



ARCUS

**BRANXTON ENERGY STORAGE FACILITY, EAST LOTHIAN  
HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

**CULTURAL HERITAGE REPORT NUMBER: 22038**

**NOVEMBER 2022**





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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>DATA ENTRY FORM</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>1 INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>1.1 The Development</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>1.2 The Site</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>1.3 Study Areas</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>2 LEGISLATION, POLICY AND GUIDANCE</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>2.1 Legislation</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>2.2 Policy</b> .....	<b>9</b>
2.2.1 National Planning Policies .....	9
2.2.1 Local Planning Policies and Guidance.....	11
2.2.2 Guidance .....	12
<b>3 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY</b> .....	<b>12</b>
<b>3.1 Aims</b> .....	<b>12</b>
<b>3.2 Methodology</b> .....	<b>13</b>
3.2.1 Baseline Data Collation.....	13
3.2.2 Site Visit .....	13
3.2.3 Assessment of Archaeological Potential and Direct Effects .....	13
3.2.4 Changes to Setting that Affect Heritage Significance and Indirect Effects.....	14
3.2.5 Assumptions and Limitations.....	15
<b>4 ASSESSMENT BASELINE</b> .....	<b>15</b>
<b>4.1 Character, Topography and Geology</b> .....	<b>15</b>
<b>4.2 Baseline Context</b> .....	<b>16</b>
<b>4.3 Designated Assets</b> .....	<b>16</b>
<b>4.4 Non-Designated Heritage Assets</b> .....	<b>17</b>
<b>4.5 Previous Archaeological Investigations</b> .....	<b>18</b>
<b>4.6 National Records of Scotland</b> .....	<b>19</b>
<b>4.7 Aerial Photography, Satellite Imagery and LiDAR</b> .....	<b>19</b>
<b>5 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BASELINE CONTEXT</b> .....	<b>19</b>
<b>5.1 Introduction</b> .....	<b>19</b>
5.1.1 Prehistoric Periods .....	19
5.1.2 Romano-British Period.....	22

5.1.3	Medieval Period .....	24
5.1.4	Post-Medieval Period.....	25
5.1.5	Modern Era .....	30
5.1.6	Unknown .....	30
<b>5.2</b>	<b>Walkover Survey .....</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>POTENTIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION .....</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>6.1</b>	<b>Archaeological Potential.....</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>6.2</b>	<b>Direct Effects and Potential Mitigation .....</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>CHANGES TO SETTING AND MITIGATION .....</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>7.1</b>	<b>Measuring change .....</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>7.2</b>	<b>Setting Site Visit.....</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>7.3</b>	<b>Setting Study Area and Identification of Heritage Assets Potentially Affected by the Development.....</b>	<b>38</b>
7.3.1	Designated Heritage Assets within 1 km .....	41
7.3.2	Designated assets within 3 km .....	53
<b>8</b>	<b>CONCLUSION.....</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>GAZETTEER OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES.....</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>9.1</b>	<b>Heritage assets within the CSA and 1 km Study Area.....</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>9.2</b>	<b>Designated heritage assets within the 3 km Study Area .....</b>	<b>92</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>FIGURES .....</b>	<b>121</b>

## DATA ENTRY FORM

### PROJECT INFORMATION

<b>Project title</b>	Branxton Energy Storage Facility
<b>Description</b>	A grid services facility, comprising battery storage modules designed to balance power flows and adjust and support frequency and voltage conditions on the national electricity grid, and other associated ancillary electrical infrastructure
<b>Report</b>	Heritage Impact Assessment
<b>Contractor name</b>	Arcus Consultancy Services Ltd.
<b>Client</b>	EastCoastGridServices Ltd

### SITE LOCATION INFORMATION

<b>Council</b>	East Lothian
<b>Area (ha)</b>	97 ha
<b>Grid References</b>	Centred on NGR 374768, 673428

### PROJECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

<b>Type of publication</b>	Unpublished document/manuscript
<b>Title</b>	Branxton Energy Storage Facility, East Lothian: Heritage Impact Assessment
<b>Author</b>	Christopher Swales
<b>Date</b>	November 2022

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) has been produced by Arcus Consultancy Services Limited ('Arcus') on behalf of EastCoastGridServices Ltd (the 'Applicant'), for the proposed Branxton Energy Storage Facility (the 'Development'). The Development is located near Thornton, approximately 2.5 kilometres (km) east of Innerwick, at National Grid Reference ('NGR') 374768, 673428 ('the Site'), within the planning authority area of East Lothian Council ('the Council').

For the purposes of this report, the development site has been divided into four separate Land Parcels (A-D). Of these land parcels, Land Parcel B will contain all of the developments key infrastructure. Land Parcel A will house a lay down area used during construction. Land Parcels C and D will be used to house the below ground cable connecting the development to the main substation site at Branxton. Direct impacts are therefore primarily limited to Land Parcel B with only a narrow underground cable corridor cutting through Land Parcels C and D. Indirect Effects arise solely from permanent infrastructure within Land Parcel B.

The purpose of the HIA is to establish the archaeological and heritage baseline, assess the potential for direct effects to the archaeological resource from the Development, and assess nearby designated heritage assets for changes to setting that affect heritage significance as a result of the Development.

The Core Study Area (CSA) is the planning application site boundary. The CSA consists of approximately 97 ha of agricultural land, and is the area in which direct effects to archaeology may occur.

In order to assess the potential for direct impacts to archaeology within the CSA, a 1 km Study Area- including the CSA and land within a 1 km radius- was utilised to assist in establishing the historical baseline for the CSA and its archaeological potential. Above ground structures will be limited to Land Parcel B of the Development Site. As such, an initial 3 km Study Area from the limits of Land Parcel B, which includes land within a 3 km radius of Land Parcel B was used to inform the initial selection of designated heritage assets for which an assessment for changes to setting may be required. (Figure 1). A sieving exercise was undertaken to determine the final selection of heritage assets requiring consideration.

A baseline review of designated heritage assets has identified two Scheduled Monuments (SM5958 and SM5850) recorded within the CSA, consisting Late Prehistoric settlement sites within Land Parcels C and D.

Within the 1 km Study Area, there are a further ten designated assets made up of nine Scheduled Monuments (SM5850, SM5958, SM5770, SM5771, SM773, SM3990, SM5849, SM5848, SM5876, SM5890 and SM5891) and a single Listed Building (LB7708). Of these assets the Late Prehistoric assets are made up of hill forts and enclosed settlements, all likely to date to the Iron Age. No Scheduled Monuments, World Heritage Sites, Gardens and Design Landscapes, Conservation Areas or Registered Battlefields are recorded within the CSA or 1 km Study Area.

Within the 3 km Setting Study Area there are a total of 82 designated assets, made up of: 11 Scheduled Monuments, one Gardens and Designed Landscapes (GDL, Dunglas), one Battlefield Site (Dunbar II), two Conservation Areas (Innerwick and Oldhamstocks) and 67 Listed Buildings. Of these seven are Category A listings. The scheduled monuments are spread uniformly throughout the 3 km Study Area. The remaining designated assets are clustered around the settlements of Innerwick, Thurston, Thorntonloch, Oldhamstocks, Dunglas and Cockburnspath.

A review of non-designated assets has demonstrated that there is known and potential archaeological interest within the CSA. The data collection exercise to date has identified eight archaeological assets within the CSA; MEL633, Harp Law enclosure, MEL1044, Harp

Law fort, MEL11949, Thornton Bridge pits, MEL1850, Edinken Bridge, standing stones, MEL11950, Thornton Bridge, pits and Canmore ID 365103, Torness Power Station Sub-Station pits. With the exception of MEL1850, the assets are all representative of Late Prehistoric settlement, in the form of enclosed settlement sites or pits associated with settlement. MEL1850 records the location of Neolithic standing stones and an associated Bronze Age cremation, that was disturbed in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and no longer survives within the development site.

Within the 1 km Study Area a further 83 non-designated assets. Of these 11 date to the Prehistoric Period, providing evidence for the ritual and funerary landscape and settlement sites, defended and undefended. There are four Medieval assets relating to settlement and use of the agricultural landscape. There are 23 Post-Medieval recording settlements and farmsteads, agricultural features, mines and industrial sites as well as transport infrastructure relating to rail and road. Please note that marine assets (in the form of wreck sites and records of lost sailors) have not been included in this assessment as they are not deemed to be directly relevant to this study. Modern assets largely relate to military defences and crash sites. Outstanding assets are not dateable with any degree of confidence.

Based on the baseline data summarised above it is considered that assets relating to the Late Prehistoric Period have a medium to high potential of being present within the planning boundary. Bronze Age assets being of medium potential and Iron Age assets being of high potential. Of the assets identified within the CSA only MEL6334 is likely to be directly impacted by construction. MEL6334 sits within Land Parcel B which will contain the key above ground infrastructure for the development.

In order to further determine the potential of the Development Site for unknown buried archaeological features, particular associated with the Late Prehistoric, Medieval and Post-Medieval periods, a programme of geophysical survey has been commissioned to support this HIA. The results of this survey, and further discussions with the Planning Archaeologist for East Lothian Council (Andrew Robertson) will determine the scope for any additional archaeological works.

Following discussions with the Planning Archaeologist, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) will be produced, clearly defining the scope of archaeological works required to satisfy planning consent.

In addition to the WSI, a Construction Environment Management Plan (CEMP) will consider any potential impact to the heritage assets within the CSA, the heritage input of which will be produced in consultation with the Council's Archaeologist.

Of the designated assets identified during the baseline review 28 assets were considered to have the potential to be indirectly affected by the Development. Of these assets, only SM5876 and SM5850 are considered likely to undergo anything more than a negligible effect as a result of the Development, with both assets considered likely to be subject to a slight effect. This change will derive from impact to views from the assets towards the coast. This change is however, not considered significant, and would not impede the appreciation or understanding of the assets.



## 1 INTRODUCTION

A Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) has been produced by Arcus Consultancy Services Limited ('Arcus') on behalf of EastCoastGridServices Ltd (the 'Applicant'), for the proposed Branxton Energy Storage Facility (the 'Development'). The Development is located near Thornton, approximately 2.5 kilometres (km) east of Innerwick, at National Grid Reference ('NGR') 374768, 673428 ('the Site'), within the planning authority area of East Lothian Council ('the Council').

The purpose of the HIA is to establish the archaeological and heritage baseline, assess the potential for direct effects to the archaeological resource from the Development, and assess nearby designated heritage assets for changes to setting that affect heritage significance as a result of the Development.

### 1.1 The Development

The Development would be a grid services facility, comprising battery storage modules designed to balance power flows and adjust and support frequency and voltage conditions on the national electricity grid, and other associated ancillary electrical infrastructure. The electrical export capacity of the Development is yet to be confirmed but is expected to be exceed 50 MW. The Development would be operational for a temporary period of 40 years; after which it would be decommissioned.

The layout of the Development is shown on Planning Drawing 4852-DR-P-0001-P5.pd: Site Layout Plan which accompanies the planning application.

The Development is likely to include the following above ground infrastructure components:

- One 400 kV HV transformer compound – approx. 75 m x 25 m;
- One 400kV SPT Switchgear control building – approx. 45 m x 12 m x 5 m
- Six Medium Voltage control buildings – approx. 20 m x 6 m x 3 m
- Two client control buildings – approx. 20 m x 6 m x 3 m
- Approximately 278 no. battery storage containers each approx. – 19.2 m x 6 m x 3 m;
- Approximately 278 no. inverter units – approx. 6.1 m x 2.4 m x 3 m;
- Associated battery cooling units - 1.4 m x 2.3 m;
- Six auxiliary transformer compounds – approx. 3 m x 3 m;
- Twelve 6 m high security columns; and
- Wire mesh fencing (sympathetic colouring), 3 m high, circulating the perimeter of the Site.

### 1.2 The Site

The 97 ha Site is located in East Lothian, 8.5 km south-east of Dunbar, 4 km north of Oldhamstocks and 2.5 km east of Innerwick within agricultural land south of Thorntonloch and the A1 carriageway.

For the purposes of this report, the development site has been divided into four separate Land Parcels (A-D, Figure 1).

Land Parcel A measures 5.5 ha and is located immediately north of the main east coast railway line. Land Parcel A will be used to house a temporary construction compound and will not contain permanent structures.

Land Parcel B measures 17 ha and is located immediately south of the main east coast railway line and is made up of two agricultural fields. Land Parcel B will contain all above ground infrastructure associated with the development.

Land Parcel C measures 39.5 ha and is located between Land Parcel B and the existing SPEN Branxton Substation to the south. Land Parcel C will house the below ground grid connection to the substation and is made up of four agricultural fields.

Land Parcel D measures 29 ha and is located south-east of the existing SPEN Branxton Substation. Land Parcel D may be used to house part of the below ground grid connection and is currently employed as agricultural land.

### 1.3 Study Areas

The Core Study Area (CSA) is the planning application site boundary, and includes Land Parcels A – D, with the extents and location shown on Figure 1. The CSA consists of approximately 97 ha of agricultural land, and is centred on NGR 374768, 673428. The CSA is the area in which direct effects to archaeology may occur.

In order to assess the potential for direct impacts to archaeology within the CSA, a 1 km Study Area- including the CSA and land within a 1 km radius- was utilised to assist in establishing the historical baseline for the CSA and its archaeological potential (Figure 1).

Above ground structures will be limited to Land Parcel B of the Development Site. As such, an initial 3 km Study Area from the limits of Land Parcel B, which includes land within a 3 km radius of Land Parcel B was used to inform the initial selection of designated heritage assets for which an assessment for changes to setting may be required. (Figure 1). A sieving exercise was undertaken to determine the final selection of heritage assets requiring consideration as detailed in Section 3.2.4.

## 2 LEGISLATION, POLICY AND GUIDANCE

The assessment will be conducted with reference to the relevant statutory and planning frameworks for cultural heritage. Key heritage policy and guidance Heritage legislation of relevance includes:

- The Historic Environment Scotland Act 2014<sup>1</sup>;
- The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979<sup>2</sup>; and
- The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997<sup>3</sup>.
- Scottish Planning Policy (Revised 2020): Valuing the Historic Environment, Paragraphs 135-151<sup>4</sup>;
- Historic Environment Policy for Scotland (HEPS)<sup>5</sup>;
- Our Place in Time: The Historic Environment Strategy for Scotland<sup>6</sup>;
- East Lothian Local Development Plan<sup>7</sup>;
- Planning Advice Note (PAN) PAN 2/2011: Planning and Archaeology<sup>8</sup>;
- CIfA Standards and Guidance for Desk-Based Assessments<sup>9</sup>; and

<sup>1</sup> Scottish Government (2014) The Historic Environment Scotland Act [Online] Available at [http://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2014/19/pdfs/asp\\_20140019\\_en.pdf](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2014/19/pdfs/asp_20140019_en.pdf) [Accessed 08/11/2022]

<sup>2</sup> UK Government (1979) The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act [Online] Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46> [Accessed 08/11/2022]

<sup>3</sup> Scottish Government (1997) The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act [Online] Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1997/9/contents> [Accessed 08/11/2022]

<sup>4</sup> Scottish Government (2020) Scottish Planning Policy [Online] Available at <https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-planning-policy/pages/5/> [Accessed 08/11/2022]

<sup>5</sup> HES (2019) Scottish Environment Policy for Scotland [Online] Available at: <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationId=1bcfa7b1-28fb-4d4b-b1e6-aa2500f942e7> [Accessed 08/11/2022]

<sup>6</sup> Scottish Government (2014) Our Place in Time: The Historic Environment Strategy for Scotland [Online] Available at: <https://www.gov.scot/publications/place-time-historic-environment-strategy-scotland/> [Accessed 08/11/2022]

<sup>7</sup> East Lothian Local Development Plan 2018 ( Available at: [Local Development Plan 2018 adopted 270918 | East Lothian Council](https://www.eastlothian.gov.uk/Local-Development-Plan-2018-adopted-270918-East-Lothian-Council) [Accessed 22/08/2022]

<sup>8</sup> The Scottish Government (2011) Planning Advice Note 2/2011 [Online] Available at <https://www.gov.scot/publications/pan-2-2011-planning-archaeology/> [Accessed 08/11/2022]

<sup>9</sup> Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2017) Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment, Published December 2014, Updated October 2020 [Online] Available at: [https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GDBA\\_4.pdf](https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GDBA_4.pdf) [Accessed 08/11/2022]

- HES (2016) Managing Change in the Historic Environment Series, specifically 'Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting'<sup>10</sup>.

## 2.1 Legislation

Statutory protection for archaeology is principally outlined in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)<sup>11</sup>, as amended by the National Heritage Act (1983)<sup>12</sup>, and nationally important sites are listed in a Schedule of Monuments. The 1979 Act makes no reference to the settings of Scheduled Monuments.

Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas receive protection under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997<sup>13</sup>, as amended by the Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act (2013)<sup>14</sup>. The 1997 Act places a duty on the local planning authority with respect to Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas, and their settings. Section 59 of the 1997 Act states (in part):

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

Section 64 states:

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

The Historic Environment Scotland Act 2014<sup>15</sup> defines the role of Historic Environment Scotland (HES) and the processes for the designation of heritage assets, consents and rights of appeal.

## 2.2 Policy

### 2.2.1 National Planning Policies

Scottish Planning Policy<sup>16</sup> (SPP) is the statement of the Scottish Government's policy on nationally important land use planning matters. Circulars, which also provide statements of the Scottish Government's policy, contain guidance on policy implementation through legislative or procedural change

In the SPP, the historic environment is defined as *"the physical evidence for human activity that connects people with place, linked with the associations we can see, feel and*

<sup>10</sup> HES (2016, updated February 2020) Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting [Online] Available at: <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationId=80b7c0a0-584b-4625-b1fd-a60b009c2549> [Accessed 08/11/2022]

<sup>11</sup> UK Government (1979) *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act*. Available at [www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46) [Accessed 08/11/2022]

<sup>12</sup> UK Government (1983) *National Heritage Act*. Available at <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1983/47> [Accessed 08/11/2022]

<sup>13</sup> UK Government (1997) *(Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997*. Available at [http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46/pdfs/ukpga\\_19790046\\_en.pdf](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46/pdfs/ukpga_19790046_en.pdf) [Accessed 08/11/2022]

<sup>14</sup> UK Government (2013) *Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013*. Available at <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2013/24/contents/enacted> [Accessed 08/11/2022]

<sup>15</sup> Historic Environment Scotland Act 2014 [https://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2014/19/pdfs/asp\\_20140019\\_en.pdf](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2014/19/pdfs/asp_20140019_en.pdf) [Accessed 08/11/2022]

<sup>16</sup> Scottish Government (2014) *Scottish Planning Policy* [Online] Available at <https://beta.gov.scot/publications/scottish-planning-policy/> [Accessed 08/11/2022]

*understand* and includes *"individual assets, related settings and the wider cultural landscape"*<sup>17</sup>. As stated in paragraph 137:

*"The planning system should:*

*Promote the care and protection of the designated and non-designated historic environment (including individual assets, related settings and the wider cultural landscape) and its contribution to sense of place, cultural identity, social well-being, economic growth, civic participation and lifelong learning; and*

*Enable positive change in the historic environment which is informed by a clear understanding of the importance of the heritage assets affected and ensure their future use. Change should be sensitively managed to avoid or minimise adverse impacts on the fabric and setting of the asset, and ensure that its special characteristics are protected, conserved or enhanced."*

In regards to designated heritage assets, the SPP<sup>18</sup> states:

*"Regarding developments affecting listed buildings, special regard must be given to the importance of preserving and enhancing the building, its setting and any features of special architectural or historic interest";*

*"Proposals which will impact on its appearance, character or setting [of a conservation area], should preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the conservation area";*

*"where there is potential for a proposed development to have an adverse effect on a scheduled monument or on the integrity of its setting, permission should only be granted where there are exceptional circumstances";*

*"where a development proposal has the potential to affect a world heritage site, or its setting, the planning authority must protect and preserve its outstanding universal value";*

*"planning authorities should protect and, where appropriate, seek to enhance gardens and designed landscapes included in the inventory of gardens and designed landscapes and designed landscapes of regional and local importance"; and*

*"planning authorities should seek to protect, conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the key landscape characteristics and special qualities of sites in the inventory of historic battlefields".*

The SPP also requires local planning authorities to protect archaeological sites and monuments, preserving them *in situ* or otherwise ensuring *"appropriate excavation, recording, analysis, publication and archiving before and/or during development"*<sup>19</sup>. *"Non-designated historic assets and areas of historical interest, including historic landscapes, other gardens and designed landscapes, woodlands and routes such as drove roads"* should also be preserved *in situ* wherever feasible<sup>20</sup>.

'Our Place in Time: the Historic Environment Strategy for Scotland'<sup>21</sup> presents the Scottish Government's strategy for the protection and promotion of the historic environment. The Historic Environment Policy for Scotland<sup>22</sup> (HEPS) and the Historic Environment Scotland

<sup>17</sup> Scottish Government (2014) *Scottish Planning Policy. Paragraph 137* [Online] Available at <https://beta.gov.scot/publications/scottish-planning-policy/> [Accessed 08/11/2022]

<sup>18</sup> Scottish Government (2014) *Scottish Planning Policy. Paragraph 141-149* [Online] Available at <https://beta.gov.scot/publications/scottish-planning-policy/> [Accessed 08/11/2022]

<sup>19</sup> Scottish Government (2014) *Scottish Planning Policy. Paragraph 150* [Online] Available at <https://beta.gov.scot/publications/scottish-planning-policy/> [Accessed 08/11/2022]

<sup>20</sup> Scottish Government (2014) *Scottish Planning Policy. Paragraph 151* [Online] Available at <https://beta.gov.scot/publications/scottish-planning-policy/> [Accessed 08/11/2022]

<sup>21</sup> Historic Environment Scotland (2015) *Our Place in Time: The Historic Environment Strategy for Scotland*

<sup>22</sup> Historic Environment Scotland (2019) *The Historic Environment Policy for Scotland*

Circular<sup>23</sup> complement the SPP and provide further policy direction. In particular, HEPS provides more detailed policy on historic environment designations and consents.

### **2.2.1 Local Planning Policies and Guidance**

Regarding regional and local policy, the East Lothian Local Development Plan adopted 2018<sup>24</sup>, contains the following heritage policy relevant to the application:

#### *Policy CH1: Listed Buildings*

*Internal or external alterations or extensions to listed buildings will only be permitted where they do not harm the architectural or historic character of the building.*

*The demolition of a listed building will not be permitted unless the building is no longer of special interest, is incapable of repair or there are overriding environmental or economic reasons, and it must be satisfactorily demonstrated that every effort has been made to continue the present use or to find a suitable new use.*

*New development that harms the setting of a listed building will not be permitted.*

#### *Policy CH2: Development Affecting Conservation Areas*

*All development proposals within or affecting a Conservation Area or its setting must be located and designed to preserve or enhance the special architectural or historic character or appearance of the Conservation Area. Proposals for new development should accord with the size, proportions, orientation, alignment, density, materials, and boundary treatment of nearby buildings and public and private spaces. Parking requirements of new developments must accord with the Council's adopted parking standards unless it can be demonstrated that a reduced level of parking (which in exceptional circumstances could be no parking provision) will achieve positive townscape benefits without compromising road safety.*

#### *Policy CH4: Scheduled Monuments and Archaeological Sites*

*Where a proposed development might affect any Scheduled Monument or archaeological site (of known or suspected archaeological interest), the developer must undertake and make available to the planning authority a professional archaeological assessment and, if necessary, a field evaluation.*

*Development that adversely impacts on a scheduled monument, or its setting, will not be permitted.*

*Development that would harm a site of regional or local archaeological interest, or its setting, will only be permitted in exceptional circumstances, where the Council accepts that archaeological advice 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 proposed 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, the results of which must be reported and any subsequent post-excavation work*

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<sup>23</sup> Historic Environment Scotland (2019) *Historic Environment Scotland Circular* [Online] Available at <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationId=a768f3cb-eb44-4473-be7b-aa2500e4892b> [Accessed 08/11/2022]

<sup>24</sup> East Lothian Council Local Development Plan 2018 [Local Development Plan 2018 adopted 270918 | East Lothian Council](#) [Accessed 08/011/2022]

*undertaken should also be reported and, if warranted, published. Appropriate conditions may be applied to any planning permission to achieve this.*

*Where it is feasible within a proposed development to accommodate, preserve or enhance a Scheduled Monument or archaeological remains, interpretation and integration of these features and where appropriate, public access, will be expected.*

### 2.2.2 Guidance

Planning Advice Note 2/2011: Planning and Archaeology<sup>25</sup> provides advice on dealing with archaeological remains. Whilst it covers a range of issues, of particular relevance is the planning balance associated with the preservation of archaeological remains and the benefits of development; the circumstances under which developers may be required to provide further information or field evaluation to inform decisions; and measures that can be taken to mitigate adverse effects.

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

Guidance on how to apply the policies set out in the SPP is set out in Historic Environment Scotland's 'Managing Change in the Historic Environment Series'.

Standards and Guidance published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) have been followed in preparing this DBA, in particular the 'Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment'<sup>26</sup> and the 'Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment'<sup>27</sup>.

## 3 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 Aims

The aims of this HIA are to:

- Establish the baseline information regarding the historic environment within the CSA and 1 km Study Area;
- Identify heritage assets that may receive a change in setting that affects their heritage significance due to the Development;
- Assess the potential for the Development to harm known archaeological resources, either directly or through a change in setting that affects heritage significance;
- Establish the archaeological potential for unknown buried archaeology to survive within the CSA and be affected by the Development; and
- Where appropriate, make recommendations to mitigate harm and/or enhance heritage assets.

<sup>25</sup> The Scottish Government (2011) Planning Advice Note 2/2011. Available at [https://www.gov.scot/binaries/content/documents/govscot/publications/advice-and-guidance/2011/07/pan-2-2011-planning-archaeology/documents/pan2\\_2011-planning-archaeology-pdf/pan2\\_2011-planning-archaeology-pdf/govscot%3Adocument/PAN2\\_2011%2BPlanning%2Band%2Barchaeology.pdf](https://www.gov.scot/binaries/content/documents/govscot/publications/advice-and-guidance/2011/07/pan-2-2011-planning-archaeology/documents/pan2_2011-planning-archaeology-pdf/pan2_2011-planning-archaeology-pdf/govscot%3Adocument/PAN2_2011%2BPlanning%2Band%2Barchaeology.pdf) [Accessed 08/11/2022]

<sup>26</sup> Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014) *Standard and Guidance for Commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment*, Published December 2014 (updated October 2020), [Online]Available at: [https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GCommissioning\\_2.pdf](https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GCommissioning_2.pdf) [Accessed 08/11/2022]

<sup>27</sup> Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2017) *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment*, Published December 2014, Updated January 2017 [Online]Available at: [https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GDBA\\_4.pdf](https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GDBA_4.pdf) [Accessed 08/11/2022]

## 3.2 Methodology

The following methodology gives cognisance to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment<sup>28</sup>. The HIA comprises a written report, including a description of the heritage baseline and archaeological potential of the study area, a description of the area's historic character, the archaeological and historical baseline's significance, the effect of the Development upon the outlined archaeological and historical resource, and potential mitigation strategies. The following section outlines the methodology used to fulfil the aims of the assessment stated in Section 3.1 above.

### 3.2.1 Baseline Data Collation

In order to establish the historic environment baseline and aid in the assessment of the physical and ground-based archaeological potential of the CSA, a comprehensive desk-based review of data was collated from the following sources:

- Historic Environment Scotland Datasets including:
  - Canmore Archaeological Records;
  - Database of World Heritage Sites;
  - Database of Scheduled Monuments;
  - Database of Listed Buildings;
  - Database of Inventoried Garden and Designed Landscapes; and
  - Database of Inventoried Battlefields.
- Aerial Photography and LiDAR;
- Cartographic evidence from the Ordnance Survey and historic maps;
- East Lothian Council Historic Environment Record (HER) (consulted September 2022);
- The Statistical Accounts for Scotland;
- Conservation Area Appraisals and maps as held by the local planning authority;
- Archaeological Data Service (ADS) for heritage data including grey literature reports, archaeological journals, and the Excavation Index for Scotland;
- Regional and national research framework assessments and strategies; and
- Published and grey literature archaeological journals and monographs.

These resources have been collated and examined alongside the results of any fieldwork.

### 3.2.2 Site Visit

To accompany this consultation, a site walkover was conducted on 28<sup>th</sup> September 2022.

The purpose of the walkover survey was to:

- Validate the baseline dataset within the CSA and to identify any other unrecorded archaeological remains that may exist within the CSA; and
- Identify unforeseen factors which may result in impacts to the historic environment as a result of the Development.

The results of the walkover survey are detailed in Section 5.2.

### 3.2.3 Assessment of Archaeological Potential and Direct Effects

The results of baseline data collection have informed the potential for unknown subsurface archaeological remains to survive in the CSA and the likelihood of potential direct effects upon the historic environment, such as the disturbance or removal of archaeological remains. This baseline has been cross-referenced with the proposed Development layout to assess the potential for direct effects to archaeological resources situated within the

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<sup>28</sup> Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2020) *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment*. Available at [https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GDBA\\_4.pdf](https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GDBA_4.pdf) (Accessed 08/11/2022)

Development footprint. Direct effects are mostly likely to occur during the construction phase of development and are usually permanent and irreversible. All non-designated assets and heritage assets within the CSA are considered for direct effects in Section 6.

### 3.2.4 Changes to Setting that Affect Heritage Significance and Indirect Effects

The setting appraisal considers changes in setting which have the potential to affect the cultural significance of the heritage asset or the ability to appreciate that significance.

The setting consists of the surroundings of a heritage asset which contribute to the way the asset is understood, experienced, and appreciated. Setting can change over time with the relationship of the heritage assets and its surroundings evolving due to modern developments. As such, setting cannot simply be defined on a map as it is likely to relate to surviving elements of past landscapes and boundaries, often extending into the surrounding area. Consequently, simple intervisibility of the Development from a particular heritage asset or visibility of a heritage asset in the same view as the Development is not considered harmful in and of itself. In line with HES guidance on setting<sup>29</sup>, changes to setting may alter the understanding, appreciation, or experience of a heritage asset so as to affect its cultural significance.

Cultural significance is the aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generation which can be embodied in a place itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects.<sup>30</sup> Cultural significance stems from an understanding of the place. This involves "*physical and material elements – how much of it has survived or how much of it has changed through time, as well as its wider context and setting*".<sup>31</sup>

Therefore, the importance of setting is in how it contributes to the significance of a heritage asset. Consequently, simple intervisibility of a particular heritage asset with the Development or visibility of a heritage asset in the same view as the Development is not considered harmful in and of itself. In line with guidance, there has to be a defined effect upon setting so as to change the heritage significance of the asset and its appreciation.

Due to the unique qualities of each heritage asset, a heritage asset's setting to change is variable and must be determined on a case-by-case basis for each receptor in lines with setting guidance<sup>32, 33</sup> as per the following methodology:

- Identification of heritage assets that might be affected by the Development to include a summary of their cultural significance;
- Definition of the setting of the heritage assets and how this contributes to its cultural significance to determine its sensitivity to change; and
- Assessment of the way in which the Development may change the setting and affect the cultural significance of the heritage asset.

To identify designated heritage assets with the potential for their settings to be affected by the Development, an initial 3 km search area around the perimeter of Land Parcel B was

<sup>29</sup> Historic Environment Scotland (2016) *Managing change in the Historic Environment: Setting*. [Online] Available at <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationid=80b7c0a0-584b-4625-b1fd-a60b009c2549> [Accessed 08/11/2022]

<sup>30</sup> Australia ICOMOS (2013) *Burra Charter 2013*. [Online] Available at <http://australia.icomos.org/wp-content/uploads/The-Burra-Charter-2013-Adopted-31.10.2013.pdf> [Accessed 08/11/2022]

<sup>31</sup> Historic Environment Scotland (2019) *Historic Environment Policy for Scotland (HEPS)*. [Online] Available at <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationId=1bcfa7b1-28fb-4d4b-b1e6-aa2500f942e7> [Accessed 08/11/2022]

<sup>32</sup> Historic Environment Scotland (2016) *Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting 2016 Updated 2020* [Online] Available at <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationid=80b7c0a0-584b-4625-b1fd-a60b009c2549> [Accessed on 08/11/2022]

<sup>33</sup> Scottish Natural Heritage and Historic Environment Scotland (2018) *EIA Handbook*. [Online] Available at <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationId=6ed33b65-9df1-4a2f-acbb-a8e800a592c0> [Accessed 08/11/2022]



utilised for consideration of heritage assets for which their setting may include the Site. A sieving exercise was undertaken for all heritage assets within the 3 km Study Area using a setting site visit and the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) to identify assets for which the CSA may be part of the setting and for which further assessment was required. The full list of assets identified for assessment of changes to setting is detailed in Section 7.2.

### **3.2.5 Assumptions and Limitations**

This assessment comprises a desk-based review of information taken from the HES datasets and data from the East Lothian HER, as well as a variety of secondary sources. Whilst this information is assumed to be accurate, it does not constitute a complete record of the historic environment and does not preclude the potential for hitherto unidentified archaeological remains or deposits to be encountered within the CSA.

## **4 ASSESSMENT BASELINE**

### **4.1 Character, Topography and Geology**

The Development Site has been divided into Land Parcels A-D, as described in Section 1.2 of this report (Figure 1).

Land Parcel A measures 5.5 ha and is currently employed as agricultural land positioned between the A1 carriageway to the north and the main east coast railway line immediately to the south. Additional farmland is located to the west and farmstead and country road is located to the east.

Land Parcel B measures 17 ha and is currently employed as agricultural land. Parcel B consist of two fields divided by a partially demolished dry stone wall. Parcel B is bound to the north by the main east coast railway line, to the east by a narrow wedged shaped field and then a country road. Additional farmland is located to the west and south. An area of high ground abuts the southern edge of Parcel B (Harp Law), which has been used as a defensive site in prehistory (MEL10445).

Land Parcel C measures 39.5 ha and is used as farmland. Parcel C consist of four fields divided by fence lines and shallow boundary ditches. Parcel C abuts farmland to the north and east. The existing SPEN Branxton Substation is located on the southern limit of Parcel B along with its associated access track. A narrow country road runs beside the southern and western edges of Parcel C with occasional cottages and farm buildings fronting this road. A small burn runs along the eastern and southern edges of the land parcel.

Land Parcel D measures 29 ha and is used as farmland. Parcel D consists of two fields divided by fence lines and shallow boundary ditches. Parcel C abuts additional farmland to the west and south. The eastern edge of the land parcel is bound by an unnamed country road. The northern edge of the land parcel is bound by a small burn which also extends south along its western edge. The existing SPEN Branxton Substation is located in the north-east corner of the land parcel.

The CSA is positioned on a south-west to north-east aligned slope, descending towards the coast. The south-west section of Land Parcel D reaches a height of c. 140 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). Land Parcel A sits at a height of c. 35 m aOD. Harp Law sits at 62 m aOD with Parcel B at an average height of 50 m aOD. Land Parcel C sits at an average height of 75 m aOD.

The bedrock geology of the CSA is made up of sandstone, siltstone and mudstones of the Ballagan Formation<sup>34</sup>. Superficial geology is primarily made up of glaciofluvial deposits in

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<sup>34</sup> British Geological Survey. Geology Viewer. Available at [BGS Geology Viewer - British Geological Survey](#). [Accessed 08/11/2022]

the form of gravel, sand and silt. Pockets of Devensian Till are recorded with Land Parcel C.

#### 4.2 Baseline Context

The following section presents a summary of the known historical and archaeological baseline, with designated and non-designated assets identified either their HES ID or HER preferred reference ID (HER). A full summary of these assets, and associated HES and HER numbers, descriptions, and period are presented in the Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites. Section 9.

Where possible, assets have been assigned to time periods as defined by the Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (ScARF) National Framework Panel Reports Chronology and Downloads<sup>35</sup> (Table 1).

**Table 1: Period Definitions**

Period name		Date range
Early Prehistory	Palaeolithic to Mesolithic	12,700 BC – 4,100 BC
	Neolithic	4,100 BC – 2,500 BC
Later Prehistory	Chalcolithic and Bronze Age	2,500 BC – 800 BC
	Iron Age	800 BC – AD 400
Roman		AD 77 – AD 211
Medieval		AD 400 – 1500
Post-Medieval to Modern		AD 1500 - 1900
Modern		1900 - present AD

#### 4.3 Designated Assets

There are two Scheduled Monuments (SM5958 and SM5850) recorded within the CSA, comprising Late Prehistoric settlement sites within Land Parcels C and D (Figure 2).

Within the 1 km Study Area, there are a further ten designated assets made up of nine Scheduled Monuments (SM5850, SM5958, SM5770, SM5771, SM773, SM3990, SM5849, SM5848, SM5876, SM5890 and SM5891) and a single Listed Building (LB7708).

**Table 2: Designated assets within the CSA and 1 km Study Area**

Designation	Reference	Asset Type	Period	Location
Scheduled Monument	SM5850	Black Castle, enclosure	Late Prehistoric	Land Parcel D
Scheduled Monument	SM5958	Branxton, enclosure	Late Prehistoric	Land Parcel C
Scheduled Monument	SM5770	Crowhill, enclosure	Late Prehistoric	1 km Study Area
Scheduled Monument	SM5771	Innerwick Castle, fort and ring ditch	Late Prehistoric	1 km Study Area
Scheduled Monument	SM773	Innerwick Castle	Medieval	1 km Study Area
Scheduled Monument	SM3990	Thornton Mill, enclosure	Late Prehistoric	1 km Study Area
Scheduled Monument	SM5849	Castledene, enclosure	Late Prehistoric	1 km Study Area

<sup>35</sup> ScARF (2012) *National Framework: Panel Reports Chronology and Downloads*. Available at <https://scarf.scot/national/panel-report-chronology-and-downloads/> [Accessed 08/11/2022]

Scheduled Monument	SM5848	Braidwood, enclosure	Late Prehistoric	1 km Study Area
Scheduled Monument	SM5876	Black Castle Cottage, promontory fort	Late Prehistoric	1 km Study Area
Scheduled Monument	SM5890	Branxton Cottage, enclosure	Late Prehistoric	1 km Study Area
Scheduled Monument	SM5891	Oldhamstocks Mains, enclosure	Late Prehistoric	1 km Study Area
Listed Building (Category B)	LB7708	Thorntonloch, cottage and adjoining Ingleneuk	Post-Medieval	1 km Study Area

Of these assets the Late Prehistoric assets are made up of hill forts and enclosed settlements, all likely to date to the Iron Age.

Within the 3 km Setting Study Area there are a total of 82 designated assets, made up of: eleven Scheduled Monuments, one Gardens and Designed Landscapes (GDL, Dunglas), one Battlefield Site (Dunbar), two Conservation Areas (Innerwick and Oldhamstocks) and 67 Listed Buildings. Of these seven are Category A listings.

The scheduled monuments are spread uniformly throughout the 3 km Study Area. The remaining designated assets are clustered around the settlements of Innerwick, Thurston, Thorntonloch, Oldhamstocks, Dunglas and Cockburnspath.

A full list of designated assets across all Study Areas is presented below in Section 9 Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites. Listed Buildings that have been subsequently de-listed are struck through in the Gazetteer.

#### 4.4 Non-Designated Heritage Assets

Within the HER data provided by East Lothian Council, there are six non-designated heritage assets recorded within the CSA. A single additional asset is recorded by Canmore (Figure 3).

Non-designated assets within the CSA are detailed in Table 3.

**Table 3: Non-Designated Assets within the CSA**

Asset Ref	Name	Period	Land Parcel
MEL6334	Harp Law: Enclosure	Late Prehistoric	B
MEL10445	Harp Law: Fort	Late Prehistoric	B
MEL11949	Thornton Bridge: Pit	Late Prehistoric	C
Canmore ID 365103	Torness Power Station Sub-Station: Pits	Late Prehistoric	C
MEL1850	Edinken Bridge: Standing stones	Early Prehistoric	D
MEL11950	Thornton Bridge: Pit	Late Prehistoric	D

With the exception of MEL1850, the assets are all representative of Late Prehistoric settlement, in the form of enclosed settlement sites or pits associated with settlement. MEL1850 records the location of Neolithic standing stones and an associated Bronze Age cremation, that was disturbed in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and no longer survives within the development site.

Within the 1 km Study Area a further 83 non-designated assets. Of these 11 date to the Prehistoric Period, providing evidence for the ritual and funerary landscape and settlement sites, defended and undefended. There are four Medieval assets relating to settlement and use of the agricultural landscape. There are 23 Post-Medieval recording settlements and farmsteads, agricultural features, mines and industrial sites as well as transport

infrastructure relating to rail and road. Please note that marine assets (in the form of wreck sites and records of lost sailors) have not been included in this assessment as they are not deemed to be directly relevant to this study. Modern assets largely relate to military defences and crash sites. Outstanding assets are not dateable with any degree of confidence.

Full details of these can be found in Section 9 Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites.

#### 4.5 Previous Archaeological Investigations

There are no records of previous archaeological investigation within the CSA. Within the 1 km Study Area there are 3 events recorded. These are listed below on Table 4.

**Table 4: Previous Archaeological Investigations within the 1 km Study Area**

Event ID:	Event name	Event Year	Organisation	Results summary	Distance and direction from CSA
Canmore ID 361569	Thorntonloch Holdings: Watching Brief	2016	Northlight Heritage	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the undergrounding of approximately 2 km of electricity cable between Torness Power Station in the north and an existing substation in the south. No significant archaeological remains were uncovered during the watching brief other than two isolated pits that were heavily disturbed by burrowing.	460 m N
Canmore ID 351931	Dunbar, Innerwick, Black Castle Farm: Trial Trenching	2016	CFA Archaeology Ltd	A trial trenching excavation was carried out, in April 2016, in advance of construction of a house. No finds or features of archaeological significance were found in the three trenches excavated.	18 m S
various	Neart na Goithe. Geophysical Survey along 12 km HV DC cable route	2015	Wessex Archaeology	Assets MEL11217, MEL11218, MEL11220 – MEL11229 recorded.	300 -800 m NE

The geophysical survey of the Neart na Goithe offshore Wind Farm High Voltage Direct Current cable route represents the most comprehensive programme of archaeological works in the area. A survey was completed across the 30m easement over the entire 12 km cable route between landfall at Thorntonloch, via fields around Innerwick and to the upland substation site at Crystal Rig Wind Farm within the Lammermuir Hills. The geophysical survey identified a range of anomalies across fields north of Thorntonloch and south of the A1, running east parallel to the A1. A range of field boundaries, enclosures, pits and quarry sites were recorded. Dating was unclear from the geophysics alone but the features were deemed likely to represent activity from the Late Prehistoric to the Post-Medieval periods.

#### 4.6 National Records of Scotland

A search of the national archives for the closest villages and place names to the Development was undertaken for records to support the historic baseline. This search included the settlements of Thorntonloch, Innerwick, Oldhamstocks and Dunbar. Only the settlements at Thornotnloch and Innerwick are located within the 3 km Study Area. However, given the rural location of the Development Site the settlements at Oldhamstocks and Dunbar represent the nearest settlements of note, with Dunbar being the nearest market town. As such, search results are included below.

A search using the term 'Thorntonloch' returned no records.

A search using the term 'Innerwick' returned 14 records. These are made up of records from the church, secular legal documents, estate and land ownership records and family histories relating to the 'Hamiltons of Innerwick'. None of these records directly inform the baseline for the CSA.

A search using the term 'Oldhamstocks' returned two records consisting of legal documents relating to the 'Douglas-Home' family, Earls of Home and financial documents relating to the 'Innes-Ker' family, Dukes of Roxburghe. None of these records directly inform the baseline for the CSA.

A search using the term 'Dunbar' returned 986 records. These consist of legal documents and land holding records for prominent landowners such as the 'Dunbar' family, dating between the 15<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> Centuries, personal correspondence of the same family, personal and legal correspondence linked to the surname 'Dunbar' church records, estate plans, court records as well as 19<sup>th</sup> century military and militia records. None of these records directly inform the baseline for the CSA.

#### 4.7 Aerial Photography, Satellite Imagery and LiDAR

A review of online satellite imagery has not identified any additional heritage assets.

### 5 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BASELINE CONTEXT

#### 5.1 Introduction

The following section gives a brief description of the wider area's archaeological and historical sites within the context of the area's background history, presented by period. The locations of all assets are recorded across Figures 2 and 3. The features referred to are detailed in the Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites in Section 9.

##### 5.1.1 Prehistoric Periods

###### *Early Prehistoric*

There is no evidence of Palaeolithic or Mesolithic heritage assets or findspots within the CSA or 1 km Study Area. This is representative of a paucity of Early Prehistoric evidence within Scotland<sup>36</sup>, thought to be reflective of the landscape's periglacial conditions, with evidence of human occupation (albeit transient) increasing in visibility during the Mesolithic period in line with early Holocene climatic amelioration and glacial retreat. Within East Lothian, the nearest Mesolithic site is found east of Dunbar, 5.6 km north-west of the CSA, where a collection of middens, pits and structures with associated pottery and flint scatters (Canmore ID 212799<sup>37</sup>) uncovered during trial trench evaluation works at a quarry site.

<sup>36</sup> SCARF (2012) *2.1 Palaeolithic*. [Online] Available at <https://scarf.scot/national/palaeolithic-mesolithic-panel-report/2-history-and-current-state-of-palaeolithic-and-mesolithic-studies-in-scotland/2-1-palaeolithic/> [Accessed 29/08/2022]

<sup>37</sup> Canmore. Mesolithic records within 10km. [Sites \(1\) | Canmore](#) [Accessed 2022.11.09]

These features likely span a date range from the Late Mesolithic to the Middle Bronze Age with evidence of Mesolithic settlement.

Following a period of population decline, 7800-7000 cal BP<sup>38</sup>, and re-colonisation, 7000-5800 cal BP, there emerged a shift from an itinerant hunter-gather population to a sedentary agrarian society, marking the beginning of the Neolithic in Britain. Whilst there is debate with regards to the mechanism for this change, the Neolithic can be predominately characterised by the appearance of pottery, funerary monumentality and early agricultural cultivation<sup>39</sup>.

There is one Neolithic record within the CSA, a possible collection of Neolithic standing stones within Land Parcel D (MEL1850). The asset is recorded within the New Statistical Accounts for Scotland in the New Statistical Accounts for Scotland (see Section 5.1.4) These stones were removed in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and their date of origin is not certain. Excavations within the stones identified a likely Bronze Age Urn and cremation.

There are no further Neolithic assets recorded in the 1 km Study Area. Within the wider landscape the nearest Neolithic assets are a pit circle/timber circle located at Skateraw (Canmore ID 58806), located 1.8 km north of the CSA and a possible cursus located 4.5 km west of the CSA (Canmore ID 346123). A series of Neolithic settlement sites are also recorded within 5 km of the CSA<sup>40</sup> around Dunbar (see above) and Cockburnspath (Canmore ID 186210) south of the CSA.

#### Early Prehistoric Archaeological Potential

Evidence for Neolithic ritual use of the landscape is recorded within Land Parcel D. However, the standing stones recorded in the New Statistical Accounts of Scotland have been removed and 19<sup>th</sup> century excavation has disturbed the site. There is not considered to be a high likelihood of in situ remains being present today. The next closest known Early Prehistoric asset is located 1.8 km north of the CSA at Skateraw.

Due to the absence of Early Prehistoric evidence within the 1 km Study Area there is considered to be a low potential for previously undiscovered Early Prehistoric archaeological evidence within the CSA. Should evidence survive, it is likely to comprise isolated find spots of flints and stone tools.

#### Later Prehistoric

Chalcolithic and Bronze Age Scotland is traditionally defined by the introduction and use of copper and copper alloys for the manufacture of tools, ornaments, and weapons. Bronze Age technology was reliant on supplies of copper and tin from a range of wider sources across Britain and Europe, meaning that the Bronze Age in Scotland saw the development of an international trade network. With the emergence of bronze as a technology, the complexity and ostentatiousness of material cultural and funerary/ritual monumentality increased, with selected ceramics, jewellery and funerary traditions from Ireland and northern England becoming visible within the archaeological record<sup>41</sup>.

Prehistoric houses are recorded in both Highland and Lowland contexts set either in isolation or clustered in settlements and generally consist of roundhouses or hut circles<sup>42</sup>. Bronze Age houses are better preserved in Highland zones and, if typical of what existed in lowland areas, represent a standard circular/oval form was circular or oval form measuring between 5 m and 12 m in diameter and with a single entrance aligned to the

<sup>38</sup> BP = Before Present

<sup>39</sup> ScARF (2012) *Neolithic*. [Online] Available at <https://scarf.scot/national/scarf-neolithic-panel-report/2-the-scottish-neolithic-the-overall-picture/2-2-beginnings/> [Accessed 29/08/2022]

<sup>40</sup> Canmore. Neolithic records within 5km. [Sites \(8\) | Canmore](#) [Accessed 2022.11.09]

<sup>41</sup> Ibid

<sup>42</sup> Ibid

South or East. In the lowland context, many examples have a deep gully forming perhaps a basement/cellar<sup>43</sup>.

Funerary monuments are widespread although with regional variation. The burial record is in keeping with types and traditions from the rest of British Isles i.e., that Neolithic 'collective' rites were replaced by inhumation burial of individuals in the early Bronze Age, and succeeded by cremation as a rite, grouped in cemeteries during the later Bronze Age<sup>44</sup>.

Within East Lothian, recorded upstanding funerary monuments such as cairns are concentrated within the Lammermuir Hills c. 7 km due west of the CSA, with a concentration of cairns on an around Clint Dod.

There is a single Bronze Age asset recorded within the CSA, a cremation Urn recovered from Land Parcel D, buried within the Neolithic standing stones described above (MEL1850). Two additional bronze age sites are recorded within the 1 km Study Area, both of which are funerary sites. SM3990 represents a likely barrow with associated pits. MEL1847 records the site of a cist burial with associated Beaker. Both sites are within 350m of the CSA.

A review of Canmore indicates that the only additional Bronze Age assets within 3 km of the CSA<sup>45</sup> is a large cairn, located 1.7 km north of the CSA.

The 1st millennia BC saw a shift in bronze to iron technologies, and a decrease in the visibility of funerary/ritual traditions within the landscape, but with a perceptible increase in defensive and communal centres. In contrast to the earlier prehistoric periods, the Scottish Iron-Age is a highly visible landscape, with surviving settlement examples in the form of roundhouse settlements, unenclosed platform settlements, enclosed farmsteads, and hillforts, with sites in Scotland contributing to the understanding and development of society and culture<sup>46</sup>.

By the final decades of the 1<sup>st</sup> millennia BC the Roman World was encroaching onto the British mainland and the names of specific groups of peoples (at least as recognised by the Romans) begin to be documented. Early Roman sources such as Tacitus generally group the various tribes north of the Forth as the Caledonian peoples, but several distinct tribes are also named. With the region between the Firth of Forth and Hadrian's Wall Tacitus names the local inhabitants as the '*Votadini*' and paints a picture of perpetual intertribal and likely intra-tribal conflict and raiding<sup>47</sup>. The exact political and societal structure amongst these named peoples is unclear but Fraser<sup>48</sup> suggests a likely scenario of local leaders with a small group of armed followers, fee clients and servants, with a distinction between high ranking men as leaders rather than rulers with Tacitus remarking that the tribes were made up of a number of such leaders who acted collectively when it was advantageous to do so.

Within this part of East Lothian, recorded defended settlement sites such as Forts are concentrated in upland zones within the Lammermuir Hills, with substantial fort sites recorded on Blackcastle Hill, Highside Hill, Traprain Law, Clint Dod, Birset Hill. The nearest of the Lammermuir Hills forts is sited on Blackcastle Hill (MEL1873), c.200 m south-west of the CSA.

Settlement sites within the Late Prehistoric period are more typically found in lowland zones, between the Lammermuir Hills and the coast. Forts are also recorded along the

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<sup>43</sup> Ibid

<sup>44</sup> Ibid

<sup>45</sup> Canmore. Bronze Age assets within 3 km. [Sites \(3\) | Canmore](#). [Accessed 2022.11.10]

<sup>46</sup> ScARF (2012) *Iron Age*. [Online] Available at <https://scarf.scot/national/iron-age-panel-report/1-introduction-4/> [Accessed 29/08/2022]

<sup>47</sup> Fraser, J. 2008. *The Roman Conquest of Scotland. The Battle of Mons Graupius AD 84*.

<sup>48</sup> Fraser, J. 2008. *The Roman Conquest of Scotland. The Battle of Mons Graupius AD 84*.

coast stretching between Dunbar and Dunglass. The place names of Dunbar and Dunglass confirm this Iron Age occupation. Within this lowland zone three small Forts are also recorded on Harp Law (MEL10445), located immediately south of Land Parcel B, adjacent to Thorntonloch (MEL1832) 180 m north-west of the CSA and adjacent to Innerwick Castle (SM5771), 600 m north-west of the CSA. These forts are in close proximity to several undefended Late Prehistoric settlement sites. Within the CSA itself Late Prehistoric settlement can be found within Parcels B, C and D. MEL6334, an enclosure site recorded within Parcel B, immediately below Harp Law. Within Parcel C, SM5958 records the location of an enclosed settlement with a series of pits and fire pits also noted (MEL11949 and MEL11950). Within Parcel D, SM5850 records the location of an enclosed settlement with internal structures likely to represent round houses. A series of pits were also recorded within Parcel D and these are likely to be associated (Canmore ID 365103).

Within the 1 km Study Area there are seven Late Prehistoric settlement sites recorded which are likely to date to the Iron Age (SM5770, SM5848, SM5890, SM5891, MEL10319, MEL11414, and SM5849). The scheduled monuments all represent enclosed settlements with the rest being unenclosed and undefended. The nearest of these settlement sites are MEL10319 where two roundhouses are recorded near to Harp Law, within 160m of the CSA, SM5890, located near Branxton within 225 m of the CSA, SM5849 located at Casteldene within 270m of the CSA and MEL11414, a roundhouse and pits, located 280 m north of the CSA.

In addition to the above, HER data records a series of assets not allocated to a defined period, but likely to date to Late Prehistory. Around Thorntonloch a series of cropmarks are recorded that are likely to represent Late Iron Age settlement (MEL1892, MEL1895, MEL1869, MEL1868, MEL1821, MEL12061). These assets are made up of enclosures, ring gullies and housing platforms with associated trackways and ditches. Bordering the coast, a series of pits and a pit alignment are recorded at Lawfield, 440 m south-east of the CSA (MEL11335, MEL2543) with a possible roundhouse at Linkshead, located 180 m east (MEL11413). At Skateraw, 900 m north-east of the CSA, double-palisaded, sub-circular enclosure is recorded (MEL1960). Below Thornton Hill, located c. 120 m west of the CSA a series of pits are recorded (MEL11411).

#### Later Prehistoric Archaeological Potential

The CSA contains evidence for both Bronze Age and Iron Age activity. Bronze Age assets are limited to a cremation urn recovered from Parcel D, which was excavated in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and is now longer present. Bronze Age activity within the 1 km Study Area consists of a small number of additional funerary monuments.

The CSA and the 1 km Study Area contains extensive evidence for Late Prehistoric, likely Iron Age settlement in the form of forts, enclosed and unenclosed settlement with associated pits, ditches and trackways. Iron Age settlement is recorded within Parcels B, C and D.

Due to the abundant evidence for Late Prehistoric settlement within the CSA and 1 km Study Area there is considered to be a high potential for previously undiscovered Late Prehistoric archaeological evidence within the CSA. Should evidence survive, it is likely to comprise settlement and the associated field systems, inclusive of enclosures, boundary ditches, pits and trackways.

#### **5.1.2 Romano-British Period**

Roman legions first arrived in the territory of modern Scotland in the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, establishing a series of forts and camps extending across the western half of the country, along the Gask Ridge, and later to the south along what became the Antonine Wall. Along the eastern side of Scotland, a series of forts, fortlets and roads were built extending from High Rochester, north along the line of the current A68, reaching the Firth of Forth at



Inveresk Fort near Musselburgh. This eastern military infrastructure is put in place across the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries AD.

Roman archaeology in Scotland is generally characterised by these military encampments and fortifications, usually sited within a single day's march from each other, and typically located along communication routes and at river crossings<sup>49</sup>. These forts and camps were occupied, abandoned and rebuilt over several phases of military activity from the first to early fourth centuries.

Only the Fort at Inveresk is located within East Lothian. The Fort at Inveresk was constructed was in active use throughout the Antonine period c. 140 AD with abandonment c. 160 AD following the re-establishment of Hadrian's Wall. Coinage depicting Emperor Vespasian (AD 69-79) has been recovered from Inveresk House indicate an earlier phase of Flavian occupation. The fortlet at Oxton, located to the south in the Scottish Borders has recovered Antonine period pottery during ploughing<sup>50</sup>.

There are no Roman assets recorded within the CSA. The only Roman assets within 5 km of the CSA are isolated find spots from around Cockburnspath and Castle Dykes<sup>51</sup>. The nearest of these is a sherd of roman glass recovered from around an Iron Age Fort at Castle Dykes (Canmore ID 58870), located c. 2.7 km south-east of the CSA.

Tacitus named 18 tribes across modern day Scotland<sup>52</sup>. Early Roman sources generally group the various tribes north of the Forth as the Caledonian peoples. However, over time the term 'Picts' crept into usage and the two terms are now largely interchangeable. The Pictish people were latterly split between the Northern and Southern Picts, with the Caledonians considered to be the peoples occupying lands north of the Antonine Wall<sup>53</sup>. The Southern Picts occupied territories around the Clyde, extending south towards Dumfries and Galloway. The 'Picts' were a nation that emerged from the tribal societies of late Iron Age Scotland through resistance to Roman control. With no written language, the Picts are best known, for c. 250 monumental symbol stones decorated with abstract motifs and non-naturalistic depictions of beasts and animals. These carvings all share a shared style and conformity. These symbols are also found on portable objects of stone and silver, and occasionally inscribed into cave walls and rock outcrops.

East Lothian is outwith the core territory of the Picts and this is evidenced by the paucity of Pictish assets. There are no Pictish assets recorded within the CSA or 1 km Study Area. The nearest Pictish asset is recorded near to Hoardwheel, north of Preston, c. 15 km west of the CSA. This asset (Canmore ID 58590) is an isolated findspot, a silver Pictish Chain.

Within East Lothian Fife settlements with a possible Pictish origin (place names prefixed with Pit, Aber, Cat and Dol are generally assumed to be place names with an origin in the Pictish-Celtic language) include PitCox, located west of Spott and Aberlady, located on the Firth of Forth, north of Haddington<sup>54</sup>.

#### *Romano-British Archaeological Potential*

There is considered to be a low potential for hitherto unknown assets dating to the Romano-British period to be found within the CSA. The nearest assets dating to this period are located around Castle Dykes, 2.7 km from the CSA, and this consists of a poorly

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<sup>49</sup> ScARF (2012) *Roman*. [Online] Available at <https://scarf.scot/national/roman-scotland-panel-report/2-changing-perspectives/2-4-the-modern-era-and-its-research-strategies/> [Accessed 31/08/2022]

<sup>50</sup> Canmore. Oxton Roman Fort. [Oxton | Canmore](#). [Accessed 2022.11.10]

<sup>51</sup> Canmore. Roman assets within 5km. [Sites \(3\) | Canmore](#). [Accessed 2022.11.10]

<sup>52</sup> McHardy, S. 2010. A New History of the Picts.

<sup>53</sup> McHardy, S. 2010. A New History of the Picts.

<sup>54</sup> Nicolaisen, W.F.H, 2006. Scottish Place-Names: Their Study and Significance.

provenance sherd of Roman glass. Should evidence survive in the CSA, it is likely to take the form of stray finds in the form of coins or pottery.

### 5.1.3 Medieval Period

Between the 6<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, the territories of the Picts stretched along the East Coast from the Firth of Forth as far north as Shetland. Their contemporaries on the east coast, south of the Forth, were the Gododdin<sup>55</sup> and the Angles of Bernicia. As the Picts emerged from the Iron Age tribes north of the Clyde/Forth Isthmus, the Gododdin emerged from the Iron Age peoples of the 'Votadini', whose culture was increasingly influenced by settlement, as well as the exchange of goods and ideas, from the Continent, Northern England and the expansion of various strands of Christianity from England Ireland and Rome. The Kingdom of 'Bernicia', an Anglo-Saxon kingdom established by Germanic settlers in the 6<sup>th</sup> Century, was established in south-east Scotland and northern England. In the early 7<sup>th</sup> century, Bernicia merged with its southern neighbour, Deira, to form the kingdom of Northumbria, and its borders subsequently expanded considerably.

This Anglo-Saxon influence was supplanted by a growing Frankish influence following the Norman Conquest in the 11<sup>th</sup> century. By the late 11<sup>th</sup> century Anglo-Norman political and cultural influence was on the rise, as demonstrated by the familial links between King Malcolm III (reigning between 1058 – 1093 AD) and the courts of England and France, King Henry I of England and Eustace III of Bologna both being sons in Laws. From the 12<sup>th</sup> century a series of Scots-Norman Monarchs took power between the reigns of David I (1124-1153AD) and Alexander III (1249-1286AD). During this period the shire became the basic unit of landholding across lowland Scotland and likely as far north as Fife. The Shire itself containing a hall and settlement with central church, with outlying muirs, farmsteads and typically a mill. The shire itself governed by a Tòiseach or Thane appointed by the 'King' collected taxes, with the church collecting its Tithe from the local populous. The introduction of a feudal system of governance with the creation of new titles in the form of Lords, Earls and Sherriffs, also saw religious changes associated with a move towards Rome and Catholicism.

These cultural and political changes are seen throughout East Lothian in the foundation of new religious, settlement and defensive sites. Dunbar was first settled by the 'Votadini', before the site was occupied by the Angles of the Kingdom of Bernicia. Lothian was ceded to Malcolm II in 1018AD and granted to Earl Gospatrick of Northumbria along with significant land holdings across East Lothian and Berwickshire. Earl Gospatrick commissioned the first stone castle at Dunbar and founded the family name 'Dunbar'. The Dunbar family owned these lands until the 15<sup>th</sup> century<sup>56</sup>. Dunglas Castle/Douglas House<sup>57</sup>, is located 2.5 km south-east of the CSA, overlooking the coastline and the main road between Dunbar and Berwick. The original castle was built in the 14<sup>th</sup> century by Sir Thomas Home who had acquired the estate through his marriage to its heiress Nicola Pepdie. The Castle sits just north of the Medieval settlement of Cockburnspath. Black Castle at Oldhamstocks is also dated to the Medieval Period and sits c. 2 km south of the CSA. Local place names with a Saxon origin include Innerwick and Oldhamstocks with Cockburnspath referencing a Medieval folk story and likely to indicate an English origin.

The key religious sites of the period are the Carmelite monastery in Dunbar, founded in 1263AD, by Patrick, seventh earl of Dunbar. In 1403 the Collegiate Church at Dunglass was constructed. The current Parish Church at Innerwick is Post-Medieval in date and it is not known if an earlier church was located around Innerwick. Whilst not clearly Medieval in date, a series of cist burials are recorded (MEL1848) suggesting a burial ground and likely church. Around the settlement of Skateraw, a series of cist burials have been

<sup>55</sup> Foster, S.M. 2022. Picts, Gaels and Scots: Early Historic Scotland

<sup>56</sup> Moffat, A. 2015. Scotland: A history from earliest times.

<sup>57</sup> HES. Dunglass GDL. [DUNGLASS \(GDL00154\) \(historicenvironment.scot\)](https://www.historicenvironment.scot/). [Accessed 2022.11.11]

recovered. Chapel Point is the recorded site of St Dennis's Chapel<sup>58</sup>, now washed away along with the associated graveyard. The church at Oldhamstocks is dated to the mid-14<sup>th</sup> century<sup>59</sup>.

The New Statistical Accounts<sup>60</sup> give a broad history of land ownership throughout the parish during this period. Relating to Innerwick, Walter Stewart is recorded as receiving the Manor of Innerwick from David I and confirmed by Malcolm IV in 1157AD. The Stewarts remained as Lords of the Manor until the death of Charles II in 1685AD. Relating to Thurston, in the 13<sup>th</sup> century the Stewart family granted the land to the Lindsay family. At the accession of Robert II in 1371AD these lands were awarded to John Wallays and his descendants.

Within the 1 km Study Area there are five Medieval assets (SM773, MEL1875, MEL1897, MEL9636, and Canmore ID 58920).

Innerwick Castle (SM773) is located 550 m north-west of the CSA. The castle was constructed in the early 15<sup>th</sup> century. The castle is known to have been razed in 1402 or 1406 and rebuilt, and fired in 1547AD. Adjacent to Innerwick Castle is Thornton Castle, (MEL1875) an early 16<sup>th</sup> century fortified house. Below Thornton Law, fording the Thornton Burn is a ruined bridge that could take back to the Bernician Kingdom. In addition to these standing structures, Canmore records cropmark evidence for a Medieval settlement outside of Innerwick (Canmore ID 58920). A medieval field system is recorded outside of Thorntonloch.

#### Medieval Archaeological Potential

The Medieval assets within the 1 km Study Area consist of standing/former standing structures and subsurface remains associated with former settlements and associated field systems. The subsequent Post-Medieval period saw the amalgamation of small farmsteads and the abandonment of others. As such there is considered to be a medium potential to encounter Medieval archaeology within the CSA relating to former field systems and ridge and furrow.

#### **5.1.4 Post-Medieval Period**

The Post-Medieval period saw changes to the regional and national socio-economic climate, with everyday life set against the backdrop of conflict and rebellion between Scottish and English factions, religious upheaval in the late 16<sup>th</sup> century with the Scottish Reformation and political upheaval throughout the 17<sup>th</sup> century leading to the Act of Union in 1707 AD. A series of land reform bills throughout the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries led to physical changes within the landscape of the 1 km Study Area and wider environs. These changes were predominately characterised by a shift from dispersed rural populations, to larger villages and townships, as a direct result of the change from subsistence farming, to homogenised agricultural practices.

Within the 1 km Study Area, these changes can be seen in the creation of new settlements sites, rural landscape shifts to farming larger parcels of land and increased industrialisation of the landscape in the form of mining with new transport links to major urban centres. These socio-economic changes are documented through the cartographic and documentary evidence reviewed in the following section, but also through Post-Medieval heritage assets recorded in national databases and through a walkover survey of the Development Site.

<sup>58</sup> Canmore. St. Denis's Chapel. [St Denis's Chapel | Canmore](#). [Accessed 2022.11.11]

<sup>59</sup> Canmore. Oldhamstocks assets. [Oldhamstocks Parish Church | Canmore](#). [Accessed 2022.11.11]

<sup>60</sup> The New Statistical Accounts of Scotland [Statistical Accounts of Scotland \(edina.ac.uk\)](#) [Accessed 22/08/2022]

Cartographic records

Whilst historic mapping is predominantly schematic, it can be a useful source in understanding historic settlement patterns and land division.

Blaeu’s Atlas of Scotland, 1654 (Lothian and Linlithgow / Joh. et Cornelius Blaeu exc.), although not of sufficient detail to ascertain land use, does show the CSA to be absent of settlement<sup>61</sup>. The stretch of coast between Dunbar and Dunglass is depicted with these coastal towns marked. Closer to the CSA, the settlement of ‘Innerwick’ is depicted with a further settlement at ‘Thorntown’ drawn further east towards the coast. North of Innerwick the settlements of ‘Crosshouse’, ‘Pinkertown’ and ‘Spott’ are depicted. South of the CSA, the settlement of ‘Oldhamstocks’ is recorded. Between Innerwick and Oldhamstocks a small settlement at ‘Caddlelaw’ is recorded.



**Plate 1: Extract of Blaeu’s Atlas of Scotland, 1654<sup>62</sup>**

Pont’s Maps of Scotland, ca. 1583-1614<sup>63</sup> does not show the CSA.

Following the risings of 1717 and 1719, an extensive programme of military road building was undertaken. The principal aim of this was the connectivity of British military outposts and garrisons, and precipitated one of the largest military cartographic surveys of the 18th century. Roy’s military map of Scotland (1747-1752) is perhaps one of the earliest maps to show the CSA in detail (Plate 2).

Roy’s Lowland Map shows the CSA as being used as agricultural farmland with plough marks depicted. Harp Law and its fort is not depicted around Land Parcels A and B. No earthworks or earlier archaeological sites are depicted anywhere within the CSA. North of the CSA, the coastal road leading between Dunbar and Dunglass is drawn. North of this road, on the coast, settlements are recorded at ‘Linkshead’ and ‘Thorntonloch’. On the coast, north of Thornton Loch ‘Old Saltpans’ are recorded. Inland, immediately north of the CSA, a winding east–west aligned burn is recorded extending from Thornton Loch to the

<sup>61</sup> National Libraries of Scotland. Blaeu Map of Scotland, 1654. [View map: Fife Vicecomitatus, The Sherifdome of Fyfe. - Blaeu Atlas of Scotland, 1654 \(nls.uk\)](#) [Accessed 22/08/2022].

<sup>62</sup> Ibid

<sup>63</sup> National Libraries of Scotland. Pont Maps of Scotland, ca. 1583-1614. [View: \[Buchan\] - Pont 10 - Maps by Timothy Pont \(nls.uk\)](#) [Accessed 22/08/2022].

northern slopes of 'Blackcastle Hill'. South of this burn and just north of the CSA a cluster of buildings are recorded at 'Innerwick Place'. The hill of Thornton Law nor Thornton Castle are depicted. North of the burn a small cluster of buildings are recorded but the associated name is unclear. Further north are the settlements of 'Innerwick', 'Gateside' and 'Skatraw'. To the west of the CSA, immediately south of the burn is the small settlement of 'Broadwood' beyond which are the uplands of Blackcastle Hill. Immediately south of the CSA, a small cluster of buildings is recorded at 'E. Lowfields'. Further south, north of Dunglas are what appear to be a designed landscape associated with a cluster of buildings at 'Burnyknow', 'Brandytown' and 'Palmorton'. The settlement at 'Oldhamstocks' is recorded with a small cluster of buildings located just north at 'Cock Law'.



**Plate 2: Extract from Roy's military map of Scotland (1747-1752)**

The First Edition OS (Six inch) of 1843-1882 depicts the CSA in greater detail, showing the individual field parcels forming the current Site (Figure 4). Field boundaries are largely unchanged from those on site today and the development site is in use as farmland. No earthworks or structures associated with earlier periods are recorded within the CSA itself. Adjacent to Parcel B, Harp Law is depicted along with an earthwork on its summit. Immediately north of Parcel D a former bridge is recorded that would have once forwarded Thornton Burn, the east-west aligned Burn recorded on Roy's Map of the lowlands.

Within the 1 km Study Area, the current East Coast Railway Line is recorded north of the Land Parcels A and B, with the main coastal road between Dunbar and Dunglas beyond. On the coast itself, the settlement of 'Thorntonloch' is recorded along with a two wells, a sluice and a pair of 'Ruins'. Further south, a small cluster of buildings is recorded at 'Linkhead' and presumably represents a farmstead. On the coast, south of Linkhead 'Old Walls' are recorded (former harbour?), along with a 'Ruin', 'Well' and 'Dovecot'.

North of the CSA, running along the path of Thornton Burn, a series of sluices and a mill is recorded between the coast and the settlement of 'Crowhill'. Thornton Burn snakes south from Crowhill to 'Thornton' running beside Field Parcels C and D, along the lower levels of Thornton Law, before turning west towards the settlement at 'Broadwood'. Around Thornton and Thornton Burn the ruins of 'Innerwick Castle' and the earthworks of 'Thornton Castle' are depicted. Located beside the burn are a quarry site, mill dam and sluice. Within the settlement of Broadwood a well and bridge fording the burn are recorded.

Immediately south of Parcel D the small settlement of 'Branxton' is recorded. Immediately south of Parcel C a probable farmstead is recorded at 'Treepland Hill'. South of Parcel B are the small farmsteads of 'Westfield' and 'Lowfield'. On the southern limit of the 1 km Study Area small groups of buildings are recorded at 'Palmerton' and 'Birnieknowes'. The settlement at 'Oldhamstocks Mains' along with an associated mill dam and sluices.

The settlement of 'Innerwick' is located just outside of the 1 km Study Area is depicted in some detail, with the Parish church and graveyard (18<sup>th</sup> century), Manse, school, smithy and post office. A series of wells are recorded along with a 'Ruin' located beside the road running through the village.

The Second Edition OS (Six inch) of 1883-1913 shows very little material change from the First Edition. No features of archaeological interest are noted within the CSA. South of the CSA, the farmstead at Westfield is no longer depicted. The cluster of buildings at 'Palmerton' are still present but are now named as part of the 'Burniknowes' estate. (Figure 5).

### Statistical Accounts

The Old Statistical Accounts (1792) for the CSA are found in the records for the old parish of Innerwick, in the county of Haddington<sup>64</sup>.

The Parish is listed as measuring 12 miles in length and up to six miles wide, hugging the East Lothian coastline. The Parish is bounded to the west by the Parish's of Spott and Dunbar, to the west by Cranshaws and Longformacus, in the east by Oldhamstocks and to the north by the sea.

The Parish is largely made up of agricultural land. With 3000 acres listed as being used for the growing of corn, wheat barely, grasses and turnips and it is noted that the Parish produces a surplus of these commodities. It is noted that farms are increasing in size, presumably by amalgamating smaller land parcels into larger open areas.

In terms of coastal resources, two fishing boats dedicated to catching lobster are listed although fish are also caught. No harbour is listed and numerous wrecks are noted.

In terms of mineral extraction, two stone quarries are recorded but no coal mining is noted. Small seams of coal and lime are recorded on the coast.

Regarding the Parish population, the Old Statistical Accounts record 960 souls in 1790 with a note that this figure represents a decrease in population linked to the merging of farms.

The key historical and archaeological references relate to a small chapel on the coast (likely to relate to St Dennis's Chapel, Skateraw), a former encampment on Blackcastle Hill. Two tumuli are listed but the exact locations are not noted.

The New Statistical Accounts (1845)<sup>65</sup> lists the population at 987 souls in 1831 and note that the current population is now less than this number.

The majority of farmland is noted as being on lowland areas towards the coast and total c. 4000 acres. This farmland is chiefly employed for corn, wheat, turnips, pasture and wood. There are 15 farms listed in the parish. Of livestock, c. 5000 sheep are listed as being kept on the hills of the parish.

The chief market towns at which these goods are sold are Dunbar, Haddington and Dunse.

Relating to mineral extraction, there are no coal mines recorded. Lime quarries and kilns are recorded at Skateraw.

As per the Old Statistical Accounts, two fishing boats are recorded within the parish.

<sup>64</sup> The Old Statistical Accounts of Scotland [Statistical Accounts of Scotland \(edina.ac.uk\)](http://StatisticalAccountsOfScotland.edina.ac.uk) [Accessed 22/08/2022]

<sup>65</sup> The New Statistical Accounts of Scotland [Statistical Accounts of Scotland \(edina.ac.uk\)](http://StatisticalAccountsOfScotland.edina.ac.uk) [Accessed 22/08/2022]

Of antiquities located within the parish, the Castle at Innerwick is listed as belonging to the Stewart family, later becoming a baronial stronghold of the Hamiltons of Innerwick. Led by the Earl of Dunbar, a Northumbrian force took the castle in 1403AD. Thornton Castle is listed as being a house of Lord Home and standing opposite Innerwick Castle.

The New Statistical Accounts report a field outside of Innerwick as being the site of a skirmish between Earl Gospatrick and William Wallace.

An old encampment is listed on the summit of Blackcastle Hill, located 1.3 km west of the CSA.

Below Thornton Law beside the Thornton Burn a ruined structure called 'Edinkens Bridge'. It is purported that this bridge may be named after the 6<sup>th</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> Century Edwin King of Northumbria. Near to this bridge a cist burial is recorded from which an urn and jaw bones was recovered.

Two tumuli are listed but their locations not given. A number of cist burials are recorded, with one burial recorded at Skateraw. A former chapel is also recorded at Skateraw shore, dedicated to St. Dennys. A burial ground is reported to have existed at this chapel.

#### Post-Medieval baseline

There are 24 assets confidently dated to the Post-Medieval period within the 1 km Study Area. None of these are located within the CSA. These assets consist of settlements and farmsteads, agricultural features, mines and industrial sites as well as transport infrastructure relating to rail and road.

There are 11 records associated with farmsteads and farmhouses. These assets are located around Thorntonloch (MEL12187 and MEL12188), c. 500 m north-east of the CSA, Thorntonloch (MEL2477) c. 180 m north, Crowhill (MEL1877, MEL1878 and MEL6543) c. 800 north, Thornton (MEL12190) c. 100 m north, Branxton (MEL12191) c. 170 m south, Lawfield (MEL12215 and MEL2604) c. 425 m south and Linkhead (MEL9349) c. 150 m south of the CSA. In addition, a row of Ingleneuk cottage is recorded at Thorntonloch (LB7708), 550 m north-east of the CSA along with an unroofed structure recorded on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS (MEL2376). The 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS also records another ruined buildings (MEL2824) at Bilsdean, c. 700 m east. A further ruined building is recorded at Braidwood (Canmore ID 90626) located 970 m west of the CSA. A dovecot is also recorded at Innerwick (MEL7922).

Relating to aggregates and industrial sites, quarries and mines are recorded at Lawfield (MEL11952 and MEL9367), Linkhead (MEL12752) and Skateraw (MEL9614). Salt pans are recorded at Bilsdean on the coast (MEL9278). A smithy is located at Thorntonloch (MEL1823), with Mill sites recorded at Thornton (MEL3613).

Relating to the instillation of railway infrastructure, 5 assets are recorded inclusive of a station at Innerwick (MEL2605), bridges at Innerwick, Thorntonloch and Bilsdean (MEL2602, MEL2603 and MEL2606) and Thornton (MEL4071).

Religious sites are limited to the possible location for witch burning (MEL1900), located on a slight hill just outside of Innerwick. The site presumably dates to the height of Witch hunts during the late 16<sup>th</sup> and early 17<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Within the wider 3 km Study Area there are two assets relating to the ongoing political struggles between Scottish and English factions: SM3191 relates to an English Fort used during the occupation of Haddington in 1548-9. SM3191 is located close to Dunglass. The second asset (GDL00154) relates to the Battle of Dunbar 1650AD.

#### Post-Medieval Archaeological Potential

The Post-Medieval assets recorded within the 1 km Study Area are all largely associated with the rural landscape, representative of structures associated with rural settlement, mineral extraction and working the land. There is a High potential to encounter Post-

Medieval archaeology within the CSA, specifically in relation to former field boundaries and remnants of Post-Medieval agriculture.

#### **5.1.5 Modern Era**

Within the 1 km Study Area and its environs, changes recorded to the above baseline in the modern period are largely restricted to improvements to road, rail and energy infrastructure, inclusive of changes to the Main East Coast Railway Lane and the A1, the building of Torness Power Station (constructed between 1979 and 1984) and Branxton substation. In addition, along the coastline, a series of military defences were installed during WWII and laterly the Cold War. Changes to land use and settlement away from the coast is very limited. Field parcels remain largely unchanged from the Post-Medieval period. The only minor change to settlement, is the loss of the small farmstead at Westfield, recorded on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS.

Within the wider landscape, a series of wind turbines have been erected across the Lammermuir Hills to the west. The closest expansion of residential development is at Dunbar.

Modern assets within the 1 km Study Area include 5 military records relating to WWII coastal defences at Thorntonloch (MEL2438, MEL9452 and MEL2375), a crashed Hurricane (MEL9792) around Innerwick and the instillation of a Cold War monitoring station (MEL2650) at Branxton. The only additional asset is a spoil heap at Lawfield (MEL9840).

#### **Modern Archaeological Potential**

There is a low potential to encounter unknown modern remains within the scheme, as it is likely that any modern features would be well recorded and readily visible in the landscape. Small scale disturbance such as waste pits and wheel rutting, associated with modern farming practices may be present but are not considered to be widespread enough to warrant consideration.

#### **5.1.6 Unknown**

A series of cropmarks are recorded across the 1 km Study Area that cannot be confidently ascribed to any particular period.

Around 600 m north-east of the CSA, a pair of settlement sites are recorded adjacent to Thornton Mill, east of Crowhill (MEL2561 and MEL2562). Probable enclosures are also recorded at Oldhamstocks (MEL1894), Thornton Law (MEL2499) and Innerwick Station (MEL1896), c. 800 m north-east of the CSA. A trackway is also recorded in the fields around Innerwick itself (MEL11438).

### **5.2 Walkover Survey**

A walkover survey was carried out across the CSA on 29th September 2022 in dry weather, with high cloud and good visibility. No previously unknown heritage assets were corded within the CSA.

Land Parcels A and B had recently been harvested at the time of survey and were under stubble. The location of a probable Late Prehistoric enclosure (MEL6334, Plate 3) was visited along with Harp Law Fort (MEL10445, Plate 4). Nothing was visible of enclosure MEL6334 from the ground or from the vantage point of Harp Law. Harp Law itself contained little in the way of upstanding earthworks beyond a few weathered high points around its summit.

Land Parcel C was largely under crop at the time of survey and nothing of note could be observed (Plate 5).

Land Parcel D had been recently harvested but nothing of significance was noted.





*Plate 3. Fields within Land Parcel B, showing tumbled boundary wall and Harp Law in the distance*



*Plate 4. View from Harp Law over land Parcel B, overlooking the site of enclosure MEL6334*



*Plate 5. Eastern fields of Land Parcel C under crop.*

## 6 POTENTIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

The following section summarises the potential for subsurface archaeological remains within the CSA and outlines the potential threat from the Development to these remains, suggesting further work and mitigation strategies.

### 6.1 Archaeological Potential

This assessment has established that there is known and potential archaeological interest within the CSA and the wider landscape, namely regarding evidence dating to the medieval and Post-Medieval periods. The potential for undiscovered archaeological evidence within the CSA is summarised by period in Table 5.

*Table 5: Archaeological Potential*

Period name		Potential
Early Prehistory	Palaeolithic	Low
	Mesolithic	Low
	Neolithic	Low
Later Prehistory	Bronze Age	Medium
	Iron Age	High
Romano-British		Low
Medieval		Medium
Post-Medieval		High
Modern		Low

## 6.2 Direct Effects and Potential Mitigation

Direct impacts are physical alterations which may affect either known sites or currently unknown buried and otherwise unrecorded archaeology. Direct or physical impacts may damage or destroy archaeological features and are usually permanent and irreversible. These effects are likely to occur during construction of a site.

The data collection exercise to date has identified eight archaeological assets within the CSA:

**Table 6: Assets located within the CSA**

Asset Ref	Name	Period	Land Parcel	Easting	Northing
MEL6334	Harp Law: Enclosure	Late Prehistoric	B	374875	673493
MEL10445	Harp Law: Fort	Late Prehistoric	B	374876	673358
SM5958	Branxton: Enclosure	Late Prehistoric	C	374224	672978
MEL11949	Thornton Bridge: Pit	Late Prehistoric	C	374133	673159
Canmore ID 365103	Torness Power Station Sub-Station: Pits	Late Prehistoric	C	374052	672976
SM5850	Black Castle: Enclosure	Late Prehistoric	D	373530	672664
MEL1850	Edinken Bridge: Standing stones	Early Prehistoric	D	373699	673199
MEL11950	Thornton Bridge: Pit	Late Prehistoric	D	374127	673151

As identified in Section 5.1.1, assets relating to the Late Prehistoric Period have a medium to high potential of being present within the planning boundary. Bronze Age assets being of medium potential and Iron Age assets being of high potential. Of the assets identified within Table 6, only MEL6334 is likely to be directly impacted by construction. MEL6334 sits within Land Parcel B which will contain the key above ground infrastructure for the development, inclusive of:

- One 400 kV HV transformer compound –approx. 75 m x 25 m;
- One 400kV SPT Switchgear control building – approx. 45 m x 12 m x 5 m
- Six Medium Voltage control buildings – approx. 20 m x 6 m x 3 m
- Two client control buildings – approx. 20 m x 6 m x 3 m
- Approximately 278 no. battery storage containers each approx. – 19.2 m x 6 m x 3 m;
- Approximately 278 no. inverter units – approx. 6.1 m x 2.4 m x 3 m;
- Associated battery cooling units - 1.4 m x 2.3 m;
- Six auxiliary transformer compounds – approx. 3 m x 3 m;
- Twelve 6 m high security columns; and
- Wire mesh fencing (sympathetic colouring), 3 m high, circulating the perimeter of the Site.

MEL10445 sits within Land Parcel B but the area of Harp Law will not be built upon. The remaining assets are located within Land Parcels C and D, the location of the below ground cable connection connecting the infrastructure site to the substation at Branxton. The cable route will be designed around known heritage assets and maintain a suitable buffer to avoid direct impacts.

In order to further determine the potential of the Development Site for unknown buried archaeological features, particular associated with the Late Prehistoric, Medieval and Post-Medieval periods, a programme of geophysical survey has been commissioned to support this HIA. The results of this survey, and further discussions with the Planning Archaeologist for East Lothian Council (Andrew Robertson) will determine the scope for any additional archaeological works.

Following discussions with the Planning Archaeologist, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) will be produced, clearly defining the scope of archaeological works required to satisfy planning consent.

In addition to the WSI, a Construction Environment Management Plan (CEMP) will consider any potential impact to the heritage assets within the CSA, the heritage input of which will be produced in consultation with the Council's Archaeologist.

## 7 CHANGES TO SETTING AND MITIGATION

### 7.1 Measuring change

Scottish Planning Policy<sup>66</sup> and HES guidance on setting<sup>67</sup> clearly state that the setting of an asset can contribute to its significance (see Section 2.2).

This HIA considers the sensitivity of a cultural heritage feature and the magnitude of any potential change, to conclude whether the effect is significant. The assessment conclusions are informed by professional judgement.

The value of a heritage asset reflects the relative importance of an asset as reflected in the designation process<sup>68</sup>. As a starting point, the value of the cultural heritage assets / receptors has been initially equated with designation status, as shown in Table 7.

**Table 7: Framework for Determining the Value (Sensitivity) of Heritage Assets as Equated with Designation Status**

Sensitivity Receptor	Definition
High	Heritage Assets valued at an international or national level. These may include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Category A Listed Buildings, Registered Battlefields, Garden and Designed Landscapes (GDLs), Historic Marine Protected Areas and nationally important archaeological features and Conservation Areas.
Medium	Heritage Assets valued at a regional level. These may include Category B and some Category C Listed Buildings as well as regionally important archaeological features and most Conservation Areas.
Low	Heritage assets valued at a local level. These may include locally important Category C Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and undesignated assets of local value.
Negligible	Badly preserved and / or damaged or very common archaeological features and buildings of little or no value at local or any other scale.

<sup>66</sup> Scottish Government (2014) *Scottish Planning Policy* [Online] Available at <https://beta.gov.scot/publications/scottish-planning-policy/> [Accessed 11/11/2022]

<sup>67</sup> HES (2016, updated February 2020) *Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting* [Online] Available at: <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationId=80b7c0a0-584b-4625-b1fd-a60b009c2549> [Accessed 11/11/2022]

<sup>68</sup> HES (2019) *HEPS* [Online] Available at: <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationId=1bcfa7b1-28fb-4d4b-b1e6-aa2500f942e7> [Accessed 11/11/2022]

Magnitude is the measure of change to a heritage asset’s cultural significance as a result of the Development. In relation to cultural heritage, these changes are generally negative and are classified, for both direct and indirect effects, in lines with Table 8.

**Table 8: Framework for Determining Magnitude of Change**

Level of Magnitude	Description
Substantial	Changes to the fabric or setting of a heritage asset resulting in the complete or near complete loss of its cultural significance, such that it may no longer be considered a heritage asset.
Moderate	Changes to the elements of the fabric or setting of the heritage asset that contribute to its cultural significance such that this is appreciably altered so as to affect the understanding, appreciation or experience of the heritage asset.
Slight	Changes to the elements of the fabric or setting of the heritage asset that contribute to its cultural significance such that this is noticeably altered so as to affect the understanding, appreciation or experience of the heritage asset.
Negligible / None	Changes to fabric or setting that leave significance unchanged or do not affect the understanding, appreciation or experience of the heritage asset.

The significance of the potential effect is broadly determined by correlating the sensitivity of the asset against the magnitude of the expected change to cultural significance as detailed in Table 9, with the final statement on the significance of effect informed by professional judgement.

Effects that are major or moderate are considered significant, in terms of impeding the appreciation or understanding of the assets cultural significance and should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposals.

Where a range of effect is predicted (i.e., Major/Moderate, Moderate/Minor, or Minor/Negligible), both professional judgement as well as consideration of cultural significance and the range of factors that could affect cultural significance, as detailed in the previous sections, are used to inform the final evaluation of the significance of effect.

**Table 9: Framework for Assessment of the Significance of Effects**

Magnitude of Change	Sensitivity of Resource or Receptor			
	High	Medium	Low	Negligible
<b>Substantial</b>	Major	Major / Moderate	Moderate / Minor	Minor
<b>Moderate</b>	Major / Moderate	Moderate / Minor	Minor	Minor / Negligible
<b>Slight</b>	Moderate / Minor	Minor	Minor / Negligible	Negligible
<b>Negligible</b>	Minor / Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

## 7.2 Setting Site Visit

Site visits to key heritage assets within the 1 km and 3 km Study Area were undertaken on the 29th September 2022.

A review of the bare earth ZTV indicates that visibility outside of the 1 km Study Area is generally confined to the north and east, with only very sporadic visibility to the south and west (Plate 6, Figure 6). The veracity of the ZTV was confirmed during the setting site visit.

All designated assets within the CSA and 1 km Study Area lie entirely or partially within the bare earth ZTV. However, it should be noted that vegetation largely obscures visibility to





*Plate 7: View towards CSA from the eastern edge of the Innerwick Conservation Area*



*Plate 8: View from Oldhamstocks Conservation Area towards the CSA demonstrating that the CSA is screened by topography*

### 7.3 Setting Study Area and Identification of Heritage Assets Potentially Affected by the Development

As detailed in Section 3.2.4, all designated heritage assets within the CSA, 1 km and 3 km Study Area were initially considered for potential changes in setting. Within the CSA and 1 km Study Area there are 12 designated assets. Within the 3 km Study Area there are 82 designated assets. Full details of these assets are provided in Section 9 Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites and Setting Study Area Gazetteer.

All designated heritage assets within 1 km of the CSA are subject to a setting assessment due to their proximity to the Development Site. Assets within the 3 m Study Area were, in the first instance, an examined to determine which assets derive significance from their setting or are reliant on their wider landscape context and assess the potential for impacts to be introduced as a result of the proposed Development. The setting site visit and the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) were also used to aid the identification of assets for which the CSA may be part of the setting and for which further assessment was required.

A screening review exercise was undertaken for all heritage assets to identify a final Setting Study Area and the heritage assets requiring further assessment. Assets outwith the ZTV and with no historical connection to the development site were sieved out.

There are 12 designated assets within the CSA and 1 km Study Area that will be included for setting assessment. As a result of the above sieving exercise, 16 assets within the wider study area are considered to have the potential to be indirectly affected by the Development. The complete list of assets selected to undergo a setting assessment are detailed in Table 15 below. The bare earth ZTV and all 28 assets included for setting assessment are shown on Figure 6.

**Table 10. Designated Assets selected for setting assessment**

Type	Ref	Name	Grade	Distance and Direction to the CSA
Scheduled Monument	SM5850	Black Castle, enclosure	n/a	Land Parcel D
Scheduled Monument	SM5958	Branxton, enclosure	n/a	Land Parcel C
Scheduled Monument	SM5770	Crowhill, enclosure	n/a	934 m NW
Scheduled Monument	SM5771	Innerwick Castle, fort and ring ditch	n/a	597 m NW
Scheduled Monument	SM773	Innerwick Castle	n/a	526 m NW
Scheduled Monument	SM3990	Thornton Mill, enclosure	n/a	308 m N
Scheduled Monument	SM5849	Castledene, enclosure	n/a	267 m NW
Scheduled Monument	SM5848	Braidwood, enclosure	n/a	875 m W
Scheduled Monument	SM5876	Black Castle Cottage, promontory fort	n/a	201 m SW
Scheduled Monument	SM5890	Branxton Cottage, enclosure	n/a	224 m S
Scheduled Monument	SM5891	Oldhamstocks Mains, enclosure	n/a	650 m S
Listed Building	LB7708	Thorntonloch, cottage and adjoining Ingleneuk	B	545 m NE
Scheduled Monument	SM4038	Dryburn Bridge, enclosure	n/a	2.2 km N



Scheduled Monument	SM4040	Skateraw, ring ditches and cropmarks	n/a	2.2 km N
Scheduled Monument	SM3916	Blackcastle Hill, homestead	n/a	1.3 km W
Scheduled Monument	SM13313	Dunglass Collegiate Church	n/a	2.2 km SE
Scheduled Monument	SM3191	French Camp, fort, Dunglass	n/a	2.2 km SE
Battlefield Site	BF7	Dunglass II	n/a	2.8 km NW
Garden and Designed Landscape	GDL00154	Dunglass	n/a	1.2 km SE
Listed building	LB7706	Skateraw	B	1.8 km N
Listed building	LB14725	Dunglass, gazebo	A	2.2 km S
Listed building	LB14729	Dunglass, stables	B	2.2 km S
Listed building	LB14730	Dunglass, sundial	B	2.2 km S
Listed building	LB14702	Dunglass House, farm dairy	B	1.9 km S
Listed building	LB14704	Dunglass House, gardener's house	C	1.9 km S
Listed building	LB14732	Dunglass House, walled garden	B	1.9 km S
Listed building	LB14728	Dunglass House, old gardener's house	C	1.9 km S
Listed building	LB48937	Cockburnspath Station House	C	2.9 km SE

These assets have been assessed in groups based upon spatial proximity or typology, and are summarised in the Setting Study Area Gazetteer (Section 9.2). These groupings comprise assets listed in Table 11:

**Table 11. Grouped assets for setting assessment**

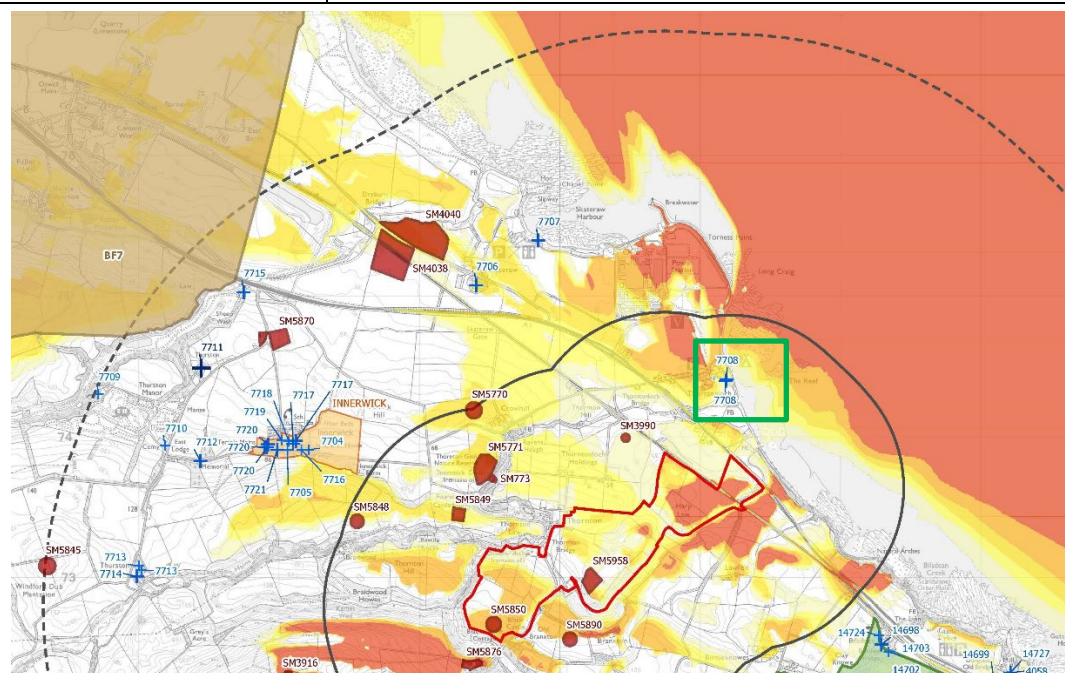
Group Name	Assets	Grade	Distance and Direction to the CSA
Thorntonloch Ingleneuck	LB7708	B	545 m NE
Branxton Late Prehistoric Settlement Sites	SM5850, SM5958, SM5890, SM5891, SM5876	-	CSA and within 650 m south of the CSA
Thornton Late Prehistoric Settlement Sites	SM5848, SM5849, SM5770, SM5771	-	Between 500 and 900 m north of CSA
Thornton Mill Enclosure	SM3990	-	308 m north of CSA
Innerwick Castle	SM773	-	526 m north-west
Skateraw Late Prehistoric Settlement Sites	SM4038, SM4040	n/a	2.2 km N
Blackcastle Hills Late Prehistoric Settlement Site	SM3916	n/a	1.3 km W
Dunglass Battlefield Site	BF7	n/a	2.8 km NW

Skateraw Listed Buildings	LB7706	B	1.8 km N
Dunglass Garden and Designed Landscape	GDL0154	n/a	1.2 km S
Dunglass House ancillary Buildings	LB14725, LB14729, LB14730, LB14702, LB14704, LB14732, LB14728	A-C	1.9-2.2 km S
Dunglass Collegiate Church	SM13313	n/a	2.2 km S
French Camp, fort, Dunglass	SM3191	n/a	2.2 km S
Cockburnspath Listed Buildings	LB48937	C	2.9 km SE

### 7.3.1 Designated Heritage Assets within 1 km

*Group name: Thorntonloch Ingleneuck*

<b>LB7708 Thorntonloch Ingleneuck (B)</b>			
<b>Designation</b>	1 x Category B Listed Building	<b>Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset</b>	545 m north-east
<b>Figures</b>	3, 6	<b>Plate</b>	9, 10
<b>Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance</b>	<p>LB7708 is a probable 17<sup>th</sup> century Ingleneuck (a large recess in the wall featuring a fireplace). It was formerly adjoined to 2-storey house, but is currently linked to a single storey gabled cottage, possibly a remnant of the earlier house.</p> <p>Served as Ingleneuck to single storey cottage. Dr J S Richardson compared it with a similar chimney at Auldham (now demolished). Alexander Carse painted a coastal scene with ingleneuck house, which has been identified by Dr John Shaw as that at Thorntonloch. The heritage significance of this building derives from its architectural and historic value which contributes to our understanding of 17<sup>th</sup> century domestic dwellings.</p>		
<b>Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance</b>	<p>The asset is located immediately above the bay at Thorntonloch. The setting of the building is defined by its position on the coast, with key views from the asset overlooking the bay at Thorntonloch. Views to the development site obscured by topography, the A1 carriageway and the main East Coast Railway Line.</p> <p>It's setting does not contribute greatly to its heritage significance, which is largely derived from its architectural and historical value.</p>		
<b>Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development</b>	<p>As a heritage asset of medium sensitivity with a no change to its cultural significance, there is a <b>no effect</b> as a result of the Development.</p>		



**Plate 9: Location of LB7708 in relation to CSA**



*Plate 10: Remains of Ingleneuck LB7708*

*Group name: Branxton Late Prehistoric Settlement sites*

<p><b>SM5850: Black Castle, enclosure</b>  <b>SM5958: Branxton, enclosure</b>  <b>SM5890: Branxton Cottage, enclosure</b>  <b>SM5891: Oldhamstocks Mains, enclosure</b>  <b>SM5876: Black Castle Cottage, promontory fort</b></p>			
<b>Designation</b>	5 x Scheduled Monuments	<b>Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset</b>	CSA and within 650 m south of the CSA
<b>Figures</b>	3, 6	<b>Plates</b>	11, 12, 13, 14
<b>Summary of Assets and Heritage Significance</b>	<p>This group of assets represents a series of Late Prehistoric settlement sites located within the CSA and immediately to its south. The assets are located below Blackcastle Hill, the eastern extent of the Lammermuir Hills. The exact chronological relationship between these assets is unclear but they are likely to represent a sequence of occupation sites within the area rather than five contemporary settlements.</p> <p>SM5850 records the position of an enclosed settlement likely to date to the Iron Age. Oblique aerial photographs suggest traces of internal activity potentially including domestic structures. There are no upstanding earthworks and nothing is visible on the surface. The asset is located upon a terrace forming the south-west-facing shoulder and summit of a low hill overlooking the Ogle Burn with key views towards the north and east over the low lying coast. The asset sits within modern agricultural land.</p> <p>SM5850 records the position of an enclosed settlement likely to date to the Iron Age. There are no upstanding earthworks and nothing is visible on the surface. The asset is located on a terrace above a small Burn to the south and east with key views the north-west and south-east along the coast. The asset sits within modern agricultural land beside the current Branxton Substation.</p> <p>SM5890 records the position of an enclosed settlement likely to date to the Iron Age. There are no upstanding earthworks and nothing is visible on the surface. The asset is located within a dip between rolling hills located to the north and south. Key views are to the east and west. The asset sits within modern agricultural land.</p> <p>SM5891 records the position of an enclosed settlement likely to date to the Iron Age. There are no upstanding earthworks and nothing is visible on the surface. The asset is sited on the lower elevations of Blackcastle Hill with excellent views north-west and south-east along coast. The actual coastline to the north is however obscured by topography. The asset sits within modern agricultural land.</p> <p>SM5876 records the position of an promontory fort likely to date to the Iron Age. There are no upstanding earthworks and nothing is visible on the surface. The asset is sited on the lower elevations of Blackcastle Hill above a small Burn with excellent views north-west and north along the coastline. Views to the south-east are obscured by trees. The asset sits within modern scrubland.</p> <p>The heritage significance of these assets derives from their ability to inform discussion of Late Prehistoric settlement in lowland zones adjacent to the coast. Their chief significance lay in their research value for future excavation to inform morphology of settlement types, chronology and development throughout the Late Prehistoric period and local economy throughout this period.</p>		
<b>Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance</b>	<p>The setting of these assets is defined by their position within the agricultural landscape between the lower elevations of the Larremuir Hills and the coast. With the exception of Fort SM5876 these settlement sites are located in lowland zones within easy reach of water courses. Intervisibility with contemporary or related settlements and likely access routes along the coastline would also likely have been a consideration in</p>		

their placement. Fort SM5876 is sited on higher ground with more commanding views along the coastline and the lowland occupation sites, reflective of its use as a defensive position.

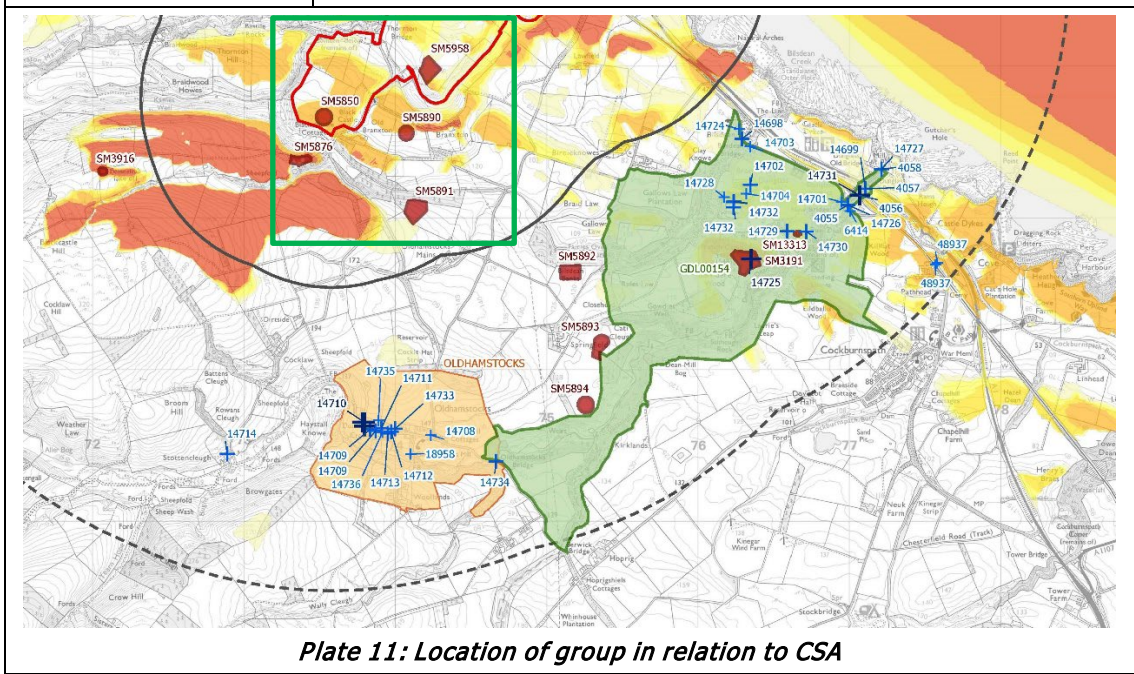
The spatial relationship between these enclosures and possible contemporary/related settlements in the vicinity contribute to our ability to appreciate and understand this heritage asset, but their significance lies primarily on the potential research value of its buried remains rather than their setting.

Views to the Development site are obscured from SM5958, SM5890 and SM5891. Land Parcel B would be visible from SM5876 and SM5850 with minimal visual intrusion

**Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development**

As heritage assets of high sensitivity, assets SM5958, SM5891 and SM5890, will be subject to a negligible change to their cultural significance, there is a **negligible effect** as a result of the Development.

As heritage assets of high sensitivity, assets M5876 and SM5850, will be subject to a slight change to their cultural significance, there is a **minor effect** as a result of the Development



**Plate 11: Location of group in relation to CSA**



*Plate 12: View towards Land Parcel B from SM5958*



*Plate 13: View towards Land Parcel B from SM5850*



*Plate 14: View towards Land Parcel B from SM5876*



*Group name: Thornton Late Prehistoric Settlement Sites*

<p><b>SM5848: Braidwood enclosure</b>  <b>SM5849: Castledene enclosure</b>  <b>SM5770: Crowhill enclosure</b>  <b>SM5771: Innerwick Castle Fort and ring ditch</b></p>			
<b>Designation</b>	4 x Scheduled Monuments	<b>Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset</b>	Between 500 and 900 m north of CSA
<b>Figures</b>	3, 6	<b>Plates</b>	15, 16, 17
<b>Summary of Assets and Heritage Significance</b>	<p>This group of assets represents a series of Late Prehistoric settlement sites located to the north and north-west of the CSA. The assets are located below Thornton Hill and Blackcastle Hill, the eastern extent of the Lammermuir Hills. The exact chronological relationship between these assets is unclear but they are likely to represent a sequence of occupation sites within the area rather than four contemporary settlements.</p> <p>SM5848 records the position of a small enclosed settlement likely to be of later prehistoric date, and is probably characterised by a single, substantial domestic building. There are no upstanding earthworks and nothing is visible on the surface. The asset is located below Thornton Hill close to the Braidwood Burn with key views towards the north and east over the low lying coast. The asset sits within modern agricultural land.</p> <p>SM5849 records the position of an enclosed settlement of later prehistoric date likely to belong to a class of rectilinear and square, defended domestic settlements widely believed to represent native settlements dating to the period around the time of the Roman invasions of Scotland. There are no upstanding earthworks and nothing is visible on the surface. The asset is located below Thornton Hill close to the Braidwood Burn with key views towards the north and east over the low lying coast. The asset sits within modern agricultural land.</p> <p>SM5770 records the position of an enclosed settlement likely to date to the Iron Age. There are no upstanding earthworks and nothing is visible on the surface. The asset is located on the crest of a low hill with key views to the north, east and west. The asset sits within modern agricultural land.</p> <p>SM5771 records the position of a multivallate fort and external ring ditch of prehistoric date represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs. The asset is located on the crest of a low hill above the Thornton Burn with key views to the north, east and west. Views to the south and south-east are obscured by trees. The asset sits within modern agricultural land.</p> <p>The heritage significance of these assets derives from their ability to inform discussion of Late Prehistoric settlement in lowland zones adjacent to the coast. Their chief significance lay in their research value for future excavation to inform morphology of settlement types, chronology and development throughout the Late Prehistoric period and local economy throughout this period.</p>		
<b>Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance</b>	<p>The setting of these assets is defined by their position within the agricultural landscape between the lower elevations of the Larremuir Hills and the coast. These settlement sites are located in lowland zones within easy reach of water courses. Intervisibility with contemporary or related settlements and likely access routes along the coastline would also likely have been a consideration in their placement.</p> <p>The spatial relationship between these enclosures and possible contemporary/related settlements in the vicinity contribute to our</p>		

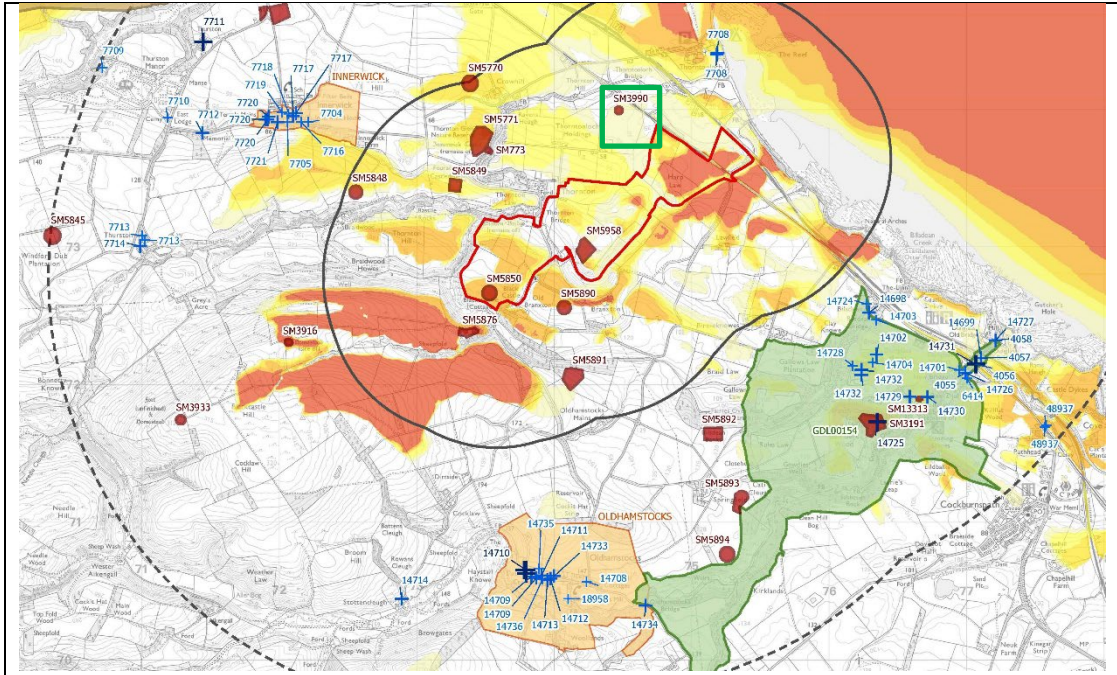




*Plate 17: View towards Land Parcel B from SM5771*

Thornton Mill Enclosure

<b>SM3990: Thornton Mill: enclosure</b>			
<b>Designation</b>	1 x Scheduled Monument	<b>Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset</b>	308 m north of CSA
<b>Figures</b>	3, 6	<b>Plate</b>	18, 19
<b>Summary of Assets and Heritage Significance</b>	<p>This asset (along with the assets listed within the Branxton and Thornton Late Prehistoric Settlement Sites groups) represents one of a series of Late Prehistoric sites evidencing occupation throughout this period. These assets are located below Thornton Hill and Blackcastle Hill, the eastern extent of the Lammermuir Hills. The exact chronological relationship between these assets is unclear but they are likely to represent a sequence of occupation sites within the area rather than four contemporary settlements.</p> <p>SM3990 records cropmarks suggestive of pits associated with a ring gully/barrow. The exact nature of this asset is unclear, suggestive of either settlement or a funerary monument. The asset is located on a low ridge located south of the Thornton Burn with excellent views north, east, south and west. The asset is located on modern farmland.</p> <p>The heritage significance of this asset derives from its ability to inform discussion of Late Prehistoric occupation in lowland zones adjacent to the coast. It's chief significance lay in research value for future excavation to inform funerary site types as well as chronology for occupation and settlement of this region.</p>		
<b>Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance</b>	<p>The setting of this asset is defined by its position within the agricultural landscape between the lower elevations of the Larremuir Hills and the coast. This settlement/funerary sites is located on the crest of a low rise within easy reach of water courses. Intervisibility with contemporary or related settlements and likely access routes along the coastline would also likely have been a consideration in it's placement.</p> <p>The spatial relationship between this site and possible contemporary/related settlements in the vicinity contribute to our ability to appreciate and understand this heritage asset, but its significance lies primarily on the potential research value of its buried remains rather than their setting.</p> <p>Views to the Development site are partially by topography and vegetation.</p>		
<b>Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development</b>	<p>As a heritage asset of high sensitivity, subject to a negligible change to their cultural significance, there is a <b>negligible effect</b> as a result of the Development.</p>		



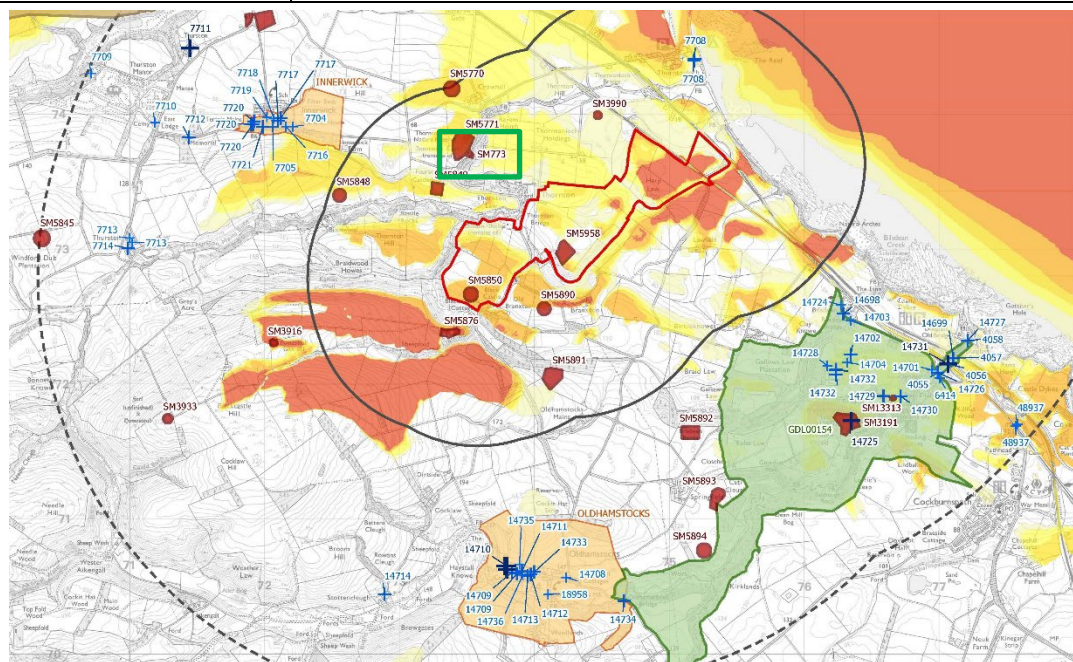
*Plate 18: Location of SM3990 in relation to CSA*



*Plate 19: View towards Land Parcel B from SM3990*

*Group name: Innerwick Castle*

<b>SM773: Innerwick Castle</b>			
<b>Designation</b>	1 x Scheduled Monuments	<b>Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset</b>	526 m north-west
<b>Figures</b>	3, 6	<b>Plate</b>	20, 17
<b>Summary of Assets and Heritage Significance</b>	<p>SM773 records the location of an apparently 15 - 16<sup>th</sup> century castle, occupying a rocky promontory cut off by a rock-hewn ditch 15ft deep and 18ft wide. Only the lowest storey remains - but the castle is known to have been razed in 1402 or 1406 and rebuilt, and fired in 1547.</p> <p>The asset is located on the crest of a low hill above the Thornton Burn with key views to the north, east and west along the main coastal road stretching between Dunbar and Dunglass. Views to the south and south-east are obscured by trees. The asset sits within modern agricultural land.</p> <p>The heritage significance of this asset derives from it's architectural and historical value relating to a key period of conflict between supporters of the Scottish and English crowns.</p>		
<b>Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance</b>	<p>The setting of this asset is defined by its position above the main coastal road between Dunbar and Dunglass with key views towards the coast from its upper storeys.</p> <p>The setting of this asset is integral to understanding its defensive role in the Medieval and Post-Medieval landscape.</p> <p>Views to the Development site are partially by topography and vegetation and views to the coastline are reduced due to the loss of the upper storeys of the castle.</p>		
<b>Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development</b>	<p>As a heritage asset of high sensitivity, subject to a negligible change to their cultural significance, there is a <b>negligible effect</b> as a result of the Development.</p>		



**Plate 20: Location of SM773 in relation to CSA**

### 7.3.2 Designated assets within 3 km

*Group name: Skateraw Late Prehistoric Settlement Sites*

<b>SM4038: Dryburn Bridge, enclosure SM4040: Skateraw, ring ditches and cropmarks</b>			
<b>Designation</b>	2 x Scheduled Monuments	<b>Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset</b>	2.2 km N
<b>Figure</b>	3, 6	<b>Plate</b>	16
<b>Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance</b>	<p>This asset (along with the assets listed within the Branxton and Thornton Late Prehistoric Settlement Sites and Thornton Mill Enclosure groups) represents one of a series of Late Prehistoric sites evidencing occupation throughout this period. These assets are located between Blackcastle Hill, the eastern extent of the Lammermuir Hills and the coast. The exact chronological relationship between these assets is unclear but they are likely to represent a sequence of occupation sites within the area rather than contemporary settlements.</p> <p>SM4038 records the position of an enclosed settlement of prehistoric date with cropmark evidence for a possible double palisade or a rampart rather than a ditch. Numerous slighter cropmarks around the enclosure suggest the presence of further structures and deposits in the vicinity. There are no upstanding earthworks and nothing is visible on the surface. The asset is located below Pinkerton Hill close to the Dry Burn within 1km of the shoreline, with key views towards the north-west, southeast and towards the hills to the south-west.</p> <p>SM4040 records the position of a series of ring ditches and associated features of prehistoric date. The numerous ring ditches measure approximately 10-12m in diameter. One is represented half by a ditch and half by an arc of pits while another feature appears to comprise a circle of pits. These suggest that the ring ditches represent former timber domestic buildings with internal post-rings. Nonetheless the reported discovery of cist burials from the site suggests that some of the ring ditches may</p> <p>The heritage significance of this asset derives from their ability to inform discussion of Late Prehistoric occupation in lowland zones adjacent to the coast. It's chief significance lay in research value for future excavation to inform settlement funerary site types as well as chronology for occupation and settlement of this region.</p>		
<b>Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance</b>	<p>The setting of this asset is defined by its position within the agricultural landscape between the lower elevations of the Larremuir Hills and the coast. This settlement/funerary sites is located within easy reach of water courses. Intervisibility with contemporary or related settlements and likely access routes along the coastline would also likely have been a consideration in it's placement.</p> <p>The spatial relationship between this site and possible contemporary/related settlements in the vicinity contribute to our ability to appreciate and understand this heritage asset, but its significance lies primarily on the potential research value of its buried remains rather than their setting.</p> <p>Views towards the CSA are obscured by vegetation and modern construction in the form of the A1 carriageway and railway infrastructure.</p>		
<b>Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development</b>	<p>As a heritage asset of high sensitivity, subject to a negligible change to their cultural significance, there is a <b>negligible effect</b> as a result of the Development.</p>		





*Blackcastle Hills Late Prehistoric Settlement Site*

<b>SM3916: Blackcastle Hill, homestead</b>			
<b>Designation</b>	1 x Scheduled Monuments	<b>Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset</b>	1.3 km W
<b>Figure</b>	3, 6	<b>Plate</b>	23
<b>Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance</b>	<p>This asset (along with the assets listed within the Branxton and Thornton Late Prehistoric Settlement Sites and Thornton Mill Enclosure and Skateraw Late Prehistoric Settlement Sites groups) represents one of a series of Late Prehistoric sites evidencing occupation throughout this period. These assets are located between Blackcastle Hill, the eastern extent of the Lammermuir Hills and the coast. The exact chronological relationship between these assets is unclear but they are likely to represent a sequence of occupation sites within the area rather than contemporary settlements.</p> <p>SM3916 records the position of an oval enclosure enclosed by an earthen wall 17 feet broad, 3 feet high on the outside and 2 feet high on the inside. This structure was completely destroyed by deep ploughing between 1946 and 1954 but still shows up on Aps. There are no upstanding earthworks and nothing is visible on the surface. The asset is located atop Blackcastle Hill overlooking the Thurston Mains Burn with key views towards the north and east.</p> <p>The heritage significance of this asset derives from their ability to inform discussion of Late Prehistoric occupation in upland zones adjacent to the coast. It's chief significance lay in research value for future excavation to inform settlement funerary site types as well as chronology for occupation and settlement of this region.</p>		
<b>Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance</b>	<p>The setting of this asset is defined by its position atop Blackcastle Hill overlooking Pinkerton Hill to the north-west and the coastal plain below to the north-east and east. This settlement site is located within easy reach of water courses. Intervisibility with contemporary or related settlements and likely access routes along the coastline would have been a consideration in it's placement.</p> <p>The spatial relationship between this site and possible contemporary/related settlements in the vicinity contribute to our ability to appreciate and understand this heritage asset, but its significance lies primarily on the potential research value of its buried remains rather than their setting.</p> <p>Views towards the CSA are partially obscured by topography and vegetation.</p>		
<b>Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development</b>	<p>As a heritage asset of high sensitivity, subject to a negligible change to their cultural significance, there is a <b>negligible effect</b> as a result of the Development.</p>		



Dunglass Battlefield Site

<b>BF7: Dunglass II</b>			
<b>Designation</b>	1 x Battlefield Site	<b>Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset</b>	2,8 km NW
<b>Figure</b>	3, 6	<b>Plate</b>	24
<b>Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance</b>	<p>BF7 records the position of the Second Battle of Dunbar, the most influential battle fought in Scotland during the Wars of the Three Kingdoms. It one of the largest and bloodiest battles in Scottish history and had substantial military and political consequences. It is also significant as one of Oliver Cromwell's finest battlefield victories.</p> <p>The English Parliamentarian army (supporters of the Commonwealth of England) under the command of Oliver Cromwell succeeded in defeating the larger Scottish Royalist army. A large number of Scots were killed during the battle and over half the army was captured and marched to England to be imprisoned at Durham Cathedral.</p> <p>Victory for the English Parliamentarians at Dunbar left southern Scotland open to Cromwell. He marched unopposed to Edinburgh and captured the city by December 1650. Dunbar was one of Cromwell's greatest military successes and played a key role in completing his rise to political power. The following two Scottish defeats at Inverkeithing (July 1651) and Worcester (September 1651) destroyed any serious Scottish bid for the restoration of Charles II and signalled the end of Scotland's role in the Wars of the Three Kingdoms.</p> <p>The heritage significance of this asset derives from its historical value and potential to yield finds that may shed new light on contemporary records of the battle.</p>		
<b>Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance</b>	<p>The setting of this asset is defined by its position in relation to the settlement of Dunbar, located just to the north of the battlefield site.</p> <p>The key areas of significance in relation to the battle are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The slopes and summit of Doon Hill where the Scots camped and initially deployed.</li> <li>• Broxmouth House and designed landscape and the southern part of Dunbar. The locations of the English camps including the graveyard of Queen's Road Parish Church in Dunbar where the baggage train and artillery were located.</li> <li>• The Brox/Spott Burn and lands adjacent to the north, south and east. The general location of the main battle and the crossing point of the English army.</li> <li>• Meikle Pinkerton Farm and lands to the north and south. The location of the Scottish right flank as shown on contemporary map.</li> <li>• The well preserved landscape characteristics of the battlefield including the views out and relationship between the summit and the lower slopes of Doon Hill, along with the Brox Burn and Broxmouth House and grounds</li> </ul> <p>The setting of the battle is key to its heritage significance and our understanding contemporary accounts, allowing for a clear understanding of troop movements and key events described at the time and in subsequent periods.</p> <p>The CSA is located well south of the battlefield site and has no historic links to the battle.</p>		
<b>Change to Setting / Heritage Significance</b>	<p>As a heritage asset of high sensitivity, subject to a no change to their cultural significance, there is <b>no effect</b> as a result of the Development.</p>		

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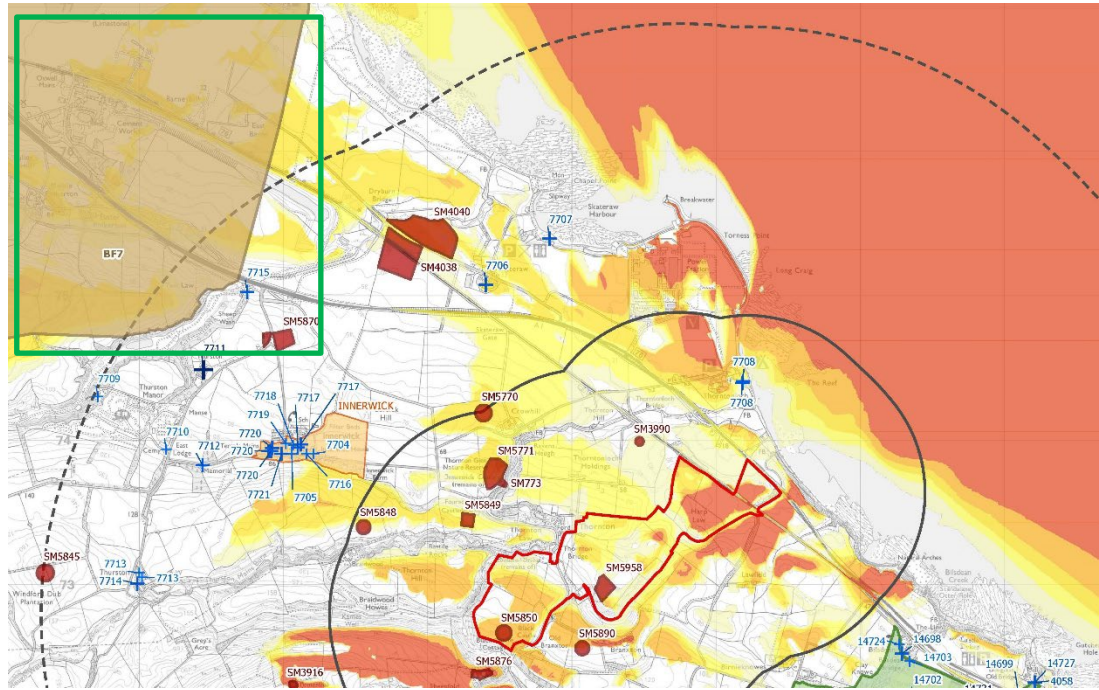
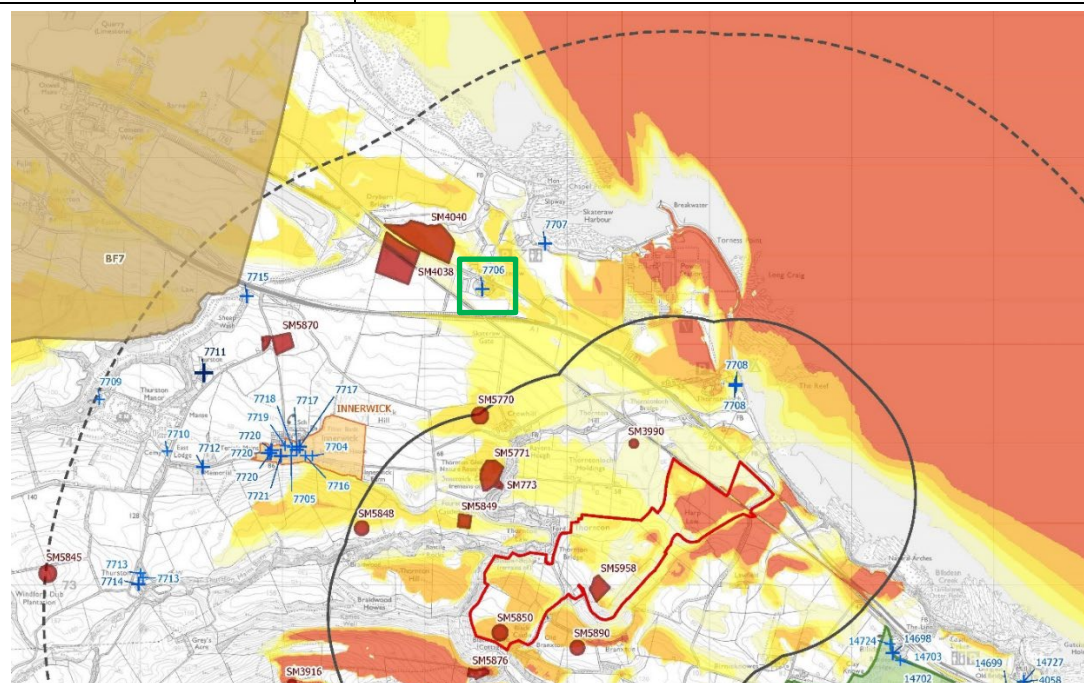


Plate 24: Location of BF7 in relation to CSA

*Group name: Skateraw Listed Buildings*

<b>LB7706 Skateraw Farmhouse with retaining walls (B)</b>			
<b>Designation</b>	1 x Category B Listed Building	<b>Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset</b>	1.8 km N
<b>Figures</b>	3, 6	<b>Plate</b>	25
<b>Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance</b>	<p>LB7706 is an early 19<sup>th</sup> century. 3-bay, symmetrical 2-storey and basement farmhouse with later 19<sup>th</sup> century additions. The building has squared and coursed stone to the north elevation remaining elevations harled; raised eaves course and base course.</p> <p>Terraced garden to S. Robert Burns records a visit to Skateraw in his Border Journals, and though this was before the present house, it serves to indicate the historical context of the coastal site.</p> <p>The heritage significance of this building derives from its architectural and historic value which contributes to our understanding of 19<sup>th</sup> century rural dwellings.</p>		
<b>Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance</b>	<p>The setting of the building is defined by its position between Skateraw harbour on the coast and the main road between Dunbar and Dunglass. The key views from the asset over towards the coast.</p> <p>Views to the development site obscured by topography, vegetation, the A1 carriageway and the main East Coast Railway Line.</p> <p>It's setting does not contribute greatly to its heritage significance, which is largely derived from its architectural and historical value.</p>		
<b>Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development</b>	<p>As a heritage asset of medium sensitivity, subject to a no change to their cultural significance, there is <b>no effect</b> as a result of the Development</p>		

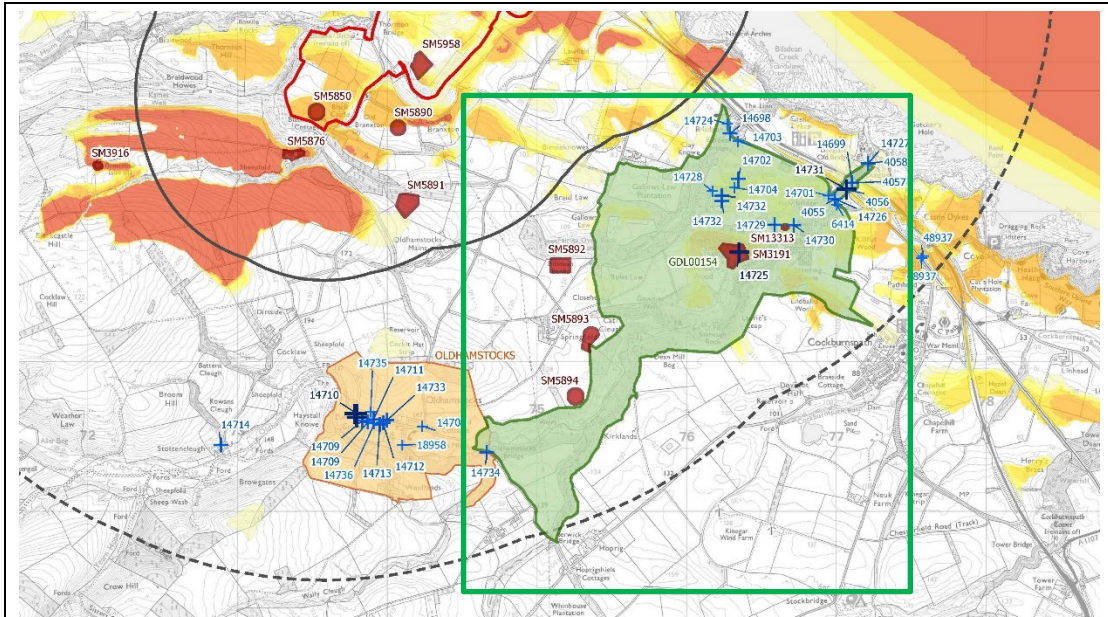


**Plate 25: Location of LB7706 in relation to CSA**

*Group name: Dunglass Garden and Designed Landscape*

<b>GDL0154 Dunglass Garden and Designed Landscape</b>			
<b>Designation</b>	1 x GDL	<b>Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset</b>	1.2 km S
<b>Figures</b>	3, 6	<b>Plate</b>	26, 27
<b>Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance</b>	<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 and Church. The design structure has remained relatively consistent although the composition of individual components has altered over the years.</p> <p>The original Dunglass Castle was built in the 14<sup>th</sup> 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. After the second fire, 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Sir James died in 1832. Dunglass remained in the family until 1918 when it was purchased by Frank J. Usher. Around this time,</p>		

	<p>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.</p> <p>The key surviving architectural features are Dunglass Collegiate Church, listed as an Ancient Monument, dates from the 15th century. The Gatepiers, at the West and East Lodges are 19th century and listed category C(S). The Stables, also listed category C(S), 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 &amp; Blythe in 1932. The Dunglass Viaduct, listed category B, was built in the mid-19th century to carry the railway over the Dunglass Burn.</p> <p>The Designed Parkland is focused to the north of the former Dunglass House, between Bilsdean and Dubglass Burns. The formal approach to the house was via the west drive heading towards Oldhamstocks. The Designed Landscape is made up of Parkland, Woodland and formal gardens.</p> <p>The assets heritage significance chiefly arises from its historic , aesthetic and architectural values with significance retained despite the loss of Dunglass House.</p>
<p><b>Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance</b></p>	<p>The present (modern) Dunglass House stands on the site of its predecessors above the western bank of the Dunglass Burn within some 610 acres (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 estate does own some of the surrounding agricultural land but the key components of Designed Landscape are the Parklands, Woodlands and formal gardens associated with the house.</p> <p>Key views to and from the house are north to the designed parkland and west along the formal driveway towards Oldhamstocks with visual links to and from the 'Great North Road', the settlement of Cokburnspath and towards the village of Oldhamstocks key to understanding its setting.</p> <p>The CSA is sited within the distant rural landscape north-west of the GDL. Views to the development site are intermittent and obscured by the parkland and woodland.</p> <p>It's setting does contribute to its heritage significance, but this is largely derived from its architectural, asthetic and historical value.</p>
<p><b>Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development</b></p>	<p>As a heritage asset of high sensitivity, subject to a negligible change to their cultural significance, there is a <b>negligible effect</b> as a result of the Development.</p>



**Plate 27: Location of GDL in relation to CSA**



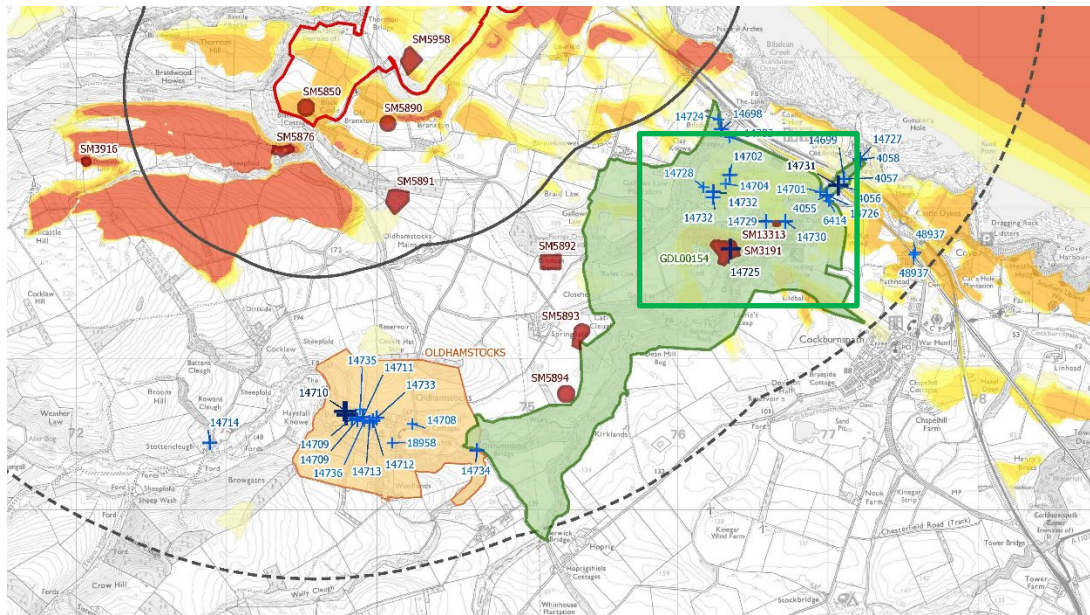
**Plate 27: View towards CSA from beside Dunglass Collegiate Church**



*Group name: Dunglass House ancillary buildings*

<p><b>LB14725: Dunglass, gazebo (A)</b>  <b>LB14729: Dunglass, stables (B)</b>  <b>LB14730: Dunglass, sundial (B)</b>  <b>LB14702: Dunglass House, farm dairy (B)</b>  <b>LB14704: Dunglass House, gardener's house (C)</b>  <b>LB14732: Dunglass House, walled garden (B)</b>  <b>LB14728: Dunglass House, old gardener's house (C)</b></p>			
<b>Designation</b>	7 x Listed Buildings	<b>Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset</b>	c. 1.9-2.2 km S
<b>Figure</b>	3, 6	<b>Plate</b>	28
<b>Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance</b>	<p>A series of buildings set within the Picturesque designed landscape of Dunglass, which was laid out between 1776 and 1832. 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. 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.</p> <p>This group of assets represents a series of buildings constructed during the 17<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries to aggrandise the estate and house essential staff for its maintenance.</p> <p>LB14725 records a Heptagonal, classical summer house, dated 1712, of outstanding quality, set on high ground to the west of former Dunglas house and south-west of the lake. Concealed in the woodland, the gazebo is hard to find and difficult to photograph.</p> <p>LB14729 records a quadrangular stable court in severe classical style, converted for domestic use. Built c. 1807 in a Roughly coursed sandstone with droved ashlar dressings and base course.</p> <p>LB14730 records a possibly 17<sup>th</sup> century sundial sited to the east of Collegiate Church on a mound. The proportions of the dial are unusual; the base, shaft and table reach a height of 6', on a base under 2' wide, supporting a table 5' wide. The possibility that the structure served some other purpose originally, cannot be ignored.</p> <p>LB14702 records a single storey, symmetrical model dairy building built 1930.</p> <p>LB14704 records an early 19<sup>th</sup> century. 2-storey L-plan house with single storey additions. Richard Crichton built Dunglass House and stables in similar materials in 1807, and the simple classical form of the gardener's house suggests it was also designed by him.</p> <p>LB14732 records a rectangular plan walled garden with lean-to service buildings to its north and circa 1925 traditional hot-houses against interior of north wall. Built early 19<sup>th</sup> century.</p> <p>LB14728 records a 2-storey, 3-bay house sited to the north-west of walled garden. Built early 19<sup>th</sup> century.</p> <p>The assets heritage significance chiefly arises from its historic value with some architectural significance. The assets are also important in charting the development of the estate from its Medieval roots through the 17<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries and the move to a more formal designed landscape.</p>		
<b>Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance</b>	<p>The present (modern) Dunglass House stands on the site of its predecessors above the western bank of the Dunglass Burn within some 610 acres (247ha) of designed landscape which extends north to the A1, south to the village of Oldhamstocks, west to the woodlands beyond the</p>		

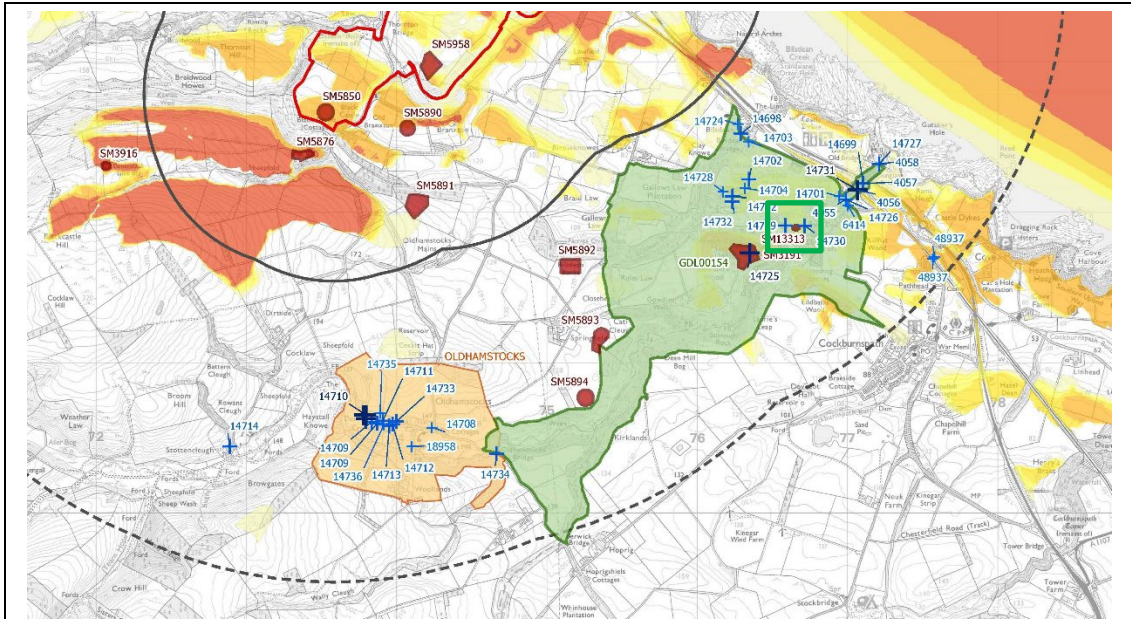
	<p>Bilsdean Burn and east to the woodlands beyond the Dunglass Burn. The key components of Designed Landscape are the Parklands, Woodlands and formal gardens associated with the house.</p> <p>The setting of these assets is the interior of the Designed Landscape around Dunglass House. This setting is key to understanding the form and function of these buildings. Outside of the context of their setting these assets have only minor architectural value in their own right.</p> <p>The CSA is sited within the distant rural landscape north-west of the GDL. Views to the development site are intermittent and obscured by the parkland and woodland.</p>
<p><b>Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development</b></p>	<p>As heritage assets of high and medium sensitivity, subject to a no change to their cultural significance, there is <b>no effect</b> as a result of the Development.</p>



*Plate 28: Location of assets in relation to CSA*

*Group name: Dunglass Collegiate Church*

<b>SM13313: Dunglass Collegiate Church</b>			
<b>Designation</b>	1 x Scheduled Monument	<b>Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset</b>	2.2 km south
<b>Figures</b>	3, 6	<b>Plate</b>	29, 30
<b>Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance</b>	<p>The original Dunglass Castle was built in the 14<sup>th</sup> 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 church was laterly integrated into the designed landscape of Dunglass House, which was laid out between 1776 and 1832.</p> <p>SM13313 records a roofed building comprising a nave, crossing and bell tower, transepts, chancel and sacristy. The church is situated in the landscaped grounds of Dunglass House on a grassy plateau overlooking the Dunglass Burn.</p> <p>The assets heritage significance chiefly arises from its historic value with some architectural significance. The monument is of national importance as an upstanding collegiate church that makes a significant contribution to our understanding of medieval ecclesiastical foundations in the Lothians, medieval patronage and status, and medieval Christian liturgy. It retains a number of unusual features, including the sedilia and the carvings of female heads on the recessed tomb in the sacristy. In addition to the upstanding structure, there is high potential for the presence of buried archaeological remains that can provide information about the sequence of development of the church and its reuse. Burial deposits can also inform us about Medieval Christian burial ritual and belief, while skeletal remains can provide evidence for health, diet, illness and cause of death.</p>		
<b>Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance</b>	<p>The setting of the church is now limited to the designed landscape of Dunglass House. The asset sits within the Parkland and woodland of the estate with only limited views to and from the wider landscape. Its key views are to the east, towards the 'Great North Road' connecting Dunbar and Dunglass.</p> <p>The CSA is sited within the distant rural landscape north-west of the GDL. Views to the development site are intermittent and obscured by the parkland and woodland.</p> <p>The current setting of the asset does not greatly contribute to its cultural significance, which is chiefly derived from its historical and architectural value.</p>		
<b>Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development</b>	<p>As heritage assets of high sensitivity, subject to a no change to their cultural significance, there is <b>no effect</b> as a result of the Development.</p>		



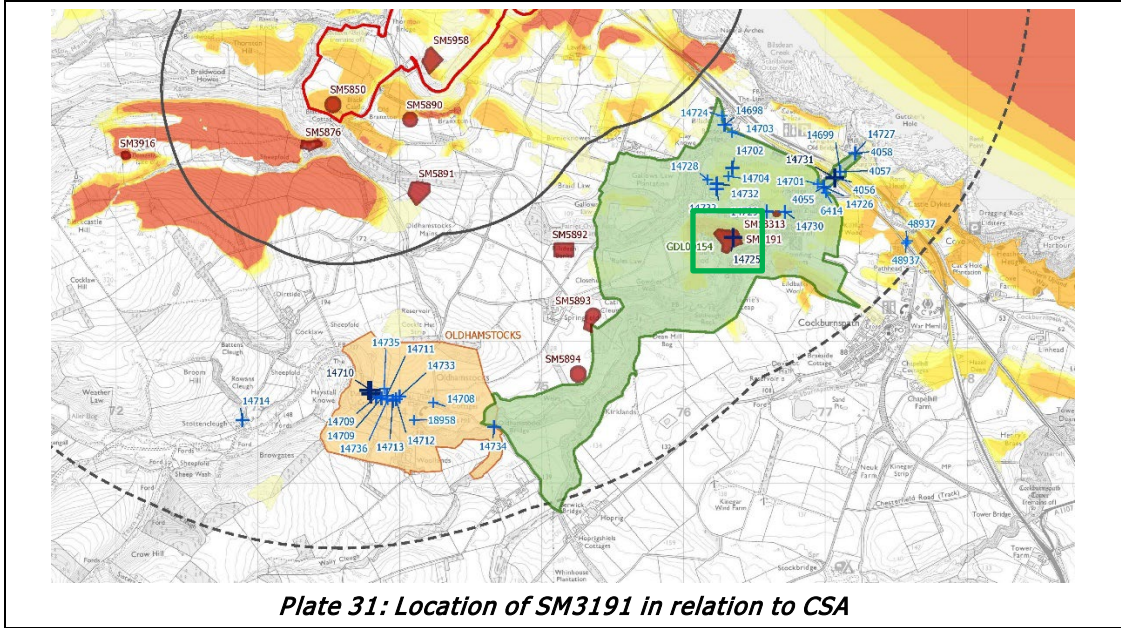
*Plate 29: Location of SM13313 in relation to CSA*



*Plate 30: View of Dunglass Collegiate Church within the 18<sup>th</sup> century designed landscape of Dunglass House*

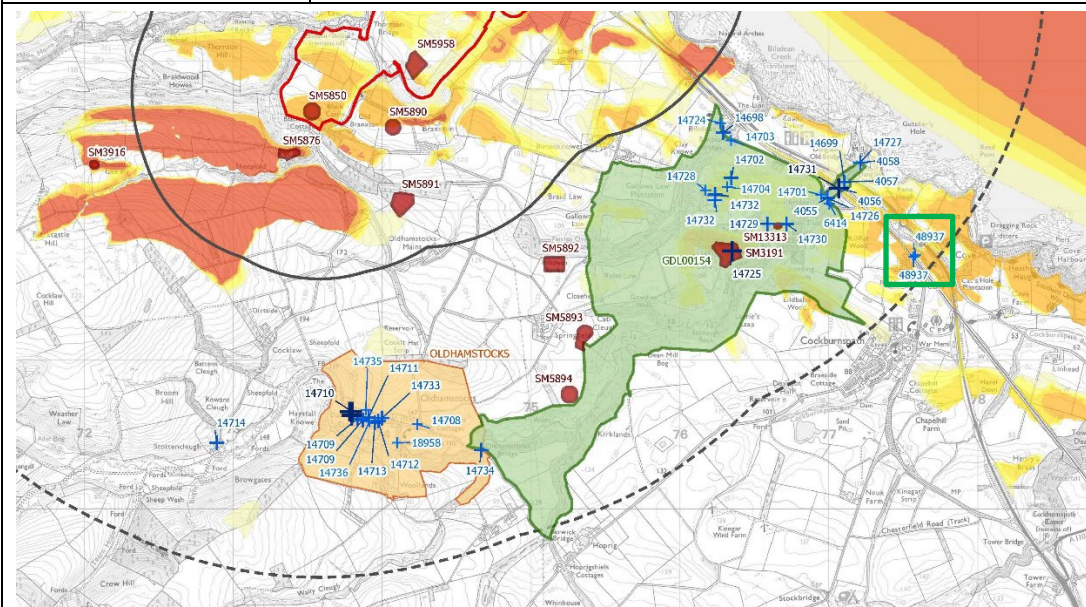
*Group name: French Camp, fort, Dunglass*

<b>SM3191: French Camp, fort, Dunglass</b>			
<b>Designation</b>	1 x Scheduled Monument	<b>Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset</b>	2.2 km south
<b>Figure</b>	3, 6	<b>Plates</b>	31
<b>Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance</b>	<p>SM1931 records an English fort constructed and used during the occupation of Haddington in 1548-9. By the Treaty of Boulogne in 1550 it was to be handed over to the Scots and by them destroyed. The earthworks consist of ramparts and deep ditches enclosing a triangular area on the edge of the plateau overlooking Dunglass.</p> <p>The fort was laterly integrated into the designed landscape of Dunglass House, which was laid out between 1776 and 1832. The scheduling specifically excludes the above ground elements of the structure known as 'Dunglass, gazebo'.</p> <p>The asset derives its cultural significance from its historical value and makes a significant contribution to our understanding of 16<sup>th</sup> century conflict between English and Scottish forces. It's also retains significance for its research value in future excavation.</p>		
<b>Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance</b>	<p>The fort occupies a raised topographical area on the north-eastern slopes of Forth Brae overlooking Dunglass Burn to its immediate south-east and Bilsdean Burn to the north and west. Its location would have provided clear views along the coast and assisted a relatively small military force in controlling land-based movement along the coast from England and the Scottish Borders to the Lothians.</p> <p>The setting of the fort is now limited to the designed landscape of Dunglass House. The asset sits within the Parkland and woodland of the estate with only limited views to and from the wider landscape.</p> <p>The CSA is sited within the distant rural landscape north-west of the GDL. Views to the development site are intermittent and obscured by the parkland and woodland.</p> <p>The current setting of the asset does not greatly contribute to its cultural significance, which is chiefly derived from its historical value and potential for future excavation.</p>		
<b>Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development</b>	<p>As heritage assets of high sensitivity, subject to a no change to their cultural significance, there is <b>no effect</b> as a result of the Development.</p>		



*Group name: Cockburnspath Listed Buildings*

<b>LB48937: Cockburnspath Listed Buildings (C)</b>			
<b>Designation</b>	1 x Listed Building	<b>Distance and Direction from Core Study Area to heritage asset</b>	2.9 km SE
<b>Figure</b>	3, 6	<b>Plate</b>	32
<b>Summary of Asset and Heritage Significance</b>	<p>LB48937 records a single storey, 4-bay H-plan plain Italianate station and station master's house (now private residence).</p> <p>Built for the North British railway and opened 22nd June 1846; closed 18th June 1951. Stations surviving from the 1840s are fairly uncommon in Scotland, and this is a particularly well preserved example. The surviving stations between Edinburgh, Haymarket and Cupar are of a similar style and date. The intact fittings in the booking office are of particular interest. The asset derives its cultural significance from its historical and architectural value.</p>		
<b>Setting and Contribution to Heritage Significance</b>	<p>LB48937 is located just outside of the Cockburnspath immediately adjacent to the main East Coast Railway Line. The assets setting is limited to the village of Cockburnspath, the community which the station served.</p> <p>The setting of the station is key to understanding its function and therefore its cultural significance. Its setting in conjunction with its historic and architectural value underpin its significance.</p> <p>The asset sits on the edge of the bare earth ZTV surrounded by vegetation. Views to the CSA are not expected and if they exist are screened by vegetation in the form of hedgerows and trees. No clear view to the CSA is visible, which is situated in the distant rural landscape.</p>		
<b>Change to Setting / Heritage Significance as a Result of the Development</b>	<p>No change in setting is predicted for this Medium Value asset. As such there will be <b>no effect</b> upon its cultural significance.</p>		



**Plate 32: Location of LB48937 in relation to CSA**

## 8 CONCLUSION

For the purposes of this report, the development site has been divided into four separate Land Parcels (A-D). Of these land parcels, Land Parcel B will contain all of the developments key infrastructure. Land Parcel A will house a lay down area used during construction. Land Parcels C and D will be used to house the below ground cable connecting the development to the main substation site at Branxton. Direct impacts are therefor primarily limited to Land Parcel B with only a narrow cable corridor cutting through Land Parcels C and D. Indirect Effects arise solely from permanent infrastructure within Land Parcel B.

A baseline review of designated heritage assets has identified two Scheduled Monuments (SM5958 and SM5850) recorded within the CSA, consisting Late Prehistoric settlement sites within Land Parcels C and D.

Within the 1 km Study Area, there are a further ten designated assets made up of nine Scheduled Monuments (SM5850, SM5958, SM5770, SM5771, SM773, SM3990, SM5849, SM5848, SM5876, SM5890 and SM5891) and a single Listed Building (LB7708). Of these assets the Late Prehistoric assets are made up of hill forts and enclosed settlements, all likely to date to the Iron Age.

Within the 3 km Setting Study Area there are a total of 82 designated assets, made up of: 11 Scheduled Monuments, one Gardens and Designed Landscapes (GDL, Dunglas), one Battlefield Site (Dunbar II), two Conservation Areas (Innerwick and Oldhamstocks) and 67 Listed Buildings. Of these seven are Category A listings. The scheduled monuments are spread uniformly throughout the 3 km Study Area. The remaining designated assets are clustered around the settlements of Innerwick, Thurston, Thorntonloch, Oldhamstocks, Dunglas and Cockburnspath.

A review of non-designated assets has demonstrated that there is known and potential archaeological interest within the CSA. The data collection exercise to date has identified eight archaeological assets within the CSA; MEL633, Harp Law enclosure, MEL1044, Harp Law fort, MEL11949, Thornton Bridge pits, MEL1850, Edinken Bridge, standing stones, MEL11950, Thornton Bridge, pits and Canmore ID 365103, Torness Power Station Sub-Station pits. With the exception of MEL1850, the assets are all representative of Late Prehistoric settlement, in the form of enclosed settlement sites or pits associated with settlement. MEL1850 records the location of Neolithic standing stones and an associated Bronze Age cremation, that was disturbed in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and no longer survives within the development site.

Based on the baseline data summarised above it is considered that assets relating to the Late Prehistoric Period have a medium to high potential of being present within the planning boundary. Bronze Age assets being of medium potential and Iron Age assets being of high potential. Of the assets identified within the CSA only MEL6334 is likely to be directly impacted by construction. MEL6334 sits within Land Parcel B which will contain the key above ground infrastructure for the development.

In order to further determine the potential of the Development Site for unknown buried archaeological features, particular associated with the Late Prehistoric, Medieval and Post-Medieval periods, a programme of geophysical survey has been commissioned to support this HIA. The results of this survey, and further discussions with the Planning Archaeologist for East Lothian Council (Andrew Robertson) will determine the scope for any additional archaeological works.

Following discussions with the Planning Archaeologist, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) will be produced, clearly defining the scope of archaeological works required to satisfy planning consent.



In addition to the WSI, a Construction Environment Management Plan (CEMP) will consider any potential impact to the heritage assets within the CSA, the heritage input of which will be produced in consultation with the Council's Archaeologist.

Of the designated assets identified during the baseline review 28 assets were considered to have the potential to be indirectly affected by the Development. Of these assets, only SM5876 and SM5850 are considered likely to undergo anything more than a negligible effect as a result of the Development, with both assets considered likely to be subject to a slight effect. This change will derive from impact to views from the assets towards the coast. This change is however, not considered significant, and would not impede the appreciation or understanding of the assets.

## 9 GAZETTEER OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

### 9.1 Heritage assets within the CSA and 1 km Study Area

Type of Asset	HES Reference	HER Reference	Canmore ID	Name	Description	Period	Distance to CSA	Easting	Northing
Non Designated		MEL1850	58919	Edinken Bridge: Standing stones	Four large stones which stood near Edinken Bridge were removed a considerable time ago. Excavations were carried out at the site in 1835. Not far from the surface, a large urn was found, surrounded with black ashes, and inverted over a cremation burial. There was no trace of any kind of cist, though a few small stones were found at a depth of 4ft.	Early to Late Prehistoric	Within CSA (Area D)	373699	673199
Scheduled Monument	SM3990	MEL1870	58939	Thornton Mill: enclosure	Cropmark of barrow and pits.	Late Prehistoric	308 m N	374470	673992
Non Designated		MEL1847	58916	Thornton: Cist	A short cist was found on 18th May 1939 when ploughing. The findspot was on the crest of a low ridge running parallel to the Thornton Burn about 20 yds S of the stream, but not quite at the highest point of the ridge, which rises a few feet to the W. There was no trace of a cairn. The cist contained the bones of a child, 3 to 5 years old, accompanied by a beaker, of Clarke's N2 type, which was donated to the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.	Late Prehistoric	374 m W	373000	672999
Non Designated		MEL2786	180970	Skateraw: Circular cropmark	Cropmarks of possible round house or barrow.	Late Prehistoric	824 m N	374269	674566

Type of Asset	HES Reference	HER Reference	Canmore ID	Name	Description	Period	Distance to CSA	Easting	Northing
Scheduled Monument	SM5958	MEL1872	58941	Branxton, enclosure 350m NNW of	The monument comprises the remains of an enclosed settlement of prehistoric date represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs.	Late Prehistoric	Within CSA (Area C)	374224	672978
Non Designated		MEL10445	319172	Harp Law: Fort	Parchmarks have revealed the site of a fort on Harp Law, a hillock on the N side of an unnamed burn NW of Lawfield. The overall plan of the fort is uncertain, but the parchmarks have revealed at least two and possibly three ditches swinging round the SE flank of the hillock.	Late Prehistoric	Within CSA (Area B)	374876	673358
Scheduled Monument	SM5850	MEL1889		Black Castle, Enclosure	The monument comprises the remains of an enclosed settlement of prehistoric date represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs. The monument is most likely to represent the remains of an enclosed settlement dating to the Iron Age with preserved traces of internal activity potentially including domestic structures.	Late Prehistoric	Within CSA (Area D)	373530	672664
Non Designated		MEL11949		Thornton Bridge: Pit	Oval pit found during watching brief within Plot 10. The pit measured 0.8m by 0.5m, and was up to 0.2m in depth. The fills had been disturbed by animal burrowing.	Unknown: Possibly Late Prehistoric	Within CSA (Area C)	374133	673159
Non Designated		MEL11950		Thornton Bridge: Pit	Circular pit found during watching brief within Plot 10. The pit measured 0.9m in diameter and the fills contained charcoal and	Unknown: Possibly Late Prehistoric	Within CSA (Area D)	374127	673151

Type of Asset	HES Reference	HER Reference	Canmore ID	Name	Description	Period	Distance to CSA	Easting	Northing
					patches of red scorched earth, suggesting a possible fire pit.				
Non Designated		MEL6334	239587	Harp Law: Enclosure	Cropmark of enclosure.	Late Prehistoric	Within CSA (Area B)	374875	673493
Canmore			365103	Torness Power Station Sub-Station: Pits	The monitoring of the removal of topsoil from a 30 – 50m wide corridor recorded two isolated pits that were heavily disturbed by burrowing.	Unknown: Possibly Late Prehistoric	Within CSA (Area C)	374052	672976
Scheduled Monument	SM5770	MEL1858	58927	Crowhill: enclosure	The remains of an enclosed settlement of prehistoric date represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs.	Late Prehistoric	934 m NW	373389	674189
Scheduled Monument	SM5771	MEL1854/ME L1970	58923	Innerwick Castle: Fort and ring ditch	The remains of a multivallate fort and external ring ditch of prehistoric date represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs.	Late Prehistoric	597 m NW	373463	673776
Scheduled Monument	SM5848	MEL1851	58920	Braidwood: enclosure	The remains of a small enclosed settlement of prehistoric date represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs. It is likely to be of later prehistoric date, and is probably characterised by a single, substantial domestic building.	Late Prehistoric	875 m W	372557	673398
Scheduled Monument	SM5890	MEL10318/ME L1886	58955	Branxton Cottage: enclosure	The remains of an enclosed settlement of prehistoric date represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs.	Late Prehistoric	224 m S	374074	672559

Type of Asset	HES Reference	HER Reference	Canmore ID	Name	Description	Period	Distance to CSA	Easting	Northing
Scheduled Monument	SM5891	MEL1906	58975	Oldhamstocks Mains: enclosure	The remains of an enclosed settlement of prehistoric date represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs.	Late Prehistoric	650 m S	374134	672053
Non Designated		MEL10319	239587	Harp Law: roundhouses	These two roundhouses have been recorded as cropmarks on oblique aerial photographs (RCAHMSAP 2009). Each is circular in plan and defined by a ditch about 3.3m wide. The enclosed area is in 6m diameter, and each roundhouse has a possible entrance at the SW.	Late Prehistoric	166m S	374903	673130
Non Designated		MEL11414		Lawfield: roundhouses and pits	A ring ditch house and at least three pits have been recorded as cropmarking on oblique aerial photographs (RCAHMSAP 2015) to the N of Lawfield. The ring ditch house measures about 13m in diameter over a ring ditch up to 2m across. The pits lie in a cluster to the N of the ring ditch house (NT 75274 73206) and measure up to 2m across.	Late Prehistoric	281 m S	375223	673170
Scheduled Monument	SM5849	MEL10316/M EL1852	58921	Castledene: enclosure	The remains of an enclosed settlement of later prehistoric date represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs. The monument appears to belong to a class of rectilinear and square, defended domestic settlements widely believed to represent native settlements dating to the period around the time of the Roman invasions of Scotland.	Late Prehistoric	267 m NW	373279	673448

Type of Asset	HES Reference	HER Reference	Canmore ID	Name	Description	Period	Distance to CSA	Easting	Northing
Scheduled Monument	SM5876	MEL1873	58942	Black Castle Cottage: promontory fort 3	The remains of a promontory fort of later prehistoric date represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs.	Late Prehistoric	201 m SW	373372	672382
Non Designated		MEL1832	58892	Thorntonloch / Thornton Burn: Fort	The cropmark of a promontory Iron Age fort is visible during a dry season about 350 yds SSE of Thorntonloch, on the right bank of the mouth of the Thornton Burn. Close to the entrance the rampart seems to have bifurcated. Two hut circles, each about 15ft in diameter are further suggested within the enclosure.	Late Prehistoric	180 m NE	375118	674073
Scheduled Monument	SM773	MEL1843	58912	Innerwick Castle	An apparently 15 - 16th century castle, occupying a rocky promontory cut off by a rock-hewn ditch 15ft deep and 18ft wide. Only the lowest storey remains - but the castle is known to have been razed in 1402 or 1406 and rebuilt, and fired in 1547. Rock-cut mortices on either side of the ditch suggest the existence of a bridge leading to an entrance. The site suggests itself for occupation at an early period.	Medieval	526 m NW	373518	673705
Non Designated		MEL1875	58944	Thornton Castle	Thornton Castle first appears on record in 1502 when it belonged to John Montgomery. Miller, quoting a contemporary account of its siege, says that it was blown up in 1640. 'A fragment of one of the arches which supported the first floor' stood until about 1800 but no trace of the castle now	Medieval	345 m N	373530	673559

Type of Asset	HES Reference	HER Reference	Canmore ID	Name	Description	Period	Distance to CSA	Easting	Northing
					remains. Only a few loose stones remain to indicate the site of the castle.				
Non Designated		MEL1897	58966	Edinken Bridge / The Bridge Of Edincain, King Edward'S Bridge, Edirken'S Bridge, Edinken'S Bridge	All that remains of this small, single-arched bridge are fragments of masonry on both sides of the stream where the arch springs from the natural rock-face. Neither the correct name nor age of this bridge is known although it is said to have been very ancient, removed some years previous to 1836.	Medieval	35 m N	373760	673260
Non Designated		MEL9636	286677	Thortonloch: Field system	A trackway, a pit and a block of rig, situated to the N of Thorntonloch smithy, have been recorded on oblique aerial photography (RCAHMSAP 2006). The trackway runs from NW to SE. Fragments of two blocks of rig are visible in the same field.	Medieval?	580 m N	374817	674529
Canmore			58920	Innerwick: Settlement	The settlement, which lies on sloping ground to the N of Thurston Mains Burn, has been recorded as cropmarks on oblique aerial photographs (RCAHMSAP). The settlement is oval on plan, measuring about 24m from E to W by about 20m within a broad ditch. There is at least one round house in the interior and the entrance is on the east. Rig is also	Medieval/U nknown	900 m NE	372562	673382

Type of Asset	HES Reference	HER Reference	Canmore ID	Name	Description	Period	Distance to CSA	Easting	Northing
					visible as cropmarks in the field in which the settlement lies.				
Non Designated		MEL11952		Lawfield Mine	<p>In 2011, the Grampian Speleological Group explored a mine shaft opening onto a small cliff at the coast near Linkshead, west of Bilsdean, East Lothian. The shaft ran horizontally NNW for about 40m before splitting into two, each of the branches extending for at least a further 50 to 70m. A rock cut drain leading from the mine to the sea was also recorded. This mine is possibly part of a horizontal shaft for coal that was worked in the 1830s. Martine notes in 1894: Upwards of sixty years ago when Mr Miller, who came from the mining village of Shoreswood, near Norham, Northumberland, farmed Birnieknowes, he drove a horizontal shaft for coal from a low level in Dunglass Dean through Dunglass Wood and Birnieknowes farm as far as Lawfield. The working was discontinued through coal being obtained cheaper from the collieries in the west part of the county. Coal mining in the area dates back to the 17th century.</p>	Post-Medieval	534 m E	375923	673385



Type of Asset	HES Reference	HER Reference	Canmore ID	Name	Description	Period	Distance to CSA	Easting	Northing
Non Designated		MEL12187		Thorntonloch: Farm steading	Farm steading, early 19th c or earlier.	Post-Medieval	598 m NE	375050	674439
Non Designated		MEL12188		Thorntonloch: Farm Steading	Farmhouse, early 19th c or earlier.	Post-Medieval	522 m NE	375018	674347
Non Designated		MEL12190		Thornton: Farm steading	Farm steading, early 19th c or earlier.	Post-Medieval	100 m N	373895	673434
Non Designated		MEL12191		Branxton / Threepland Hill: Farm steading	Farm steading, early 19th c or earlier. Shown on 1st edition OS map, labelled 'Threepland Hill'.	Post-Medieval	171 m S	374389	672613
Non Designated		MEL12215		Lawfield: Farm steading	Farm steading, early 19th c or earlier.	Post-Medieval	424 m S	375222	673002
Non Designated		MEL12752	365960	Linkhead Mine	Colliery. According to a 1910 report, there had been coal mining activity at Linkhead from c.1500 to c.1800.	Post-Medieval	534 m E	375923	673385
Non Designated		MEL1823	58880	Thorntonloch, Smithy	A village comprising one unroofed building annotated Ruin, one partially roofed building, also annotated Ruin, seventeen roofed buildings and sixteen enclosures is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Haddingtonshire 1855, sheet 12). Ten roofed buildings and fifteen enclosures are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1987).	Post-Medieval	665 m NE	375138	674524
Non Designated		MEL1877	58946	Crowhill House	Farmhouse.	Post-Medieval	703 m N	373720	674079
Non Designated		MEL1878	58947	Crowhill: Farm steading	Farm steading, early 19th c or earlier.	Post-Medieval	821 m N	373557	674106

Type of Asset	HES Reference	HER Reference	Canmore ID	Name	Description	Period	Distance to CSA	Easting	Northing
Non Designated		MEL1900	58969	Witches Knowe / Innerwick Farm House, Single Knowes Field	A slightly rising piece of ground known as the Witches Knowe, on which a number of witches are said to have been burnt.	Post-Medieval	714 m NW	372900	673599
Non Designated		MEL2602	145564	Bilsdean, Road Bridge / Bilsdean, Railway Underbridge	Road bridge over railway.	Post-Medieval	948 m SE	376079	672909
Non Designated		MEL2603	145567	Thorntonloch, Railway Bridge	Railway bridge, opened 1846 by the North British Rly.	Post-Medieval	400 m N	374439	674139
Non Designated		MEL2604	145579	Lawfield: Farmhouse	Farmhouse shown on OS 1st edition map.	Post-Medieval	431 m S	375253	673014
Non Designated		MEL2605	145585	Innerwick, Station House / Innerwick Station, Thorntonloch, Station House	This intermediate station on the Edinburgh-Berwick portion of the London-Edinburgh 'East Coast main line' was opened by the North British Rly in about 1849 and closed to regular passenger traffic by British Railways on 18 June 1951. The line itself remains in use.	Post-Medieval	762 m N	374130	674329
Non Designated		MEL2606	145586	Innerwick Station, Overbridge / Thorntonloch, Road Bridge	Road bridge over railway.	Post-Medieval	729 m N	374169	674329
Non Designated		MEL3613	208836	Thornton Mill	Thornton Mill, Innerwick: late 18th to early 19th century. A neat 1-storey and attic rubble building, with a projecting kiln with a circular ventilator. Now converted	Post-Medieval	598 m N	374140	674089

Type of Asset	HES Reference	HER Reference	Canmore ID	Name	Description	Period	Distance to CSA	Easting	Northing
					to a knitwear factory, though the 6-spoke wood and iron overshot wheel, about 2ft wide by 16ft diameter (0.61 by 4.88m), survives.				
Non Designated		MEL4071	210449	Thornton Bridge / Innerwick, Ford Bridge	Road bridge.	Post-Medieval	15 m N	373911	673283
Non Designated		MEL6543	248814/295673	Crowhill Cottages	19th century farm workers cottages.	Post-Medieval	789 m N	373615	674109
Non Designated		MEL9278		Bilsdean / Salt Pan Hall	Salt works were established west of Bilsdean from about the 1670s, at the site labelled 'Salt Pan Hall' on Forrest's map of 1799. Nothing remains apart from a prominent rock called Salt Pan Rock, and a field called Serpent Hall. Lime coal was supposedly worked at Bilsdean but the seam was "very indistinct and of little value". The coal would have been used to heat the salt water.	Post-Medieval	891 m SE	376056	672973
Non Designated		MEL9349	114044	Thortonloch, Linkhead	Site of building, probably a house, outbuilding and enclosure, shown on the OS 2nd edition map of 1895 and labelled 'Linkhead'.	Post-Medieval	144 m SE	375579	673571
Listed Building	LB7708	MEL4313/ME L7398	211004	Thorntonloch, Ingleneuk And Adjoining Cottages	Probably 17th century, now detached. Ingleneuk formerly adjoined to 2-storey house, currently linked to a single storey gabled cottage, possibly a remnant of the earlier house.	Post-Medieval	545 m NE	375185	674396

Type of Asset	HES Reference	HER Reference	Canmore ID	Name	Description	Period	Distance to CSA	Easting	Northing
Non Designated		MEL2477	127648	Thorntonloch: Cropmarks	Cropmarks of two rectangular buildings. They are not shown on the 1st or 2nd edition OS maps, and therefore date from before 1854.	Post-Medieval	184 m NE	375043	673956
Non Designated		MEL7922	269586	Innerwick, Ford Bridge Dovecot	Site of dovecot, demolished between 1939 and 1945.	Post-Medieval/Modern	42 m N	373877	673255
Non Designated		MEL2375	114043	Thortonloch: WW2 Camp	Site of probably WW2 military camp with gun emplacements. Roofed structures and a ring-shaped bank were noted on AP's of this area but were not re-located on the ground.	Modern	152 m NE	375350	673949
Non Designated		MEL2438	121991	Thortonloch: WW2 defences	A line of anti-tank pimples which have been moved from their original position to form a sea defence for the caravan park.	Modern	676 m NE	375190	674539
Non Designated		MEL2650	146615	Branxton, Roc Observation Post: Cold War defences	Royal Observer Corps underground monitoring post (EDI 26). Visible on aerial photograph. These underground monitoring posts were constructed for the purpose of monitoring in the case of a nuclear attack, and would have been manned by three members of the Royal Observer Corps (ROC). The ROC was stood down in 1991 following the end of the Cold War and the monitoring post was abandoned.	Modern	497 m S	374753	672487
Non Designated		MEL9452	284999	Thorntonloch: WW2 defences	Site of anti-tank obstacles. The area around Thorntonloch bay was surrounded by anti-tank	Modern	158 m NE	375299	673999

Type of Asset	HES Reference	HER Reference	Canmore ID	Name	Description	Period	Distance to CSA	Easting	Northing
					obstacles up to five rows deep, seen on 1946 aerial photographs.				
Non Designated		MEL9792		Innerwick Farm: WW2 Crash site	Aircraft crash site. Type: Hurricane; ID number: L2115; Squadron: 605 Sqn.; Crash date: 24.6.40. Site either dug or visited by Dumfries and Galloway Aviation Museum.	Modern	633 m NW	373000	673599
Non Designated		MEL9840	297393	Lawfield: Spoil heap	Close beside the road from Oldhamstocks, about 250 yards S of the farm cottages of Lawfield, there is an oval mound, bare of vegetation, measuring about 45 feet by 30 feet and standing about 9 feet high on an average. It is the spoil-heap of a coal mine which was opened about 1910, but was unsuccessful.	Modern	486 m S	375000	672799
Non Designated		MEL11217		Thornton Burn, Innerwick: Enclosure	Geophysical survey demonstrated the presence of a number of anomalies of likely archaeological interest, including a possible rectilinear enclosure defined by at least one intermittent ditch, and possibly a second on the south-western side, with potential internal features. The geophysical anomaly extends to south, beyond the survey area, and may be associated with the cropmarks of a promontory fort (MEL1832) located to the south.	Unknown: Probable Late Prehistoric	354 m NE	375083	674175
Non Designated		MEL11218		Thorton Burn, Innerwick	Geophysical survey demonstrated the presence of a number of anomalies of likely archaeological	Unknown	400 m NE	374916	674258

Type of Asset	HES Reference	HER Reference	Canmore ID	Name	Description	Period	Distance to CSA	Easting	Northing
					interest, including a possible ditch-like feature.				
Non Designated		MEL11220		Thortonloch Bridge, Innerwick: Curvilinear ditches	Geophysical survey demonstrated the presence of a number of anomalies of likely archaeological interest, including a single curvilinear ditch and adjacent pit-like features, a possible ditch-like feature, three small parallel sections of curvilinear ditch forming a possible small enclosure, and a series of possible irregular cut features located in between. Several other anomalies were identified in this area, interpreted as the results of geology, drainage, and modern services.	Unknown: Probable Late Prehistoric	396 m NE	374797	674324
Non Designated		MEL11221		Thortonloch Bridge, Innerwick: Ditch	Geophysical survey demonstrated the presence of a number of anomalies of likely archaeological interest, including a possible ditch feature aligned east to west.	Unknown	443 m NE	374642	674321
Non Designated		MEL11222		Thortonloch, Innerwick: Curvilinear ditch and enclosure	Geophysical survey demonstrated the presence of a number of anomalies of likely archaeological interest, including two curvilinear ditch features and other smaller features which may represent the remains of an enclosure.	Unknown	464 m NE	374612	674350

Type of Asset	HES Reference	HER Reference	Canmore ID	Name	Description	Period	Distance to CSA	Easting	Northing
Non Designated		MEL11223		Thortonloch, Innerwick: Quarrying	Geophysical survey demonstrated the presence of a number of anomalies of likely archaeological interest, including two curvilinear ditch features and a broad possible feature which may represent former quarrying, settlement activity or modern rubbish dumping. This is partly overlain by one of the ditches.	Unknown: Likely Post-Medieval	695 m NE	374445	674499
Non Designated		MEL11224		Thortonloch, Innerwick: Curvilinear ditch	Geophysical survey demonstrated the presence of a number of anomalies of likely archaeological interest, including a single curvilinear ditch feature and other smaller oval pit features.	Unknown: Possible Late Prehistoric	598 m NE	374514	674454
Non Designated		MEL11225		Thortonloch, Innerwick: Curvilinear ditches	Geophysical survey demonstrated the presence of a number of anomalies of likely archaeological interest, including three short sections of curvilinear ditch feature.	Unknown: Possible Late Prehistoric	613 m NE	374388	674396
Non Designated		MEL11226		Thortonloch, Innerwick: Geophysics	Geophysical survey demonstrated the presence of a number of anomalies of potential archaeological interest, including an area of higher magnetic response which may be anthropogenic in origin.	Unknown	713 m NE	374370	674514
Non Designated		MEL11227		Thortonloch, Innerwick: Geophysics	Geophysical survey demonstrated the presence of a number of anomalies of likely archaeological interest, including an area of higher magnetic response which	Unknown	666 m NE	374388	674457

Type of Asset	HES Reference	HER Reference	Canmore ID	Name	Description	Period	Distance to CSA	Easting	Northing
					may represent an archaeological feature.				
Non Designated		MEL11228		Thortonloch, Innerwick: Geophysics	Geophysical survey demonstrated the presence of a number of anomalies of likely archaeological interest, including an area of higher magnetic response which may represent an archaeological feature.	Unknown	619 m NE	374369	674380
Non Designated		MEL11229		Thortonloch, Innerwick: Ditch	Geophysical survey demonstrated the presence of a number of anomalies of likely archaeological interest, including large linear ditch features orientated NW-SE and NE-SW amongst an area of increased magnetic response. The features may relate to former quarrying recorded nearby.	Unknown: Possibly Post-Medieval	779 m NE	374253	674573
Non Designated		MEL11335		Lawfield: Track and enclosure	An enclosure and track have been recorded as cropmarks on oblique aerial photographs (RCAHMSAP 2009). The track is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map. The enclosure is rectangular in plan and defined by a ditch about 1.7m wide. The enclosed area is up to 37m diameter, but may be larger as the the N and E sides are not visible.	Unknown: Possibly Post-Medieval	438 m SE	375668	673105
Non Designated		MEL11411		Thornton Hill: Pits	Two large possible pits have been recorded as cropmarks on oblique aerial photographs (RCAHMSAP 2015) on a promontory in the	Unknown: Possibly Late Prehistoric	115 m W	373340	673170



Type of Asset	HES Reference	HER Reference	Canmore ID	Name	Description	Period	Distance to CSA	Easting	Northing
					angle between the Braidwood Burn and the Ogle Burn.				
Non Designated		MEL11413		Linkshead: Cropmark	A solid round cropmark measuring about 8m in diameter recorded on oblique aerial photographs (RCAHMSAP 2015) may mark the location of a round house, or a pit. A track running NNE to SSW extends across the same field.	Unknown: Probable Late Prehistoric	186 m E	375502	673431
Non Designated		MEL11438		Innerwick: Cropmark	Cropmark of track.	Unknown	737 m NW	373140	673850
Non Designated		MEL12061		Thorntonloch: House platform	Cropmarks of ring ditch and house platform.	Unknown: Probable Late Prehistoric	184 m NE	374904	674017
Non Designated		MEL1821	58876	Thorntonloch: Enclosure	An enclosure located on a promontory has been seen on AP's previously. The AP references were not recorded and the site could not be re-located on the ground.	Unknown: Probable Late Prehistoric	335 m NE	375199	674200
Non Designated		MEL1848	58917	Innerwick: Burial site	Stone coffins found March 1913.	Unknown: Likely Medieval	700 m NW	373000	673699
Non Designated		MEL1868	58937	Thorntonloch: Cropmarks	Cropmarks of ring ditch and possible trackway.	Unknown: Likely Late Prehistoric	134 m NE	374945	673976
Non Designated		MEL1869	58938	Thorntonloch: Cropmarks	Cropmark of ring ditch.	Unknown: Likely Late Prehistoric	670 m NE	374633	674556

Type of Asset	HES Reference	HER Reference	Canmore ID	Name	Description	Period	Distance to CSA	Easting	Northing
Non Designated		MEL1892	58961	Thornton: Cropmarks	Cropmark of possible ring ditch.	Unknown: Likley Late Prehistoric	73 m N	374424	673548
Non Designated		MEL1894	58963	Oldhamstocks Mains: Cropmarks	Cropmark of possible rectilinear enclosure.	Unknown	965 m S	374739	671840
Non Designated		MEL1895	58964	Thorntonloch Bridge: Cropmarks	Aerial photography has revealed the cropmark of a roughly circular enclosure, with a diameter of about 25m, 100m S of Thorntonloch. Geophysical survey in 2015 identified two parallel ditches aligned north-east to south-west, located within the recorded extent of the cropmark.	Unknown	372 m NE	374983	674223
Non Designated		MEL1896	58965	Innerwick Station: Cropmarks	Cropmark of enclosure, visible on aerial photographs taken by Fairey Surveys Ltd in 1974.	Unknown	756 m NE	374249	674504
Non Designated		MEL1960	72363	Skateraw: Cropmarks	Aerial reconnaissance in 1991 has recorded cropmarks of a double-palisaded, sub-circular enclosure. Recent aerial photography (RCAHMSAP 1996) suggests that indeterminate cropmarks within the interior of the enclosure may represent internal structures and that this therefore can be interpreted as a settlement.	Unknown: Probable Late Prehistoric	913 m NE	374124	674595
Non Designated		MEL2080	82828	Branxton: Cropmarks	Cropmarks, which may be geological in origin, have been recorded on oblique aerial photographs.	Unknown	290 m S	374748	672684

Type of Asset	HES Reference	HER Reference	Canmore ID	Name	Description	Period	Distance to CSA	Easting	Northing
Non Designated		MEL2376	114044	Thortonloch, Linkhead: Building	An unroofed building shown on the 1st edition OS 6" map (Haddingtonshire 1855, sheet 12) is not shown on the current 1:10,000 OS map (1987) and was not seen in the field.	Unknown: Likely Post-Medieval	202 m E	375650	673599
Non Designated		MEL2499	130413	Thornton Law: Cropmarks	Cropmarks of rectilinear enclosure.	Unknown	444 m NW	373152	673548
Non Designated		MEL2543	142178	Lawfield: Cropmarks	Aerial photography (RCAHMSAP 1995) has identified cropmarks, including those of an irregular pit-alignment running parallel to the nearby cliff edge. A very narrow curvilinear cropmark has also been noted in the area.	Unknown: Likely Late Prehistoric	214 m E	375669	673497
Non Designated		MEL2561	144516	Thornton Mill / Thornton Burn: Enclosure	Oblique aerial photographs (RCAHMSAP 1995) show the cropmarks of a settlement, 50m W of Thornton Mill, on the NE bank of Thornton Burn. It measures about 50m across, with what may be an entrance on the E side.	Unknown	600 m N	374072	674114
Non Designated		MEL2562	144548	Thornton Mill / Thornton Burn: Enclosure	Oblique aerial photographs (RCAHMSAP 1995) reveal the cropmarks of a double ditched settlement, immediately to NE of Thornton Mill, on the NE side of Thornton Burn. It has an internal diameter of about 50m, and the outer and inner ditches are about 10m apart.	Unknown	539 m N	374230	674129
Non Designated		MEL2824	181433	Bilsdean: Ruin	One unroofed building annotated Ruin is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Haddingtonshire 1855, sheet 12),	Unknown: Likely Post-Medieval	677 m E	375979	673209

Type of Asset	HES Reference	HER Reference	Canmore ID	Name	Description	Period	Distance to CSA	Easting	Northing
					but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1987).				
Non Designated		MEL9367	349012	Lawfield: Industrial site	Anthropogenic deposits, possibly representing an industrial site, are revealed in section in coastal exposures. The exposure occurs at the base of a sloping grassy cliff and extends for 10m. It is between 1m and 1.2m high. Layers of ash and coal or carbonised material can be seen, interspersed with red sandy loam. A column of horizontally set stone, standing some 5 courses/0.7m high, may represent a built feature, although this is not certain. The coast edge is slumping in this area and no topographic features were in evidence.	Unknown: Likely Post-Medieval	447 m E	375854	673440
Non Designated		MEL9614	288641	Skateraw: Quarry	A large quarry and adjacent spoil have been recorded as cropmarks on oblique aerial photographs.	Unknown: Likely Post-Medieval	841 m N	374225	674544
Canmore			90626	Braidwood: Cottages	Cottage(s) seen on aerial photography.	Unknown: Likely Post-Medieval	970 m W	372460	673220
Canmore			361569	Thorntonloch Holdings: Watching Brief	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the undergrounding of approximately 2 km of electricity cable between Torness Power Station in the north and an existing substation in the south. No significant archaeological remains were	N/A	460 m N	374268	673938

Type of Asset	HES Reference	HER Reference	Canmore ID	Name	Description	Period	Distance to CSA	Easting	Northing
					uncovered during the watching brief other than two isolated pits that were heavily disturbed by burrowing.				
Canmore			351931	Dunbar, Innerwick, Black Castle Farm: Trial Trenching	A trial trenching excavation was carried out, in April 2016, in advance of construction of a house. No finds or features of archaeological significance were found in the three trenches excavated.	N/A	18 m S	373550	672540

## 9.2 Designated heritage assets within the 3 km Study Area

Designation	LB Category	Main Reference	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Location
Scheduled Monument		SM3916	Blackcastle Hill, homestead	<p>Prehistoric domestic and defensive: homestead.</p> <p>About 1 mile due south of Innerwick village, some 200 yards north of the Ogle Burn close to its source and near the eastern end of the ridge known as Blackcastle Hill, at an elevation of 900 feet above sea-level, is an oval area enclosed by an earthen wall 17 feet broad, 3 feet high on the outside and 2 feet high on the inside. Outside the rampart is a ditch 10 feet broad and 1 foot deep at most. To the west there is a slight rise in the ground, but elsewhere a very gentle fall. The main axis is east and west, and the interior is 125 feet long and 102 feet broad. To the east is an entrance, 18 feet wide, which is much broken down, and there is a gap, 12 feet broad, at the south-west. Some 15 feet from the inside of the wall on the north-eastern arc is a hollow circular depression, 18 feet in diameter and 9 inches deep, which was probably a hut circle. It seems to have been entered from the southwest.</p> <p>This structure was completely destroyed by deep ploughing between 1946 and 1954 but still shows up on APs</p>	Late Prehistoric	372067	672308	1.3 km SW
Scheduled Monument		SM3933	Blackcastle Hill, homestead	<p>Prehistoric domestic and defensive: homestead.</p> <p>Identified as an ancient fortification on the Armstrongs' Map of the Three Lothians, the enclosure that stands on the NW tip of the crest</p>	Late Prehistoric	371283	671743	2.2 km SE

				<p>of Blackcastle Hill is at best a minor settlement enclosure, but around its SW quarter there are the remains of a discontinuous arc of rampart and ditch which may be part of a larger unfinished work enclosing the SW tip of the crest of this steep-sided hill. Comprising a bank rising no more than 1.2m above the bottom of an external ditch about 2m in breadth by 0.5m in depth, the projection of the arc would have enclosed an area about 75m in diameter (0.42ha), though no trace of any other elements of such an enclosure were noted when a plan was drawn up by RCAHMS investigators in 1913, and the surrounding area has been ploughed and re-seeded on numerous occasions since 1946. The perimeter of the enclosure that now occupies most of the area forms a low bank little over 3m in thickness and apparently has been built of material from an internal quarry; at some 1.8m broad by 0.2m deep, the latter is little more than a turf-stripping scar, and as such perhaps suggests a comparatively recent enclosure for this enclosure. Nevertheless, it measures about 50m in diameter and has an entrance on the WSW, and it is generally accepted as a late Iron Age homestead containing traces of two stone-founded round-houses and an arc of ditch of unknown purpose (Feachem 1963, 121-2).</p>				
Scheduled Monument		SM4038	Dryburn Bridge, enclosure	<p>The monument comprises the remains of an enclosed settlement of prehistoric date represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs.</p> <p>The monument lies on the coastal plain S of Dunbar close to the S bank of the Dry Burn, less than 1km from the shore. The enclosure is almost square, measuring approximately 40m along each side, and appears to have an internal division. The cropmark defining the enclosure</p>	Late Prehistoric	372804	675278	2.1 km NW

				<p>shows as a parchmark, suggesting the possible presence of a double palisade or a rampart rather than a ditch. Numerous slighter cropmarks around the enclosure suggest the presence of further structures and deposits in the vicinity.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled encompasses the visible features described above and an area around them in which traces of associated activity may be expected to survive. It is divided into two irregular parts separated by a railway. The N part has maximum dimensions of 300m NW- SE by 90m while the S part has maximum dimensions of 250m WNW-ESE by 190m as marked in red on the accompanying map.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance because of its potential to add to our understanding of prehistoric settlement organisation and economy. The importance of the site is greatly enhanced by its association with the wider landscape of prehistoric settlement remains in this part of East Lothian.</p>				
Scheduled Monument		SM4040	Skateraw, ring ditches and cropmarks	<p>The monument comprises the remains of a series of ring ditches and associated features of prehistoric date represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs.</p> <p>The monument lies on level ground on the coastal plain S of Dunbar, on the S bank of the Dry Burn. The numerous ring ditches measure approximately 10-12m in diameter. One is represented half by a ditch and half by an arc of pits while another feature appears to comprise a circle of pits. These suggest that the ring ditches represent former timber domestic buildings with internal post-rings. Nonetheless the reported discovery of cist burials from the site suggests</p>	Late Prehistoric	373016	675429	2 km NW



				<p>that some of the ring ditches may represent barrows.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled encompasses the visible features described above and an area around them in which traces of associated activity may be expected to survive. It is irregular in shape with maximum dimensions of 500m WNW-ESE by 210m as marked in red on the accompanying map.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance because of its potential to add to our understanding of prehistoric house construction and domestic organisation. It may also contain evidence for prehistoric burial and provide important evidence for the study of the relationship of prehistoric funerary and settlement locations.</p>				
Scheduled Monument		SM5845	Thurston Mains, enclosure	<p>The monument comprises the remains of an enclosed settlement of prehistoric date represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs.</p> <p>The enclosure is defined by a single ditch, some 3-4m wide, enclosing a sub-oval area measuring some 90m N-S by 75m. There are clear traces of opposed entrances on the E and W, with a third sited on the SW. Traces of diffuse internal cropmarks may indicate the presence of surviving occupation deposits within the enclosure.</p> <p>The monument lies just below the crest of a small hill at around 175m OD. Its location is striking in that it commands views restricted to the limited catchment of the surrounding hills. Had it been sited some 20m to the N it would</p>	Late Prehistoric	370350	673080	2.95 km W

				<p>have commanded far more extensive views and would itself have been visible from an extensive area to the N.</p> <p>This siting suggests only a limited concern with both defence and display.</p> <p>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. It is circular with a diameter of 100m as marked in red on the accompanying map. The drystone wall which bisects the enclosure is excluded from the provisions of the scheduling.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance because of its potential to add to our understanding of prehistoric settlement organisation and economy. The ditches may be expected to contain evidence for rampart construction and for the nature of the contemporary environment and economy, while internal deposits are likely to contain material relating to domestic and economic organisation.</p>				
Scheduled Monument		SM5870	Thurston, enclosures and ring-ditch	<p>The monument comprises the remains of a series of enclosures and a ring ditch house of prehistoric date represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs. The site appears to represent an unenclosed domestic nucleus consisting of ring-ditch houses, associated with a series of enclosures of varying form, all likely to date to the later prehistoric period.</p> <p>The features lie on and around a level terrace at around 60m OD on ground otherwise rising to the SW. They comprise two large enclosures</p>	Late Prehistoric	371978	674701	2.1 km NW

			<p>which are almost square on plan, a small sub-rectangular enclosure, a ring-ditch house and a series of less well-defined cropmarks which may represent field boundaries and further ring-ditches.</p> <p>The largest enclosure lies on the E of the site. It is defined by a narrow ditch, 1-2m wide, enclosing an area of approximately 50m N-S by 40m with an entrance in the E corner of the N side. A number of dense, dark cropmarks within the enclosure may represent internal features, probably pits. Some 30m W of this enclosure, adjacent to the modern road, are the remains of a ring-ditch some 10m in diameter together with other cropmarks which may represent smaller, associated ring-ditches.</p> <p>S of this lies a sub-rectangular enclosure measuring approximately 25m N-S by 15m. This structure may have been truncated by the modern road, perhaps losing part of its W ditch. A further large enclosure, of similar form and dimensions to that on the E of the site, lies on the W of the road. This has been truncated by recent roadworks but up to one third of its interior and ditch survive.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled is in two parts, both irregular in shape, divided by the modern road. It encompasses the visible features and an area around them in which traces of associated activity may be expected to survive. The E part has maximum dimensions of 130m N-S by 125m while the W part measures 80m N-S by 55m, as marked in red on the accompanying map.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance because of its potential to add to our</p>				
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				<p>understanding of domestic and economic organisation in the later prehistoric period. The survival of an open settlement of this period, in apparent association with a series of enclosures and other cropmark features of varying forms, presents rare opportunities for the detailed investigation of the workings of a prehistoric farm in lowland southern Scotland.</p>				
Scheduled Monument		SM5892	Springfield, enclosure	<p>The monument comprises the remains of an enclosed settlement of later prehistoric date represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs.</p> <p>The enclosure lies on well-drained, locally high ground at around 120m OD, above the Bilsdean Burn. It is apparently rectilinear in form, 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 E-W by a minimum of 20m. There are possible indications of an entrance in the centre of the S side of the enclosure. Although the N side of the enclosure is not visible, the N part of the site 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 area to be scheduled encompasses the visible features and an area around them in which traces of associated activity may be expected to survive. It is rectilinear with dimensions of 120m E-W by 80m as marked in red on the accompanying map.</p>	Late Prehistoric	375158	671642	1.4 km S

				<p>The monument is of national importance because of its potential to add to our understanding of native domestic organisation and economic practice in the period of Roman influence in southern Scotland. The likely survival of occupation deposits greatly enhances the site's importance.</p>				
Scheduled Monument		SM5893	Springfield, palisaded enclosure and ring ditch	<p>The monument comprises the remains of a palisaded enclosure and ring ditch of prehistoric date represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs.</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 is 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 S of the palisaded enclosure is a ring ditch or small</p> <p>circular enclosure, some 15-20m in diameter. The monument forms part of a wider landscape of enclosed settlement represented by cropmarks.</p> <p>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. It is irregular in shape with maximum dimensions of 150m N-S by 90m as marked in red on the accompanying map. Existing fences and drainage are excluded from the provisions of the scheduling.</p>	Late Prehistoric	375352	671158	1.9 km S

				<p>The monument is of national importance because of its potential to add to our understanding of prehistoric domestic organisation and economy. The functional and chronological relationships between the palisaded enclosure and ring ditch will be of particular importance for the analysis of the nature and development of the settlement.</p>				
Scheduled Monument		SM5894	Springfield, enclosure	<p>The monument comprises the remains of an enclosed settlement of prehistoric date represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs.</p> <p>The monument occupies a well-drained, locally high site at around 120m OD, above the steep descent down to Dunglass Burn. It comprises an oval enclosure defined by a narrow ditch or possibly a palisade, some 1-2m wide. It measures approximately 60m N-S 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 is one of a series of potentially contemporary enclosed settlements along the banks of the Dunglass Burn and its significance is enhanced by its association with this group.</p> <p>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. It is circular with a diameter of 100m as marked in red on the accompanying map. Maintenance of existing drainage is exempt from the provisions of the scheduling.</p>	Late Prehistoric	375259	670767	2.2 km S

				<p>The monument is of national importance because of its potential to add to our understanding of prehistoric domestic organisation and economy. The particular importance of the monument is enhanced greatly by its association with a series of potentially contemporary enclosed settlements in the vicinity.</p>				
Scheduled Monument		SM13313	Dunglass Collegiate Church	<p>The monument comprises the remains of Dunglass Collegiate Church, founded in the first half of the 15th century. It is visible as a roofed building comprising a nave, crossing and bell tower, transepts, chancel and sacristy. The church is situated in the landscaped grounds of Dunglass House on a grassy plateau overlooking the Dunglass Burn. The monument was originally scheduled in 1921, but the documentation did not meet modern standards: the present amendment rectifies this.</p> <p>The scheduled area extends 5m beyond the visible remains of Dunglass Collegiate Church and includes the remains described above and an area around the church in which evidence for its construction, use and abandonment is expected to survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map. The scheduling specifically excludes: any burial lairs where rights of burial still exist; 20th-century or later burial enclosures; the above-ground elements of the modern raised floors; the above-ground elements of all services and signage and footlights; and the top 200mm of all paths and gravelled areas to allow for their maintenance.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance as an upstanding collegiate church that can make a significant contribution to our understanding of medieval ecclesiastical foundations in the Lothians, medieval patronage and status, and medieval Christian liturgy. Apart from the hole in</p>	Medieval	376659	671897	2.2 km SE

				<p>the E gable of the chancel, the monument survives in excellent condition and is a remarkably intact example of a Scottish medieval collegiate church. It represents an important component of both the medieval and contemporary landscapes. It retains a number of unusual features, including the sedilia and the carvings of female heads on the recessed tomb in the sacristy. In addition to the upstanding structure, there is high potential for the presence of buried archaeological remains that can provide information about the sequence of development of the church and its reuse. Burial deposits can also inform us about medieval Christian burial ritual and belief, while skeletal remains can provide evidence for health, diet, illness and cause of death. The loss of the monument would significantly diminish our ability to understand the form, character, architecture and decoration of medieval collegiate churches in lowland Scotland and their role in the expression of status.</p>				
Battlefield Site		BF7	Dunbar II	<p>The second battle of Dunbar is significant as the most influential battle fought in Scotland during the Wars of the Three Kingdoms. It one of the largest and bloodiest battles in Scottish history and had substantial military and political consequences. It is also significant as one of Oliver Cromwell's finest battlefield victories.</p> <p>The English Parliamentary army (supporters of the Commonwealth of England) under the command of Oliver Cromwell succeeded in defeating the larger Scottish Royalist army. A large number of Scots were killed during the battle and over half the army was captured and marched to England to be imprisoned at Durham Cathedral.</p>	Post-Medieval	369339	676606	2.6 km NW



				<p>Victory for the English Parliamentarians at Dunbar left southern Scotland open to Cromwell. He marched unopposed to Edinburgh and captured the city by December 1650. Dunbar was one of Cromwell's greatest military successes and played a key role in completing his rise to political power. The following two Scottish defeats at Inverkeithing (July 1651) and Worcester (September 1651) destroyed any serious Scottish bid for the restoration of Charles II and signalled the end of Scotland's role in the Wars of the Three Kingdoms.</p>				
Scheduled Monument		SM3191	French Camp, fort, Dunglass	<p>The so-called 'French Camp' was really an English fort constructed and used during the occupation of Haddington in 1548-9. By the Treaty of Boulogne in 1550 it was to be handed over to the Scots and by them destroyed.</p> <p>The earthworks consist of ramparts and deep ditches enclosing a triangular area on the edge of the plateau overlooking Dunglass.</p> <p>The scheduling specifically excludes the above ground elements of the structure known as 'Dunglass, gazebo'.</p>	Post-Medieval	376318	671717	1.9 km SE
Listed Building	B	14698	Bilsdean Bridge	<p>Probably George Burn, circa 1800. 2 segmental spans, each circa 20' wide. Coursed rubble, bull-faced at centre pier and on keystones remaining on S span. Moulded surround to blank medallion set between arches. Band course below crenellated.</p> <p>Dunglass New Bridge by Burn in 1797 is very similar to that</p> <p>at Bilsdean, hence the probable authorship. and coped parapet.</p>	Post-Medieval	376291	672520	1.5 km SE

Listed Building	C	14708	Oldhamstocks, October Cottage	Earlier 19th century. Single storey L-plan cottage, formed of 2 adjoining 3-bay cottages. Rubble with ashlar dressings and E gable harled.	Post-Medieval	374237	670567	2.2 km S
Listed Building	B	14711	Oldhamstocks, village green, market cross	18th century. Ashlar market cross set on village green. Bull-faced ashlar blocks (20th century?) forming pedestals, with narrow shaft above, chamfered at arises, terminating in moulded neck and small ball finial.  The market cross was preserved in the grounds of the manse, early this century. It is suggested that the Tweeddale family bequeathed the green and gave the market cross to Oldhamstocks, for the holding of public fairs, which were permitted weekly from 1627. If this is so the cross could be earlier than 18th century, though this appears a more likely date.	Post-Medieval	373909	670612	1.95 km S
Listed Building	B	14713	Oldhamstocks, The Wight House	Late 18th century. 2-storey house with single storey block adjoining and additional outbuilding. Rubble, formerly harled, with ashlar margins.	Post-Medieval	373951	670579	2 km S
Listed Building	B	14726	Dunglass, new bridge	George Burn, 1797. Single span of circa 83', segmentally arched bridge. Squared and coursed stone, with bull-faced dressings to arch ring and parapet.  The second oldest of four bridges spanning the dene at this point, crossing into Berwickshire. Bilsdean Bridge was probably also by Burn, as it bears strong similarity.	Post-Medieval	376992	672085	2.4 km SE
Listed Building	B	14732	Dunglass House, walled garden	Early 19th century. Rectangular plan walled garden with lean-to service buildings to N and circa 1925 traditional hot-houses against interior of N wall.	Post-Medieval	376235	672071	1.8 km SE

				Unusually intact and fine example of a walled garden with ancillary buildings. Old Gardener's Cottage, listed separately.				
Listed Building	B	14734	Oldhamstocks, Oldhamstocks Burn, Oldhamstocks Bridge	18th century or possibly earlier. Single span, bridge with semi-circular arch. Rubble, with ashlar dressings and semi-circular coping. Wrought-iron ties. Bridging Dunglass Burn.  Dunglass Old Bridge to NE, listed separately was of a 17th century date, and as the Oldhamstocks Bridge is similarly formed, it may also share an early date.	Post-Medieval	374666	670393	2.4 km S
Listed Building	C	7705	Innerwick, Birrell's House	Late 18th century. 2-storey cottage built over a burn at N end. Random rubble with stugged dressings.  Probably served as a mill cottages in some way.	Post-Medieval	372061	673905	1.6 km NW
Listed Building	C	7710	Thurston House, East Lodge	Mid 19th century. Single storey and attic rectangular plan gate lodge. Squared and snecked red sandstone with stugged and broached ashlar dressings.  Lodge to Thurston House, (demolished 1952). N Lodge and Dovecot listed separately. Listed category B as cottage ornee style of Lodge.	Post-Medieval	371189	673938	2.4 km NW
Listed Building	C	7713	Thurston Mains, walled garden	Early 19th century. 2-storey, symmetrical 3-bay house with late single storey rear extensions. Harled with ashlar dressings and quoins.  Steading lies to SW, not included in current listing.	Post-Medieval	371022	673048	2.4 km W
Listed Building	C	7716	Innerwick, Knock Cottage	Late 18th century. 2-storey, 3-bay house set in slope, raised for attic soon after, with smaller 2-store 3-bay cottage adjoined.	Post-Medieval	372160	673907	1.5 km NW

Listed Building	B	7721	Innerwick, Tyme Cottage	<p>Dated 1893. Single storey and cellar cottage, built as post office, on falling ground. Squared, rake-jointed red stugged sandstone with droved chamfered margins; raised eaves course and moulded timber cornice.</p> <p>Almost certainly arose through Hunter patronage, employing same red sandstone in which Thurston House had just been remodelled. Slated panel below sundial bears poem by Rev E S Bartlett, who may have gifted it to the post office, it follows the form of slated, inscribed panel seen on Thurston Jubilee Trough, listed separately.</p>	Post-Medieval	371987	673906	1.68 km NW
Listed Building	C	18958	Oldhamstocks, Oldhamstocks Mill, mill cottage	<p>Early 19th century, single-storey, 3-bay millers cottage with later additions, whitewashed rubble.</p>	Post-Medieval	374103	670442	2.2 km S
Listed Building	C	14704	Dunglass House, gardener's house	<p>Possibly Richard Crichton, early 19th century. 2-storey L-plan house with single storey additions. Coursed sandstone.</p> <p>ENTRANCE ELEVATION: 3-bay. Square porch at centre with ornice and blocking course, front window, and pilastered doorpiece on right return, panelled door; windows in flanking bays and to each bay at 1st floor.</p> <p>Richard Crichton built Dunglass House and stables in similar materials in 1807, and the simple classical form of the gardener's house suggests it was also designed by him. The</p> <p>Old Gardener's House and Walled Garden to SW are listed separately.</p>	Post-Medieval	376321	672159	1.8 km SE

Listed Building	B	14709	Oldhamstocks, manse, walled garden	<p>Earlier 19th century. 2-storey, L-plan, 3-bay, symmetrical manse. Squared and snecked rubble with droved ashlar dressings and base course.</p> <p>WALLED GARDEN: rectangular plan high rubble walled garden to E of Old Manse, circa 200' x 75', with remains of former cottage/toolshed on N wall at W. Arched gateway at W and gateways in E and N walls. Brick buttress to N. Rubble boundary walls with 2 sets of decorative wrought-iron gates to N gateways.</p> <p>Cottage to N of walled garden possibly served as stables for Manse.</p>	Post-Medieval	373872	670595	2 km S
Listed Building	A	14710	Oldhamstocks parish church, burial ground	<p>16th century aisle adjoined to church built in 1701, built on part foundations of circa 14th century church. Medieval aisle in coursed red sandstone rectangular blocks; main church harled and with ashlar margins.</p> <p>WALLS AND GRAVESTONES: Rubble coped rubble graveyard walls with simple wrought-iron gates. Selection of fine 17th and 18th century gravestones,</p> <p>WATCH HOUSE: 1824. Small, single chamber watch house, set in S boundary wall.</p> <p>1907 restoration may have been effected by John Kinross RSA, who was architect to both Hunter and Miller in preceding years, and an expert at restoration; however, the later interior alterations obliterated any work which might have confirmed this authorship, and no attribution is made in church papers. The sundial form is close to that on angle buttress at Cockburnspath Church, similiary of possible 16th century date. The bell and belfry were apparently gifted by the family of Broadwood</p>	Post-Medieval	373783	670651	2 km S

				and Sons of London. An early restoration was in circa 1860, when the armorials were added.				
Listed Building	B	14712	Oldhamstocks, village green, pump	18th century. Drove ashlar, square section wellhead, coped and with pyramidal cap. Handle missing, but keyhole surround evident on S side.  Notable feature on village green. See Alexander Carse's painting 'Oldhamstocks Fair'.	Post-Medieval	373974	670590	2 km S
Listed Building	A	14725	Dunglass House, gazebo	Dated 1712 (?). Heptagonal, classical summer house, of outstanding quality, set on high ground to W of former house and SW of lake.  Architect unknown, but fine form echoes work of James Smith and Alexander McGill, who may possibly have been the authors. Sited to N of former "French Camp" of 1548-9, established by the English. The INVENTORY gives the figure on the datestone as 1718; this figure is much-weathered but appeared to the fieldworker to be 1712. Concealed in the woodland, the gazebo is hard to find and difficult to photograph. It appeared to be 7-sided rather than 6-sided as previously described.	Post-Medieval	376352	671728	2.25 km SE
Listed Building	B	14727	Dunglass, old bridge	17th century, raised and improved in 19th century. Single span, barrel arch bridge, spanning circa 34' over Dunglass dene by the mill. Random rubble with ashlar voussoir, raised in squared and coursed rubble. Strengthened with wrought-iron ties. Also listed in Cockburnspath Parish, Scottish Borders.  The oldest in a series of 4 bridges in close proximity, bridging between East Lothian and Berwickshire.	Post-Medieval	377212	672322	2.3 km SE
Listed Building	C	14728	Dunglass House, old gardener's house	Earlier 19th century. 2-storey, 3-bay house. Squared and coursed rubble sandstone with	Post-Medieval	376174	672137	1.7 km SE

				droved ashlar dressings. Sited to NW of walled garden.  Listed C(S) for its relation to walled garden and other estate buildings at Dunglass.				
Listed Building	B	7712	Innerwick, jubilee horse trough	Macfarlane of Glasgow, dated 1887. Cast-iron bath-shaped trough with cast-iron shell-niche above with decorative surround, bearing inscription V Jubilee R 1887. Niche set in shaped red sandstone gable of squared rubble and ashlar. Slate rectangular panel set in gable head with chamfered surround inscribed with moral poem. Gable finial severed.  Provided by Richard Hunter of Thurston on the W road from Innerwick Village to Thurston House. It is typical of the estate philanthropy of late Victorian years and echoed in the village by the slate panel on Tyme Cottage also the result of Hunter patronage.	Post-Medieval	371440	673827	2.1 km NW
Listed Building	C	7704	Innerwick House with gatepiers and parapet	Probably later 18th century. 2-storey house, made T-plan by addition in earlier 19th century of 2-storey wing to N. Sited on falling ground. Unfortunate bull-face render to earlier house and E elevation of the later; remaining elevations harled. Earlier house possibly raised. S range in 19th century.  Allegedly the 19th century work was prompted out of rivalry between the Thurston and Biel estates at opposite ends of the village, Innerwick House belonging to the latter estate. The earlier house with steep gable pitch  and 5-bay S elevation, would have been more imposing before the detrimental 19th century work.	Post-Medieval	372212	673908	1.5 km NW

Listed Building	C	14703	Dunglass House, farm lodge	<p>Early 19th century, made L-plan late in century. Random rubble sandstone with droved ashlar dressings, heavily pointed.</p> <p>Gate Lodge to Home Farm of former Dunglass House. Plain, but retaining small window size, and unaffected dignity.</p>	Post-Medieval	376345	672469	1.6 km SE
Listed Building	C	14724	Dunglass House, west lodge and gate piers	<p>Early 19th century. Square section classical ashlar gatepiers. Raised base; recessed panel to outer faces with decorative paterae below coping. Ball finials on ashlar bases set on coping.</p> <p>Possibly designed by Richard Crichton who built the house and stables in 1807. Identical gatepiers at East Lodge (listed separately).</p>	Post-Medieval	376272	672584	1.3 km SE
Listed Building	B	7714	Thurston Mains, steading cottage	<p>Robert Bell, 1857. Single storey, T-plan farm cottage. Squared and snecked red rubble sandstone with ashlar dressings.</p> <p>Listed category B as a well-preserved example of a popular style of farm cottage used at Dirleton and illustrated in Loudon's COTTAGE, FARM AND VILLA ARCHITECTURE (1833). The steading was built all at one date and compares with that at Thurston Home Farm (listed separately). Former steam threshing mill and piggery now demolished. Farmhouse and walled garden to NE, listed separately.</p>	Post-Medieval	370988	673005	2.4 km W
Listed Building	B	7717	Innerwick, Mansewood, the stables	<p>1726, considerably altered and extended in late 18th century and doubled in depth by 1830 addition to N. Rectangular plan house on falling ground now double pile, 3 storeys to S earlier block and 2 to 1830 work. Rendered rubble with chamfered arises to earlier openings and painted ashlar to 1820 openings.</p>	Post-Medieval	372101	673950	1.6 km NW



				Mansewood served as the manse from 19th century until recently, and may have been built as such. The 1830 frontage was typical of the style Loudon would later suggest in COTTAGE, VILLA AND FARM ARCHITECTURE				
Listed Building	B	14729	Dunglass House, stables	Richard Crichton, circa 1807. Quadrangular stable court in severe classical style, converted for domestic use. Roughly coursed sandstone with droved ashlar dressings and base course.  Principal features retained on conversion. Laundry Cottage and probably the gatepiers, listed separately, were also by Richard Crichton.	Post-Medieval	376589	671913	2.2 km SE
Listed Building	A	14731	Dunglass viaduct	Grainger and Miller, circa 1840. Multi-span railway viaduct with wildest span of 40 metres at centre. Bull-faced, coursed sandstone with ashlar dressings. Battered bases to piers. Segmental archways with string courses at impost level. Bold, panelled pylons flanking central arch, with recessed panels, diminishing breadth and raised blocking course in Egyptian manner, breaking the parapet. Pronounced, pulvinated string course below ashlar coped parapet.  Remarkable design both technically and in its simple grandeur. The third of four bridges spanning the dene in close succession, and entering Berwickshire. Previously listed twice as it spans two council areas (East Lothian and Scottish Borders) (2019), see 300030355.	Post-Medieval	377068	672148	2.4 km SE
Listed Building	C	14735	Oldhamstocks, Greenend Cottage	Late 18th century. Single storey 3-bay cottage, with modern extension at rear. Harled with painted ashlar margins and quoins.  Sited to W of later school and school-house.	Post-Medieval	373891	670664	2 km S

Listed Building	B	7707	Skateraw limekiln	<p>Mid 19th century. Square plan 3-draw, tunnelled limekiln. Coursed stone in long blocks; sandstone to some dressings and to top 5 courses. Sited on ground falling to N, to coastline. Round arched tunnel to S running E-W. Round arched draw openings to N, E and W feeding kiln of inverted cone shape, brick-lined.</p> <p>Overgrown quarry sited nearby. Catcraig Limekiln, by East Barns, was a more renowned Kiln and restored (1966). Skateraw Harbour was built early in the 19th century for export of lime and import of coal.</p>	Post-Medieval	373847	675396	1.7 km NW
Listed Building	A	7711	Thurston Home Farm	<p>Circa 1850. Quadrangular plan steading with central range. Squared and snecked rubble red sandstone with ashlar dressings; coursed at S elevation and stugged, with droved dressings and raised base course; steading cottage harled.</p> <p>Architect possibly Hunter of Thurston House, a notable writer on improvement farming and notable local patron. The 3-range form of Thurston Mains, headed by steading cottage, by Robert Bell, 1858, suggests that Bell may have been involved with Hunter on the design of Home Far. Listed category A as a remarkable surviving example of the perfect improvement steading, much-praised in the later 19th century. Present form indicated on 1854 OS map.</p>	Post-Medieval	371447	674487	2.4 km NW
Listed Building	B	7720	Innerwick, Temple Mains Farm, cartshed and granary	<p>Early 19th century steading with mid century stalk and engine house. Random rubble with stugged ashlar dressings. Pantile roofs with slate eaves courses below late 19th century skylights. Irregularly planned group.</p> <p>E RANGE: stepping down with ground falling to S. Higher walled block to N with piended N end, adjoined to lower, longer section by mutual gable. Blocked door to N. Office to higher block</p>	Post-Medieval	371915	673925	1.7 km NW

				<p>with window flanked by 2 doorways on W elevation. Irregular openings for stables on W elevation of lower range, and 2 pyramiddally capped, louvred ventilators. Cobbles to interiors retained, and with brick setts on carriageway to W.</p> <p>CARTSHED AND GRANARY: rectangular plan block with cartsheds of 2 dates.</p> <p>THRESHING MILL, ENGINE HOUSE AND STALK: rectangular plan mill with granary above; gabled N elevation formerly adjoined to W range (now demolished) and piend-roof to S elevation. 2 granary windows on E side, and gabled hayloft breaking eaves above doorway to S of W side. Engine house, in a tall, piend-roofed single storey building, abutting mill at N end of W side, with doorway to W and taller doorway flanked by window to S.</p> <p>STALK: tapering circular section brick stalk with moulded neck courses and tall, ashlar coped pedestal set in re-entrant angle to N of engine house.</p> <p>W range largely demolished with modern building inserted. N range of no merit. The 3 groups described here are each good examples of their type, retaining noteworthy details. Name changed from Westhall circa 1900.</p>				
Listed Building	B	4055	Dunglass, new bridge	<p>Dated 1871. 2 storey ashlar villa with splayed wind in centre and Italianate tower set back to right with pilastrated lookout and weathervane. Hipped slate roofs, bracket eaves. Round-headed 1st floor windows, paired to left with colomnette, incised voussoir treatment and window-box holders. Blind chip-carved arched head on side of tower. Original gatepiers to left hand driveway only.</p>		376992	672085	

Listed Building	C	48937	Cockburnspath station house	<p>1846. Single storey, 4-bay H-plan plain Italianate station and station master's house (now private residence) with deep eaves. Later lean-to porch to NE with large window, decorative tiled floor, modern glazed door and slated roof. Conservatory to SW. Squared snecked sandstone with ashlar dressings. Base course. Irregularly fenestrated with bipartite mullioned windows in gables to NE elevation; slightly advanced window to SW gable. Stop-chamfered doorway in advanced gabled porch to SE elevation with narrow flanking windows.</p> <p>Built for the North British railway and opened 22nd June 1846; closed 18th June 1951. Stations surviving from the 1840s are fairly uncommon in Scotland, and this is a particularly well preserved example. The surviving stations between Edinburgh, Haymarket and Cupar are of a similar style and date. The intact fittings in the booking office are of particular interest.</p>	Post-Medieval	377582	671703	2.9 km SE
Listed Building	B	14699	Dunglass bridge	<p>Blyth and Blyth, 1932. Reinforced concrete bridge, with bull-faced stone parapet, ashlar coped. Wide semi-circular span with diminishing, depressed arch arcades filling spandrels and flanking. Moulded piers and margins.</p> <p>Structural problems require the bridge be demolished imminently (1987). The contractors for the bridge were Crowley Russell and Co. It is the latest of 4 bridges spanning between East Lothian and Berwickshire. Also listed in Cockburnspath Parish, Scottish Borders.</p>	Post-Medieval	377106	672192	2.2 km SE
Listed Building	B	14702	Dunglass House, farm dairy	<p>Circa 1930. Single storey, symmetrical model dairy building. Rubble with ashlar dressings.</p>	Post-Medieval	376347	672219	1.75 km SE

				Architects possibly Orphoot, Whiting and Bryce who designed a similarly sturdy pantiled composition at Templecroft, Gullane, about this date.				
Listed Building	B	14714	Stottencleugh farmhouse	<p>Early 19th century, 3-bay classically detailed farmhouse, made L-plan by later 19th century wing to N. 2-storey. Rubble sandstone, squared and coursed on S elevation with ashlar dressings, raised quoins, eaves and base courses.</p> <p>Similar in design to houses in Haddington and possibly by James Burn. Steading to SW not included in current listing.</p>	Post-Medieval	372890	670443	2.2 km SW
Listed Building	C	7718	Innerwick parish church	<p>1784. Simple rectangular plan church. Ashlar sandstone with broad droving; base course. Hoodmoulded lancet windows and plain cornice. GRAVESTONES: variety of scrolled tombstones with memento mori, and table tops. BOUNDARY WALL AND GATEPIERS: coped rubble wall to graveyard with square rubble gatepiers to W and cast-iron gates.</p>	Post-Medieval	372069	673967	1.6 km NW
Listed Building	B	4058	Dunglass, old bridge	17th century single span barrel arch.	Post-Medieval	377212	672322	2.2 km SE
Listed Building	B	7717	Innerwick, Mansewood	<p>1726, considerably altered and extended in late 18th century and doubled in depth by 1830 addition to N. Rectangular plan house on falling ground now double pile, 3 storeys to S earlier block and 2 to 1830 work. Rendered rubble with chamfered arises to earlier openings and painted ashlar to 1820 openings.</p> <p>Mansewood served as the manse from 19th century until recently, and may have been built</p>	Post-Medieval	372121	673971	1.5 km NW

				as such. The 1830 frontage was typical of the style Loudon would later suggest in COTTAGE, VILLA AND FARM ARCHITECTURE				
Listed Building	C	6414	Merse Lodge	19th century. Single storey. Ashlar and rubble. Slated roof with deep eaves. East half has gable facing drive and bay-window.	Post-Medieval	377005	672044	2.2 km SE
Listed Building	C	48937	Cockburnspath station	<p>1846. Single storey, 4-bay H-plan plain Italianate station and station master's house (now private residence) with deep eaves. Later lean-to porch to NE with large window, decorative tiled floor, modern glazed door and slated roof. Conservatory to SW. Squared snecked sandstone with ashlar dressings. Base course. Irregularly fenestrated with bipartite mullioned windows in gables to NE elevation; slightly advanced window to SW gable. Stop-chamfered doorway in advanced gabled porch to SE elevation with narrow flanking windows.</p> <p>Built for the North British railway and opened 22nd June 1846; closed 18th June 1951. Stations surviving from the 1840s are fairly uncommon in Scotland, and this is a particularly well preserved example. The surviving stations between Edinburgh, Haymarket and Cupar are of a similar style and date. The intact fittings in the booking office are of particular interest.</p>	Post-Medieval	377570	671690	2.9 km SE
Listed Building	B	14730	Dunglass House, sundial	<p>Possibly 17th century. Sited to E of Collegiate Church on a mound. Weathered ashlar. Square, moulded base supporting a shaft comprised of 4 piers, each with moulded base and neck; deeply over-hanging cornice/table above shaft, with cubical dial at centre. Waisted, moulded block set on dial, added later from series of stones formerly strewn about the area.</p> <p>The proportions of the dial are unusual; the base, shaft and table reach a height of 6', on a</p>	Post-Medieval	376716	671911	2.2 km SE

				base under 2' wide, supporting a table 5' wide. The possibility that the structure served some other purpose originally, cannot be ignored.				
Listed Building	B	14733	Oldhamstocks, Brae View	<p>Late 18th century. 2-storey house with single storey wing to E, each of 2 bays. Rubble with painted ashlar margins. S ELEVATION: door to right of 2-storey house with decorative timber porch added. Window flanking to left at ground and to both bays at 1st floor under eaves. 2 windows to single storey wing.</p> <p>Listed Category B as one of the least altered late 18th century buildings, prominently sited by the village green.</p>	Post-Medieval	374000	670609	2 km S
Listed Building	B	7715	Thurston House, north lodge and gate piers	<p>Earlier 19th century with later 19th century additions. Single storey gate lodge. Cream ashlar sandstone with base course.</p> <p>Former "Chinese" porch is regrettably absent. Gate lodge to Thurston House (demolished). East Lodge and Dovecot listed separately.</p>	Post-Medieval	371749	675027	2.5 km NW
Listed Building	C	14701	Dunglass House, east lodge with gate piers and quadrant wall	<p>Early 19th century single storey lodge, raised to 2-storey circa 1900. Coursed cream sandstone with chamfered margins to windows. Slate hanging and timber margins at 1st floor.</p> <p>Gatepiers possibly designed by Richard Crichton who designed the house and stables in 1807. West gatepiers in identical form (listed separately).</p>	Post-Medieval	376949	672105	2.2 km SE
Listed Building	C	14736	Oldhamstocks, Hill Crest	<p>Later 19th century. 2-storey gabled house with 1st floor breaking eaves and with single storey rear extensions. Rubble with ashlar dressings, chamfered arrises to openings, raised quoins.</p>	Post-Medieval	373916	670585	2 km S

				Piend-roofed outbuilding to NW, presumably former stable. Built after 1854 OS Map.				
Listed Building	B	7706	Skateraw	<p>Earlier 19th century. 3-bay, symmetrical 2-storey and basement farmhouse with later 19th century additions to S. Squared and coursed stone to N elevation, remaining elevations harled; raised eaves course and base course.</p> <p>Terraced garden to S. Robert Burns records a visit to Skateraw in his Border Journals, and though this was before the present house, it serves to indicate the historical context of the coastal site.</p>	Post-Medieval	373406	675076	1.7 km NW
Listed Building	C	7709	Thurston, dovecot	<p>19th century, probably raised in later part of the century. Square plan dovecot in red rubble sandstone with droved ashlar dressings; ashlar rat course, eaves course and recessed panel with flight holes.</p> <p>Dovecot on estate of Thurston House (demolished 1952), sited by stables of a similar date.</p>	Post-Medieval	370715	674303	2.9 km NW
Listed Building	C	7719	Innerwick, Temple Mains House	<p>Late 18th century. Plain 2-storey, 3-bay house, possibly raised from single storey cottage, or formerly abutted cottage to W. Random rubble with droved ashlar dressings.</p> <p>Prominently sited on high ground in Innerwick Village, by the church and easily mistaken for the manse. The E extension was only adjoined after 1907.</p>	Post-Medieval	372019	673976	1.6 km NW
Garden and Designed Landscape		GDL00154	Dunglass	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.	Post-Medieval	375976	671487	1.2 km SE



				<p>The Picturesque designed landscape of Dunglass was laid out between 1776 and 1832. It incorporated an earlier landscape associated with the existing house and Church. The design structure has remained relatively consistent although the composition of individual components has altered over the years.</p> <p>Dunglass is situated approximately 0.3 miles (0.5km) inland from the Berwickshire coast some 6 miles (10km) south-east of the town of Dunbar and 0.5 miles (1km) north-west of the village of Cockburnspath. The A1(T) and the Edinburgh/London railway line form the northern boundary of the site. The Bilsdean and Dunglass Burns flow through the policies carving deep gorges on their route to the coast. The Dunglass Burn forms the boundary between the regions of Lothian and Borders.</p> <p>The surrounding landscape is largely in agricultural use. Much of the farmland is owned by the estate although some is tenanted. The SSEB Nuclear Power Station at Torness is situated on the coast some 2 miles (3.5km) to the north- west of Dunglass and is visible from within the policies. Views out to the North Sea are obtainable, particularly from high points. The gorges, with their woods, rocks and water were seen as significant sublime features in the picturesque landscape design developed in the 18th &amp; 19th centuries. The woodlands and bridges remain today as important features in the local landscape. There are proposals for the construction of a Cockburnspath Bypass which may affect the designed landscape.</p>				
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				<p>The present Dunglass House stands on the site of its predecessors above the western bank of the Dunglass Burn within some 610 acres (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.</p> <p>Documentary evidence of the development of the designed landscape is confined to General Roy's map of c.1750, the 1st edition OS map of c.1863, the 2nd edition OS map of c.1900 and the modern OS map. Comparison of this evidence indicates that the policies were extended between the mid-18th &amp; 19th centuries, and again after 1918.</p> <p>An English encampment was sited on the hill, 1,548' (472m), to the west of the house, and its remains consist of ramparts and deep trenches with a high rectangular mound on the south side. It was used during the occupation of Haddington in 1548-9 and destroyed shortly afterwards by the Scots.</p>				
Conservation Area		CA285	Innerwick		Post-Medieval	372293	673959	1.1 km NW
Conservation Area		CA288	Oldhamstocks		Post-Medieval	374093	670544	1.5 km S
Listed Building	B	4057	Dunglass bridge	Early 20th century single span in reinforced concrete. Engineers, Blythe and Blythe, 1932.	Modern	377106	672192	2.2 km SE

**10 FIGURES**













