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local landscape designation review

appendix II 2016

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA EVALUATION

Appendix II

Landscape Character Area Evaluation

Methodology

The Review was carried out by a qualified Landscape Architect with chartered membership of the Landscape Institute, and a qualified planner with membership of the Royal Town Planning Institute, with nearly 40 years of experience of living and working in East Lothian between them.

The Landscape Character Areas were assessed according to Table 1 below. The purpose of the assessment was to identify the characteristics and qualities of each area which were particularly valued. In addition to the value judgement, text provides commentary to bring out the particular features of each aspect of the area.

Desk based study reference to the following information:

- Ordnance Survey mapping, contour information and aerial photography
- Google street view
- John Hutton Institute Soil and Land classification for agriculture data
- British Geological Survey Regional Solid and Drift Geology maps
- Landscape Character studies by Ash Consulting Group and Carol Anderson and Alison Grant¹
- SNH wildness mapping²
- Cultural heritage sites: Battlefield, Listed Building, Scheduled Monument, and Historic Garden and Designed Landscape information³
- Forestry Commission Native Woodland Survey of Scotland
- Natural Heritage sites: Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Special Protection Areas
- East Lothian's Core Path Network and Rights of Way
- Sustrans cycle network
- "Portrait of the Lothians" by Nigel Tranter
- NASA data for dark skies

This was supplemented by consultation with colleagues within East Lothian Council and field visits over 2014/15.

¹ "Landscape Capacity Study for Wind Turbine Development in East Lothian" by Carol Anderson and Alison Grant, commissioned by East Lothian Council and Scottish Natural Heritage (as supplemented) and Ash Consulting Group "The Lothians Landscape Character Assessment"

² <http://www.snh.gov.uk/protecting-scotlands-nature/looking-after-landscapes/landscape-policy-and-guidance/wild-land/mapping/>

³ Information available from Historic Environment Scotland at <http://portal.historic-scotland.gov.uk/hes/web/f?p=PORTAL:HOME:.....>



local landscape designation review

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LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA EVALUATION

TABLE 1: Landscape Characteristics and Qualities

<p>Typicality: How representative is the landscape type relative to the local and regional areas? Does it have landscape features or a combination of features that typify East Lothian?</p>	<p>High: The landscape typifies East Lothian and strongly contributes to its sense of place</p>
	<p>Medium: The landscape contains some features typical of East Lothian and has some sense of place</p>
	<p>Low: The landscape contains some features typical of East Lothian and has some sense of place</p>
<p>Rarity: Are there rare elements or features in the landscape or is the landscape character itself rare? (not considering built heritage elements)</p>	<p>High: Contains landscape features or combination of features which are rare or unique within East Lothian and may be rare within the wider region</p>
	<p>Medium: Contains landscape features or combination of features which are uncommon within East Lothian</p>
	<p>Low: Contains only or mainly features which are common throughout East Lothian/the wider area</p>
<p>Condition: Are the individual landscape elements in a good state of repair?</p>	<p>High: Well managed landscape with all elements in a generally good state of repair</p>
	<p>Medium: Landscape is generally well managed with some landscape elements in a poorer state of repair</p>
	<p>Low: Some characteristic landscape elements which are poorly managed and/or in a generally poor state of repair</p>
<p>Scenic and Sensory Value: Does it have sensory value? Scenic value comprising: naturalness, contrast, complexity, openness, ruggedness, mystery and/or presence of a water body (taken from “Angles on Environmental Psychology” by Craig Roberts and Julia Russell 2002)</p>	<p>Very High: High aesthetic, sensory and experiential appeal across the area. A landscape that is natural, contrasting, complex, open, rugged, mysterious and contains water bodies or rivers.</p>
	<p>High: Strong aesthetic, sensory and experiential appeal. Contains a pleasing combination of features, visual contrasts or dramatic elements.</p>
	<p>Medium: Some aesthetic, sensory and experiential appeal. Contains some pleasing features, visual contrasts or dramatic elements.</p>
	<p>Low: Low aesthetic, sensory and experiential appeal. Contains few pleasing features, visual contracts or dramatic elements.</p>
<p>Enjoyment and economy: How important is the landscape for enjoyment and recreation (availability of access routes, key viewpoints, landmarks and/or other recreational facilities and attractions); how important is the perception of the landscape in supporting economic activity?</p>	<p>Very High: All or most of the landscape draws many local people and visitors for enjoyment and recreation; perception of the landscape is important for economic activity.</p>
	<p>High: All or most of the landscape draws local people and part of the landscape attracts visitors for enjoyment and recreation and the perception of the landscape or parts of it support economic activity.</p>
	<p>Medium; Part of the landscape draws local people and with little draw to visitors from outwith East Lothian; the perception of the landscape may support some economic activity.</p>
	<p>Low: The landscape is little used for enjoyment and recreation and/or has little or no availability of access routes, key viewpoints, landmarks and/or other recreational facilities; perception of the landscape is not important for economic activity.</p>

<p>Views: Is the landscape important in key views or does it contain key landmarks or landforms?</p>	<p>High: The landscape is important from many key views and may contains key landmarks or landforms</p>
	<p>Medium: The landscape is important in some views and/or contains a key landmark</p>
	<p>Low: The landscape has limited importance in local views</p>
<p>Cultural Heritage: Does the landscape have built heritage, literary, artistic (including music), spiritual or other cultural associations and local history?</p>	<p>High: The landscape is very rich in archaeology or built heritage. The area is rich in archaeological remains and monuments and has a high potential for previously unknown sites and strong direct cultural associations or local history.</p>
	<p>Medium: The landscape has some visible features of archaeology or built heritage. The landscape has some known archaeological sites and some or less direct cultural associations or local history</p>
	<p>Low: The landscape has few visible features of archaeology or built heritage and has few or no cultural associations or local history</p>
<p>Wildness: Does the landscape have perceived qualities of wildness including naturalness, remoteness and lack of artificial elements including the degree of darkness at night? (Using SNH wildness mapping as well as light pollution maps⁴ supported by professional judgement and local knowledge to identify the wildest and most natural areas).</p>	<p>High: The landscape is generally apparently natural, remote and lacking in artificial elements, and has areas which are dark at night.</p>
	<p>Medium: The landscape has some areas which are apparently natural, remote and lacking in artificial elements, or which are dark at night.</p>
	<p>Low: The landscape has few areas which are apparently natural, remote and lacking in artificial elements, and is generally affected by artificial light at night.</p>

⁴ Google Night-lights imagery by NASA's Earth Observatory at <http://www.blue-marble.de/nightlights/2012> and Light pollution maps from [Earth Observation Group, NOAA National Geophysical Data Center](http://www.lightpollutionmap.info/#zoom=4&lat=5759860&lon=1619364&layers=B0TFFFFTT). At <http://www.lightpollutionmap.info/#zoom=4&lat=5759860&lon=1619364&layers=B0TFFFFTT>

<i>Landscape Character Area</i>		Lammermuir Plateau
<i>Landscape Character Type</i>		Upland
<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Description</i>
Typicality	High	Landscape of this character (plateau hills with incised valleys, heather moorland, sparse built development) is representative of East Lothian, defining the southern section of East Lothian. It is typical of the wider region including Midlothian and the Borders. There is a strong sense of place.
Rarity	High	The area forms part of a larger plateau moorland with the rest of the Lammermuirs, and is unique in East Lothian although not rare in the wider context. It contains some features rare in the East Lothian namely Hopes Reservoir and relative hills (Meikle Says Law and Spartleton). There are some areas of peat, mainly along the southern edge of the area, as well as humus iron podzol, around Lammer Law and the Lothian Edge, both of which soil types are rare in East Lothian. A large part of the area contains land which is suitable only for rough grazing, rare in East Lothian. There is a small area of calcareous grassland on the hill slope to the east of the entry to Hopes Reservoir.
Condition	High	In general the landscape is well maintained. The predominant use is as grouse moor/rough grazing and heather is well managed, as are grouse butts, access tracks, gates and fencing. There is some bracken but this is not extensive.
Scenic and Sensory Value	High	The expanses of heather covered open plateau, rounded summits including Meikle Says Law and Lammerlaw and presence of reservoirs, with very little built development give strong aesthetic and sensory appeal. However there is little contrast or mystery within this landscape. The relative wildness and remoteness means few artificial sounds. The expanses of moorland provide seasonal colour change with the flowering heather and bird sounds including the evocative curlew.
Enjoyment and Economy	Very High	Much of the area is used for grouse shooting and is also popular with hill walkers, birdwatchers and ramblers, as well as for family picnics attracts tourists to East Lothian for hill walking, horse riding, mountain biking and grouse shooting. Landmarks include Lammerlaw, Spartleton, Meikle Says Law and Hopes Reservoir. There are good views across East Lothian to the coast, Fife and beyond to the north, while from some parts of the area there are views to Scottish Borders in the south. There is a widely visited viewpoint at the top of Lammerlaw and stunning landscape and views around Hopes Reservoir. The Lammermuirs are mentioned in marketing of business for example Purely Scottish water and Gifford Golf Course mention the scenic Lammermuir Hills in their marketing, as does the Lammermuir Festival. There is no holiday accommodation in this area.
Views	High	The landscape consists of the Lammermuirs which forms the backdrop to views south from lowland East Lothian. Lammer Law although not the highest point often appears so as it is further forward than other tops. Spartleton is also a notable summit when within the hills. The Lothian Edge is largely in this area. Hopes Reservoir and its moorland setting.
Built Heritage and Cultural Association	High	The largely undeveloped nature of the Lammermuir Plateau means that there is very good preservation of archaeological remains, both upstanding monuments and buried archaeological deposits. This resource is mostly unquantified because of the lack of survey in this area. Remains of post-medieval and earlier settlements, agriculture and track ways are visible as earthworks. There are a number of scheduled monuments in the area, including several later prehistoric enclosed settlements or forts at Hopes, and

		early prehistoric stone circles at Crow Stones and Nine Stones. The area is rich in archaeological remains and monuments and has a high potential for previously unknown sites. There are literary associations with Walter Scott, including The Bride of Lammermuir, on which the opera Lucia did Lammermoor is based. The historic Herring Road runs through this area.
Wildness	High / Very High	The majority of the area has one or more element of wildness identified in the desk study. The area to the west side is the most coherent area with all three elements of naturalness, remoteness and lack of artificial elements. The night sky satellite images from NASA from 2012 show this area to have very limited light pollution making it the darkest area of East Lothian adding to its feeling of remoteness and wildness.

<i>Landscape Character Area</i>		Lammermuir Plateau with Windfarm
<i>Landscape Character Type</i>		Upland
<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Description</i>
Typicality	Medium	This landscape (plateau hills and incised valleys, rough grazing, wind farms) has some sense of place and contains some features which are typical of East Lothian and the wider study area (Fallago Rig, Dun Law)
Rarity	Medium	There are other areas of upland with windfarm in the wider area. However, this area also contains significant landscape features of dramatic steep sided cleughs, which are rare in East Lothian. There are some areas of peat and humus iron podzol mainly around the Monynut Edge, both of which soil types are rare in East Lothian.
Condition	Medium	Where forestry plantation has been removed to make way for windfarm development natural regeneration is taking place however brash is still in evidence. Some replacement planting appears to be struggling. Some tracks are heavily potholed and there are some signs of water erosion. Where heather moorland exists this is well managed. Turbines are well maintained, as are fences. Forestry plantation is healthy.
Scenic and Sensory Value	High	The expanses of moorland provide seasonal colour change with the flowering heather and bird sounds including the evocative curlew. The scale of the wind turbines accord with the plateau landscape to give interest and contrasting form and colour to the slacker area of Dunbar Common, however this is seen as medium in scenic value. At Aikengall there are deeply incised cleughs providing ruggedness with a backdrop over stunning views out to the sea and Scottish Borders area providing openness. The muted colours of this moorland landscape contrast sharply with the white of the turbines add to the strong aesthetic and sensory appeal of this landscape. This part of the area has very high scenic value. The naturalness of the overall area is reduced by the presence of wind turbines and access tracks and associated infrastructure.
Enjoyment and Economy	Medium	There is a small amount of use of this area by local walkers and visitors, mountain bikers and occasional wild campers. The Herring Road is a traditional walking route. East Lammermuir Deans Nature Reserve is visited for its wildlife interest. Aikengall windfarm has open days which attract people to the area. There some fantastic views from the East of the area towards the coast, in particular towards the cliffs at St Abbs. The landscape contributes little to the economy. There is no holiday accommodation in this area.
Views	Medium	The western part of this area is in a generally slack landform and is not generally visible in key views. The Eastern part is more visible, with the Monynut Edge being prominent in views. The windfarms are visible from the surrounding hills and are considered attractive by some.
Built Heritage and Cultural Association	Medium / High	A well-preserved landscape of post-medieval and possibly earlier agricultural settlement visible as earthworks showing remains of small fields, buildings and track ways. This includes the route of the Herring Road and the well-preserved remains at Boonslie, both are considered sites of national importance. The area around Boonslie and the Herring Road has a high rating for preservation of remains and importance. Windfarms being a modern development disrupt the qualities of the Lammermuirs which have previously featured in literature.
Wildness	Medium	The majority of the area has natural groundcover; however the wind farm development reduces the areas sense of wildness. The southeast area scored

		<p>highly in the study for all three elements however this assessment has not taken account of the consented windfarms at Wester Dod which are likely to reduce this areas sense of wildness. The night sky satellite images from NASA from 2012 show this area to have a low level of light pollution over the existing wind farm areas with an increased amount of light pollution at the substation areas. It also shows that there is very limited light pollution in the south eastern section of this area at present although this is likely to change with the construction of the consented windfarm at Wester Dod.</p>
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<i>Landscape Character Area</i>		Plateau Grassland
<i>Landscape Character Type</i>		Upland
<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Description</i>
Typicality	Low	The landscape is not generally representative of East Lothian though it does contain some typical features namely shelter belts and incised burn valleys.
Rarity	Low	This is a small part of a wider landscape character area; it is rare in East Lothian but not uncommon in the region. The area contains a very small amount of peat along its southern edge. There are no rare features in the area.
Condition	High	There is no evidence of overgrazing, fences are well maintained, forestry plantations and shelter belts appear to be healthy.
Scenic and Sensory Value	Low	This open area has limited visual contrast, mystery, or ruggedness (the steeply sloped Linn Dean is an exception). The aural experience is detracted by the proximity of the A68 road and nearby wind farms.
Enjoyment and Economy	Low	There is a wildlife reserve at Linn Dean, however few if any other attractions in this area. It is not well used by walkers and no designated routes through the site however the northern edge of the area does contain good views northwards. The landscape does not contribute to the economy. There is no holiday accommodation in this area.
Views	Low	There are views across East Lothian from Linn Dean lay-by on the A68, in which this is the foreground, although not a notable component of the view itself. It forms part of the skyline of the Lammermuirs and the shelter belts are notable in views from Humbie and further afield.
Built Heritage and Cultural Association	Medium	Settlement and agricultural remains of possible medieval origin, visible both as earthworks and cropmarks, including the scheduled monument of Old Wanside. The landscape has some known archaeological sites and potential for previously unknown remains. This area has few or no cultural associations.
Wildness	Low	The study has included coniferous plantations as a natural groundcover however this does not provide the perceived qualities of wildness we are looking for. The area's proximity to a major road reduces its remoteness. The night sky satellite images from NASA from 2012 show this area to have increased light pollution at its western extent due to its proximity to a major road.

<i>Landscape Character Area</i>		Whiteadder Upland Valley
<i>Landscape Character Type</i>		Upland
<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Description</i>
Typicality	Medium	This landscape is an open shallow upland valley containing farmland with some features (reservoir, stone walls, pasture land) that can be found within East Lothian and the wider area.
Rarity	High	This landscape character is rare within East Lothian and the wider area. It contains the largest reservoir in East Lothian. The area contains small amounts of the rare soil types peat, humus iron podzol, mineral alluvial soil and skeletal soil. There is a small area of calcareous grassland in this area.
Condition	High	The roads have been recently re-surfaced. Fields and fences maintained in a reasonably good condition. New tree planting at the entrance to Mayshiel is well established, and walls are well maintained. The reservoir is still in use as and is well maintained.
Scenic and Sensory Value	High	An open valley with a peaceful atmosphere due to the enclosure of the surrounding hills, it has an almost lowland character and its location gives a sense of remoteness. Contrast is provided by the Whiteadder reservoir, a pleasing feature. However a lack of complexity reduces its sensory value.
Enjoyment and Economy	High	The reservoir and surrounding area provide good recreation facilities. The area contains Mayshiel - a base for shooting activities. Some tourists are attracted to this area. There is tourist accommodation for those grouse shooting in the adjacent plateau moorland, and sailing at Whiteadder. There are views along the reservoir from the B6355.
Views	Low	The Whiteadder reservoir is important in views from within and directly adjacent to this area however as a generally low lying area is not widely visible.
Built Heritage and Cultural Association	High	This area includes a number of well-preserved prehistoric sites, including burial sites, cairns and settlement remains. Medieval settlement and exploitation of the land is evidenced by the medieval monastic grange at Penshiel and the tower house of Gamelshiel, both scheduled monuments. The area is rich in archaeological remains and monuments and has a high potential for previously unknown sites. This area has few or no cultural associations. The historic Herring Road runs through this area.
Wildness	Medium	Although in places this area is identified as having natural ground cover in the study, as an upland river valley with farmland this area is not wild. It is more remote than lowland East Lothian. The night sky satellite images from NASA from 2012 show this area to have very limited light pollution making part of the darkest area of East Lothian.

<i>Landscape Character Area</i>		Western Lammermuir Fringe
<i>Landscape Character Type</i>		Upland Fringe
<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Description</i>
Typicality	Medium	The landscape contains many features which are typical of East Lothian (arable farmland, woodland including shelter belts and policy woodlands, well-shaped hedgerows). However it is similar to the wider area outwith East Lothian within the central belt of Scotland and therefore provides less of a sense of place of just East Lothian.
Rarity	High	This area is part of a larger area of upland fringe, broadly similar in character. It contains significant amounts of glacial moraine. Contains part of the fault line scarp of the Lothian Edge. It also has small amounts of the rare soil types mineral alluvial soil along the rivers and a small area of peaty alluvial soil. There are some small areas of calcareous grassland
Condition	High	On-going woodland management for shelter belts and field boundary woodland. The farmland appears well managed and in good condition. Hedgerows and fences are generally well maintained. Stone walls are occasionally in need of attention. There is a large area of well formed and maintained beech hedgerows to the east of Humbie and along the road edges.
Scenic and Sensory Value	Very High	Complex, contrasting landscape of a mix of landuses and features, visually rich with limited man made development well sited within the landscape. Open on higher ground with more mystery in the lower and wooded areas. Several water features are present.
Enjoyment and Economy	Medium	Contains Pishwanton and Blinkbonny woods which are used for teaching woodland crafts and basic camping respectively. There is no other tourist accommodation in this area. The Right of Way starts from Long Yester over the Lammermuirs to Carfrae Mill. Access routes exist and have the potential for increased recreation use. There are good views from the minor roads along the foot of the Lammermuirs, the track to Lammerloch Reservoir looking north, from the north of Longnewton looking south to the village, along the road from Baxtersyke to Quarryford looking west along the fringe and from Longyester looking up to Hopes Reservoir.
Views	Medium	The area forms the foothills to the Lammermuir Plateau and is therefore important in views of the Lammermuirs from the north. Local settlements such as the cottages at Long Newton are attractive.
Built Heritage and Cultural Association	High	This part of the hill foots of the Lammermuirs was intensely settled during the later prehistoric period. Particularly in the Eastern part of the area, from Leaston through to Quarryford, there is a high number of enclosed settlements or hill forts of Iron Age or earlier date, exploiting the strategic position on the edge of the hills with views over the East Lothian plain. The area is rich in archaeological remains and monuments and has a high potential for previously unknown sites. It has attractive farm settlements notably the painted terrace of houses at Long Newton although the area has few cultural associations.
Wildness	Low	Although the area is identified in the desk study as having no areas of natural ground cover or remote areas, it does have a lack of artificial elements. It is a less accessible area than lowland East Lothian. The night sky satellite images from NASA from 2012 show this area to have limited light pollution with no centres of concentrated light.

<i>Landscape Character Area</i>		Eastern Lammermuir Fringe
<i>Landscape Character Type</i>		Upland Fringe
<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Description</i>
Typicality	High	This landscape contains many features typical of East Lothian; red sandstone buildings, arable farmland, oak woodlands and views out to the coast which provides a strong sense of place. It lies at the entrance to the central lowlands from the southern uplands on the north-eastern end of the Lothian Edge which combines with the typical features provides it with a strong sense of place.
Rarity	High	Large part of a broader area of similar character. This area of complex landform contains incised cleughs, sometimes wooded, and some of the best areas of ancient woodland within East Lothian. It also contains part of the scarp of the Lothian Edge and the large lake of Pressmennan. It contains small amounts of rare soil types, namely mineral alluvial soil, humus iron podzol and skeletal soil at the Brunt and the east end of Pressmennan. There are areas of calcareous grassland around the Thorters Burn and other burns as well as within the hills to the west of Olhamstocks and the cleughs of East Lammermuir Deans, Wide Hope and Yearn Hope.
Condition	High	Farmland appears well managed. Hedges and stone walls are generally in good condition. Some roads have been recently resurfaced. Shelterbelts and woodland appears to be in reasonable condition.
Scenic and Sensory Value	Very High	Complex, contrasting landscape of a mix of landuses and features, visually rich with limited man made development well sited within the landscape. Open on higher ground with more mystery in the lower and wooded areas. Several water features are present. High naturalness with relatively extensive stretches of ancient woodland and rugged cleughs and deans.
Enjoyment and Economy	High	This area contains a number of recreational facilities including Pressmennan Wood and viewpoints within the woods and above, Woodhall Dean, Fairy Glen at Aikengall, Tweeddale Trout Fishery, several Rights of Way and access routes into the Lammermuir Hills, the conservation village of Oldhamstocks, Whitecastle Hillfort, Greencastle Hillfort and notable viewpoints from The Brunt, Doon Hill, Deuchrie Dod, West Steel, White Castle Hill Fort. There are many more good vantage points for good long distance views over East Lothian throughout this area including the Gifford to Duns Road, Carfrae, above Halls and Spott and from Nunraw Abbey. Holiday makers from Thurston Manor are likely to choose to stay there in part because of proximity to this landscape character area. Purely Scottish is located here. There is one self catering apartment and one B & B in this area.
Views	High	Landmarks include Blackcastle Hill, the Doon Hill ridge and Nunraw Abbey. There are important features in views including the Papple Water, Whitecastle Hill Fort, Pressmennan Wood and lake and the access to Hopes. It is important in views from the Lammermuirs such as from the Lothian and Monynut Edges. There are particularly good views from West Steel over this area. Oldhamstocks is an attractive village in this area.
Built Heritage and Cultural Association	High	The north ridge of the Lammermuirs is a coherent landscape of later prehistoric settlement. This is attested by a number of enclosed settlements or hill forts of Iron Age or earlier date, particularly in the areas from Hopes to Stoneypath and from Halls to Pinkerton. The Battle of Dunbar I extends into this area. The area is rich in archaeological remains and monuments and has a high potential for previously unknown sites. Nunraw Abbey is within this area. Oldhamstocks has been used as a subject by artists, including Oldhamstocks

		Fair by Alexander Cars.
Wildness	Medium	The desk study shows some limited areas of natural groundcover and a lack of artificial elements. The night sky satellite images from NASA from 2012 show this area to have limited light pollution with no centres of concentrated light. There are very dark areas in the centre of the area around Halls where the hills block light, however the Eastern edge of the area has significant amounts of light pollution from the neighbouring costal margin.

<i>Landscape Character Area</i>		Whittingehame Water
<i>Landscape Character Type</i>		River Valley
<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Description</i>
Typicality	High	Wooded river valleys are typical of East Lothian. There are many features which typify East Lothian: common use of local building stone (red sandstone) and pantile roofs, hillfoot villages, steadings, estate woodlands, arable fields, lowland river valley landform. This gives it a strong sense of East Lothian identity.
Rarity	Medium	One of several lowland river valleys within East Lothian. There is distinctive red earth and sandstone which is uncommon in the wider region. Almost all of the area is prime agricultural land which is rare in Scotland although common within East Lothian. It contains small areas of skeletal soil and some mineral alluvial soil along the rivers.
Condition	High	Ongoing wood and farmland management. Hedges, fences and walls are generally in a good state of repair, as are roads. There are unused buildings falling into disrepair at Pitcox.
Scenic and Sensory Value	Very High	Complex, contrasting landscape centred on the river within a deep wooded valley providing elements of surprise and extensive rugged, dramatic elements. The agricultural fields surrounding the valley provide elements of openness. The predominance of local stone in built development adds to the natural character of the area settlements.
Enjoyment and Economy	Medium	The area contains several attractive villages. There are local tracks and paths around the designed landscapes of the Whittingehame and Biel Estates. There are viewpoints from the higher ground and within the village of Stenton looking towards the Tron. The Hillfoot Trail encourages car based tourists to explore this area, including the picturesque villages of Stenton and Garvald. There is one self-catering property in the area.
Views	Medium	Views of Whittingehame Designed Landscape in its arable setting. The conservation villages of Stenton and Garvald in their settings and the landmark building of Stenton Church. There are attractive close views of the Whittingehame and Biel Water and elements of the built environment. It is an important element in wider views over the extended Tyne valley particularly when viewed from higher ground to the north.
Built Heritage and Cultural Association	High	This area is dominated by the Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Whittingehame and Biel. The historic villages of Garvald and Stenton contain a number of listed structures and are good examples of villages with medieval origins. A number of Scheduled Monuments attest to prehistoric activity in the south-western part of this area. Historic farm steadings are also a prominent feature. The area is rich in archaeological remains and monuments and has a high potential for previously unknown sites. Whittingehame and its Yew Tree have historical connections with Mary Queen of Scots. Whittingehame Old Church is the subject of a painting by Charles Martin Hardie.
Wildness	Medium / Low	The area contains areas of naturalness and has a lack of artificial elements particularly along its wooded river banks. The steepness of the banks and rushing water adds to this feeling of wildness, although paths and the limited scale of the landscape limit this. The night sky satellite images from NASA from 2012 show this area to have limited light pollution although no very dark areas. The villages of Stenton and Garvald increase light pollution in parts of the area.

<i>Landscape Character Area</i>		Gifford Water
<i>Landscape Character Type</i>		River Valley
<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Description</i>
Typicality	Medium	Wooded river valleys are typical of East Lothian. It contains some features which typify East Lothian such as Estate landscapes and policy woodlands. Limited sense of place due to woodland enclosure, though this increases in the surrounding higher valley slopes.
Rarity	Low	One of several lowland river valleys within East Lothian. It contains more woodland than is usual for East Lothian including a high proportion of ancient woodland in terms of East Lothian. It contains the rare soil type of peaty alluvial soil at Danskine Loch as well as small areas of mineral alluvial soil along the rivers.
Condition	High	Ongoing woodland management and well kept farms/estates. Estate walls are generally well maintained (although there are some gaps there is not extensive disrepair).
Scenic and Sensory Value	High	A generally enclosed wooded landscape centred on the river with limited open areas around the periphery. There are some dramatic and rugged elements which increase the visual value of this area.
Enjoyment and Economy	Medium	Good walking access along the rivers and through the woods, including Yester Estate designed landscape, which contains the locally known Goblin Ha' and south via Eaglescairn to Bolton. There are good viewpoints in the area notably from the B6369 at Slateford looking west across Gifford to the hills beyond, from Bolton looking south along the wooded valley and views over the Yester Estate and up towards the Lammermuirs from Castle Park golf course. Yester Dairies use the landscape setting of the farm as a selling point for their milk. There are 9 self-catering properties, a B & B and two hotels in this area. Yester Dairies use the landscape setting of the farm as a selling point for their milk. Gifford golf course uses the wider landscape setting in its marketing.
Views	Medium	The conservation village of Gifford in its setting with the landmark church. The wooded landscape sits in the foreground of views to the Lammermuirs when viewed from the north. Views south along the Gifford Water from Bolton with its landmark church.
Built Heritage and Cultural Association	High	The Garden and Designed Landscape of Yester falls almost entirely within this area and it contains a number of important listed and scheduled remains. The village of Gifford also contains a high number of listed structures. Medieval and later remains dominate this area with the Colstoun medieval pottery production site being prominent. Large historic farms and houses are the main characteristic for this area although there is a grouping of scheduled prehistoric remains in the southern part of the area. The area is rich in archaeological remains and monuments and has a high potential for previously unknown sites. Yester House and Estate features in paintings in the National Gallery. The Goblin Ha and Yester castle have spiritual and cultural associations. Clarissa Dickson Wright, TV chef and countrywoman, ran a cafe at Lennoxlove.
Wildness	Medium / Low	The area contains areas of naturalness and has a lack of artificial elements particularly along its wooded river banks. The steepness of the banks and rushing water adds to this feeling of wildness, although paths and the limited scale of the landscape limit this. The night sky satellite images from NASA from 2012 show this area to have larger areas of light pollution around Gifford and spilling into the northern end from Haddington. The southern area around Danskine is much darker.

<i>Landscape Character Area</i>		Humbie Water
<i>Landscape Character Type</i>		River Valley
<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Description</i>
Typicality	Medium	Wooded river valleys are typical of East Lothian. The landscape contains some typical East Lothian features including estate landscapes at Mavishall and Keith Marischal, Saltoun Hall, steadings, arable fields, mixed woodland, terraces of estate cottages with pantile roofs.
Rarity	Low	One of several river valleys in East Lothian. It contains a high proportion of ancient woodland in terms of East Lothian. It contains a relatively large amount of the rare soil type mineral alluvial soil particularly at the northern end of the area.
Condition	High	On-going woodland and farm management. The access to Saltoun forest is in poor repair. Walls and hedges are generally in good condition though some hedges have gaps or have been replaced by fencing. Some roads could do with attention.
Scenic and Sensory Value	High	A relatively open valley centred on the river with rugged areas, visual contrast and dramatic elements.
Enjoyment and Economy	Medium	Good walking access along the rivers and within the woods, including Saltoun Forest which is well used for walking. There is a good viewpoint from Humbie looking south. There is no holiday accommodation in this area.
Views	Low	Limited views of attractive elements of the built environment including Keith Marischal, Humbie Church, Humbie Children's Village and West Saltoun. Close wooded views along the river can be attractive. Plantation woodland and electricity pylon detract from views.
Built Heritage and Cultural Association	Medium / High	Medieval and later remains characterise this area with many Listed and historic structures. A significant amount of prehistoric remains are located in the south western spur of this area but have also been identified throughout this area. The area is rich in archaeological remains and monuments and has a high potential for previously unknown sites. The area has few cultural associations although Humbie Church in its countryside location is still in use.
Wildness	Medium / Low	The area contains areas of naturalness and has a lack of artificial elements particularly along its wooded river banks. The steepness of the banks and rushing water adds to this feeling of wildness, although paths and the limited scale of the landscape limit this. The night sky satellite images from NASA from 2012 show this area to have limited light pollution although no very dark areas. The northern section of the area is much lighter with pollution from East and West Saltoun and Pencaitland.

<i>Landscape Character Area</i>		River Esk
<i>Landscape Character Type</i>		River Valley
<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Description</i>
Typicality	Low	Wooded river valleys are typical of East Lothian. The river valley itself is very enclosed, with dense woodland in the south opening out towards an urban area.
Rarity	Medium	One of several lowland river valleys within East Lothian, this contains its largest river. This area is more influenced by urban development than the other river valleys within East Lothian. There is a large area of alluvial soil (Loamy F) on Musselburgh golf course.
Condition	Medium	Golf course and Dalkeith Designed landscape are well maintained, as is the River Esk walkway and adjoining farmland. There are large amounts of Giant Hogweed present at the boundaries of the farmland. There is some evidence of graffiti on public routes.
Scenic and Sensory Value	Medium	A dramatic wooded enclosed valley centred on a large river with open areas of designed landscape and golf course providing visual contrast. Naturalness is reduced due to the managed nature of the landscape and presence of and proximity to urban development.
Enjoyment and Economy	High	Contains the well-used River Esk walkway and cycle path with new River Esk Plaque Trail, as well as Dalkeith Park which has public access, and Musselburgh Golf Course. Proximity to population centres increases the use of this area. There is a good viewpoint from the A1 as it cuts through this area. There is also a good viewpoint looking southeast up the river valley along the Haugh Park to the weir and St Michael's church from Eskview Terrace. There is a hotel in this area. Musselburgh Golf Club use their setting in the Esk to advertise their business. The Parish Church at Inveresk as well as the River Esk itself is used in tourist marketing of East Lothian.
Views	Medium	Landmark feature of St Michael's church at Inveresk can be seen in many views. Close views across and along the river valley.
Built Heritage and Cultural Association	Very High	This area contains some of the highest concentration of known archaeological remains in East Lothian. All periods are represented from the Mesolithic through to 20th century structures. Virtually all of this area is designated as either Scheduled Monuments, Battlefield (Battle of Pinkie Cleugh) or Garden and Designed Landscape (often multiple designations). A high number of Listed structures are also present. This landscape is a very intensively utilised one which has been lived on and worked since earliest times. The area is very rich in archaeological remains and monuments and has a high potential for previously unknown sites. This potential has been borne out multiple times
Wildness	Low	The area has limited natural groundcover, but is well managed and well used and has artificial elements in the form of major infrastructure affecting the majority of the area. The night sky satellite images from NASA from 2012 show this area to have significant light pollution throughout the area.

<i>Landscape Character Area</i>		Tranent Ridge
<i>Landscape Character Type</i>		Lowland Hills and Ridges
<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Description</i>
Typicality	Medium	Typical features include large arable fields and a designed landscape at Carberry; evidence of past mine workings (Smeaton Bing and lack of established field boundaries due to opencast).
Rarity	Medium	This is the most significant ridge feature in East Lothian outwith the uplands. It has no rare soil types due to historic mining activity.
Condition	Medium	Landscape is generally well managed. Farmland is in good condition though there is some evidence of fly tipping and vandalism especially around settlements. Some hedgerows and wall boundary features require maintenance. There are drainage issues for some paths.
Scenic and Sensory Value	Medium	Open landscape lacking complexity with reduced naturalness due to the settlement of Tranent at the east end and electricity infrastructure across the centre. Rolling arable land to the south provides feelings of naturalness and openness and separation from the urban environment. Slight ruggedness of slope at Fa'side. The designed landscape of Carberry provides a large area of established woodland sitting prominently on the ridge offering mature attractive woodland walks.
Enjoyment and Economy	Medium	Good walking access throughout, with viewpoints along the ridge but particularly at Fa'side Castle where panoramic views can be obtained to the south over the Lammermuirs and north and west over the Forth and Edinburgh. Carberry Designed Landscape has a hotel and good public access with interpretation boards. Proximity to population centres increases the use of this area. There is a good viewpoint looking south from Queen Mary's Mount towards Cousland. There are 3 B & B's, 2 hotels and 5 self-catering facilities in Tranent. Carberry Tower uses its setting in marketing.
Views	Medium	Fa'side Castle visible on the ridge. The ridge forms a rural backdrop to the setting of Musselburgh when viewed from the west and provides a green view from the south edge of Prestonpans over the historic Bankton House and grounds. The lines of pylons detract from views. The established wooded landscape of Carberry and pastureland of the ridge along to Fa'side Castle is important in views as you leave Edinburgh along the A1 towards East Lothian.
Built Heritage and Cultural Association	High	The Eastern end of this area is subsumed within the town of Tranent which although largely of modern origin has a medieval core, along Church Street. Further medieval remains are scattered throughout the area with the most visible being the tower houses of Fa'side, Elphinstone, Carberry and Tranent. The Mayfield and Fa'side ridges also have significant prehistoric remains evident on them, many of which are Scheduled Monuments. There are also significant industrial remains in and around this area. The area is rich in archaeological remains and monuments and has a high potential for previously unknown sites. There are links to Mary Queen of Scots at Carberry.
Wildness	Low	Only the area within Carberry is noted as having any natural ground cover in the desk study. The rest of the area is well-managed farmland. There are existing large scale industrial elements that dominate the area. The area suffers from high light pollution particularly at the eastern end around Tranent.
Landscape Consistency		The eastern end of the area is less natural due to the influence of the large settlement of Tranent and large scale fields reinstated after opencast mining. The western area is smaller in scale and more heavily wooded.

<i>Landscape Character Area</i>		Garleton Hills
<i>Landscape Character Type</i>		Lowland Hills and Ridges
<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Description</i>
Typicality	High	Volcanic outcrops are typical of East Lothian (Pencraig, North Berwick Law, Traprain Law and others). There is a strong sense of place.
Rarity	High	This is the largest area of volcanic intrusion and is a uniquely iconic landform within East Lothian. There are large areas of skeletal soil within this area as well as areas of mineral alluvial soil.
Condition	Medium	Re-instatement of Bangle Quarry is underway. However there are other former quarries which have not been successfully re-instated. There is some decaying farm equipment in evidence along walking routes. Farmland is generally in good condition. Walkways are in good condition. Aging roadside shelter belts would benefit from regeneration.
Scenic and Sensory Value	Very High	An open, rugged, contrasting landscape with diverse landcover and some hidden elements.
Enjoyment and Economy	Medium	This area contains the notable Hopetoun Monument on Byres Hill, a landmark and viewing point with viewpoint indicator which is well used by local people and attracts many visitors. It also contains the Chesters Hill fort, and the Athelstaneford Flag Centre, home of the Saltire. There are walking routes and viewpoints across parts of the area, notably the track to Barney Mains past Barnes Castle. As there are limited features for recreation this reduces the rating of the area. There is a viewpoint looking East to Athelstaneford from the road at Skid Hill and good views north to Aberlady Bay and south across the plain to the Lammermuirs from the A6137. There are also good views from the Chesters Hillfort. There are four self catering facilities and a B & B. The Hopetoun Monument on the Garleton Hills is an iconic image used in tourist marketing for East Lothian.
Views	High	They form a highly prominent landmark within East Lothian and with their distinctive landform and landcover are highly photogenic. The Hopetoun monument on Byres Hill to the west side is visible in many views including from Edinburgh. Barney Vaults is another prominent feature along the ridge. The pretty conservation village of Athelstaneford is located within this area.
Built Heritage and Cultural Association	Very High	There are significant Scheduled remains of a number of prehistoric hill forts along and around the Garleton Ridge. Many of these remain as upstanding earthworks and are a very important group of 'lowland Hill forts'. The historic village of Athelstaneford contains a number of listed structures and there are a number of imposing medieval houses and tower houses associated with this landform. Historically the Garleton Hills are an important and very dominant backdrop to the historic county seat of Haddington, which although situated outside the area is key to the setting of these hills from a Historic Environment perspective. The Hopetoun Monument is one of the most visually dominant historic structures in East Lothian. The area is rich in archaeological remains and monuments and has a high potential for previously unknown sites. The Garleton Hills feature in many paintings of East Lothian. It is a favourite spot for Easter egg-rolling. Peter Kerr, author, wrote about his time at Cuddy Neuk in Thistle Soup. The Hopetoun Monument was erected by his grateful tenants.
Wildness	Medium / Low	The area as a whole is generally low in wildness, however the area around Byres Hill to Skidlaw Hill has more natural groundcover, ruggedness and height and contrast with the surrounding farmland creating a greater sense of

		wildness. The area suffers from light pollution and has no dark areas although the light pollution reduces at the Eastern end around the wooded Kilduff Hill and within the valley of the Cogtail Burn.
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<i>Landscape Character Area</i>		Lower-Tyne Valley Plain
<i>Landscape Character Type</i>		Lowland Plains
<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Description</i>
Typicality	High	This area is mainly prime agricultural land, laid out in large arable fields divided by hedgerows, as well as woodland in designed landscapes along the river valley, steadings, and local stone buildings. This is strongly typical of East Lothian's arable farming landscape.
Rarity	High	Although plain is a common landscape character within East Lothian it contains a large number of volcanic outcrops most notably the iconic Traprain Law, a lacololith, which also has a small area of calcareous grassland. Contains a large proportion of prime agricultural land which is rare in Scotland. There are large areas of skeletal soil at Traprain and other outcrop areas as well as mineral alluvial soil along the Tyne and other watercourses. The Tyne, a long river uncommon in East Lothian, runs through the northern section of this area.
Condition	High	The farmland, field boundaries and access tracks are in good condition. There is some erosion of the path along the Tyne. Woodland is generally well managed.
Scenic and Sensory Value	High	A simple, fertile, rolling, agricultural landscape with contrasting woodland belts and rocky, igneous outcrops. The influence of Traprain and Blaikie Heugh containing the Balfour monument extends over much of the area providing contrast and ruggedness. The River Tyne although limited in area has the aesthetic appeal of being a water body with associated naturalness, contrast and areas of mystery. Seasonal change is evident through the broadleaved woodland and changing agricultural crops throughout the year. The area contains several designed landscapes.
Enjoyment and Economy	High	Hailes Castle and Traprain Law attract many visitors from outwith East Lothian. The walk along the Tyne from Haddington to East Linton is popular, as are the river walks in Haddington and into Clerkington. Haddington Golf Course is a local recreational facility. There is a well used viewpoint with indicator and interpretation boards at Pencaig Hill. The Balfour Monument offers good views though is not as well visited as the Hopetoun Monument. The area contains Haddington, based around a medieval street layout and which attracts local people and some visitors from further afield. There is a golf course at Amisfield and a walled garden. Lennoxlove Designed Landscape and House attracts visitors. There are many viewpoints along the River Tyne notably around the Nungate Bridge, St Mary's Parish church and Hailes Castle. There are good viewpoints to the south of Haddington looking north over the Garleton Hills. There is a good viewpoint at Overhailes looking south over Hails Castle and Traprain Law. Traprain Law is a panoramic viewpoint. There is a good view east over the coast from the A199 at Pencaig Hill. There are good viewpoints west along the A1 to the east of Haddington over Haddington, Abbey Mains and Amisfield designed landscape and golf course. There is another good viewpoint from Traprain Farm looking northeast over East Linton. There are 9 self-catering facilities, 3 B & B's and 5 hotels. Hailes Castle, Traprain Law, and Nungate Bridge/St Marys Parish Church with the Tyne in the foreground are used in tourist marketing. Pure Malt uses images of its setting on the Tyne on its website. The Tyne at St Marys and others is used for wedding photography.
Views	High	This area contains the prominent feature of Traprain Law a significant landmark within East Lothian set within a patchwork of arable fields. It also

		contains the conservation town of Haddington with the attractive river walk with bridges and weirs and estate landscape at Clerkington. There are good views of the River Tyne as it continues to East Linton via Hailes Castle. There are wider views of the Tyne valley from higher ground notably from the B1347 and A6137 showing the complexity of the landform when read with the rising land and woodlands to the south often emphasised by morning mists rising from the Tyne.
Built Heritage and Cultural Association	Very High	This area is dominated by Traprain Law, a Scheduled Hill fort, to the East and the historic town of Haddington in the west. There are a high number of prehistoric remains in the landscape around Traprain, many of which are Scheduled Monuments. This landscape is probably one of the most iconic and visible in East Lothian and as such is very sensitive to change. There are also a number of medieval and later remains dotted about this area including Hailes Castle. The landscape of this area is best characterised from a Historic Environment point of view by the prehistoric remains. The area is very rich in archaeological remains and monuments and has a high potential for previously unknown sites. This potential has been borne out multiple times. William Gillies, painter, was born in Haddington. The Nungate Bridge and St Marys Parish Church area feature in paintings, as does the Tyne, in particular at Hailes Castle; Traprain Law also features in paintings. There is a pilgrimage route between Haddington and Whitekirk. In the film "The Wicker Tree" the hunt sets off from Nungate Bridge, Haddington. Hailes Castle features in "Summer Solstice". As well as being very important historically, Traprain is also a favourite Easter egg-rolling spot. Robert Burns mother lived near Grants Braes.
Wildness	Low	An extensively farmed area with very few areas of natural groundcover although areas along the Tyne have a more natural feel. Traprain Law has limited ruggedness, exposure and natural qualities giving a greater feeling of wildness. The night sky satellite images from NASA from 2012 show this area to have limited light pollution with the darkest areas being to the east of the area along the valley of the Luggate Burn to the south of Traprain.

<i>Landscape Character Area</i>		Mid-Tyne Valley Plain
<i>Landscape Character Type</i>		Lowland Plains
<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Description</i>
Typicality	High	This area typifies East Lothian's fertile farm landscape, consisting mainly of prime agricultural land, laid out in large arable fields, divided by hedgerows. It also includes areas with evidence of East Lothian's coal mining heritage. There are areas of woodland in designed landscapes, farm buildings, and local stone buildings. This varied area provides a strong sense of place.
Rarity	Medium	Contains a large proportion of prime agricultural land which is rare in Scotland. Distinctive beech hedges along the B6368 at Gilchriston and surrounding roads. The Tyne, a large river uncommon in East Lothian, runs through the centre of the area. There are areas of mineral alluvial soil mainly associated with the river Tyne.
Condition	Medium	Farmland, field boundaries, access tracks and woodland are generally well managed, though there is some evidence of littering. There is some dereliction of steadings for example at Peaston and Penston. Ormiston Bing has not been restored.
Scenic and Sensory Value	Medium	A simple, fertile, rolling, agricultural landscape with contrasting woodlands with attractive walks. The River Tyne although limited in area has the aesthetic appeal of being a water body with associated naturalness, contrast and areas of mystery. Seasonal change is evident through the broadleaved woodland and changing agricultural crops throughout the year. The area contains several designed landscapes. The large pylon lines run through large parts of this area reducing its scenic appeal in places. There is a large area of well formed and maintained beech hedgerows to the east of Humbie and along the road edges.
Enjoyment and Economy	Medium	Winton House and Designed Landscape attracts visitors and hosts clay pigeon shooting, and there is good access around the Estate. There is a good path network throughout the area, including the Pencaitland Railway Walk, which is popular. Butterdean wood is well-used by locals. Despite some stand-out features though there are parts of the area which have little recreational value. The Ormiston Yew historic yew of John Knox sermons is located within this area. There are good viewpoints from the high ground from Penston to New Winton both north and south. There is viewpoint at Westfield over Samuelston. There are panoramic viewpoints from the A6093 looking south. There are 8 self-catering facilities, one B & B and one hotel. Winton House uses its surroundings in its marketing as a wedding venue and location for corporate events. Glenkinchie Distillery mentions its setting in an "idyllic landscape of rolling barley fields" in its marketing. Bairds Malt uses its setting in the middle of prime Lothian barley growing areas in its marketing.
Views	Medium	The landscape comprises a shallow bowl-shaped valley of patchwork of arable fields centred on the River Tyne. There are several conservation villages in this area - New Winton, East Saltoun, Glenkinchie, and the larger village of Pencaitland with the Winton Designed Landscape. The small settlement of Samuelston set on the banks of the Tyne is particularly picturesque. Areas of plantation woodland detract from the views of the area.
Built Heritage and Cultural Association	Medium / High	The main concentration of remains in this area lies between Pencaitland and Ormiston which are both historic villages. There are a number of Scheduled Monuments in this area. The area is characterised in terms of the Historic Environment by the post medieval steadings and farmland. The area between Ormiston and Pencaitland are sensitive in terms of the Prehistoric remains as

		well as the setting for the villages themselves. John Knox was believed to have preached his early sermons under The Ormiston Yew; there is also a folk song about it. Cockburn of Ormiston and Fletcher of Saltoun were important 18th century agricultural improvers. Derek Dick (aka Fish), is a musician drawing inspiration from the landscape of the area.
Wildness	Low	An extensively farmed area with very few areas of natural groundcover although areas along the Tyne have a more natural feel. The night sky satellite images from NASA from 2012 show this area to suffer from light pollution particularly around the settlements with the southern section being the darkest area.

<i>Landscape Character Area</i>		Coastal Plain
<i>Landscape Character Type</i>		Lowland Plains
<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Description</i>
Typicality	High	This area contains some of East Lothian's best farmland, laid out in large fields. It also contains typical volcanic outcrops. Settlement is generally small scale and traditional in style, with frequent farm houses and associated cottages and steadings.
Rarity	Medium	The majority of the area is prime agricultural land which is rare in Scotland. North Berwick Law is a distinctive volcanic feature. There is a small area of calcareous grassland at both Waughton Crossroads and Balgone by Sheriff Hall. There is small area of peaty alluvial soil and a very small area of peat at Tynninghame. There is skeletal soil at Kingston, East Linton, Markle and North Berwick Law. There is mineral alluvial soil at both the Peffer and Tyne estuaries. There is both skeletal soil and mineral alluvial soil at the Heughs. There is a large area of mineral alluvial soil to the south of Dirleton.
Condition	High	The great majority of the farmland within the plain is in productive use and in good repair. Small parts are not, in particular at Blindwells former opencast site north of the A1. Some field boundaries are not well maintained for example sparse hedgerows. Woodland management is generally good.
Scenic and Sensory Value	Medium	A simple open agricultural landscape with occasional contrast from rocky outcrops including North Berwick Law. Complexity and contrast is limited due to the flat nature of the landscape, but increases in areas to the East due to the presence of the rocky outcrops, woodlands and water bodies such as at the Heughs. Man made elements where present have a wide influence due to the open and flat nature of the landscape, such as the large sheds at Fenton Barns and wind turbines including the large turbine at West Fortune.
Enjoyment and Economy	Medium	Although there are some notable routes, in particular the Haddington-Longniddry railway walk and a section of the John Muir Way, there is little formal access through considerable parts of this area. Binning Wood attracts local visitors. East Linton is an attractive village and it and the nearby Preston Mill attract visitors from further afield, as does Whitekirk Golf Course and Country Club. North Berwick Law is a well used viewpoint and landmark with a viewpoint indicator. The Museum of Flight, motorbike race track and micro light centre can be found at East Fortune and attract visitors nationwide. There is fishing at Markle Fisheries. Good views can be obtained from the raised rocky area at Kingston. There are open views of the coast from the A1 looking northwest at Blindwells. There is a good viewpoint from the B1345 north of Fenton Barns looking south as well as from the road west of Gullane. There is a good viewpoint at Smeaton Lake. There are good views south from Whitekirk and the ridge line to the west towards Newbyth and the Heughs. There are lovely views from Preston Mill along the Tyne and views of the Linns and river Tyne within East Linton. There are 21 self-catering properties, 5 B & B's, 3 hotels and 2 holiday parks. North Berwick Law is used in marketing and is a draw to the area. Whitekirk Golf and Country Club uses it's setting in marketing. Preston Mill draws tourists for both historic and scenic interest.
Views	High / Medium	This area contains the large recognisable volcanic outcrop of North Berwick Law which is widely visible across East Lothian and the wider region including Fife. The agricultural landscape of large fields and red earth with seasonal change and patchwork of varied crops is important in views from higher ground in East Lothian. The picturesque village of Whitekirk with its distinctive church and tithe barn set against a craggy backdrop is found to the

		East of this area along with the traditional conservation village of Tynninghame. The larger settlement of East Linton can be found to the southeast with its landmark church and picturesque buildings at Preston Mill. Fenton Tower is a well known landmark set on the rocky outcrop at Kingston. The importance of the area within views is not consistent across the area.
Built Heritage and Cultural Association	Very High	This is a very diverse area in terms of the historic environment, with a high density of archaeological remains. Remains present include virtually every archaeological and historic period. This area has numerous Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Gardens and Designed Landscapes and Battlefields associated with it. There is also a significant amount of industrial and WWI & II remains present including airfields, both active and decoy. Numerous historic villages and towns, several with medieval origins, are located in this area as are several medieval tower houses and castles. The area is very rich in archaeological remains and monuments and has a high potential for previously unknown sites. This potential has been borne out multiple times. Fenton Tower is Archie's Castle in Balamory. Preston Mill featured in "Outlander", and Gilmerton House was a location in "The Railway Man". North Berwick Law features in many paintings including "North Berwick Law from Cockenzie" by William McTaggart; Preston Mill is also a common subject, for example in the painting by H D Torrance. Whitekirk was a stop on the pilgrimage route from St Andrews to Santiago. North Berwick Law has a replica whales jawbone replacing a series of real jawbones that have stood at the top of the Law since 1709. There is a group of beech trees on the Eastern flank of the Law planted by Hew Dalrymple to commemorate the Act of Union in 1707.
Wildness	Low	An extensively farmed area with very few areas of natural groundcover. North Berwick Law has limited ruggedness, exposure and natural qualities giving a greater feeling of wildness. The night sky satellite images from NASA from 2012 show this area to suffer from light pollution particularly around the settlements with the eastern section being the darkest area.

<i>Landscape Character Area</i>		Settled farmland
<i>Landscape Character Type</i>		Lowland Plains
<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Description</i>
Typicality	Medium	This is prime agricultural land, in fields often severed by infrastructure. There is evidence of past mining both in works and settlement. The transport routes and pylons detract from its sense of place.
Rarity	Low	Although the majority of this area is prime agricultural land, rare in Scotland, it is common throughout East Lothian. There are no other uncommon features in this area.
Condition	Low	Field boundaries are in a poor state of repair and many hedgerows have been removed and in places replaced with post and wire fencing, and wall boundaries in a poor state of repair. There is some evidence of fly-tipping. The farmland is generally well managed though some horse paddocks are less so.
Scenic and Sensory Value	Low	Heavily influenced by manmade elements including transport routes and electricity infrastructure as well as settlement reducing the naturalness. These elements reduce openness as does the Tranent Ridge and the woodlands of the Esk River Valley. The area does not contain a pleasing combination of features, visual contrasts or dramatic elements.
Enjoyment and Economy	Low	There are some paths through this area but they are primarily functional. The settlements in this area are ex-mining communities and would not attract visitors. There is holiday accommodation at Queen Margaret University and a hotel and restaurant outside Whitecraig; however perception of this landscape is probably not the reason for the quantity of accommodation. This is the first view of agricultural East Lothian leaving Edinburgh, and the raised routes allow wide views across East Lothian.
Views	Low	Although the landscape lacks prominence due to its low lying nature it is highly visible from major roads, railways and settlement. Its openness allows good views into Edinburgh and outwards from the transport corridors. It has the large campus of QMU with its landscaped grounds.
Built Heritage and Cultural Association	Medium	The southern part of this area contains a number cropmarks and Scheduled Monuments of probable prehistoric origin. Monkton House is an important Listed structure of medieval origin. The area is much hemmed in by modern development and transport infrastructure. Large parts of this area have been previously disturbed although significant remains have been identified during works. This suggests that the remainder of the area may contain as yet unidentified remains.
Wildness	Low	The area is extensively farmed with no identified areas of natural groundcover. The area is not remote and has artificial elements in the form of major infrastructure affecting the most of the area. The night sky satellite images from NASA from 2012 show this area to have significant light pollution throughout the area.

<i>Landscape Character Area</i>		Innerwick Coastal Margin
<i>Landscape Character Type</i>		Coastal margins
<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Description</i>
Typicality	Medium	The area contains arable farming and rocky coastline both of which are typical of East Lothian; however the level of industrial development is atypical. Settlement is small scale and buildings are often of local stone. It contains designed landscapes.
Rarity	High	Large areas of raised beach at more than one level. Limestone at the Barns Ness Coast is a rare geological feature. The narrow, enclosed nature of the coastal strip differs from the rest of East Lothian. There is brown calcareous soil along the coast and some mineral alluvial soil in places.
Condition	Medium	Large scale quarrying works are ongoing, with restoration underway in the north of the area. There is also a large landfill site at Oxwellmains. Farmland is in good condition, though hedges can be intermittent. Some drainage issues on the minor roads.
Scenic and Sensory Value	High	Very contrasting area with many naturalistic qualities of the edge of the Lammermuir foothills and the coast, however large scale development including quarrying, landfill, electricity production and transport corridors dominate large parts of the area visually and audibly. An open area with complex, rugged and mysterious elements. A dramatic landscape. Early bird song in the spring marks the arrival of early migrants at Barns Ness. Changing light and weather conditions and its effects on the sea can be dramatic.
Enjoyment and Economy	Medium	The coastline attracts fewer recreational visitors than the northern beaches, being further from main population centres; however the Barns Ness area contains fossils which do draw people from outwith the area. Thorntonloch beach is well used by fishermen. Thurston Manor Leisure Park and Thorntonloch Caravan Park provide accommodation for holiday makers and facilities for visitors. Dunglass Church and designed landscape also attracts visitors. However the area also contains industrial development and transport infrastructure which lessen its appeal, and also limit access from the coast to the countryside. There are good views from Innerwick over the coast and from the coastline generally, particularly at Thorntonloch, Barns Ness, Whitesands and Torness. There are two caravan parks and a holiday park, a hostel and 3 self-catering facilities. Dunglass and its setting are used for wedding photography. This area is the first view of East Lothian entering from the south. Barns Ness Lighthouse is used in tourist marketing.
Views	High	It contains the landmark building of Torness Power Station and the smaller landmark of Barns Ness Lighthouse. The juxtaposition of the hills and the low-lying coast provide distinctive views. Views of the coast are important from the transport and recreational routes through the area and from the Lammermuirs to the west, the raised village of Innerwick and wider landscape as well as Dunbar to the north. The Designed Landscape of Dunglass with the ravine and collegiate church

		provide picturesque views. Some views are disrupted by the quarrying and cement works.
Built Heritage and Cultural Association	Very High	A large amount of prehistoric remains are located in this area. The landform of a very narrow strip between the foot of the hills and coast has been attractive for settlement from earliest times. Many of these remains are Scheduled Monuments. The Battle of Dunbar II area extends into the north western part of this area and the Garden and Designed Landscape of Dunglass covers the south Eastern end. The overall characteristic of this area in terms of the historic environment is very much a landscape which is populated by significant prehistoric remains. The area is very rich in archaeological remains and monuments and has a high potential for previously unknown sites. This potential has been borne out multiple times. Dunglass Collegiate Church is a popular venue for weddings. Barns Ness lighthouse and the rocky coastline have appeared in paintings.
Wildness	Medium	This area has limited areas of natural groundcover and freedom from artificial elements. Major industrial elements detract from its naturalness. Much of the area is affected by light pollution due to the presence of the industrial elements. However the coast particularly the foreshore does provide a feeling of wildness in parts due to its proximity to and views out to sea.
Landscape Consistency		Sections of the area are less natural due to the influence of the industrial elements of the cement works and Torness Power Station as well as the major transport corridor. The coastal foreshore however has a very wild / natural nature.

<i>Landscape Character Area</i>		Northern Coastal Margin
<i>Landscape Character Type</i>		Coastal Margins
<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Description</i>
Typicality	High	This area contains the largest area of East Lothian's coastline, including sand dunes, rocky outcrops and beaches. Settlement along the coast is typical of East Lothian and the East coast of Scotland. There are also several links golf courses, which are characteristic of lowland Scotland.
Rarity	High	The estuaries at Aberlady Bay and the Tyne are distinctive. A large section of the coast contains sand dunes, including mobile dunes, with associated flowers and butterflies, as well as salt marshes, both of which are rare in Scotland. Volcanic intrusions create islands in the Forth including the distinctive Bass Rock with large gannet colony, and Fidra, with its arch. The wind shorn trees at Gosford are unusual. Shore platform development in the rock formation, rare within the region. The cliffs of the coast, particularly East of North Berwick, are a significant landscape feature. There are large areas of brown calcareous soil around the Tyne estuary and along the north west section of coast from Longniddry to North Berwick. There is saline alluvial soil at the Tyne Estuary and Aberlady Bay. There are small areas of alluvial soil within this area. There is skeletal soil on the islands. Aberlady Bay attracts up to 30,000 migrating geese in the autumn.
Condition	High	Golf courses, designed landscapes and farmland are all well maintained. Introduced sea buckthorn has become invasive and difficult to control in parts of the coast. There are issues in places with beach litter.
Scenic and Sensory Value	Very High	This area has strong aesthetic appeal. It is an open landscape facing the sea. It is varied and diverse, from estuaries to dunes and rocky shore with policy woodlands and agricultural land and golf courses. It is often rugged with mysterious elements particularly on the coast. The many settlements are small scale and fit well within this coastal landscape often using local building materials. Changing light and weather conditions and its effects on the sea can be dramatic.
Enjoyment and Economy	Very High	This area contains most of East Lothian's golf courses including the internationally renowned Muirfield, most of its best loved beaches and its only Local Nature Reserve at Aberlady Bay, as well as John Muir Country Park. Designed Landscapes at Archerfield, Tynninghame and Gosford also draw local visitors and tourists. North Berwick, Dunbar, Aberlady and Gullane are attractive settlements, with guest accommodation and attractions, including North Berwick's Seabird Centre. There are good routes around most of the coast. Seton Sands Caravan Park provides accommodation for holiday makers and visitors. There are many excellent views over the coast and Forth Islands as well as towards Edinburgh and Fife from much of the area. Particular viewpoints identified in the public consultation include the coast from the A198 between Seton and Longniddry, Gullane Hill, Aberlady Bay and Kilspindie, the coast, Bass Rock and Tantallon from the A198 east of North Berwick, Yellowcraig beach towards Fidra, North Berwick beach and harbour, Dirleton Castle to North Berwick Law, East Beach in Dunbar, approach to North Berwick from the east towards the Law, view from the golf course over North Berwick, Dunbar Harbour, Seacliffe harbour to Tantallon Castle, Ravensheugh Sands, St Baldred's Castle, Sandy Hirst, views from Greywalls both north and south, views from Winterfield over Belhaven Bay. Water sports such

		<p>as surfing, wind surfing and kite surfing are popular around the coast. There are tourist attractions and recreational facilities at Lochend Woods, Foxlake and East Links Farm Park. There are 78 self-catering facilities, 26 hotels, 22 B & B's, 3 holiday parks and 3 camping/caravan sites. Many parts of the coast including the Forth Islands are heavily used in tourist marketing and marketing of businesses in this area and wider East Lothian. A considerable part of the tourist draw of beaches, castles and golf courses in the area is their landscape setting. Birds within the landscape attract tourist in particular at the Seabird Centre, North Berwick and Waterston House, Aberlady. The landscape is used as a resource by professional photographers.</p>
Views	High	<p>Tantallon Castle is a landmark building on the headland to the East of North Berwick. Dirleton Castle is a landmark feature set within the conservation area of Dirleton. The Bass Rock and Fidra are distinctive volcanic islands. The estuaries at Aberlady and Tynninghame are important in views from both higher ground and within the area. There are fantastic views across the area from North Berwick Law and the Garletons as well as longer range views from the Lammermuirs and Fife. The sandy beaches and bays and rocky coast provide diversity and scenic views. This area has been widely identified as containing important views in the public consultation.</p>
Built Heritage and Cultural Association	Very High	<p>This is a very diverse area in terms of the historic environment, with a high density of archaeological remains. Remains present include virtually every archaeological and historic period. This area has numerous Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Gardens and Designed Landscapes and Battlefields associated with it. There is also a significant amount of industrial and WWI & II remains present along the coast. Several historic towns, some with medieval origins, are located in this area as are several of East Lothian's castles. The area is very rich in archaeological remains and monuments and has a high potential for previously unknown sites. This potential has been borne out multiple times. The northern coast is an often used subject for artists, particularly the Bass Rock, but also Tantallon and Dirleton Castles, and Fidra. John Muir, environmentalist, was born and spent his childhood in Dunbar. Seton Collegiate Church was used in the film "Arn - the Knight Templar". Gosford has been used in several films and TV series including "The Awakening". Gullane Beach features in "Young Adam" and "Two Weeks in September". Yellowcraig beach has featured in TV programmes, and the shape of Fidra is thought to be an inspiration for Robert Louis Stevenson's Treasure Island. Milsey Bay, North Berwick was used in "The Railway Man". Tantallon Castle has featured in "Under the Skin" and "Shoebox Zoo". The Castle at Dunbar was famously defended by 'Black Agnes'. The Earls of Haddington were leading edge tree planters, creating a designed landscape of outstanding value at Tynninghame.</p>
Wildness	High / Very High	<p>The area contains the wild islands East Lothian's most remote areas. The coastline is wild and natural along the majority of its length with natural groundcover particularly around the dunes and estuaries and lack of artificial elements particularly in large parts at the dunes. There is very limited wildness inland and around the settlements. The night sky satellite images from NASA from 2012 show this area to have light pollution around the settlements extending to the coast yet very limited light pollution in the north-eastern area from Tantallon to Tynninghame.</p>

<i>Landscape Character Area</i>		Musselburgh Prestonpans Fringe
<i>Landscape Character Type</i>		Coastal Margins
<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Description</i>
Typicality	Low	This area is mainly urban, containing East Lothian's largest town. The coastline is less typical of East Lothian with small beaches, mudflats and reclaimed land.
Rarity	Medium	The area contains East Lothian's only land reclaimed from the sea at Musselburgh ash lagoons. There exists an excellent example of Carboniferous fluvial sedimentary rocks at Prestonpans and Cockenzie. The remaining agricultural land is some of the best quality in Scotland. There are mudflats at the mouth of the Esk, which are rare in East Lothian and brown calcareous soil along the coast.
Condition	Medium	Farmland is in generally good condition though there are some areas not in productive use. Field boundaries are in mixed condition. There is evidence of fly-tipping in places. There are some larger elements of the built environment which are unused in particular the site of the former Cockenzie Power Station and Edenhall Hospital. Landscaping at the ash lagoons is not complete. There are issues in places with beach litter. Mussel beds are in poor condition. Meadowmill is managed for recreation and amenity.
Scenic and Sensory Value	Medium	A predominantly urban settled landscape spaced by areas of open ground such as the "Green Hills" at Cockenzie, Royal Musselburgh Golf Course, Goshen and Drummohr and Newhailes Designed landscape. It contains the transport corridors for the A1 trunk road and East Coast Rail line. There are limited natural areas including some areas along the coast. Changing light and weather conditions and its effects on the sea can be dramatic.
Enjoyment and Economy	Medium	Most of this area is urban. The John Muir Way runs along the coast, passing Prestongrange Industrial Museum and the Musselburgh Lagoons, well used by birdwatchers and local walkers. The River Esk is an attractive feature with shallow banks that allow for informal recreation. Newhailes House and Designed Landscape is run by the National Trust and attracts visitors. There are some beaches but these are generally either small or muddy, so not as popular as those further East. Drummohr Caravan site provides visitor accommodation, and Royal Musselburgh Golf Course provides local recreation. The racecourse at Musselburgh draws visitors from further afield. Preston Links to the East and Morrison's Haven to the west of Prestonpans are identified as being well loved by local residents through the public consultation for both their recreational value and views out. The older parts of some of the towns and villages together with their harbours attract visitors. There are key views along the coast from the open spaces and harbours, notably Fisherrow, Cockenzie and Port Seton harbours, ash lagoons, greenhills at Cockenzie, Johnny Cope Road looking north over Bankton, viewpoint at the pyramid. There are 11 B & B's, one hotel, 1 hostel, 1 holiday park and 5 self-catering apartments. Birds within the landscape attract tourist to the Lagoons. Fisherrow Harbour is used as a setting for wedding photography and in tourist marketing of the area. The River Esk through Musselburgh is used in tourist marketing of the local area.
Views	Medium	There are good views along the coast from much of the area.

		Fisherrow, Cockenzie and Port Seton Harbours were highlighted in the public consultation as being important in views. The area contains the landmark feature of the Meadowmill Bing. The Esk through Musselburgh provides an attractive centre to the town.
Built Heritage and Cultural Association	Very High	This area is dominated by the historic towns of Musselburgh and Prestonpans. Both of these towns and much of the surrounding countryside contain a large number of listed structures dating from the medieval period onwards. There is also considerable number of prehistoric and Roman sites much of which is Scheduled. The Battle sites of Pinkie Cleugh and Prestonpans cover large parts of this area. Although virtually every archaeological and historic period are represented in this area, the medieval and industrial landscape dominates and remains are found from the low water mark on the coast to quite far inland. The area is very rich in archaeological remains and monuments and has a high potential for previously unknown sites. This potential has been borne out multiple times. The Battle of Prestonpans re-enactment takes place at the Green Hills, which is also a favourite Easter egg-rolling spot. The Riding of the Marches was first mentioned in the record books in 1682 and customarily takes place every 21 years. Prestongrange Mining Museum hosts cultural events. There are folk songs about battles in the area including Pinkie and Prestonpans. Fisherrow Sands was used in the Rebus Fleshmarket Close episode. Musselburgh Racecourse was used in Case Histories. John Bellany, artist, was born in Port Seton. The annual Three Harbours Festival celebrates various art forms. There are numerous paintings of the various harbours in this area.
Wildness	Low	This is mainly an urban built up area with no natural elements except in very limited areas along the coast and the River Esk. Fisherrow sands although a larger natural area is close to settlement. The lagoons are reclaimed land that is well managed for nature but not wild. The area suffers from significant levels of light pollution due to its urban nature.

St Baldred's Craule

Tyne Mouth



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How to contact us

Policy & Projects
Development
Partnerships and Services for Communities
East Lothian Council
John Muir House
Haddington
EH41 3HA

www.eastlothian.gov.uk/ldp
www.eastlothianconsultations.co.uk
ldp@eastlothian.gov.uk

