors

Site No.	Site Name	Easting	Northing	Status	Importance	Effect Type	Effect Magnitude	Significance of Effect
774 / 17530	Preston Tower and Dovecot	339026	674064	SM / Category A	National	indirect	Imperceptible	Minor
778	Tranent Tower	3405	6730	SM	National	indirect	Imperceptible	Minor
3352	Birsley Brae, Medieval Coal Mine	3392	6728	SM	National	indirect	Imperceptible	Minor
4101	Greendykes, Enclosure 310m SSE of	3438	6733	SM	National	indirect	None	None
5674	Greendykes, Enclosure 200m W of	3432	6735	SM	National	indirect	None	None
5687	Seton West Mains, Enclosures 300m SW of	3402	6742	SM	National	indirect	None	None
5688	Southfield, Ring Ditch 350m SW of	3439	6744	SM	National	indirect	None	None
6191	Seton Mains, Enclosure	3424	6753	SM	National	indirect	None	None
6287	Seton Mains, Enclosure and Ring Ditch, 300m NE of	3428	6755	SM	National	indirect	None	None
10373	South Lodge, Enclosure 200m SE of	3380	6732	SM	National	indirect	None	None
90242 / 17533	Preston, Market Cross	339156	674045	SM / Category A / HS Property in Care	National	indirect	Imperceptible	Minor
90275 / 19077	Seton Collegiate Kirk	341820	675110	SM / Category A / HS Property in Care	National	indirect	Medium	Major

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Site No.	Site Name	Easting	Northing	Status	Importance	Effect Type	Effect Magnitude	Significance of Effect
17528	Preston, Northfield House Dovecot	338983	673871	Category A	National	indirect	Imperceptible	Minor
17529	Preston, Hamilton House, including Boundary Walls, Doorway, Gatepiers, Gate and Railings	338978	673983	Category A	National	indirect	Imperceptible	Minor
17537	Prestongrange House	337877	673708	Category A	National	indirect	Imperceptible	Minor
17553	Dolphingstone Dovecot	338175	672756	Category A	National	indirect	Imperceptible	Minor
17560	Preston, Northfield House, including Boundary Walls, Gates, Gatepiers and Corner Bartizan	338915	673921	Category A	National	indirect	Imperceptible	Minor
19080	Seton House with Retaining Terrace and Walls	341734	675084	Category A	National	indirect	Medium	Major
23026	Cockenzie House, with Great Custom, Gates, Walls and Garden Features	339976	675672	Category A	National	indirect	Imperceptible	Minor
23027	Edinburgh Road, Chalmers Memorial Church, Church Of Scotland	340332	675678	Category A	National	indirect	Imperceptible	Minor
40320	Kirk Street, Prestongrange Church, Church Of Scotland	338820	674558	Category A	National	indirect	Imperceptible	Minor
40322	Harlaw Hill House, with Stables and West Boundary Wall	338940	674633	Category A	National	indirect	Imperceptible	Minor
12700	Chesterhall Farmhouse	343111	674726	Category B	Regional	indirect	Low	Minor
13143	Redcoll	344875	675214	Category B	Regional	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
13151	Greendykes Steading	343695	673790	Category B	Regional	indirect	Low	Minor
13157	Longniddry The Dean	343249	675983	Category B	Regional	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible

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Site No.	Site Name	Easting	Northing	Status	Importance	Effect Type	Effect Magnitude	Significance of Effect
13159	Longniddry Farmhouse	344365	675957	Category B	Regional	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
13160	Longniddry Farm Steading, including Stable Range, Cart Shed and Granary, Mill, Threshing Barn, Sluice and Mill Lade, and Cattle Courts	344401	675983	Category B	Regional	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
13162	Longniddry House with Outbuilding Garden Walls Wellhead and_Kirk Ruin	343965	675928	Category B	Regional	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
13163	Longniddry, 1 and 2 Kitchener Crescent	344407	676167	Category B	Regional	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
13164	Longniddry, 7 and 8, 9 and 10 Kitchener Crescent	344435	676232	Category B	Regional	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
13165	Longniddry 3 and 4, 13 and 14 Kitchener Crescent	344410	676190	Category B	Regional	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
13166	Longniddry, 5 and 6, 11 and 12, 15 and 16, 17 and 18 Kitchener Crescent	344422	676216	Category B	Regional	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
13179	Longniddry School	344393	676317	Category B	Regional	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
13183	Redcoll Gate Lodge and Gatepiers	344667	674982	Category B	Regional	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
13193	Southfield House with Gatepiers	344397	674864	Category B	Regional	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
17531	Preston, Preston Tower Dovecot	339003	674157	Category B	Regional	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
17532	Preston, Preston Tower, Walls and Gatepiers	339061	674062	Category B	Regional	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
17546	Bankton House (Colonel Gardiner's House) with Retaining Walls	339506	673688	Category B	Regional	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible

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Site No.	Site Name	Easting	Northing	Status	Importance	Effect Type	Effect Magnitude	Significance of Effect
17547	Bankton House, Colonel Gardiner's Monument	339485	673821	Category B	Regional	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
17549	Dovecot Brae, Tranent Dovecot	340269	673424	Category B	Regional	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
18929	1-23 (Inclusive) New Winton Cottages	342578	671129	Category B	Regional	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
19072	St Germain's Coach House	342622	674729	Category B	Regional	indirect	Medium	Moderate
19074	St Germain's Dovecot	342627	674570	Category B	Regional	indirect	Low	Minor
19075	St Germain's House	342662	674740	Category B	Regional	indirect	Medium	Moderate
19076	St Joseph's School with Gates and Gatepiers	340563	673934	Category B	Regional	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
19660	Preston, Preston Road, Athelstane Lodge, including Ancillary Structures and Boundary Walls	339125	673994	Category B	Regional	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
23025	Cockenzie Harbour	339770	675694	Category B	Regional	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
23032	1-13 (Inclusive Nos) Wemyss Place, Cockenzie	340392	675805	Category B	Regional	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
40321	West Loan, Former Grange Manse with Gatepiers Gate and Boundary Walls	338887	674159	Category B	Regional	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
40324	Prestonpans, 227 High Street, The Gothenburg (Formerly Forth Tavern)	338246	674273	Category B	Regional	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
40325	Preston, West Churchyard, High Street, Old West Burial Ground	338433	674342	Category B	Regional	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible

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Site No.	Site Name	Easting	Northing	Status	Importance	Effect Type	Effect Magnitude	Significance of Effect
40326	Preston, Station Road, Preston Lodge, including Boundary Walls and Gatepiers	339058	673966	Category B	Regional	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
42080	23 Bridge Street, Royal Bank Of Scotland, Tranet	340454	672829	Category B	Regional	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
42081	Church Street, House By Parish Church Hall, Tranent	340467	673077	Category B	Regional	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
42082	Church Street, Tranent, Parish Church Hall (Formerly Wishart Church) with Gates, Railings, Gatepiers and Retaining Walls	340487	673067	Category B	Regional	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
42084	Tranent, 205 Church Street, Seton Lodge with Retaining Walls, Railings and Gateways	340399	673303	Category B	Regional	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
42088	110 Church Street with Retaining Walls, Tranent	340421	673075	Category B	Regional	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
42089	Tranent, 244 Church Street, the Manse Stables with Retaining Walls and Gatepiers	340363	673338	Category B	Regional	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
42090	Tranent, 246 Church Street, with Balustrades and Retaining Walls	340353	673378	Category B	Regional	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
42091	Tranent, 252 Church Street	340368	673400	Category B	Regional	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
42092	Edinburgh Road Bankpark House, with Lodge, Carriage House, Greenhouses, Garden Walls, Gatepiers and Gates	339868	673054	Category B	Regional	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible

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Site No.	Site Name	Easting	Northing	Status	Importance	Effect Type	Effect Magnitude	Significance of Effect
42093	Tranent, Edinburgh Road, 1-9 (Inclusive) Viewforth Terrace with Retaining Walls	340145	672915	Category B	Regional	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
42095	10 Fowler Street, Tranent	340419	673155	Category B	Regional	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
42098	High Street, Tranent War Memorial and Railings	340542	672805	Category B	Regional	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
42099	Sanderson's Wynd, Tranent Infant School with Gates and Gatepiers, Retaining Walls and Shelters	340546	672986	Category B	Regional	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
42100	Tranent Parish Church (Church Of Scotland) with Graveyard Walls, Gatepiers, Gates and Gravestones	340270	673381	Category B	Regional	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
43944	East Loan, Winfields with Boundary Walls and Gateways	338927	674493	Category B	Regional	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
43946	High Street, War Memorial, Prestonpans	338629	674507	Category B	Regional	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
43951	West Loan, Public Library with Gatepiers, Gates and Walls, Prestonpans	338753	674396	Category B	Regional	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
43956	Port Seton Harbour	340487	675947	Category B	Regional	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
47021	Prestongrange House, Boundary Walls	338111	673815	Category B	Regional	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
12712	Greendykes Farmhouse	343657	673674	Category C(S)	Local	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
13158	3-6 Inclusive Nos Longniddry Farm Cottages	344421	676075	Category C(S)	Local	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible

Site No.	Site Name	Easting	Northing	Status	Importance	Effect Type	Effect Magnitude	Significance of Effect
13168	Longniddry Mains, Cottages and Steading	344092	675936	Category C(S)	Local	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
13169	Longniddry Main Street Reading Room	344198	676031	Category C(S)	Local	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
13170	Longniddry 7 Main Street	344269	676091	Category C(S)	Local	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
13171	Longniddry 8 Main Street	344244	676086	Category C(S)	Local	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
13172	Longniddry 9 and 10 Main Street	344234	676070	Category C(S)	Local	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
13173	Longniddry 11 Main Street Roselea	344221	676064	Category C(S)	Local	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
13174	Longniddry 14 and 15 Main Street	344358	676117	Category C(S)	Local	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
13175	Longniddry Main Street Grainfoot	344206	676065	Category C(S)	Local	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
13176	Longniddry Main Street Longniddry Inn	344292	676115	Category C(S)	Local	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
13177	Longniddry 12 Old School Road	344219	676073	Category C(S)	Local	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
13178	Longniddry Old School Road Greydykes	344192	676099	Category C(S)	Local	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
13180	Penston Farmhouse	344387	672274	Category C(S)	Local	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
17538	Prestongrange House, North Lodge (Burn's Yard), including Boundary Walls	337710	673923	Category C(S)	Local	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
17548	Bankton House Garden House/Dovecot	339468	673662	Category C(S)	Local	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
19073	St Germain's Cottage	342647	674720	Category C(S)	Local	indirect	Medium	Minor

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Site No.	Site Name	Easting	Northing	Status	Importance	Effect Type	Effect Magnitude	Significance of Effect
19078	Seton Farmhouse With Retaining Walls	341349	674974	Category C(S)	Local	indirect	Low	Negligible
19079	Seton Gardens With Retaining Walls and Gatepiers	341839	674918	Category C(S)	Local	indirect	Medium	Minor
19081	Seton Mill Kiln and Granary	341671	675313	Category C(S)	Local	indirect	Low	Negligible
19082	Seton West Mains Farmhouse With Garden Walls	340636	674703	Category C(S)	Local	indirect	Medium	Minor
19083	Tranent Mains Farmhouse	340874	673527	Category C(S)	Local	indirect	Low	Negligible
23028	44 High Street, Old Parish Church, Church Of Scotland	340076	675765	Category C(S)	Local	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
23029	Manse Lane, Setonfield With Boundary Walls	340289	675776	Category C(S)	Local	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
23030	126-128 (Even Nos) High Street, Port Seton House With Boundary Wall and Gatepiers	340337	675847	Category C(S)	Local	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
23031	1-15 (Inclusive Nos) Elcho Place	340373	675820	Category C(S)	Local	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
23033	1-29 (Inclusive Nos) Gosford Road With Boundary Walls	340475	675785	Category C(S)	Local	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
40323	228 High Street (Walford) With Garden Walls and N Gateway	338354	674385	Category C(S)	Local	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
42078	1-3 (Odd Numbers) Bridge Street, and 2 Church Street, Keepers Arms	340498	672829	Category C(S)	Local	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
42079	5 Bridge Street	340485	672828	Category C(S)	Local	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
42083	121 Church Street	340443	673111	Category C(S)	Local	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible

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Site No.	Site Name	Easting	Northing	Status	Importance	Effect Type	Effect Magnitude	Significance of Effect
42085	4-6 (Even Numbers) Church Street	340489	672845	Category C(S)	Local	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
42086	8-10 (Even Numbers) Church Street	340491	672857	Category C(S)	Local	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
42087	12 Church Street	340482	672868	Category C(S)	Local	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
42094	7 Edinburgh Road With Gates and Gatepiers	340080	672938	Category C(S)	Local	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
42096	High Street, East Lothian Co-Operative Society Ltd	340522	672835	Category C(S)	Local	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
42097	71 High Street	340633	672708	Category C(S)	Local	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
43943	East Loan, Rose Cottage With Boundary Wall	338950	674539	Category C(S)	Local	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
43945	High Street, Town Hall	338568	674424	Category C(S)	Local	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
43947	147-155 (Odd Nos) High Street	338586	674440	Category C(S)	Local	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
43948	Kirk Wynd, Thomas Alexander's Monument	338775	674574	Category C(S)	Local	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
43949	Rock Cottage	338681	674578	Category C(S)	Local	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
43950	West Loan, Grange Church, St Andrews Episcopal Church With Boundary Walls	338704	674385	Category C(S)	Local	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
43952	Edinburgh Road, Anwoth Cottage and Boundary Wall	340205	675631	Category C(S)	Local	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
43953	Edinburgh Road, Methodist Chapel With Boundary Walls	339905	675527	Category C(S)	Local	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
43954	21 High Street, With 1 South Doors	340025	675712	Category C(S)	Local	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible

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Site No.	Site Name	Easting	Northing	Status	Importance	Effect Type	Effect Magnitude	Significance of Effect
43955	17-19 (Odd Nos) Osbourne Court (Winton Park)	340272	675601	Category C(S)	Local	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
47013	Preston, Polwarth Playing Field Pavilion	339243	674022	Category C(S)	Local	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
47014	Preston, Preston Road, Dovecot House, including Boundary Wall	338971	673940	Category C(S)	Local	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
47015	Preston, Preston Road, Nursery Cottage, including Boundary Wall and Gate	339073	673998	Category C(S)	Local	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
47022	Prestongrange House, East Lodge, and Gate Arch	338066	673881	Category C(S)	Local	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
47023	Prestongrange House, South Lodge and Gate Arch	337946	673413	Category C(S)	Local	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
47923	High Street, Former Salt Store	339919	675670	Category C(S)	Local	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
49601	St Germain's, East Lodge With Outbuilding, Quadrant and Gatepiers	342494	674991	Category C(S)	Local	indirect	Medium	Minor
104	Cockenzie House			Garden and Designed Landscape	National	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
335	Seton House (Palace)			Garden and Designed Landscape	National	indirect	Low	Minor
	Battle of Prestonpans			Historic Battlefield	National	indirect	Medium	Major
479	Prestonpans			Conservation	Regional	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible

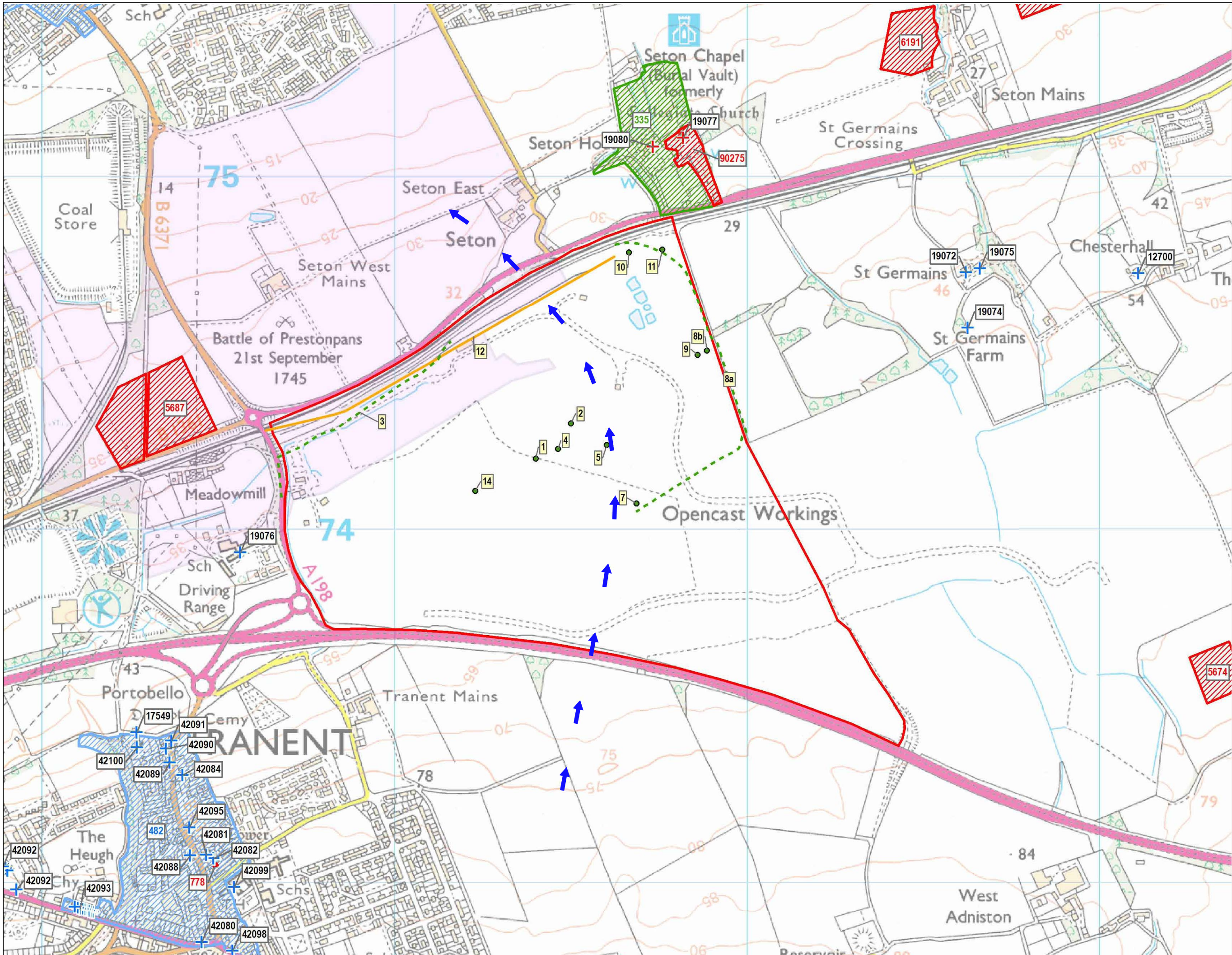
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Site No.	Site Name	Easting	Northing	Status	Importance	Effect Type	Effect Magnitude	Significance of Effect
				Area				
459	Cockenzie and Port Seton			Conservation Area	Regional	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
482	Tranent			Conservation Area	Regional	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
474	New Winton			Conservation Area	Regional	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible
	Prestonpans			Proposed Conservation Area	Regional	indirect	Imperceptible	Negligible

Cultural Heritage Terms	
Term	Definition
Battle of Prestonpans	The first battle fought between the Jacobites and Government troops during the last Jacobite uprising in 1745-6.
Collegiate Kirk	A church where the daily office of worship is maintained by a college of canons; a non-monastic, or "secular" community of clergy, organised as a self-governing corporate body, which may be presided over by a dean or provost. In its governance and religious observance a collegiate church is similar to a cathedral, although a collegiate church is not the seat of a bishop, and has no diocesan responsibilities. Collegiate churches were often supported by (extensive) lands held by the church, or by tithe income from appropriated benefices. They commonly provide distinct spaces respectively for congregational worship, and for the choir offices of their clerical community.
Cropmark	Sub-surface archaeological, natural and recent features that are visible from the air.
Cultural Heritage	A collective term that covers archaeology, built heritage and the historic landscape
Dovecot	A structure used for housing domestic pigeons.
Farmtoun	A settlement of a handful of families that jointly farmed an area.
Find-spot	The recorded location of an incidental discovery of an archaeological artefact
Fort	A building or group of buildings with strong defences, usually strategically located.
Freestone	A variety of masonry stone that has a uniform texture and can be chiselled without breaking or splitting, eg limestone or fine sandstone.
Jacobite	A supporter of King James II of England and his descendants in the Stuart claim to the British throne.
Defile	Any narrow passage, for instance between mountains or marshy areas
Mill lade	A man-made watercourse that carries water to a mill in Scotland.
Mineral Railway	An private railway used to serve colliery works and connecting the site to a public freight network.
Oblique Aerial Photograph	Aerial photographs taken at an oblique angle.
Ring-Ditch	A circular shaped area of land enclosed by a boundary ditch, bank, wall, palisade or similar barrier.
Steading	A farm outbuilding or all of the outbuildings of a farm.



Key:

- Site Study Area
- Cultural Heritage Sites destroyed by opencast mining
- Surviving mineral railway (12)
- Prestonpans Battle: Route of Jacobite Advance (13)
- Scheduled Monument
- Listed Building Category A
- Listed Building Category B
- Garden/Designed Landscape
- Conservation Area
- Prestonpans Battlefield Site

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Fig. No: 9.1 Revision: A

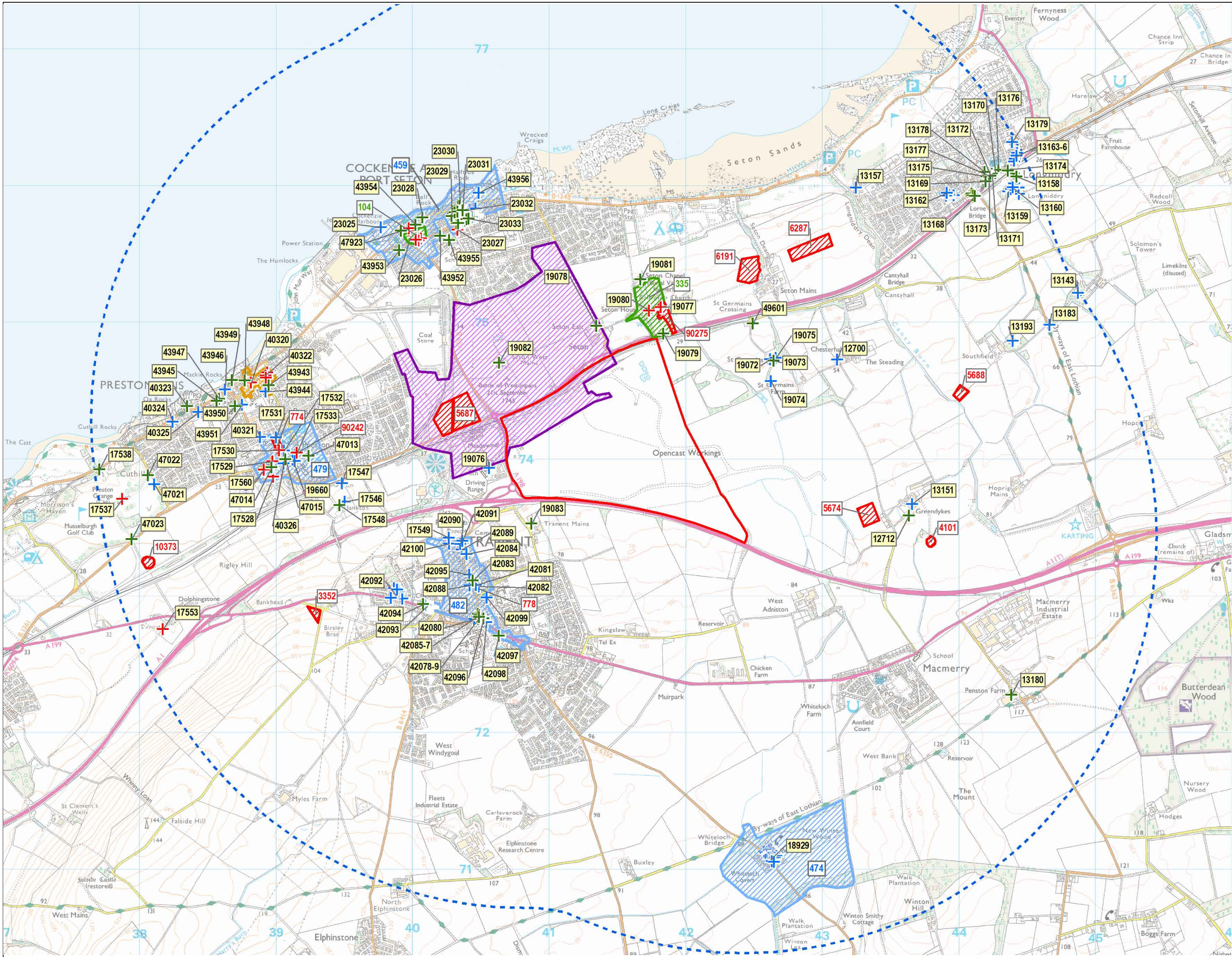
Title:
Cultural Heritage: Constraints

Project:
Blindwells Proposed New Settlement

Scale:
1:10,000 @ A3

Client:
SRG Estates

Drawn by: SW Page No: 0 Report No:



- Key:
- Site Study Area
 - 3km Buffer
 - Scheduled Monument
 - Listed Building Category A
 - Listed Building Category B
 - Listed Building Category C(S)
 - Garden/Designed Landscape
 - Conservation Area
 - Proposed Conservation Area
 - Prestonpans Battlefield Site

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Fig. No:	9.2	Revision:	A
Title:	Cultural Heritage: External Receptors		
Project:	Blindwells Proposed New Settlement		
Scale:	1:25,000 @ A3		
Client:	SRG Estates		