



Technical Appendix 7.3: Assessment of Setting Impacts

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INDEX

Index 1

1 Executive summary 2

2 Scheduled Monuments 3

3 Gardens And Designed Landscapes 21

4 Conservation Areas 26

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1.1.1 This Assessment of Setting Impacts has been undertaken by Environmental Resources Management (ERM) on behalf of Votalia UK (the Applicant) for Springfield Solar BESS (the Proposed Development).
- 1.1.1.2 Volume 3, Technical Appendix 7.2: Sieving Exercise, identified a total of 36 designated assets for further detailed assessment. No non-designated assets were identified as warranting assessment.
- 1.1.1.3 The below Assessment of Setting Impacts has identified Moderate Adverse Effects to two high value assets; SM5891 Oldhamstocks Mains, enclosure, and SM5892 Springfield, enclosure. These effects are considered not significant in EIA terms.
- 1.1.1.4 All other Setting Impacts are predicted to be negligible or none. These effects are considered significant in EIA terms.
- 1.1.1.5 Setting Impacts, predicted effects and the significance of these effects in terms of EIA regulations are discussed further within Volume 1, Chapter 7: Archaeology and Cultural Heritage of the EIAR along with appropriate mitigation strategies.

2 SCHEDULED MONUMENTS

Moderate Adverse Effects

TABLE 2.1 SM5891 OLDHAMSTOCKS MAINS, ENCLOSURE 300M NNW OF

SM5891 OLDHAMSTOCKS MAINS, ENCLOSURE		
1 X SCHEDULED MONUMENT		
Heritage Value: High		
Figure: 7.3. CHVP 3-4	Plates: n/a	Distance from Proposed Development Within Site boundary
Magnitude of Impact: Slight		Predicted Effect: Moderate
Summary of Asset	<p>The monument records an enclosed settlement of prehistoric date represented by cropmarks with no above ground earthworks. The area to be scheduled encompasses the visible features and an area around them in which traces of associated activity may be expected to survive. The enclosure is formed by a single ditch some 6m wide which encloses a sub-circular area some 70m in diameter. The enclosure has a south-east entrance from which a further ditch runs north-west to south-east for a distance of some 10-15m before turning sharply to the west and following a curving course to the south-west edge of the field. This ditch appears to represent part of a stock control or field boundary system contemporary at least in part with the occupation of the enclosure.</p> <p>The north part of the enclosure, comprising approximately one fifth of its original area, lies under trees and is outwith the field in which the cropmarks are visible. The bulk of the scheduled monument sits within agricultural land. The monument lies on sloping ground at around 125m OAD above the south bank of Bilsdean Burn. The enclosure would not have been visible from beyond the immediate catchment area when constructed. The enclosure sits within an area of low rolling hills within farmland used for both pasture and agriculture.</p> <p>The asset is located within a fertile band of farmland between the coast to then north and the uplands of the Lammermuir Hills to the south. This band of fertile agricultural land is home to several prehistoric settlement sites, around the Bilsdean Burn and nearby Dunglass Water. The most notable of these settlement sites are SM5892, SM5893 and SM5894, all of which are located south-east of SM5891 and on the eastern edge of the Proposed Development.</p>	
Summary of Heritage Significance	The significance of the monument is derived from its historic and archaeological value, specifically its potential to contribute to an understanding of prehistoric settlement within south-east Scotland.	

Setting Contribution	<p>The setting of the monument is defined by its location in the rich agricultural belt between the coast and the Lammermuir Hills, specifically the rolling farmland south of the Bilsdean Burn.</p> <p>Key historic views from the enclosure would have been to associated prehistoric settlement sites on the periphery of the monument, specifically, based on the surrounding topography, those to the north around modern day Branxton and south-east around the modern farm of Springfield, and notably SM582. Key views towards the monument would have been from these same assets.</p> <p>Changes to the rural landscape around the monument, resulting from Medieval and Post-Medieval farming and enclosure, have resulted in the loss of several of these key historic views. Views north have been lost due to the presence of copse woodland abutting the monument on this side. Views west and south are equally restricted. Views east, south-east and south are open and continue to make a positive contribution to setting. Views directly south-east towards SM5892 are still open and these make specific contribution to setting and significance.</p> <p>Overall, the setting of the monument, despite the loss of some its key historic views, continues to make a notable contribution to its historic/archaeological value and significance.</p>
Anticipated Change to Setting	<p>The monument is a high value asset sensitive to change to the immediate rural environs around Bilsdean Burn and the rural periphery of the monument. The monument is particularly sensitive to the introduction of any infrastructure that would obstruct views to associated nearby prehistoric settlement sites, specifically SM5892.</p> <p>The landscape baseline around the monument contains existing electrical infrastructure in the form of a pylon alignment in fields to the east of SM5891. An alignment of pylon towers extends from the north-west, crossing the Bilsdean Burn before turning to the south and running into the Lammermuir Hills. The nearest pylon tower is 450 m east of the monument and clearly visible in views towards SM5892.</p> <p>The Proposed Development would introduce additional infrastructure into farmland east, south-east and south of the enclosure, with the nearest panels and infrastructure within 225 metres. The Proposed Development would be clearly visible in local views to and from the enclosure.</p>
Summary of Effect	<p>Whilst the Proposed Development would be clearly visible in farmland immediately east, south-east and south of the monument, the Applicant has made several design changes to the Scoping Layout to limit Setting Impacts associated with the scheme.</p> <p>A 100m exclusion zone around the scheduled monument was initially put in place to avoid encroachment and encirclement around the enclosure as well as to maintain elements of the sites historic rural character. The Applicant has gone beyond this and no infrastructure is now located within 225 m of the asset.</p> <p>In addition, infrastructure has been pulled back from both SM5891 and SM5892, to the south-east in an effort to maintain a visual link between these two associated late prehistoric settlements. No infrastructure is now located within 350 m of SM5892. This core aspect of the monuments setting has been maintained.</p> <p>Despite the efforts of the Applicant it is important to note that Setting Impacts would still occur as a result of the Proposed Development. The</p>

	<p>proximity of the infrastructure in such close proximity to the monument would, for some visitors, detract from the historic rural character of the asset. The degree to which the solar array and supporting electrical infrastructure constructed on adjoining farmland would detract from the experience of visiting the monument is inherently subjective and cannot be readily quantified. Additionally, whilst views between SM5891 and SM5892 have been maintained, they are eroded by the presence of infrastructure between the two late prehistoric settlement sites and the loss of associated farmland which is representative of, if notably altered from, the rural character of prehistoric settlement.</p> <p>Based on the above assessment, a slight magnitude of impact is predicted to the monument, resulting in a moderate adverse effect.</p>
Statement of Compliance	The predicted slight magnitude of impact would result in a moderate adverse effect to significance. This is considered not significant in EIA terms.

TABLE 2.2 SM5892 SPRINGFIELD, ENCLOSURE 300M NNE OF

SM5892 SPRINGFIELD, ENCLOSURE		
1 X SCHEDULED MONUMENT		
Heritage Value: High		
Figure: 7.3. CHVP1-2	Plates: n/a	Distance from Proposed Development 50 m E
Magnitude of Impact: Slight		Predicted Effect: Moderate
Summary of Asset	<p>The monument records an unenclosed settlement of prehistoric date represented by cropmarks with no above ground earthworks. The scheduled area encompasses the visible features and an area around them in which traces of associated activity may be expected to survive.</p> <p>The monument is rectilinear with dimensions of 120m E-W by 80m defined by a single ditch some 3-4m wide of which three sides are visible on the available aerial photographs. The overall dimensions of the enclosure are approximately 40m east to west by a minimum of 20m. There are possible indications of an entrance in the centre of the south side of the enclosure. Although the north side of the enclosure is not visible, the north part of the asset is occupied by a diffuse cropmark which may represent the remains of occupation material associated with the enclosure. Rectilinear enclosures of this type are generally interpreted as representing native settlements of the Later Iron Age or Roman period.</p> <p>The enclosure lies on well-drained, locally high ground at around 120m OD, above the Bilsdean Burn. The enclosure sits within an area of low rolling hills within farmland used for both pasture and agriculture.</p> <p>The asset is located within a fertile band of farmland between the coast to the north and the uplands of the Lammermuir Hills to the south. This band of fertile agricultural land is home to several prehistoric settlement sites,</p>	

	<p>around the Bilsdean Burn and nearby Dunglass Water. The most notable of these settlement sites are SM5891, SM5893 and SM5894, with SM5891 located north-west of the monument and SM5893 and SM5894 to the south.</p>
Summary of Heritage Significance	<p>The significance of the monument is derived from its historic and archaeological value, specifically its potential to contribute to an understanding of prehistoric settlement within south-east Scotland.</p>
Setting Contribution	<p>The setting of the monument is defined by its location in the rich agricultural belt between the coast and the Lammermuir Hills, specifically the rolling farmland south of the Bilsdean Burn.</p> <p>Key historic views from the enclosure would have been to associated prehistoric settlement sites on the periphery of the monument, specifically, based on the surrounding topography, those to the north-west around modern day Branxton, inclusive of SM5891 and south around the modern farm of Springfield. Key views towards the monument would have been from these same assets.</p> <p>Changes to the rural landscape around the monument, resulting from Medieval and Post-Medieval farming and enclosure, have resulted in the loss of several of these key historic views. Views north-east have been eroded by the presence of copse woodland abutting the monument on this side. Views east are equally restricted. Views north and north-west towards the coast, west, south-west and south are open and continue to make a positive contribution to setting. Views directly north-west towards SM5891 and south towards SM5893/SM5894 still open and these make specific contribution to setting and significance.</p> <p>Overall, the setting of the monument, despite the loss of some its key historic views, continues to make a notable contribution to its historic/archaeological value and significance.</p>
Anticipated Change to Setting	<p>The monument is a high value asset sensitive to change to the immediate rural environs around Bilsdean Burn and the rural periphery of the monument. The monument is particularly sensitive to the introduction of any infrastructure that would obstruct views to associated nearby prehistoric settlement sites, specifically SM5891, SM5893 and SM5894.</p> <p>The landscape baseline around the monument contains existing electrical infrastructure in the form of a pylon alignment in fields to the west of SM5892. An alignment of pylon towers extends from the north-west, crossing the Bilsdean Burn before turning to the south and running into the Lammermuir Hills. The nearest pylon tower is 200 m west of the monument and clearly visible in views towards SM5891.</p> <p>The Proposed Development would introduce additional infrastructure into farmland west, south-west and south of the enclosure, with the nearest pylons and infrastructure within 350 metres. The Proposed Development would be clearly visible in local views to and from the enclosure.</p>
Summary of Effect	<p>Whilst the Proposed Development would be clearly visible in farmland immediately west, south-west and south of the monument, the Applicant has made several design changes to the Scoping Layout to limit Setting Impacts associated with the scheme.</p> <p>A 100m exclusion zone around the scheduled monument was initially put in place to avoid encroachment and encirclement around the enclosure as well as to maintain elements of the sites historic rural character. The</p>

	<p>Applicant has gone beyond this and no infrastructure is now located within 350 m of the asset within any key views.</p> <p>Infrastructure has been pulled back from both SM5892 and SM5891, to the north-west in an effort to maintain a visual link between these two associated late prehistoric settlements. No infrastructure is now located within 225 m of SM5891. This core aspect of the monuments setting has been maintained as has views south towards SM5893 and SM5894.</p> <p>Despite the efforts of the Applicant it is important to note that Setting Impacts would still occur as a result of the Proposed Development. The proximity of the infrastructure in such close proximity to the monument would, for some visitors, detract from the historic rural character of the asset. The degree to which the solar array and supporting electrical infrastructure constructed on adjoining farmland would detract from the experience of visiting the monument is inherently subjective and cannot be readily quantified. Additionally, whilst views between SM5892 and SM5891 have been maintained, they are eroded by the presence of infrastructure between the two late prehistoric settlement sites and the loss of associated farmland which is representative of, if notably altered from, the rural character of prehistoric settlement.</p> <p>Based on the above assessment, a slight magnitude of impact is predicted to the monument, resulting in a moderate adverse effect.</p>
Statement of Compliance	<p>The predicted slight magnitude of impact would result in a moderate adverse effect to significance. This is considered not significant in EIA terms.</p>

Negligible Effects

TABLE 2.3 SM5893 SPRINGFIELD, PALISADED ENCLOSURE AND RING DITCH 200M E OF

SM5893 SPRINGFIELD, PALISADED ENCLOSURE AND RING DITCH		
1 X SCHEDULED MONUMENT		
Heritage Value: High		
Figure: 7.3	Plates: n/a	Distance from Proposed Development 375 m E
Magnitude of Impact: Negligible		Predicted Effect: Negligible
Summary of Asset	<p>The monument comprises the remains of a palisaded enclosure and ring ditch of prehistoric date represented by cropmarks with no above ground earthworks surviving. The scheduled area encompasses the visible features and an area around them in which traces of associated activity may be expected to survive.</p> <p>The monument is irregular in shape with maximum dimensions of 150m north to south by 90m defined by a palisade which encloses a circular area some 50-60m in diameter. There is no unambiguous evidence for an entrance. Numerous dark cropmarks may represent the remains of internal and associated occupation deposits. Some 50m south of the palisaded enclosure is a ring ditch or small circular enclosure, some 15-20m in diameter. The monument forms part of a wider landscape of enclosed settlement represented by cropmarks.</p> <p>The monument occupies a level area at around 120m OD, above the steep descent to Dunglass Burn. It commands extensive views over the surrounding landscape. The enclosure sits within an area of low rolling hills within farmland used for both pasture and agriculture.</p> <p>The asset is located within a fertile band of farmland between the coast to then north and the uplands of the Lammermuir Hills to the south. This band of fertile agricultural land is home to several prehistoric settlement sites, around the Bilsdean Burn and nearby Dunglass Water. The most notable of these settlement sites are SM5892, SM5893 and SM5894, with SM5892 located north of the monument and SM5894 to the south.</p>	
Summary of Heritage Significance	The significance of the monument is derived from its historic and archaeological value, specifically its potential to contribute to an understanding of prehistoric settlement within south-east Scotland.	
Setting Contribution	<p>The setting of the monument is defined by its location in the rich agricultural belt between the coast and the Lammermuir Hills, specifically the rolling farmland around the Bilsdean Burn and Dunglass Burn.</p> <p>Key historic views from the enclosure would have been to associated prehistoric settlement sites on the periphery of the monument, specifically, based on the surrounding topography, those to the north on the Bilsdean Burn and north -west around modern day Branxton, and south around the</p>	

	<p>Dunglass Burn. Key views towards the monument would have been from these same assets.</p> <p>Changes to the rural landscape around the monument, resulting from Medieval and Post-Medieval farming and enclosure, have resulted in the loss of several of these key historic views. Views north and northwest, beyond the Bilsdean Burn have been lost due to the presence of copse woodland along the course of the Bilsdean Burn. Views east are equally restricted. Short distance views north, north-west, west, south-west and south are open and continue to make a positive contribution to setting. Views directly north towards SM5892 and south towards SM5894 still open and these make specific contribution to setting and significance.</p> <p>Overall, the setting of the monument, despite the loss of some its key historic views, continues to make a notable contribution to its historic/archaeological value and significance.</p>
Anticipated Change to Setting	<p>The monument is a high value asset sensitive to change to the immediate rural environs around the Bilsdean Burn, Dunglass Water and the rural periphery of the monument. The monument is particularly sensitive to the introduction of any infrastructure that would obstruct views to associated nearby prehistoric settlement sites, specifically SM5892, SM5893 and SM5894.</p> <p>The landscape baseline around the monument contains existing electrical infrastructure in the form of a pylon alignment in fields to the west of SM5893. An alignment of pylon towers extends from the north-west, crossing the Bilsdean Burn before turning to the south and running into the Lammermuir Hills. The nearest pylon tower is 400 m west of the monument.</p> <p>The Proposed Development would introduce additional infrastructure into farmland west, and north-west of the enclosure, with the nearest panels and infrastructure within 365 metres. The Proposed Development would be clearly visible in local views from the enclosure.</p>
Summary of Effect	<p>Whilst the Proposed Development would be clearly visible in farmland immediately west, and north-west the scheme would not degrade several key aspects of the monuments setting. Specifically, key local views to associated late prehistoric settlement sites SM5892, and SM5894 would be maintained, with the Proposed Development only visible in the periphery of views towards these assets. Key views towards SM5893 from these same assets would be similarly unaffected.</p> <p>However, it is important to note that the proximity of the infrastructure in such close proximity to the monument would, for some visitors, detract from the historic rural character of the asset. The degree to which the solar array and supporting electrical infrastructure constructed on adjoining farmland would detract from the experience of visiting the monument is inherently subjective and cannot be readily quantified. Additionally, whilst views between SM5893 and nearby assets have been maintained, they are marginally eroded by the presence of infrastructure in adjacent fields and the loss of associated farmland which is representative of, if notably altered from, the rural character of prehistoric settlement.</p> <p>Based on the above assessment, a negligible magnitude of impact is predicted to the monument, resulting in a negligible effect.</p>

Statement of Compliance	The predicted negligible magnitude of impact would result in a negligible adverse effect to significance. This is not considered significant in EIA terms.
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TABLE 2.4 SM5894 SPRINGFIELD, ENCLOSURE 400M SSE OF

SM5894 SPRINGFIELD, ENCLOSURE	
1 X SCHEDULED MONUMENT	
Heritage Value: High	
Figure: 7.3. CHVP5	Plates: Distance from Proposed Development 275 m E
Magnitude of Impact: Negligible	Predicted Effect: Negligible
Summary of Asset	<p>The monument comprises the remains of an enclosed prehistoric settlement represented by cropmarks with no above ground earthworks surviving. The scheduled area encompasses the visible features and an area around them in which traces of associated activity may be expected to survive.</p> <p>The monument circular with a diameter of 100m defined by a narrow ditch or possibly a palisade, some 1-2m wide. It measures approximately 60m north to south by 50m. There are a number of slight cropmarks in the enclosure which may represent the remains of internal structures and deposits, though these are largely obscured by marks of geological origin.</p> <p>The monument occupies a well-drained, locally high site at around 120m OD, above the steep descent down to Dunglass Burn. The enclosure sits within an area of low rolling hills within farmland used for both pasture and agriculture.</p> <p>The asset is located within a fertile band of farmland between the coast to then north and the uplands of the Lammermuir Hills to the south. This band of fertile agricultural land is home to several prehistoric settlement sites, around the Bilsdean Burn and nearby Dunglass Burn. The most notable of these settlement sites are SM5892, SM5893 and SM5894, with both SM5892 and SM5893 located north of the monument.</p>
Summary of Heritage Significance	The significance of the monument is derived from its historic and archaeological value, specifically its potential to contribute to an understanding of prehistoric settlement within south-east Scotland.
Setting Contribution	<p>The setting of the monument is defined by its location in the rich agricultural belt between the coast and the Lammermuir Hills, specifically the rolling farmland around the Bilsdean Burn and Dunglass Burn.</p> <p>Key historic views from the enclosure would have been to associated prehistoric settlement sites on the periphery of the monument, specifically, those to the north along the Bilsdean Burn and Dunglass Burn. Key views towards the monument would have been from these same assets.</p>

	<p>The monument is located within farmland bound to the south and east by copse woodland but with otherwise open views. Despite changes to the rural landscape around the monument, resulting from Medieval and Post-Medieval farming and enclosure, views directly north towards SM5892 and SM5893 still open and these make specific contribution to setting and significance.</p> <p>Overall, the setting of the monument, despite the loss of some its key historic views, continues to make a notable contribution to its historic/archaeological value and significance.</p>
Anticipated Change to Setting	<p>The monument is a high value asset sensitive to change to the immediate rural environs around the Bilsean Burn, Dunglass Burn and the rural periphery of the monument. The monument is particularly sensitive to the introduction of any infrastructure that would obstruct views to associated nearby prehistoric settlement sites, specifically SM5892 and SM5893.</p> <p>The landscape baseline around the monument contains existing electrical infrastructure in the form of a pylon alignment in fields to the west of SM5894. An alignment of pylon towers extends from the north-west, crossing the Bilsdean Burn before turning to the south and running into the Lammermuir Hills. The nearest pylon tower is 250 m west of the monument.</p> <p>The Proposed Development would introduce additional infrastructure into farmland north-west of the enclosure, with the nearest panels and infrastructure within 275 metres. The Proposed Development would be clearly visible in local views from the enclosure.</p>
Summary of Effect	<p>Whilst the Proposed Development would be clearly visible in farmland immediately north-west the scheme would not degrade several key aspects of the monuments setting. Specifically, key local views to associated late prehistoric settlement sites SM5892, and SM5893 would be maintained, with the Proposed Development only visible in the periphery of views towards these assets. Key views towards SM5894 from these same assets would be similarly unaffected.</p> <p>However, it is important to note that the proximity of the infrastructure in such close proximity to the monument would, for some visitors, detract from the historic rural character of the asset. The degree to which the solar array and supporting electrical infrastructure constructed on adjoining farmland would detract from the experience of visiting the monument is inherently subjective and cannot be readily quantified. Additionally, whilst views between SM5894 and nearby assets have been maintained, they are marginally eroded by the presence of infrastructure in adjacent fields and the loss of associated farmland which is representative of, if notably altered from, the rural character of prehistoric settlement.</p> <p>Based on the above assessment, a negligible magnitude of impact is predicted to the monument, resulting in a negligible effect.</p>
Statement of Compliance	<p>The predicted negligible magnitude of impact would result in a negligible adverse effect to significance. This is not considered significant in EIA terms.</p>

TABLE 2.5 SM5890 BRANXTON COTTAGE, ENCLOSURE

SM5890 BRANXTON COTTAGE, ENCLOSURE		
1 X SCHEDULED MONUMENT		
Heritage Value: High		
Figure: 7.3	Plates: n/a	Distance from Proposed Development 750 m NW
Magnitude of Impact: Negligible		Predicted Effect: Negligible
Summary of Asset	<p>The monument comprises the remains of an enclosed prehistoric settlement represented by cropmarks with no above ground earthworks surviving. The scheduled area encompasses the visible features and an area around them in which traces of associated activity may be expected to survive.</p> <p>The enclosure is circular with a diameter of 90m, defined by a circular ditch some 3-4m wide which encloses an area approximately 60m in diameter. There are indications of opposed entrances on the east and west although these are not well-defined. The south part of the enclosure is not visible on the available photographs and appears to have suffered more severe plough truncation than the remainder of the enclosure due to its position on a break of slope. Two dense, dark sub-circular cropmarks in the N half of the interior may represent the remains of occupation deposits associated with internal structures.</p> <p>The monument occupies a relatively level site on the crest of a east to west ridge at around 125m AOD. The enclosure sits within an area of low rolling hills within farmland used for agriculture.</p> <p>The asset is located within a fertile band of farmland between the coast to then north and the uplands of the Lammermuir Hills to the south. This band of fertile agricultural land is home to several prehistoric settlement sites, around the Bilsdean Burn and nearby Dunglass Burn. The most notable of these settlement sites are SM5891 to the south, SM5958, SM5771, SM5849, SM3990 to the north and north-west, as well as SM5850, SM5876 located to the west.</p>	
Summary of Heritage Significance	<p>The significance of the monument is derived from its historic and archaeological value, specifically its potential to contribute to an understanding of prehistoric settlement within south-east Scotland. The likely survival of internal deposits will provide detailed information on the layout and use of the settlement.</p>	
Setting Contribution	<p>The setting of the monument is defined by its location in the rich agricultural belt between the coast and the Lammermuir Hills, specifically the rolling farmland around the Ogle Burn, Thornton Burn and Braidwood Burns. The coastline is located to the north and views towards the coast also make a contribution to setting.</p> <p>Key historic views from the enclosure would have been to associated prehistoric settlement sites on the periphery of the monument, specifically,</p>	

	<p>those surrounding the monument and located in views north towards the coast, as listed above. Key views towards the monument would have been from these same assets.</p> <p>The monument is located within farmland bound to the south and east by copse woodland which restrict views in these directions. Despite changes to the rural landscape around the monument, resulting from Medieval and Post-Medieval farming and enclosure, views directly west and north remain open and these make specific contribution to setting and significance.</p> <p>Overall, the setting of the monument, despite the loss of some its key historic views, continues to make a notable contribution to its historic/archaeological value and significance.</p>
Anticipated Change to Setting	<p>The monument is a high value asset sensitive to change to the immediate rural environs around the Ogle Burn, Thornton Burn and Braidwood Burns and the rural periphery of the monument. The monument is particular sensitive to the introduction of any infrastructure that would obstruct views to associated nearby prehistoric settlement sites, specifically those listed above.</p> <p>The landscape baseline around the monument contains existing electrical infrastructure in the form of a pylon alignment in fields to the north-east of SM5894. An alignment of pylon towers extends from the north-west, crossing the Bilsdean Burn before turning to the south and running into the Lammermuir Hills. The nearest pylon tower is 220 m north-east of the monument.</p> <p>The Proposed Development would introduce additional infrastructure into farmland north-west of the enclosure, with the nearest panels and infrastructure within 530 metres. The Proposed Development would be largely, if not completely obscured by copse woodland located between the monument and the Site.</p>
Summary of Effect	<p>In its current landscape context with the extant copse woodland in place, the Proposed Development would be largely, if not completely screened by the existing vegetation east of the monument. In winter this vegetation may thin enough for some components of the Site infrastructure to be visible east of the enclosure.</p> <p>In the event that some/all of the copse woodland south and east of the monument was lost through winter storms, disease or through some other mechanism, and views opened up then the scheme would be more visible. However, even in this scenario the Proposed Development would not degrade several key aspects of the monuments setting. Specifically, key local views to associated late prehistoric settlement sites south-west, west and north over nearby farmland and towards the coast. Views south-east and south would take on the Proposed Development, but would not obstruct to the nearest associated late prehistoric settlement site SM5891, located 500 m south of SM5890 to the south of extant copse woodland. IN this scenario if some loss of copse woodland there is an assumption that trees would be replanted, with those immediately north of SM5891 being included within the monuments management plan (Volume 3, Technical Appendix 7.5: Scheduled Monument Management Plan).</p> <p>Based on the above assessment, a negligible magnitude of impact is predicted to the monument, resulting in a negligible effect.</p>

Statement of Compliance	The predicted negligible magnitude of impact would result in a negligible adverse effect to significance. This is not considered significant in EIA terms.
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TABLE 2.6 SM5850 BLACK CASTLE, ENCLOSURE

SM5850 BLACK CASTLE, ENCLOSURE		
1 X SCHEDULED MONUMENT		
Heritage Value: High		
Figure: 7.3. CHVP6	Plates: n/a	Distance from Proposed Development 1 km NW
Magnitude of Impact: Negligible		Predicted Effect: Negligible
Summary of Asset	<p>The monument comprises the remains of an enclosed prehistoric settlement represented by cropmarks with no above ground earthworks surviving. The scheduled area encompasses the visible features and an area around them in which traces of associated activity may be expected to survive.</p> <p>The monument is circular with a diameter of 100m defined by a single ditch some 2-3m wide. The enclosure measures approximately 60m NE-SW by 40m with no clearly defined entrance. A large, dark, annular cropmark occupies most of the interior of the site probably representing the remains of occupation material. There are preserved traces of internal activity potentially including domestic structures.</p> <p>The enclosure lies on a level terrace above the Ogle Burn at around 145m AOD. The enclosure sits within an area of low rolling hills within farmland used for agriculture.</p> <p>The asset is located within a fertile band of farmland between the coast to then north and the uplands of the Lammermuir Hills to the south. This band of fertile agricultural land is home to several prehistoric settlement sites, around the Olgie Burn, Braidwood Burn, Thornton Burn and Bilsdean Burn. The most notable of these settlement sites are SM5890, SM5898 to the east, SM5876 to the south SM5958, SM5771, SM5770 M5849, SM3990 to the north and north-west.</p>	
Summary of Heritage Significance	<p>The significance of the monument is derived from its historic and archaeological value, specifically its potential to contribute to an understanding of prehistoric settlement within south-east Scotland, particularly in view of the evidence for surviving internal occupation deposits. These deposits may also be expected to contain valuable evidence for the contemporary environment and economy of the monument.</p>	

Setting Contribution	<p>The setting of the monument is defined by its location in the rich agricultural belt between the coast and the Lammermuir Hills, specifically the rolling farmland around the Ogle Burn, Thornton Burn and Braidwood Burns. The coastline is located to the north and views towards the coast also make a contribution to setting.</p> <p>Key historic views from the enclosure would have been to associated prehistoric settlement sites on the periphery of the monument, specifically, those surrounding the monument and located in views north towards the coast, as listed above. Key views towards the monument would have been from these same assets.</p> <p>The monument is located within farmland bound to the west, south and south-east by copse woodland which restrict views in these directions. Despite changes to the rural landscape around the monument, resulting from Medieval and Post-Medieval farming and enclosure, views directly north and east remain open and these make specific contribution to setting and significance.</p> <p>Overall, the setting of the monument, despite the loss of some its key historic views, continues to make a notable contribution to its historic/archaeological value and significance.</p>
Anticipated Change to Setting	<p>The monument is a high value asset sensitive to change to the immediate rural environs around the Ogle Burn, Thornton Burn and Braidwood Burns and the rural periphery of the monument. The monument is particularly sensitive to the introduction of any infrastructure that would obstruct views to associated nearby prehistoric settlement sites, specifically those listed above.</p> <p>The landscape baseline around the monument contains existing electrical infrastructure in the form of a pylon alignment in fields to the north and east. An alignment of pylon towers extends from the west along the length of the Braidwood Burn before turning to the south-east at Thornton and running south into the Lammermuir Hills. The nearest pylon tower are 630 m north and 750 m east of the monument.</p> <p>The Proposed Development would introduce additional infrastructure into farmland east of the enclosure, with the nearest panels and infrastructure within 1 km. The Proposed Development would be largely, if not completely obscured by copse woodland located between the monument and the Site.</p>
Summary of Effect	<p>In its current landscape context with the extant copse woodland in place, the Proposed Development would be largely, if not completely screened by the existing vegetation south-east and east of the monument. In winter this vegetation may thin enough for some components of the Site infrastructure to be visible east of the enclosure.</p> <p>In the event that some/all of the copse woodland south and east of the monument was lost through winter storms, disease or through some other mechanism, and views opened up then the scheme would be more visible. However, even in this scenario the Proposed Development would not degrade several key aspects of the monuments setting. Specifically, key local views to associated late prehistoric settlement sites south-west, west and north over nearby farmland and towards the coast. Views south-east and east would take on the Proposed Development, but would not obstruct to settlement site SM5891, located 800 m south-east of SM5850 to the south of extant copse woodland. In this scenario, if some loss of copse woodland occurred there is an assumption that trees would be replanted, with those immediately north of SM5891 being included within the</p>

	<p>monuments management plan (Volume 3, Technical Appendix 7.5: Scheduled Monument Management Plan).</p> <p>Based on the above assessment, a negligible magnitude of impact is predicted to the monument, resulting in a negligible effect.</p>
Statement of Compliance	The predicted negligible magnitude of impact would result in a negligible adverse effect to significance. This is not considered significant in EIA terms.

TABLE 2.7 SM5876 BLACK CASTLE COTTAGE, PROMONTORY FORT 300M SW OF

SM5876 BLACK CASTLE COTTAGE, PROMONTORY FORT		
1 X SCHEDULED MONUMENT		
Heritage Value: High		
Figure:	Plates:	Distance from Proposed Development 1 km NW
Magnitude of Impact: Negligible		Predicted Effect: Negligible
Summary of Asset	<p>The monument comprises the remains of a promontory fort of later prehistoric date represented by cropmarks with no above ground earthworks surviving. The scheduled area encompasses the visible features and an area around them in which traces of associated activity may be expected to survive.</p> <p>The monument is irregular in shape with maximum dimensions of 140m east to west by 50m. The interior summit of the fort measures approximately 100m east to west by 40m and has no clear traces of internal features. The innermost defences comprise two lines of ditch, each approximately 3m wide and some 9m apart, which are joined by a transverse ditch at their north end. There are several possible breaks in the ditches but none unambiguously represents the remains of an entrance. External to these ditches is a narrow ditch or palisade, approximately 1m wide. Beyond this is what appears to be an exceptionally wide ditch, approximately 8-9m wide which extends parallel to the inner defences from the south for approximately one third of their length. This feature has a clear north terminal and did not form part of a complete line of defence. It is possible that, rather than a ditch, it represents the remains of dense occupation deposits associated with an external, rectilinear structure.</p> <p>The monument occupies a naturally well-defended, steep-sided, inland promontory (c. 180 m AOD) above a meander of the Ogle Burn. It comprises a series of defences set across the relatively flat westerly approach to the promontory, effectively enclosing the flat summit. The fort is located within an area of low rolling hills within farmland used for both pasture and agriculture.</p> <p>The asset is located within a fertile band of farmland between the coast to then north and the uplands of the Lamhermuir Hills to the south. This band of fertile agricultural land is home to several prehistoric settlement sites,</p>	

	<p>around the Olgie Burn, Braidwood Burn, Thornton Burn and Bilsdean Burn. The most notable of these settlement sites are SM5850, SM5449, SM5771, SM770 to the north, SM5890, SM5958 and SM3990 to the north-east and SM5891 to the south-east.</p>
Summary of Heritage Significance	<p>The significance of the monument is derived from its historic and archaeological value, specifically its potential to contribute to an understanding of prehistoric settlement within south-east Scotland, specifically to our understanding of high-status defended settlement of the later prehistoric period. The ditches may be expected to contain material relating to rampart construction as well as to the environment and economy of the site. There is a strong probability that internal deposits will provide detailed information on domestic organisation within the fort.</p>
Setting Contribution	<p>The setting of the monument is defined by its location in the rich agricultural belt between the coast and the Lammermuir Hills, specifically the steep-sided, inland promontory (c. 180 m AOD) above the Ogle Burn. The coastline is located to the north and views towards the coast also make a contribution to setting.</p> <p>Key historic views from the enclosure would have been to associated prehistoric settlement sites on the periphery of the monument, specifically, those surrounding the monument and located in views north towards the coast, as listed above. Key views towards the monument would have been from these same assets.</p> <p>The monument is located within rough pasture. Copse woodland is located immediately east of the fort, which restricts views in these directions. Despite changes to the rural landscape around the monument, resulting from Medieval and Post-Medieval farming and enclosure, views directly north and north-east remain open and these make specific contribution to setting and significance.</p> <p>Overall, the setting of the monument, despite the loss of some its key historic views, continues to make a notable contribution to its historic/archaeological value and significance.</p>
Anticipated Change to Setting	<p>The monument is a high value asset sensitive to change to the immediate rural environs around the Ogle Burn, Thornton Burn and Braidwood Burns and the rural periphery of the monument. The monument is particularly sensitive to the introduction of any infrastructure that would obstruct views to associated nearby prehistoric settlement sites, specifically those listed above.</p> <p>The landscape baseline around the monument contains existing electrical infrastructure in the form of a pylon alignment in fields to the north and east. An alignment of pylon towers extends from the west along the length of the Braidwood Burn before turning to the south-east at Thornton and running south into the Lammermuir Hills. The nearest pylon towers are 900 m north and 900 m east of the monument.</p> <p>The Proposed Development would introduce additional infrastructure into farmland east of the enclosure, with the nearest panels and infrastructure within 670 m. The Proposed Development would be largely, if not completely obscured by copse woodland located between the monument and the Site.</p>
Summary of Effect	<p>In its current landscape context with the extant copse woodland in place, the Proposed Development is completely screened by the existing vegetation east of the monument. In winter this vegetation may thin</p>

	<p>enough for some components of the Site infrastructure to be visible east of the fort.</p> <p>In the event that some/all of the copse woodland east of the monument was lost through winter storms, disease or through some other mechanism, and views opened up then the scheme would be more visible. However, even in this scenario the Proposed Development would not degrade several key aspects of the monuments setting. Specifically, key local views to associated late prehistoric settlement sites north and north-east within nearby farmland and towards the coast. Views south-east and east would take on the Proposed Development, but would not obstruct views to settlement site SM5891, located 720 m south-east of SM5876 to the south of extant copse woodland. In this scenario, if some loss of copse woodland took place there is an assumption that trees would be replanted. Trees immediately north of SM5891 being included within the monuments management plan (Volume 3, Technical Appendix 7.5: Scheduled Monument Management Plan).</p> <p>Based on the above assessment, a negligible magnitude of impact is predicted to the monument, resulting in a negligible effect.</p>
Statement of Compliance	The predicted negligible magnitude of impact would result in a negligible adverse effect to significance. This is not considered significant in EIA terms.

TABLE 2.8 SM5958 BRANXTON, ENCLOSURE 350M NNW OF

SM5958 BRANXTON, ENCLOSURE 350M NNW OF		
1 X SCHEDULED MONUMENT		
Heritage Value: High		
Figure: 7.3	Plates: n/a	Distance from Proposed Development 860 m NW
Magnitude of Impact: Negligible		Predicted Effect: Negligible
Summary of Asset	<p>The monument comprises the remains of an enclosed settlement of prehistoric date represented by cropmarks with no above ground earthworks surviving. The scheduled area encompasses the visible features and an area around them in which traces of associated activity may be expected to survive.</p> <p>The monument is irregular in shape with maximum dimensions of 165m north to south by 120m. It is almost square on plan, defined by a ditch some 4m wide, and measures approximately 60m north-east to south-west by 55m. A dark, ill-defined cropmark towards the centre of the enclosure may represent the remains of internal occupation deposits. An entrance is visible in the centre of the north-east side.</p>	

	<p>The enclosure lies on a terrace above a meander of the Ogle Burn at around 85m AOD. The enclosure sits within an area of low rolling hills within farmland used for both pasture and agriculture.</p> <p>The asset is located within a fertile band of farmland between the coast to then north and the uplands of the Lammermuir Hills to the south. This band of fertile agricultural land is home to several prehistoric settlement sites, around the Olgie Burn, Braidwood Burn, Thornton Burn and Bilsdean Burn. The most notable of these settlement sites are SM5890, SM5891 to the south, SM5850 and SM5876 to the south-west, SM3990 to the north and monuments SM5849, SM5771 and SM5770 to the north-west.</p>
Summary of Heritage Significance	<p>The significance of the monument is derived from its historic and archaeological value, specifically its potential to contribute to an understanding of prehistoric settlement within south-east Scotland, specifically settlement in the period of Roman influence in southern Scotland. The survival of internal deposits suggests that detailed evidence survives for internal occupation which would enable a reconstruction of the nature, development and function of the enclosure.</p>
Setting Contribution	<p>The setting of the monument is defined by its location in the rich agricultural belt between the coast and the Lammermuir Hills, specifically the rolling farmland around the Ogle Burn, Thornton Burn and Braidwood Burns. The coastline is located to the north and views towards the coast also make a contribution to setting.</p> <p>Key historic views from the enclosure would have been to associated prehistoric settlement sites on the periphery of the monument, specifically, those surrounding the monument and located in views north towards the coast, as listed above. Key views towards the monument would have been from these same assets.</p> <p>The monument is located within farmland bound to the west, south and south-east by the burn but with open views. Despite changes to the rural landscape around the monument, resulting from Medieval and Post-Medieval farming and enclosure, with the planting of patches of copse woodland, views over the surrounding farmland remain open and these make specific contribution to setting and significance.</p> <p>Overall, the setting of the monument, despite the loss of some its key historic views, continues to make a notable contribution to its historic/archaeological value and significance.</p>
Anticipated Change to Setting	<p>The monument is a high value asset sensitive to change to the immediate rural environs around the Ogle Burn, Thornton Burn and Braidwood Burns and the rural periphery of the monument. The monument is particular sensitive to the introduction of any infrastructure that would obstruct views to associated nearby prehistoric settlement sites, specifically those listed above.</p> <p>The landscape baseline around the monument contains existing electrical infrastructure in the form of a nearby substation and a pylon alignment in fields to the north and east. The substation is located 130 m west of the enclosure. An alignment of pylon towers extends from the west along the length of the Braidwood Burn before turning to the south-east at Thornton and running south into the Lammermuir Hills. The nearest pylon towers are 300 m south of the monument.</p> <p>The Proposed Development would introduce additional infrastructure into farmland east of the enclosure, with the nearest panels and infrastructure</p>

	<p>within 840 m. The Proposed Development would be partially obscured by copse woodland located between the monument and the Site but elements of the scheme would be visible.</p>
Summary of Effect	<p>In its current landscape context with the patchy copse woodland around the monument in place, the Proposed Development would be partially, if not largely screened by the existing vegetation south-east of the monument. In winter this vegetation may thin enough for some components of the Site infrastructure to be visible east of the fort.</p> <p>In the event that some/all of the copse woodland south-east of the monument was lost through winter storms, disease or through some other mechanism, and views opened up then the scheme would be more visible. However, even in this scenario the Proposed Development would not degrade several key aspects of the monuments setting. Specifically, key local views to associated late prehistoric settlement sites south, south-west and north. Views south-east and south would take on the Proposed Development, but would not obstruct views to settlement site SM5891, located 800 m south of SM5958 to the south of extant copse woodland. In this scenario, if some loss of copse woodland took place there is an assumption that trees would be replanted. Trees immediately north of SM5891 being included within the monuments management plan (Volume 3, Technical Appendix 7.5: Scheduled Monument Management Plan).</p> <p>Based on the above assessment, a negligible magnitude of impact is predicted to the monument, resulting in a negligible effect.</p>
Statement of Compliance	<p>The predicted negligible magnitude of impact would result in a negligible adverse effect to significance. This is not considered significant in EIA terms.</p>

3 GARDENS AND DESIGNED LANDSCAPES

Negligible Effects

TABLE 3.1 GDL00154 DUNGLASS

GDL00154 DUNGLASS		
1 X GARDEN AND DESIGNED LANDSCAPE INCLUSIVE OF: SM13313 DUNGLASS COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 70M E OF 2 STABLE COTTAGES SM3191 FRENCH CAMP,FORT,DUNGLASS LB14725 GAZEBO, DUNGLASS HOUSE (CATEGORY A) LB14729 STABLES, DUNGLASS HOUSE (CATEGORY B) LB14730 SUNDIAL, DUNGLASS HOUSE (CATEGORY B) LB14702 FARM DAIRY, DUNGLASS HOUSE (CATEGORY B) LB14732 HOT HOUSES, GARDEN SERVICE BUILDINGS AND WALLED GARDENS, DUNGLASS HOUSE (CATEGORY B) LB4055 NEW BRIDGE, DUNGLASS (CATEGORY B) LB4057 DUNGLASS BRIDGE (CATEGORY B) LB14701 EAST LODGE WITH GATE PIERS AND QUADRANT WALL, DUNGLASS HOUSE (CATEGORY C) LB14703 FARM LODGE, DUNGLASS HOUSE (CATEGORY C) LB14704 GARDENER'S HOUSE, DUNGLASS HOUSE (CATEGORY C) LB14724 WEST LODGE AND GATE PIERS, DUNGLASS HOUSE (CATEGORY C) LB14728 OLD GARDENER'S HOUSE, DUNGLASS HOUSE (CATEGORY C) LB6414 MERSE LODGE (CATEGORY C)		
Heritage Value: High		
Figure: 7.3. CHVP 7-9	Plates:	Distance from Proposed Development 50 m E
Magnitude of Impact: Negligible		Predicted Effect: Negligible
Summary of Asset	<p>Dunglass was one of Scotland's finest examples of the late 18th century picturesque style of landscape design, and although many of the core features have been lost, the basic structure can still be recognised.</p> <p>The Picturesque designed landscape of Dunglass was laid out between 1776 and 1832. It incorporated an earlier landscape associated with the existing house, church and French Camp. The design structure has remained relatively consistent although the composition of individual components has altered over the years. The original Dunglass Castle was built in the 14th century by Sir Thomas Home who had acquired the estate through his marriage to its heiress. In 1403 The Collegiate Church was built by their descendant, Sir Alexander Home. The family forfeited Dunglass in 1516 to the Douglasses. In 1532 and 1547 the Castle was burnt down. The French Camp SM3191, records an English fort constructed and used during the occupation of Haddington in 1548-9. By the Treaty of Boulogne in 1550</p>	

the defences were handed over to the Scots and by them destroyed. After the second fire at Dunglass, a new house was built on a grand scale for the period, only to be destroyed whilst being held by the Earl of Haddington in 1640. In 1680 the estate was purchased by John Hall who became Provost of Edinburgh and was created a Baronet in 1687. The earliest evidence of the designed landscape dates from the Hall family period; Roy's map of c.1750 indicates a series of avenues radiating from a central position to the west of where the present house stands. An account of 1760 by Bishop Pococke who visited Dunglass in that year describes 'the lawn before the house, on each side of which is a wood, and a rivulet runs towards the end of the lawn under a small arch over the ground is raised. To the back of the house is a beautiful Glyn covered with wood of 40 years growth. Sir James Hall, the 4th Bart, (1761-1832) inherited the estate on the death of his father in 1776. He was a renowned scholar and author of a variety of works including his 'Essay on the Origin, History and Principals of Gothic Architecture' which was published in 1813. By the time of Sir James' succession, the house was in poor condition and Alexander Stevens was commissioned to report on its condition and future potential, with Sir James concentrating on the development of the landscape. Comparison of Roy's map with the 1st edition of c.1863 indicates the total extent of his work. Dunglass was remodelled as one of the most remarkable examples of the use of the principals of the Picturesque movement. The house was designed to fit in with these ideas. Alexander Nasmyth, a family friend, was consulted by Sir James. He made sketches of alternative styles which could be adopted for the construction of a new house, one in the Gothic Style, another with more classical form. Sir James believed that the Gothic Style was only successful when viewed from afar and he was prepared to adopt an amalgamation of styles. In 1807 Richard Crichton was commissioned to build a new house on the edge of the Dunglass Burn and the old house was demolished. The Church was retained as a Romantic element in the design.

Sir James died in 1832. Dunglass remained in the family until 1918 when it was purchased by Frank J. Usher. Around this time, the estate was extended and considerable improvements were carried out on the estate land and buildings. During World War II the house was occupied by Donaldson's School. A fire in 1947 caused considerable damage and the roof was thereafter removed. In 1958 the house was blown up and a modern two-storey house was built in its place. The present owner inherited Dunglass in 1961 and has continued his predecessor's work on improving the estate. The key surviving architectural features relate to Dunglass Collegiate Church, listed as an Ancient Monument, dates from the 15th century. The Gatepiers, at the West and East Lodges are 19th century. The Stables date from the 19th century and have been converted into dwellings. The Gazebo which stands on the site of the encampment dates from the 18th century. It is hexagonal on plan, has highly ornamental stonework, and is statutorily listed. The Sundial which stands near the Church dates from the 17th century and is also listed. There are three bridges; the Old Bridge, which dates from the 17th century, the new bridge, which dates from the 19th century, and the A1 Road Bridge, which was built to the design of Blythe & Blythe in 1932. The Dunglass Viaduct was built in the mid-19th century to carry the railway over the Dunglass Burn.

The Designed Parkland is focused to the north and east of the former Dunglass House, north of the French Camp SM3191 between Bilsdean and Dunglass Burns. The formal approach to the house was and remains via the west lodge and drive at Bilsdean, and the east lodge and drive close to the Dunglass Viaduct adjacent to the A1. The southern section of the GDL

	<p>is made up of parkland and woodland with a series of associate walks, exiting the GDL in proximity to Springfield Farm and Oldhamstocks Conservation Area.</p> <p>The Designed Landscape is made up of Parkland, Woodland and formal gardens. The surrounding land, south if the A1 is made up of farmland.</p>
Summary of Heritage Significance	<p>The significance of the GDL is derived from the following core components:</p> <p>Historic value (High): Dunglass has high Historical value on account of its early landscape features and associations with Sir James Hall.</p> <p>Archaeological value (Not assessed): Whilst unassessed the GDL retains several historic components relating to the Late Medieval castle and estate and the ongoing conflict between the English and Scottish crowns throughout this period.</p> <p>Architectural value (Some): Dunglass has some Architectural value as the landscape provides the setting for several buildings and architectural features of interest.</p> <p>Scenic value (Some): The present designed landscape has some Scenic value. External views towards the GDL views are derived from historic and current main transport routes north of the GDL around the A1 and Victorian railway. The parkland at Dunglass was originally laid out to the north of the house between the Bilsdean and Dunglass Burns. Driveways were laid out to extend from the West and East Lodges through woodland and emerge into the parkland on the final approach to the house. Since the survey of the Second edition OS map, the park has been extended as a result of the felling of a stand of woodland between the house and the Mains Farm whilst a small area of park between the east drive and the Dunglass Burn has been planted up with Scots pine. The original parkland trees were predominantly beech and have been replanted since World War II. The majority of the policy woodlands were laid out as part of the picturesque remodelling of Dunglass before 1750. The 18th & 19th century plantings consisted mainly of beech and sycamore. Since World War II, much of the timber has been felled. Deciduous woodland remains along the margins of Dunglass & Bilsdean Burns, whilst a considerable acreage of woodland between the two burns has been replanted as commercial forestry. An ornamental edge of Rhododendron and deciduous trees has been retained to the woodland to the south of the house. Walks through the woodland remain on their original alignment, although they are now maintained for forestry access. The present house, the Church, stables and sundial stand within maintained lawns which are ornamented by specimen conifers. A tennis court, situated to the east of the sundial was constructed prior to 1925. The formal garden which was situated adjacent to the previous house was lost when the house was demolished. Photographs remain of the original layout. A mature yew hedge, which once enclosed a semi-circular garden to the north of the house, remains although the interior of the enclosure is now grassed. A bowling green, reputedly laid out near the Gazebo on the encampment site has been planted over with commercial forestry. The walled garden lies within parkland to the north-west of the house, adjacent to the original Factor's residence and gardens. Rectangular on plan, the garden is indicated on the 1st edition OS map as having a traditional layout of four compartments formed from intersecting paths. It was managed as a nursery for a period following World War II but this practice has now ceased. The fine original glasshouses remain and are stocked with pot plants. Part of the garden is still maintained for fruit and vegetable growing.</p>

	<p>Nature Conservation (Some): The water features at Dunglass have some Nature Conservation value.</p>
Setting Contribution	<p>The present Dunglass House stands on the site of its predecessors above the western bank of the Dunglass Burn within some 247ha of designed landscape which extends north to the A1, south to the village of Oldhamstocks, west to the woodlands beyond the Bilsdean Burn and east to the woodlands beyond the Dunglass Burn. The surrounding landscape is largely in agricultural use. Much of the farmland is owned by the estate although some is tenanted. Views out to the North Sea are obtainable, particularly from high points.</p> <p>Dunglass is situated approximately 0.5km inland from the Berwickshire coast some 10km south-east of the town of Dunbar and 1km north-west of the village of Cockburnspath. The A1 carriageway and the Edinburgh/London railway line form the northern boundary of the Site. The setting of the GDL is defined by its relationship to the current A1, the nearby coast, the nearby settlement sites at Bilsdean, Cockburnspath and Oldhamstocks. Internal views between its key architectural elements, along its formal walkways and public footpaths also contribute to Setting along with views to farmland which surrounds the GDL. The Bilsdean and Dunglass Burns flow through the policies carving deep gorges on their route to the coast. The gorges, with their woods, rocks and water were seen as significant sublime features in the picturesque landscape design developed in the 18th & 19th centuries. The woodlands and bridges remain today as important features in the local landscape.</p>
Anticipated Change to Setting	<p>The monument is a high value asset sensitive to change that would erode key views towards the GDL from its northern approaches, east and west lodges, as well as the introduction of any infrastructure that would erode internal views within the GDL, specifically those between key architectural elements or along the historic and current walks within the GDL. The introduction of infrastructure to the surrounding farmland that would be visible from the GDL, or that would erode views along the historic approaches to the GDL also risk impacting Setting.</p> <p>The landscape baseline around the GDL takes in existing electrical infrastructure. Torness Power Station is located 3 km north-west of the GDL. The fields west of the GDL contain pylons. An alignment of pylon towers extends from the west along the length of the Braidwood Burn before turning to the south-east at Thornton and running south into the Lammermuir Hills. The nearest pylon towers are 450 m west of the GDL. This electrical infrastructure is visible from the core of the GDL around the Collegiate Church.</p> <p>The Proposed Development would introduce additional infrastructure into farmland west and south-west of the GDL, with the nearest panels and infrastructure within 50 m of the asset. The closest panels abutt the boundary of the GDL at the north-east edge of the scheme. Panels along the majority of the border with the GDL have however been pulled to the west, to retain agricultural land around the GDL and the nearby Oldhamstocks.</p> <p>From the core of the GDL, the Proposed Development would be largely obscured by historic and plantation woodland located around the western limit of the GDL.</p>
Summary of Effect	<p>At the north-eastern edge of the Proposed Development, solar panels and associated infrastructure abutts the boundary of the GDL. However, in these locations infrastructure is located some 800 m west of the core of the GDL</p>

	<p>around Dunglass Mains, the former castle, walled gardens and Collegiate Church. Views towards these nearby fields from the core elements of the GDL are obscured by woodland within the GDL. At this northern end of the scheme, key views towards the GDL on the approach to the west lodge and drive would take in solar panels in distant fields, 900 m south of Bilsdean. These panels would not erode key views towards the GDL from this approach.</p> <p>South of the core elements of the GDL views along the various burns outward towards the Proposed Development are largely screened by woodland and woodland plantation. South of the Bilsdean Burn, the Applicant has made efforts to move panels west of the GDL boundary, with panels not located within 380 m. Offsetting infrastructure from the GDL has retained the rural character west of the GDL and ensured that views from within the core paths and footpaths within GDL are screened by woodland of the GDL.</p> <p>Offsetting panels from the GDL and nearby Oldhamstocks Conservation Area has maintained a belt of farmland connecting the GDL with the Conservation Area and preserved historic views along footpaths from Oldhamstocks to the Dunglass.</p> <p>Based on the above assessment, a negligible magnitude of impact is predicted to the monument, resulting in a negligible effect.</p>
Statement of Compliance	<p>The predicted negligible magnitude of impact would result in a negligible adverse effect to significance. This is not considered significant in EIA terms.</p>

4 CONSERVATION AREAS

Negligible Effects

TABLE 4.1 CA288 OLDHAMSTOCKS

CA288 OLDHAMSTOCKS		
1 X CONSERVATION AREA INCLUSIVE OF: LB14710 OLDHAMSTOCKS PARISH CHURCH, BURIAL GROUND AND WATCH HOUSE. OLDHAMSTOCKS (CATEGORY A) LB14709 MANSE AND WALLED GARDEN, OLDHAMSTOCKS (CATEGORY B) LB14711 MARKET CROSS, VILLAGE GREEN, OLDHAMSTOCKS (CATEGORY B) LB14712 PUMP, VILLAGE GREEN, OLDHAMSTOCKS (CATEGORY B) LB14713 THE WIGHT HOUSE, OLDHAMSTOCKS (CATEGORY B) LB14733 BRAE VIEW, OLDHAMSTOCKS (CATEGORY B) LB14734 OLDHAMSTOCKS BRIDGE, OLDHAMSTOCKS BURN, OLDHAMSTOCKS (CATEGORY B) LB14708 OCTOBER COTTAGE, OLDHAMSTOCKS (CATEGORY C) LB14735 GREENEND COTTAGE, OLDHAMSTOCKS (CATEGORY C) LB14736 HILL CREST, OLDHAMSTOCKS (CATEGORY C) LB18958 MILL COTTAGE, OLDHAMSTOCKS MILL, OLDHAMSTOCKS (CATEGORY C)		
Heritage Value: High		
Figure: 7.3. CHVP 10-12	Plates: n/a	Distance from Proposed Development Within Site boundary.
Magnitude of Impact: Negligible		Predicted Effect: Negligible
Summary of Asset	<p>The Conservation Area of Oldhamstocks defines the historic core of the village, as depicted in the First Edition OS as well as immediate rural periphery, north and south of the village, inclusive of Woollands Farmstead south of the Oldhamstocks Burn.</p> <p>The village is nestled on the northern side of a dogleg shaped valley at the Eastern end of the Lammermuir Hills. The village itself is on a gentle south facing slope of the broader valley, above the more steeply sloping cut formed by the Oldhamstocks burn.</p> <p>The village of Oldhamstocks is recorded in the Medieval period, The village with the earliest physical remains in the village dating to the 14th century, with documentary sources pushing its origins back to the 12th century. with its church consecrated in the 13th century. The oldest building is the church that dates from the 16th Century but is built on foundations of a 14th century church. It has an early 19th Century watch house on the south wall of the graveyard. The village was granted the right to hold a twice yearly fair by an act of Parliament in 1672 and the linear form and layout of the village still reflects this event, although the market cross is not now in</p>	

	<p>its original position or form. East of the church, built development is generally to the north side the road. The south-facing frontages thus have an open outlook facing towards the sun. The main exception to this form is the listed Oldhamstocks Mill, located downhill and closer to the Oldhamstocks Burn. Towards the edge of the Conservation Area, set apart from the village, is the small cluster of buildings at Woollands, set against a backdrop of mainly coniferous shelter belt, now mature.</p> <p>The village holds a historic and spatial relationship to the Dunglass Estate and GDL, located north-east of Oldhamstocks. The GDL can be accessed via footpaths from the village and the Dunglass Burn and Oldhamstocks Burn converging at Oldhamstocks Bridhe LB14734. Oldhamstocks church was the local parish church for the area in the Medieval period.</p>
Summary of Heritage Significance	<p>The significance of the Conservation Area is derived from its historic, archaeological, architectural and scenic value. The village is dated to the Medieval period and retains the potential to inform late Medieval settlement from the 13th century onwards. Its current church sits on the location of an earlier structure and there remains the potential for buried remains associated with the 13th century church and its buried population. The village is of local importance in the Medieval and Early Post Medieval period and retains several buildings of historic interest, with eleven separate listed buildings dating from the 16th century. Its current form is largely untouched from that recorded on the First Edition OS.</p> <p>Its scenic value is derived from views within and along the historic core of the Conservation Area. Views across and over the Conservation Area, from the hills around Woollands Farm also contribute to its scenic value. The village is the focus of views from the surrounding arable and pasture fields which are largely free of built development. The church forms a focal point of the Conservation Area and surrounding landscape particularly when viewed from the surrounding hillside, or lower land to the west. The view of the Conservation Area within its valley setting and the Parish Church as a focal point from the minor road to Cocklaw across the Conservation Area is particularly fine. From lower parts the minor road to Woollands, the Parish Church appears alone on the skyline set among mature trees.</p>
Setting Contribution	<p>The setting of the Conservation Area is defined by its location within the Oldhamstocks Burn valley and its relationship to the immediate rural periphery, north and south of this watercourse.</p> <p>The key historic views from within the Conservation Area are towards the church, from the eastern and western approaches. Views along the length of the main and only street through the Conservation Area contribute greatly to its setting, as well as views south, over the Conservation Area from Woollands Farm.</p> <p>Key scenic views are defined above.</p> <p>Its setting and key historic and scenic views, as defined above, have largely been retained into the modern period. Given this the setting of the conservation area continues to make a notable contribution to its significance.</p>
Anticipated Change to Setting	<p>The monument is a high value asset sensitive to change within the Oldhamstocks Burn valley and the introduction of any infrastructure that would erode between key architectural elements of the village as well as to infrastructure that would erode key scenic views from and towards the Conservation Area.</p>

	<p>The landscape baseline around the conservation contains existing electrical infrastructure in the form of a pylons and wind turbines. This infrastructure is particular noticeable in views east from within the Conservation Area and in views from nearby minor roads such as at Cocklaw, with electrical infrastructure backdropping the Conservation Area.</p> <p>The fields east of the Conservation Area contain pylons. An alignment of pylon towers extends from the west along the length of the Braidwood Burn before turning to the south-east at Thornton and running south into the Lammermuir Hills. The nearest pylon towers are 1.1 km east of the church, cutting across the eastern section of the village and Conservation Area.</p> <p>A wind farm atop Penmanshiel Moor, is located 7.25 km east of the village, with turbines visible the hills surrounding the Conservation Area.</p> <p>The Proposed Development would introduce additional infrastructure into farmland east of the Conservation Area, with the nearest panels located within 325 m. Panels would not be visible from within the core of the Conservation Area but may be visible from some of the surrounding hills.</p>
Summary of Effect	<p>The Applicant has considered Setting Impacts and key scenic views associated with the Proposed Development within their final design. Panels have been pulled to the north of the thin band of copse woodland at Cockit Hat Strip, in fields north of Oldhamstock, with panels located below the 175 m AOD contour line. Additionally, panels have been removed from the eastern limit of the Conservation Area, and are now not located within 325 m of the Conservation Area.</p> <p>The above design changes have resulted in the removal of any infrastructure associated with the Proposed Development from views derived from the Conservation Area. No panels or infrastructure are visible from the historic core and no key views between core architectural elements will be eroded.</p> <p>Any potential for Setting Impacts derived from the erosion of key historic and scenic views towards the Conservation Area from the nearby hills overlooking the Oldhamstocks Burn valley.</p> <p>The Proposed Development would appear in the periphery of views Woollands Farm. Views towards the church and historic core of the Conservation Area would not be obstructed, nor would views north to farmland north of the Conservation Area, south of Cockit Hat Strip. Infrastructure would only be visible in farmland east of the Conservation Area.</p> <p>In a similar fashion, The Proposed Development would appear in the periphery of views from the minor road around Cocklaw towards the Conservation Area. Views towards the church and historic core of the Conservation Area would not be obstructed, nor would views south to farmland around Woollands Farm. Infrastructure would only be visible in farmland north of the Conservation Area, in fields north of Cockit Hat Strip copse woodland.</p> <p>In views towards the Conservation Area, from the minor road from Oldhamstocks, the Proposed Development would not be visible in views towards the historic core of the Conservation Area or Woollands Farm south of the Oldhamstocks Burn.</p> <p>The historic approach to Dunglass GDL, from the eastern limit of the Conservation Area, runs through farmland between the western limit of the GDL and Springfield Farm. The Applicant has removed panels from this</p>

	<p>approach in order to retain the rural character of this historic link between the two assets.</p> <p>Based on the above a negligible magnitude of impact is predicted to the Conservation Area.</p> <p>Based on the above assessment, a negligible magnitude of impact is predicted to the monument, resulting in a negligible effect.</p>
Statement of Compliance	<p>The predicted negligible magnitude of impact would result in a negligible adverse effect to significance. This is not considered significant in EIA terms.</p>