



This map shows the Tranent area in Scotland, outlined in white. The town of Tranent is centrally located, with surrounding areas including Dalkeith to the west, Haddington to the east, and Musselburgh to the north. The map features a scale bar (0 to 4 kilometers) and a north arrow. Key roads and landmarks are labeled, and the map is color-coded by region.

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## Introduction

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### Background

1. The Main Issues Report (MIR) is the first formal stage of preparing the Local Development Plan (LDP). The MIR is a consultation document, setting out the planning authority's big ideas for the future development of the area in terms of development strategy and policies and proposals. The MIR shows general proposals for development of the area including where it should and should not occur. It sets out preferred development sites and any reasonable alternatives, if they exist.
2. The Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 requires 'Strategic Environmental Assessment' of LDPs. This means that the Main Issues Report needs to be subject to SEA, and an Interim Environmental Report is required to be published alongside the MIR. The SEA is required to predict and evaluate the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the preferred and alternative approaches set out in the MIR. It needs to describe measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as far as possible offset any significant adverse effects (mitigation). The MIR is to be site specific, and so the same is true of the SEA.

### Purpose of this Document

3. This document provides an objective assessment of the planning merits and strategic environmental assessment of potential development sites submitted for consideration as part of the LDP process.
4. The document provides an overview of the key environmental characteristics of the Tranent area and highlights key sensitivities of the area and environmental features that could be affected, positively or negatively, by any future development. The site assessment methodology is fully explained below, and the result of each site assessment is included in this report.
5. The intention of this work is to show the background information considered when selecting preferred and alternative development sites for the MIR. It also allows people to take an informed view on if they agree or disagree with the preferred sites. The document also fulfils Strategic Environmental Assessment requirements by considering the potential environmental effects of all the individual sites, and the cumulative impact of preferred sites.

### Introduction to the Site Assessment Process

6. In early 2012 East Lothian Council commenced public engagement on the preparation of its Local Development Plan. It did this with a series of community events as well as a 'call for sites' exercise. Members of the public, landowners, agents and any other interested parties were invited to suggest potential development sites to be considered at MIR stage. Responders filled in a 'Development Options Appraisal Form' to provide information about the potential site, its proposed land use, and any potential impacts on the environment that could arise from its development.

7. Almost 100 site submissions were received in response to the initial call for sites which concluded in March 2012; however, submissions were accepted until the final deadline of 14<sup>th</sup> April 2013. In addition, a number of additional sites have been considered as part of the assessment including those put forward for the SESPlan Main Issues Report. The vast majority of site submissions promote housing development, however there are a small number of site submissions for business land, mixed use development, mineral extraction and for nature conservation/open space.
8. To help inform the MIR a comprehensive assessment of all sites has been carried out. All sites were assessed in the same way, using an assessment form that was designed to cover relevant planning and environmental consideration to assess how suitable a site may be for development. Importantly, key SEA questions were incorporated into the site assessment form. This means that sites being assessed for the purposes of the MIR were also subject to SEA at the same time.

### **How Sites were Assessed**

9. A site assessment template was prepared to ensure that all sites could be assessed in a consistent way, and to allow the relative merits and drawbacks of different sites to be easily compared. The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) was integrated into this assessment form. This was to allow a full assessment of the site including relevant planning and environmental matters.
10. To populate the assessment form, information on each site was gathered from a range of sources including site visits and desk based assessment. Information sources include Geographical Information Systems (GIS), information provided as part of site submissions by agents/landowners, consultation with specialist Council officers and site specific comments provided by the Consultation Authorities, including the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA), Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH), and Historic Scotland.
11. The site assessment forms comprises of three main sections, which include:
  - Site information
  - Site suitability and deliverability
  - Potential impacts of the site's development (Strategic Environmental Assessment)

### ***Site Information***

12. This section of the form contains basic site information including its address, its allocated reference number, the source of the site submission (e.g. landowner, agent, house builder etc), the site size, its current and proposed land use, a summary description of the key characteristics of the site and its planning history. A map showing the boundary of the site and an aerial photograph is also included to provide context. This is to serve as an introduction for the more detailed assessment.

### ***Suitability and Deliverability of Site***

13. This section of the form considers whether the site is suitable for its proposed use, and if it can be developed - i.e. a judgement based on the likelihood of the site being developed during the lifetime of the Local Development Plan.

14. To inform this judgement the assessment form includes factors such as the location and accessibility of the site, its physical characteristics (e.g. exposure and aspect), if it conforms to higher level plans (e.g. SESplan), whether infrastructure capacity is or can be made available to service the site, and if it is effective - i.e. if no constraints exist or if they could be overcome to enable development in the LDP period. Relevant constraints are explained in the Scottish Government's *Planning Advice Note (PAN) 2/2010: Affordable Housing and Housing Land Audits* and include ownership, physical, contamination, deficit funding, marketability, infrastructure, and land use.
15. The table below shows the range of assessment topics which feature in the suitability and deliverability section of the site assessment. Each topic has associated assessment questions, which were used to help assess the planning merits of each site. Each site was rated on the basis of a good, poor or reasonable relationship with the aim of the assessment question posed for each assessment topic.
16. To ensure consistency in the assessment, a range of possible answers to the assessment questions were set to help categorise findings. A traffic light colour coding system was then used to illustrate how each site rated under each topic – i.e. if the site has a good (green), poor (red) or reasonable (amber) relationship with the aim of the assessment question. This colour coding system allows for a clear visual comparison of the relative merits of the sites across the different assessment topics.

SUITABILITY AND DELIVERABILITY OF SITE		
Topic	Assessment Questions	Rating
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is the site well related to an existing settlement?</li> </ul>	<p>Outside an existing settlement boundary and not well related.</p> <p>Outside an existing settlement boundary but well related.</p> <p>Within an existing settlement boundary.</p>
Accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is the site accessible by public transport?</li> <li>Are a range of facilities and services available within walking distance? (Based on thresholds in Annex B of PAN 75: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>400m to a bus service</li> <li>800m to a rail station</li> <li>Maximum threshold of 1600m to local facilities</li> </ul> (Distances based on walking routes from the centre of the site).</li> </ul>	<p>The site does not meet any of the thresholds for accessibility listed in PAN 75.</p> <p>The site meets some of the accessibility thresholds in PAN 75.</p> <p>The site meets all the accessibility thresholds in PAN 75.</p>
Exposure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does the site have shelter from northerly winds through topography or vegetation?</li> </ul>	<p>Little shelter from northerly winds.</p> <p>Some shelter from northerly winds.</p> <p>Good shelter from northerly winds.</p>
Aspect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Which direction is the site facing?</li> </ul>	<p>North facing.</p> <p>East or west facing.</p> <p>South-west, south or south-east facing.</p>
Suitability for Proposed Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is the site generally suitable for the proposed use?</li> <li>Are there any significant or potential conflicts with adjoining land uses, for example which</li> </ul>	<p>The site is unsuitable for the proposed use and/or there would be major conflicts with surrounding land uses.</p>

	may result in air quality or noise impacts for either existing or proposed use(s)?	The site is generally suitable for the proposed use and any potential conflicts could be mitigated against. The site is suitable for the proposed use and there would be no potential conflicts with adjoining land uses.
<b>Fit with strategic policy objectives and direction</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is the site within the strategic development area as identified in the SDP?</li> <li>Would the development of the site align with the strategic objective of the SDP to steer new development to the most sustainable locations?</li> </ul>	<p>The site is outwith the Strategic Development Area identified in the SDP <u>and</u> does not align with the strategic policy objective.</p> <p>The site is outwith the SDA, or it does not align well with the strategic policy objective.</p> <p>The site is within the Strategic Development Area identified in the Proposed SDP <u>and</u> aligns well with the strategic policy objective.</p>
<b>Physical infrastructure capacity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does sufficient physical infrastructure capacity exist/ can it be made available to accommodate the development? Including transport, clean water, waste water, etc.</li> </ul>	<p>Significant constraints, which are unlikely to be able to be overcome to make the site deliverable.</p> <p>Some constraints which can be overcome to make the site deliverable.</p> <p>No constraints.</p>
<b>Service infrastructure capacity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does sufficient service infrastructure capacity exist/ can it be made available to accommodate the development? Including education, health and emergency services (where known) etc.</li> </ul>	<p>Significant constraints, which are unlikely to be able to be overcome to make the site deliverable.</p> <p>Some constraints which can be overcome to make the site deliverable.</p> <p>No constraints.</p>
<b>Deliverability/ Effectiveness</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When would the site be likely to come forward?</li> <li>Is the site / can the site be made 'effective' – i.e. are any of the following constraints present? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ownership (is the owner known? Expressed interest in developing site?), Physical, Contamination, Deficit funding; Marketability, Infrastructure, Land use</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Significant constraints – site is not effective.</p> <p>Moderate constraints – site can be made effective.</p> <p>Few/no constraints – site is effective.</p>

### ***Potential Environmental Impacts of Development: Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)***

- The East Lothian Local Development Plan is subject to Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) under the Environmental Assessment Act (Scotland) 2005. For a detailed explanation of the SEA process, and the SEA assessment of the overall spatial strategy and policy approaches set out in the MIR, please refer to the 'Strategic Environmental Assessment: Interim Environmental Report' which has also been published alongside the Main Issues Report.

18. The role of the SEA is also to predict (identify and describe) and to make a judgment on the significance of the environmental effects of developing sites that may be allocated by the LDP. Any potential impacts are to be identified and their significance assessed. The SEA should also outline any measures that could prevent, reduce or offset any significant harmful effects on the environment of developing a potential development site. The SEA of sites took the form of a series of assessment questions that were included in the site assessment form. These questions relate to the SEA objectives for the Local Development Plan which have been identified as follows:

SEA TOPIC	SEA OBJECTIVE
<b>Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna</b>	Conserve or enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna.
<b>Population</b>	Maintain or enhance the quality of life for East Lothian's residents.
<b>Human Health</b>	Maintain, or provide opportunities to improve, human health.
<b>Water</b>	Maintain or enhance the water environment and reduce flood risk.
<b>Soil</b>	Conserve or enhance soil quality, quantity and function.
<b>Air</b>	Maintain or enhance air quality.
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	Contribute to reducing GHG emissions and energy consumption or adapting to the effects of climate change.
<b>Material Assets</b>	Manage, maintain or promote the efficient, effective or appropriate use of material assets.
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	Preserve or, where appropriate, enhance East Lothian's historic environment.
<b>Landscape</b>	Conserve or enhance the character and appearance of settlements and the landscape.

19. The SEA site assessment questions were used as prompts to predict the effects of developing each site on the relevant SEA objectives, and to evaluate if those effects would be significantly positive or negative. The SEA considers a range of effects including permanent, temporary, short, medium and long term, and cumulative effects – i.e. those that may arise from the combination of the development of a number of development sites. The SEA of sites also identifies where measures would be required to mitigate any negative impacts identified.
20. The Scottish Government's SEA Guidance (August 2013) states that it should not be assumed that mitigation measures would be implemented if they are only discussed in broad terms in the Environmental Report. Where the need for mitigation has been highlighted for any potential development site this is identified in the site assessments. However, it has been assumed that mitigation measures which relate to the detail of development proposals (rather than the overall principle of development on the site) would be secured once the plan is in operation – i.e. they would be secured through the suite of policies that will be included in the LDP once approved. These policies will also be subject to SEA and this will ensure that any negative environmental impacts can be managed at planning application stage.
21. For example, if development on a site is considered acceptable in principle, but there is the potential for development to affect the setting of a listed building if not sensitively designed and laid out, the SEA assumes that at planning application stage relevant listed building and design policies in the LDP will ensure that such an effect would be avoided; otherwise the proposal would be contrary to the policies of the plan and should not be permitted.

22. The table below shows the questions that were applied to each potential development site, under each of the SEA topic areas. It includes a key to the scoring and colour coding system. The environmental effects are expressed as Very Positive (++), Positive (+), Neutral (o), Negative (-), Very Negative (--) or Uncertain (?). These questions form part of the overall planning assessment of each site and the colour coding approach used in the previous section of the form is also applied.

POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT: SEA			
Topic	Questions	Planning Assessment	SEA score
<b>Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is the site outwith an area designated for its: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>International</li> <li>National, or</li> <li>Local nature conservation interest?</li> </ul> </li> <li>Is the site's development for the use proposed likely to have an adverse impact on the qualifying interest of such a site?</li> <li>Would the proposed development provide any significant opportunity to maintain or enhance wider habitat connectivity?</li> <li>Would the proposed development maintain or minimise the loss of protected trees or woodland important for its type, extent or landscape significance, and where relevant offer the opportunity for replacement planting and in all circumstances opportunities for an increase of such planting?</li> <li>Does the site contain any notable species?</li> </ol>	<p>Likely loss or disturbance of significant wildlife habitat or species.</p> <p>Some loss or disturbance of wildlife habitat or species.</p> <p>No loss or disturbance of wildlife habitat or species.</p> <p>Note: Place a * in the box where there may be connectivity with a European site and the site should be screened in to the Habitats Regulations Assessment process at this stage.</p>	<p>++ Very Positive</p> <p>+ Positive</p> <p>o Neutral</p> <p>- Negative</p> <p>-- Very Negative</p> <p>? Uncertain</p>
<b>Population</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Would the site's development for the proposed use contribute to the regeneration of a disadvantaged area?</li> <li>In the case of housing, would the site's development promote the provision of affordable housing within an area of particular affordable housing need?</li> <li>Does the site have reasonable access by active travel or public transport modes to a town centre, education and community facilities, and employment?</li> </ol>	<p>The site's development may result in adverse impacts for the wellbeing of the existing/future local population.</p> <p>The site's development is unlikely to result in any benefits for the existing/future local population.</p> <p>The site's development would result in benefits for the existing/future local population.</p>	<p>++ Very Positive</p> <p>+ Positive</p> <p>o Neutral</p> <p>- Negative</p> <p>-- Very Negative</p> <p>? Uncertain</p>
<b>Human Health</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is the site known to be contaminated and, if so, does the proposal provide the opportunity</li> </ol>	<p>The site's development is likely to significantly</p>	<p>++ Very Positive</p> <p>+ Positive</p>

	<p>to mitigate this?</p> <p>2. In the case of a housing proposal, is the site reasonable accessible to existing open space, sports facilities or the core path network?</p> <p>3. Would the development of the site provide opportunities to contribute to active travel and recreation as part of the Central Scotland Green Network?</p> <p>4. Would development of the site maintain or enhance levels of noise?</p> <p>5. Is it likely that the development of the site will maintain or enhance levels of emissions to avoid exacerbating any existing air quality problems?</p>	<p>adversely affect human health.</p> <p>The development of the site may result in some adverse effects upon human health.</p> <p>The site's development is not likely to have adverse impacts on human health and/or may have positive impacts.</p>	<p>o Neutral</p> <p>- Negative</p> <p>-- Very Negative</p> <p>? Uncertain</p>
<b>Soil</b>	<p>1. Would the site's development ensure that prime quality agricultural land is not lost?</p> <p>2. Would the site's development ensure that rare or carbon-rich soils are not lost?</p>	<p>The site's development would result in a significant loss of prime agricultural land/rare soils/carbon rich soils.</p> <p>The site's development would result in some loss of prime agricultural land/rare soils/carbon rich soils.</p> <p>The site's development would result in no loss of prime agricultural land/rare soils/carbon rich soils.</p>	<p>++ Very Positive</p> <p>+ Positive</p> <p>o Neutral</p> <p>- Negative</p> <p>-- Very Negative</p> <p>? Uncertain</p>
<b>Water</b>	<p>1. Is the site within a functional flood plain or is it at risk of flooding from other sources?</p> <p>2. Would the site's development be likely to increase the risk of flooding elsewhere?</p> <p>3. Would the site's development be likely to maintain or enhance the ecological status of the water environment?</p>	<p>The site is in a functional floodplain or at high flood risk from other sources and/or would have a significant detrimental impact on the quality of the water environment.</p> <p>The site is at some risk of flooding and/or its development may increase the risk of flooding elsewhere and/or it may have a negative impact on the water environment.</p> <p>The site is not at risk of flooding, will not lead to an increased risk of flooding elsewhere and is likely to maintain/enhance the ecological status of the</p>	<p>++ Very Positive</p> <p>+ Positive</p> <p>o Neutral</p> <p>- Negative</p> <p>-- Very Negative</p> <p>? Uncertain</p>

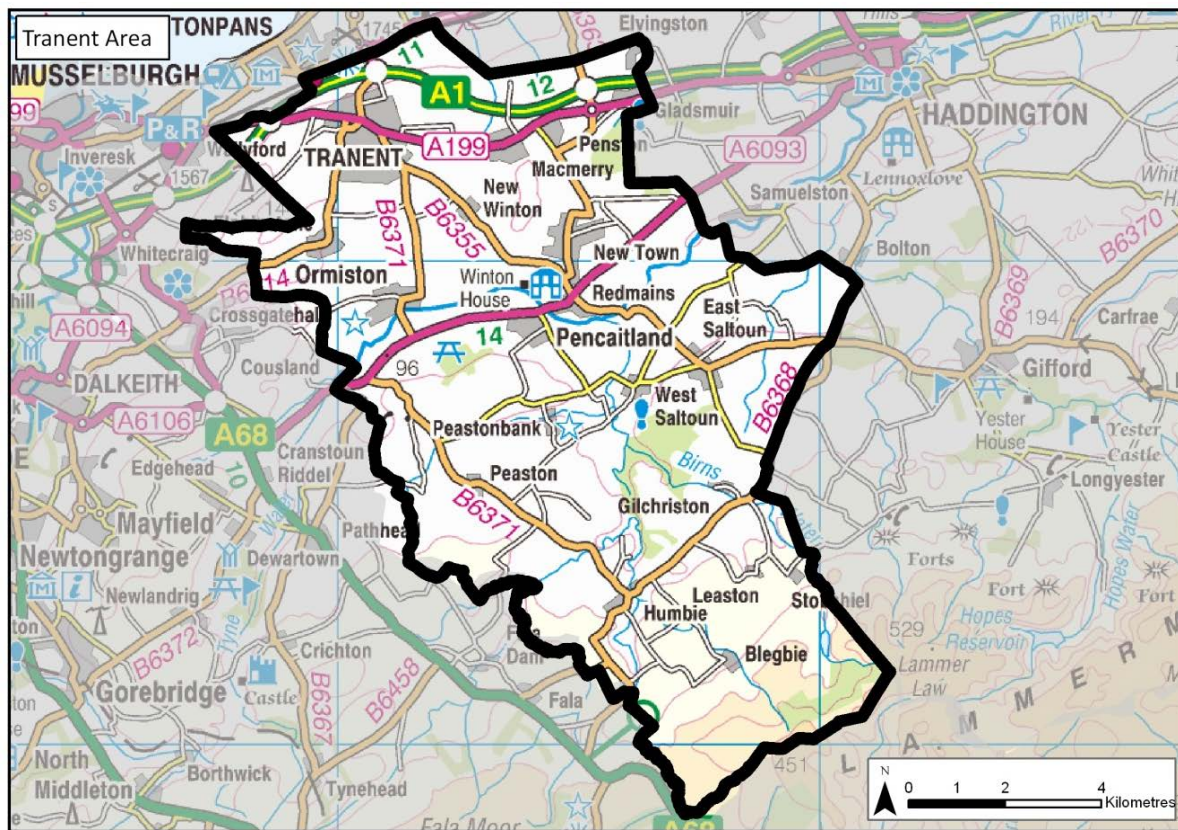


		water environment.	
<b>Air</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Would development of the site be unconstrained by existing sources of air pollution and would its development ensure any effects on existing sensitive receptors are within acceptable levels?</li> <li>2. Does the site have, or can it be provided with good active travel and public transport accessibility such that the need to travel by car is minimised?</li> <li>3. Does the site have good access to existing facilities, services and public transport?</li> </ol>	<p>The site's development is likely to have significant adverse impacts for air quality.</p> <p>The site's development may have some adverse impact on air quality.</p> <p>The site's development would have no adverse impact on air quality.</p>	<p>++ Very Positive</p> <p>+ Positive</p> <p>o Neutral</p> <p>- Negative</p> <p>-- Very Negative</p> <p>? Uncertain</p>
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Would the site's development contribute to a sustainable settlement strategy?</li> <li>2. Would the site's development help reduce the need to travel as well as the distance travelled?</li> <li>3. Does the site lend itself to development that would be energy and resource efficient?</li> </ol>	<p>The site would not contribute to a sustainable settlement strategy and would increase the need to travel.</p> <p>The site would not contribute to a sustainable settlement strategy or it would not reduce the need to travel.</p> <p>The site would contribute to a sustainable settlement strategy and/or would reduce the need to travel.</p>	<p>++ Very Positive</p> <p>+ Positive</p> <p>o Neutral</p> <p>- Negative</p> <p>-- Very Negative</p> <p>? Uncertain</p>
<b>Material Assets</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Would the site's development involve the re-use of existing buildings worthy of retention, make an efficient use of land and / or prioritise the use of brownfield land over greenfield land?</li> <li>2. Would the site's development avoid the permanent sterilisation of economic mineral resources the extraction of which would otherwise be acceptable in policy terms (where known)?</li> </ol>	<p>The site's development would make inefficient use of land and resources.</p> <p>The site's development would make moderately efficient use of land and resources.</p> <p>The site's development would make efficient use of land and resources.</p>	<p>++ Very Positive</p> <p>+ Positive</p> <p>o Neutral</p> <p>- Negative</p> <p>-- Very Negative</p> <p>? Uncertain</p>
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Would the development of the site directly preserve and if appropriate enhance: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. the character or appearance of a Conservation Area?</li> <li>b. a listed building or its setting?</li> <li>c. a Scheduled Ancient Monument or its setting?</li> <li>d. a local archaeological site?</li> <li>e. a Historic Garden or Designed Landscape?</li> <li>f. a site included in the Inventory of Historic Battlefields?</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	<p>The site's development would be likely to result in a significant loss or disturbance to historic/cultural assets.</p> <p>The site's development would be likely to result in some loss or disturbance to historic/cultural assets.</p> <p>The site's development would not be likely to result</p>	<p>++ Very Positive</p> <p>+ Positive</p> <p>o Neutral</p> <p>- Negative</p> <p>-- Very Negative</p> <p>? Uncertain</p>



		in loss or disturbance to historic/cultural assets.
<b>Landscape</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Is the site outwith a visually sensitive location or one where a built or natural landscape feature of significance might be harmed by its development?</li> <li>2. Is the site outwith a visually and / or physically sensitive landscape within or outwith the Green Belt the development of which would not lead to the coalescence of settlements?</li> <li>3. Would the site's development allow for the consolidation of the existing settlement pattern and structure of settlements?</li> <li>4. Would development of the site conserve or enhance important areas of open / green space?</li> </ol>	<p>The site's development would be likely to have significant impacts on the landscape.</p> <p>The site's development would be likely to have some impact on the landscape.</p> <p>The development of the site would not be likely to result in adverse landscape impacts.</p> <p>++ Very Positive + Positive o Neutral - Negative -- Very Negative ? Uncertain</p>

## Tranent Area: Environmental Characteristics



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Figure 1: Tranent Area

23. This section provides an overview of the key environmental characteristics in the Tranent area, and is structured according to the main topic areas of the Strategic Environmental Assessment.
24. The Tranent area comprises of the main town of Tranent in the north and a range of smaller settlements and villages including Ormiston, Macmerry, Elphinstone, Pencaitland, West Saltoun, East Saltoun and Humble.

## Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna

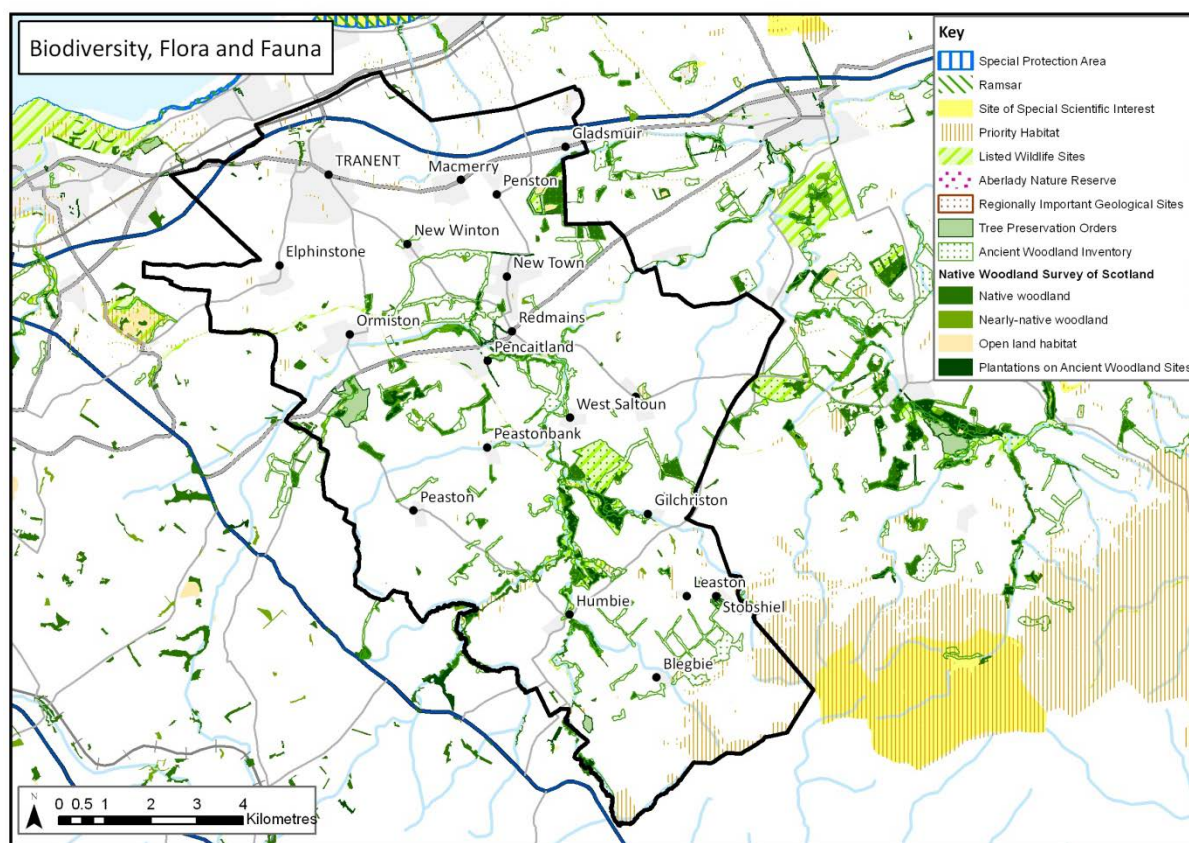
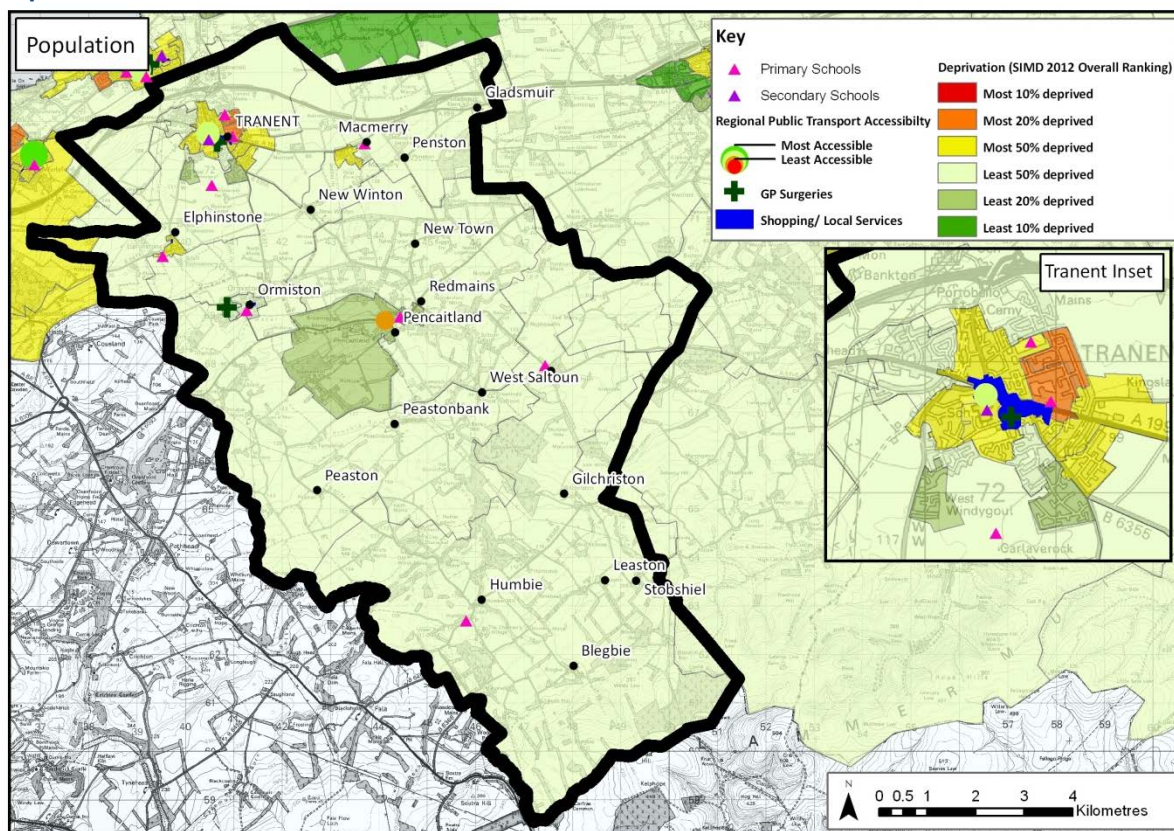


Figure 2: Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna Characteristics

SEA Topic	Summary of Main Issues and Key Considerations in SEA Assessment
<b>Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The northern border of Tranent is located approximately 1km from the coastline and the Firth of Forth, which is designated as a Special Protection Area (SPA), Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and Ramsar site. Development sites in the Tranent area may have connectivity with these designated sites, particularly in relation to feeding and foraging birds.</li> <li>There are no SPA's, SSSI's or Ramsar sites within the Tranent area itself but there is a network of Local Wildlife Sites including Butterdean Wood, Humbie Wood, Humbie Water, and Saltoun Big Wood.</li> <li>There are a number of areas of priority habitats within the Tranent cluster, including Acid Grassland, Marshy Grassland, Dry Dwarf Heath and Dry Heath.</li> <li>The River Tyne runs east through the centre of the area.</li> </ul>



## Population

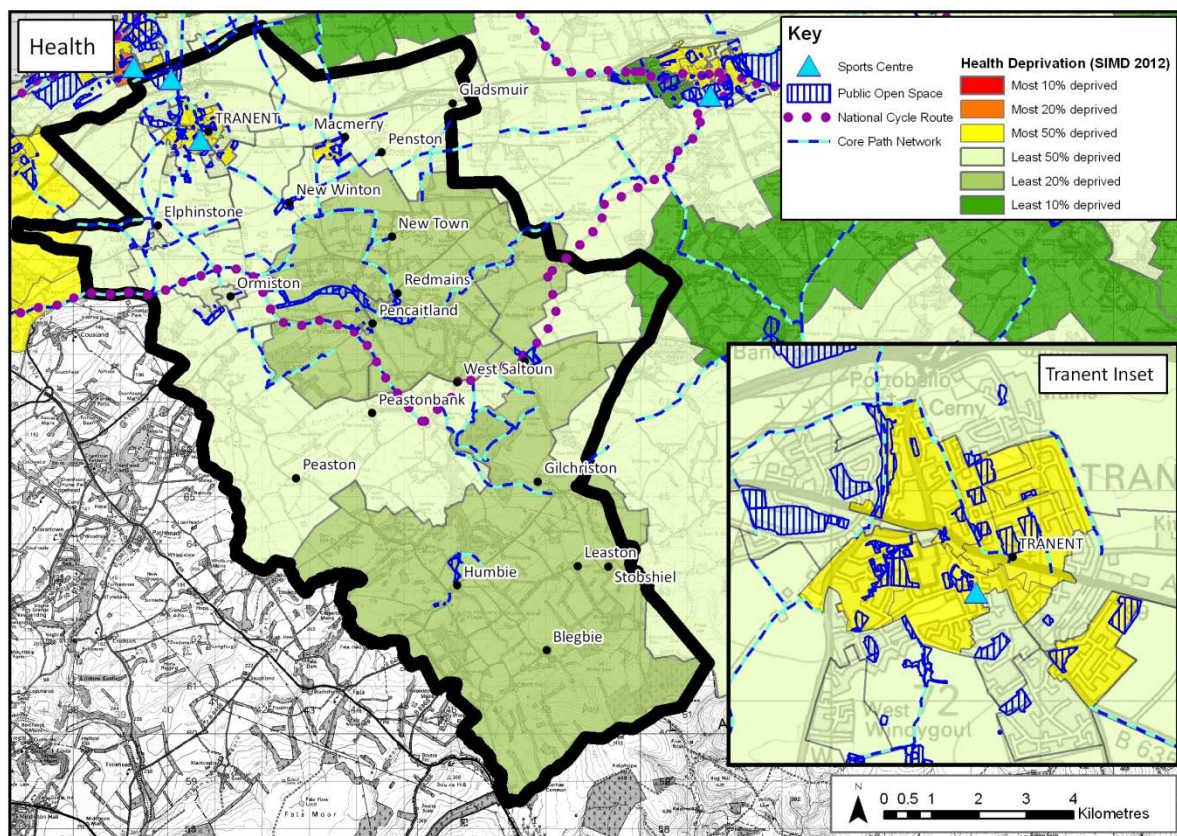


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Figure 3: Population Characteristics

SEA Topic	Summary of Main Issues and Key Considerations in SEA Assessment
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>18,396 (18.4% of East Lothian's population) people live in the Fa'side ward, which covers the majority of the Tranent cluster area, including Tranent, Ormiston, Pencaitland, Macmerrie and Elphinstone.</li> <li>Tranent itself has a population of 11,642.</li> <li>The overall population within the area is younger than the East Lothian or Scotland average.</li> <li>With a growth rate of 19% since the 2001 census, the Fa'side ward has been East Lothian's fastest growing.</li> <li>While much of the area is among the 50% least deprived in Scotland, parts of Tranent, Macmerrie and Elphinstone are relatively more deprived.</li> </ul>

## Health



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Figure 4: Health Characteristics

SEA Topic	Summary of Main Issues and Key Considerations in SEA Assessment
Human Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Tranent area has a wide variation in health deprivation, ranging from areas that are among the 10% least deprived in Scotland to parts of Tranent and Macmerrie that are among the 50% most deprived.</li> <li>The National Cycle Route passes through the area and there are a number of connecting Core Paths around settlements, particularly in the north of the area, which provide access to the outdoors</li> <li>There are areas of significant open space including Polson Public Park and Meadowmill Sports Centre within and adjacent to Tranent.</li> <li>Male life expectancy is above average for Scotland however there is a variation in life expectancy for women (almost a 6 year difference between the north and south of Tranent).</li> <li>It is estimated that there are 2865 people aged 65 and over in the Fa'side ward and this is expected to rise to over 4600 over the next 20 years.</li> </ul>



## Soil

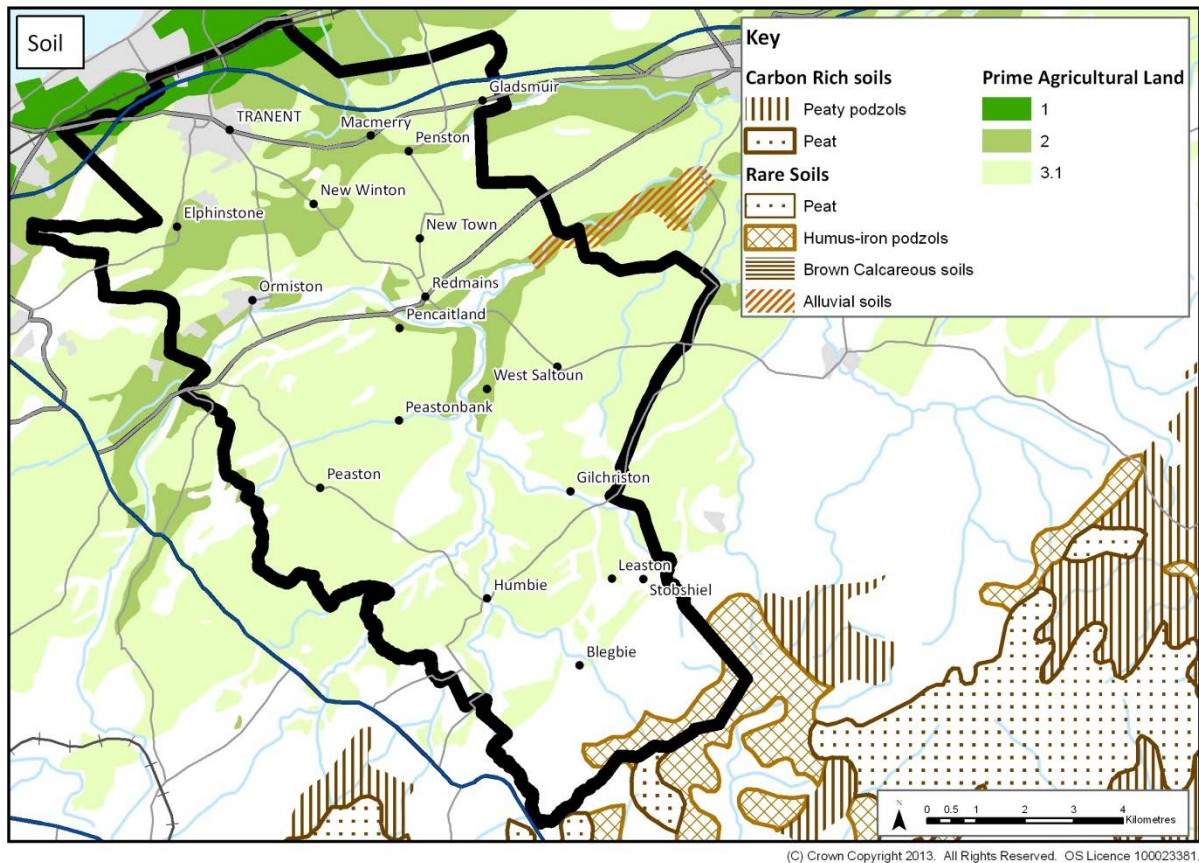


Figure 5: Soil Characteristics

SEA Topic	Summary of Main Issues and Key Considerations in SEA Assessment
Soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A significant amount of the undeveloped land in the Tranent area is classified as prime agricultural land, an important and finite land resource for food production due to its highly productive nature and the wide range of crops it can support.</li> <li>There are also occurrences of rare soils in parts of the area.</li> </ul>

## Water

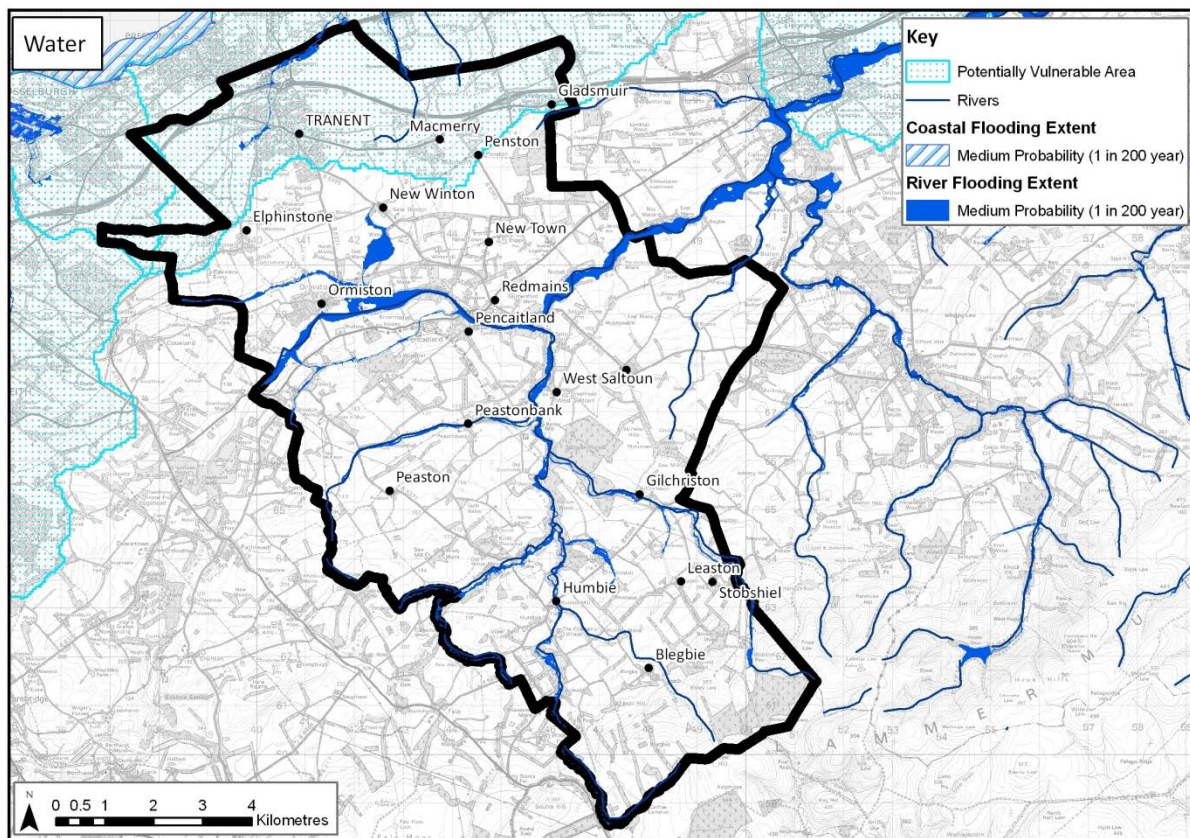
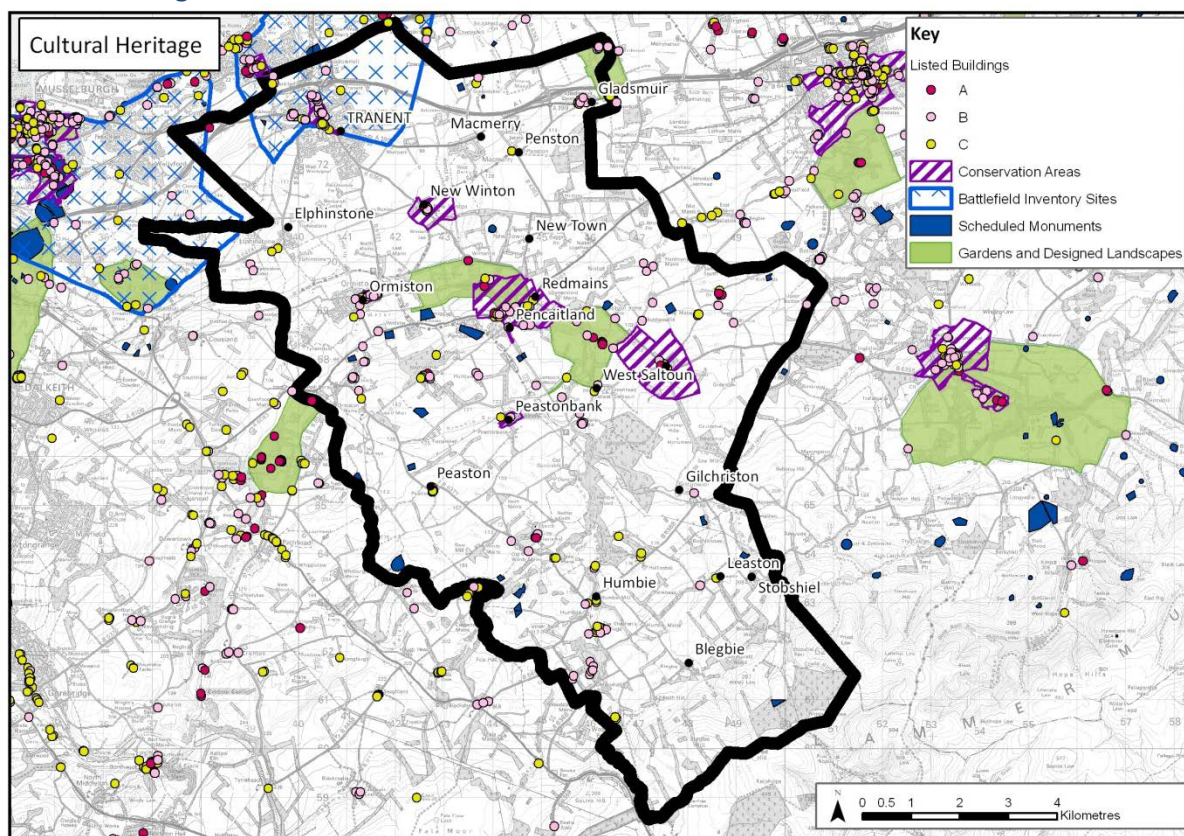


Figure 6: Water Characteristics

SEA Topic	Summary of Main Issues and Key Considerations in SEA Assessment
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are areas at medium to high risk of river flooding, particularly around the River Tyne and its tributaries.</li> <li>Tranent and Macmerrie in the north of the area are within a Potentially Vulnerable Area.</li> <li>The River Tyne and its tributaries in Tranent are classified by SEPA as being of 'poor' ecological status. The main pressures contributing to this classification are sewage disposal and arable farming practices.</li> </ul>



## Cultural Heritage



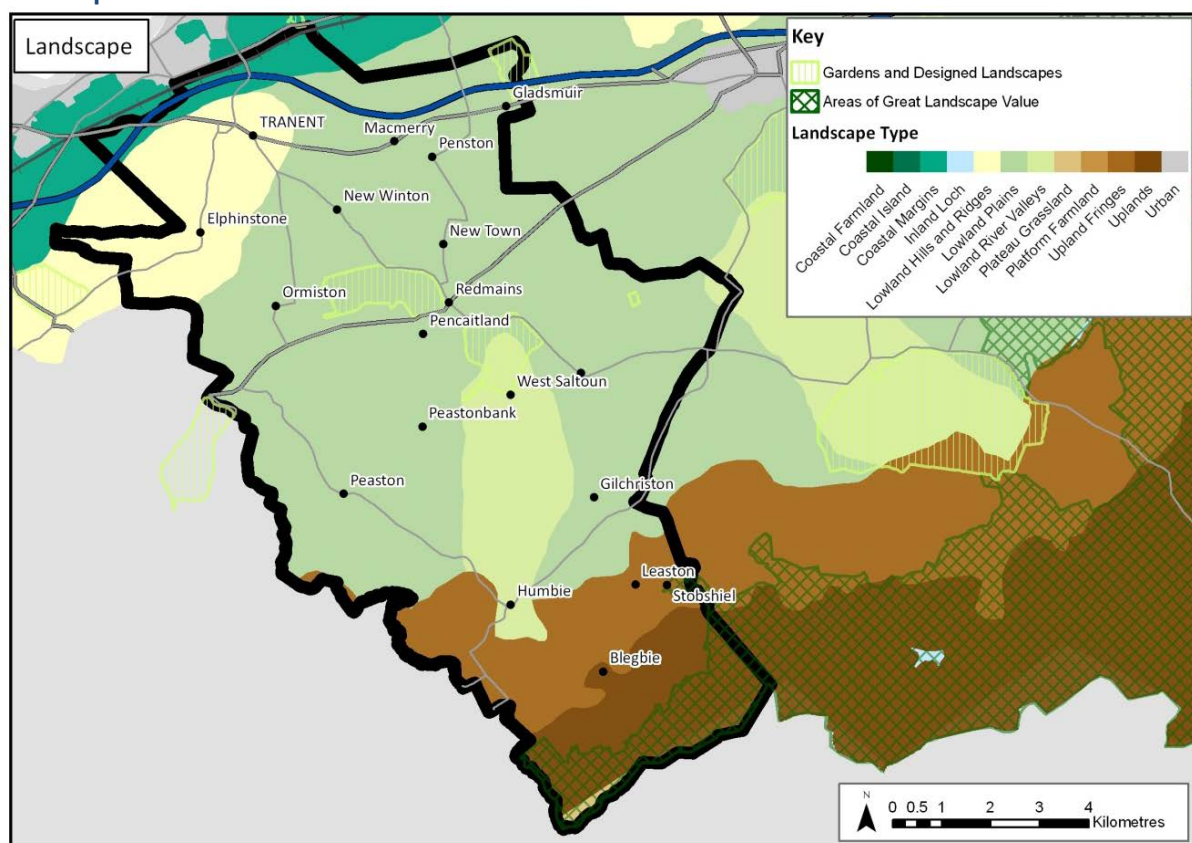
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Figure 7: Cultural Heritage Characteristics

SEA Topic	Summary of Main Issues and Key Considerations in SEA Assessment
Cultural Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The area is rich in built and cultural heritage, with around 277 listed buildings, concentrated in Tranent, Ormiston and Pencaitland, as well as being scattered throughout the rural landscape.</li> <li>There are approximately 29 scheduled monuments spread across the area, mainly forts and enclosures. The long and varied history of settlement in the area means there is significant potential for unknown archaeological remains across much of the area.</li> <li>Conservation Areas have been designated in Tranent town centre and in the villages of Ormiston, New Winton, Pencaitland, and East Saltoun in recognition of their special architectural and historic characters.</li> <li>There are several sites within the area that are recognised on the national Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes: Winton House, Saltoun Hall, and part of Elvingston (which extends into the Haddington cluster area). Also adjoining the area but located within Midlothian is Prestonhall.</li> <li>The northern part of Tranent and its surrounding landscape includes part of the site designated on the national Inventory of Historic Battlefields as the location of the Battle of Prestonpans.</li> </ul>



## Landscape



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Figure 8: Landscape Characteristics

SEA Topic	Summary of Main Issues and Key Considerations in SEA Assessment
Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The area rises from the coastal margins in the north to the upland landscapes of the Lammermuirs in the south. The majority of the area is classified as lowland plain landscape character area.</li> <li>In the north-west of the area is the northern part of the Mayfield / Tranent Ridge, whose elevated slopes form the immediate visual horizon in many views south from the north and west. There are extensive views across the surrounding lowlands towards the coast.</li> <li>Alongside the Humble Water is an area of lowland river valley landscape character area, which includes much woodland cover.</li> <li>There are a several historic designed landscapes and gardens within the area.</li> <li>The north-western part of the area to the west of Tranent is currently designated as part of the Edinburgh Green Belt, with the aim of maintaining the landscape setting of the city and neighbouring towns and avoiding coalescence.</li> </ul>

## Air

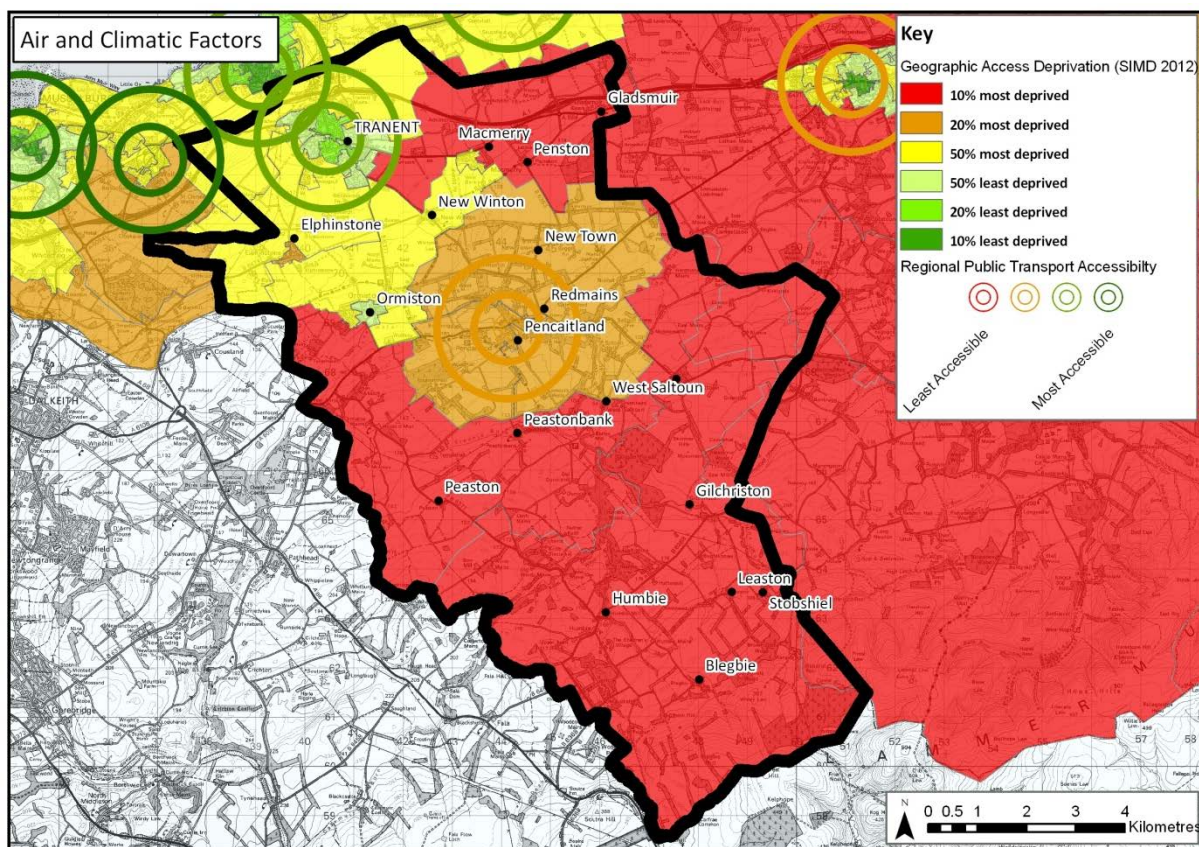


Figure 9: Accessibility

SEA Topic	Summary of Main Issues and Key Considerations in SEA Assessment
<b>Air</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tranent itself has relatively high levels of accessibility including regional public transport accessibility, while the area becomes increasingly less accessible to the south and east</li> <li>Large parts of the area are among the most 10% deprived in Scotland in terms of geographic access</li> </ul>

## Climatic Factors

SEA Topic	Summary of Main Issues and Key Considerations in SEA Assessment
<b>Climatic Factors</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>70% of working people across the Fa'side ward use a car or van to commute to work, contributing to greenhouse gas emissions.</li> <li>Climate change may increase the frequency and magnitude of flood events from the River Tyne.</li> </ul>

## Material Assets

SEA Topic	Summary of Main Issues and Key Considerations in SEA Assessment
<b>Material Assets</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Areas of fertile and undeveloped land in the Tranent area are an important resource and contribute to the agricultural wealth of the area.</li> </ul>



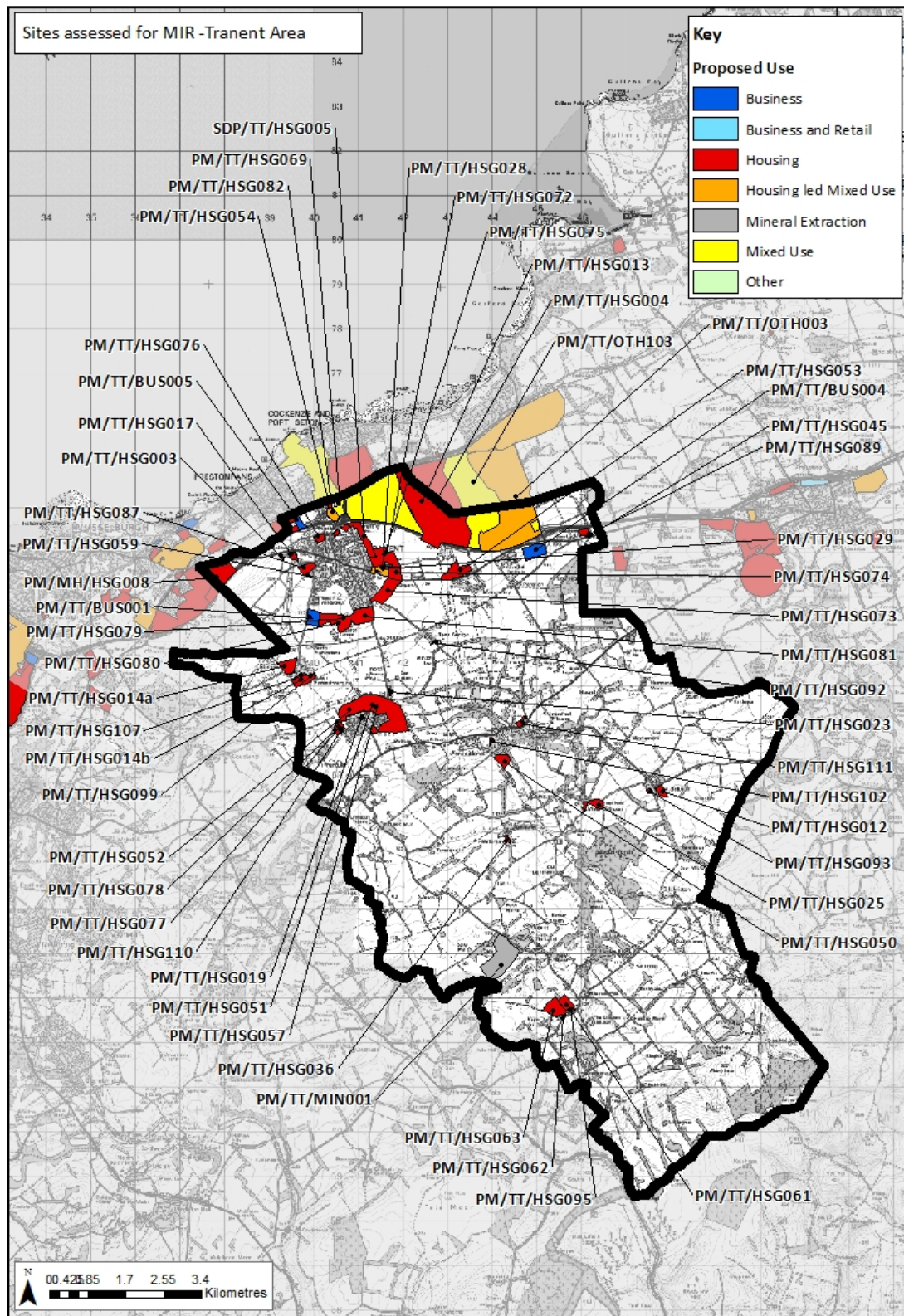
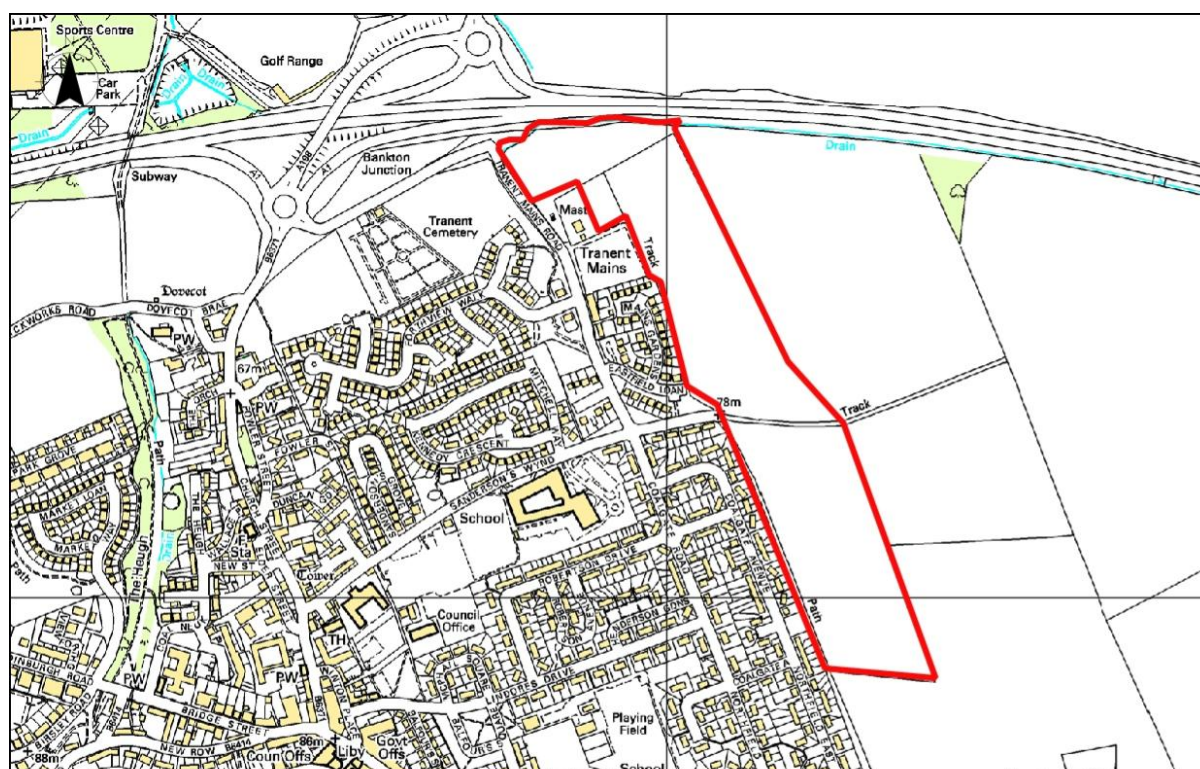


Figure 10: Sites in Tranent area assessed for Main Issues Report

## Detailed Site Assessments – Tranent Catchment

SITE INFORMATION	
Topic	Comments
Site Name	Tranent Mains
Site Ref	SDP/TT/HSG005 – Site A
Source of Site Suggestion	Agent (Andrew McCafferty) on behalf of landowner (Omnivale Limited)
Site Size (ha)	Site 1 (east); 12.7ha.
Current Use	Agricultural
Proposed Use	Site 1: around 300 homes, future opportunity for a road link on the eastern side of Tranent
Summary Description	A greenfield site on the north-eastern edge of Tranent, accessible from Sanderson's Wynd, and extending north to the A1.



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SUITABILITY AND DELIVERABILITY OF SITE		
Topic	Assessment	Score
Location	The site is on the eastern edge of Tranent. It is outside the existing settlement boundary but is well related to it.	
Accessibility	Tranent's overall accessibility via public transport to the wider city region and key employment locations as well as health and retail facilities ranks fourth among other settlements in East Lothian. The site is not within 400m of any bus stops or within 800m of a rail station. However, there are bus stops on Church Street around 800m from the site, with a frequent service to Edinburgh via Prestonpans and Musselburgh and a less frequent service to ERI and Dalkeith. Tranent town centre is around 1km from the site, with a wide range of services, facilities, and employment opportunities.	
Exposure	The site generally has little shelter from northerly winds.	
Aspect	The site faces north.	
Suitability for Proposed Use	The site is physically suitable for the proposed use and there would be no conflicts with surrounding land uses other than noise impacts which arise from the proximity of the A1 to the north of the site. Mitigation measures may be required; the site submission shows open space in this area.	
Fit with local/ strategic policy objectives and direction	The site is adjacent to a main settlement within the East Lothian SDA as identified within SESplan. Its development would therefore align well with strategic policy objectives of steering new development towards the most sustainable locations within the city region. For assessment against other more detailed policy objectives see 'Potential Impacts of Development: SEA'.	
Physical	The site is served by Castle Moffat Water Treatment Works and	

infrastructure capacity	Seafield Waste Water Treatment Works which both have available capacity. Suitable access is achievable onto the road network north of Tranent Mains Farm and into Sanderson's Wynd. However, there are traffic capacity constraints within the Tranent area including cumulative issues at Bankton junction, and further consideration is required to establish how these might be mitigated. If there is any significant housing/ employment growth to the East of Tranent, there would need to be a comprehensive and co-ordinated masterplan for such an expansion. A clear approach to the most effective transport solution would also be required.	
Service infrastructure capacity	The site is within the catchment of Sanderson's Wynd Primary School which has limited capacity but may be able to expand on the current site. At secondary level the site would be served by Ross High School which has no capacity but may be able to expand.	
Deliverability/ Effectiveness	The site's owner has expressed interest in developing the site. Scottish Water has advised that there is infrastructure running through the site, which might pose a constraint to development. The site is within the Coal Mining Development High Risk Area and a Coal Mining Risk Assessment may therefore be required. It is not known whether potential contamination or ground conditions would pose any constraints to development. It has not yet been established whether there is sufficient infrastructure capacity to serve the development.	





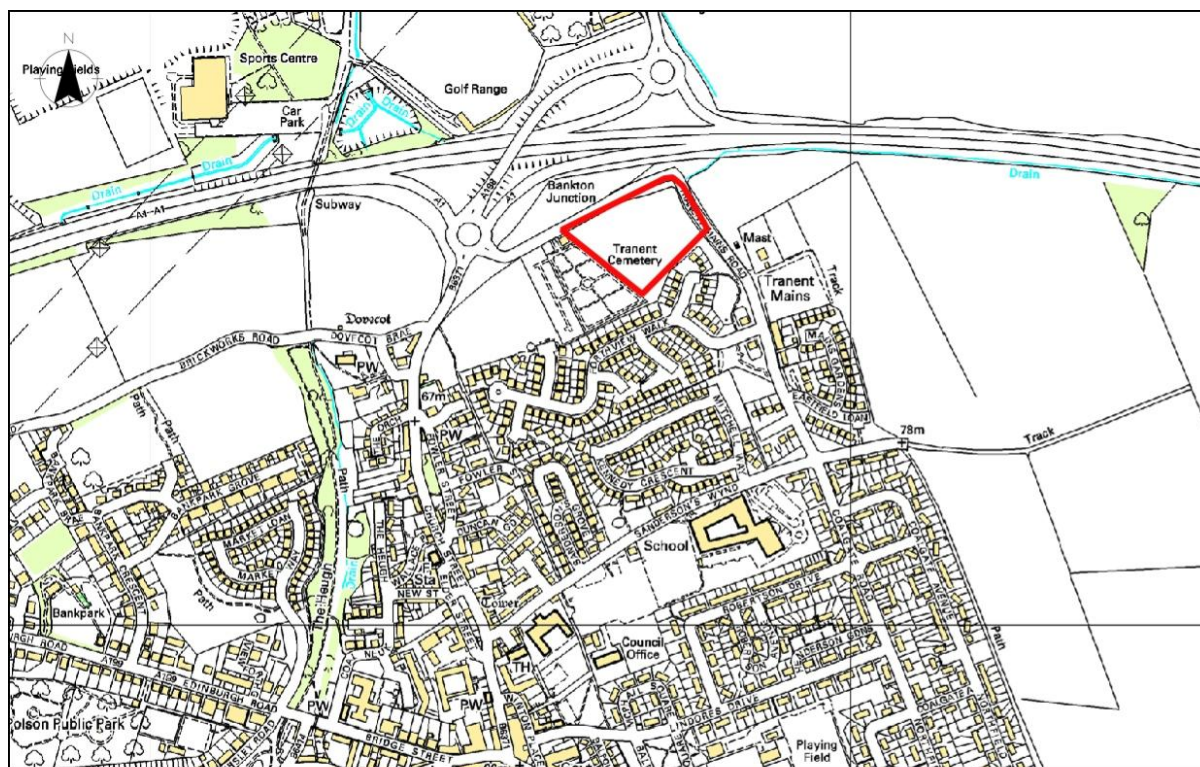
POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT: SEA		
Topic	Comments	Score
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	The site is not within any areas designated for their international, national or local nature conservation importance. However it is only 2km from the Firth of Forth Special Protection Area, SSSI and Ramsar site and the site is potentially used by Curlew, Golden Plover, Grey Plover, Lapwing, Oyster catcher, pinkfooted goose and redshank. At this stage the site is screened in for consideration through the Habitats Regulation Appraisal (HRA) process, though it might be possible to screen it out at a later stage. There are some hedgerows and trees within the site but are not protected. No concerns have been raised in relation to this site by Scottish National Heritage (SNH).	o/?*
Population	The site would provide housing, including an element of affordable housing to help meet local need. Its development may make a contribution to the regeneration of the disadvantaged Coalgate area. The site has reasonable access to facilities, services, and employment opportunities by active travel or public transport.	+/?
Human Health	There is potential contamination associated with a former mineral railway on the western edge of the site, which the site's development may be able to mitigate. This route is also a core path, and therefore development on the site would have access to the core path network, although there are few other path connections. The site's development may create opportunities to improve the network. There is also reasonable access to existing open space within Tranent.	+/?
Soil	The development of the site would result in some loss of class 1 (minority) and class 2 (majority) prime agricultural land. There are no rare or carbon rich soils on the site.	-
Water	The site is not shown to be at risk of river or coastal flooding on SEPA's flood map. There are some small pockets of surface water flooding. The site is within Potentially Vulnerable Area 10/23. SEPA has not raised any concerns with regards flood risk or potential impact on the water environment. A Drainage Impact Assessment may be required.	?
Air	Development on the site would not be affected by existing sources of air pollution. The site is in a location with good access to local facilities and active travel routes and reasonable public transport accessibility so the need to travel by car is minimised. Yet, the site's development could exacerbate potential air quality problems in Tranent town centre by increasing vehicular traffic.	o/-



Climatic Factors	Tranent is in an accessible location in regional terms and closer to major centres of employment than most other East Lothian settlements, and therefore development of this site would be focusing development in the most accessible and sustainable locations. The site is well positioned to access public transport, active travel routes, as well as local facilities and services. Realistically, however, development on the site would still lead to some increase in car-based journeys and resultant greenhouse gas emissions. The site's north facing aspect does not lend itself to development that is resource efficient through siting (i.e. solar gain).	o/-
Material Assets	The site's development would not make efficient use of land and resources, being greenfield land of prime agricultural quality. There are coal deposits on the site.	-
Cultural Heritage	The site is within the designated Prestonpans battlefield. The northern part of the site is reasonably close to Tranent Kirk, the site of a notable incident in the battle, and its development may therefore raise issues in terms of the battlefield landscape. The southern part of the site does not raise such issues. Development has potential to affect the setting of the listed Tranent Mains Farmhouse (category C) but impacts could be avoided through appropriate design.	-/?
Landscape	The site adjoins the existing settlement boundary of Tranent and is north facing. A small area in the north of the site is designated within the Coastal Margins LCA as identified in the Lothian's Landscape Character Assessment; the majority of the site is designated within the Lowland Hills and Ridges LCA as identified in the Lothian's Landscape Character Assessment. The lowest point of the site is 55m in the north rising to 85m in the south. The site is currently unmanaged grassland, containing self seeded trees and unmanaged hedgerows. There are panoramic views from the site to the east and north, and the site is highly visible from a section of the A1, especially travelling west. The site would represent a fairly logical eastwards extension of the Tranent settlement but could give rise to some visual coalescence with Blindwells to the north, from which it is separated by the A1. The visual impact of development on the site could be ameliorated by woodland planting to the north and east, which may also improve the existing views of Tranent's urban edge from the A1. The impact on the character and appearance of the existing settlement could be minimised through the layout, design and landscaping of the development. If noise mitigation measures are required, they may have an impact upon the landscape and/or surrounding views from the A1.	-/?



SITE INFORMATION	
Topic	Comments
Site Name	Tranent Mains
Site Ref	SDP/TT/HSG005 – Site B
Source of Site Suggestion	Agent (Andrew McCafferty) on behalf of landowner (Omnivale Limited)
Site Size (ha)	1.6ha
Current Use	Agricultural
Proposed Use	Proposed as a park and ride facility but may also present an option for housing development.
Summary Description	A small greenfield site on the northern edge of Tranent, to the east of Tranent cemetery.



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SUITABILITY AND DELIVERABILITY OF SITE		
Topic	Assessment	Score
Location	The site is on the northern edge of Tranent. It is outside the existing settlement boundary but is fairly well related to it.	
Accessibility	Tranent's overall accessibility via public transport to the wider city region and key employment locations as well as health and retail facilities ranks fourth among other settlements in East Lothian. The site is around 18km from the centre of Edinburgh. It is around 300m from the A1 which can be accessed via the Bankton junction. There is a dedicated bus service from the Bankton Junction which provides a service to Edinburgh, Musselburgh, Prestonpans and Seton Sands. The site is not within 800m of a rail station but Tranent town centre is around 1km from the site, with a wide range of services, facilities, and employment opportunities.	
Exposure	The site has little shelter from northerly winds. This would not be relevant to the proposed use as a park and ride but would be relevant to alternative uses including housing.	
Aspect	The site is north facing.	
Suitability for Proposed Use	The site is physically suitable for the proposed use as a park and ride, or for alternative uses such as housing. However, noise and visual impacts from the proposed uses as a park and ride facility or housing could impact upon visitors to the adjacent cemetery. There may also be noise impacts which arise from the proximity of the A1 to the north of the site. Mitigation measures may be required.	
Fit with local/ strategic policy objectives and	The 2009 Strategic Transport Projects review identified a need for a Park and Ride Facility at Tranent, therefore development of this type would fit in with strategic policy objectives and direction. In relation	



direction	to other potential uses of the site, such as housing, the site is adjacent to a main settlement within the East Lothian SDA as identified within SESplan. Its development would therefore align well with strategic policy objectives of steering new development towards the most sustainable locations within the city region. For assessment against other more detailed policy objectives see 'Potential Impacts of Development: SEA'.	
Physical infrastructure capacity	If there is any significant housing/ employment growth to the East of Tranent, there would need to be a comprehensive and co-ordinated masterplan for such an expansion. A clear approach to the most effective transport solution would also be required. The Park and ride would be served by sufficient road infrastructure as it can be accessed by the local road network and also by the A1 and Bankton Junction. The site is served by Castle Moffat Water Treatment Works and Seafield Waste Water Treatment Works which both have available capacity.	
Service infrastructure capacity	School catchments and other service infrastructure are not relevant to the proposed use as a park and ride. However, if the site were to come forward for housing, it is within the catchment of Sanderson's Wynd Primary School which has limited capacity but may be able to expand on the current site. At secondary level the site would be served by Ross High School which has no capacity but may be able to expand.	
Deliverability/ Effectiveness	The site's owner has expressed interest in developing the site. The site is within the Coal Mining Development High Risk Area and a Coal Mining Risk Assessment may therefore be required. It is not known whether potential contamination or ground conditions would pose any constraints to development. It has not yet been established whether there is sufficient infrastructure capacity to serve the development (dependent on the use proposed).	

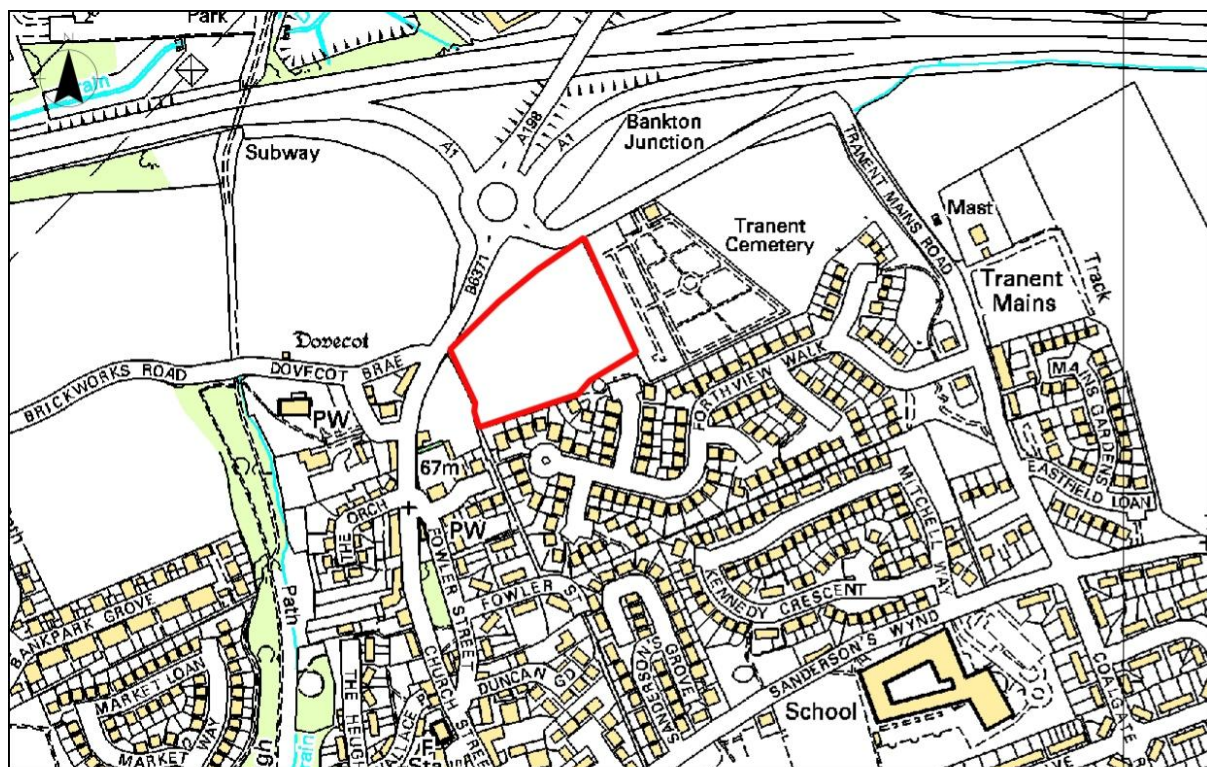


POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT: SEA		
Topic	Comments	Score
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	The site is not within any areas designated for their international, national or local nature conservation importance. However it lies 2km from the Firth of Forth SPA, SSSI and Ramsar site. It is potentially used by Curlew, Golden Plover, Grey Plover, Lapwing, Oyster catcher, pink footed goose and redshank and at this stage the site is screened in for consideration through the Habitats Regulation Appraisal (HRA) process, though it might be possible to screen it out at a later stage.	o/?*
Population	The proposed use of the site as a Park and Ride facility would	+

	enhance accessibility to wider facilities, services, and employment opportunities, whilst promoting active travel and public transport. If the site were to be developed for housing, it would provide an element of affordable housing to help meet local need.	
Human Health	The site is bordered by an area of potential contamination from an old mineral railway on the western boundary. Development may present opportunities to mitigate this.	<b>o/+</b>
Soil	The development of the site would result in some loss of prime agricultural land. There are no rare or carbon rich soils on the site.	<b>-</b>
Water	The site is not shown to be at risk of river or coastal flooding on SEPA's flood map. There is a small area of surface water flooding on the southern boundary. The site is within Potentially Vulnerable Area 10/23. SEPA has not raised any concerns with regards flood risk or potential impact on the water environment. A Drainage Impact Assessment may be required.	<b>?</b>
Air	A Park and Ride facility would likely generate an increase in the number of private vehicle trips to the site but would promote modal shift to public transport and reduce the overall distances travelled by private car. Development of the site for housing would not have this positive effect. However the site's development could exacerbate potential air quality problems in Tranent town centre by increasing vehicular traffic through the High Street.	<b>+/-/?</b>
Climatic Factors	Tranent is in an accessible location in regional terms and closer to major centres of employment than most other East Lothian settlements, and therefore development of this site would be focusing development in the most accessible and sustainable locations. The nature of the sites proposed use provides opportunities for sustainable travel, it is well positioned to access public transport, active travel routes, as well as local facilities and services. Realistically, however, development on the site would still lead to some increase in car-based journeys and resultant greenhouse gas emissions. The site's north facing aspect does not lend itself to development that is resource efficient through siting (i.e. solar gain).	<b>o/-</b>
Material Assets	The site's development would not make efficient use of land and resources, being greenfield land of prime agricultural quality.	<b>-</b>
Cultural Heritage	The site is within the designated Prestonpans battlefield and is reasonably close to Tranent Kirk, the site of a notable incident in the battle. Its development may therefore raise issues in terms of the battlefield landscape.	<b>-/?</b>
Landscape	The site adjoins with the existing settlement boundary of Tranent and is north facing. The site straddles two LCA; Coastal Margins and Lowland Hills and Ridges, as identified in the Lothian's Landscape Character Assessment. The lowest point of the site is 55m in the north and rises to 60m in the south. It is an area of unimproved grassland physically contained by Tranent Mains Road to the north and east, the cemetery to the west, and housing to the south. The site's development would not represent a significant incursion into open countryside though may have impacts on the setting of Tranent cemetery. The site is visible from the A1 and there are open views out of the site towards the coast. The visual impact of	<b>-/?</b>

	development on the site could be ameliorated by suitable planting along the site boundaries. If noise mitigation measures are required, they may have an impact upon the landscape and/or surrounding views from the A1.	
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SITE INFORMATION	
Topic	Comments
Site Name	Tranent Mains
Site Ref	SDP/TT/HSG005 – Site C
Source of Site Suggestion	Andrew McCafferty on behalf of Omnivale Limited (owners)
Site Size (ha)	Site 3 (west): 1.3ha
Current Use	Agricultural
Proposed Use	Site 3: budget hotel, nursing home or similar forming a northern gateway to Tranent as part of larger submission.
Summary Description	A small greenfield site on the northern edge of Tranent, to the west of Tranent cemetery.



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SUITABILITY AND DELIVERABILITY OF SITE		
Topic	Assessment	Score
Location	The site is on the northern edge of Tranent. It is outside the existing settlement boundary but is fairly well related to it.	
Accessibility	Tranent's overall accessibility via public transport to the wider city region and key employment locations as well as health and retail facilities ranks fourth among other settlements in East Lothian. The site is within 100m of bus stops on the B6371 with a frequent service to Edinburgh via Prestonpans and Musselburgh and a less frequent service to ERI and Dalkeith. There is no rail station within 800m of the site although Prestonpans station is within a walkable distance of around 1800m. Tranent town centre is around 600m from the site, with a wide range of services, facilities, and employment opportunities.	
Exposure	The site is exposed to northerly winds.	
Aspect	The site has a north-westerly aspect.	
Suitability for Proposed Use	The site is physically suitable for the proposed use. There would not be conflicts with surrounding land uses other than the potential for noise impacts which may arise from the proximity of the A1 to the north of the site. Mitigation measures may be required.	
Fit with local/ strategic policy objectives and direction	The site is adjacent to a main settlement within the East Lothian SDA as identified within SESplan. Its development would therefore align well with strategic policy objectives of steering new development towards the most sustainable locations within the city region. For assessment against other more detailed policy objectives see 'Potential Impacts of Development: SEA'. The proposal of a hotel may align with the SESplan aim to enable growth in the economy by	

	developing key economic sectors and acting as a national hub for development (and supporting local and rural development).	
Physical infrastructure capacity	The site is served by Castle Moffat Water Treatment Works and Seafield Waste Water Treatment Works which both have available capacity. If there is any significant housing/ employment growth to the East of Tranent there would need to be a comprehensive and co-ordinated masterplan for such an expansion. A clear approach to the most effective transport solution would also be required.	
Service infrastructure capacity	School capacities are not relevant to the proposed use for a hotel or nursing home at this site.	
Deliverability/ Effectiveness	The site's owner has expressed interest in developing the site. The site is within the Coal Mining Development High Risk Area and a Coal Mining Risk Assessment may therefore be required. It is not known whether potential contamination or ground conditions would pose any constraints to development. It has not yet been established whether there is sufficient infrastructure capacity to serve the development.	



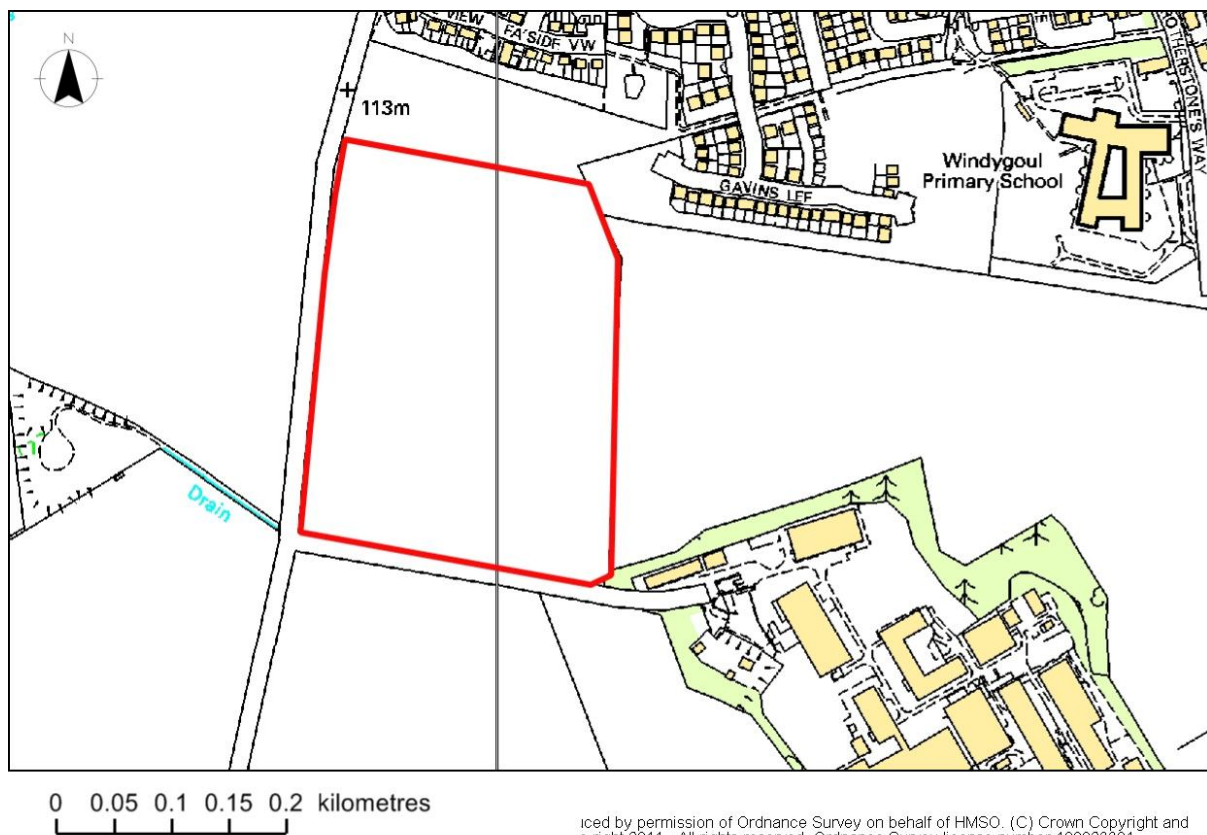
POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT: SEA		
Topic	Comments	Score
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	The site is not within any areas designated for their international, national or local nature conservation importance. However the site is approximately 2km to the Firth of Forth SPA, SSSI and Ramsar site. The site is potentially used by Curlew, Golden Plover, Grey Plover, Lapwing, Oyster catcher, pink footed goose and redshank, and at this stage the site is screened in for consideration through the Habitats Regulation Appraisal (HRA) process, though it might be possible to screen it out at a later stage. Tree loss would be minimal as there are some hedgerows present but no areas of notable woodland or protected trees. The site is not known to be inhabited by any notable species and there are no areas of priority habitat situated within the site.	o/?*
Population	The site has reasonable access by active travel to Tranent town centre, with a core path located to the west of the site. If the site is used for a proposed hotel, nursing home or similar use then it may generate some employment and therefore help the regeneration of areas of deprivation in east Tranent. Dependent upon the proposed uses of the site, it has potential to provide some level of (sheltered) accommodation through the development of a nursing home.	o/+/?
Human Health	There is no known contamination on the site. A core path borders the west the site, which also provides access to the wider core path network and reasonable access to existing open spaces within	o/?



	Tranent. The site's development may create opportunities to improve the network.	
Soil	The development of the site would result in some loss of class 1 (majority) and class 2 (minority) prime agricultural land. There are no rare or carbon rich soils on the site.	-
Water	The site is not shown to be at risk of river or coastal flooding on SEPA's flood map. There are no areas of surface water pockets. The site is within Potentially Vulnerable Area 10/23. SEPA has not raised any concerns with regards flood risk or potential impact on the water environment.	o
Air	Development of the site would be unconstrained by existing sources of air and noise pollution. The site has access to existing public transport, a core path and local facilities in Tranent town centre which may help reduce the need to travel by car. Yet, dependent on the uses proposed, development could exacerbate potential air quality problems in Tranent town centre by increasing vehicular traffic.	o/-
Climatic Factors	Tranent is in an accessible location in regional terms and closer to major centres of employment than most other East Lothian settlements, and therefore development of this site would be focusing development in the most accessible and sustainable locations. The site is well positioned to access public transport, active travel routes, as well as local facilities and services. Realistically, however, development on the site would still lead to some increase in car-based journeys and resultant greenhouse gas emissions. The site's north-westerly facing aspect does not lend itself to development that is resource efficient through siting (i.e. solar gain).	o/-
Material Assets	The site's development would not make efficient use of land and resources, being greenfield land of prime agricultural quality.	-
Cultural Heritage	The site is within the designated Prestonpans battlefield and is close to Tranent Kirk, the site of a notable incident in the battle. Its development may therefore raise issues in terms of the battlefield landscape. It is immediately adjacent to the Tranent Conservation Area, and could impact on the setting of this, on the approach from the north. Several listed buildings lie close to the site to its west, and there may be setting impacts on these. Impacts on cultural heritage would generally be dependent on the scale and nature of development proposed and it may be possible to mitigate them to some extent through appropriate design.	-/?
Landscape	The site is adjacent to the settlement boundary of Tranent. The landscape character is defined as Lowland Hills and Ridges in the Lothians Landscape Character Assessment. The site is prominent on the entrance to the town from the A1. It is located between existing housing and the Bankton junction. The B6371 road is situated to the north of the site and at a lower level. There are views to the north towards Cockenzie Power Station, the A1, Bankton Junction and pylons. Development would not result in a significant incursion into open countryside, however, it may detract from the setting of Tranent Conservation Area which abuts the site, including the listed parish church and buildings on Church Street. Development may	o/?

	<p>affect western views from the cemetery although there is a high natural stone boundary wall. A high quality architectural response would be required. The south of the site borders Forthview Walk which is partially screened by an unmanaged landscape strip. If noise mitigation measures are required, they may have an impact upon the landscape and/or surrounding views from the A1.</p>	
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SITE INFORMATION	
Topic	Comments
Site Name	Elphinstone Road, Windygoul Tranent
Site Ref	PM/TT/BUS001
Source of Site Suggestion	TMS Planning (agent)
Site Size (ha)	9ha
Current Use	Agricultural
Proposed Use	Employment
Summary Description	A greenfield site currently in agricultural use lying on the southern edge of Tranent



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SUITABILITY AND DELIVERABILITY OF SITE		
Topic	Assessment	Score
Location	The site is on the southern edge of Tranent. It is outside the existing settlement boundary but is fairly well related to it.	
Accessibility	Tranent's overall accessibility via public transport to the wider city region and key employment locations as well as health and retail facilities ranks fourth among other settlements in East Lothian. The site is not within 400m of any bus stops but is adjacent to a bus route on Elphinstone Road, which has a limited service of 5-6 buses a day each way to Dalkeith and Musselburgh. There is no rail station within 800m of the site (Prestonpans railway station is 3km from the site). Tranent town centre is approximately 1600m from the site, with a wide range of services and facilities.	
Exposure	The site is exposed though existing development to the north may provide some limited shelter from northerly winds.	
Aspect	The site is located towards the top of a plateau and is undulating with no overall aspect.	
Suitability for Proposed Use	The site is physically suitable for the proposed use. Its proximity to housing to the north might limit the introduction of class 5 industrial uses in this area; these could be located to the south. Class 4 business uses would be compatible with adjacent housing. Possible conflicts could be mitigated through design.	
Fit with local/ strategic policy objectives and direction	The site is within the East Lothian SDA as identified within SESplan and is adjacent to a main settlement. Its development would therefore align well with strategic policy objectives of steering new development towards the most sustainable locations within the city region. For assessment against other more detailed policy	

	objectives see 'Potential Impacts of Development: SEA'.	
Physical infrastructure capacity	The site is served by Castle Moffat Water Treatment Works and Seafeld Waste Water Treatment Works which both have available capacity. It is also served by Ormiston Waste Water Treatment Works which has very limited capacity. Access is achievable onto the B6414 Elphinstone Road. If land to the east were also to be developed then a link road would be required through the site. However, there are traffic capacity constraints within the Tranent area including cumulative issues at Bankton junction, and further consideration is required to establish how these might be mitigated.	
Service infrastructure capacity	School capacities and other service infrastructure are not relevant to the proposed use for employment.	
Deliverability/ Effectiveness	Small parts of the site are within the Coal Mining Development High Risk Area and a Coal Mining Risk Assessment may therefore be required. The remainder of the site is within the Low Risk Area. It is not known whether potential contamination or ground conditions would pose any constraints to development. It has not yet been established whether there is sufficient infrastructure capacity to serve the development and what the timescales would be for achieving this.	

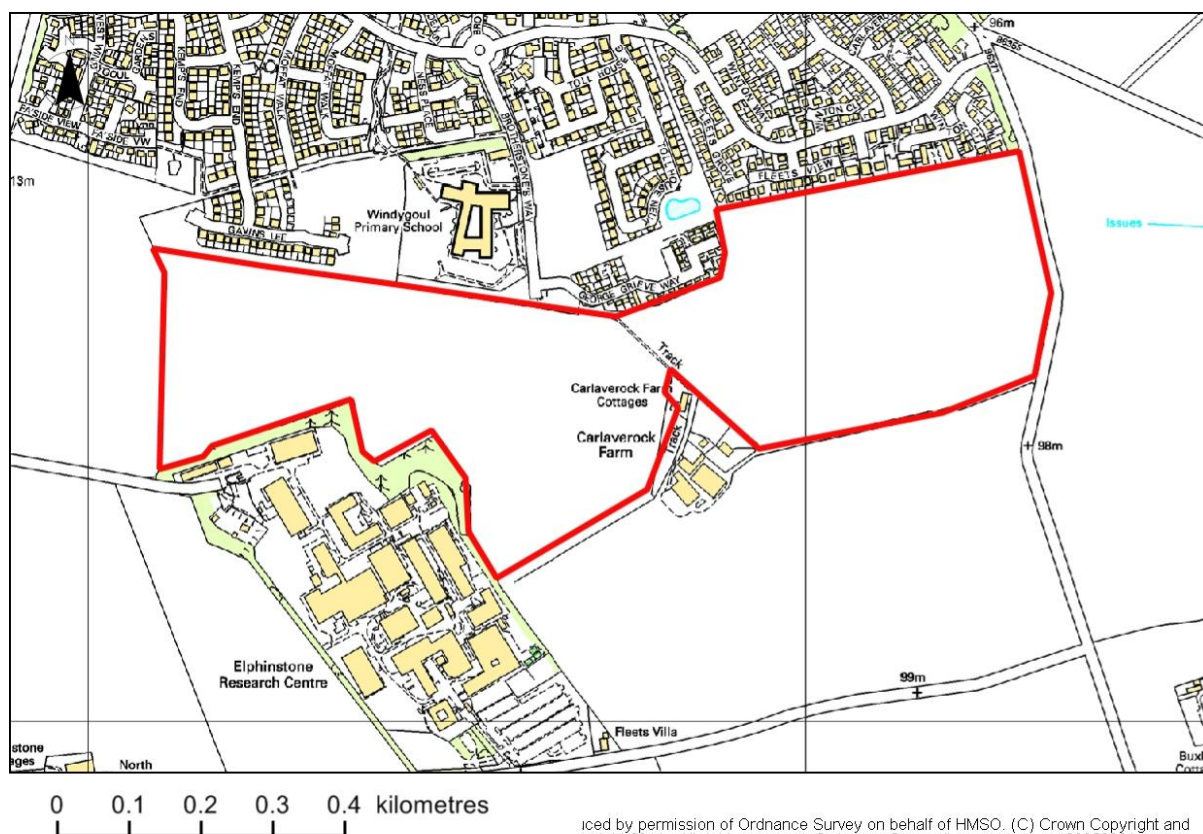


POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT: SEA		
Topic	Comments	Score
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	The site is not within any areas designated for their international, national or local nature conservation importance. However it is within 2km of the Firth of Forth SPA, SSSI and Ramsar site. The site is potentially used by curlew, golden plover, grey plover, lapwing, oystercatcher, pink footed goose, redshank, and at this stage the site is screened in for consideration through the Habitats Regulation Appraisal (HRA) process, though it might be possible to screen it out at a later stage.	o/?*
Population	The site's development would widen employment opportunities for the local population. It is reasonably accessible by active travel or public transport.	+



Human Health	There are no records of contamination which would affect the site although the westernmost edge of the site may be affected by radon gas. Development could provide an opportunity to mitigate this. A core path runs along the southern and eastern site boundary, providing a route into Tranent town centre.	o/+
Soil	The development of the site would result in some loss of class 3.1 prime agricultural land. There are no rare or carbon rich soils on the site.	-
Water	The site is not shown to be at risk of river or coastal flooding on SEPA's flood map. There are some small pockets of surface water flooding. The site is partly within Potentially Vulnerable Area 10/23. SEPA has not raised any concerns with regards flood risk or potential impact on the water environment. A Drainage Impact Assessment may be required.	?
Air	Development on the site would not be greatly affected by existing sources of air pollution. The site is in a location with reasonable access to local facilities, active travel routes and moderate public transport accessibility, so the need to travel by car is reduced. Yet, the site's development could exacerbate potential air quality problems in Tranent town centre by increasing vehicular traffic.	o/-
Climatic Factors	Tranent is in an accessible location in regional terms and closer to major centres of employment than most other East Lothian settlements, and therefore development of this site would be focusing development in the most accessible and sustainable locations. The site is well positioned to access public transport, active travel routes, as well as local facilities and services. Realistically, however, development on the site would still lead to some increase in car-based journeys and resultant greenhouse gas emissions.	o/-
Material Assets	The site's development would not make efficient use of land and resources, being greenfield land of prime agricultural quality.	-
Cultural Heritage	ELCAS advises that the previous evaluations on the adjacent West Windygoul site uncovered moderate archaeological remains. This site therefore has moderate potential for unknown archaeological remains.	-/?
Landscape	The site is located adjacent to the settlement boundary of Tranent. The landscape character is defined as Lowland Hills and Ridges as identified in the Lothian's Landscape Character Assessment. It is visually exposed due to its relatively flat character and the lack of natural boundary features. Its development would therefore be visually prominent. There are some mature trees within nearby Carlawerock Farm and Elphinstone Research Centre that help to provide a landscape context. It would represent a reasonably logical urban extension of Tranent in landscape terms alongside the development of land to the east; if developed on its own it may appear somewhat incongruous. It may contribute towards potential coalescence between Tranent and Elphinstone. The landscape impact of development could be mitigated by tree planting on the site boundaries.	-/?

SITE INFORMATION	
Topic	Comments
Site Name	Windygoul South – strategic expansion area, Tranent
Site Ref	PM/TT/HSG079
Source of Site Suggestion	Walker Group (Scotland)
Site Size (ha)	34.9ha
Current Use	Agricultural
Proposed Use	Housing development (approx 500 homes) and education facilities
Summary Description	A large greenfield site on the southern edge of Tranent, currently in agricultural use.



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SUITABILITY AND DELIVERABILITY OF SITE		
Topic	Assessment	Score
Location	The site is on the southern edge of Tranent. It is outside the existing settlement boundary but is well related to it.	
Accessibility	Tranent's overall accessibility via public transport to the wider city region and key employment locations as well as health and retail facilities ranks fourth among other settlements in East Lothian. The site as a whole is not within 400m of bus stops, although the north east of the site is adjacent to bus stops on Waterloo Road that are within 400m. There is no rail station within 800m. Tranent town centre is within 1600m with a wide range of services and facilities.	
Exposure	Existing development to the north may provide a limited degree of shelter but the site's topography means it is fairly exposed to northerly winds.	
Aspect	The site faces north and east.	
Suitability for Proposed Use	The site is physically suitable for the proposed use. Adjacent land uses are mainly residential and agricultural; with Windygoul primary School adjacent to the site boundary. There may be potential amenity conflicts with Elphinstone Research Centre to the south west of the site but this is uncertain at this stage. It is likely to be possible to mitigate this through appropriate design.	
Fit with local/ strategic policy objectives and direction	The site is within the East Lothian SDA as identified within SESplan and is adjacent to a main settlement. Its development would therefore align fairly well with strategic policy objectives of steering new development towards the most sustainable locations within the city region. For assessment against other more detailed policy objectives see 'Potential Impacts of Development: SEA'.	



Physical infrastructure capacity	The site is served by Roseberry Water Treatment Works and Seafield Waste Water Treatment Works which both have available capacity. The scale of development proposed would require more than one access point onto the local road network as it would not be appropriate to utilise Brotherstone's Way (past the primary school) for this volume of traffic. There are traffic capacity constraints in the Tranent area and further consideration is required to establish how these might be mitigated. An access to the west (Elphinstone Road) from this site would minimise impacts on Tranent High Street but would have cumulative impacts at Dolphinstone junction. An access to the east (Ormiston Road) would put pressure on the town centre. If there is any significant housing/ employment growth to the South of tranent, there would need to be a comprehensive and co-ordinated masterplan for such an expansion. A clear approach to the most effective transport solution would also be required.	
Service infrastructure capacity	The site is within the catchment of Windygoul Primary School which has no capacity with additional land required to accommodate appropriate expansion. At secondary level the site would be served by Ross High School which has no capacity but may be able to expand.	
Deliverability/ Effectiveness	The site's owner has expressed interest in developing the site. The site is within the Coal Mining Development High Risk Area and a Coal Mining Risk Assessment may therefore be required. It is not known whether potential contamination or ground conditions would pose any constraints to development. It has not yet been established whether there is sufficient infrastructure capacity to serve the development.	



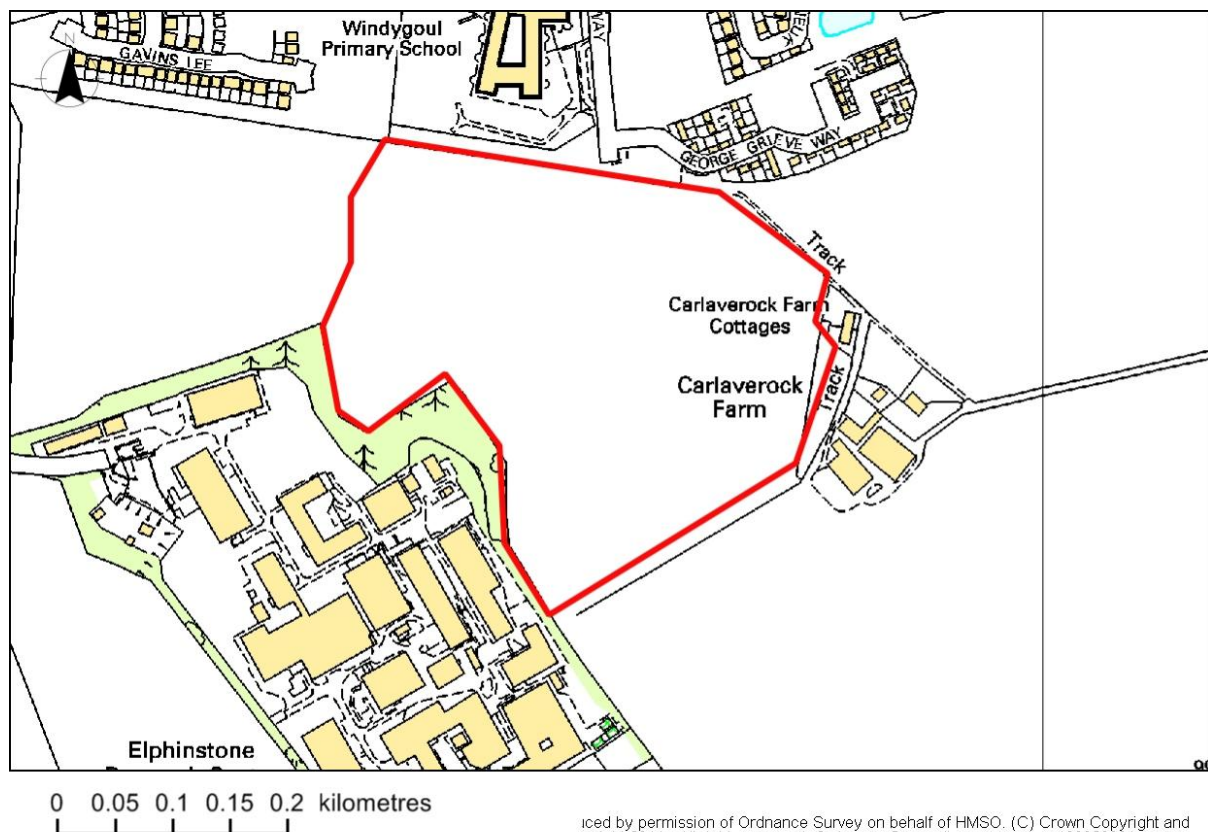
POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT: SEA		
Topic	Comments	Score
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	The site is not within any areas designated for their International, National or Local nature conservation importance. However it is approximately 4km from the Firth of Forth SPA, SSSI and Ramsar	o/?*

	site. Development of the site may have an effect on the Natura Site as it is potentially used by Curlew, Golden Plover, Lapwing, Oystercatcher, Pink footed Goose and Redshank. Therefore, at this stage the site is screened in for consideration through the Habitats Regulation Appraisal (HRA) process, though it might be possible to screen it out at a later stage. Neutral Grassland and Calcareous Grassland which are adjoined to the northern border of the site may provide an opportunity to connect priority habitat through the site itself.	
Population	The site would provide housing, including a significant an element of affordable housing to help meet local need. The site has moderate access to facilities, services, and employment opportunities by active travel or public transport.	+
Human Health	There are small areas of potential contamination in the western and eastern parts of the site from a former mineral railway and filled ground associated with mining activities. Development may present the opportunity to mitigate this. Access to the core path network and open space within Tranent is reasonable. Development on the scale proposed could make a significant contribution to green network objectives through new path connections and open space. However, it could have implications for potential air quality issues in Tranent town centre.	+/?
Soil	The development of the site would result in a significant loss of class 3.1 prime agricultural land. There are no rare or carbon rich soils on the site.	-
Water	The site is not shown to be at risk of river or coastal flooding on SEPA's flood map. There are some pockets of surface water flooding. The site is not within a Potentially Vulnerable Area. SEPA has not raised any concerns with regards flood risk or potential impact on the water environment. A Drainage Impact Assessment may be required.	?
Air	Development on the site would not be affected by existing sources of air pollution. The site is in a location with access to local facilities, active travel routes and public transport accessibility so the need to travel by car is reduced. Yet, the site's development could exacerbate potential air quality problems in Tranent town centre by increasing vehicular traffic.	o/-
Climatic Factors	Tranent is in an accessible location in regional terms and closer to major centres of employment than most other East Lothian settlements, and therefore development of this site would be focusing development in the most accessible and sustainable locations. The site is well positioned to access public transport, active travel routes, as well as local facilities and services. Realistically, however, development on the site would still lead to some increase in car-based journeys and resultant greenhouse gas emissions. The site's northerly and easterly facing aspect does not lend itself to development that is resource efficient through siting (i.e. solar gain).	o/-
Material Assets	The site's development would not make efficient use of land and resources, being greenfield land of prime agricultural quality.	-
Cultural	There are no cultural heritage designations affecting the site. ELCAS	o/?

Heritage	advises there are some undesignated cropmarks at the southern end and moderate potential for unknown archaeological remains. The eastern side has been previously disturbed.	
Landscape	The site is not within the existing settlement boundary but would be a reasonably logical area of urban expansion for Tranent. The landscape character of the site is defined as Lowland Hills and Ridges (west) and Lowland Plains (east) as identified in the Lothians Landscape Character Assessment. The site at a height of 110m in the west and slopes down to 95m in the east. The site is not within the designated Green Belt area but its development may contribute to potential coalescence between Tranent and Elphinstone. The northern border of the site is in close proximity to Windygoul Primary School and existing housing settlements which would promote a well related expansion area. The Elphinstone Research Centre, Carlawerock Farm and areas of arable land border the south of the site whilst the eastern boundary of the site is formed by the B6371 road and a grass verge. From the south of the site there are uninterrupted views of the roofscapes of new development. The western edge of the site is formed by a post and wire fence which is adjacent to the core path and an area of arable land. There are panoramic views from the site towards Macmerry, Hopetoun Monument and Berwick Law. There are further panoramic views of the Lammermuir Hills to the south. The introduction of natural boundaries and shelterbelts along these exposed perimeters would help shelter and screen the site and help to integrate the development in to the landscape setting.	-/?



SITE INFORMATION	
Topic	Comments
Site Name	Windygoul South – Strategic Option A
Site Ref	PM/TT/HSG080
Source of Site Suggestion	Walker Group (Scotland)
Site Size (ha)	4.6ha
Current Use	Agricultural
Proposed Use	Housing – option 110-132 homes plus extension of primary school
Summary Description	A greenfield site on the southern edge of Tranent, currently in agricultural use. Part of larger site PM/TT/HSG079.



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SUITABILITY AND DELIVERABILITY OF SITE		
Topic	Assessment	Score
Location	The site is on the southern edge of Tranent. It is outside the existing settlement boundary but is well related to it.	
Accessibility	Tranent is ranked as the fourth most accessible East Lothian settlement in SESplan's regional accessibility analysis. The site is not within 400m of bus stops and there is no rail station within 800m. Tranent town centre is within 1600m, with a wide range of services and facilities.	
Exposure	Existing development to the north may provide a limited degree of shelter but the site's topography means it is fairly exposed to northerly winds.	
Aspect	The site is broadly north or north-east facing.	
Suitability for Proposed Use	The site is adjacent to the Elphinstone Research Centre which may potentially pose conflict due to noise and security issues for the south-western part of the site. Mitigation measures may be required.	
Fit with local/ strategic policy objectives and direction	The site is within the East Lothian SDA as identified within SESplan and is adjacent to a main settlement. Its development would therefore align fairly well with strategic policy objectives of steering new development towards the most sustainable locations within the city region. For assessment against other more detailed policy objectives see 'Potential Impacts of Development: SEA'.	
Physical infrastructure capacity	The site is served by Roseberry Water Treatment Works and Seafeld Waste Water Treatment Works which both have available capacity. There are traffic capacity constraints in the Tranent area and further consideration is required to establish how these might be mitigated.	

	If there is any significant housing/ employment growth to the East or South of Tranent, there would need to be a comprehensive and co-ordinated masterplan for such an expansion. A clear approach to the most effective transport solution would also be required.	
Service infrastructure capacity	The site is within the catchment of Windygoul Primary School which has no capacity with additional land required to accommodate appropriate expansion. At secondary level the site would be served by Ross High School which has no capacity but may be able to expand.	
Deliverability/ Effectiveness	The site is within the Coal Mining Development High Risk Area and a Coal Mining Risk Assessment may therefore be required. It is not known whether ground conditions would pose any constraints to development. It has not yet been established whether there is sufficient infrastructure capacity to serve the development and what the timescales would be for achieving this.	

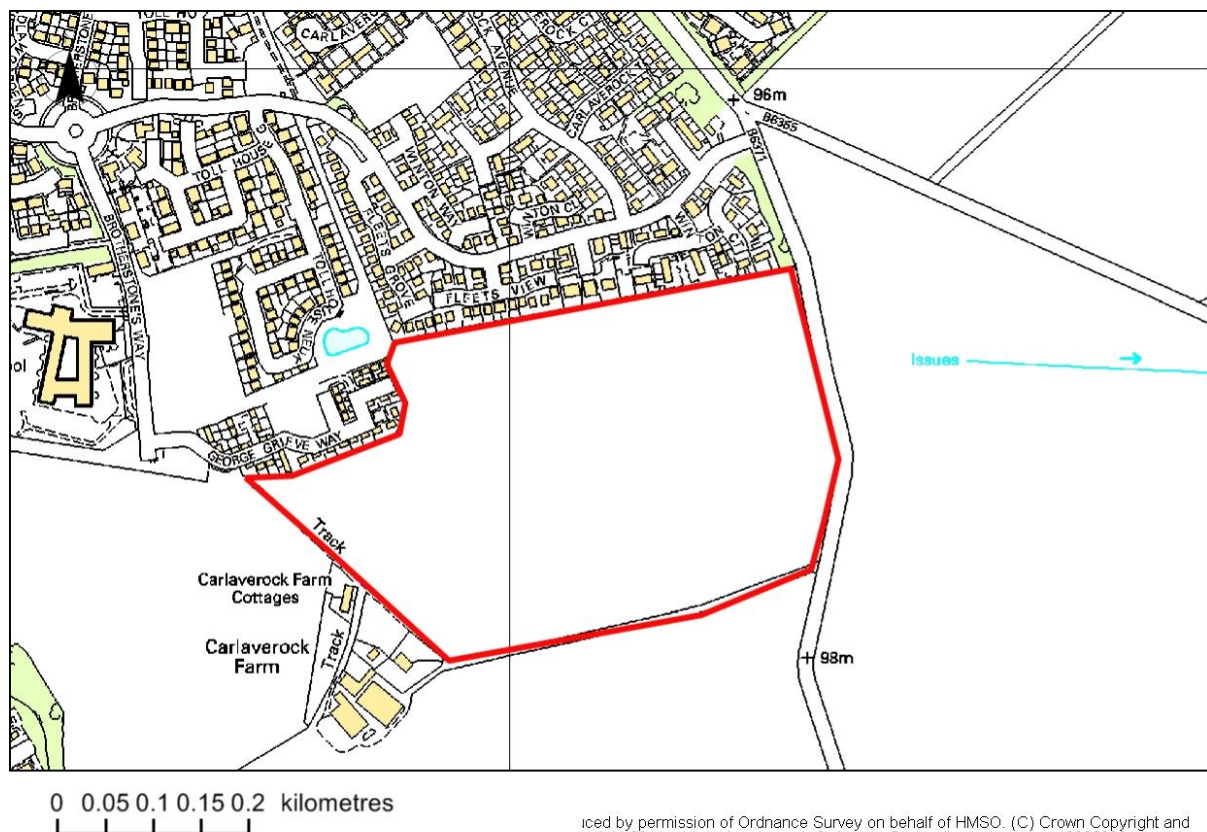


POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT: SEA		
Topic	Comments	Score
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	The site is not within any areas designated for its National, International or Local nature conservation importance. However it is approximately 4km from the Firth of Forth SPA, SSSI and Ramsar site. The site is potentially used by Curlew, Golden Plover, Lapwing, Oystercatcher, Pink footed Goose and Redshank and at this stage the site is screened in for consideration through the Habitats Regulation Appraisal (HRA) process, though it might be possible to screen it out at a later stage.	o/?*
Population	The site would provide housing, including an element of affordable housing to help meet local need. The site has moderate access to facilities, services, and employment opportunities by active travel or public transport.	+
Human Health	There is no known contamination within the site. Access to the core path network and open space within Tranent is reasonable. Development may be able to contribute to green network objectives through new path connections and open space. However, it could have implications for potential air quality issues in Tranent town centre.	o/?
Soil	The development of the site would result in some loss of class 3.1 prime agricultural land. There are no rare or carbon rich soils on the site.	-
Water	The site is not shown to be at risk of river or coastal flooding on SEPA's flood map but there is an area at risk of surface water	?



	flooding in the centre of the site covering over 1ha. The site is not within a Potentially Vulnerable Area. SEPA has not raised any concerns with regards flood risk or potential impact on the water environment. A Drainage Impact Assessment may be required.	
Air	Development on the site would not be affected by existing sources of air pollution. The site is in a location with access to local facilities, active travel routes and public transport accessibility so the need to travel by car is reduced. Yet, the site's development could exacerbate potential air quality problems in Tranent town centre by increasing vehicular traffic.	o/-
Climatic Factors	Tranent is in an accessible location in regional terms and closer to major centres of employment than most other East Lothian settlements, and therefore development of this site would be focusing development in the most accessible and sustainable locations. The site is well positioned to access public transport, active travel routes, as well as local facilities and services. Realistically, however, development on the site would still lead to some increase in car-based journeys and resultant greenhouse gas emissions. The site's north/north-easterly facing aspect does not lend itself to development that is resource efficient through siting (i.e. solar gain).	o/-
Material Assets	The site's development would not make efficient use of land and resources, being greenfield land of prime agricultural quality.	-
Cultural Heritage	There are no cultural heritage designations affecting the site. ELCAS advises there are some undesignated cropmarks at the southern end and moderate potential for unknown archaeological remains.	o/?
Landscape	The site is not within the existing settlement boundary but would be a reasonably logical area of urban expansion for Tranent. The landscape character is defined as Lowland Hills and Ridges as identified in the Lothian's Landscape Character Assessment. The site is not within the designated Green Belt area. It may contribute to potential coalescence between Tranent and Elphinstone, particularly if developed in combination with land to the west and east. If developed in isolation it may appear less logical in landscape terms. Areas of arable land border south of the site and there are uninterrupted views of the roofscapes of new development. There are panoramic views from the site towards Macmerry, Hopetoun Monument and Berwick Law. There are further panoramic views of the Lammermuir Hills to the south. The introduction of natural boundaries and shelterbelts along these exposed perimeters would help shelter and screen the site and help to integrate the development in to the landscape setting. The visual impact of development would be reduced by sensitive landscape design.	-/?

SITE INFORMATION	
Topic	Comments
Site Name	Windygoul South – Strategic Option B
Site Ref	PM/TT/HSG081
Source of Site Suggestion	Walker Group (Scotland)
Site Size (ha)	11.5ha
Current Use	Agricultural
Proposed Use	Residential development
Summary Description	A greenfield site on the southern edge of Tranent, currently in agricultural use. Part of larger site PM/TT/HSG079.



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SUITABILITY AND DELIVERABILITY OF SITE		
Topic	Assessment	Score
Location	The site is on the southern edge of Tranent. It is outside the existing settlement boundary but is well related to it.	
Accessibility	Tranent is ranked as the fourth most accessible East Lothian settlement in SESplan's regional accessibility analysis. The site is within 400m of bus stops on Waterloo Road. The bus stop located closest to the centre of the site is roughly 356m north and is served by two bus services at peak times, one of which provides a regular service in to Edinburgh. There is no rail station within 800m. Tranent town centre is within 1600m, with a wide range of services and facilities.	
Exposure	Existing development to the north may provide a limited degree of shelter but the site's topography means it is fairly exposed to northerly winds.	
Aspect	The site is east facing.	
Suitability for Proposed Use	The site is physically suitable for the proposed use. Neighbouring land uses are residential and agricultural which may potentially be impacted by noise from the housing and school development. Mitigation measures may be required.	
Fit with local/ strategic policy objectives and direction	The site is within the East Lothian SDA as identified within SESplan and is adjacent to a main settlement. Its development would therefore align well with strategic policy objectives of steering new development towards the most sustainable locations within the city region. For assessment against other more detailed policy objectives see 'Potential Impacts of Development: SEA'.	
Physical	The site is served by Roseberry Water Treatment Works and Seafield	



infrastructure capacity	Waste Water Treatment Works which both have available capacity. The scale of development proposed would require more than one access point onto the local road network as it would not be appropriate to utilise Brotherstone's Way (past the primary school) for this volume of traffic. There are traffic capacity constraints in the Tranent area and further consideration is required to establish how these might be mitigated. An access to the east (Ormiston Road) would put pressure on the town centre. If there is any significant housing/ employment growth to the East or South of Tranent, there would need to be a comprehensive and co-ordinated masterplan for such an expansion. A clear approach to the most effective transport solution would also be required.	
Service infrastructure capacity	The site is within the catchment of Windygoul Primary School which has no capacity with additional land required to accommodate appropriate expansion. At secondary level the site would be served by Ross High School which has no capacity but may be able to expand.	
Deliverability/ Effectiveness	The site is within the Coal Mining Development High Risk Area and a Coal Mining Risk Assessment may therefore be required. It is not known whether potential contamination or ground conditions would pose any constraints to development. It has not yet been established whether there is sufficient infrastructure capacity to serve the development and what the timescales would be for achieving this.	



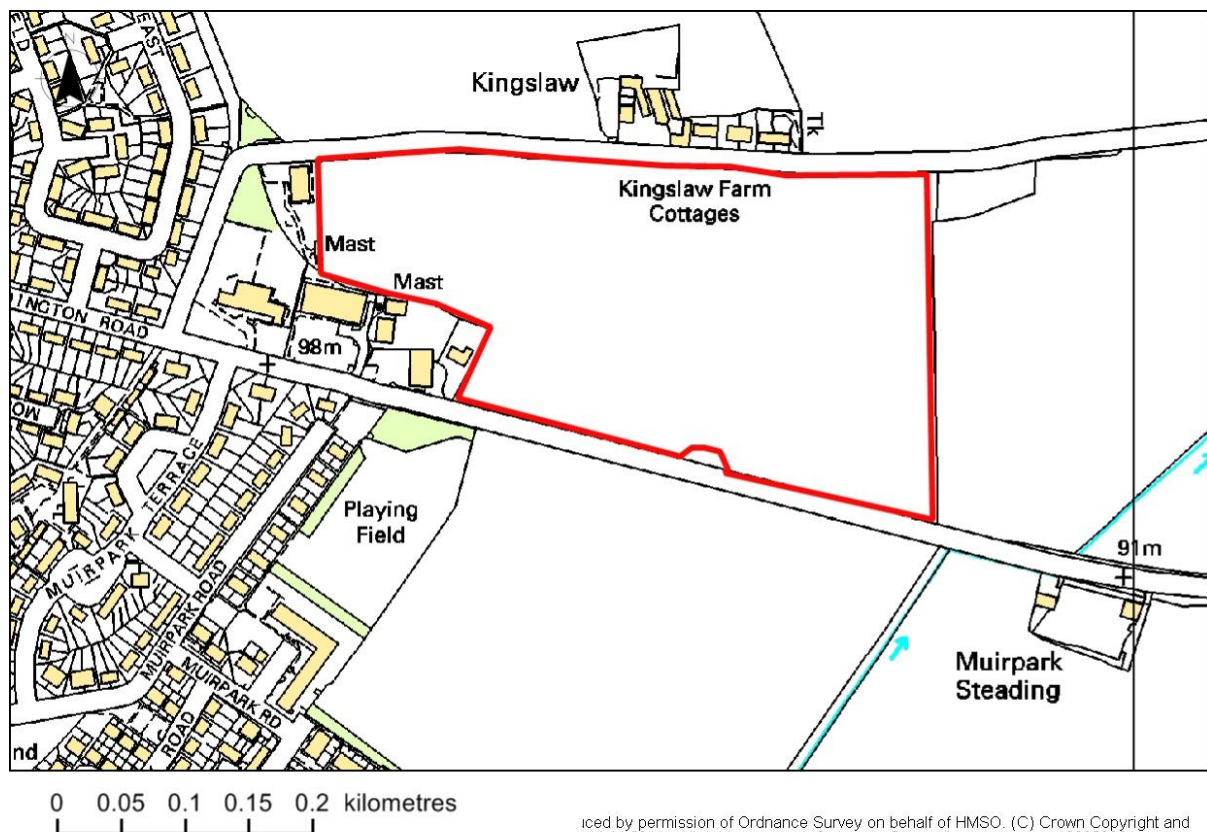
POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT: SEA		
Topic	Comments	Score
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	The site is not within an area of International, National or Local nature conservation importance. However it is approximately 4km from the Firth of Forth SPA, SSSI and Ramsar site. At this stage the site is screened in for consideration through the Habitats Regulation Appraisal (HRA) process, though it might be possible to screen it out at a later stage. There are no areas of priority habitat within the site but an area of Calcareous Grassland and Neutral Grassland is connected to the north west border of the site. This may provide opportunities for connecting the existing network in to the design of the new development.	o/?*
Population	The site would provide housing, including an element of affordable housing to help meet local need. The site has moderate access to facilities, services, and employment opportunities by active travel or public transport.	+
Human Health	There is an area of potential contamination towards the west of the site from filled ground associated with mining activities. Development may present the opportunity to mitigate this. Access to the core path network and open space within Tranent is	o/?

	reasonable. Development may be able to contribute to green network objectives through new path connections and open space. However, it could have implications for potential air quality issues in Tranent town centre.	
Soil	The development of the site would result in some loss of class 3.1 prime agricultural land. There are no rare or carbon rich soils on the site.	-
Water	The site is not shown to be at risk of river or coastal flooding on SEPA's flood map. There are some small pockets of surface water flooding. The site is not within a Potentially Vulnerable Area. SEPA has not raised any concerns with regards flood risk or potential impact on the water environment. A Drainage Impact Assessment may be required.	?
Air	Development on the site would not be affected by existing sources of air pollution. The site is in a location with access to local facilities, active travel routes and public transport accessibility so the need to travel by car is reduced. Yet, the site's development could exacerbate potential air quality problems in Tranent town centre by increasing vehicular traffic.	o/-
Climatic Factors	Tranent is in an accessible location in regional terms and closer to major centres of employment than most other East Lothian settlements, and therefore development of this site would be focusing development in the most accessible and sustainable locations. The site is well positioned to access public transport, active travel routes, as well as local facilities and services. Realistically, however, development on the site would still lead to some increase in car-based journeys and resultant greenhouse gas emissions. The site's east facing aspect does not lend itself to development that is resource efficient through siting (i.e. solar gain).	o/-
Material Assets	The site's development would not make efficient use of land and resources, being greenfield land of prime agricultural quality.	-
Cultural Heritage	There are no cultural heritage designations affecting the site. ELCAS advises that the area has been previously disturbed by mining (Carlaverock Pit) and its development would therefore not raise any archaeological issues.	o
Landscape	The site is not within the existing settlement boundary but would be a logical area of urban expansion for Tranent. The landscape character of the site is defined as Lowland Hills and Ridges (west) and Lowland Plains (east) as identified in the Lothians Landscape Character Assessment. The site is not within the designated Green Belt. The site is gently undulating and visually exposed due to the lack of any natural boundary features. The north of the site is bordered by existing housing which may allow for the consolidation of the existing settlement pattern and structure. There are views to the west of undulating arable land dissected by overhead power lines and the tree lined steep embankment boundary of Elphinstone Research Centre. Carlaverock Farm is located to the south west of the site. Areas of arable land also border the south of the site whilst the eastern boundary is formed by the B6371 road and a grass verge. From the south of the site there are uninterrupted views of the roofscapes of new development. There are panoramic views	o/-/?

	from the site to the east towards Macmerry, Hopetoun Monument and Berwick Law. There are further sensitive panoramic views of the Lammermuir Hills to the south. Planting native trees and shrubs would provide a landscape buffer and shelter for any future development on the site.	
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SITE INFORMATION	
Topic	Comments
Site Name	Kingslaw 1 Tranent
Site Ref	PM/TT/HSG028
Source of Site Suggestion	Agent (G L Hearn) on behalf of owners (The Cooperative Group)
Site Size (ha)	4.8ha
Current Use	Arable agriculture but allocated for employment
Proposed Use	Mixed use/employment and residential
Summary Description	A greenfield site on the eastern edge of Tranent, currently in agricultural use but allocated for employment development



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SUITABILITY AND DELIVERABILITY OF SITE		
Topic	Assessment	Score
Location	The site is located to the east of Tranent. It is also currently allocated for employment development and is therefore within the settlement boundary as defined in the Local Plan 2008.	
Accessibility	Tranent is ranked as the fourth most accessible East Lothian settlement in SESplan's regional accessibility analysis. Bus stops on Haddington Road are within 400m of the site, with frequent services to Edinburgh via Musselburgh, and to Haddington and Dunbar. There is no rail station within 800m. Tranent town centre is around 700m of the site, with a wide range of services, facilities, and employment opportunities.	
Exposure	The site does not benefit from shelter from northerly winds by virtue of topography or presence of vegetation.	
Aspect	The site is on top of a gentle ridge. The overall area is fairly flat, but slightly north/east facing.	
Suitability for Proposed Use	The site is physically suitable for the proposed use. Adjacent land uses include retail, car sales, and agriculture. Any potential amenity conflicts could be avoided through appropriate design and layout.	
Fit with local/strategic policy objectives and direction	The site is within the East Lothian SDA as identified within SESplan and is adjacent to a main settlement. Its development would therefore align well with strategic policy objectives of steering new development towards the most sustainable locations within the city region. For assessment against other more detailed policy objectives see 'Potential Impacts of Development: SEA'.	
Physical	The site is served by Castle Moffat Water Treatment Works and	

infrastructure capacity	Seafield Waste Water Treatment Works which both have available capacity. Suitable access is achievable onto the road network, however there are traffic capacity constraints within the Tranent area including cumulative issues, and further consideration is required to establish how these might be mitigated. If there is any significant housing/ employment growth to the East or South of Tranent, there would need to be a comprehensive and co-ordinated masterplan for such an expansion. A clear approach to the most effective transport solution would also be required.	
Service infrastructure capacity	The site is within the catchment of Sanderson's Wynd Primary School which has limited capacity but may be able to expand on current site. At secondary level the site would be served by Ross High School which has no capacity but may be able to expand.	
Deliverability/ Effectiveness	The site is within the Coal Mining Development High Risk Area and a Coal Mining Risk Assessment may therefore be required. It is not known whether potential contamination or ground conditions would pose any constraints to development. It has not yet been established whether there is sufficient infrastructure capacity to serve the development and what the timescales would be for achieving this.	



POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT: SEA		
Topic	Comments	Score
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	The site is not within an area designated for its International, National or Local nature conservation importance. However it is approximately 3km from the Firth of Forth SPA, SSSI and Ramsar site. At this stage the site is screened in for consideration through the Habitats Regulation Appraisal (HRA) process, though it might be possible to screen it out at a later stage.	o/?*
Population	The site would provide housing, including an element of affordable housing to help meet local need. Its development may make a contribution to the regeneration of the disadvantaged eastern part of Tranent. The site has reasonable access to facilities, services, and employment opportunities by active travel or public transport.	+
Human Health	Part of the site is affected by potential contamination from filled	o/?

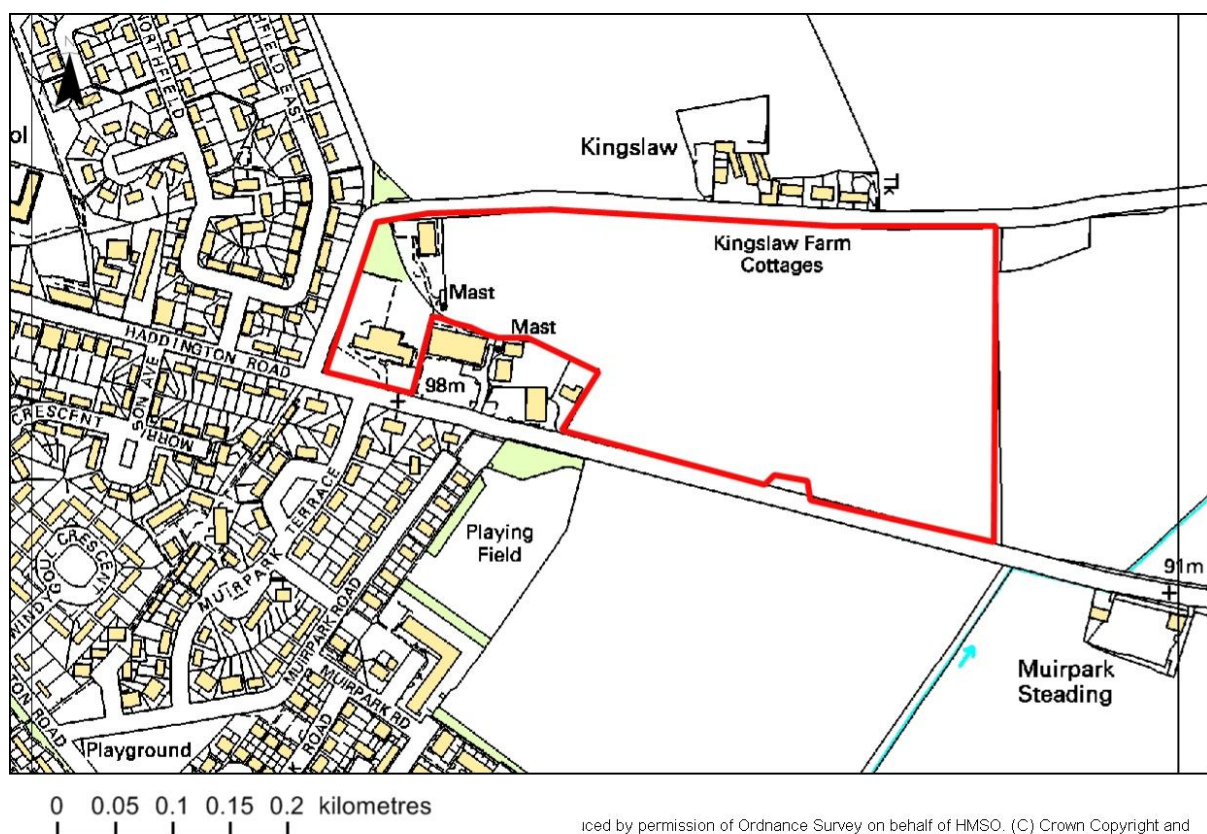


	ground associated with former mining, which the site's development may have the potential to mitigate. The site has reasonable access to the core path network and areas of open space. Development of the site could provide opportunities to contribute to enhance the local path network.	
Soil	The development of the site would result in some loss of class 3.1 prime agricultural land. There are no rare or carbon rich soils on the site.	-
Water	The site is not shown to be at risk of river or coastal flooding on SEPA's flood map. There are some small pockets of surface water flooding. The site is within Potentially Vulnerable Area 10/23. SEPA has not raised any concerns with regards flood risk or potential impact on the water environment. A Drainage Impact Assessment may be required.	?
Air	Development on the site would not be affected by existing sources of air pollution. The site is in a location with access to local facilities, active travel routes and public transport accessibility so the need to travel by car is minimised. Yet, the site's development could exacerbate potential air quality problems in Tranent town centre by increasing vehicular traffic.	o/-
Climatic Factors	Tranent is in an accessible location in regional terms and closer to major centres of employment than most other East Lothian settlements, and therefore development of this site would be focusing development in the most accessible and sustainable locations. The site is well positioned to access public transport, active travel routes, as well as local facilities and services. Realistically, however, development on the site would still lead to some increase in car-based journeys and resultant greenhouse gas emissions. The site's north/east facing aspect does not lend itself to development that is resource efficient through siting (i.e. solar gain).	o/-
Material Assets	The site's development would not make efficient use of land and resources, being greenfield land of prime agricultural quality.	-
Cultural Heritage	The site is within the designated Prestonpans battlefield. Historic Scotland advises that the site does not contribute strongly to understanding of the battlefield landscape and its development would not raise issues of national importance. ELCAS advises that there is a possible undesignated cursus and mineral railway within the area, and good potential for unknown archaeological remains.	o/?
Landscape	The landscape character of the site is predominantly defined as Lowland Hills and Ridges as identified in the Lothians Landscape Character Assessment; however the south east of the site is marginally within the Lowland Plains landscape character. The site is currently allocated for employment development and therefore the principle of built development has been established, which would bring it within the settlement boundary. The A199 forms the southern boundary of the site. The north and east boundaries of the site are surrounded by arable land. All perimeters would benefit from landscape screening to reinforce boundaries and to provide shelter. There are no natural boundary features along the east of the site, therefore any development would be prominent from the A199 travelling from Macmerry to the east. Landscape impacts could be	o/-/?



	<p>largely mitigated through appropriate siting and landscape design. There are panoramic views to the north of the Firth of Forth and the chimney stacks at Cockenzie Power Station. Development of the site does not fall within a Green Belt area but may contribute to coalescence between Tranent and Macmerry.</p>	
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SITE INFORMATION	
Topic	Comments
Site Name	Kingslaw Option 3
Site Ref	PM/TT/HSG029
Source of Site Suggestion	GL Hearn (agent) on behalf of Cooperative group (owner of eastern part of the site – not the Tranmare)
Site Size (ha)	6.4ha
Current Use	Arable agriculture and the site of the former Tranmare hotel, as well as the phone exchange. The undeveloped part of the site is allocated for employment.
Proposed Use	Mixed use/housing
Summary Description	A partly greenfield site on the eastern edge of Tranent, currently in agricultural use but allocated for employment development. The western part of the site formerly contained the Tranmare Hotel, which has now been demolished and has consent for a retail use. The BT phone exchange is also within the site boundary.



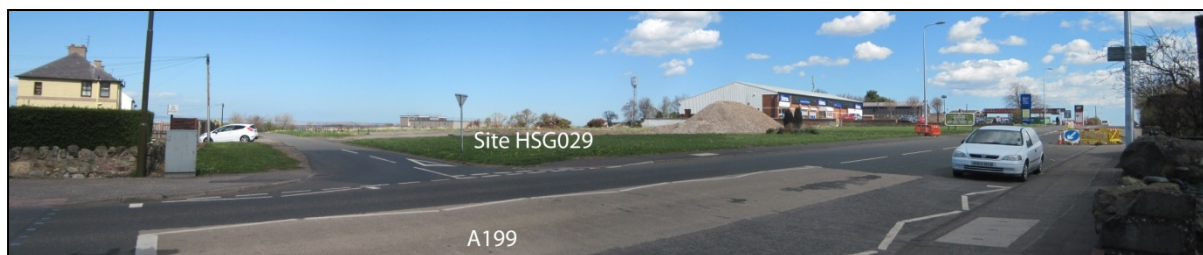


0 0.05 0.1 0.15 0.2 kilometres

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SUITABILITY AND DELIVERABILITY OF SITE		
Topic	Assessment	Score
Location	Partly inside (Tranmare) but mainly outside the existing settlement however it is a previously allocated employment site.	
Accessibility	Tranent is ranked as the fourth most accessible East Lothian settlement in SESplan's regional accessibility analysis. Bus stops on Haddington Road are within 400m of the site, with frequent services to Edinburgh via Musselburgh, and to Haddington and Dunbar. There is no rail station within 800m. Tranent town centre is around 700m of the site, with a wide range of services, facilities, and employment opportunities.	
Exposure	The site does not benefit from shelter from northerly winds by virtue of topography or presence of vegetation.	
Aspect	The site faces broadly north-west; the eastern part is fairly level and sits at the top of a broad ridge.	
Suitability for Proposed Use	The site is physically suitable for the proposed use. Adjacent land uses include retail, car sales, and agriculture. Any potential amenity conflicts could be avoided through appropriate design and layout.	
Fit with local/ strategic policy objectives and direction	The site is adjacent to a main settlement within the East Lothian SDA as identified within SESplan. Its development would therefore align well with strategic policy objectives of steering new development towards the most sustainable locations within the city region. For assessment against other more detailed policy objectives see 'Potential Impacts of Development: SEA'.	
Physical infrastructure capacity	The site is served by Castle Moffat Water Treatment Works and Seafeld Waste Water Treatment Works which both have available capacity. Suitable access is achievable onto the road network,	

	however there are traffic capacity constraints within the Tranent area including cumulative issues, and further consideration is required to establish how these might be mitigated. If there is any significant housing/ employment growth to the East or South of Tranent, there would need to be a comprehensive and co-ordinated masterplan for such an expansion. A clear approach to the most effective transport solution would also be required.	
Service infrastructure capacity	The site is within the catchment of Sanderson's Wynd Primary School which has limited capacity but may be able to expand on current site. At secondary level the site would be served by Ross High School which has no capacity but may be able to expand.	
Deliverability/ Effectiveness	The site is within the Coal Mining Development High Risk Area and a Coal Mining Risk Assessment may therefore be required. It is not known whether potential contamination or ground conditions would pose any constraints to development. It has not yet been established whether there is sufficient infrastructure capacity to serve the development and what the timescales would be for achieving this.	

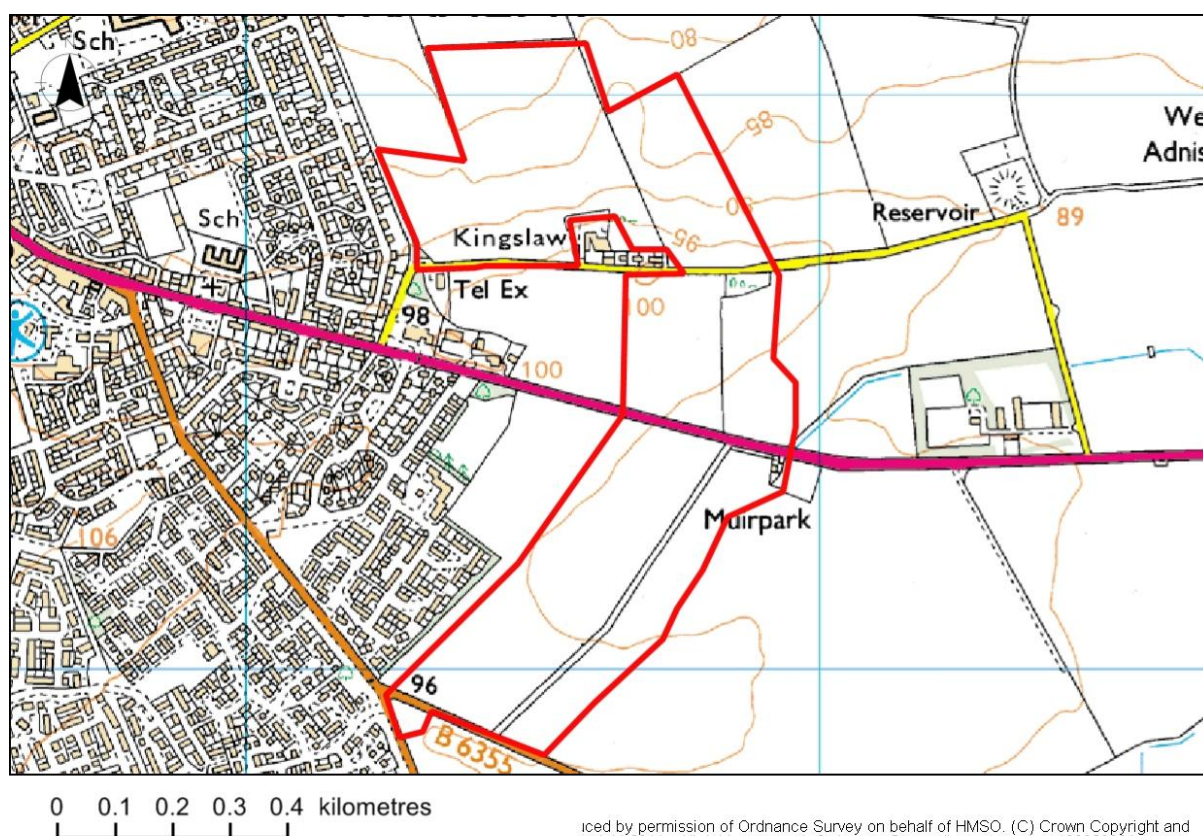


POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT: SEA		
Topic	Comments	Score
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	The site is not within an area designated for its International, National or Local nature conservation importance. However it is approximately 3km from the Firth of Forth SPA, SSSI and Ramsar site. At this stage the site is screened in for consideration through the Habitats Regulation Appraisal (HRA) process, though it might be possible to screen it out at a later stage.	o/?*
Population	The site would provide housing, including an element of affordable housing to help meet local need. Its development may make a contribution to the regeneration of the disadvantaged eastern part of Tranent. The site has reasonable access to facilities, services, and employment opportunities by active travel or public transport.	+
Human Health	Part of the site is affected by potential contamination from filled ground associated with former mining, which the site's development may have the potential to mitigate. The site has reasonable access to the core path network and areas of open space. Development of the site could provide opportunities to contribute to enhance the local path network.	o/?
Soil	The development of the site would result in some loss of class 3.1 prime agricultural land. There are no rare or carbon rich soils on the site.	-
Water	The site is not shown to be at risk of river or coastal flooding on SEPA's flood map. There are some small pockets of surface water	?



	flooding. The site is within Potentially Vulnerable Area 10/23. SEPA has not raised any concerns with regards flood risk or potential impact on the water environment. A Drainage Impact Assessment may be required.	
Air	Development on the site would not be affected by existing sources of air pollution. The site is in a location with access to local facilities, active travel routes and public transport accessibility so the need to travel by car is minimised. Yet, the site's development could exacerbate potential air quality problems in Tranent town centre by increasing vehicular traffic.	o/-
Climatic Factors	Tranent is in an accessible location in regional terms and closer to major centres of employment than most other East Lothian settlements, and therefore development of this site would be focusing development in the most accessible and sustainable locations. The site is well positioned to access public transport, active travel routes, as well as local facilities and services. Realistically, however, development on the site would still lead to some increase in car-based journeys and resultant greenhouse gas emissions. The site's north-west facing aspect does not lend itself to development that is resource efficient through siting (i.e. solar gain).	o/-
Material Assets	The site's development would not make efficient use of land and resources, being greenfield land of prime agricultural quality.	-
Cultural Heritage	The site is within the designated Prestonpans battlefield. Historic Scotland advises that the site does not contribute strongly to understanding of the battlefield landscape and its development would not raise issues of national importance. ELCAS advises that there is a possible undesignated cursus and mineral railway within the area, and good potential for unknown archaeological remains.	o/?
Landscape	The landscape character of the site is predominantly defined as Lowland Hills and Ridges as identified in the Lothians Landscape Character Assessment; however the south east of the site is marginally within the Lowland Plains landscape character. The undeveloped part of the site is currently allocated for employment development and therefore the principle of built development has been established, which would bring it within the settlement boundary. In the west of the site permission exists for a new supermarket on the site of the former Tranmare Hotel. The A199 forms the southern boundary of the site. The north and east boundaries of the site are surrounded by arable land. All perimeters would benefit from landscape screening to reinforce boundaries and to provide shelter. There are no natural boundary features along the east of the site, therefore any development would be prominent from the A199 travelling from Macmerry to the east. Landscape impacts could be largely mitigated through appropriate siting and landscape design. There are panoramic views to the north of the Firth of Forth and the chimney stacks at Cockenzie Power Station. Development of the site does not fall within a Green Belt area but may contribute to coalescence between Tranent and Macmerry.	o/-/?

SITE INFORMATION	
Topic	Comments
Site Name	Tranent East (all 3 phases)
Site Ref	PM/TT/HSG072
Source of Site Suggestion	TMS Planning (agent) for Roy Mitchell Design Ltd
Site Size (ha)	44.7ha
Current Use	Agricultural
Proposed Use	Housing – 500 to 550 homes
Summary Description	A large greenfield site on the eastern edge of Tranent, currently in agricultural use.





SUITABILITY AND DELIVERABILITY OF SITE		
Topic	Assessment	Score
Location	The site is on the eastern edge of Tranent. It is outside the existing settlement boundary but is well related to it.	Yellow
Accessibility	Tranent is ranked as the fourth most accessible East Lothian settlement in SESplan's regional accessibility analysis. The site is not within 400m of existing bus stops on Haddington Road but is within 400m of a bus route. Regular services are available providing links to Edinburgh, Haddington and Dunbar. There is no rail station within 800m. Tranent town centre is around 1km from the site, with a wide range of services and facilities.	Yellow
Exposure	The site is open and exposed and has little shelter from northerly winds.	Red
Aspect	The northern part of the site is north facing, while the southern part of the site is east facing.	Red
Suitability for Proposed Use	The site is physically suitable for the proposed use. Adjacent land uses include residential and agricultural.	Green
Fit with local/ strategic policy objectives and direction	The site is adjacent to a main settlement within the East Lothian SDA as identified within SESplan. Its development would therefore align fairly well with strategic policy objectives of steering new development towards the most sustainable locations within the city region. For assessment against other more detailed policy objectives see 'Potential Impacts of Development: SEA'.	Green
Physical infrastructure capacity	The site is served by Castle Moffat Water Treatment Works and Seafield Waste Water Treatment Works which both have available capacity. Suitable access onto the local road network is achievable. However, there are traffic capacity constraints in the Tranent area,	Yellow



	including at Tranent High Street, and further consideration is required to establish how these might be mitigated. If there is any significant housing/ employment growth to the East or South of Tranent, there would need to be a comprehensive and co-ordinated masterplan for such an expansion. A clear approach to the most effective transport solution would also be required.	
Service infrastructure capacity	The site is partly within the Sanderson's Wynd Primary School catchment which has no capacity, additional land required to accommodate appropriate expansion. Also partly within that of Windygoul Primary School which has limited capacity, and may be able to expand on current site. At secondary level the site would be served by Ross High School which has no capacity, but may be able to expand.	
Deliverability/ Effectiveness	The site is within the Coal Mining Development High Risk Area and a Coal Mining Risk Assessment may therefore be required. It is not known whether potential contamination or ground conditions would pose any constraints to development. It has not yet been established whether there is sufficient infrastructure capacity to serve the development and what the timescales would be for achieving this.	



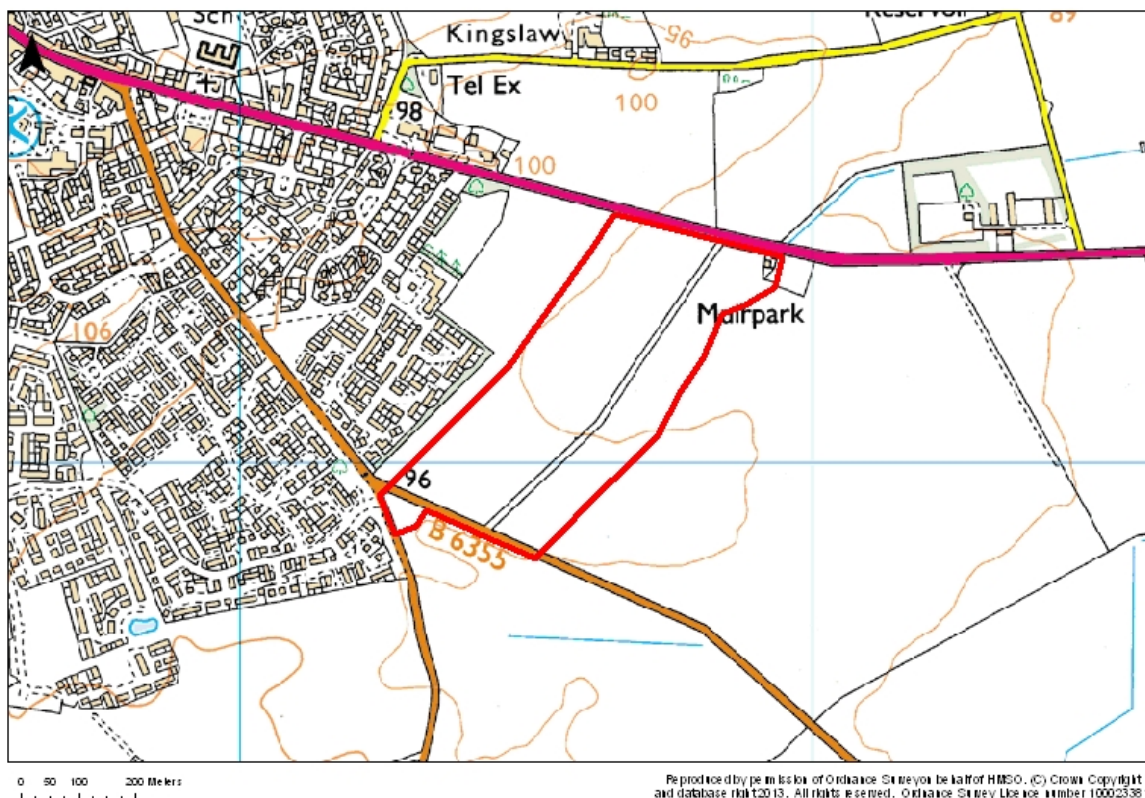
POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT: SEA		
Topic	Comments	Score
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	The site is not within any areas designated for its International, National or Local nature conservation importance. The site is approximately 3.5km from the Firth of Forth SPA, SSSI and Ramsar site. At this stage the site is screened in for consideration through the Habitats Regulation Appraisal (HRA) process, though it might be possible to screen it out at a later stage. There are small areas of priority habitat (Dense Scrub, Neutral Grassland and Marshy Grassland) distributed within the centre of the site. These should be avoided in any new development, which may also be able to extend habitat networks through the site.	o/?*
Population	The site would provide housing, including an element of affordable housing to help meet local need. Its development may make a	+/?



	contribution to the regeneration of the comparatively disadvantaged eastern part of Tranent. The site has reasonable access to facilities, services, and employment opportunities by active travel or public transport.	
Human Health	There is a small area of potential contamination in the east of the site associated with filled ground from former quarrying. Development may present the opportunity to mitigate this. The site has reasonable access to the core path network and open space within Tranent. Development of the scale proposed could make a significant contribution to green network objectives through new path connections and open space. However, it could have implications for potential air quality issues in Tranent town centre.	o/?/+
Soil	The development of the site would result in a significant loss of class 2 (minority) and class 3.1 (majority) prime agricultural land. There are no areas of rare or carbon rich soils on the site.	-
Water	The site is not shown to be at risk of river or coastal flooding on SEPA's flood map. There are some small pockets of surface water flooding. The site is largely within Potentially Vulnerable Area 10/23. SEPA advises that there is a minor watercourse within the site boundary and a 6m buffer would be required. SEPA has not raised any further concerns with regards flood risk or potential impact on the water environment. A Drainage Impact Assessment may be required.	?
Air	Development on the site would not be affected by existing sources of air pollution. The site is in a location with good access to local facilities and active travel routes and reasonable public transport accessibility so the need to travel by car is minimised. Yet, the site's development could exacerbate potential air quality problems in Tranent town centre by increasing vehicular traffic.	o/-
Climatic Factors	Tranent is in an accessible location in regional terms and closer to major centres of employment than most other East Lothian settlements, and therefore development of this site would be focusing development in the most accessible and sustainable locations. The site is well positioned to access public transport, active travel routes, as well as local facilities and services. Realistically, however, development on the site would still lead to some increase in car-based journeys and resultant greenhouse gas emissions. The site's north/east facing aspect does not lend itself to development that is resource efficient through siting (i.e. solar gain).	o/-
Material Assets	The site's development would not make efficient use of land and resources, being greenfield land of prime agricultural quality.	-
Cultural Heritage	The site is partially within the designated Prestonpans battlefield but Historic Scotland considers it does not contribute strongly to understanding of the battlefield landscape or raise any issues of national importance. ELCAS advises there is a mineral railways and possible undesignated cursus within the area, and good potential for unknown archaeological remains within the site.	o/?
Landscape	The site is on the eastern edge of Tranent and is outside the existing settlement boundary but is well related to it; therefore it is a logical area of expansion for Tranent. It is defined as straddling the Lowland Hills and Ridges and the Lowland Plains as identified in the Lothians	-/?

	<p>Landscape Character Assessment. Development on the site may contribute to potential coalescence between Tranent and Macmerry. There are uninterrupted panoramic views from within the site to the Firth of Forth, Prestonpans, North Berwick Law Area of Great Landscape Value and the Designed Landscapes at Gosford Estate and Seton Mains. Any development on this site will be visible from the A1 to the north. The A199 runs through the centre of the site from the west to east and provides connections to the A1 and to Macmerry to the east. The A199 also provides access to an existing track road at Kingslaw which provides vehicular access to the northern area of the site, there is an existing natural stone wall on the north side of the access road to Kingslaw Cottage. The B6355 road forms the south boundary and provides an access point onto the site that continues to lead onto a farm track which adjoins with the A199. From the south there are panoramic views of the Lammermuir Hills. Landscape impacts would need to be considered through layout, design and landscaping to contain the development site and to screen views in terms of sensitive landscape receptors.</p>	
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SITE INFORMATION	
Topic	Comments
Site Name	Tranent East
Site Ref	PM/TT/HSG073
Source of Site Suggestion	TMS Planning for Roy Mitchell Design Ltd
Site Size (ha)	18.2ha
Current Use	Agricultural
Proposed Use	Housing (part of PM/TT/HSG072) - Phase 1- 200 units, sports facilities, parking, community woodland
Summary Description	A greenfield site on the eastern edge of Tranent, currently in agricultural use. Part of larger site PM/TT/HSG072.





SUITABILITY AND DELIVERABILITY OF SITE		
Topic	Assessment	Score
Location	The site is on the eastern edge of Tranent. It is outside the existing settlement boundary but is well related to it.	
Accessibility	Tranent is ranked as the fourth most accessible East Lothian settlement in SESplan's regional accessibility analysis. The site is not within 400m of existing bus stops on Haddington Road but is within 400m of a bus route. As well as regular services to Edinburgh, Haddington and Dunbar that can be accessed on Haddington Road, bus services on Ormiston Road provide access to Pencaitland and the Western General Hospital. There is no rail station within 800m. Tranent town centre is around 1km from the site, with a wide range of services and facilities.	
Exposure	The site is open and exposed and has little shelter from northerly winds.	
Aspect	The site faces east.	
Suitability for Proposed Use	The site is physically suitable for the proposed use. Adjacent land uses include residential and agricultural.	
Fit with local/strategic policy objectives and direction	The site is adjacent to a main settlement and is within the East Lothian SDA as identified within SESplan. Its development would align quite well with strategic and local policy objectives including meeting housing need and demand in the most sustainable locations that minimise the need to travel. For assessment against other more detailed policy objectives see 'Potential Impacts of Development: SEA'.	
Physical infrastructure	The site is served by Castle Moffat Water Treatment Works and Seafeld Waste Water Treatment Works which both have available	



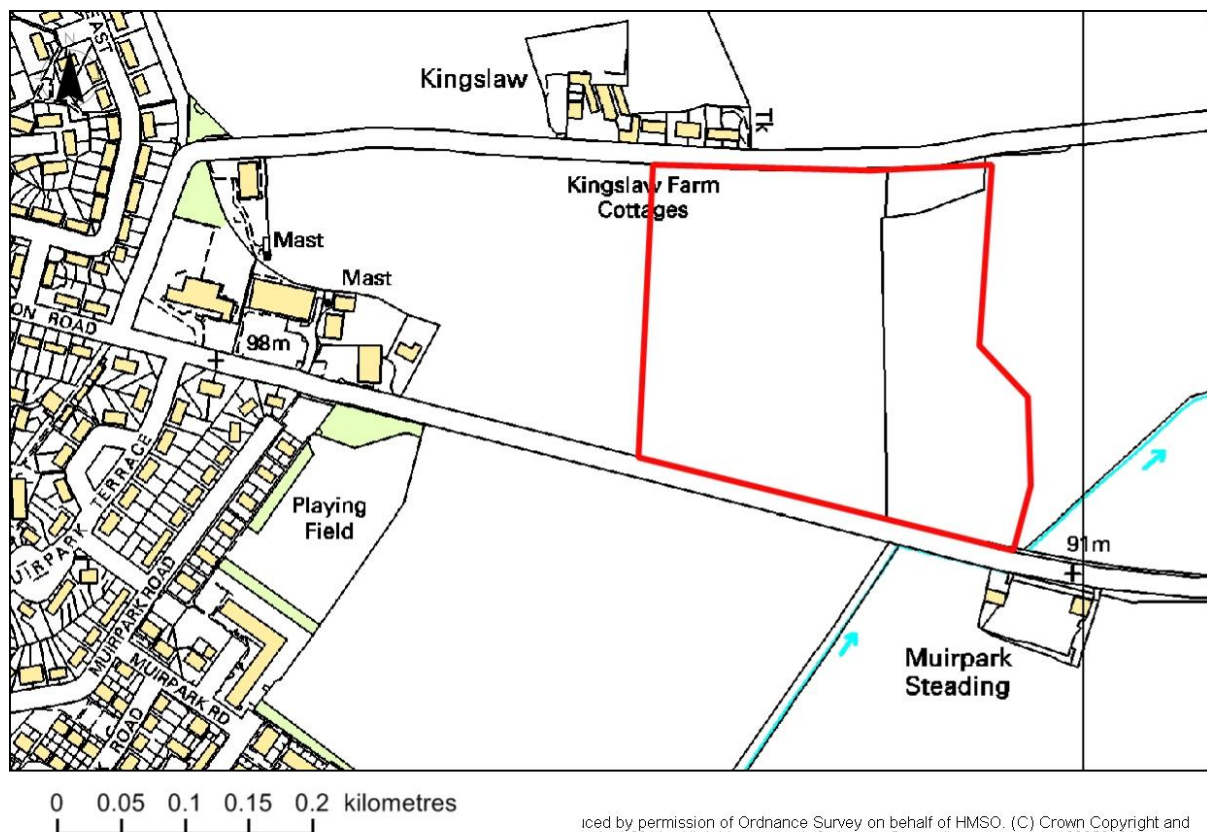
capacity	capacity. Suitable access onto the local road network is achievable. However, there are traffic capacity constraints in the Tranent area, including at Tranent High Street, and further consideration is required to establish how these might be mitigated. If there is any significant housing/ employment growth to the East or South of Tranent, there would need to be a comprehensive and co-ordinated masterplan for such an expansion. A clear approach to the most effective transport solution would also be required.	
Service infrastructure capacity	The site is within the catchment of Windygoul Primary School which has no capacity with additional land required to accommodate appropriate expansion. At secondary level the site would be served by Ross High School which has no capacity but may be able to expand.	
Deliverability/ Effectiveness	The site is within the Coal Mining Development High Risk Area and a Coal Mining Risk Assessment may therefore be required. It is not known whether ground conditions would pose any constraints to development. It has not yet been established whether there is sufficient infrastructure capacity to serve the development and what the timescales would be for achieving this.	



POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT: SEA		
Topic	Comments	Score
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	The site is not within any areas designated for its International, National or Local nature conservation importance. It is situated approximately 4km from the Firth of Forth SPA, SSSI and Ramsar site. At this stage the site is screened in for consideration through the Habitats Regulation Appraisal (HRA) process, though it might be possible to screen it out at a later stage. A small area of Marshy Grassland priority habitat located in the north east of the site could possibly be incorporated during the design phase of proposed development and/or extended through the site.	o/?*
Population	The site would provide housing, including an element of affordable housing to help meet local need. Its development may make a contribution to the regeneration of the comparatively disadvantaged eastern part of Tranent. The site has reasonable access to facilities, services, and employment opportunities by active travel or public transport.	+/?
Human Health	There is no known contamination within the site. Access to the core path network and open space within Tranent is reasonable. Development may be able to contribute to green network objectives through new path connections and open space. However, it could have implications for potential air quality issues in Tranent town	o/?

	centre.	
Soil	The development of the site would result in some loss of class 2 and class 3.1 prime agricultural land. There are no rare or carbon rich soils on the site.	-
Water	The site is not shown to be at risk of river or coastal flooding on SEPA's flood map but there is a small watercourse which runs through the site. SEPA advises that the minor watercourse within the site boundary may require a 6m buffer. There are some pockets of surface water flooding. The site is partly within Potentially Vulnerable Area 10/23. SEPA has not raised any further concerns with regards flood risk or potential impact on the water environment however an FRA may be required.	?
Air	Development on the site would not be affected by existing sources of air pollution. The site is in a location with good access to local facilities and active travel routes and reasonable public transport accessibility so the need to travel by car is minimised. Yet, the site's development could exacerbate potential air quality problems in Tranent town centre by increasing vehicular traffic.	o/-
Climatic Factors	Tranent is in an accessible location in regional terms and closer to major centres of employment than most other East Lothian settlements, and therefore development of this site would be focusing development in the most accessible and sustainable locations. The site is well positioned to access public transport, active travel routes, as well as local facilities and services. Realistically, however, development on the site would still lead to some increase in car-based journeys and resultant greenhouse gas emissions. The site's east facing aspect does not lend itself to development that is resource efficient through siting (i.e. solar gain).	o/-
Material Assets	The site's development would not make efficient use of land and resources, being greenfield land of prime agricultural quality.	-
Cultural Heritage	The site is adjacent to the designated Prestonpans battlefield but Historic Scotland considers it does not contribute to understanding of the battlefield landscape and its development would not raise issues of national importance. ELCAS advises there is moderate potential for unknown archaeological remains.	o/?
Landscape	The site is an area of flat arable land on the eastern edge of Tranent where existing housing developments back on to the site. It is not within the settlement boundary but is well related. The site is defined as Lowland Plains as identified in the Lothians Landscape Character Assessment although the south west corner is marginally with the Lowland Hills and Ridges area. The site is not within the Green Belt. The A199 and B6355 form the northern and southern boundaries of the site and would require a suitable landscape buffer to be put in place in order to minimise visual impacts. The eastern edge of the site would also require screening as there are no natural boundaries currently in place to separate it from neighbouring arable fields. There are panoramic views from the site to the Lammermuir hills to the south and east. Landscape impacts could be designed out to an extent by siting and landscape design. The site submission proposes an area of community woodland, which would support open and green space within the landscape.	-/?/o

SITE INFORMATION	
Topic	Comments
Site Name	Tranent East Middle (part of PP/TT/HSG072)
Site Ref	PM/TT/HSG074
Source of Site Suggestion	TMS Planning for Roy Mitchell Design Ltd
Site Size (ha)	7.8ha
Current Use	Agricultural
Proposed Use	Housing - Phase 2- 100 units, extensive public open space
Summary Description	A greenfield site to the east of Tranent, currently in agricultural use. Part of larger site PM/TT/HSG072.



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SUITABILITY AND DELIVERABILITY OF SITE		
Topic	Assessment	Score
Location	The site is outwith the existing settlement boundary of Tranent. It is not well-related to existing development but is immediately adjacent to an area allocated for employment development.	
Accessibility	Tranent is ranked as the fourth most accessible East Lothian settlement in SESplan's regional accessibility analysis. The site is not within 400m of existing bus stops on Haddington Road (these are around 500m away) but is within 400m of a bus route. Regular services to Edinburgh, Haddington and Dunbar are available from Haddington Road bus stops. There is no rail station within 800m. Tranent town centre is within 1km of the site, with a wide range of services and facilities.	
Exposure	The site is open and exposed, however the topography may provide a limited degree of shelter from northerly winds.	
Aspect	The site is south-east facing.	
Suitability for Proposed Use	The site is physically suitable for the proposed use. Adjacent land uses include residential and agricultural.	
Fit with local/strategic policy objectives and direction	The site is adjacent to a main settlement within the East Lothian SDA as identified within SESplan. Its development would align quite well with strategic and local policy objectives including meeting housing need and demand in the most sustainable locations that minimise the need to travel.	
Physical infrastructure capacity	The site is served by Castle Moffat Water Treatment Works and Seafeld Waste Water Treatment Works which both have available capacity. Suitable access onto the local road network is achievable. However, there are traffic capacity constraints in the Tranent area,	



	including at Tranent High Street, and further consideration is required to establish how these might be mitigated. If there is any significant housing/ employment growth to the East or South of Tranent, there would need to be a comprehensive and co-ordinated masterplan for such an expansion. A clear approach to the most effective transport solution would also be required.	
Service infrastructure capacity	The site is within the catchment of Sanderson's Wynd Primary School which has limited capacity but may be able to expand on current site. At secondary level the site would be served by Ross High School which has no capacity but may be able to expand.	
Deliverability/ Effectiveness	The site is within the Coal Mining Development High Risk Area and a Coal Mining Risk Assessment may therefore be required. It is not known whether potential contamination or ground conditions would pose any constraints to development. It has not yet been established whether there is sufficient infrastructure capacity to serve the development and what the timescales would be for achieving this.	

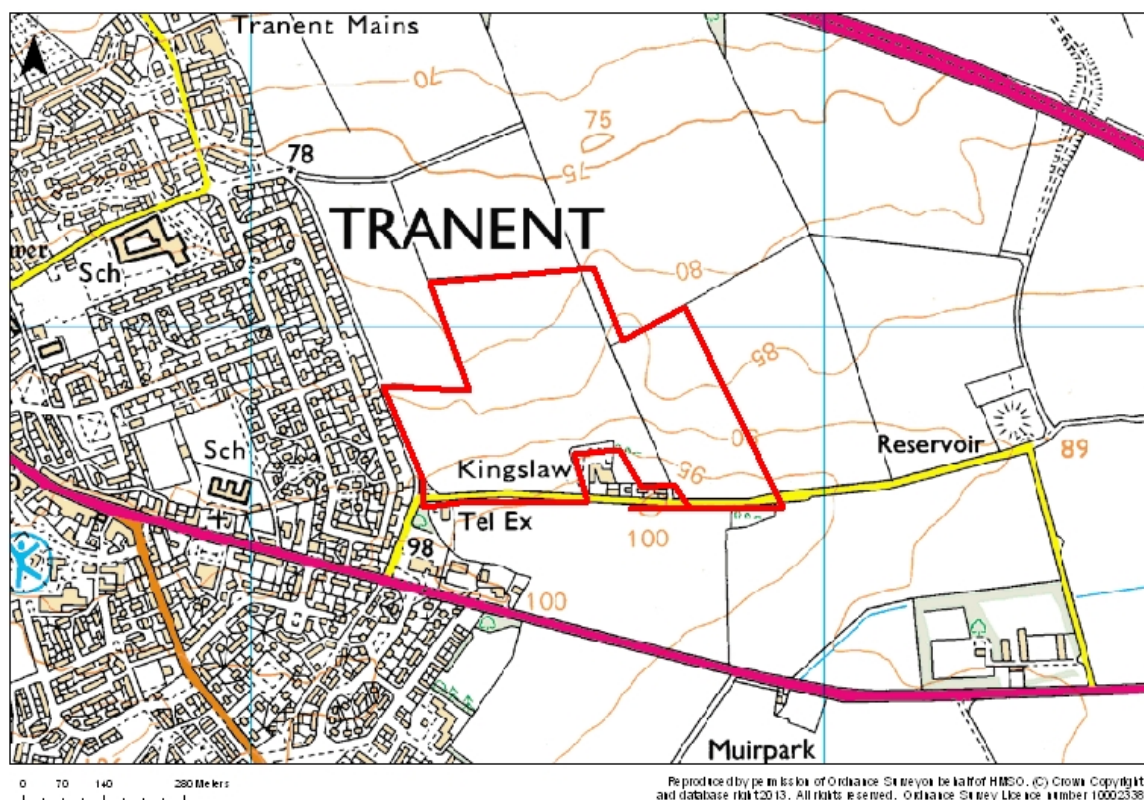


POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT: SEA		
Topic	Comments	Score
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	The site is not within an area designated for its International, National or Local nature conservation importance. However it is situated 3km from the Firth of Forth SPA, SSSI and Ramsar site. At this stage the site is screened in for consideration through the Habitats Regulation Appraisal (HRA) process, though it might be possible to screen it out at a later stage. The site's development would not result in a loss of protected trees or woodland. There are areas of priority habitat within the site which include a vertical strip of Neutral grassland that runs through the centre of the site and a small area of Dense Scrub located in the north east. There may be opportunities to incorporate these into site design and/or extend them through the site.	o/?*
Population	The site would provide housing, including an element of affordable housing to help meet local need. Its development may make a contribution to the regeneration of the comparatively disadvantaged eastern part of Tranent. The site has reasonable access to facilities, services, and employment opportunities by active travel or public transport.	+/?
Human Health	There is a small area of potential contamination in the north-east of the site associated with filled ground from former quarrying. Development may present the opportunity to mitigate this. The site has reasonable access to the core path network and open space within Tranent. Development may be able to contribute to green	o/?

	network objectives through new path connections and open space. However, it could have implications for potential air quality issues in Tranent town centre.	
Soil	The development of the site would result in some loss of class 2 (minority) and class 3.1 (majority) prime agricultural land. There are no rare or carbon rich soils on the site.	-
Water	The site is not shown to be at risk of river or coastal flooding on SEPA's flood map. There are some small pockets of surface water flooding. The site is within Potentially Vulnerable Area 10/23. SEPA has not raised any concerns with regards flood risk or potential impact on the water environment. A Drainage Impact Assessment may be required.	?
Air	Development on the site would not be affected by existing sources of air pollution. The site is in a location with good access to local facilities and active travel routes and reasonable public transport accessibility so the need to travel by car is minimised. Yet, the site's development could exacerbate potential air quality problems in Tranent town centre by increasing vehicular traffic.	o/-
Climatic Factors	Tranent is in an accessible location in regional terms and closer to major centres of employment than most other East Lothian settlements, and therefore development of this site would be focusing development in the most accessible and sustainable locations. The site is well positioned to access public transport, active travel routes, as well as local facilities and services. Realistically, however, development on the site would still lead to some increase in car-based journeys and resultant greenhouse gas emissions. The site's south-east facing aspect does not lend itself to development that is resource efficient through siting (i.e. solar gain).	o/-
Material Assets	The site's development would not make efficient use of land and resources, being greenfield land of prime agricultural quality.	-
Cultural Heritage	The site is largely within the designated Prestonpans battlefield but Historic Scotland considers it does not contribute strongly to understanding of the battlefield landscape and its development would not raise issues of national importance. ELCAS advises there is a mineral railways and possible undesignated cursus within the area, and good potential for unknown archaeological remains within the site.	o/?
Landscape	The landscape character area is defined as Lowland Plains in the Lothians Landscape Character Assessment. The site is an arable field that gently slopes to the east and is outwith the Green Belt. It is outside an existing settlement boundary and not well related to existing development. Its development in isolation may therefore appear somewhat sporadic in landscape terms. However, land to the west is allocated for employment development and if that area were to be developed then further development on this site would form a more logical easterly extension. A slightly raised unimproved grass strip (approx 7m wide) dissects the site and culminates in a mounded area, covered in scrub and self seeded native trees, on the northern boundary. This existing feature could be retained and enhanced as part of the open space proposal with additional landscaping and the adoption of appropriate	-/?

	management. The east and west of the site of the site have no existing natural boundaries and would benefit from shelterbelts to screen views from the A199 and Macmerry. The site's development may contribute towards potential coalescence between Tranent and Macmerry.	
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SITE INFORMATION	
Topic	Comments
Site Name	Tranent East (North) – part of PM/TT/HSG072
Site Ref	PM/TT/HSG075
Source of Site Suggestion	TMS Planning for Roy Mitchell Design Ltd
Site Size (ha)	18.7ha
Current Use	Agricultural
Proposed Use	Housing - Phase 3- 200-225 units, further open space and recreational provision
Summary Description	A greenfield site on the eastern edge of Tranent, currently in agricultural use. Part of larger site PM/TT/HSG072.







SUITABILITY AND DELIVERABILITY OF SITE		
Topic	Assessment	Score
Location	The site is on the eastern edge of Tranent. It is outside the existing settlement boundary but is fairly well related to it.	
Accessibility	Tranent is ranked as the fourth most accessible East Lothian settlement in SESplan's regional accessibility analysis. The site is not within 400m of existing bus stops on Haddington Road but these are within easy walking distance (around 500m). Services are available which provides access in both directions to Dunbar and to Edinburgh city centre. There is no rail station within 800m. Tranent town centre is around 800m from the site, with a wide range of services and facilities.	
Exposure	The site is open and exposed and does not benefit from shelter from northerly winds.	
Aspect	The site is north facing.	
Suitability for Proposed Use	The site is physically suitable for the proposed use. Adjacent land uses include residential and agricultural.	
Fit with local/ strategic policy objectives and direction	The site is adjacent to a main settlement within the East Lothian SDA as identified within SESplan. Its development would align quite well with strategic and local policy objectives including meeting housing need and demand in the most sustainable locations that minimise the need to travel. For assessment against other more detailed policy objectives see 'Potential Impacts of Development: SEA'.	
Physical infrastructure capacity	The site is served by Castle Moffat Water Treatment Works and Seafield Waste Water Treatment Works which both have available capacity. Suitable access onto the local road network is achievable. However, there are traffic capacity constraints in the Tranent area,	

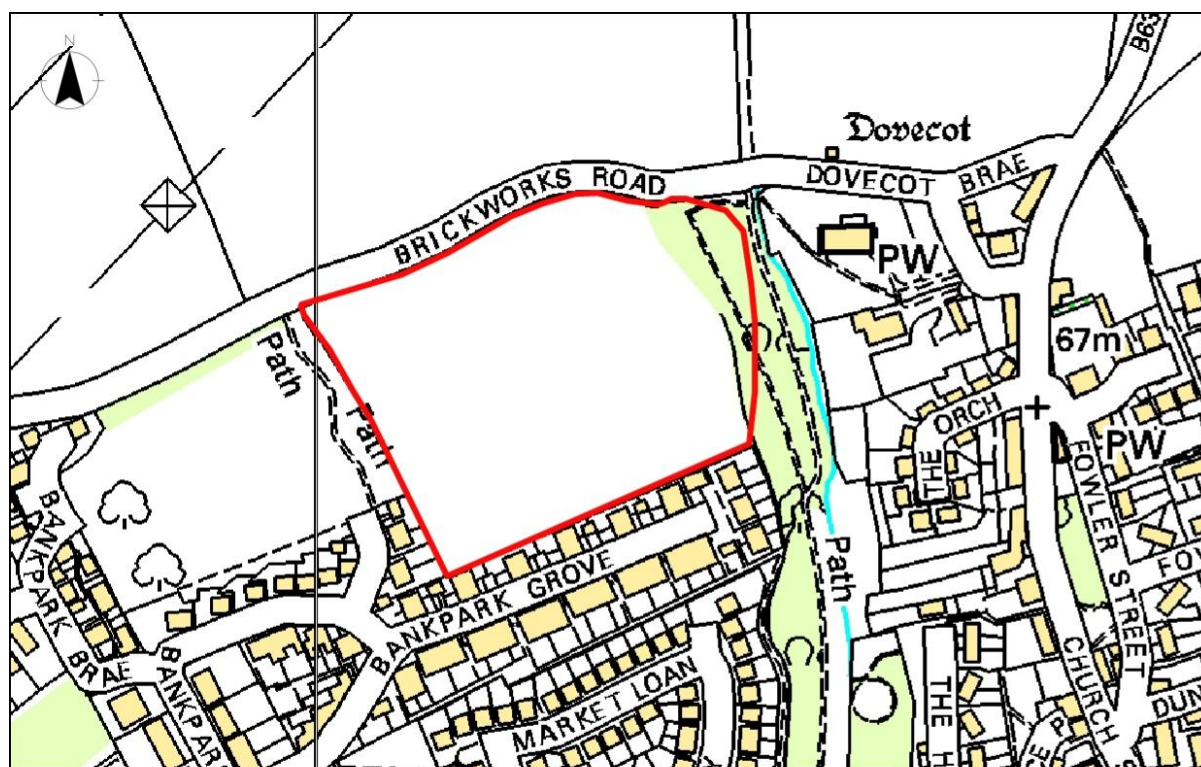
	including at Tranent High Street, and further consideration is required to establish how these might be mitigated. If there is any significant housing/ employment growth to the East or South of Tranent, there would need to be a comprehensive and co-ordinated masterplan for such an expansion. A clear approach to the most effective transport solution would also be required.	
Service infrastructure capacity	The site is within the catchment of Sanderson's Wynd Primary School which has limited capacity but may be able to expand on current site. At secondary level the site would be served by Ross High School which has no capacity but may be able to expand.	
Deliverability/ Effectiveness	The site is within the Coal Mining Development High Risk Area and a Coal Mining Risk Assessment may therefore be required. It is not known whether potential contamination or ground conditions would pose any constraints to development. It has not yet been established whether there is sufficient infrastructure capacity to serve the development and what the timescales would be for achieving this.	



POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT: SEA		
Topic	Comments	Score
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	The site is not located in an area designated for its International, National or Local nature conservation importance. However it is 3km from the Firth of Forth SPA, SSSI and Ramsar site. At this stage the site is screened in for consideration through the Habitats Regulation Appraisal (HRA) process, though it might be possible to screen it out at a later stage. The site's development would not result in a loss of protected trees or woodland. A strip of Neutral grassland priority habitat runs vertically in the west of the site which connects with a small area of Dense Scrub priority habitat in the north west corner. This should be avoided in the design of any development and/or may be extended through the site.	o/?*
Population	The site would provide housing, including an element of affordable housing to help meet local need. Its development may make a contribution to the regeneration of the comparatively disadvantaged eastern part of Tranent. The site has reasonable access to facilities, services, and employment opportunities by active travel or public transport.	+/?
Human Health	There is no known contamination within the site although there is potential contamination from a former mineral railway on the southern and western boundary, which development may present the opportunity to mitigate. The site has reasonable access to the core path network and open space within Tranent. Development may be able to contribute to green network objectives through new	o/?

	path connections and open space. However, it could have implications for potential air quality issues in Tranent town centre.	
Soil	The development of the site would result in some loss of class 2 and class 3.1 prime agricultural land. There are no rare or carbon rich soils on the site.	-
Water	The site is not shown to be at risk of river or coastal flooding on SEPA's flood map and there are no small pockets of surface water flooding. The site is within Potentially Vulnerable Area 10/23. SEPA has not raised any concerns with regards flood risk or potential impact on the water environment.	o
Air	Development on the site would not be affected by existing sources of air pollution. The site is in a location with good access to local facilities and active travel routes and reasonable public transport accessibility so the need to travel by car is minimised. Yet, the site's development could exacerbate potential air quality problems in Tranent town centre by increasing vehicular traffic.	o/-
Climatic Factors	Tranent is in an accessible location in regional terms and closer to major centres of employment than most other East Lothian settlements, and therefore development of this site would be focusing development in the most accessible and sustainable locations. The site is well positioned to access public transport, active travel routes, as well as local facilities and services. Realistically, however, development on the site would still lead to some increase in car-based journeys and resultant greenhouse gas emissions. The site's north facing aspect does not lend itself to development that is resource efficient through siting (i.e. solar gain).	o/-
Material Assets	The site's development would not make efficient use of land and resources, being greenfield land of prime agricultural quality.	-
Cultural Heritage	The site is within the designated Prestonpans battlefield. Historic Scotland advises it does not contribute strongly to understanding of the battlefield landscape and its development would not raise issues of national importance. ELCAS advises there is moderate potential for unknown archaeological remains.	o/?
Landscape	The site is not within the existing settlement boundary but is fairly well related. The landscape character is defined as Lowland Hills and Ridges (west) and Lowland Plains (east) as identified in the Lothians Landscape Character Assessment. The site is outwith the Green Belt. There are uninterrupted views from within the site to the Firth of Forth, North Berwick Law, Gosford Estate, Prestonpans and Seton Mains to the north east. Development on this site will be visible from the A1. The northern boundary would benefit from screening. The eastern edge of the site would also require screening as there are no natural boundaries currently in place to separate it from neighbouring arable fields. Development here may contribute towards potential coalescence between Macmerry and Tranent.	-/?

SITE INFORMATION	
Topic	Comments
Site Name	Tranent Glebe, Bankpark Grove, Tranent
Site Ref	PM/TT/HSG076
Source of Site Suggestion	John Handley Associates for Church of Scotland General Trustees
Site Size (ha)	3.1ha
Current Use	Agricultural
Proposed Use	Housing - Range of detached , semi detached and terraced housing similar to size and scale of adjacent housing. 80 units.
Summary Description	A greenfield site on the northern edge of Tranent, between Brickworks Road (a track) and Bankpark Grove. Currently in use for agriculture.



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SUITABILITY AND DELIVERABILITY OF SITE		
Topic	Assessment	Score
Location	The site is on the northern edge of Tranent. It is outside the existing settlement boundary but is well related to it.	
Accessibility	Tranent is ranked as the fourth most accessible East Lothian settlement in SESplan's regional accessibility analysis. The site is within 400m from existing bus stops on the B6371. These provide regular services in to Edinburgh as well as services to Prestonpans and Port Seton roughly every 15 minutes. Bus stops on Edinburgh road are also within 500m of the site and provide a different range of bus services from those on the B6371. These provide access to areas including Dunbar, Wallyford, Balerno, Fort Kinnaird retail park and the Western General Hospital. There is no rail station within 800m but Prestonpans rail station is within walkable distance (1400m). Tranent town centre is around 700m from the site, with a wide range of services and facilities.	
Exposure	Trees on the northern site boundary may provide some shelter, however the north-facing topography means the majority of the site will be exposed to northerly winds.	
Aspect	The site is relatively steeply sloping and faces north.	
Suitability for Proposed Use	The site is physically suitable for the proposed use. There may be noise impacts which arise from the proximity of A1 to the north of the site. Mitigation measures may be required.	
Fit with local/ strategic policy objectives and direction	The site is adjacent to a main settlement within the East Lothian SDA as identified within SESplan. Its development would align quite well with strategic and local policy objectives including meeting housing need and demand in the most sustainable locations that minimise	

	the need to travel.	
Physical infrastructure capacity	The site is served by Roseberry Water Treatment Works and Seafeld Waste Water Treatment Works which both have available capacity. Suitable access is achievable via Bankpark Grove, however this is likely to send traffic via Dolphinstone junction and upgrades to Dovecot Brae may need required to allow access to Bankton junction. There are traffic capacity constraints in the area, including cumulative impacts at both A1 junctions, and further consideration is required to establish how these might be mitigated.	
Service infrastructure capacity	The site is within the catchment of Sanderson's Wynd Primary School which has limited capacity but may be able to expand on current site. At secondary level the site would be served by Ross High School which has no capacity but may be able to expand.	
Deliverability/ Effectiveness	The site is within the Coal Mining Development High Risk Area and a Coal Mining Risk Assessment may therefore be required. It is not known whether potential contamination or ground conditions would pose any constraints to development. It has not yet been established whether there is sufficient infrastructure capacity to serve the development and what the timescales would be for achieving this.	



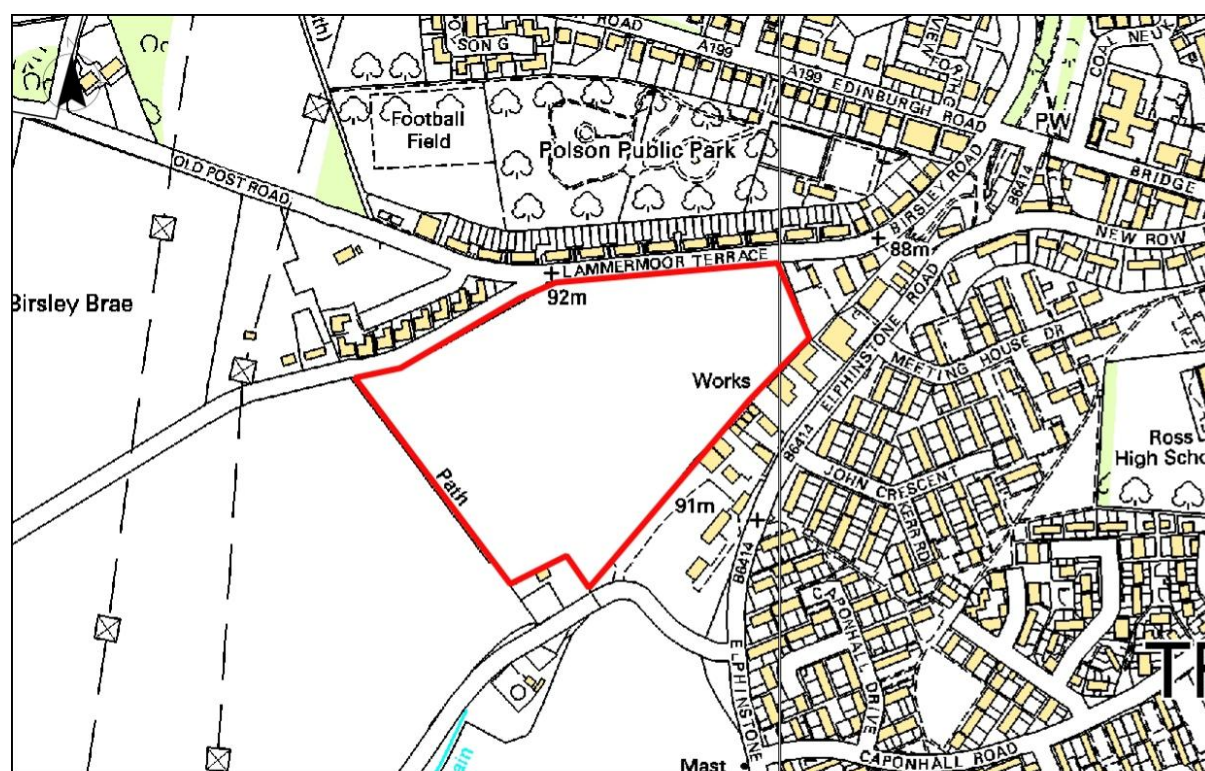
POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT: SEA		
Topic	Comments	Score
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	The site is not within an area designated for its International or National nature conservation importance. The site is however approximately 2km from the Firth of Forth SPA, SSSI and Ramsar site. At this stage the site is screened in for consideration through the Habitats Regulation Appraisal (HRA) process, though it might be possible to screen it out at a later stage. The development of the site may impact areas of native woodland in the north and east of the site. Priority habitat (Dense scrub) is also located in the east of the site. There may be opportunities to improve habitats/linkages through development.	o/?*
Population	The site would provide housing, including an element of affordable housing to help meet local need. The site has reasonable access to facilities, services, and employment opportunities by active travel or public transport.	+
Human Health	There is potential contamination associated with a former mineral railway on the eastern edge of the site. Development may present the opportunity to mitigate this. The site has very good access to the core path network and open space and to facilities at Meadowmill sports centre.	o/?

Soil	The development of the site would result in some loss of class 1 prime agricultural land. There are no rare or carbon rich soils on the site. The site is shown within the 'urban' area on land capability mapping (due to the small scale of the mapping), however adjacent land is of prime agricultural quality and it is likely that this greenfield site is of similar quality.	-
Water	The site is not shown to be at risk of river or coastal flooding on SEPA's flood map. There is an area of surface water flooding near the northern edge of the site, which could be avoided through appropriate design. The site is within Potentially Vulnerable Area 10/23. SEPA advises that there is a watercourse close to the eastern site boundary and a 6m buffer would be required to be maintained. SEPA has not raised any further concerns with regards flood risk or potential impact on the water environment. An FRA may be required.	?
Air	Development on the site would not be affected by existing sources of air pollution. The site is in a location with good access to local facilities and active travel routes and reasonable public transport accessibility so the need to travel by car is minimised. Yet, the site's development could exacerbate potential air quality problems in Tranent town centre by increasing vehicular traffic.	o/-
Climatic Factors	Tranent is in an accessible location in regional terms and closer to major centres of employment than most other East Lothian settlements, and therefore development of this site would be focusing development in the most accessible and sustainable locations. The site is well positioned to access public transport, active travel routes, as well as local facilities and services. Realistically, however, development on the site would still lead to some increase in car-based journeys and resultant greenhouse gas emissions. The site's north facing aspect does not lend itself to development that is resource efficient through siting (i.e. solar gain).	o/-
Material Assets	The site's development would not make efficient use of land and resources, being greenfield land likely to be of prime agricultural quality.	-
Cultural Heritage	The site is adjacent to the Tranent Conservation Area and listed buildings to the east, including the parish church. Its development may have impacts on the setting of these features. The site is also within the designated area of the Prestonpans battlefield. Historic Scotland considers that the site makes a contribution towards understanding of the battlefield landscape, as the initial Jacobite line. Any development coming forward within this area should be designed to avoid adverse impacts on topography and the potential for archaeological remains. Any allocation and strategy must recognise its setting in order to mitigate, as far as possible, the most significant impact of new development. ELCAS considers there to be good potential for unknown archaeological remains within the site and pre-determination surveys would be required.	-/?
Landscape	The landscape character is defined as Lowland Hills and Ridges as identified in the Lothians Landscape Character Assessment. The site is well contained and sheltered by the surrounding mature landscape features. The steep tree covered northeast corner of the	o/-/?

	<p>site falls within Tranent Conservation area boundary, therefore development may adversely impact upon its setting. There are views of Tranent Parish Church to the east of the site which is perceived to be surrounded by mature trees. The protection and retention of trees along this boundary would be required to protect the landscape setting and views of the Conservation Area. The northern border of the site consists of Brickworks Road which is also a core path that is wheelchair accessible and has a mature hawthorn hedge growing on the north embankment. It is situated higher than the site itself therefore development may be less visually prominent from the A1 situated to the north. From the path there are views of Cockenzie Power Station and pylons to the north. The south of the site borders two storey housing settlements which are at a higher level. A shelterbelt of mixed native trees would help mitigate any landscape and visual impacts. The field to the west of the site is fairly sheltered from view by existing natural boundaries and. If noise mitigation measures are required, they may have an impact upon the landscape and/or surrounding views from the A1.</p>	
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SITE INFORMATION	
Topic	Comments
Site Name	Lammermoor Terrace
Site Ref	PM/TT/HSG087
Source of Site Suggestion	Smith Gore (agent) on behalf of Moyra Ramsey Alison Goodwin
Site Size (ha)	6.3ha
Current Use	Agricultural
Proposed Use	Housing
Summary Description	A greenfield site on the western edge of Tranent, currently in agricultural use.



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SUITABILITY AND DELIVERABILITY OF SITE		
Topic	Assessment	Score
Location	The site is on the western edge of Tranent. It is outside the existing settlement boundary but is well related to it, having development on two sides.	
Accessibility	Tranent is ranked as the fourth most accessible East Lothian settlement in SESplan's regional accessibility analysis. The site is within 400m of bus stops on Elphinstone Road while those on Edinburgh Road are around 500m away. An hourly bus service which runs from Haddington to Fort Kinnaird retail park is available as well as more frequent services which provide access to Dunbar, Whitecraig, Wallyford and Edinburgh. There is no rail station within 800m but Prestonpans rail station is within walkable distance (1400m). Tranent town centre is around 600m from the site, with a wide range of services and facilities.	
Exposure	Existing development to the north will provide some shelter from northerly winds.	
Aspect	The site is generally east facing.	
Suitability for Proposed Use	The site is physically suitable for the proposed use. Adjacent land uses are residential, agricultural and employment. There is potential for amenity conflicts with employment uses to the south-east. Mitigation measures may be required.	
Fit with local/ strategic policy objectives and direction	The site is adjacent to a main settlement within the East Lothian SDA as defined within SESplan. Its development would therefore align quite well with strategic policy objectives of steering new development towards the most sustainable locations within the city region. For assessment against other more detailed policy	

	objectives see 'Potential Impacts of Development: SEA'.	
Physical infrastructure capacity	The site is served by Roseberry Water Treatment Works and Seafeld Waste Water Treatment Works which both have available capacity. Access onto the local road network is achievable but there is limited capacity at the signalised junction with Edinburgh Road. There are also traffic capacity constraints in the area including cumulative issues, and further consideration is required to establish how these might be mitigated.	
Service infrastructure capacity	The site is within the catchment of Windygoul Primary School which has no capacity with additional land required to accommodate appropriate expansion. At secondary level the site would be served by Ross High School which has no capacity but may be able to expand.	
Deliverability/ Effectiveness	The site is within the Coal Mining Development High Risk Area and a Coal Mining Risk Assessment may therefore be required. It is not known whether potential contamination or ground conditions would pose any constraints to development. It has not yet been established whether there is sufficient infrastructure capacity to serve the development and what the timescales would be for achieving this.	



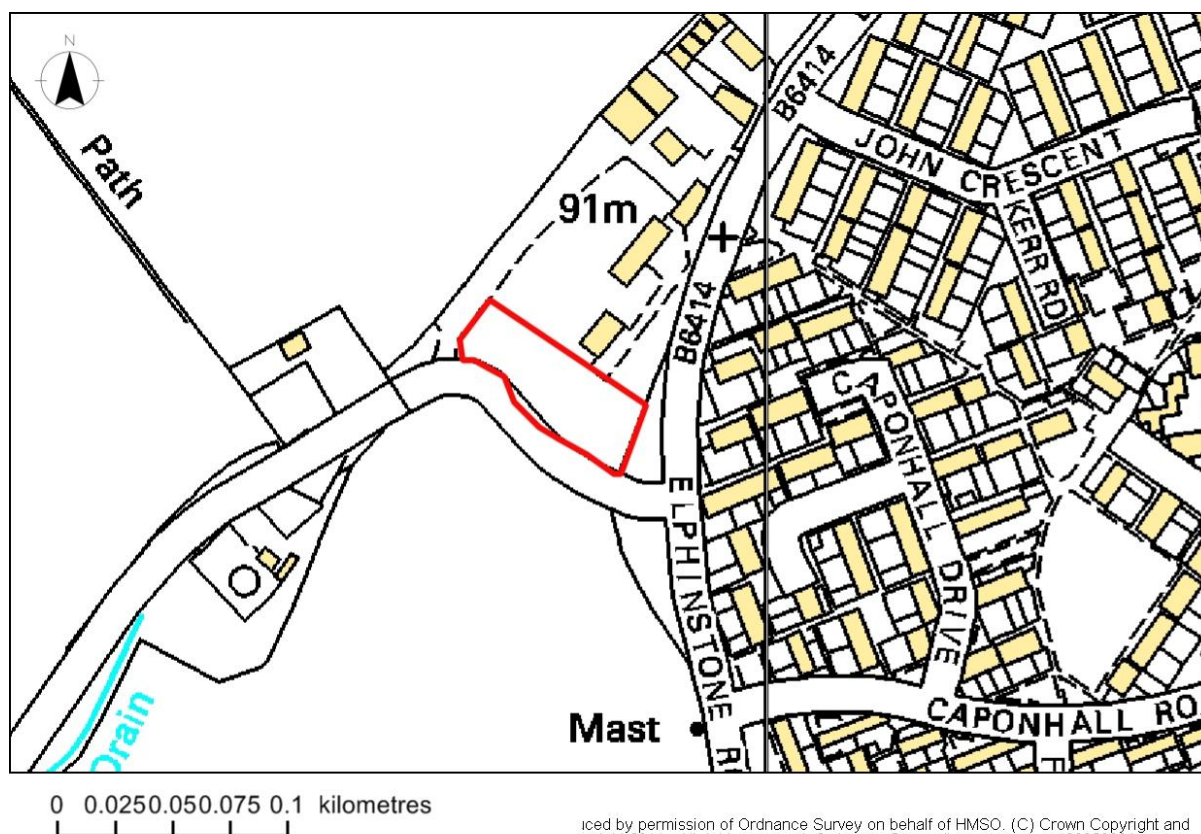
POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT: SEA		
Topic	Comments	Score
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	The site is not within an area designated for its International, National or Local nature conservation importance. However it is 2.5km from the Firth of Forth SPA, SSSI and Ramsar site. at this stage the site is screened in for consideration through the Habitats Regulation Appraisal (HRA) process, though it might be possible to screen it out at a later stage. The sites development would not result in a loss of protected trees or woodland. Priority habitat (Dense scrub) borders the site in the south and in the north west (Neutral Grassland). There may be opportunities to improve habitat networks through the site.	o/?*
Population	The site would provide housing, including an element of affordable housing to help meet local need. Its development may make a contribution to the regeneration of the disadvantaged areas in the west of Tranent. The site has reasonable access to facilities, services, and employment opportunities by active travel or public transport.	+/?
Human Health	There is potential contamination within the site as a result of former mining activities, as well as a former mineral railway on the southern boundary. Development may have the potential to mitigate this. Access to the core path network and open space including Polson	o/?



	Park is good.	
Soil	The development of the site would result in some loss of class 3.1 prime agricultural land. There are no rare or carbon rich soils on the site.	-
Water	SEPA's flood map indicates that the southern edge of the site is at risk of flooding from a watercourse and there are surface water pockets within the site. The site is within Potentially Vulnerable Area 10/23. There is potentially a culverted watercourse which flows along the south eastern perimeter which should be investigated. Consideration should be given to PAN 69 which states that "buildings must not be constructed over an existing drain (including a field drain) that is to remain active". An FRA may be required.	?
Air	Development on the site would not be affected by existing sources of air pollution. The site is in a location with good access to local facilities, active travel routes and public transport so the need to travel by car is minimised. Yet, the site's development could exacerbate potential air quality problems in Tranent town centre by increasing vehicular traffic.	o/-
Climatic Factors	Tranent is in an accessible location in regional terms and closer to major centres of employment than most other East Lothian settlements, and therefore development of this site would be focusing development in the most accessible and sustainable locations. The site is well positioned to access public transport, active travel routes, as well as local facilities and services. Realistically, however, development on the site would still lead to some increase in car-based journeys and resultant greenhouse gas emissions. The site's east facing aspect does not lend itself to development that is resource efficient through siting (i.e. solar gain).	o/-
Material Assets	The site's development would not make efficient use of land and resources, being greenfield land of prime agricultural quality.	-
Cultural Heritage	The site is within the designated Prestonpans battlefield site but Historic Scotland does not consider it to contribute strongly to the understanding of the battlefield landscape, and its development would not raise issues of national importance. ELCAS considers there to be moderate potential for unknown archaeological remains within the site.	o/?
Landscape	The landscape character is defined as Lowland Hills and Ridges as identified in the Lothian's Landscape Character Assessment. The site consists of open and exposed arable land with existing development on two sides. The site's development would therefore form a logical extension to the settlement in landscape terms, which would consolidate the existing settlement pattern. The western boundary of the site which is a core path is fairly exposed to the arable fields beyond, although a mature managed hedgerow is in place. The south east and east boundaries of the site do not have any natural features and would benefit from landscape treatment.	o/-



SITE INFORMATION	
Topic	Comments
Site Name	Elphinstone Road, Tranent
Site Ref	PM/TT/HSG059
Source of Site Suggestion	Brent D Quinn (planning consultant); architect (Slorach Wood Architects)
Site Size (ha)	0.3ha
Current Use	Vacant ground in an existing employment area
Proposed Use	Mixed Use – housing: Single storey building- 2 2000sq ft commercial units, 24 parking spaces, 4 storey building comprising 24 flats
Summary Description	A small parcel of land on the western edge of Tranent currently allocated for employment.



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SUITABILITY AND DELIVERABILITY OF SITE		
Topic	Assessment	Score
Location	The site is on the western edge of Tranent. It is within the currently defined settlement boundary, in an area designated as employment land under Local Plan policy BUS1.	
Accessibility	Tranent is ranked as the fourth most accessible East Lothian settlement in SESplan's regional accessibility analysis. Bus stops on Elphinstone Road and Caponhall Road are within 400m of the site. Caponhall Road bus stops provide an hourly service with limited access to Prestonpans and New Winton. There is no rail station within 800m. Tranent town centre is around 750m from the site, with a wide range of services and facilities.	
Exposure	The site is exposed in the north due to the lack of natural boundaries and would therefore be somewhat exposed to northerly winds.	
Aspect	The site is fairly level but is broadly north facing.	
Suitability for Proposed Use	The site is allocated as BUS1 in ELLP2008 so there is no change required for any proposed commercial units. Housing development may be less obviously suitable due to its proximity to general industrial uses from which noise conflict may arise. Mitigation measures may be required.	
Fit with local/ strategic policy objectives and direction	The site is adjacent to a main settlement and within the East Lothian SDA as defined within SESplan. Its development would therefore align quite well with strategic policy objectives of steering new development towards the most sustainable locations within the city region. For assessment against other more detailed policy objectives see 'Potential Impacts of Development: SEA'.	
Physical	The site is served by Roseberry Water Treatment Works and Seafield	

infrastructure capacity	Waste Water Treatment Works which both have available capacity. Suitable access onto the local road network can be provided, although there are traffic capacity constraints within the Tranent area, and further consideration is required to establish how these might be mitigated.	
Service infrastructure capacity	The site is within the catchment of Windygoul Primary School which has no capacity with additional land required to accommodate appropriate expansion. At secondary level the site would be served by Ross High School which has no capacity but may be able to expand.	
Deliverability/ Effectiveness	The site is within the Coal Mining Development High Risk Area and a Coal Mining Risk Assessment may therefore be required. It is not known whether potential contamination or ground conditions would pose any constraints to development. It has not yet been established whether there is sufficient infrastructure capacity to serve the development and what the timescales would be for achieving this.	



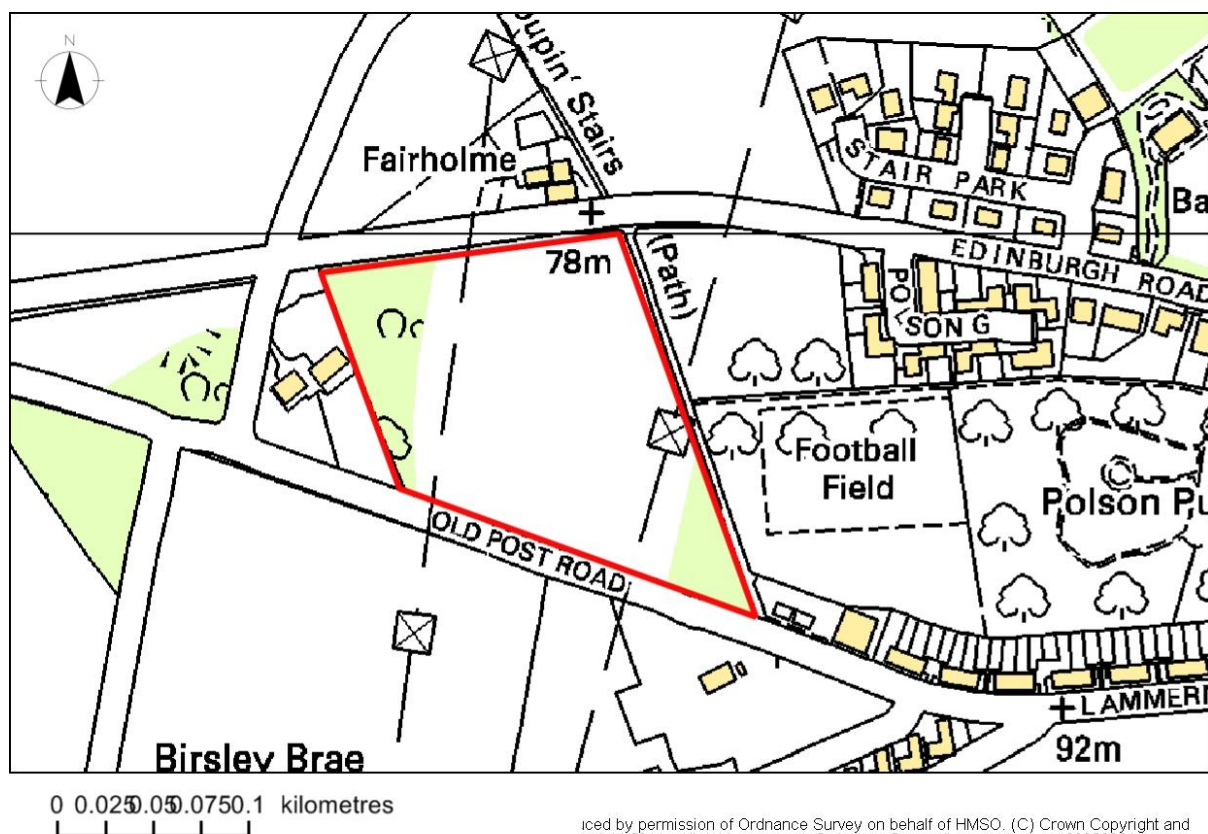
POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT: SEA		
Topic	Comments	Score
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	The site is not within an area designated for its International, National or Local nature conservation importance. The development of the site would not result in the loss of any protected trees or woodland. A strip of priority habitat (Dense scrub) borders and marginally overlaps the north of the site.	o/?
Population	The development could provide an aspect of affordable housing. Its development for employment would widen employment opportunities for the local population. The site has excellent access by active travel to Tranent town centre and its facilities.	o/?
Human Health	There is potential contamination within the site associated with a former mineral railway. Development may present opportunities to mitigate this. The site has good access to the core path network and reasonable access to open space within Tranent. Due to the sites close proximity to neighbouring general industrial uses any housing developments may be subjected to noise pollution.	o/+/?
Soil	The site is partly classified as class 3.1 prime agricultural land	o/?



	although it is not in agricultural use and this classification may simply reflect the small scale of the mapping. There are no rare or carbon rich soils on the site.	
Water	The site is not shown to be at risk of river or coastal flooding on SEPA's flood map though land immediately to the west is at risk of flooding from a watercourse. There is no surface water flooding within the site. The site is within Potentially Vulnerable Area 10/23. SEPA has not raised any concerns with regards flood risk or potential impact on the water environment however an FRA may be required.	?
Air	Development on the site would not be affected by existing sources of air pollution. The site is in a location with access to local facilities, active travel routes and public transport so the need to travel by car is reduced. Yet, the site's development could exacerbate potential air quality problems in Tranent town centre by increasing vehicular traffic.	o/-
Climatic Factors	Tranent is in an accessible location in regional terms and closer to major centres of employment than most other East Lothian settlements, and therefore development of this site would be focusing development in the most accessible and sustainable locations. Locating housing and employment in close proximity would reduce the need to travel. The site is well positioned to access public transport, active travel routes, as well as local facilities and services. Realistically, however, development on the site would still lead to some increase in car-based journeys and resultant greenhouse gas emissions. The site's north facing aspect does not lend itself to development that is resource efficient through siting (i.e. solar gain).	o/-
Material Assets	The site is classified as prime agricultural land though is not in agricultural use. As an under-utilised area of vacant ground within an existing employment area, its development would be an efficient use of existing land and resources.	o/+
Cultural Heritage	The site is adjacent to but outwith the designated Prestonpans battlefield. ELCAS advises there is low potential for unknown archaeological remains.	o/?
Landscape	The landscape character is defined as Lowland Hills and Ridges as identified in the Lothians Landscape Character Assessment. The site is at the western edge of Tranent's settlement boundary and in an area already designated for development. Its development would not extend the settlement boundary nor represent an incursion into open countryside. There is no natural boundary on the west of the site and while development may have some visual impacts, it may also present an opportunity to improve the landscaped edge of the town at this location.	o/+/?



SITE INFORMATION	
Topic	Comments
Site Name	Field next to Polson Park Western Boundary, Opp Jet Garage
Site Ref	PM/TT/HSG017
Source of Site Suggestion	David Roy (Owner)
Site Size (ha)	2.7ha
Current Use	Agricultural/grazing
Proposed Use	Housing: 6 detached houses, free hold
Summary Description	A greenfield site on the western edge of Tranent and to the south of Edinburgh Road, containing high voltage electricity pylons.



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SUITABILITY AND DELIVERABILITY OF SITE		
Topic	Assessment	Score
Location	The site is on the western edge of Tranent. It is adjacent to the existing settlement boundary and is well related to it, with a petrol station opposite, and some existing housing to the west of the site.	
Accessibility	Tranent is ranked as the fourth most accessible East Lothian settlement in SESplan's regional accessibility analysis. The site is within 400m of bus stops on Edinburgh Road, with frequent services to Edinburgh via Musselburgh, and to Haddington, Dunbar, Pencaitland and the Western General Hospital. The site is within walkable distance of Prestonpans rail station (1km). Tranent town centre is around 900m from the site, with a wide range of services, facilities, and employment opportunities.	
Exposure	The site does not benefit from shelter from northerly winds by either topography or the presence of vegetation.	
Aspect	The site is north facing.	
Suitability for Proposed Use	The site is physically suitable for the proposed use though the presence of high voltage electricity pylons may impose a constraint on its development.	
Fit with local/ strategic policy objectives and direction	The site is adjacent to a main settlement and within the East Lothian SDA as identified within SESplan. Its development would therefore align quite well with strategic policy objectives of steering new development towards the most sustainable locations within the city region. For assessment against other more detailed policy objectives see 'Potential Impacts of Development: SEA'	
Physical infrastructure	The site is served by Castle Moffat Water Treatment Works and Seafeld Waste Water Treatment Works which both have available	

capacity	capacity. Suitable access onto Edinburgh Road is achievable. However, there are traffic capacity constraints within the Tranent area including at Dolphingstone junction, and further consideration is required to establish how these might be mitigated.	
Service infrastructure capacity	The site is within the catchment of Sanderson's Wynd Primary School which has limited capacity but may be able to expand on current site. At secondary level the site would be served by Ross High School which has no capacity but may be able to expand.	
Deliverability/ Effectiveness	The site is within the Coal Mining Development High Risk Area and a Coal Mining Risk Assessment may therefore be required. It is not known whether potential contamination or ground conditions would pose any constraints to development. The presence of pylons may limit the developable area of the site and potentially its marketability. It has not yet been established whether there is sufficient infrastructure capacity to serve the development and what the timescales would be for achieving this.	



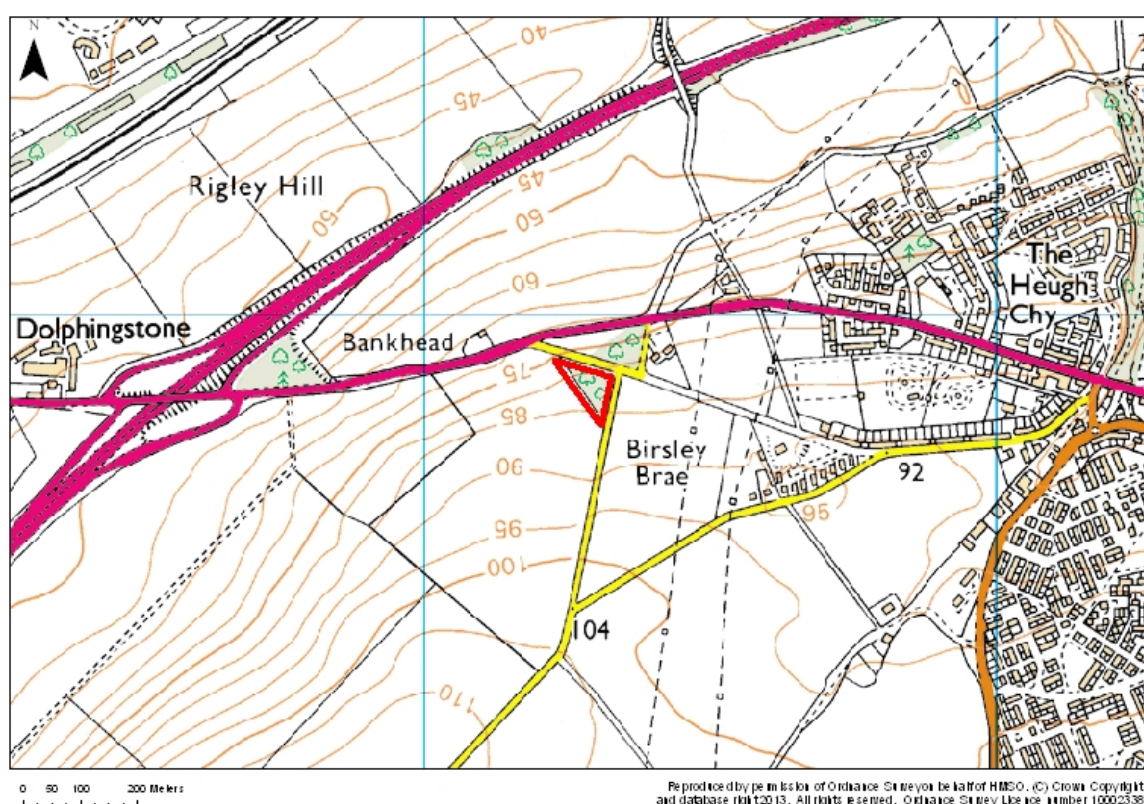
POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT: SEA		
Topic	Comments	Score
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	The site is not located within an area designated for its International, National or Local nature conservation importance. However it is approximately 2km from the Firth of Forth SPA, SSSI and Ramsar site. At this stage the site is screened in for consideration through the Habitats Regulation Appraisal (HRA) process, though it might be possible to screen it out at a later stage. The development of the site would not result in a loss of protected trees but the group of unprotected trees in the west of the site may be impacted. Priority habitat borders the north (Woodland, Broadleaved, Semi-natural), south (Neutral Grassland) and west of the site (Woodland, Broadleaved, Semi-natural and Neutral Grassland). There may be the potential to improve habitat network linkages.	o/?*
Population	The site would provide housing, including an element of affordable housing to help meet local need. The site has reasonable access to facilities, services, and employment opportunities by active travel or public transport.	+
Human Health	There is a record of potential contamination from filled ground associated with former mining in the north-east of the site, which the site's development may have the potential to mitigate. The site is immediately adjacent to the core path network and Polson Park.	o/?



Soil	The development of the site would result in some loss of class 3.1 prime agricultural land. There are no rare or carbon rich soils on the site.	-
Water	The site is not shown to be at risk of river or coastal flooding on SEPA's flood map. There are no signs of surface water flooding within the site. The site is within Potentially Vulnerable Area 10/23. SEPA has not raised any concerns with regards flood risk or potential impact on the water environment.	o
Air	Development on the site would not be affected by existing sources of air pollution. The site is in a location with good access to local facilities, active travel routes and public transport accessibility so the need to travel by car is minimised. Yet, the site's development could exacerbate potential air quality problems in Tranent town centre by increasing vehicular traffic.	o/-
Climatic Factors	Tranent is in an accessible location in regional terms and closer to major centres of employment than most other East Lothian settlements, and therefore development of this site would be focusing development in the most accessible and sustainable locations. The site is well positioned to access public transport, active travel routes, as well as local facilities and services. Realistically, however, development on the site would still lead to some increase in car-based journeys and resultant greenhouse gas emissions. The site's north facing aspect does not lend itself to development that is resource efficient through siting (i.e. solar gain).	o/-
Material Assets	The site's development would not make efficient use of land and resources, being greenfield land of prime agricultural quality.	-
Cultural Heritage	The site is within the designated Prestonpans battlefield and Historic Scotland advises that it contributes to understanding of the battlefield landscape as the line of the Jacobite route along the ridge. Development within this area would need to be designed to avoid impacts on topography and potential archaeological remains. ELCAS considers there to be moderate potential for unknown archaeological remains in the area.	-/?
Landscape	The landscape character is defined as Lowland Hills and Ridges as identified in the Lothians Landscape and Character Assessment. The site is separated from the current settlement boundary and its development would not represent a logical expansion in landscape , although it does have some screening by mature natural landscape boundaries. The surrounding area is predominantly arable fields and areas of open space. The site is currently used as grazing land for horses. It is not within the Green Belt boundary but is located a short distance east from it. The A199 Edinburgh Road forms the northern boundary of the site Old Post Road runs parallel to the south of the site. A core path runs parallel to the eastern boundary of the site which is lined by trees. There is a pylon tower located adjacent to the eastern tree lined boundary. Power lines dissect the site, crossing in a north south direction and there is an electricity substation adjacent to the south east corner of the site.	-/o



SITE INFORMATION	
Topic	Comments
Site Name	Birsley Brae, Tranent
Site Ref	PM/TT/HSG003
Source of Site Suggestion	Richard Amos Ltd for Thomas Dykes
Site Size (ha)	0.4ha
Current Use	Woodland [submission, scrub with occasional trees]
Proposed Use	Housing/other: Housing with amenity ground in mature tree area. 3 family cottages detached.
Summary Description	A small site to the west of Tranent within the Edinburgh Green Belt, currently containing scrubby woodland.





SUITABILITY AND DELIVERABILITY OF SITE		
Topic	Assessment	Score
Location	The site is near the western edge of Tranent. It is outside the existing settlement boundary and not well related to it, being separated from it by over 250m.	
Accessibility	Tranent is ranked as the fourth most accessible East Lothian settlement in SESplan's regional accessibility analysis. Bus stops on Edinburgh Road are around 500m from the site; the bus route itself is within 150m. There are frequent bus services to Edinburgh via Musselburgh, and to Haddington, Dunbar, Pencaitland and the Western General. The site is not within 800m but is within walkable distance of Prestonpans rail station (1km). Tranent town centre is around 1100m from the site, with a wide range of services, facilities, and employment opportunities.	
Exposure	The site has some shelter from northerly winds from adjacent woodland, and also potentially from onsite woodland (if retained), however it is otherwise exposed to the north.	
Aspect	The site is north facing.	
Suitability for Proposed Use	The site is not well suited to development given that all the trees on it are protected by Tree Preservation Order and it is a Scheduled Monument.	
Fit with local/strategic policy objectives and direction	The site is outwith a main settlement but within the East Lothian SDA as identified within SESplan. Its development would therefore align fairly well with strategic policy objectives of steering new development towards the most sustainable locations within the city region. For assessment against other more detailed policy objectives see 'Potential Impacts of Development: SEA'.	

Physical infrastructure capacity	The site is served by Castle Moffat Water Treatment Works and Seafield Waste Water Treatment Works which both have available capacity. Suitable access is achievable. The site is in a position where there are currently access links to the A1 (to the north west) and to the local road network (to the north east).	
Service infrastructure capacity	The site is within the catchment of Windygoul Primary School which has no capacity with additional land required to accommodate appropriate expansion. At secondary level the site would be served by Ross High School which has no capacity but may be able to expand.	
Deliverability/ Effectiveness	The site is within the Coal Mining Development High Risk Area and a Coal Mining Risk Assessment may therefore be required. It is not known whether ground conditions would pose any constraints to development. It has not yet been established whether there is sufficient infrastructure capacity to serve the development and what the timescales would be for achieving this.	



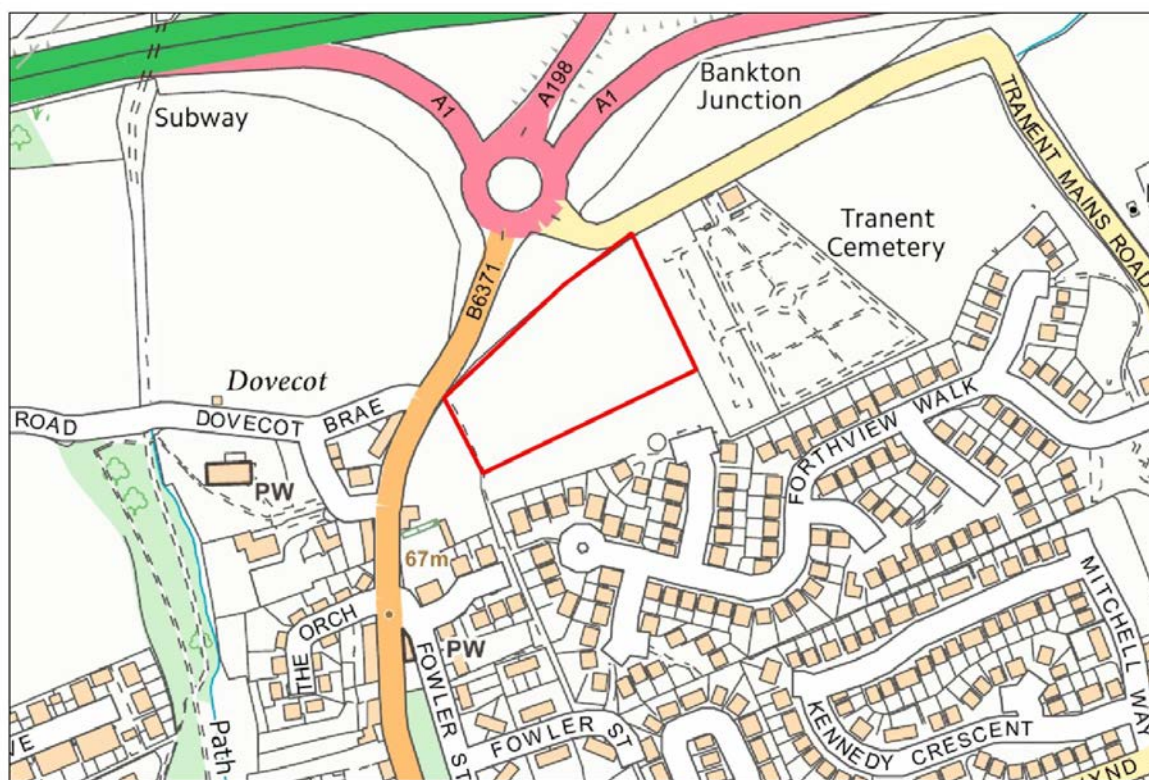
POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT: SEA		
Topic	Comments	Score
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	The site is not within an area designated for its International, National or Local nature conservation importance. The site is an area of priority habitat (Woodland, Broadleaved, Semi-natural) and the trees within it are all protected by Tree Preservation Order 12.	--
Population	The proposed use of the site for 3 family cottages would not contribute to the provision of affordable housing. The site has reasonably good access to Tranent town centre where local facilities and services can be accessed. It is also approximately 300m from an existing core path and 500m from the nearest bus stop which provide reasonable active and public transport links.	o/+
Human Health	There is no known contamination within the site. The core path network and Polson Park are within around 350m of the site.	o
Soil	The development of the site would result in some loss of class 3.1 prime agricultural land. There are no rare or carbon rich soils on the site.	-
Water	The site is not shown to be at risk of river or coastal flooding on SEPA's flood map. There are no signs of surface water flooding within the site. The site is within Potentially Vulnerable Area 10/23. SEPA has not raised any concerns with regards flood risk or potential impact on the water environment.	o
Air	Development on the site would not be affected by existing sources of air pollution. The site is in a location with good access to local	o/-



	facilities, active travel routes and public transport accessibility so the need to travel by car is minimised. Yet, the site's development could exacerbate potential air quality problems in Tranent town centre by increasing vehicular traffic.	
Climatic Factors	Tranent is in an accessible location in regional terms and closer to major centres of employment than most other East Lothian settlements, and therefore development of this site would be focusing development in the most accessible and sustainable locations. The site is well positioned to access public transport, active travel routes, as well as local facilities and services. Realistically, however, development on the site would still lead to some increase in car-based journeys and resultant greenhouse gas emissions. The site's north facing aspect does not lend itself to development that is resource efficient through siting (i.e. solar gain).	o/-
Material Assets	The site's development would not make efficient use of land and resources, being greenfield land of prime agricultural quality.	-
Cultural Heritage	The site is within the designated Prestonpans battlefield and is also a scheduled monument (Birsley Brae, medieval coal mine, index no 3352). Historic Scotland has advised it would object to the site's allocation. ELCAS advises that the site is also adjacent to undesignated cropmarks and there is good potential for unknown archaeological remains.	--
Landscape	The landscape character is defined as Lowland Hills and Ridges as identified in the Lothians Landscape Character Assessment. The site is separated from the existing settlement boundary of Tranent and its development would not therefore represent a logical urban extension but would be sporadic development in open countryside that forms part of the Edinburgh Green Belt. The site is elevated relative to the surrounding landscape to the north, and trees within it are highly visible from the A1 corridor and the A199, providing significant visual amenity. These are protected by Tree Preservation Order 12. The site could not be developed without having a significant impact on the character and setting of this pocket of woodland. Removal of the woodland would affect the approach to Tranent, and its setting.	--



SITE INFORMATION	
Topic	Comments
Site Name	Tranent Burial Provision
Site Ref	MIR/TT/OTH028
Source of Site Suggestion	ELC Amenity Services
Site Size (ha)	1.114 Ha
Current Use	Agriculture
Proposed Use	Burial Grounds
Summary Description and Planning History	The site is an area of overgrown agriculture land located on the south side of the Bankton Junction and on the north side of Tranent.





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SUITABILITY AND DELIVERABILITY OF SITE		
Topic	Assessment	Score
Location	The site is outwith but located on the edge of Tranent settlement boundary.	
Accessibility	The site is within 400m of bus stops at the A1 Roundabout and Church Street. The site is not within 800m of a rail station. The site is within 1600m of local services and facilities within Tranent.	
Exposure	This site has little shelter from northerly winds the north however this is not relevant for burial site use as exposure will not increase energy use.	n/a
Aspect	The site would have a northerly aspect however this is not relevant for burial site use as aspect will not affect energy use.	n/a
Suitability for Proposed Use	Land use conflicts would not arise from the development of the site for burial ground with the surrounding agricultural and housing land.	
Fit with strategic policy objectives and direction	The site would be located within the East Lothian SDA as identified within SESplan and its development would therefore align with strategic policy objectives of steering new development towards the most sustainable locations within the city region.	
Physical infrastructure capacity	Potential changes to Bankton interchange through Blindwells and greater local plan proposals may need to be taken into account. Access to the cemetery is via Tranent Mains Road which is in close proximity to the Bankton Interchange and can experience vehicles parking up on its adjacent footways during funerals. As the proposed site is closer to the Bankton Interchange it would be undesirable to	

	<p>have vehicles parked in close proximity to this on the public road given its strategic nature and therefore the site should provide associated parking for visitors to the cemetery for funerals. The number of spaces and access point should be determined through a detailed planning application; access could either be from Tranent Mains Road or the B6371 Church Street.</p> <p>The site is served by Castle Moffat Water Treatment Works and Seafeld Waste Water Treatment Works which both have available capacity. The use is likely to have a small requirement for water however waste water services are unlikely to be required.</p>	
Service infrastructure capacity	Questions of service infrastructure capacity are not relevant to the proposed use.	n/a
Deliverability/ Effectiveness	The landowners willingness to sell the land is not known at this stage. The site is physically suitable for the proposed use subject to the ability of the site to provide for parking for funerals	

#### PHOTOS



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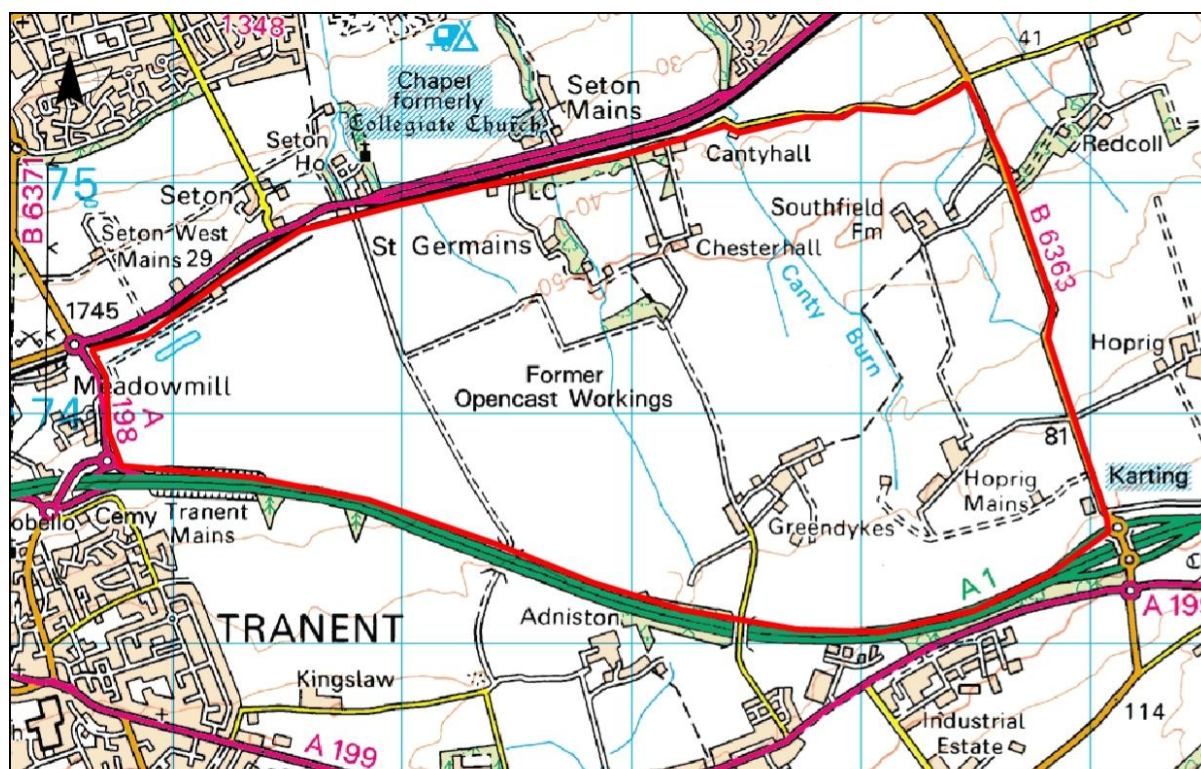




POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT: SEA		
Topic	Comments	Score
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	The site is not within any areas designated for their international, national or local nature conservation importance. The use of the site for burial is likely to improve the biodiversity value of the site over its current agricultural use through more varied habitat. No SPA birds have been recorded within the tetrad.	+
Population	Development of the site would benefit the local population in that burial at Tranent would remain an option.	+
Human Health	Development of the site is likely to lead to benefits to mental health by allowing people who wish to do so to bury their loved ones in a site in Tranent which could aid the grieving process. Emissions to air associated with cremation would be avoided.	+
Soil	The development of the site would result in some loss of class 1 prime agricultural land and some loss of class 2 prime agricultural land. It would not result in the loss of rare or carbon rich soils.	-
Water	The site is not known to be at risk of surface or river flooding on SEPA's flood maps. Proposals for new cemeteries or cemetery extensions will be assessed on their merits and in particular with regard to the impact of such use on the Water Environment, in accordance with SEPA Guidance on Assessing the Impacts of Cemeteries on Groundwater - Land Use Planning System: Guidance Note 32.	0
Air	The development of the site would be unconstrained by existing sources of air pollution. The site has good access by public and active travel. It is likely that by providing burial facilities locally travel would be reduced. Emissions to air associated with cremation would be avoided.	+
Climatic Factors	Burial avoids the energy use of cremation however is arguably not an efficient use of land. Availability of burial land is likely to increase journeys associated with bereavement and consumption of cut flowers, with associated CO2 emissions.	-
Material Assets	The development of the site would not make efficient use of land being greenfield land of prime agricultural quality, though it is currently not farmed.	-
Cultural Heritage	The site is adjacent to Tranent Conservation area. It is not within or adjacent to any scheduled or ancient monuments. It is in close proximity to B listed buildings located at Church Street. Historic Environment Scotland makes no comment on this site.	+
Landscape	The site is located within the Tranent Ridge Landscape Character Area, on an area of steep land which slopes down in a northerly direction. It is an area of grassland. It is bounded to the north by the A1 Bankton junction, to the south by residential development and to the east by Tranent Cemetery and existing beech hedge. The proposed site would be highly visible from the Bankton overbridge to the north and from the adjacent footway to the B6371 and the core path route 154 to the west. If developed the burial ground would be in keeping with the existing adjacent cemetery.	0



SITE INFORMATION	
Topic	Comments
Site Name	Blindwells Expansion Area of Search (whole area); see also comments on smaller site submissions PM/TT/HSG004, PM/TT/OTH003 and PM/TT/HSG013
Site Ref	PM/TT/OTH103
Source of Site Suggestion	Existing Local Plan allocation plus potential expansion area of search. Parts of site have been submitted by landowners – see smaller site submissions PM/TT/HSG004, PM/TT/OTH003 and PM/TT/HSG013
Site Size (ha)	672ha
Current Use	Partly greenfield agricultural land, partly former opencast coal workings (restored)
Proposed Use	New settlement of 4600+ homes, and employment, including new town centre
Summary Description	This is a very large, north facing site, the western portion of the site being the former Blindwells opencast workings, now restored to agricultural land. The eastern part of the site is mainly agricultural land. The existing Local Plan contains an allocation of 1600 homes in the western part of the site and this has been subject to a number of planning applications, however it is not yet a 'committed' housing site in terms of any planning permission.



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SUITABILITY AND DELIVERABILITY OF SITE		
Topic	Assessment	Score
Location	This large site is not well related to any currently existing settlement. However, the western part of the site is an existing Local Plan allocation for a new settlement of 1600 homes. Adjacent land to the east would relate well to this new settlement following its development, providing subsequent development occurs in a logical and phased manner.	
Accessibility	Blindwells is in an accessible location in regional terms, and there are opportunities to improve this. The site is generally not within 400m of a bus stop nor within 800m of a railway station. However, bus services do run along the A1 to the south of the site and the A198 to the north, as well as serving the Tranent/Meadowmill area to the west. The East Coast Main Line runs to the north of the site, and Prestonpans and Longniddry rail stations are relatively nearby. The site is therefore in an accessible location in regional terms, with significant opportunities to provide public transport and active travel options as part of a new settlement. The new settlement would allow for existing bus routes to be diverted/extended to serve the site and/or new routes to be provided. Existing bus services near the site provide access to a range of settlements including North Berwick, Longniddry, Prestonpans, Haddington, Dunbar, Musselburgh and Edinburgh. Some parts of the site have facilities within Macmerry within 1600m. However, development of a new settlement on the site would be large enough to support its own range of services and facilities, including a new town centre.	
Exposure	Vegetation provides some shelter from northerly winds in a few	

	limited locations within the site but the majority of the site is open and exposed.	
Aspect	The site is north facing.	
Suitability for Proposed Use	The site is generally suitable for the proposed use of housing and some employment and would not generally result in conflict with the surrounding land uses, which are mainly agricultural land. The site's close proximity to the A1 and East Coast Main Line may result in some localised noise impacts but these could be mitigated through appropriate site design and/or other noise mitigation, including structural landscaping.	
Fit with local/ strategic policy objectives and direction	The site is within the Strategic Development Area identified in SESplan and forms one of the Council's current strategic housing allocations identified to meet the housing requirement of the now superseded Edinburgh and the Lothians Structure Plan. SESplan supports the delivery of the 1600-home allocated site and promotes a vision of a much larger new settlement. The site therefore aligns with SESplan's requirements, and its main aim to set out a strategy that will enable the delivery of housing requirements in order to support growth and meet housing need and demand in the most sustainable locations. The incorporation of employment use on the site would also align with SESplan's aim to enable economic growth and develop key economic sectors.	
Physical infrastructure capacity	The site is served by Castle Moffat Water Treatment Works and Seafeld Waste Water Treatment Works, which both have available capacity. A comprehensive transport strategy for development of the wider site would be required, including the operation of a town centre. There are likely to be cumulative traffic impacts at Bankton interchange, however these may be able to be mitigated by a transport strategy that directed as much traffic as possible to the Gladsmuir interchange. Upgrades to the B6363 are likely to be required. It may be possible to secure a new interchange on the A1. Cumulative impacts on Old Craighall junction may be an issue.	
Service infrastructure capacity	Due to the scale of the proposed development new education facilities are likely to be required, and a review of the current education solutions for the existing 1600-home allocation. Comprehensive solutions would be necessary for the wider site. It may be possible to utilise capacity in the short term within existing education facilities, including Cockenzie Primary School and Preston Lodge High School.	
Deliverability/ Effectiveness	Comprehensive solutions would be required in relation to infrastructure to serve the site. Ground conditions in areas of previous opencast coal extraction may require investigation and/or remediation. The site is largely within the Coal Mining Development High Risk Area and a Coal Mining Risk Assessment may therefore be required. It is not certain at this stage whether potential contamination or ground conditions would pose any constraints to development on the wider site. It has not yet been established whether there is sufficient infrastructure capacity to serve the development and what the timescales would be for achieving this.	





POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT: SEA		
Topic	Comments	Score
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	The site is not within an area designated for its International, National or Local nature conservation importance. However it is 2km from the Firth of Forth SPA, SSSI and Ramsar site. The site is screened in to the HRA process at this stage. There are a number of areas of priority habitat within the site. Impacts on these areas could be avoided through sensitive design and masterplanning, and there may be opportunities to improve habitat connectivity and contribute towards Green Network objectives. There are also two mature trees located at St Germain's which are protected by Tree Preservation Order 30. Impacts on these could be avoided through appropriate design and masterplanning.	o/+/?*
Population	The site's development could contribute a significant amount of housing, including affordable housing to help meet need. Dependent on the overall scale and nature of development, and its	+/?

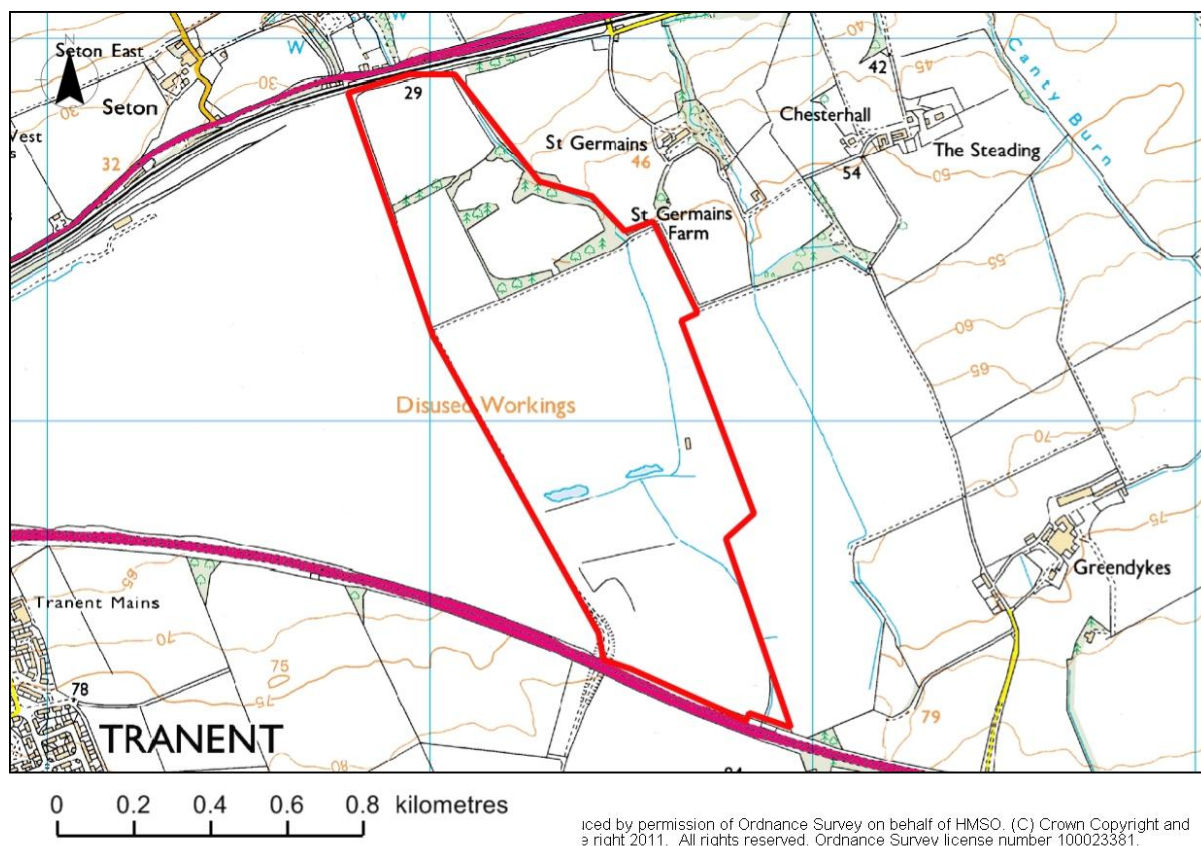


	design, the site should have good access to its own facilities, services, and employment opportunities by active travel or public transport. The site would also provide additional employment opportunities in an accessible location from other settlements in East Lothian.	
Human Health	There are two core paths running north-south through the site, with links onto the wider network. Development on the scale proposed presents significant opportunities to provide additional path routes with benefits for residents of the new settlement as well as residents of neighbouring settlements. There are a number of areas within the site with potential contamination from a range of sources, including former quarrying and mining, a former mineral railway, filled ground, and previous military activity. Development within the site may present opportunities to mitigate this.	++
Soil	The development of the site would result in a significant loss of prime agricultural land (classes 1, 2 and 3.1). However, the westernmost part of the site has been restored following coal extraction and therefore this classification may no longer be accurate here, dependent on the quality of soil that was used for restoration. There are no rare or carbon rich soils on the site.	-
Water	The Seton Burn, Seton Dean Burn and numerous watercourses run through the site, and there are areas shown on SEPA's flood maps to be at risk of flooding. SEPA also advises that there are reports of flooding on the downstream Seton Burn from additional flows from the minewater pumping at Blindwells. There are also issues on the Seton Dean Burn from poorly designed culverts. SEPA considers there may be serious downstream implications should there be any increase in flows. Therefore, a FRA is required which assesses the flood risk from the watercourses located within the site. Careful consideration should also be given to mine water discharges, groundwater flooding and culverts. The proposed development should have a neutral flood risk impact and there should be no increase in flows downstream as a result of the development. Any changes to the hydrology as a result of the nearby mine workings should be considered. The East Coast Main Line runs along the northern boundary and therefore caution regarding culvert and SUDS design is stressed. The site is also within the surface water catchment for the Longniddry and Seton Sands bathing water. The bathing water is an environmentally sensitive receptor that may be at risk from increased rates of surface water discharge. It is likely that enhanced SUDS may be required to ensure a high standard of run-off and maintain the quality of the bathing water. Buffer strips adjacent to watercourse would be required and these will also help protect bathing water quality by reducing run-off.	?/-
Air	Development on the site would not be affected by existing sources of air pollution. Subject to appropriate design and masterplanning, development of a new settlement on the site would be well served by local facilities, active travel routes and public transport accessibility so the need to travel by car would be minimised.	o
Climatic Factors	Blindwells is in an accessible location in regional terms, and there are opportunities to improve this. Development of a new	o/-/?

	settlement here would be focusing development towards the most accessible and sustainable locations. A new settlement of significant scale could provide housing, employment and facilities in close proximity and thereby minimise the need to travel. Realistically, however, development here would still lead to some increase in car-based journeys and resultant greenhouse gas emissions. The sites north facing aspect does not lend itself to development that would be energy and resource efficient i.e solar gain. The site's watercourses may be subject to effects of climate change and may be subject to flooding.	
Material Assets	The original allocation of 1600 homes is located entirely within the area of former opencast coal workings, and this represents an efficient use of resources as a previously developed site. Some land to the east of the current allocation is also part of the former coal workings, while the eastern part of the site is previously undeveloped agricultural land of prime agricultural quality. Development on the latter would not in itself make efficient use of land and resources. However, if the development of this greenfield land enabled the development of the brownfield land, and potentially allowed provision of a wider range of services and facilities to serve the new settlement, then this would be making an efficient use of the resources of the new settlement.	+/?
Cultural Heritage	There are a number of listed buildings and scheduled monuments within the site, as well as others close to the site boundaries. Within the site these include listed buildings at Greendykes, St. Germain's, Chesterhall, and Southfield, and scheduled monuments near Greendykes and Chesterhall. Historic Scotland raises concern about development at this site as it would likely impact on the sites and settings of the scheduled monuments within the allocation boundary and would have the potential to fundamentally change the setting listed farm buildings and their associated ancillary buildings, which retain their rural character. Any allocation must provide a robust design strategy to avoid and mitigate impacts on the monuments and their settings. ELCAS considers that there may also be some setting issues arising from undesignated remains within the area, with potential for archaeological remains to be present. Pre-determination evaluation may be required for some areas dependent upon proposals and early consultation with ELCAS is advised. The western part of the site (including the existing 1600-house allocation) is also within the designated site of the Battle of Prestonpans. Historic Scotland does not consider that this area contributes strongly to the understanding of the battlefield landscape and therefore does not raise issues of national importance.	-/?
Landscape	The site straddles two Landscape Character Areas; Coastal Margins (north) and Lowland Plains (south), as identified in the Lothians Landscape Character Assessment. The size of the site means that development of a new settlement here would inevitably represent a significant degree of landscape change. However, the site is outwith the Edinburgh Green Belt and there are no landscape designations within the site itself. There are a number of designated landscapes in	-/?

	<p>the surrounding area, including the Longniddry to North Berwick Coastline 'Area of Great Landscape Value' and the Seton House Palace Designed Landscape, both to the north. Impacts on these designated areas are uncertain at this stage and would depend on site design and masterplanning, which should take them into account. The northern part of the site contains smaller scale fields that are well contained in landscape terms by mature shelter belts, woodlands and hedgerows at St Germain's Farm and Chesterhill Farm. Large scale development in this area may adversely impact on the intimate landscape setting, which may be detrimental to the setting and views of the Seton Designed Landscape. Such impacts may be avoided by setting back from these areas in site design and masterplanning. The eastern boundary of the site is formed by the B6363. The eastern part of the site, although containing large arable fields, also includes important mature landscaping and field boundaries. The A1 forms the southern boundary of the site and there is clear inter-visibility between the site and this road, from which there are open views over the site towards the Firth of Forth and Cockenzie Power Station. Development is likely to have a significant impact on views from this route, dependent on provision of structural landscaping and/or noise mitigation measures. Fields in the southern part of the site surrounding Greendykes and Hoprig Mains are predominantly of a larger scale compared to those in the north. There are comparatively fewer landscape features in the western part of the site due to the history of opencast mining and potential for landscape enhancements in this area; this was the focus of the original 1600-home allocation. However, there are well formed mature landscape boundaries in the west and north-west that give a degree of screening from the A198. In the north-west part of the original allocation there is also a pond surrounded by naturally regenerated tree species. There are views from within the site to the south towards Macmerry Industrial Estate, and to the north towards the Firth of Forth. There are further panoramic views to the east of the Hopetoun Monument and North Berwick Law. There are also overhead powerlines and communication masts throughout the site. As a new settlement, development of this site would not represent a consolidation of an existing settlement, however extending the existing 1600-house allocated site eastwards would represent a logical expansion of that allocation in landscape terms. Development of the site could lead to potential coalescence with Tranent and Macmerry as the A1 would be the only physical barrier between the site and these settlements. Appropriate design and masterplanning, including structural landscaping, may be able to avoid or mitigate these impacts. Development of a new settlement has significant potential to provide new areas of open space and contribute to the Green Network, including enhancement of existing landscape features such as the Canty Burn towards the east.</p>	
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SITE INFORMATION	
Topic	Comments
Site Name	Eastern Extension of Allocated Blindwells Site (see also HSG004)
Site Ref	PM/TT/HSG013
Source of Site Suggestion	SRG for SRG/Scottish Coal and Mr Kennedy (owner of southeastern part of land)
Site Size (ha)	85ha
Current Use	Partly greenfield agricultural land, partly former opencast coal workings (restored)
Proposed Use	Mixed Use/housing - potential for up to 1700-2000 dwellings, subject to technical assessments, mixed tenure and type. Business and offices class 4.
Summary Description	Land in the countryside located immediately to the east of the existing 1600-home Blindwells new settlement allocation.

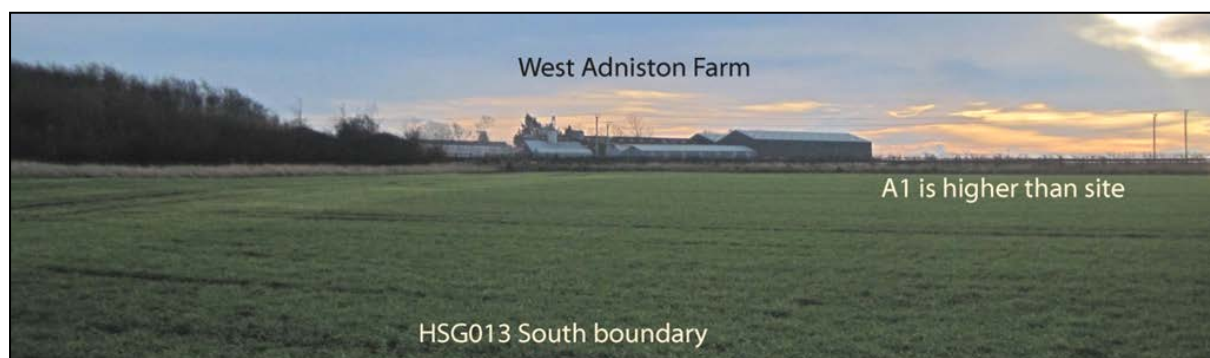






SUITABILITY AND DELIVERABILITY OF SITE		
Topic	Assessment	Score
Location	The site is not currently well related to any existing settlement but would be well related to the existing allocation at Blindwells if that site were developed.	
Accessibility	Blindwells is in an accessible location in regional terms, and there are opportunities to improve this. The site is generally not within 400m of a bus stop nor within 800m of a railway station. However, bus services do run along the A1 to the south of the site and the A198 to the north, as well as serving the Tranent/Meadowmill area to the west. The East Coast Main Line runs to the north of the site, and Prestonpans and Longniddry rail stations are relatively nearby. The site is therefore in an accessible location in regional terms, with significant opportunities to provide public transport and active travel options as part of a new settlement. The new settlement would allow for existing bus routes to be diverted/extended to serve the site and/or new routes to be provided. Existing bus services near the site provide access to a range of settlements including North Berwick, Longniddry, Prestonpans, Haddington, Dunbar, Musselburgh and Edinburgh. Some parts of the site have facilities within Macmerry within 1600m. However, development of a new settlement on the site would be large enough to support its own range of services and facilities, including a new town centre.	
Exposure	The site does not benefit from shelter from northerly winds through vegetation or topography.	
Aspect	The site is north facing.	
Suitability for	The site is generally suitable for the proposed use of housing and	

Proposed Use	some employment and would not generally result in conflict with the surrounding land uses, which are mainly agricultural land. The site's close proximity to the A1 and East Coast Main Line may result in some localised noise impacts but these could be mitigated through appropriate site design and/or other noise mitigation, including structural landscaping.	
Fit with local/ strategic policy objectives and direction	The site is within the Strategic Development Area identified in SESplan and is promoted as an expansion of one of the Council's current strategic housing allocations identified to meet the housing requirement of the now superseded Edinburgh and the Lothians Structure Plan. SESplan supports the delivery of the 1600-home allocated site and promotes a vision of a much larger new settlement. The site therefore aligns with SESplan's requirements, and its main aim to set out a strategy that will enable the delivery of housing requirements in order to support growth and meet housing need and demand in the most sustainable locations. The incorporation of employment use on the site would also align with SESplan's aim to enable economic growth and develop key economic sectors.	
Physical infrastructure capacity	The site is served by Castle Moffat Water Treatment Works and Seafield Waste Water Treatment Works, which both have available capacity. A comprehensive transport strategy for development of the site would be required, in conjunction with the existing allocation. There are likely to be cumulative traffic impacts at Bankton interchange, and cumulative impacts on Old Craighall junction may be an issue.	
Service infrastructure capacity	Education capacity would be dependent on solutions for the adjacent allocated Blindwells site and/or any larger settlement expansion.	
Deliverability/ Effectiveness	Comprehensive solutions would be required in relation to infrastructure to serve the site in conjunction with the existing allocated site. Ground conditions in areas of previous opencast coal extraction may require investigation and/or remediation. The site is within the Coal Mining Development High Risk Area and a Coal Mining Risk Assessment may therefore be required. It is not certain at this stage whether potential contamination or ground conditions would pose any constraints to development on the wider site. It has not yet been established whether there is sufficient infrastructure capacity to serve the development and what the timescales would be for achieving this.	





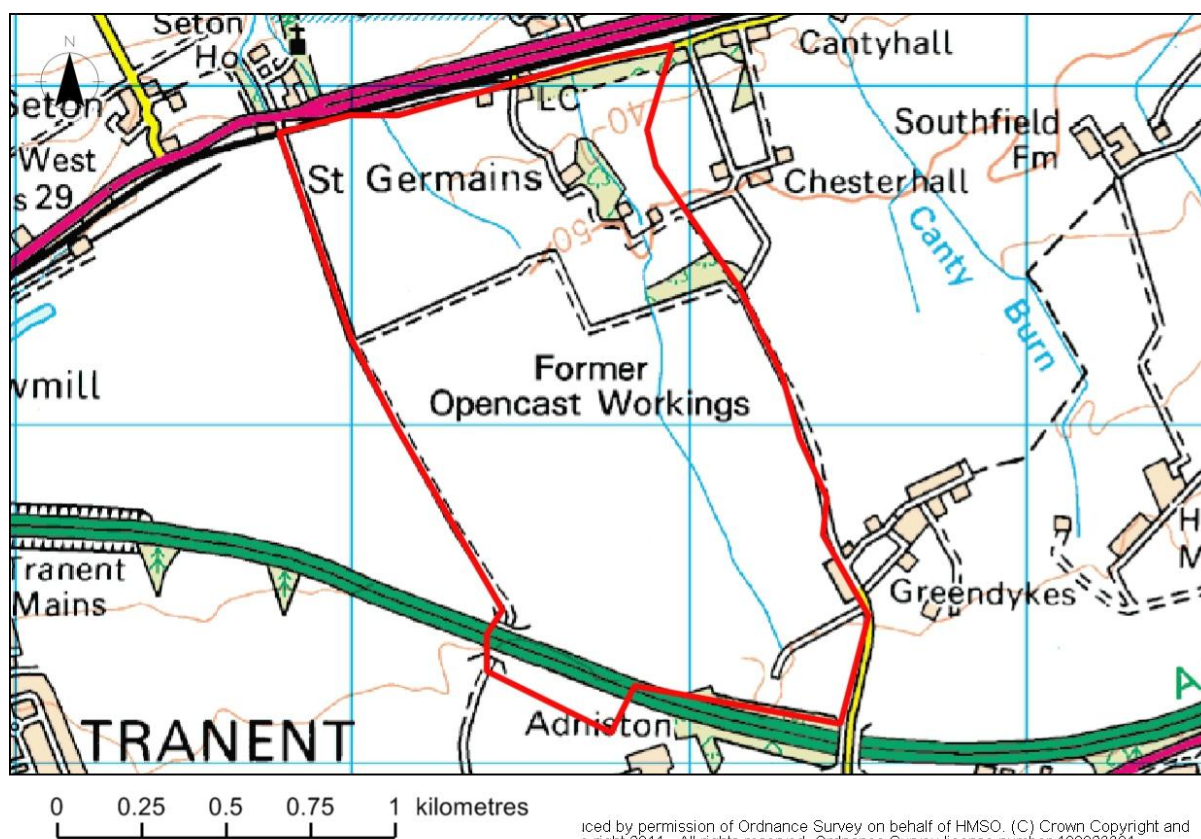
POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT: SEA		
Topic	Comments	Score
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	The site is not within an area of International, National or Local nature conservation importance. However it is approximately 2km from the Firth of Forth SPA, SSSI, Ramsar site. The site is screened in to the HRA process at this stage. There may be opportunities to improve the site's biodiversity through new development, particularly the area of former opencast coal extraction.	o/+/?*
Population	The site's development would contribute housing, including affordable housing to help meet need. Dependent on the overall scale and nature of development, and its design, the site should have good access to its own facilities, services, and employment opportunities by active travel or public transport. The site could also provide additional employment opportunities in an accessible location from other settlements in East Lothian.	+/?
Human Health	There is a core path on the western site boundary, with links onto the wider network. Development of a new settlement presents significant opportunities to provide additional path routes with benefits for residents of the new settlement as well as residents of neighbouring settlements. There are a number of areas within the site with potential contamination from a range of sources, including former quarrying and mining, and a former mineral railway. Development within the site may present opportunities to mitigate this.	++
Soil	The development of the site would result in a significant loss of prime agricultural land (classes 1 and 2). However, the majority of the site has been restored following coal extraction and therefore this classification may no longer be accurate here, dependent on the quality of soil that was used for restoration. There are no rare or carbon rich soils on the site.	-/?
Water	Watercourses run through the site, and there are areas shown on SEPA's flood maps to be at risk of flooding. SEPA also advises that there are reports of flooding on the downstream Seton Burn from additional flows from the mine water pumping at Blindwells. There are also issues on the Seton Dean Burn from poorly designed culverts. SEPA considers there may be serious downstream implications should there be any increase in flows. Therefore, a FRA is required which assesses the flood risk from the watercourses located within the site. Careful consideration should also be given to mine water discharges, groundwater flooding and culverts. The proposed development should have a neutral flood risk impact and there should be no increase in flows downstream as a result of the development. Any changes to the hydrology as a result of the	?/-

	nearby mine workings should be considered. The East Coast Main Line runs along the northern boundary and therefore caution regarding culvert and SUDS design is stressed. The site is also within the surface water catchment for the Longniddry and Seton Sands bathing water. The bathing water is an environmentally sensitive receptor that may be at risk from increased rates of surface water discharge. It is likely that enhanced SUDS may be required to ensure a high standard of run-off and maintain the quality of the bathing water. Buffer strips adjacent to watercourse would be required and these will also help protect bathing water quality by reducing run-off. An FRA may be required to assess flood risk.	
Air	Development on the site would not be affected by existing sources of air pollution. Subject to appropriate design and masterplanning, development of a new settlement on the site would be well served by local facilities, active travel routes and public transport accessibility so the need to travel by car would be minimised.	o
Climatic Factors	Blindwells is in an accessible location in regional terms, and there are opportunities to improve this. Development of a new settlement here would be focusing development towards the most accessible and sustainable locations. A new settlement of significant scale could provide housing, employment and facilities in close proximity and thereby minimise the need to travel. Realistically, however, development here would still lead to some increase in car-based journeys and resultant greenhouse gas emissions. The sites north facing aspect does not lend itself to development that would be energy and resource efficient i.e solar gain. The site's watercourses may be subject to effects of climate change and may be subject to flooding.	o/-/?
Material Assets	The site's development would make fairly efficient use of land and resources, being previously developed land (although it is classified as being prime agricultural quality).	?/+
Cultural Heritage	A large proportion of the site is within the designated Prestonpans battlefield. Historic Scotland considers that the site does not contribute strongly to understanding of the battlefield landscape and its development would not raise issues of national importance. It further advises that development of the north-western part of the site has the potential to adversely affect the setting of the A listed Seton Castle, and its associated A listed curtilage buildings and designated designed landscape. Suitable design may be able to avoid or mitigate these impacts. ELCAS advises that as the area is previously quarried there are no archaeological implications from its development.	-/?
Landscape	The site straddles two Landscape Character Areas; Coastal Margins (north) and Lowland Plains (south), as identified in the Lothians Landscape Character Assessment. It is located immediately to the east of the existing Blindwells allocation of 1600 homes, between the A1 to the south and the East Coast Main Line to the north. Its development in isolation would represent an isolated form of development in the countryside, however as an eastern extension to the originally allocated new settlement it would be logical in landscape terms and one that would still focus development on the	-/?



	<p>degraded landscape of the former opencast area. Development of a new settlement in this area would inevitably represent a significant degree of landscape change. However, the site is outwith the Edinburgh Green Belt and there are no landscape designations within the site itself. There are a number of designated landscapes in the surrounding area, including the Longniddry to North Berwick Coastline 'Area of Great Landscape Value' and the Seton House Palace Designed Landscape, both to the north. Impacts on these designated areas are uncertain at this stage and would depend on site design and masterplanning, which should take them into account. The south of the site consists of unimproved grassland where it is predominantly flat, with a north easterly aspect. A post and wire fence form the eastern boundary, at the south east corner there is a copse of trees and a deep ditch that carries water away from the A1 draining into a collection pond in the centre of the site. At the south west corner there is a tunnel and a single track that leads from Adniston Farm in the south to Blindwells water pumping station in the north. This track forms the western boundary. From the western boundary there is a track that cuts across the site from west to east bounded by a natural stone wall, marking a dramatic change in the lands character and scale. To the north of the track there are mixed shelterbelts that form the boundaries of arable land that slopes down to a lower level area adjacent to the access track running parallel to the railway line. The northern section of the site is more sheltered and smaller in perceived scale due to the presence of mature mixed shelterbelts and hedgerow boundaries that help to break up views and create a more intimate landscape. The A1 forms the southern boundary of the site and there is clear inter-visibility between the site and this road, from which there are open views over the site towards the Firth of Forth and Cockenzie Power Station. Development is likely to have a significant impact on views from this route, dependent on provision of structural landscaping and/or noise mitigation measures. There are views from within the site north towards the Firth of Forth. From the path on the west of the site there are views of the Seton Gardens and the Collegiate Church designed landscape. There are further panoramic views to the east of the Hopetoun Monument and North Berwick Law. There are also overhead powerlines and communication masts throughout the site. Development of the site could lead to potential coalescence with Tranent and Macmerry as the A1 would be the only physical barrier between the site and these settlements. Appropriate design and masterplanning, including structural landscaping, may be able to avoid or mitigate these impacts. Development of a new settlement has significant potential to provide new areas of open space and contribute to the Green Network, including enhancement of existing landscape features.</p>	
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SITE INFORMATION	
Topic	Comments
Site Name	Blindwells New Settlement, Eastern expansion of allocated Blindwells
Site Ref	PM/TT/HSG004
Source of Site Suggestion	TMS Planning and Roy Mitchell Design Limited.
Site Size (ha)	204ha
Current Use	Partly greenfield agricultural land, partly former opencast coal workings (restored)
Proposed Use	Extension to Blindwells allocation – 1400 additional homes giving a total of 3000 with related infrastructure and facilities
Summary Description	Land in the countryside located immediately to the east of the existing 1600-home Blindwells new settlement allocation.





SUITABILITY AND DELIVERABILITY OF SITE		
Topic	Assessment	Score
Location	The site is not currently well related to any existing settlement but would be well related to the existing allocation at Blindwells if that site were developed.	
Accessibility	Blindwells is in an accessible location in regional terms, and there are opportunities to improve this. The site is generally not within 400m of a bus stop nor within 800m of a railway station. However, bus services do run along the A1 to the south of the site and the A198 to the north, as well as serving the Tranent/Meadowmill area to the west. The East Coast Main Line runs to the north of the site, and Prestonpans and Longniddry rail stations are relatively nearby. The site is therefore in an accessible location in regional terms, with significant opportunities to provide public transport and active travel options as part of a new settlement. The new settlement would allow for existing bus routes to be diverted/extended to serve the site and/or new routes to be provided. Existing bus services near the site provide access to a range of settlements including North Berwick, Longniddry, Prestonpans, Haddington, Dunbar, Musselburgh and Edinburgh. Some parts of the site have facilities within Macmerry within 1600m. However, development of a new settlement on the site would be large enough to support its own range of services and facilities, including a new town centre.	
Exposure	Vegetation provides some shelter from northerly winds in a few limited locations within the site but the majority of the site is open and exposed.	
Aspect	The site is north facing.	

Suitability for Proposed Use	The site is generally suitable for the proposed use of housing and some employment and would not generally result in conflict with the surrounding land uses, which are mainly agricultural land. The site's close proximity to the A1 and East Coast Main Line may result in some localised noise impacts but these could be mitigated through appropriate site design and/or other noise mitigation, including structural landscaping.	
Fit with local/ strategic policy objectives and direction	The site is within the Strategic Development Area identified in SESplan and is promoted as an expansion of one of the Council's current strategic housing allocations identified to meet the housing requirement of the now superseded Edinburgh and the Lothians Structure Plan. SESplan supports the delivery of the 1600-home allocated site and promotes a vision of a much larger new settlement. The site therefore aligns with SESplan's requirements, and its main aim to set out a strategy that will enable the delivery of housing requirements in order to support growth and meet housing need and demand in the most sustainable locations. The incorporation of employment use on the site would also align with SESplan's aim to enable economic growth and develop key economic sectors.	
Physical infrastructure capacity	The site is served by Castle Moffat Water Treatment Works and Seafield Waste Water Treatment Works, which both have available capacity. A comprehensive transport strategy for development of the site would be required, in conjunction with the existing allocation. There are likely to be cumulative traffic impacts at Bankton Interchange, and cumulative impacts on Old Craighall junction may be an issue.	
Service infrastructure capacity	Education capacity would be dependent on solutions for the adjacent allocated Blindwells site and/or any larger settlement expansion.	
Deliverability/ Effectiveness	Comprehensive solutions would be required in relation to infrastructure to serve the site in conjunction with the existing allocated site. Ground conditions in areas of previous opencast coal extraction may require investigation and/or remediation. The site is within the Coal Mining Development High Risk Area and a Coal Mining Risk Assessment may therefore be required. It is not certain at this stage whether potential contamination or ground conditions would pose any constraints to development on the wider site. It has not yet been established whether there is sufficient infrastructure capacity to serve the development and what the timescales would be for achieving this.	







POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT: SEA		
Topic	Comments	Score
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	The site is not within an area of International, National or Local nature conservation importance. However it is approximately 2km from the Firth of Forth SPA, SSSI, Ramsar site. The site is screened in to the HRA process at this stage. There may be opportunities to improve the site's biodiversity through new development, particularly the area of former opencast coal extraction.	o/+/?*
Population	The site's development would contribute housing, including affordable housing to help meet need. Dependent on the overall scale and nature of development, and its design, the site should have good access to its own facilities, services, and employment opportunities by active travel or public transport. The site could also provide additional employment opportunities in an accessible location from other settlements in East Lothian.	+/?
Human Health	There is a core path on the western site boundary, with links onto the wider network. Development of a new settlement presents significant opportunities to provide additional path routes with benefits for residents of the new settlement as well as residents of neighbouring settlements. There are a number of areas within the site with potential contamination from a range of sources, including former quarrying and mining, and a former mineral railway. Development within the site may present opportunities to mitigate this.	++
Soil	The development of the site would result in a significant loss of prime agricultural land (classes 1 and 2). However, the majority of the site has been restored following coal extraction and therefore this classification may no longer be accurate here, dependent on the quality of soil that was used for restoration. There are no rare or carbon rich soils on the site.	-/?
Water	Watercourses run through the site, and there are areas shown on SEPA's flood maps to be at risk of flooding. SEPA also advises that there are reports of river flooding on the downstream Seton Burn	?/-

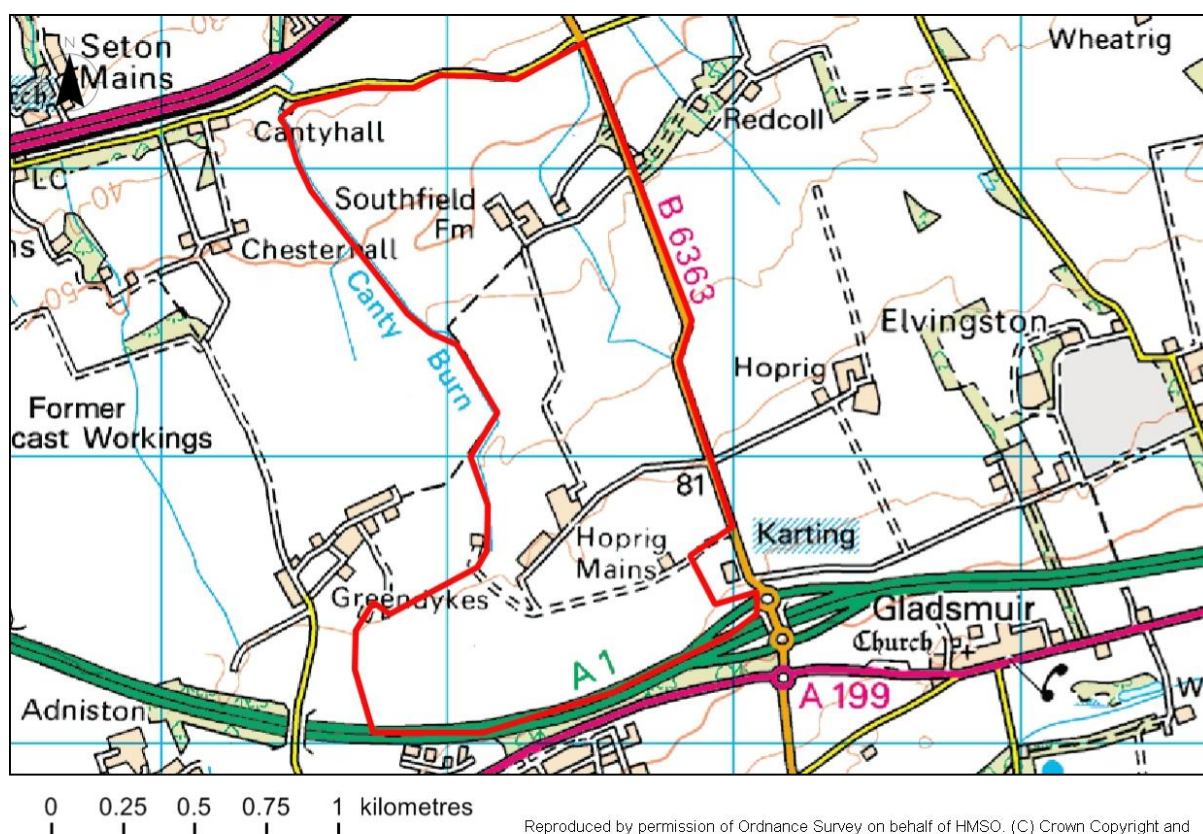
	<p>from additional flows from the minewater pumping at Blindwells. There are also issues on the Seton Dean Burn from poorly designed culverts. SEPA considers there may be serious downstream implications should there be any increase in flows. Therefore, a FRA is required which assesses the flood risk from the watercourses located within the site. Careful consideration should also be given to mine water discharges, groundwater flooding and culverts. The proposed development should have a neutral flood risk impact and there should be no increase in flows downstream as a result of the development. Any changes to the hydrology as a result of the nearby mine workings should be considered. The East Coast Main Line runs along the northern boundary and therefore caution regarding culvert and SUDS design is stressed. The site is also within the surface water catchment for the Longniddry and Seton Sands bathing water. The bathing water is an environmentally sensitive receptor that may be at risk from increased rates of surface water discharge. It is likely that enhanced SUDS may be required to ensure a high standard of run-off and maintain the quality of the bathing water. Buffer strips adjacent to watercourse would be required and these will also help protect bathing water quality by reducing run-off.</p>	
Air	<p>Development on the site would not be affected by existing sources of air pollution. Subject to appropriate design and masterplanning, development of a new settlement on the site would be well served by local facilities, active travel routes and public transport accessibility so the need to travel by car would be minimised.</p>	o
Climatic Factors	<p>Blindwells is in an accessible location in regional terms, and there are opportunities to improve this. Development of a new settlement here would be focusing development towards the most accessible and sustainable locations. A new settlement of significant scale could provide housing, employment and facilities in close proximity and thereby minimise the need to travel. Realistically, however, development here would still lead to some increase in car-based journeys and resultant greenhouse gas emissions. The sites north facing aspect does not lend itself to development that would be energy and resource efficient i.e solar gain. The site's watercourses may be subject to effects of climate change and may be subject to flooding.</p>	o/-/?
Material Assets	<p>The site's development would make fairly efficient use of land and resources, being largely previously developed land (although it is classified as being prime agricultural quality).</p>	?/+
Cultural Heritage	<p>The site is partially within the designated Prestonpans battlefield. Historic Scotland considers that the site does not contribute strongly to understanding of the battlefield landscape and its development would not raise issues of national importance. It further advises that development of the north-western part of the site has the potential to adversely affect the setting of the A listed Seton Castle, and its associated A listed curtilage buildings and designated designed landscape. Suitable design may be able to avoid or mitigate these impacts. There are also listed Category B and C buildings within the site associated with St Germain's House and farm, and a scheduled</p>	-/?

	monument at Greendykes. Development on the site has the potential to fundamentally change the setting of these listed buildings at St Germain's, and ancillary buildings that retain their rural character, and to impact on the scheduled monument and its setting. Any allocation must provide a robust design strategy to avoid and mitigate impacts on the monuments and their settings. ELCAS advises there is a high potential for presently unknown archaeological remains within the area of the site that was not subject to opencast coal extraction.	
Landscape	<p>The site straddles two Landscape Character Areas; Coastal Margins (north) and Lowland Plains (south), as identified in the Lothians Landscape Character Assessment. It is located immediately to the east of the existing Blindwells allocation of 1600 homes, between the A1 to the south and the East Coast Main Line to the north. Its development in isolation would represent an isolated form of development in the countryside, however as an eastern extension to the originally allocated new settlement it would be logical in landscape terms and one that would still focus development mainly on the degraded landscape of the former opencast area.</p> <p>Development of a new settlement in this area would inevitably represent a significant degree of landscape change. However, the site is outwith the Edinburgh Green Belt and there are no landscape designations within the site itself. There are a number of designated landscapes in the surrounding area, including the Longniddry to North Berwick Coastline 'Area of Great Landscape Value' and the Seton House Palace Designed Landscape, both to the north. Impacts on these designated areas are uncertain at this stage and would depend on site design and masterplanning, which should take them into account. The southern half of the site consists of exposed large scale fields bounded by a combination of mature defunct hedgerows, isolated copse of mixed mature trees, a row of mature veteran trees and post and wire fence which appear to be associated with the boundaries of St Germain's farm to the north east. St Germain's is surrounded by shelterbelts of mature trees and hedgerows that help to provide a mature landscape setting for the listed buildings and farm. There are mature trees in arable land that are protected by Tree Preservation Order 30. A B listed Dovecot is located in a field set against a backdrop of a mature stand of scots pine trees. There is a private access drive, via the B listed East Lodge which acts as the northern gateway to St Germain's with access over a railway crossing. The A1 forms the southern boundary of the site and there is clear inter-visibility between the site and this road, from which there are open views over the site towards the Firth of Forth and Cockenzie Power Station. Development is likely to have a significant impact on views from this route, dependent on provision of structural landscaping and/or noise mitigation measures. There are views from within the site north towards the Firth of Forth. From the path on the west of the site there are views of the Seton Gardens and the Collegiate Church designed landscape. There are further panoramic views to the east of the Hopetoun Monument and North Berwick Law. There are also overhead powerlines and</p>	-/?

	<p>communication masts throughout the site. Development of the site could lead to potential coalescence with Tranent and Macmerry as the A1 would be the only physical barrier between the site and these settlements. Appropriate design and masterplanning, including structural landscaping, may be able to avoid or mitigate these impacts. Development of a new settlement has significant potential to provide new areas of open space and contribute to the Green Network, including enhancement of existing landscape features.</p>	
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SITE INFORMATION	
Topic	Comments
Site Name	Blindwells East
Site Ref	PM/PP/OTH003
Source of Site Suggestion	Agent (Holder Planning) on behalf of developer (Taylor Wimpey)
Site Size (ha)	216ha
Current Use	Agricultural land
Proposed Use	Mixed use – housing, business, community etc
Summary Description	A large greenfield site to the north of the A1 between Macmerry and Longniddry and adjacent to the B6363 'coal road'.





SUITABILITY AND DELIVERABILITY OF SITE		
Topic	Assessment	Score
Location	The site is outside any existing settlement boundaries and not well related to them. However, it is submitted on the basis of forming an eastern extension to the Blindwells allocation, which lies some way to the west. If that allocation were developed, along with land between this site and the current allocation, as part of a larger new settlement, then this site may form a logical extension to the new settlement at that time.	
Accessibility	The existing Blindwells allocation is in an accessible location in regional terms, and there are opportunities to improve this. However, this site is separated from the existing allocation by some distance and comprehensive solutions for a larger new settlement would be required if this site were to be integrated with the current allocation in terms of transport. The site is generally not within 400m of a bus stop nor within 800m of a railway station. However, bus services do run along the A1 to the south of the site and the A198 to the north. The East Coast Main Line runs to the north of the site, and Longniddry rail station is relatively nearby (approx 2km). Some parts of the site have facilities within Macmerry within 1600m. If developed as part of a comprehensively designed new settlement, this would be large enough to support its own range of services and facilities, including a new town centre.	
Exposure	Vegetation provides some shelter from northerly winds in a few limited locations within the site but the majority of the site is open and exposed.	

Aspect	The site is north facing.	
Suitability for Proposed Use	The site is generally suitable for the proposed use of housing and some employment and would not generally result in conflict with the surrounding land uses, which are mainly agricultural land. The site's close proximity to the A1 and East Coast Main Line may result in some localised noise impacts but these could be mitigated through appropriate site design and/or other noise mitigation, including structural landscaping. There is also a go-karting centre adjacent to the south-eastern corner but amenity conflicts could be avoided through appropriate design; the site submission proposes employment development in the southern part of the site.	
Fit with strategic policy objectives and direction	The site is within the Strategic Development Area identified in SESplan and is promoted as an expansion of one of the Council's current strategic housing allocations identified to meet the housing requirement of the now superseded Edinburgh and the Lothians Structure Plan. SESplan supports the delivery of the 1600-home allocated site and promotes a vision of a much larger new settlement. The site therefore aligns with SESplan's vision in broad terms. However, the site is separated from the existing allocation and no site submission has been made by the owner of intervening land, and it is therefore uncertain at this stage whether this site could form part of a comprehensively designed larger new settlement. If this cannot be achieved then the site would not align with SESplan's vision.	
Physical infrastructure capacity	The site is served by Castle Moffat Water Treatment Works and Seafield Waste Water Treatment Works, which both have available capacity. A comprehensive transport strategy for development of the site would be required, in conjunction with the existing allocation and intervening land (for which no site submission has been received). This would include the operation of a town centre. There are likely to be cumulative traffic impacts at Bankton interchange, however these may be able to be mitigated by a comprehensive transport strategy that directed as much traffic as possible to the Gladsmuir interchange. Upgrades to the B6363 are likely to be required. Cumulative impacts on Old Craighall junction may be an issue.	
Service infrastructure capacity	Due to the scale of the proposed development new education facilities are likely to be required. Comprehensive solutions would be necessary for the wider Blindwells site.	
Deliverability/ Effectiveness	Comprehensive solutions would be required in relation to infrastructure to serve the site. The site is partly within the Coal Mining Development High Risk Area and a Coal Mining Risk Assessment may therefore be required. It is not known whether potential contamination or ground conditions would pose any constraints to development. It has not yet been established whether there is sufficient infrastructure capacity to serve the development and what the timescales would be for achieving this.	





POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT: SEA		
Topic	Comments	Score
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	The site is not within an area of International, National or Local nature conservation importance. However it is approximately 2km from the Firth of Forth SPA, SSSI and Ramsar site. The site is screened in to the HRA process at this stage. SNH has not raised any specific concerns with regards impact on biodiversity, flora and fauna. There are a number of areas of priority habitat within the site. Impacts on these areas could be avoided through sensitive design and masterplanning, and there may be opportunities to improve habitat connectivity and contribute towards Green Network objectives	o/?*
Population	The site's development could contribute a significant amount of housing, including affordable housing to help meet need. Dependent on the overall scale and nature of development of any new settlement, and its design, the site would have good access to its own facilities, services, and employment opportunities by active travel or public transport. This assumes that comprehensive solutions are found for delivery of the wider site, including this land. The site could also provide additional employment opportunities in an accessible location from other settlements in East Lothian.	+/?
Human Health	The site does not benefit from good access to the core path network, though its development may present opportunities to	o/?

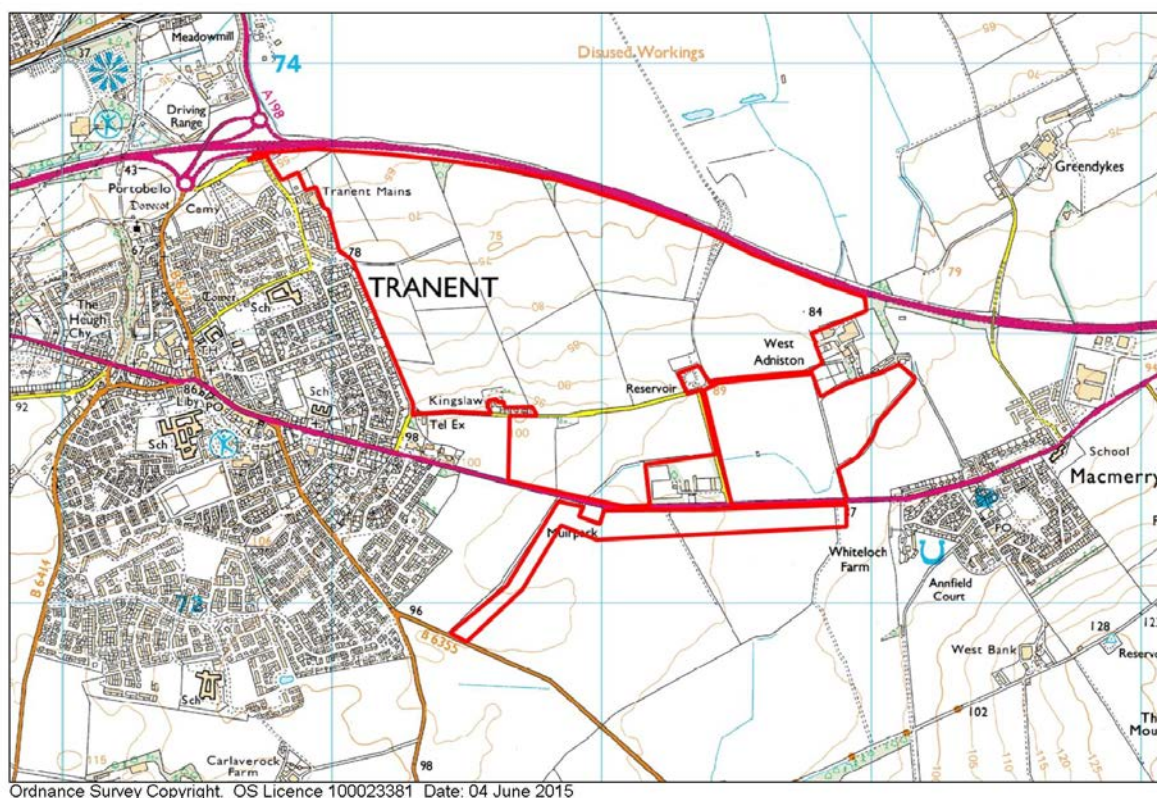


	improve path linkages in the area, particularly if developed comprehensively along with land to the west as part of a wider new settlement. The southern part of the site includes an area of potential contaminated land associated with former military activities. Development may present opportunities to mitigate this.	
Soil	The development of the site would result in a significant loss of prime agricultural land (classes 2 and 3.1). There are no rare or carbon rich soils on the site.	-
Water	Watercourses run through the site, and there are areas shown on SEPA's flood maps to be at risk of flooding. SEPA also advises that there are reports of flooding on the downstream Seton Burn from additional flows from the minewater pumping at Blindwells. There are also issues on the Seton Dean Burn from poorly designed culverts. SEPA considers there may be serious downstream implications should there be any increase in flows. Therefore, a FRA is required which assesses the flood risk from the watercourses located within the site. Careful consideration should also be given to culverts. The proposed development should have a neutral flood risk impact and there should be no increase in flows downstream as a result of the development. Any changes to the hydrology as a result of the nearby mine workings should be considered. The site is also within the surface water catchment for the Longniddry and Seton Sands bathing water. The bathing water is an environmentally sensitive receptor that may be at risk from increased rates of surface water discharge. It is likely that enhanced SUDS may be required to ensure a high standard of run-off and maintain the quality of the bathing water. Buffer strips adjacent to watercourse would be required and these will also help protect bathing water quality by reducing run-off.	?/-
Air	Development on the site would not be affected by existing sources of air pollution. Subject to appropriate design and masterplanning, development of a new settlement including this site would be well served by local facilities, active travel routes and public transport accessibility so the need to travel by car would be minimised. If the site were developed in isolation, the resulting need to travel by car would be likely to be greater.	o/?
Climatic Factors	The existing Blindwells allocation is in an accessible location in regional terms, and there are opportunities to improve this. Development of a new comprehensively designed new settlement here would be focusing development towards the most accessible and sustainable locations. A new settlement of significant scale could provide housing, employment and facilities in close proximity and thereby minimise the need to travel. Realistically, however, development here would still lead to some increase in car-based journeys and resultant greenhouse gas emissions. If this site were to be developed in isolation, i.e. not part of a comprehensively designed new settlement, then it would not benefit from the same opportunities and would be likely to result in increased greenhouse gas emissions. The sites north facing aspect does not lend itself to development that would be energy and resource efficient i.e solar gain. The site's watercourses may be subject to effects of climate	o/-/?

	change and may be subject to flooding.	
Material Assets	The site's development would not make efficient use of land and resources, being greenfield land of prime agricultural quality.	-
Cultural Heritage	There are 2 scheduled monuments within the site, and a category B listed building at Southfield House & gates. There are several other listed buildings adjacent to or in proximity to the site, whose settings could be affected. Any development on the site would require a robust design strategy to avoid and mitigate impacts on these monuments and buildings and their settings. ELCAS advises that there is varying potential for unknown archaeological remains across the site ranging from moderate to high. Pre-determination work would be required and early consultation with ELCAS is advised.	-/?
Landscape	The site straddles two Landscape Character Areas; Coastal Margins (north) and Lowland Plains (south), as identified in the Lothians Landscape Character Assessment. It is located around 2km to the east of the existing Blindwells allocation of 1600 homes, to the north of the A1 and west of the B6363. Its development in isolation would represent an isolated form of development in the countryside that would not be logical in landscape terms. If the original 1600-home Blindwells allocation were to be developed along with further land between the original allocation and this site, then this site could form a further eastwards extension of the new settlement, and in this case it would be a fairly logical extension in landscape terms, although one that would be developing greenfield land of some landscape quality, rather than the original degraded landscape of the former opencast area. Development of a new settlement in this area of this scale would inevitably represent a significant degree of landscape change. However, the site is outwith the Edinburgh Green Belt and there are no landscape designations within the site itself. There are a number of designated landscapes in the surrounding area, including the Longniddry to North Berwick Coastline 'Area of Great Landscape Value' to the north. Impacts on these designated areas are uncertain at this stage and would depend on site design and masterplanning, which should take them into account. The site, although containing large arable fields, also includes important mature landscaping and field boundaries. Fields in the southern part of the site surrounding Hoprig Mains are predominantly of a larger scale compared to those in the north. There are views from within the site to the south towards Macmerry Industrial Estate, and to the north towards the Firth of Forth. There are further panoramic views to the east of the Hopetoun Monument and North Berwick Law. There are also overhead powerlines and communication masts throughout the site. There are two farms within the site, Hoprig Mains (located in the south) and Southfield Farm (located in the north east). Southfield Farm is surrounded by some mature trees and hedgerows which help to provide a mature landscape setting for the main house and large farm buildings, whereas Hoprig Mains is more exposed to surrounding arable land. A raised landscape mound is located to the south of Hoprig Mains and the go-karting business is situated in the southeast corner of the site, approximately 400m from Hoprig Mains. The northern boundary of the site is formed by a	-/--/?

	<p>minor road which acts as a barrier between the site and arable land beyond, the A198 and the East Coast Mainline. The Canty Burn forms much of the site's western boundary and there are mature trees and a natural stone wall which run adjacent to the river corridor. These contribute towards a mature landscape and boundary feature. At the southwest corner of the site there is a drain spur off the A1 that tapers off into a clump of mixed mature trees. Development of the site could lead to potential coalescence with Tranent and Macmerry as the A1 would be the only physical barrier between the site and these settlements. Appropriate design and masterplanning, including structural landscaping, may be able to avoid or mitigate these impacts. Development of a new settlement has significant potential to provide new areas of open space and contribute to the Green Network, including enhancement of existing landscape features such as the Canty Burn towards the east.</p>	
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Topic	Comments
Site Name	Blindwells Expansion South of A1
Site Ref	MIR/TT/128, MIR/TT/OTH016 and MIR/TT/OTH017
Source of Site Suggestion	Roy Mitchell Design Ltd
Site Size (ha)	340.6 hectares
Current Use	Agricultural
Proposed Use	Housing (northwest section), Other (southeast section), Woodland planting (south of A199)
Summary Description and Planning History	The site is located between Tranent and Macmerry, from the western edge of Tranent along the Tranent ridge to Adniston. The western part of the site was presented as an Alternative site in the MIR. Coal was extracted by opencast from the central northern part of the area under 96/00044/HIS_P.







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SUITABILITY AND DELIVERABILITY OF SITE		
Topic	Assessment	Score
Location	The site is located immediately to the east of Tranent, outside the settlement boundary but well related to it.	
Accessibility	Tranent is ranked as the fourth most accessible East Lothian settlement in SESPlans regional accessibility analysis. The centre of the site is more than 400m away from a bus stop but due to the size of the site that is almost inevitable. The southern part of the site is within 400m of the A199 which has regular buses to Edinburgh via Musselburgh and Haddington/Dunbar, there are also services to Prestonpans, Pencaitland and others from within 400m of parts of the site. No rail station is within 800m. Some of Tranent's facilities are within 1200m of the centre of the site, and parts of the site are also within 1200m of Macmerry's shop. The site is large enough that some facilities are likely to be provided on site.	
Exposure	The site is located on the Tranent Ridge and has little shelter from northern winds, although the southern parts of the site may get a little benefit from topography.	
Aspect	The majority of the site is north facing, though the southern parts mainly face south.	
Suitability for Proposed Use	Adjacent uses include transport (the A1 and A199 are both important roads), agricultural and residential. Potential amenity conflicts with existing residential use could be reduced through appropriate design and layout. The sites location adjacent to the A1	

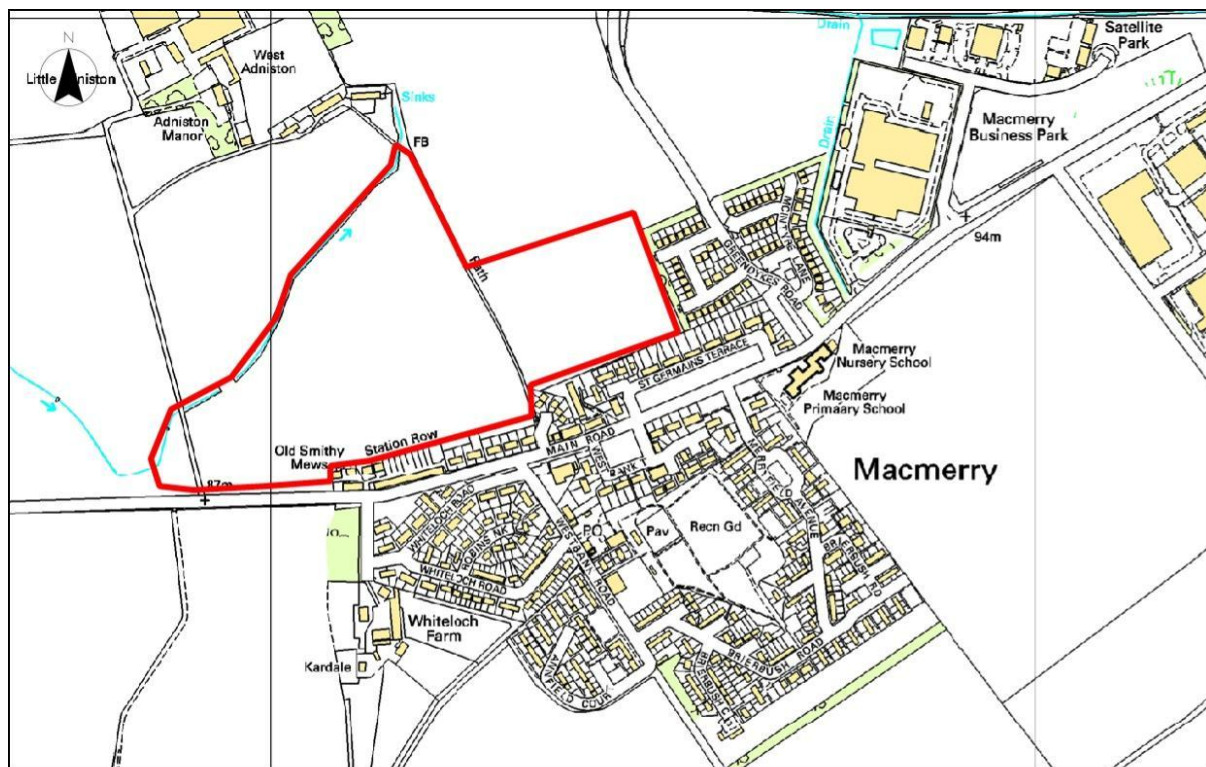
	and potentially A199 would give rise to noise issues which would require to be mitigated. Development of the site would give rise to vehicle movements which could have adverse impacts on air quality at both Tranent and Musselburgh High Street. The site is generally suitable for the proposed use.	
Fit with strategic policy objectives and direction	The area is located within the East Lothian SDA as identified in SESPlan and is adjacent to a main settlement. Its development would therefore align well with strategic policy objectives of steering new development towards the most sustainable locations within the city region.	
Physical infrastructure capacity	<p>There are currently traffic capacity constraints in the Tranent area, including at Tranent High Street. Access onto local roads should be achievable. A new Interchange may be required at Adniston. There are potential connections to Bankton Interchange, however capacity limitations are present on the Interchange due to Blindwells.</p> <p>A Tranent Eastern bypass may be constructed linking B6355, Pencaitland Road and the B6371 Ormiston Road linking to a New Adniston Interchange. This would be likely to reduce pressure on Tranent High Street, and Bankton and Dolphinstone Interchanges.</p> <p>A footway would be required along the development frontage on the A199 and speed limit reductions along site frontage would be necessary. Given the number of houses proposed in the area and the associated impacts on the Bankton interchange any additional vehicles on network as a result of housing development is likely to have a significant impact and therefore contributions should be sought accordingly to provide appropriate mitigation.</p> <p>The site is served by Castle Moffat Water Treatment Works and would Edinburgh PFI Waste Water Treatment Works.</p>	
Service infrastructure capacity	The site is within the catchment area of Sandersons Wynd Primary School which has limited capacity but may be able to expand, and at secondary level it is served by Ross High School. This school has no capacity but may be able to expand.	
Deliverability/ Effectiveness	Comprehensive solutions would be required in relation to infrastructure to serve this site. Ground conditions in areas of previous opencast coal extraction may require investigation and/or remediation. The site is within the Coal Mining Development High Risk Area and a Coal Mining Risk Assessment may therefore be required. It is not certain at this stage whether potential contamination or ground conditions would pose any constraints to development of parts of the site. It has not been established whether there is sufficient infrastructure capacity to serve the development and what the timescales would be for achieving this. There are known groundwater issues in this general area to which a solution would be required. There may be some restriction on the area which could be developed due to Battlefield designation.	

POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT: SEA		
Topic	Comments	Score
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	The site is not within or adjacent to any sites designated for area of International, National or Local nature conservation. It is around 2.5 km from the Firth of Forth SPA, SSSI, Ramsar site. Lapwing and Pinkfooted goose have been recorded in the tetrad into which the eastern part of the site falls, and the site is therefore screened in to HRA. There are areas of broadleaved and yew, grassland and fen marsh swamp habitat networks and development of the site would bring the opportunity to enhance this especially in coordination with Blindwells. Most of the site is currently in arable use and development for residential use is likely to improve the variety of habitat. The woodland planting proposed south of the A199 could improve habitat value if suitable species are chosen.	?/+*
Population	Development of the site would be likely to benefit the population through provision of affordable housing. The site may also help contribute to the regeneration of parts of Tranent, which are in the lowest 20% of Scottish Index of Multiply Deprived areas. There would however be a loss of informal recreational space which may be particularly important for people on low incomes and/or without work.	+/-
Human Health	There are some very small areas of contaminated land (unknown filled ground, mineral railway and air shaft). The proposal could help mitigate this. The site is in a town with a swimming pool and other sports facilities, has good access to the Core Path Network and would provide opportunities to contribute to the Central Scotland Green Network. There are likely noise issues in some parts of the site but these should be capable of mitigation. Although the site is in a reasonably accessible location realistically its development is likely to lead to increased emissions, and this may have implications for air quality in both Tranent and Musselburgh High Streets.	+/-
Soil	The site consists of Grade 2 and Grade 3.1 agricultural land, and development would therefore result in the loss of a large area of this soil.	-
Water	SEPA comment that there is surface water flood risk on part of the site, and multiple watercourses through the site. There are reports of flooding on the nearby Seton Burn from additional flows from the minewater pumping at Blindwells. There are also issues on the Seton Dean Burn from poorly designed culverts. These are on-going issues yet to be resolved by the Coal Authority and the complainants. SEPA will require a Flood Risk Assessment to look at the risk from the small watercourses which are located on the perimeter of the site. In addition, there are known groundwater issues in the general area. They understand that currently there is a balance between maintain groundwater levels and not increasing the flood risk to downstream properties. The sustainability of development in the longer term should be considered and SEPA recommend a holistic approach for developing this area to ensure that suitable drainage (and waste water) can be treated without increasing flood risk elsewhere.	-/?
Air	The development of the site would be unconstrained by existing sources of air pollution. The site has reasonably good active travel	-

	accessibility and public transport accessibility so as to reduce the need to travel by car at a local level. However, it is still likely that development would lead to an increase in car travel in the area to access higher order services and wider employment opportunities.	
Climatic Factors	Tranent is in a very accessible location in regional terms, and therefore development of this site would be focussing development towards the most accessible and sustainable locations. The site is well positioned to access public transport and active travel routes. Realistically, development on the site would still lead to some increase in car-based journeys and resultant greenhouse emissions. Most of the site is north facing so would not lend itself to solar gain. Some woodland planting is proposed however.	-/+
Material Assets	The site's development would result in the loss of greenfield land.	-
Cultural Heritage	The site is located within the Prestonpans Battlefield. Development of the whole area (HSG128) would raise issues of national significance for the battlefield designation. Historic Environment Scotland consider the landscape in this area to contribute to our understanding of the route and approach of the Jacobite march the night before battle. Development in this area would therefore have to make detailed assessment and provide appropriate design options for mitigation.	--
Landscape	<p>The site lies within the Agricultural Plain Landscape Character Area. The sites are arable land, bounded to the west by the eastern boundary of the settlement of Tranent, to the east by the western boundary of Macmerry, to the north by the A1 and to the south by arable land. The A199 typically follows the southern edge of the development sites. The sites are highly visible from the A1 to the north and the A199 to the south. The site slopes down to the north from the centre of the site increasing its visibility to the north. Development on the ridge line would be widely visible across the area.</p> <p>Development of these sites could result in the coalescence of Macmerry, Tranent and Blindwells.</p> <p>SNH note the choice of site and potential cumulative impact of that site selection in the Tranent, Macmerry and Blindwells area could raise a number of potentially significant natural heritage concerns, including possible adverse landscape and visual impacts of strategic importance. They highlight the likely adverse landscape and visual impacts that would arise from the development of the HSG0128 part of the site in particular. They advise that further assessment is required to understand the relationship of potential multiple allocations in this area against the need to maintain a high quality landscape setting and individual settlement identity.</p>	--



SITE INFORMATION	
Topic	Comments
Site Name	Macmerry
Site Ref	PM/TT/HSG053
Source of Site Suggestion	TMS Planning for Roy Mitchell Design Ltd
Site Size (ha)	15ha
Current Use	Agricultural
Proposed Use	Housing
Summary Description	A greenfield site on the north-western edge of Macmerry. A Proposal of Application Notice was lodged in February 2014 for the western field. Planning applications for housing were submitted on the eastern part of the site in 2005 but these remain undetermined.



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SUITABILITY AND DELIVERABILITY OF SITE		
Topic	Assessment	Score
Location	The site lies to the north and west of Macmerry. It is outside the existing settlement boundary but is well related to it.	
Accessibility	The site is within 400m of bus stops on Main Road, with regular services to Edinburgh via Tranent and Musselburgh and to Haddington and Dunbar. There is no rail station within 800m. The site is within 1600m of a range of local services including primary school and shop.	
Exposure	The site benefits from little shelter from northerly winds due to the lack of vegetation to the north and the relatively flat topography.	
Aspect	The site is fairly level but has a gentle slope to the north-west, with a gradient difference of approximately 5m.	
Suitability for Proposed Use	The site is physically suitable for the proposed use. Adjacent land uses are agricultural and residential. There may be noise impacts arising from the proximity of the A1 to the north of the site and mitigation measures may be required.	
Fit with local/ strategic policy objectives and direction	The site is within the East Lothian SDA as identified within SESplan and outwith a main settlement, but adjacent to a smaller settlement with a moderate range of facilities. Its development generally would align well with strategic and local policy objectives including meeting housing need in the most sustainable locations that minimise the need to travel. For assessment against other more detailed policy objectives see 'Potential Impacts of Development: SEA'.	
Physical infrastructure capacity	Suitable access to the site could be achieved. There are traffic capacity constraints within the Tranent area including cumulative issues and further consideration is required to establish how these	

	might be mitigated. The site is served by Castle Moffat Water Treatment Works and Edinburgh PFI Waste Water Treatment Works, which both have available capacity.	
Service infrastructure capacity	The site is within the Macmerry Primary School catchment which has limited capacity, but may be able to expand on current site. At secondary level the site would be served by Ross High School, which has no capacity but may be able to expand.	
Deliverability/ Effectiveness	The site is within the Coal Mining Development High Risk Area and a Coal Mining Risk Assessment may therefore be required. It is not known whether potential contamination or ground conditions would pose any constraints to development. It has not yet been established whether there is sufficient infrastructure capacity to serve the development and what the timescales would be for achieving this.	



POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT: SEA		
Topic	Comments	Score
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	The site is not within any areas designated for their international, national or local nature conservation interest. It is, however, approximately 3.4km away from the Firth of Forth SPA. At this stage the site is screened in for consideration through the Habitats Regulation Appraisal (HRA) process, though it might be possible to screen it out at a later stage. There is no notable woodland, however there is hedgerow to the east and south of site. The vast majority of the NW boundary contains Priority Habitat (Floodplain grazing marsh) with arable land beyond. There is currently a Priority habitat on the Western boundary of the site which is a strip of marshy grassland. Any impacts should be able to be mitigated with appropriate location/design of development.	o/?*
Population	The site would provide housing, including an element of affordable	+/?

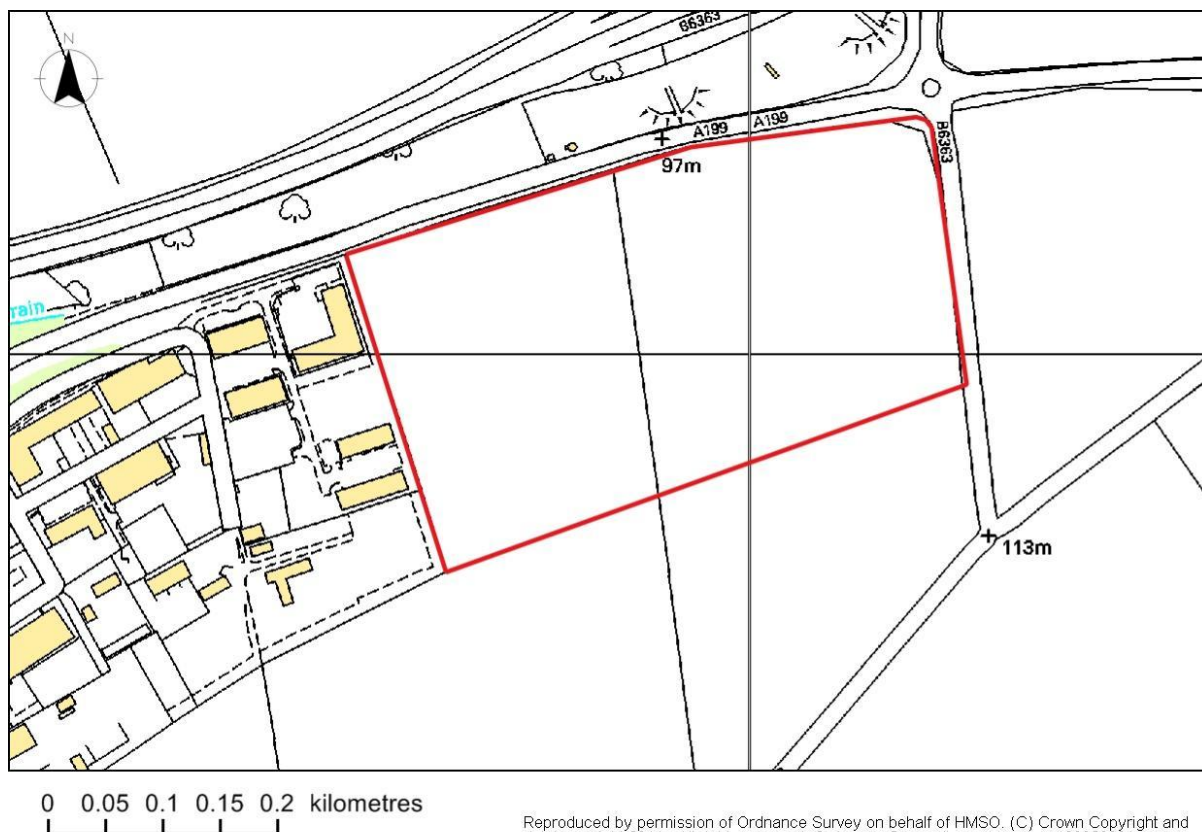


	housing to help meet local need. Its development may make a contribution to the regeneration of the comparatively disadvantaged western part of Macmerry. The site has reasonable access to facilities, services, and employment opportunities by active travel or public transport.	
Human Health	There is potential for contamination within the site associated with former mineral railways, areas of mining, and filled ground. Development may present opportunities for mitigation of this. The site has good access to the core path network, which runs north-south through the site, and to open space within Macmerry.	+
Soil	Development of the site would result in some loss of class 2 prime agricultural land. There are no rare or carbon rich soils on this site.	-
Water	The site is not shown to be at risk of river or coastal flooding on SEPA's flood map. There are some small pockets of surface water flooding. The site is within Potentially Vulnerable Area 10/23. SEPA has not raised any concerns with regards flood risk or potential impact on the water environment but notes that a water feature forms part of the site boundary, and a 6m buffer would be required. SEPA recommends the site be subject to a Flood risk assessment. SEPA also considers that the site's development may present an opportunity to reinstate this watercourse to a more natural channel meander.	?
Air	Development on the site would not be affected by existing sources of air pollution. The site is in a location with moderate access to local facilities, active travel routes and public transport so the need to travel by car is reduced. Yet, the site's development could exacerbate potential air quality problems in Tranent town centre by increasing vehicular traffic.	o/-
Climatic Factors	Tranent is in an accessible location in regional terms and closer to major centres of employment than most other East Lothian settlements, and therefore development of this site would be focusing development in the most accessible and sustainable locations. The site is well positioned to access public transport, active travel routes, as well as local facilities and services. Realistically, however, development on the site would still lead to some increase in car-based journeys and resultant greenhouse gas emissions. The site's north facing aspect does not lend itself to development that is resource efficient through siting (i.e. solar gain).	o/-
Material Assets	The site's development would not make efficient use of land and resources, being greenfield land of prime agricultural quality.	--
Cultural Heritage	There are no cultural heritage designations affecting the site and there is considered to be low potential for unknown archaeological remains.	o
Landscape	The site is currently open arable land on the NW edge of Macmerry, within the Lowland Plains landscape character area. Its development would represent a fairly logical expansion of the village in landscape terms, though the northern part of the site less so, as this area does not relate as well to the existing settlement. The site is fairly flat, with extensive views across it towards Tranent and New Winton. The south of the site is bounded by Macmerry Main Road, and the north of the site is in fairly close proximity to the	-/?



	<p>A1 (260m away). Suitable landscaping and design is likely to ensure views from these routes are not significantly affected. The Eastern boundary is existing development at Greendykes Road. This site is not within the Edinburgh Green belt but its development may contribute towards settlement coalescence between Macmerry and Tranent. If noise mitigation measures are required due to the proximity of the A1, they may also have an impact upon the landscape and/or surrounding views from the A1.</p>	
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SITE INFORMATION	
Topic	Comments
Site Name	Land to east of Macmerry Industrial Estate
Site Ref	PM/TT/BUS004
Source of Site Suggestion	ELC Economic Development
Site Size (ha)	13.3ha
Current Use	Agricultural
Proposed Use	Employment
Summary Description	A greenfield site to the east of the existing Macmerry Industrial Estate and adjacent to the A1 Gladsmuir junction.





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SUITABILITY AND DELIVERABILITY OF SITE		
Topic	Assessment	Score
Location	The site is to the east of the existing Industrial Estate at Macmerry, to which it is well related.	
Accessibility	Macmerry is not ranked in SESplan's regional accessibility analysis. The site is within 400m of bus stops on the A199. Numerous bus stops on this road serve an existing industrial estate and provide a good bus service to Edinburgh, Musselburgh and Haddington/Dunbar. There is a stop around 60m from the closest part of the site. There is no rail station within 800m of the site. The shop and ATM in Macmerry is over 1600m of the centre of the site.	
Exposure	The site is relatively exposed in terms of topography and there is limited landscaping or vegetation to provide shelter from northerly winds.	
Aspect	The site is north facing.	
Suitability for Proposed Use	The site is physically suitable for the proposed use and adjacent land uses are the existing industrial estate and agricultural land, avoiding conflict with residential property. There may be noise impacts which arise from the proximity of the A1 to the north of the site. Mitigation measures may be required.	
Fit with local/strategic policy objectives and direction	The site is within the East Lothian SDA as identified within SESplan and outwith a main settlement, but adjacent to a smaller settlement with a moderate range of facilities. Its development generally would align well with strategic and local policy objectives including supporting economic growth.	
Physical	Suitable access could be achieved, and the site has good accessibility	

infrastructure capacity	to the strategic road network. There are traffic capacity constraints within the Tranent area including cumulative issues and further consideration is required to establish how these might be mitigated. The site is served by Castle Moffat Water Treatment Works and is immediately adjacent to Edinburgh PFI Waste Water Treatment Works catchment, which both have available capacity.	
Service infrastructure capacity	School catchments and other service infrastructure are not relevant to the proposed use for employment.	
Deliverability/ Effectiveness	The site is within the Coal Mining Development High Risk Area and a Coal Mining Risk Assessment may therefore be required. It is not known whether ground conditions would pose any constraints to development. It has not yet been established whether there is sufficient infrastructure capacity to serve the development and what the timescales would be for achieving this.	

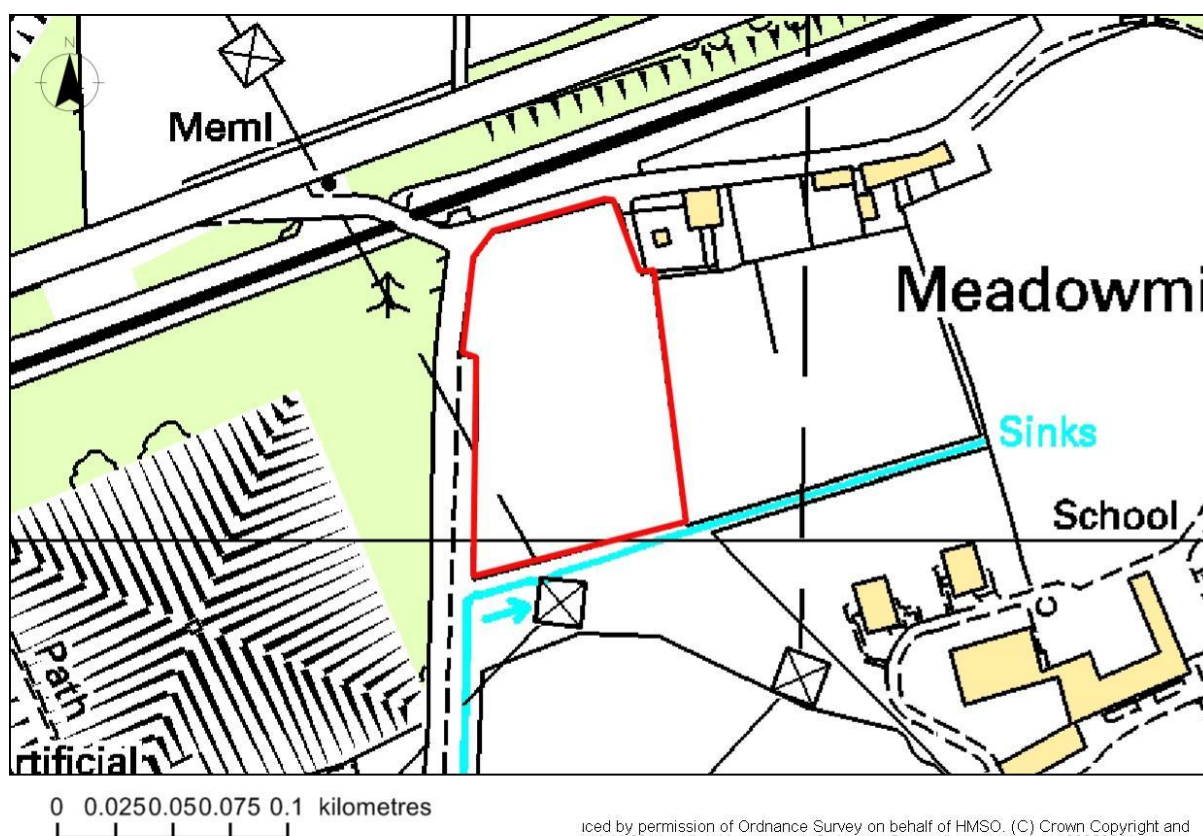


POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT: SEA		
Topic	Comments	Score
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	The site is not within any areas designated for their international, national or local nature conservation interest. It is, however, within 3km from the Firth of Forth SPA. At this stage the site is screened in for consideration through the Habitats Regulation Appraisal (HRA) process, though it might be possible to screen it out at a later stage.	o/?*
Population	Development of this site for employment use would improve access to employment for the local population. There is a cycle lane and footpath (adjacent to/on the A199) from Haddington and Macmerry which provides reasonable access by active travel.	+
Human Health	There is no known contamination within the site. Access to the core path network or open space is poor, although there are core paths around 1km away at Butterdean Wood and Penston Farm. There are also cycle ways and a footpath alongside the A199 adjacent to the site. There may be potential to enhance the CSGN by an improvement to the footpath or cycle way. Use of the site for employment may generate some noise but the absence of housing adjacent means this should not cause amenity conflicts. The site's development could have cumulative impacts on potential air quality issues at Tranent High Street, although the site's proximity to Gladsmuir junction means most traffic is likely to use this route.	o/?
Soil	The development of the site would result in some loss of class 3.1 prime agricultural land. There are no rare or carbon rich soils on this site.	-



Water	The site is not shown to be at risk of river or coastal flooding on SEPA's flood map. There is a small area of surface water flooding along the northern site boundary. The site will potentially require a Drainage impact Assessment. The site is within Potentially Vulnerable Area 10/23. SEPA has not raised any concerns with regards flood risk or potential impact on the water environment	?
Air	Development on the site would not be affected by existing sources of air pollution. The proposed use for employment would not be expected to give rise to significant emissions to air. The site is in a location with reasonable access by active travel and public transport so the need to travel by car is minimised. Yet, the site's development could exacerbate potential air quality problems in Tranent town centre by increasing vehicular traffic.	o/-
Climatic Factors	Tranent is in an accessible location in regional terms and closer to major centres of employment than most other East Lothian settlements, and therefore development of this site would be focusing development in the most accessible and sustainable locations. The site is moderately well positioned to access public transport, active travel routes, as well as local facilities and services. Realistically, however, development on the site would still lead to some increase in car-based journeys and resultant greenhouse gas emissions. The site's north facing aspect does not lend itself to development that is resource efficient through siting (i.e. solar gain).	o/-
Material Assets	The site's development would not make efficient use of land and resources, being greenfield land of prime agricultural quality. The development of the site is supported by the existing road network.	--
Cultural Heritage	There are no designated aspects of cultural heritage within the site. The closest listed buildings are at Gladsmuir and Penston Farmhouse. ELCAS states there are no archaeological issues and low potential for unknown remains.	o
Landscape	The landscape character area is defined as lowland plains. The site is relatively elevated, being on the continuation of the Tranent/Mayfield ridge. There are open views to it from the North. Tall structures are likely to be visible over a wide area. The ridge will however shield views of the site from the south to some extent. The site would form part of the gateway to Macmerry from the East and the A1 and could bring an opportunity to enhance this approach. Development here would extend Macmerry along the A199 in ribbon development, potentially leading to coalescence with Gladsmuir to the East. If noise mitigation measures are required, they may have an impact upon the landscape and/or views from the A1.	-/+/?

SITE INFORMATION	
Topic	Comments
Site Name	Meadowmill, Prestonpans
Site Ref	PM/TT/HSG054
Source of Site Suggestion	Paul Gray (landowner)
Site Size (ha)	1.2ha
Current Use	Vacant land
Proposed Use	Housing
Summary Description	An area of vacant land adjacent to the small grouping of dwellings at Meadowmill.





SUITABILITY AND DELIVERABILITY OF SITE		
Topic	Assessment	Score
Location	The site is outwith settlement boundaries identified within the existing Local Plan but adjoins the designated ENV1 boundary of Meadowmill and is fairly well-related to it. It is also around 250m from the settlement boundary of Prestonpans.	
Accessibility	The site is not within a settlement but is close to Prestonpans, East Lothian's third most accessible settlement in SESplan's regional accessibility analysis. It is also close to Tranent, the fourth most East Lothian settlement in the analysis. Bus stops on the B1361 are within 400m of the site, providing access to Tranent, Seton Sands, Seton Sands, New Winton, Eastfield and Clerwood. Prestonpans rail station is not within 800m but is within a walkable distance of 1200m. There are a range of services and facilities within 1600m including shop, post office, GP surgery, primary and secondary schools, and sports centre. Tranent town centre is also within 1600m.	
Exposure	The site is low lying and sheltered to some extent from northerly winds by topography and a narrow tree belt.	
Aspect	The site is open and generally flat, sloping gently easterly in and towards a slight dip in the centre of the southern part of the site. The site appears to have been raised in parts by depositing of various materials.	
Suitability for Proposed Use	The site is topographically suitable for the proposed use. There may be noise impacts which arise from the proximity of the East Coast Main Line to the North and the A1 to the South of the site. Mitigation measures may be required. There are overhead power	

	lines which make part of the site a less attractive residential environment (and visually impact on much of the site). Ground conditions are uncertain due to apparent land raising.	
Fit with local/ strategic policy objectives and direction	The site is within the East Lothian SDA as identified within SESplan, but outwith a main settlement with a range of facilities. Its development generally would align moderately well with strategic and local policy objectives including meeting housing need and demand in the most sustainable locations that minimise the need to travel. For assessment against other more detailed policy objectives see 'Potential Impacts of Development: SEA'.	
Physical infrastructure capacity	Suitable access can be achieved via the existing Meadowmill junction. There are traffic capacity constraints within the area including cumulative issues at Bankton junction and Meadowmill roundabout, and further consideration is required to establish how these might be mitigated. The site is served by Castle Moffat Water Treatment Works and Edinburgh PFI Waste Water Treatment Works catchment, which both have available capacity.	
Service infrastructure capacity	The site is within the Sanderson's Wynd Primary School catchment, which has limited capacity, but may be able to expand on current site. At secondary level the site would be served by Ross High School which has no capacity, but may be able to expand.	
Deliverability/ Effectiveness	There is a high voltage power line running across the site. The submission states that discussions have been had with housebuilders who have expressed an interest, private and social. The site is within the Coal Mining Development High Risk Area and a Coal Mining Risk Assessment may therefore be required. It is not known whether ground conditions would pose any constraints to development. It has not yet been established whether there is sufficient infrastructure capacity to serve the development and what the timescales would be for achieving this.	



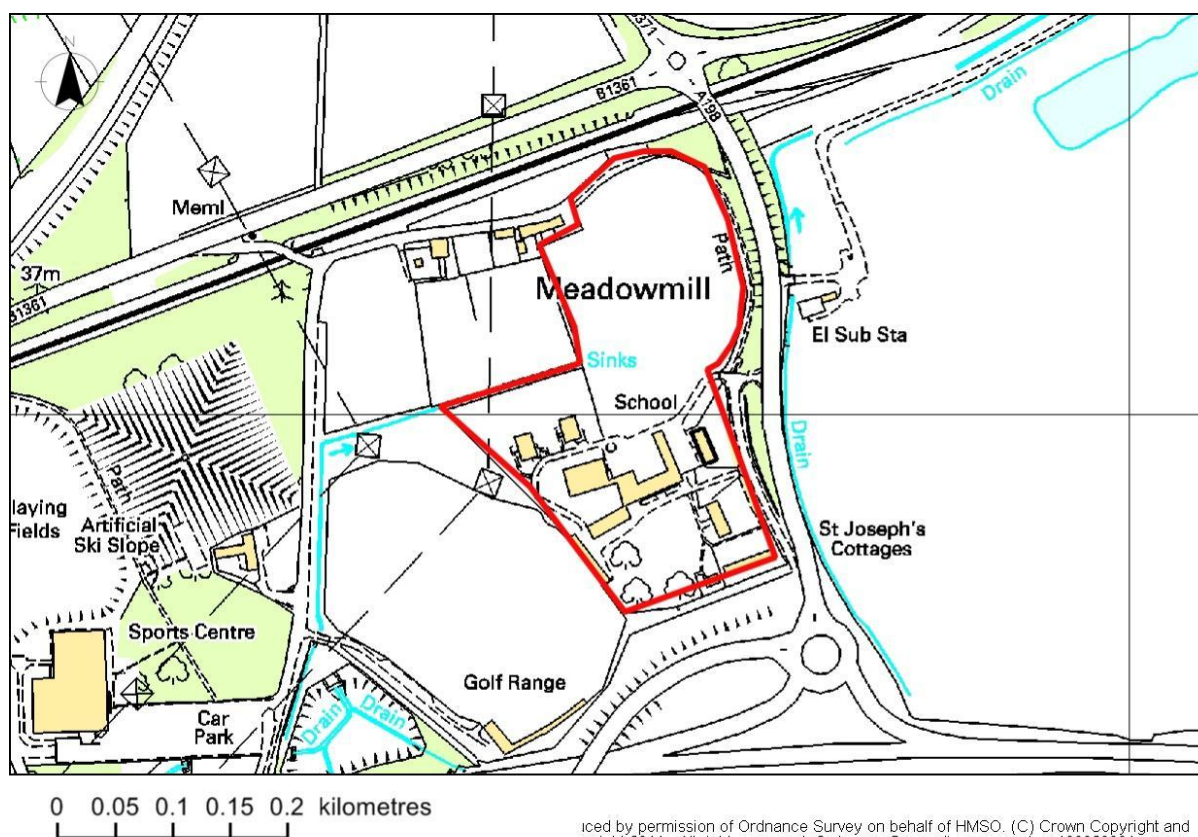
POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT: SEA		
Topic	Comments	Score
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	The site is not within any areas designated for their international, national or local nature conservation interest. The only notable woodland is a small (0.9ha) area of native species immediately adjacent to the western site boundary. There is no notable Priority habitat on the site, however, there may be potential to improve priority habitat connectivity/continuity due to there being 3 Areas of Priority Habitat within 300m of the site.	o/+
Population	The site would provide housing, including an element of affordable	+



	housing to help meet local need. The site has reasonable access to facilities, services, and employment opportunities by active travel or public transport.	
Human Health	There is no known contamination within the site although it appears to have been subject to landraising; details of this are somewhat unclear at this stage. There is reasonable access to the core path network and open space in Prestonpans, and to the facilities at Meadowmill sports centre.	+/?
Soil	The development of the site would result in some loss of class 1 prime agricultural land. However, the submission states the land has been levelled with soil, inspected by SEPA; it does appear as made up land. There are no rare or carbon rich soils on this site.	-/?
Water	The site itself is not shown to be at risk of river or coastal flooding on SEPA's flood map though land immediately to the south is at risk of flooding from a watercourse, with surface water flooding adjacent to this and just within the site boundary. This area could easily be avoided through appropriate design. The site is within Potentially Vulnerable Area 10/23. SEPA recommends the site be subject to a Flood risk assessment. SEPA has not raised any concerns with regards flood risk or potential impact on the water environment.	?
Air	Development on the site would not be affected by existing sources of air pollution. The site is in a location with good access to local facilities, active travel routes and public transport so the need to travel by car is minimised.	o
Climatic Factors	Tranent is in an accessible location in regional terms and closer to major centres of employment than most other East Lothian settlements, and therefore development of this site would be focusing development in the most accessible and sustainable locations. The site is well positioned to access public transport, active travel routes, as well as local facilities and services. Realistically, however, development on the site would still lead to some increase in car-based journeys and resultant greenhouse gas emissions. The site's north facing aspect does not lend itself to development that is resource efficient through siting (i.e. solar gain).	o/-
Material Assets	Land capability mapping shows the site partly as prime agricultural land and partly within the urban area; this presumably reflects the small scale of the mapping. In reality, it does not appear to be prime agricultural land and has apparently been subject to landraising, but is otherwise undeveloped.	o
Cultural Heritage	The site is within the Battle of Prestonpans designated battlefield. Historic Scotland considers that the site makes some contribution to understanding of the battlefield landscape and that any development proposals coming forward should avoid interruption of visual appreciation of the battlefield from the nearby viewpoint. There is a scheduled monument less than 150m to the north of the site, and listed buildings (St Joseph's School) to the east. Impacts on their setting should be able to be avoided through design. ELCAS advises there is moderate potential for unknown archaeological remains, though there may have been previous disturbance from road construction.	-/?
Landscape	This open site is separated from Prestonpans by the B1361 and from	o/-/?

	<p>Tranent by the Golf Range and the Bankton junction of the A1. The site, appearing as vacant and derelict land, sits between two overhead pylon lines, one crossing the site in the southwest corner. It does not represent a logical settlement expansion in landscape terms. There are also views of the A1 flyover (A198) and Tranent Conservation Area. The site overlooks the rear of Meadowmill Cottages, separated from them partly by a leylandii hedge forming part of the eastern boundary, the remainder of which is at the bottom of an embankment bounded by a high wire fence with a hawthorn hedge beyond. The lowest point of the site is at the south east corner, with the south boundary of the site sloping off to a drainage channel. No part of the site has any designation for landscape reasons. The landscape character area is defined as coastal margins. This site is within a wider area lying between Tranent/Prestonpans/Blindwells and development of this site could increase coalescence. Although there is some residential development adjoining at Meadowmill cottages, these appear as rural rather than urban or suburban. Larger scale housing development here would alter the existing settlement pattern as it is not visually well related to either Prestonpans or Tranent. If noise mitigation measures are required, they may have an impact upon the landscape and/or surrounding views from the A1 and/or East Coast main Line.</p>	
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SITE INFORMATION	
Topic	Comments
Site Name	St Josephs School
Site Ref	PM/TT/HSG069
Source of Site Suggestion	Muir Smith Evans (agent) for Archdiocese of St Andrews and Edinburgh
Site Size (ha)	6.5ha
Current Use	Offices, residential (former school and leisure/sports facilities)
Proposed Use	Housing business or employment, mixed use; conversion and redevelopment of main Listed Building and new build housing; low density housing; mixed use development to the north of the site for employment, leisure and housing.
Summary Description	The listed former St Joseph's School and its curtilage, including undeveloped land to the north.





SUITABILITY AND DELIVERABILITY OF SITE		
Topic	Assessment	Score
Location	The site is outwith an existing settlement and not particularly well related to one, although it is adjacent to a small grouping of dwellings at Meadowmill that has an ENV1 designation in the current Local Plan.	
Accessibility	The site is not within a settlement but is close to Prestonpans, East Lothian's third most accessible settlement in SESplan's regional accessibility analysis, and to Tranent, the fourth most East Lothian settlement in the analysis. The site is within 400m of bus stops on the A198 to the east which provide services to Tranent, Seton Sands, Seton Sands, New Winton, Eastfield and Clerwood. There is no rail station within 800m but Prestonpans station is around 1600m from the site. Tranent town centre is within 1600m of the site, with a wide range of services and facilities.	
Exposure	Mature trees within the site and on the northern boundary provide shelter from northerly winds, however, there is no shelter from topography.	
Aspect	The site is north facing.	
Suitability for Proposed Use	The site is physically suitable for the proposed use. There may be noise impacts which arise from the proximity of the East Coast Main Line to the North and the A1 to the South of the site. Mitigation measures may be required.	
Fit with local/ strategic policy objectives and direction	The site is within the East Lothian SDA as identified within SESplan but outwith a main settlement. Its development generally would align well with strategic and local policy objectives including meeting housing need and demand in the most sustainable locations that	



	minimise the need to travel. For assessment against other more detailed policy objectives see 'Potential Impacts of Development: SEA'.	
Physical infrastructure capacity	Suitable access is achievable onto the local road network. There are traffic capacity constraints in the area including cumulative issues on the Meadowmill to Bankton link, and further consideration is required to establish how these might be mitigated. The site is served by Castle Moffat Water Treatment Works and Edinburgh PFI Waste Water Treatment Works, which both have available capacity.	
Service infrastructure capacity	The site is within the Sanderson's Wynd Primary School catchment, which has limited capacity, but may be able to expand on the current site. At secondary level the site would be served by Ross High School which has no capacity, but may be able to expand.	
Deliverability/ Effectiveness	The site is within the Coal Mining Development High Risk Area and a Coal Mining Risk Assessment may therefore be required. It is not known whether ground conditions would pose any constraints to development. It has not yet been established whether there is sufficient infrastructure capacity to serve the development and what the timescales would be for achieving this.	

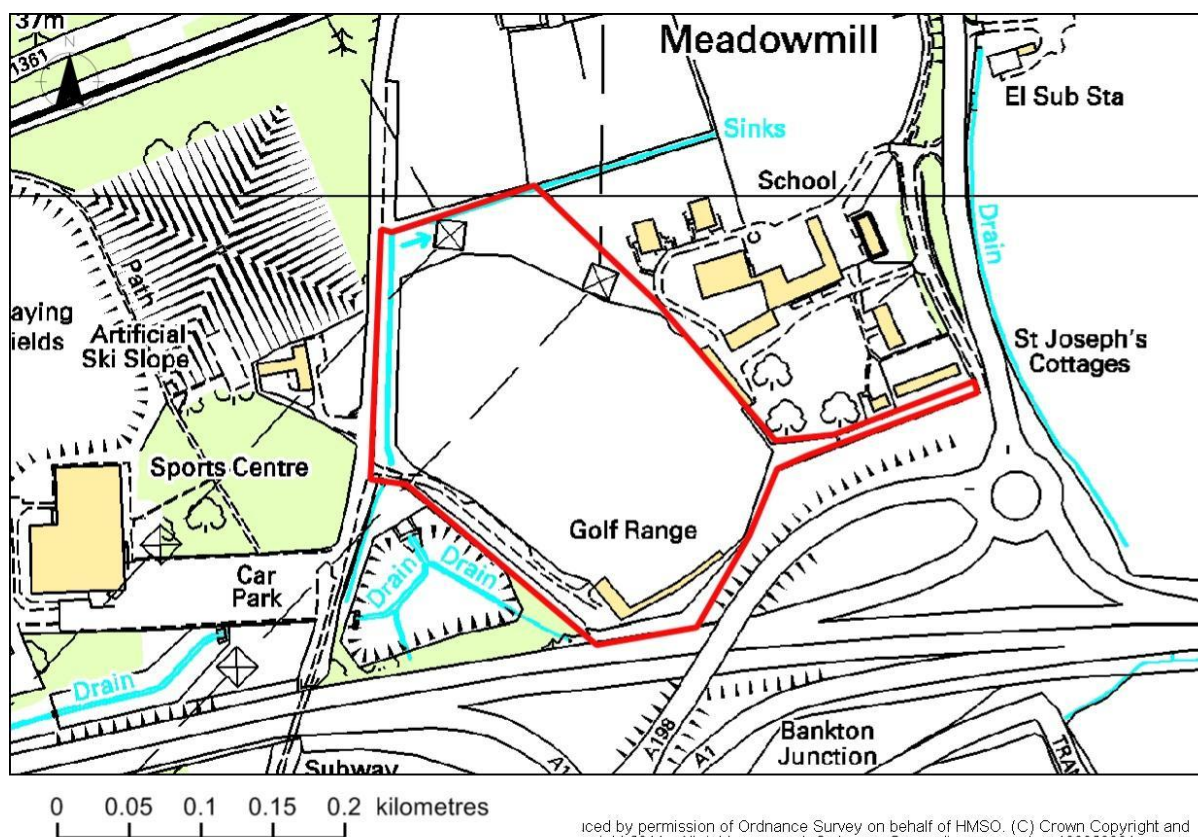


POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT: SEA		
Topic	Comments	Score
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	The site is not within any areas designated for their international, national or local nature conservation interest. It is 1.7km from the Firth of Forth SPA. At this stage the site is screened in for	o/?*

	consideration through the Habitats Regulation Appraisal (HRA) process, though it might be possible to screen it out at a later stage.	
Population	The site could possibly provide housing, including an element of affordable housing to help meet local need. The site has moderate access to facilities, services, and employment opportunities by active travel or public transport.	+/?
Human Health	There is no known contamination within the site. The site has reasonable access to the core path network and public open space in the local area, and good access to facilities at Meadowmill sports centre.	+
Soil	The development of the site would result in some loss of class 1 prime agricultural land, however the site is partly previously developed. There are no rare or carbon rich soils on this site.	-/?
Water	The northern (currently undeveloped) part of the site is at risk of flooding from the adjacent watercourse. The site will potentially require a flood risk assessment. This area is also at risk of surface water flooding. SEPA advises that a 6m buffer from the watercourse would also be required. The site is within Potentially Vulnerable Area 10/23.	?
Air	Development on the site would not be affected by existing sources of air pollution. The site is in a location with good access to local facilities, active travel routes and public transport so the need to travel by car is minimised.	o
Climatic Factors	Tranent is in an accessible location in regional terms and closer to major centres of employment than most other East Lothian settlements, and therefore development of this site would be focusing development in the most accessible and sustainable locations. The site is well positioned to access public transport, active travel routes, as well as local facilities and services. Realistically, however, development on the site would still lead to some increase in car-based journeys and resultant greenhouse gas emissions. The site's north facing aspect does not lend itself to development that is resource efficient through siting (i.e. solar gain).	o/-
Material Assets	Dependent on the form of development proposed, it may represent a re-use of redundant buildings, and/or it may involve development on greenfield land of prime agricultural quality.	?
Cultural Heritage	The site is within the Battle of Prestonpans designated battlefield. Historic Scotland considers that the site makes some contribution to understanding of the battlefield landscape and that any development proposals coming forward should avoid interruption of visual appreciation of the battlefield from the nearby viewpoint. There is a scheduled monument less than 150m to the NW of the site, and listed buildings (St Joseph's School) within the site. Impacts on their setting should be able to be avoided through sensitive design and layout. Any allocation and strategy must recognise the setting in order to mitigate, as far as possible, the most significant impact of new development. ELCAS states there is moderate to good potential for unknown archaeological remains. The playing fields area and surrounding area are possibly part of an undesignated Designed Landscape.	-/?
Landscape	The site is an area of existing buildings and open land to the north.	-/?

	<p>It is in the landscape character area defined as Coastal Margins. The site is not within the Green Belt. Landscape impacts of development will be minimal if the scale of development is limited to redevelopment of the existing buildings, however development on open land to the north may have more significant impacts. Such development could have impacts on the setting of the listed building within the site, and could also contribute to potential coalescence between Prestonpans and Tranent, and with the Blindwells allocation. Development here would be poorly related to any existing settlement in landscape terms. The site does feature a strong eastern boundary alongside the A198, where tree cover limits views of the site. The western boundary is less well defined. Dependent on the scale and form of development, there may be impacts on trees, which currently have significant amenity and landscape value. If noise mitigation measures are required, they may have an impact upon the landscape and/or surrounding views from the A1 and/or East Coast main Line.</p>	
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SITE INFORMATION	
Topic	Comments
Site Name	Meadowmill
Site Ref	PM/TT/HSG082
Source of Site Suggestion	Derek Aytoun (landowner)
Site Size (ha)	5.7ha
Current Use	Golf Range
Proposed Use	Housing/ Business or Employment/ Mixed
Summary Description	An existing golf range at Meadowmill, adjacent to Bankton junction on the A1. Permission was recently granted on appeal for a single house for security reasons.







SUITABILITY AND DELIVERABILITY OF SITE		
Topic	Assessment	Score
Location	The site outwith the settlement and not well related to either Tranent or Prestonpans.	
Accessibility	The site is not within a settlement but is close to Prestonpans, East Lothian's third most accessible settlement in SESplan's regional accessibility analysis, and to Tranent, the fourth most accessible East Lothian settlement in the analysis. The site is just over 400m from bus stops on both the A198 and the B1361 that provide services to Tranent, Seton Sands, Seton Sands, New Winton, Eastfield and Clerwood . There is no rail station within 800m but Prestonpans rail station is within walkable distance (1400m). There are a range of services and facilities within 1600m including shop, post office, GP surgery, primary and secondary schools, and sports centre. Tranent town centre is also within 1600m.	
Exposure	Adjacent development and trees may provide some shelter from northerly winds, however the site's north-facing topography means it is relatively exposed.	
Aspect	The site is north westerly facing.	
Suitability for Proposed Use	The site is physically suitable for the proposed use. There may be noise impacts which arise from the proximity of the East Coast Main Line to the North and the A1 to the South of the site. Mitigation measures may be required.	
Fit with local/ strategic policy objectives and direction	The site is within the East Lothian SDA as identified within SESplan. and outwith a main settlement. Its development generally would align moderately well with strategic and local policy objectives including meeting housing need and demand in the most sustainable	

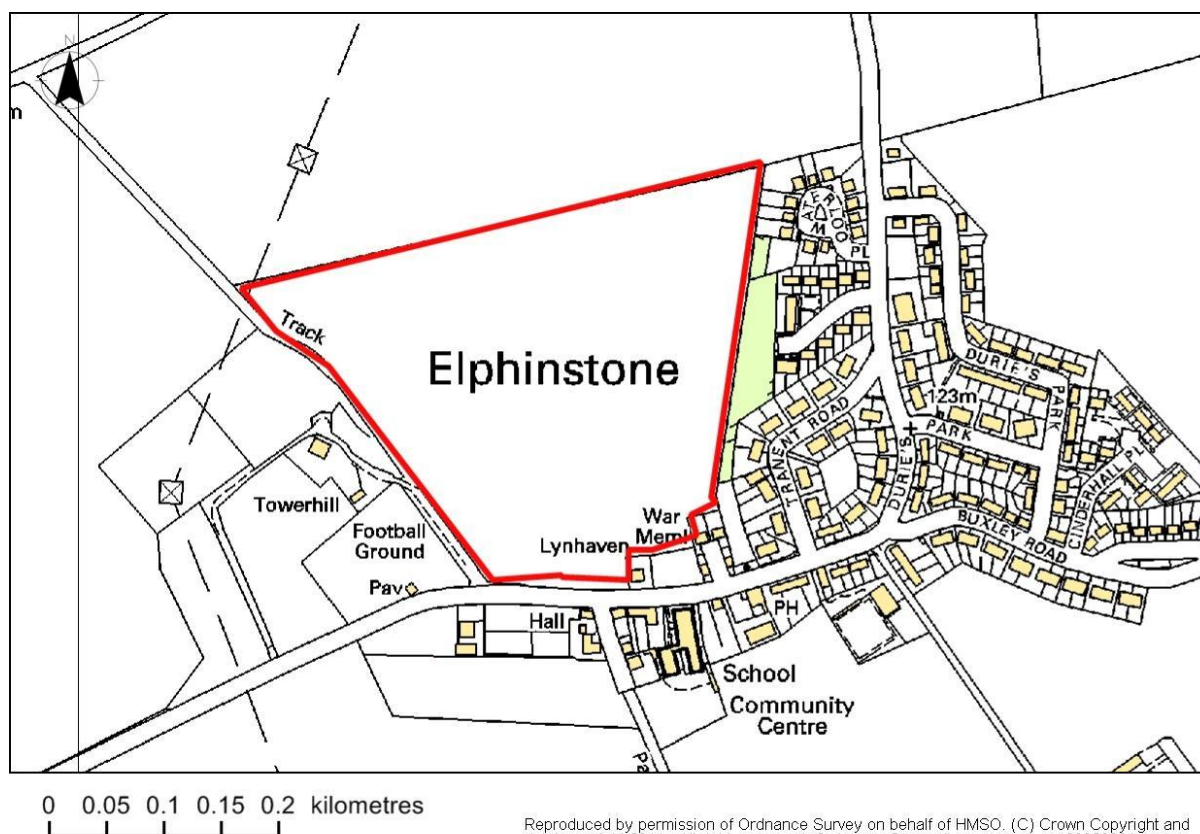
	locations that minimise the need to travel. For assessment against other more detailed policy objectives see 'Potential Impacts of Development: SEA'.	
Physical infrastructure capacity	Suitable access is achievable onto the local road network, however there is a capacity constraint at the rail bridge to the north, which may limit the amount of development that could be safely accessed. There are also traffic capacity constraints in the wider area including cumulative issues on the Meadowmill to Bankton link, and further consideration is required to establish how these might be mitigated. The site is served by Castle Moffat Water Treatment Works Edinburgh PFI Waste Water Treatment Works, which both have available capacity.	
Service infrastructure capacity	The site is within the Sanderson's Wynd Primary School catchment, which has limited capacity, but may be able to expand on current site. At secondary level the site would be served by Ross High School which has no capacity, but may be able to expand.	
Deliverability/ Effectiveness	The site is within the Coal Mining Development High Risk Area and a Coal Mining Risk Assessment may therefore be required. It is not known whether ground conditions would pose any constraints to development. It has not yet been established whether there is sufficient infrastructure capacity to serve the development and what the timescales would be for achieving this.	



POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT: SEA		
Topic	Comments	Score
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	The site is not within any areas designated for their international, national or local nature conservation interest. Its current use as a golf range means its biodiversity value is likely to be limited.	0
Population	The site would provide housing, including an element of affordable housing to help meet local need. The site has moderate access to facilities, services, and employment opportunities by active travel or public transport.	+
Human Health	There is no known contamination within the site. Access to the core path network and open space is reasonable, and the facilities at Meadowmill sports centre are extremely close. However, the site is	-/+

	currently in recreational use as a golf range and its development would result in the loss of this facility.	
Soil	The development of the site would result in some loss of class 1 prime agricultural land. Although the site is not in agricultural use, the majority of the site is physically undeveloped. There are no rare or carbon rich soils on this site.	-
Water	SEPA's flood map indicates that the north-western part of the site is at risk of flooding from a watercourse, and from surface water. The site will potentially require a flood risk assessment. The site is within Potentially Vulnerable Area 10/23.	?
Air	Development on the site would not be affected by existing sources of air pollution. The site is in a location with good access to local facilities, active travel routes and public transport so the need to travel by car is minimised.	o
Climatic Factors	Tranent is in an accessible location in regional terms and closer to major centres of employment than most other East Lothian settlements, and therefore development of this site would be focusing development in the most accessible and sustainable locations. The site is well positioned to access public transport, active travel routes, as well as local facilities and services. Realistically, however, development on the site would still lead to some increase in car-based journeys and resultant greenhouse gas emissions. The site's north westerly facing aspect does not lend itself to development that is resource efficient through siting (i.e. solar gain).	o/-
Material Assets	The site's development would not make particularly efficient use of land and resources, as although currently in use as a golf range the site is largely greenfield, and it is of prime agricultural quality.	--
Cultural Heritage	The site is within the designated area of the Battle of Prestonpans. Historic Scotland considers the site makes some contribution to understanding of the battle landscape and advises that any development would have to avoid interruption of visual appreciation of the battlefield from the nearby viewpoint. There are also listed buildings and Scheduled Monuments in the vicinity with some potential setting issues. ELCAS considers there to be low to moderate potential for unknown archaeological remains within the site.	-/?
Landscape	The land is fairly open and flat and some views across the site are possible, though vegetation does limit views from some directions. The site does not fall within greenbelt designation. The landscape character area is defined as lowland coastal margins. If this area was developed coalescence between Prestonpans and Tranent could occur, as well as with the Blindwells allocation. The proposal does not represent a logical expansion of any settlement in landscape terms. If noise mitigation measures are required, they may have an impact upon the landscape and/or surrounding views from the A1 and/or East Coast main Line.	-/?

SITE INFORMATION	
Topic	Comments
Site Name	Elphinstone Northwest
Site Ref	PM/TT/HSG014A
Source of Site Suggestion	Landowner (John Peace, South Elphinstone Farm)
Site Size (ha)	10ha
Current Use	Agricultural
Proposed Use	Housing
Summary Description	A greenfield site in agricultural use to the north-west of the village of Elphinstone.



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SUITABILITY AND DELIVERABILITY OF SITE		
Topic	Assessment	Score
Location	The site is on the western edge of Elphinstone. It is outside the existing settlement boundary but is well related to it.	
Accessibility	The site is within 400m of bus stops on the main road, with a limited service of 5-6 buses a day each way to Dalkeith, Tranent and Musselburgh. There is no rail station within 800m. There is a limited range of local facilities within 1600m of the site, including shop, primary school and community centre, and public house. Tranent town centre is around 3km from the site, with a wider range of services, facilities, and employment opportunities.	
Exposure	The site does not benefit from shelter from northerly winds through topography or the presence of vegetation.	
Aspect	The site is broadly east-facing.	
Suitability for Proposed Use	The site is physically suitable for the proposed use. Adjacent land uses are mainly residential and agricultural. A playing field is located adjacent to the south-west corner of the site. Any potential amenity conflicts should be avoidable through appropriate design.	
Fit with local/ strategic policy objectives and direction	Although within the East Lothian SDA as identified within SESplan, the site is not within a main settlement that provides a wide range of facilities and services. Its development would therefore align moderately well with strategic policy objectives of steering new development towards the most sustainable locations within the city region. For assessment against other policy objectives see 'Potential Impacts of Development: SEA'.	
Physical infrastructure	Suitable access onto the local road network is achievable, with access to the trunk road network either via Tranent or to	

capacity	Crossgatehall and the A68. Public transport connectivity is limited. There are traffic capacity constraints within the Tranent area including cumulative issues at A1 junctions, and further consideration is required to establish how these might be mitigated. The site is served by Castle Moffat Water Treatment Works Ormiston Waste Water Treatment Works. Castle Moffat WTW has available capacity, and Ormiston WWTW has very limited capacity.	
Service infrastructure capacity	The site is within the Elphinstone Primary School catchment, which has limited capacity, but may be able to expand on current site. Additional land may be necessary. At secondary level the site would be served by Ross High School which has no capacity, but may be able to expand.	
Deliverability/ Effectiveness	The site is partly within the Coal Mining Development High Risk Area and a Coal Mining Risk Assessment may therefore be required. It is not known whether potential contamination or ground conditions would pose any constraints to development. It has not yet been established whether there is sufficient infrastructure capacity to serve the development and what the timescales would be for achieving this.	



POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT: SEA		
Topic	Comments	Score
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	The site is not within any areas designated for their international, national or local nature conservation interest. It is, however, 3.8km away from the Firth of Forth SPA. At this stage the site is screened in for consideration through the Habitats Regulation Appraisal (HRA) process, though it might be possible to screen it out at a later stage. There is no priority habitat within the site, however, there may be potential to improve habitat connectivity due to being immediately adjacent (15m away) to a Lowland Meadow Priority Habitat.	o/?*
Population	The site would provide housing, including an element of affordable housing to help meet local need. The site has moderate access to facilities, services, and employment opportunities by active travel or public transport.	+
Human Health	There is a record of potential contamination from filled ground associated with former mining in the north-west of the site, which the site's development may have the potential to mitigate. The site	+

	has very good access to the core path network, with links to the north, south, east, and west of the village. There is relatively limited open space within the existing village but the site's development could present the opportunity to provide more.	
Soil	The development of the site would result in some loss of class 2 and 3.1 prime agricultural land. There are no rare or carbon rich soils on this site.	-
Water	The site is not shown to be at risk of river or coastal flooding on SEPA's flood map. There is a very small pocket of surface water flooding. The site will potentially require a drainage impact assessment. The site is partly within Potentially Vulnerable Area 10/23. SEPA has not raised any concerns with regards flood risk or potential impact on the water environment.	?
Air	Development on the site would not be affected by existing sources of air pollution. The site is in a location with access to local facilities, active travel routes and some public transport accessibility so the need to travel by car is reduced. Yet, the site's development could exacerbate potential air quality problems in Tranent and Dalkeith town centre by increasing vehicular traffic.	o/-
Climatic Factors	Elphinstone is not one of East Lothian's most accessible settlements in regional terms, though is in close proximity to Tranent. It has a limited range of local facilities and services and limited public transport accessibility. Development of this site would not be focusing development in the most accessible and sustainable locations and it would lead to an increase in car-based journeys and resultant greenhouse gas emissions. The site's aspect would not lend itself well to development that is resource efficient through siting (i.e. solar gain).	o/--
Material Assets	The site's development would not make efficient use of land and resources, being greenfield land of prime agricultural quality.	-
Cultural Heritage	There are two category C listed buildings near the site. Impact on their setting would need to be considered. There is considered to be moderate potential for unknown archaeological remains in the area.	o/?
Landscape	The site is currently open agricultural land and adjoins the western edge of Elphinstone, representing a logical expansion in landscape terms. A steep embankment forms the southern boundary, with a height difference of 2m between the site and the road. This means the site is therefore exposed and will be a prominent feature on the skyline, particularly from Ormiston to the South. Appropriate landscaping would be required to mitigate landscape impacts. The landscape character area is defined as lowland hills and ridges, and it has relatively few landscape features. This site does not fall within greenbelt designation. The south of the site is bound by the B6414, the East by current residential development and to the North by similar agricultural land.	o/-







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SUITABILITY AND DELIVERABILITY OF SITE		
Topic	Assessment	Score
Location	The site is on the southern edge of Elphinstone. It is outside the existing settlement boundary but is well related to it.	
Accessibility	The site is within 400m of bus stops on the main road, with a limited service of 5-6 buses a day each way to Dalkeith, Tranent and Musselburgh. There is no rail station within 800m. There is a limited range of local facilities within 1600m of the site, including shop, primary school and community centre, and public house. Tranent town centre is around 3km from the site, with a wider range of services, facilities, and employment opportunities.	
Exposure	Existing development to the north will provide a degree of shelter from northerly winds.	
Aspect	The site is south-east facing.	
Suitability for Proposed Use	The site is physically suitable for the proposed use. Adjacent land uses are mainly residential and agricultural. There are also a bowling green, public house, and community centre adjacent to the northern boundary. Any potential amenity conflicts such as noise issues should be able to be mitigated through appropriate design.	
Fit with local/ strategic policy objectives and direction	Although within the East Lothian SDA as identified within SESplan, the site is not within a main settlement that provides a wide range of facilities and services. Its development would therefore align moderately well with strategic policy objectives of steering new development towards the most sustainable locations within the city region. For assessment against other policy objectives see 'Potential Impacts of Development: SEA'.	
Physical	Suitable access onto the local road network is achievable, with	

infrastructure capacity	access to the trunk road network either via Tranent or to Crossgatehall and the A68. Public transport connectivity is limited. There are traffic capacity constraints within the Tranent area including cumulative issues at A1 junctions, and further consideration is required to establish how these might be mitigated. The site is served by Castle Moffat Water Treatment Works and is immediately adjacent to Ormiston Waste Water Treatment Works catchment. Castle Moffat WTW has available capacity, and Ormiston WWTW has very limited capacity	
Service infrastructure capacity	The site is within the Elphinstone Primary School catchment, which has limited capacity, but may be able to expand on current site. Additional land may be necessary. At secondary level the site would be served by Ross High School which has no capacity, but may be able to expand.	
Deliverability/ Effectiveness	The site is within the Coal Mining Development High Risk Area and a Coal Mining Risk Assessment may therefore be required. It is not known whether ground conditions would pose any constraints to development. It has not yet been established whether there is sufficient infrastructure capacity to serve the development and what the timescales would be for achieving this.	



POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT: SEA		
Topic	Comments	Score
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	The site is not within any areas designated for their international, national or local nature conservation interest. It is, however, 4km away from the Firth of Forth SPA. At this stage the site is screened in for consideration through the Habitats Regulation Appraisal (HRA) process, though it might be possible to screen it out at a later stage. There is no priority habitat within the site, however, there is potential to improve priority habitat connectivity due to being adjacent (30m away) to an upland mixed ash wood Priority Habitat.	o/?*
Population	The site would provide housing, including an element of affordable housing to help meet local need. Its development may make a contribution to the regeneration of the moderately disadvantaged village of Elphinstone. The site has relatively limited access to facilities, services, and employment opportunities by active travel or public transport.	+/o/?
Human Health	There is no record of potential contamination within the site. The site has very good access to the core path network, with links to the north, south, east, and west of the village. There is relatively limited open space within the existing village, although the bowling green is adjacent to the site, however but the site's development could present the opportunity to provide additional open space.	+

Soil	The development of the site would result in some loss of class 2 prime agricultural land. There are no rare or carbon rich soils on this site.	-
Water	The site is not shown to be at risk of river or coastal flooding on SEPA's flood map but there are some pockets of surface water flooding through the centre of the site. The site is not within a Potentially Vulnerable Area. SEPA recommends the site be subject to a flood risk assessment.	?
Air	Development on the site would not be affected by existing sources of air pollution. The site is in a location with access to local facilities, active travel routes and some public transport accessibility so the need to travel by car is reduced. Yet, the site's development could exacerbate potential air quality problems in Tranent town centre by increasing vehicular traffic.	o/-
Climatic Factors	Elphinstone is not one of East Lothian's most accessible settlements in regional terms, though is in close proximity to Tranent. It has a limited range of local facilities and services and limited public transport accessibility. Development of this site would not be focusing development in the most accessible and sustainable locations and it would lead to an increase in car-based journeys and resultant greenhouse gas emissions. The site's aspect could lend itself well to development that is resource efficient through siting (i.e. solar gain).	o/-
Material Assets	The site's development would not make efficient use of land and resources, being greenfield land of prime agricultural quality.	--
Cultural Heritage	There are two category C listed buildings close to the site. Impacts on their settings would need to be considered. There are several prehistoric settlement sites to the south of Elphinstone, one of which was recently designation as a scheduled monument (a multi-vallet fort and medieval graveyard). Any allocation in this area should contain a robust design strategy to mitigate impacts on any monuments and their settings affected by development, in accordance with national and local policy.	?/-
Landscape	The site is currently open agricultural land and adjoins the southern edge of Elphinstone, representing a logical expansion in landscape terms. The land is gently undulating arable land with a predominantly South Easterly aspect. There are open southerly views across the site towards Ormiston, only broken by South Elphinstone farm. The landscape character area is defined as lowland hills and ridges. The site is split by a 5m wide road that provides access to South Elphinstone. This site does not fall within greenbelt designation. The site is fairly exposed and may be a prominent feature on the skyline, particularly from Ormiston. Suitable design and landscaping may be able to mitigate landscape impacts. The west of the site is bound by a core path, and to the North by existing development in Elphinstone. The East and South face onto agricultural land of similar quality.	-/?

SITE INFORMATION	
Topic	Comments
Site Name	Elphinstone – land east of bowling green
Site Ref	PM/TT/HSG107
Source of Site Suggestion	East Lothian Council
Site Size (ha)	0.3ha
Current Use	Agricultural
Proposed Use	
Summary Description	A small greenfield site on the southern edge of Elphinstone, accessed from the access road to South Elphinstone Farm.



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0 0.01 0.02 0.03 0.04 kilometres

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SUITABILITY AND DELIVERABILITY OF SITE		
Topic	Assessment	Score
Location	The site is located on the southern edge of Elphinstone. It is outwith the existing settlement boundary but is well related to it.	
Accessibility	The site is within 400m of bus stops on the main road, with a limited service of 5-6 buses a day each way to Dalkeith, Tranent and Musselburgh. There is no rail station within 800m. There is a limited range of local facilities within 1600m of the site, including shop, primary school and community centre, and public house. Tranent town centre is around 3km from the site, with a wider range of services, facilities, and employment opportunities.	
Exposure	Existing development to the north will provide some shelter from northerly winds.	
Aspect	The site is east facing.	
Suitability for Proposed Use	The site is physically suitable for the proposed use. Adjacent land uses are residential and agricultural.	
Fit with local/ strategic policy objectives and direction	Although within the East Lothian SDA as identified within SESplan, the site is not within a main settlement that provides a wide range of facilities and services. Its development would therefore align moderately well with strategic policy objectives of steering new development towards the most sustainable locations within the city region. For assessment against other policy objectives see 'Potential Impacts of Development: SEA'.	
Physical infrastructure capacity	Suitable access can be achieved via the road to South Elphinstone Farm and the B6414. Provided the number of units served from the single access was less than 25, it would be possible to maintain a minimum carriageway width of 3.7m given the boundary constraints	

	on either side of the South Elphinstone Farm Road. The site is served by Castle Moffat Water Treatment Works and is immediately adjacent to Ormiston Waste Water Treatment Works catchment. Castle Moffat WTW has available capacity, and Ormiston WWTW has very limited capacity.	
Service infrastructure capacity	The site is within the Elphinstone Primary School catchment, which has limited capacity, but may be able to expand on current site. Additional land may be necessary. At secondary level the site would be served by Ross High School which has no capacity, but may be able to expand.	
Deliverability/ Effectiveness	The site is within the Coal Mining Development High Risk Area and a Coal Mining Risk Assessment may therefore be required. It is not known whether ground conditions would pose any constraints to development. It has not yet been established whether there is sufficient infrastructure capacity to serve the development and what the timescales would be for achieving this.	



POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT: SEA		
Topic	Comments	Score
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	The site is not within any areas designated for their international, national or local nature conservation interest.	o
Population	The site would provide housing, including an element of affordable housing to help meet local need. Its development may make a contribution to the regeneration of the moderately disadvantaged village of Elphinstone. The site has limited access to facilities, services, and employment opportunities by active travel or public transport.	o/+/?
Human Health	There is no record of potential contamination within the site. The site has reasonable access to the core path network but there is relatively limited open space within the village, although the bowling green is adjacent to the site.	o
Soil	The development of the site would result in some loss of class 2 prime agricultural land. There are no rare or carbon rich soils on this site.	-
Water	The site is not shown to be at risk of river, surface or coastal flooding on SEPA's flood map. The site is not within a Potentially Vulnerable Area. SEPA has not raised any concerns with regards flood risk or potential impact on the water environment.	o
Air	Development on the site would not be affected by existing sources of air pollution. The site is in a location with access to local facilities, active travel routes and public transport accessibility so the need to travel by car is reduced. Yet, the site's development could	o/-

	exacerbate potential air quality problems in Tranent town centre by increasing vehicular traffic.	
Climatic Factors	Elphinstone is not one of East Lothian's most accessible settlements in regional terms, though is in close proximity to Tranent. It has a limited range of local facilities and services and limited public transport accessibility. Development of this site would not be focusing development in the most accessible and sustainable locations and it would lead to an increase in car-based journeys and resultant greenhouse gas emissions. The site's aspect would not lend itself well to development that is resource efficient through siting (i.e. solar gain).	<b>o/-</b>
Material Assets	The site's development would not make efficient use of land and resources, being greenfield land of prime agricultural quality.	<b>--</b>
Cultural Heritage	There are no cultural heritage designations affecting the site.	<b>o</b>
Landscape	The landscape character area is defined as lowland hills and ridges. The site is currently a small area of open agricultural land adjoining the southern edge of Elphinstone, and contained by existing development on three sides. Its development would represent a logical expansion in landscape terms and one whose impacts would be minimal. Landscape planting on the southern boundary would help integrate the development.	<b>o</b>

SITE INFORMATION	
Topic	Comments
Site Name	Elphinstone – south of Buxley Road
Site Ref	PM/TT/HSG099
Source of Site Suggestion	East Lothian Council
Site Size (ha)	0.3ha
Current Use	Agricultural
Proposed Use	
Summary Description	A small greenfield site on the southern edge of Elphinstone, accessed from Buxley Road.



0 0.01 0.02 0.03 0.04 kilometres

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SUITABILITY AND DELIVERABILITY OF SITE		
Topic	Assessment	Score
Location	The site is on the southern edge of Elphinstone. It is outwith the existing settlement boundary but is well related to it.	
Accessibility	There are bus stops within 400m of the site on Main Street with a limited service of 5-6 buses a day each way to Dalkeith, Tranent and Musselburgh. The site is not within 800m of the nearest railway station. There is a limited range of local facilities within 1600m of the site, including shop, primary school and community centre, and public house. Tranent town centre is around 3km from the site, with a wider range of services, facilities, and employment opportunities.	
Exposure	Existing development and vegetation to the north will provide some shelter from northerly winds.	
Aspect	The site is fairly level but slopes gently east.	
Suitability for Proposed Use	The site is physically suitable for the proposed use. Adjacent land uses are residential and agricultural.	
Fit with local/ strategic policy objectives and direction	Although within the East Lothian SDA as identified within SESplan, the site is not within a main settlement that provides a wide range of facilities and services. Its development would therefore align quite well with strategic policy objectives of steering new development towards the most sustainable locations within the city region. For assessment against other policy objectives see 'Potential Impacts of Development: SEA'.	
Physical infrastructure capacity	Suitable access can be achieved onto the local road network via Buxley Road, with access to the trunk road network either via Tranent or to Crossgatehall and the A68. Public transport connectivity is limited. There are traffic capacity constraints within	

	the Tranent area including cumulative issues at A1 junctions, and further consideration is required to establish how these might be mitigated. The site is served by Castle Moffat Water Treatment Works and is immediately adjacent to Ormiston Waste Water Treatment Works catchment. Castle Moffat WTW has available capacity, and Ormiston WWTW has very limited capacity.	
Service infrastructure capacity	The site is within the Elphinstone Primary School catchment, which has limited capacity, but may be able to expand on current site. Additional land may be necessary. At secondary level the site would be served by Ross High School which has no capacity, but may be able to expand.	
Deliverability/ Effectiveness	The site is within the Coal Mining Development High Risk Area and a Coal Mining Risk Assessment may therefore be required. It is not known whether ground conditions would pose any constraints to development. It has not yet been established whether there is sufficient infrastructure capacity to serve the development and what the timescales would be for achieving this.	

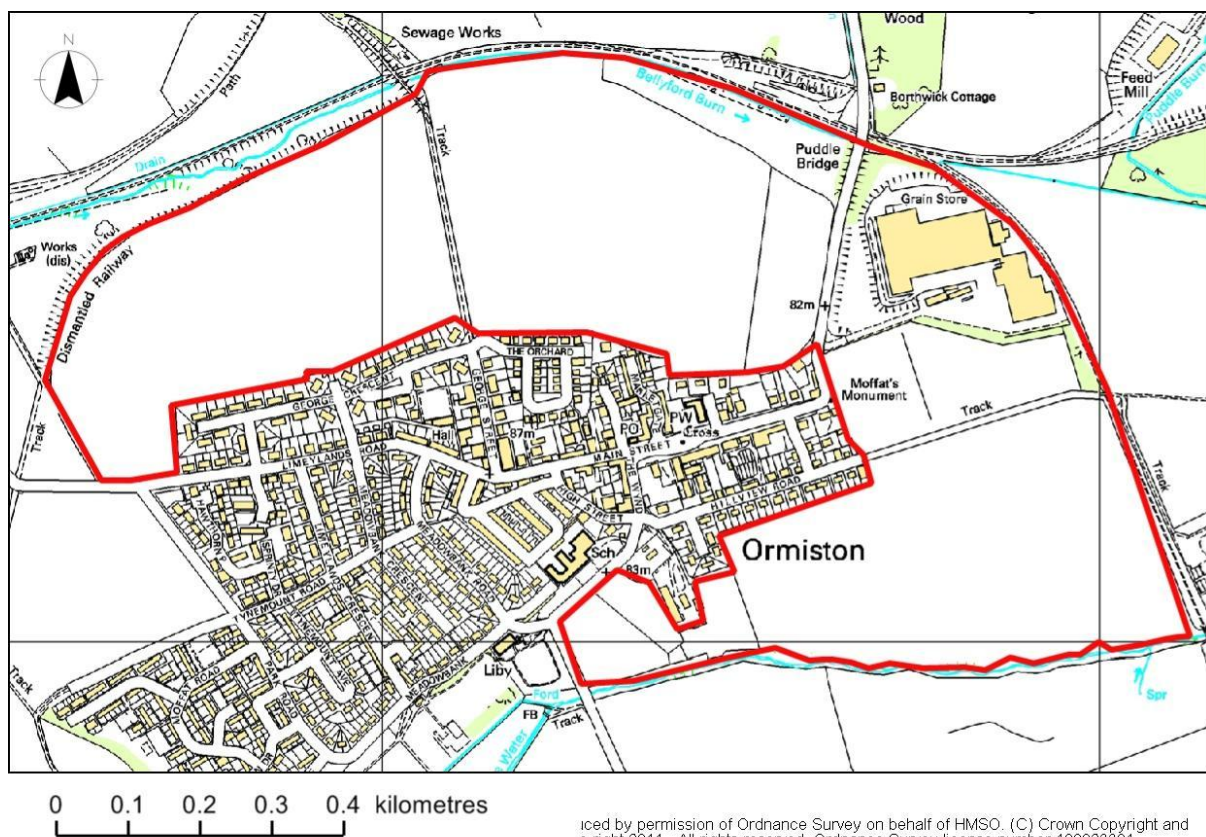


POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT: SEA		
Topic	Comments	Score
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	The site is not within any areas designated for their international, national or local nature conservation interest.	0
Population	The site would provide housing, including an element of affordable housing to help meet local need. Its development may make a contribution to the regeneration of the moderately disadvantaged village of Elphinstone. The site has limited access to facilities, services, and employment opportunities by active travel or public transport.	0/+/?
Human Health	There is no record of potential contamination within the site. The site has good access to the core path network but there is relatively limited open space within the village.	0
Soil	The development of the site would result in some loss of class 2 prime agricultural land. There are no rare or carbon rich soils on this site.	-
Water	The site is not shown to be at risk of river or coastal flooding on SEPA's flood map. There is a small pocket of surface water flooding	?

	adjoining the southern site boundary. The site will potentially require a drainage impact assessment. The site is not within a Potentially Vulnerable Area. SEPA has not raised any concerns with regards flood risk or potential impact on the water environment.	
Air	Development on the site would not be affected by existing sources of air pollution. The site is in a location with access to local facilities, active travel routes and public transport accessibility so the need to travel by car is reduced. Yet, the site's development could exacerbate potential air quality problems in Tranent town centre by increasing vehicular traffic.	<b>o/-</b>
Climatic Factors	Elphinstone is not one of East Lothian's most accessible settlements in regional terms, though is in close proximity to Tranent. It has a limited range of local facilities and services and limited public transport accessibility. Development of this site would not be focusing development in the most accessible and sustainable locations and it would lead to an increase in car-based journeys and resultant greenhouse gas emissions. The site's aspect would not lend itself well to development that is resource efficient through siting (i.e. solar gain).	<b>o/--</b>
Material Assets	The site's development would not make efficient use of land and resources, being greenfield land of prime agricultural quality.	<b>--</b>
Cultural Heritage	There are no cultural heritage designations affecting the site.	<b>o</b>
Landscape	The site is a small area of open agricultural land adjoining the edge of Elphinstone. Its development would be a continuation of existing development to the west and would represent a logical expansion in landscape terms. Development could impact on existing mature trees along the northern boundary but suitable design may avoid such impacts. Landscape planting on the southern boundary would help integrate the development.	<b>o/?</b>



SITE INFORMATION	
Topic	Comments
Site Name	Ormiston – Taylor Wimpey
Site Ref	PM/TT/HSG057 (PM/TT/HSG051 and PM/TT/HSG052 are within part of this site)
Source of Site Suggestion	Taylor Wimpey/AWG for David Slight (landowner)
Site Size (ha)	68.7ha
Current Use	Agricultural
Proposed Use	Housing; Mixture of family private, retirement and starter homes (no number of units suggested)
Summary Description	A large greenfield site wrapping around the north and eastern edges of the village of Ormiston.







SUITABILITY AND DELIVERABILITY OF SITE		
Topic	Assessment	Score
Location	The site wraps around the northern and eastern edges of Ormiston. It is outside the existing settlement boundary but is well related to it.	
Accessibility	The site is mainly within 400m of bus stops on Limeylands Road and Main Street, with a fairly frequent service to Edinburgh via Tranent and Musselburgh. There is no rail station within 800m. The site is within 1600m of a range of local services including primary school, library, shops, cafe, and community hall.	
Exposure	Parts of the site have a degree of shelter from northerly winds either through the presence of trees on the northern boundary or existing development sitting to the north, while other parts of the site have limited shelter.	
Aspect	The site is fairly level with a gradual fall overall from west to east. The northern edge of the site is north-east facing, while the southern edge of the site is south facing.	
Suitability for Proposed Use	The site is physically suitable for the proposed use and there are not likely to be amenity conflicts with surrounding land uses, subject to appropriate design. Adjacent uses are mainly residential and agricultural. There is a sewage works that is located to the east of the southeast corner of the site and a small portion of the site may be affected by odour. The Grain Store would be redeveloped as residential/green space.	
Fit with local/ strategic policy objectives and	The site is outwith the East Lothian SDA as identified within SESplan and its development would therefore not align well with strategic policy objectives of steering new development towards the most	

direction	sustainable locations within the city region. It is also not within a settlement that provides a wide range of facilities and services. For assessment against other more detailed policy objectives see 'Potential Impacts of Development: SEA'.	
Physical infrastructure capacity	Suitable access onto the local road network could be achieved. However, there are traffic capacity constraints within the Tranent area, and further consideration is required to establish how these might be mitigated. If there is any significant housing/ employment growth to the East or South of Tranent, there would need to be a comprehensive and co-ordinated masterplan for such an expansion. A clear approach to the most effective transport solution would also be required. Public transport to Ormiston is comparatively limited but an increased population may encourage service expansion. The site is served by Rosebery Treatment Works and Ormiston Waste Water Treatment Works. Rosebery WTW has available capacity, and Ormiston WWTW has very limited capacity.	
Service infrastructure capacity	The site is within the Sanderson's Wynd Primary School catchment, which has limited capacity, but may be able to expand on current site. At secondary level the site would be served by Ross High School which has no capacity, but may be able to expand	
Deliverability/ Effectiveness	The site is within the Coal Mining Development High Risk Area and a Coal Mining Risk Assessment may therefore be required. It is not known whether ground conditions would pose any constraints to development. It has not yet been established whether there is sufficient infrastructure capacity to serve the development and what the timescales would be for achieving this.	



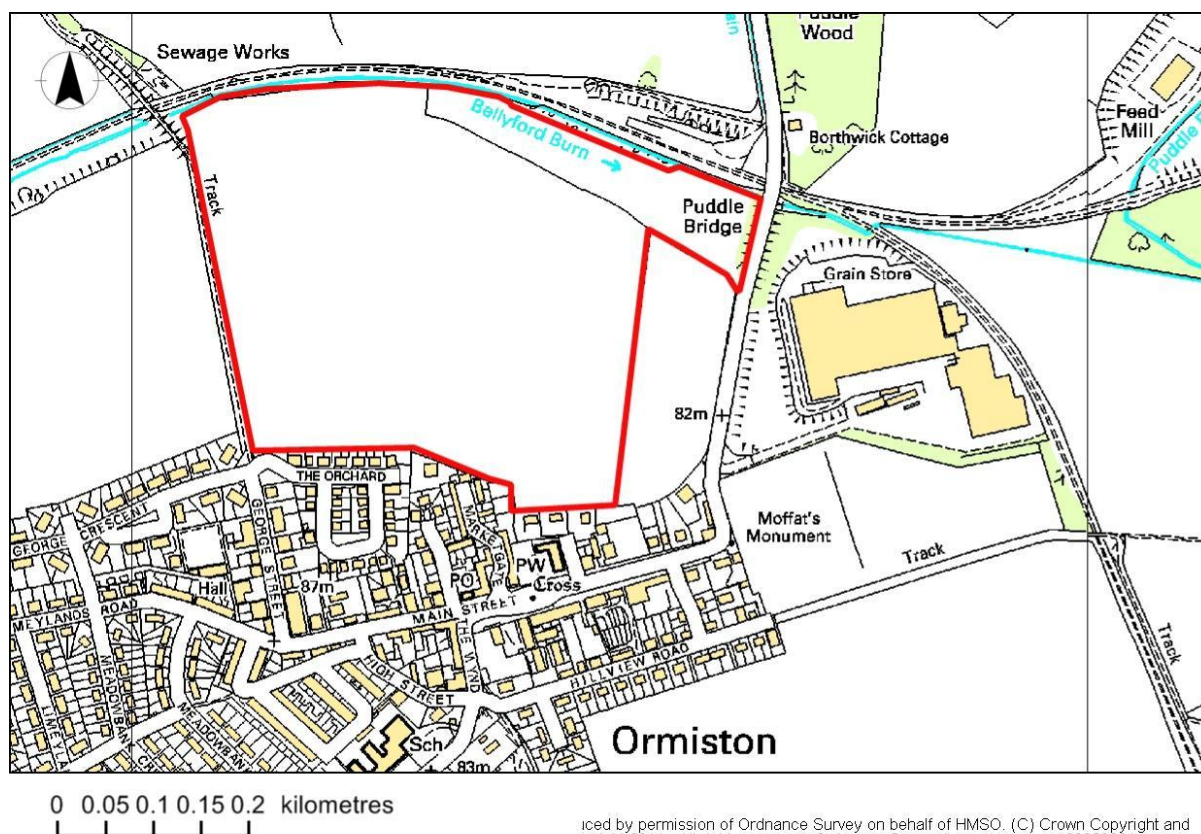
POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT: SEA		
Topic	Comments	Score
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	The site is not within any areas designated for their international, national or local nature conservation interest. It is, however, 5.2km away from the Firth of Forth SPA. At this stage the site is screened in for consideration through the Habitats Regulation Appraisal (HRA) process, though it might be possible to screen it out at a later stage. The Bellyford Burn wildlife site is adjacent to much of the site, and there are several Tree Preservation Orders in the East and South	o/?*

	East of the site, for species such as Beech and Field Maple. Development may have impacts on these receptors. The site is in proximity to areas of priority habitat and there may be opportunities to improve habitat connectivity in development of the site.	
Population	The site would provide housing, including affordable housing to help meet local need. The site has moderate access to facilities, services, and employment opportunities by active travel or public transport.	+
Human Health	There is no known contamination within the site (though former mineral railways running adjacent to the site may be contaminated). The site has good access to the core path network and to existing open space within the village. A development of this scale may present an opportunity to make a significant contribution to green network objectives. However, the development could have impacts on potential air quality issues in Tranent town centre.	+/?
Soil	The development of the site would result in a significant loss of class 2 and 3.1 prime agricultural land. There are no rare or carbon rich soils on this site.	-
Water	The Bellyford Burn flows along the northern boundary of the site. This presents flood risk to the northern site boundary, which could be avoided through appropriate design. The site will potentially require a flood risk assessment. A 6-12m buffer would be required. SEPA advises that abstraction is a current pressure on the water body, which has 'poor status'; this could be exacerbated by the development. The River Tyne flows along the southern site boundary and parts of the site are at risk of flooding. The Tyne also has 'poor' status and has been identified by SEPA as a priority catchment; a project to deliver improvement works will be taken forward shortly. Any development would have to ensure that the Tyne is safeguarded and not further exacerbated. A buffer strip greater than 6m is also required. There are some small pockets of surface water flooding within the site. The site is not within a Potentially Vulnerable Area.	?
Air	Development on the site would not be affected by existing sources of air pollution. The site is in a location with access to local facilities, active travel routes and public transport so the need to travel by car is reduced. Yet, the site's development could exacerbate potential air quality problems in Tranent town centre by increasing vehicular traffic.	o/-
Climatic Factors	Ormiston is not one of East Lothian's most accessible locations in regional terms although is in fairly close proximity to Tranent. Development of this site would not be focusing development in the most accessible and sustainable locations but Ormiston does have a reasonable range of local facilities and services. The site is also well positioned to access public transport, active travel routes, as well as local facilities and services. Development on the site would lead to some increase in car-based journeys and resultant greenhouse gas emissions. The southern part of the site could lend itself well to development that is resource efficient through siting (i.e. solar gain).	o/-
Material Assets	The site's development would not make efficient use of land and resources, being greenfield land of prime agricultural quality.	--
Cultural	Eastern parts of the site are adjacent to the Ormiston conservation	-/?

Heritage	area and there are a number of listed buildings close to the site, including Moffat's Monument. Development on the eastern part of the site would have an impact on the setting of the village, particularly the High Street, which was the heart of the 18 <sup>th</sup> century planned village. Development in the field to the south would have an impact on the setting of the listed Ormiston Bridge and Ormiston School. There is moderate potential for unknown archaeological remains within the site.	
Landscape	The landscape character area is defined as Lowland Plains. The site is located on the north, east and south-east sides of Ormiston village. In broad landscape terms, it would represent a logical expansion, albeit one of a significant scale that would have the potential to significantly change the character and scale of the village. In particular, development adjacent to the conservation area could have significant effects on the setting of this area. Development between Ormiston and the Tyne could also be considered to disrupt the existing settlement pattern, which is on higher ground. There are mature trees within the site around the entrances to the village from the south, north and west, as well as two further rows of trees on the site, protected by TPO 32. Mitigation may be possible for some of the landscape impacts through structural landscape planting.	-/--/?



SITE INFORMATION	
Topic	Comments
Site Name	Marketgate East, Ormiston
Site Ref	PM/TT/HSG051 (PM/TT/HSG057 includes this site also)
Source of Site Suggestion	Clarendon Planning and Development (agent) for Dr Slight (landowner)
Site Size (ha)	16.5ha
Current Use	Agricultural
Proposed Use	Housing; Site 1 of 2 Range of housing tenure and self build plots with community access woodland; 50 – 80 units
Summary Description	An area of open agricultural land to the north of Ormiston and south of the Bellyford Burn.



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SUITABILITY AND DELIVERABILITY OF SITE		
Topic	Assessment	Score
Location	The site lies to the north of Ormiston. It is outside the existing settlement boundary but is well related to it.	
Accessibility	The site is around 500m from bus stops on Limeylands Road, with a fairly frequent service to Edinburgh via Tranent and Musselburgh. There is no rail station within 800m. The site is within 1600m of a range of local services including primary school, library, shops, cafe, and community hall.	
Exposure	The site has a limited degree of shelter from northerly winds through the presence of trees on the northern boundary.	
Aspect	The site is fairly level but parts of it face north and east.	
Suitability for Proposed Use	The site is physically suitable for the proposed use. Adjacent land uses are residential and agricultural.	
Fit with local/ strategic policy objectives and direction	The site is outwith the East Lothian SDA as identified within SESplan and outwith a main settlement, but adjacent to a smaller settlement with a moderate range of facilities. Its development would not align well with strategic and local policy objectives including meeting housing need in the most sustainable locations that minimise the need to travel. For assessment against other more detailed policy objectives see 'Potential Impacts of Development: SEA'.	
Physical infrastructure capacity	Suitable access onto the local road network could be achieved. However, there are traffic capacity constraints within the Tranent area, and further consideration is required to establish how these might be mitigated. If there is any significant housing/ employment growth to the East or South of Tranent, there would need to be a comprehensive and co-ordinated masterplan for such an expansion.	

	A clear approach to the most effective transport solution would also be required. Public transport to Ormiston is comparatively limited but an increased population may encourage service expansion. The site is served by Rosebery Treatment Works and Ormiston Waste Water Treatment Works. Rosebery WTW has available capacity, and Ormiston WWTW has very limited capacity.	
Service infrastructure capacity	The site is within the Ormiston Primary School catchment which has no capacity, landlocked but very limited expansion on current site may be possible. At secondary level the site would be served by Ross High School which has no capacity, but may be able to expand.	
Deliverability/ Effectiveness	The site is within the Coal Mining Development High Risk Area and a Coal Mining Risk Assessment may therefore be required. It is not known whether potential contamination or ground conditions would pose any constraints to development. It has not yet been established whether there is sufficient infrastructure capacity to serve the development and what the timescales would be for achieving this.	

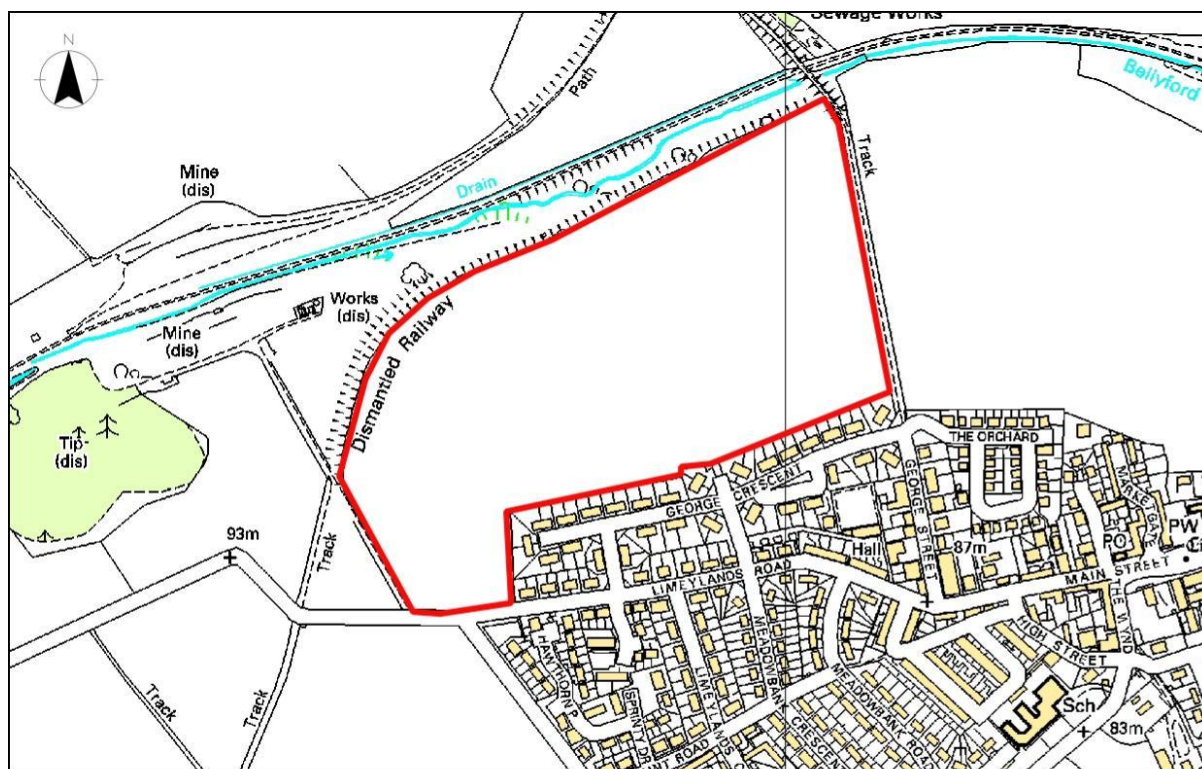


POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT: SEA		
Topic	Comments	Score
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	The site is not within any areas designated for their international, national or local nature conservation interest. It is, however, 5.2km away from the Firth of Forth SPA. At this stage the site is screened in for consideration through the Habitats Regulation Appraisal (HRA) process, though it might be possible to screen it out at a later stage. The Bellyford Burn wildlife site is adjacent to the northern edge of the site, and there is a strip of woodland containing 6 Tree Preservation Orders. The site is in proximity to areas of priority habitat and there may be opportunities to improve habitat connectivity in development of the site.	o/?*
Population	The site would provide housing, including an element of affordable housing to help meet local need. The site has moderate access to facilities, services, and employment opportunities by active travel or public transport.	+
Human Health	There is no known contamination within the site. The site has good access to the core path network and reasonable access to existing open space to the south of the village. Development of this scale would provide opportunities to provide additional open space. The site's development could have cumulative impacts on potential air quality issues at Tranent High Street.	+/?
Soil	The development of the site would result in some loss of class 2 and	-

	3.1 prime agricultural land. There are no rare or carbon rich soils on this site.	
Water	The Bellyford Burn flows along the northern boundary of the site, and the site is partially within a functioning floodplain. This presents flood risk to the northern site boundary, which could be avoided through appropriate design. The site will potentially require a flood risk assessment. A 6m buffer would be required. SEPA advises that abstraction is a current pressure on the water body that could be exacerbated by the development. There are some small pockets of surface water flooding within the site. The site is not within a Potentially Vulnerable Area.	?/-
Air	Development on the site would not be affected by existing sources of air pollution. The site is in a location with access to local facilities, active travel routes and public transport so the need to travel by car is reduced. Yet, the site's development could exacerbate potential air quality problems in Tranent town centre by increasing vehicular traffic.	o/-
Climatic Factors	Ormiston is not one of East Lothian's most accessible locations in regional terms although is in fairly close proximity to Tranent. Development of this site would not be focusing development in the most accessible and sustainable locations but Ormiston does have a reasonable range of local facilities and services. The site is also well positioned to access public transport, active travel routes, as well as local facilities and services. Development on the site would lead to some increase in car-based journeys and resultant greenhouse gas emissions. The site's aspect would not lend itself well to development that is resource efficient through siting (i.e. solar gain).	o/-
Material Assets	The site's development would not make efficient use of land and resources, being greenfield land of prime agricultural quality.	--
Cultural Heritage	The site is adjacent to the Ormiston Conservation Area and development could impact on its setting, depending on layout and design. There is considered by ELCAS to be moderate potential for unknown archaeological remains.	o/?
Landscape	The site is currently open arable land and adjoins the northern edge of Ormiston, representing a somewhat logical expansion in landscape terms, although if developed in isolation it would form a projection into open countryside. The site is moderately well screened from the North, West and East due to tree cover and vegetation. The landscape character area is defined as lowland plains. The land is flat and open with the exception of a narrow strip of woodland containing TPO trees. The western boundary also contains mature trees that are protected by Tree Preservation Order 32.	-/?



SITE INFORMATION	
Topic	Comments
Site Name	Marketgate West Ormiston
Site Ref	PM/TT/HSG052
Source of Site Suggestion	Clarendon Planning and Development (agent) for Dr Slight (landowner)
Site Size (ha)	15.7ha
Current Use	Agricultural
Proposed Use	Housing; Site 2 of 2 (see HSG051) Range of housing tenure and self build plots with community access woodland; 50 – 80 units
Summary Description	An area of open agricultural land to the north-west of Ormiston and south of the Bellyford Burn. An application was recently submitted for development on part of this site (14/00431/PPM).



0 0.05 0.1 0.15 0.2 kilometres

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SUITABILITY AND DELIVERABILITY OF SITE		
Topic	Assessment	Score
Location	The site lies to the north of Ormiston. It is outside the existing settlement boundary but is well related to it.	
Accessibility	The site is around 300m from bus stops on Limeylands Road, with a fairly frequent service to Edinburgh via Tranent and Musselburgh. There is no rail station within 800m. The site is within 1600m of a range of local services including primary school, library, shops, cafe, and community hall.	
Exposure	The site has a limited degree of shelter from northerly winds through the presence of trees on the northern boundary.	
Aspect	The site is relatively level but parts of it face north and east.	
Suitability for Proposed Use	The site is physically suitable for the proposed use. Adjacent land uses are residential and agricultural.	
Fit with local/ strategic policy objectives and direction	The site is outwith the East Lothian SDA as identified within SESplan and outwith a main settlement, but adjacent to a smaller settlement with a moderate range of facilities. Its development would not align well with strategic and local policy objectives including meeting housing need in the most sustainable locations that minimise the need to travel.	
Physical infrastructure capacity	Suitable access onto the local road network could be achieved. However, there are traffic capacity constraints within the Tranent area, and further consideration is required to establish how these might be mitigated. If there is any significant housing/ employment growth to the East or South of Tranent, there would need to be a comprehensive and co-ordinated masterplan for such an expansion. A clear approach to the most effective transport solution would also	

	be required. Public transport to Ormiston is comparatively limited but an increased population may encourage service expansion. The site is served by Rosebery Treatment Works and Ormiston Waste Water Treatment Works. Rosebery WTW has available capacity, and Ormiston WWTW has very limited capacity.	
Service infrastructure capacity	The site is within the Ormiston Primary School catchment which has no capacity, landlocked but very limited expansion on current site may be possible. At secondary level the site would be served by Ross High School which has no capacity, but may be able to expand.	
Deliverability/ Effectiveness	The site is within the Coal Mining Development High Risk Area and a Coal Mining Risk Assessment may therefore be required. It is not known whether potential contamination or ground conditions would pose any constraints to development. It has not yet been established whether there is sufficient infrastructure capacity to serve the development and what the timescales would be for achieving this.	

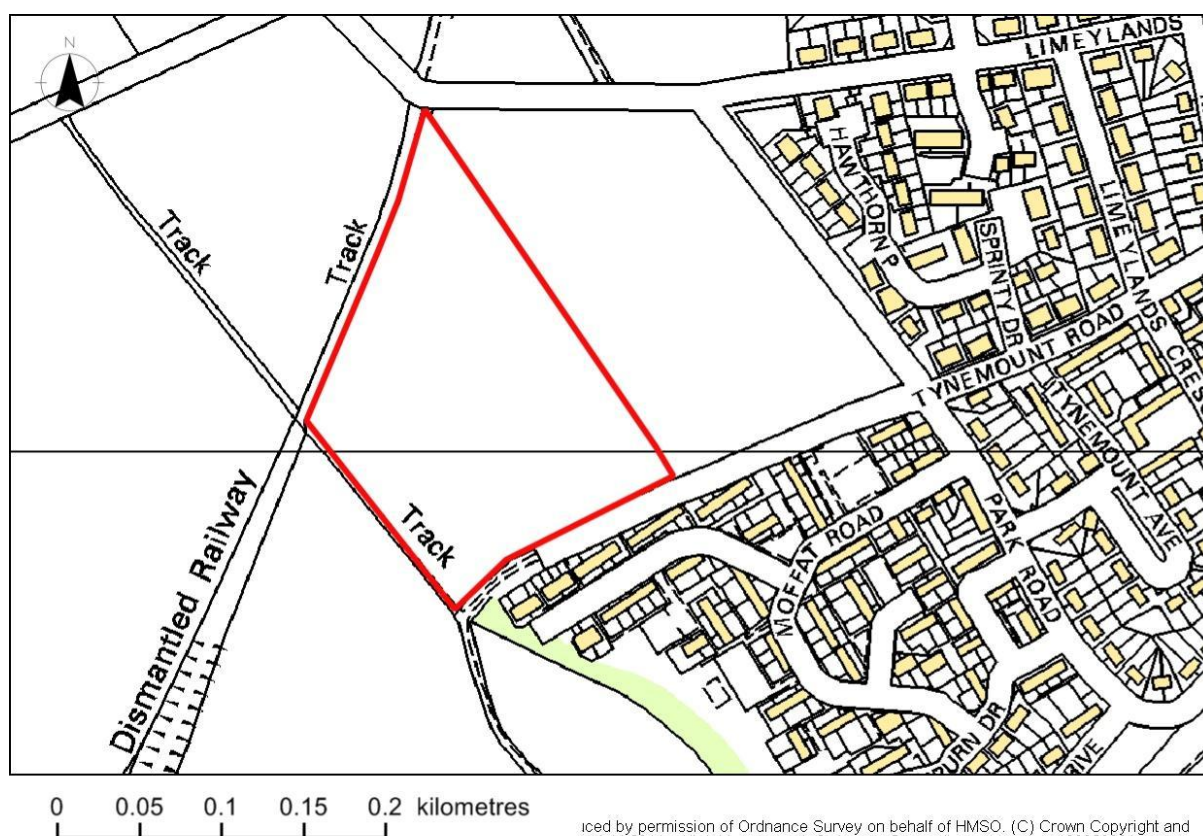


POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT: SEA		
Topic	Comments	Score
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	The site is not within any areas designated for their international, national or local nature conservation interest. It is, however, 5.2km away from the Firth of Forth SPA. At this stage the site is screened in for consideration through the Habitats Regulation Appraisal (HRA) process, though it might be possible to screen it out at a later stage. The Bellyford Burn wildlife site is adjacent to the site, and there are two Tree Preservation Orders on the site boundaries. The site is in proximity to areas of priority habitat and there may be opportunities to improve habitat connectivity in development of the site.	o/?*
Population	The site would provide housing, including an element of affordable housing to help meet local need. The site has moderate access to facilities, services, and employment opportunities by active travel or public transport.	+
Human Health	There is no known contamination within the site. The site has good access to the core path network and reasonable access to existing open space to the south of the village. Development of this scale would provide opportunities to provide additional open space. The site's development could have cumulative impacts on potential air quality issues at Tranent High Street.	+/?
Soil	The development of the site would result in some loss of class 2 and 3.1 prime agricultural land. There are no rare or carbon rich soils on this site.	-
Water	The Bellyford Burn flows along the northern boundary of the site. This presents flood risk to the northern site boundary, which could be avoided through appropriate design. The site will potentially	?

	require a flood risk assessment. A 6m buffer would be required. SEPA advises that abstraction is a current pressure on the water body that could be exacerbated by the development. There are some small pockets of surface water flooding within the site. The site is not within a Potentially Vulnerable Area.	
Air	Development on the site would not be affected by existing sources of air pollution. The site is in a location with access to local facilities, active travel routes and public transport so the need to travel by car is reduced. Yet, the site's development could exacerbate potential air quality problems in Tranent and Dalkeith town centre by increasing vehicular traffic.	o/-
Climatic Factors	Ormiston is not one of East Lothian's most accessible locations in regional terms although is in fairly close proximity to Tranent. Development of this site would not be focusing development in the most accessible and sustainable locations but Ormiston does have a reasonable range of local facilities and services. The site is also well positioned to access public transport, active travel routes, as well as local facilities and services. Development on the site would lead to some increase in car-based journeys and resultant greenhouse gas emissions. The site's aspect would not lend itself well to development that is resource efficient through siting (i.e. solar gain).	o/-
Material Assets	The site's development would not make efficient use of land and resources, being greenfield land of prime agricultural quality.	--
Cultural Heritage	There are no cultural heritage designations affecting the site and there is considered to be low potential for unknown archaeological remains.	o
Landscape	The site is currently open arable land and adjoins the north-western edge of Ormiston, representing a somewhat logical expansion in landscape terms, although if developed in isolation it would form a projection into open countryside. The site is moderately well screened from the North, West and East due to tree cover and vegetation. The landscape character area is defined as lowland plains. The land is flat and open. There are TPO trees on the south-western and eastern boundaries.	-/?



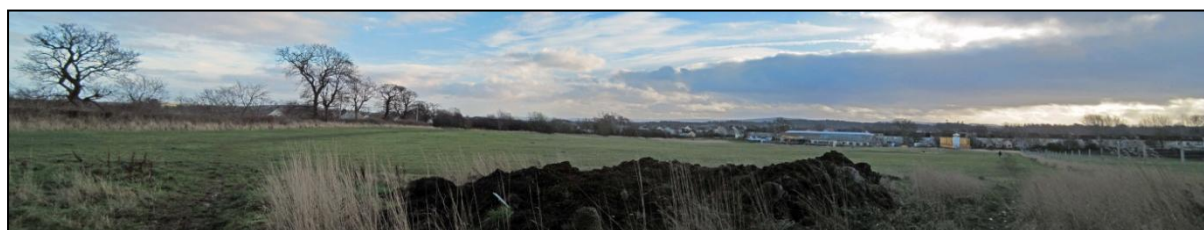
SITE INFORMATION	
Topic	Comments
Site Name	Tynemount Farm west portion, Ormiston
Site Ref	PM/TT/HSG077
Source of Site Suggestion	Walker Group (Scotland) Ltd for the Beattie Family
Site Size (ha)	3.3ha
Current Use	Agricultural
Proposed Use	Housing
Summary Description	An undeveloped site on the western edge of Ormiston. The site is within a wider area subject to a Proposal of Application Notice (14/00008/PAN).





SUITABILITY AND DELIVERABILITY OF SITE		
Topic	Assessment	Score
Location	The site is on the western edge of Ormiston. It is outside the existing settlement boundary but is well related to it. Undeveloped land immediately to the east is currently allocated for development and parts of this have planning permission.	
Accessibility	The site is not within 400m of any bus stops but there are bus stops within walkable distance on Limeylands Road and Limeylands Crescent (500-600m). Fairly frequent services are available to Pencaitland, the Western General Hospital, Ormiston, East Saltoun and West Saltoun. There is no rail station within 800m. The site is within 1600m of a range of local services including primary school, library, shops, cafe, and community hall.	
Exposure	The site benefits from little shelter from northerly winds.	
Aspect	The site slopes gradually to the north-west.	
Suitability for Proposed Use	The site is physically suitable for the proposed use. Adjacent land uses include residential and agricultural.	
Fit with local/ strategic policy objectives and direction	The site is outwith the East Lothian SDA as identified within SESplan and outwith a main settlement, but adjacent to a smaller settlement with a moderate range of facilities. Its development would not align well with strategic and local policy objectives including meeting housing need in the most sustainable locations that minimise the need to travel. For assessment against other more detailed policy objectives see 'Potential Impacts of Development: SEA'.	
Physical infrastructure capacity	Suitable access can be achieved onto the local road network, however there are traffic capacity constraints within the Tranent area including cumulative issues, and further consideration is required to	

	establish how these might be mitigated. The site is served by Rosebery Water Treatment Works and Ormiston Waste Water Treatment Works. The site is served by Rosebery Treatment Works and Ormiston Waste Water Treatment Works. Rosebery WTW has available capacity, and Ormiston WWTW has very limited capacity.	
Service infrastructure capacity	The site is within the Ormiston Primary School catchment which has no capacity, landlocked but very limited expansion on current site may be possible. At secondary level the site would be served by Ross High School which has no capacity, but may be able to expand.	
Deliverability/ Effectiveness	The site is within the Coal Mining Development High Risk Area and a Coal Mining Risk Assessment may therefore be required. It is not known whether ground conditions would pose any constraints to development. It has not yet been established whether there is sufficient infrastructure capacity to serve the development and what the timescales would be for achieving this.	

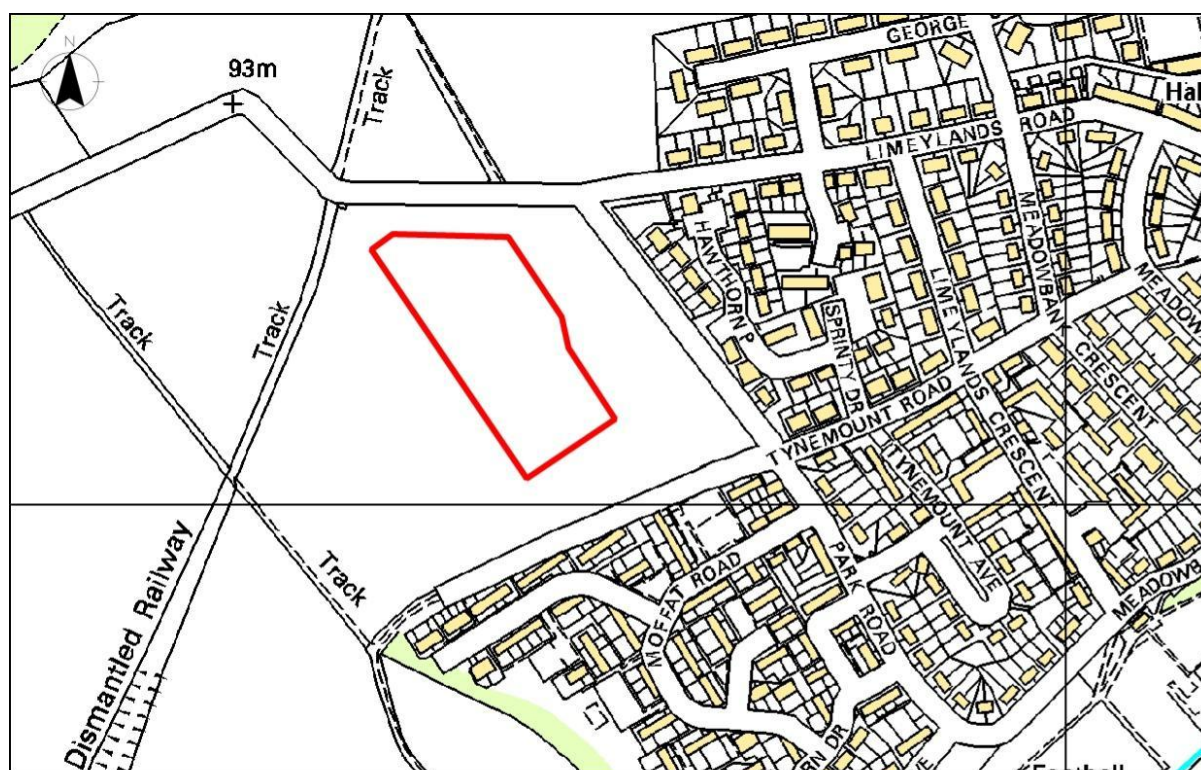


POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT: SEA		
Topic	Comments	Score
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	The site is not within any areas designated for their international, national or local nature conservation interest. It is 5.5km from the Firth of Forth SPA. At this stage the site is screened in for consideration through the Habitats Regulation Appraisal (HRA) process, though it might be possible to screen it out at a later stage. The site contains Tree Preservation Orders along the south and east boundaries. There are areas of priority habitat adjacent to the site and potential to improve habitat connectivity in new development.	o/?*
Population	The site would provide housing, including an element of affordable housing to help meet local need. The site has moderate access to facilities, services, and employment opportunities by active travel or public transport.	+
Human Health	There is no known contamination within the site. Access to the core path network and open space is reasonable.	o
Soil	The development of the site would result in some loss of class 2 and 3.1 prime agricultural land. There are no rare or carbon rich soils on this site.	-
Water	The site is not shown to be at risk of river or coastal flooding on SEPA's flood map. There are some small pockets of surface water flooding. The site will potentially require a drainage impact assessment. The site is not within a Potentially Vulnerable Area. SEPA has not raised any concerns with regards flood risk or potential impact on the water environment.	?
Air	Development on the site would not be affected by existing sources of air pollution. The site is in a location with access to local facilities, active travel routes and public transport accessibility so the need to	o/-

	travel by car is reduced. Yet, the site's development could exacerbate potential air quality problems in Tranent town centre by increasing vehicular traffic.	
Climatic Factors	Ormiston is not one of East Lothian's most accessible locations in regional terms although is in fairly close proximity to Tranent. Development of this site would not be focusing development in the most accessible and sustainable locations but Ormiston does have a reasonable range of local facilities and services. The site is also well positioned to access public transport, active travel routes, as well as local facilities and services. Development on the site would lead to some increase in car-based journeys and resultant greenhouse gas emissions. The site's aspect would not lend itself well to development that is resource efficient through siting (i.e. solar gain).	o/-
Material Assets	The site's development would not make efficient use of land and resources, being greenfield land of prime agricultural quality.	--
Cultural Heritage	There are no cultural heritage designations affecting the site. ELCAS advises that the area has moderate potential for unknown archaeological remains.	o/?
Landscape	The site is within the Lowland Plains character area, as defined in the Lothians Landscape Character Assessment. The site is currently open grazing land and adjoins the western edge of Ormiston, representing a logical expansion in landscape terms. The land is fairly flat and open. It is fairly well screened from the south due to tree cover and vegetation, however, is it completely open from the west. Landscape planting on this edge would help integrate development with the village. The site contains mature trees protected by Tree Preservation Order 32, which would need to be considered in detailed landscape design.	o/-/?



SITE INFORMATION	
Topic	Comments
Site Name	Tynemount Farm (east part), Ormiston
Site Ref	PM/TT/HSG078 (north) & PM/TT/HSG110 (south)
Source of Site Suggestion	Walker Group (Scotland) Ltd for Beattie Family
Site Size (ha)	1.4ha
Current Use	Agricultural
Proposed Use	Housing
Summary Description	Part of an existing Local Plan allocation on the western edge of Ormiston. The northern part of the site recently gained planning permission for 19 houses (13/00909/P) while the southern part of the site is not yet committed but site masterplans earmark this for affordable housing. The site is within a wider area subject to a recent Proposal of Application Notice (14/00008/PAN).



0 0.05 0.1 0.15 0.2 kilometres

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SUITABILITY AND DELIVERABILITY OF SITE		
Topic	Assessment	Score
Location	The site is on the western edge of Ormiston. It is outside the existing built up area but is part of a larger site already allocated for development and therefore within the settlement boundary as defined in the current Local Plan.	
Accessibility	Bus stops on Limeylands Road are around 400m from the site. Fairly frequent services are available to Pencaitland, the Western General Hospital, Ormiston, East Saltoun and West Saltoun. There is no rail station within 800m. The site is within 1600m of a range of local services including primary school, library, shops, cafe, and community hall.	
Exposure	The site benefits from little shelter from northerly winds.	
Aspect	The site slopes gently north-west.	
Suitability for Proposed Use	The site is physically suitable for the proposed use. Adjacent land uses include residential and agricultural. A medical centre is also proposed to the south of the site (11/00736/P).	
Fit with local/ strategic policy objectives and direction	The site is outwith the East Lothian SDA as identified within SESplan and outwith a main settlement, but adjacent to a smaller settlement with a moderate range of facilities. Its development would not align well with strategic and local policy objectives including meeting housing need in the most sustainable locations that minimise the need to travel. For assessment against other more detailed policy objectives see 'Potential Impacts of Development: SEA'.	
Physical infrastructure capacity	Suitable access can be achieved onto the local road network. However, there are traffic capacity constraints within the Tranent area, and further consideration is required to establish how these	



	might be mitigated. The site is served by Rosebery Treatment Works and Ormiston Waste Water Treatment Works. Rosebery WTW has available capacity, and Ormiston WWTW has very limited capacity.	
Service infrastructure capacity	The site is within the Ormiston Primary School catchment which has no capacity and is landlocked but very limited expansion on current site may be possible. At secondary level the site would be served by Ross High School, which has no capacity but may be able to expand.	
Deliverability/ Effectiveness	The site is within the Coal Mining Development High Risk Area and a Coal Mining Risk Assessment may therefore be required. It is not known whether ground conditions would pose any constraints to development. It has not yet been established whether there is sufficient infrastructure capacity to serve the development and what the timescales would be for achieving this.	



POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT: SEA		
Topic	Comments	Score
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	The site is not within any areas designated for their international, national or local nature conservation interest. The site previously contained mature trees protected by a Tree Preservation Order, however these have been removed. Development could provide an opportunity to reinstate these.	o/?
Population	The site would provide housing, including an element of affordable housing to help meet local need. The site has reasonable access to facilities, services, and employment opportunities by active travel or public transport.	+
Human Health	There is no known contamination within the site. Access to the core path network and open space is reasonable.	o
Soil	The development of the site would result in some loss of class 3.1 prime agricultural land. There are no rare or carbon rich soils on this site.	-
Water	The site is not shown to be at risk of river or coastal flooding on SEPA's flood map. There is no surface water flooding. The site is not within a Potentially Vulnerable Area. SEPA has not raised any concerns with regards flood risk or potential impact on the water environment.	o
Air	Development on the site would not be affected by existing sources of air pollution. The site is in a location with access to local facilities, active travel routes and public transport accessibility so the need to travel by car is reduced. Yet, the site's development could exacerbate potential air quality problems in Tranent town centre by increasing vehicular traffic.	o/-
Climatic Factors	Ormiston is not one of East Lothian's most accessible locations in regional terms although is in fairly close proximity to Tranent.	o/-

	Development of this site would not be focusing development in the most accessible and sustainable locations but Ormiston does have a reasonable range of local facilities and services. The site is also well positioned to access public transport, active travel routes, as well as local facilities and services. Development on the site would lead to some increase in car-based journeys and resultant greenhouse gas emissions. The site's aspect would not lend itself well to development that is resource efficient through siting (i.e. solar gain).	
Material Assets	The site's development would not make efficient use of land and resources, being greenfield land of prime agricultural quality.	--
Cultural Heritage	There are no cultural heritage designations affecting the site. ELCAS advises that the area has moderate potential for unknown archaeological remains.	o/?
Landscape	The site is within the Lowland Plains character area, as defined in the Lothians Landscape Character Assessment. The site is currently open grazing land on the western edge of Ormiston, representing a logical expansion in landscape terms. It is allocated for development and the principle of development has therefore been established; part of the wider allocation already benefits from planning permission. The land is fairly flat and open. It is fairly well concealed from the south on Tynemount Road due to tree cover and vegetation but is open to the west offering panoramic views, and to the north. The site previously contained mature trees protected by a Tree Preservation Order, however these have been removed. Development could provide an opportunity to reinstate these.	o/?



SITE INFORMATION	
Topic	Comments
Site Name	Ormiston Bowling Club, Limeylands Road, Ormiston.
Site Ref	PM/TT/HSG019
Source of Site Suggestion	GJ Hunter for Richard Ross
Site Size (ha)	0.2ha
Current Use	Former Bowling Club
Proposed Use	Housing - either housing allocation in emerging local plan or existing designation as open space removed – 5 units
Summary Description	The site of Ormiston bowling club, currently designated as open space (Local Plan policy C3).





SUITABILITY AND DELIVERABILITY OF SITE		
Topic	Assessment	Score
Location	The site is within the existing settlement boundary of Ormiston.	
Accessibility	The site is around 100m from bus stops on Limeylands Road, with a fairly frequent service to Edinburgh via Tranent and Musselburgh. There is no rail station within 800m. The site is within 1600m of a range of local services including primary school, library, shops, cafe, and community hall.	
Exposure	The site has shelter from winds due to surrounding housing and vegetation in the gardens; the village generally is within a valley and low-lying.	
Aspect	South facing but generally flat (ex-bowling green).	
Suitability for Proposed Use	The site is physically suitable for the proposed use. Adjacent land uses are residential.	
Fit with strategic policy objectives and direction	The site is outwith the East Lothian SDA as identified within SESplan and outwith a main settlement, but within a smaller settlement with a moderate range of facilities. Its development would not align well with strategic and local policy objectives including meeting housing need in the most sustainable locations that minimise the need to travel. Its development would not align well with strategic and local policy objectives including meeting housing need in the most sustainable locations that minimise the need to travel. For assessment against other more detailed policy objectives see 'Potential Impacts of Development: SEA'.	
Physical infrastructure capacity	The access road would not be suitable for large amounts of traffic and there may be issues with visibility splays and third party land at the junction onto Limeylands Rd. The site is served by Rosebery	

	Treatment Works and Ormiston Waste Water Treatment Works. Rosebery WTW has available capacity, and Ormiston WWTW has very limited capacity.	
Service infrastructure capacity	The site is within the Ormiston Primary School catchment which has no capacity, landlocked but very limited expansion on current site may be possible. At secondary level the site would be served by Ross High School which has no capacity, but may be able to expand.	
Deliverability/ Effectiveness	The site is within the Coal Mining Development High Risk Area and a Coal Mining Risk Assessment may therefore be required. It is not known whether potential contamination or ground conditions would pose any constraints to development. It has not yet been established whether there is sufficient infrastructure capacity to serve the development and what the timescales would be for achieving this.	



POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT: SEA		
Topic	Comments	Score
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	The site is not within any areas designated for their international, national or local nature conservation interest. Its current (or most recent) use as a bowling club may mean its biodiversity interest is minimal.	0
Population	The site would provide housing, including an element of affordable housing to help meet local need. The site has moderate access to facilities, services, and employment opportunities by active travel or public transport.	+
Human Health	There is no known contamination within the site. The site has reasonable access to the core path network and to open space to the south of the village, however its development would also result in the loss of land currently protected as open space (the former bowling green).	o/-
Soil	The development of the site would not result in the loss of prime agricultural land and rare or carbon rich soils.	0
Water	The site is not shown to be at risk of river or coastal flooding on SEPA's flood map. There is a small pocket of surface water flooding at the southern site boundary. The site will potentially require a drainage impact assessment. The site is not within a Potentially Vulnerable Area. SEPA has not raised any concerns with regards flood risk or potential impact on the water environment.	?
Air	Development on the site would not be affected by existing sources of air pollution. The site is in a location with access to local facilities,	o/-



	active travel routes and public transport accessibility so the need to travel by car is reduced. Yet, the site's development could exacerbate potential air quality problems in Tranent town centre by increasing vehicular traffic.	
Climatic Factors	Ormiston is not one of East Lothian's most accessible locations in regional terms although is in fairly close proximity to Tranent. Development of this site would not be focusing development in the most accessible and sustainable locations but Ormiston does have a reasonable range of local facilities and services. The site is also well positioned to access public transport, active travel routes, as well as local facilities and services. Development on the site would lead to some increase in car-based journeys and resultant greenhouse gas emissions. The site's aspect would lend itself well to development that is resource efficient through siting (i.e. solar gain).	o/-
Material Assets	The site's development would re-use a previously developed site, although the majority has not been under built development and is currently protected open space.	0
Cultural Heritage	There is considered to be low potential for unknown archaeological remains within this site.	o/?
Landscape	The site is currently occupied by the former Ormiston Bowling Club and is well contained in an established area of residential development including bungalows and terraced housing. The well contained setting of the site means its development would not have a significant impact beyond its site boundaries. The site would represent a logical settlement consolidation in landscape terms. However, the site's development would result in the loss of a recreational resource in the heart of a built up residential area.	o/-







SUITABILITY AND DELIVERABILITY OF SITE		
Topic	Assessment	Score
Location	The site is around 400m from the existing settlement boundary of Ormiston and is not well related to it.	
Accessibility	The site is around 200m from bus stops at East Mains Road End but it is not clear whether there are bus services available here. There is no rail station within 800m. There are a range of facilities within 1600m in the village of Ormiston although the route is not well-suited to pedestrians as it involves crossing the main road at a location with poor visibility.	
Exposure	The site benefits from shelter on the North, East and West borders due to mature woodland and vegetation.	
Aspect	The site is relatively flat, but slopes very gradually towards the west.	
Suitability for Proposed Use	The site is physically suitable for the proposed use, however, it is unlikely to be possible to develop here without significant tree removal and resulting environmental impacts.	
Fit with local/ strategic policy objectives and direction	The site is outwith the East Lothian SDA as identified within SESplan and outwith a main settlement and its development would not accord with strategic and local policy objectives including meeting housing need and demand in the most sustainable locations that minimise the need to travel. For assessment against other more detailed policy objectives see 'Potential Impacts of Development: SEA'.	
Physical infrastructure capacity	Suitable access is achievable and there would be no major impacts on the road network, however public transport connectivity is limited. The site is served by Rosebery Water Treatment Works and Ormiston Waste Water Treatment Works. The site is served by	

	Rosebery Treatment Works and Ormiston Waste Water Treatment Works. Rosebery WTW has available capacity, and Ormiston WWTW has very limited capacity.	
Service infrastructure capacity	The site is within the Ormiston Primary School catchment which has no capacity, landlocked but very limited expansion on current site may be possible. At secondary level the site would be served by Ross High School which has no capacity, but may be able to expand.	
Deliverability/ Effectiveness	The site is within the Coal Mining Development High Risk Area and a Coal Mining Risk Assessment may therefore be required. It is not known whether potential contamination or ground conditions would pose any constraints to development. It has not yet been established whether there is sufficient infrastructure capacity to serve the development and what the timescales would be for achieving this.	

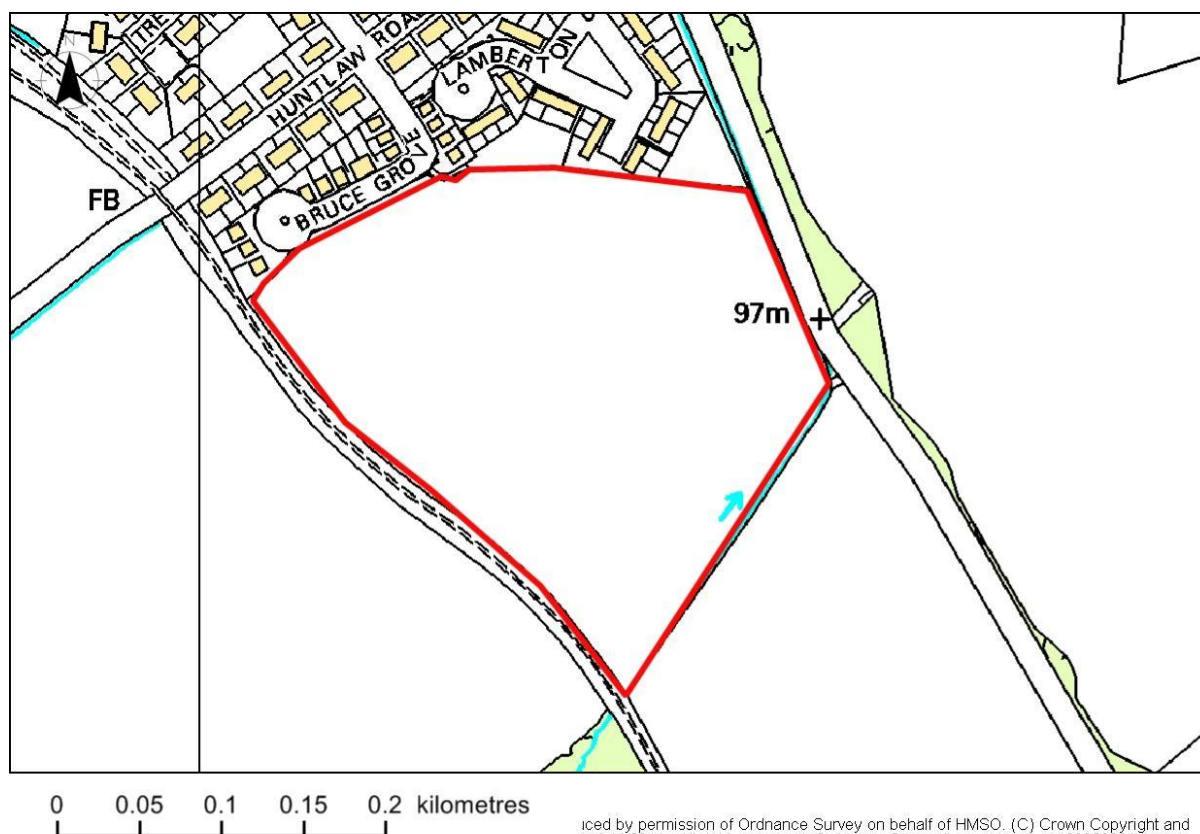


POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT: SEA		
Topic	Comments	Score
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	The site is not within any areas designated for their international or national nature conservation interest but is within a listed local wildlife site, designated for its varied woodland and rich bird community. Dependent on the nature of development, this is like to have impacts on the listed wildlife site.	-/?
Population	The site could provide housing, including an element of affordable housing to help meet local need. The site has limited access to facilities, services, and employment opportunities by active travel or public transport.	o/?
Human Health	There is no known contamination within the site. The site has good access to the core path network but not to other public open space.	o
Soil	The development of the site would result in some loss of class 3.1 prime agricultural land. There are no rare or carbon rich soils on this site.	-
Water	The site is not shown to be at risk of river, surface or coastal flooding on SEPA's flood map. The site will potentially require a flood risk assessment due to a small adjacent watercourse. The site is not within a Potentially Vulnerable Area. SEPA has not raised any concerns with regards flood risk or potential impact on the water environment.	?
Air	Development on the site would not be affected by existing sources of air pollution. The site is in a location with moderate access to local facilities, active travel routes and public transport so the need to travel by car is reduced. Yet, the site's development could exacerbate potential air quality problems in Tranent town centre by	o/-

	increasing vehicular traffic.	
Climatic Factors	Ormiston is not one of East Lothian's most accessible locations in regional terms though is in fairly close proximity to Tranent. Development of this site would not be focusing development in the most accessible and sustainable locations but Ormiston does have a reasonable range of local facilities and services. The site is moderately well positioned to access public transport, active travel routes, as well as local facilities and services. Development on the site would lead to some increase in car-based journeys and resultant greenhouse gas emissions. The site's aspect would not lend itself well to development that is resource efficient through siting (i.e. solar gain).	<b>o/-</b>
Material Assets	The site's development would not make efficient use of land and resources, being greenfield land of prime agricultural quality.	<b>--</b>
Cultural Heritage	ELCAS advises that the site is within the area of a former colliery (as shown on the 2 <sup>nd</sup> edition OS map). There is considered to be low potential for archaeological remains within the site.	<b>o/?</b>
Landscape	The landscape character area is defined as lowland plains. The site is currently fairly dense woodland and is situated approximately 800m north-east of Ormiston. As the site is separated from Ormiston, development does not represent a logical expansion of the village in landscape terms. It is unlikely to be possible to develop the site without significant tree removal and resulting landscape impacts. The proposed site would be well concealed from the East due to tree cover and vegetation, however, is currently open from the west adjacent to the B6371 and would be visible from this route.	<b>-/--/?</b>



SITE INFORMATION	
Topic	Comments
Site Name	Land south of Wester Pencaitland
Site Ref	PM/TT/HSG050
Source of Site Suggestion	Strutt and Parker for Susan Cameron and Fraser Scott
Site Size (ha)	6.7ha
Current Use	Agricultural
Proposed Use	Housing
Summary Description	A greenfield site in agricultural use on the southern edge of Pencaitland. An application has recently been submitted on the site (14/00732/PPM).





SUITABILITY AND DELIVERABILITY OF SITE		
Topic	Assessment	Score
Location	The site lies to the south of Wester Pencaitland. It is outside the existing settlement boundary but well related to it.	
Accessibility	Pencaitland is not one of the more accessible of East Lothian's settlements, based on SESplan's regional accessibility analysis. Bus stops on Lempockwells Road are around 500m from the site, with a limited service to Haddington, Tranent, and Gifford. Bus stops on the A6093 are around 800m from the site and have a frequent service to Edinburgh via Tranent and Musselburgh. There is no rail station within 800m of the site. There is a modest range of services and facilities within 1600m of the site, including primary school, shop, hall, and church.	
Exposure	The site does not benefit from any significant degree of shelter from northerly winds from vegetation or topography.	
Aspect	The site is broadly north facing.	
Suitability for Proposed Use	The site is physically suitable for the proposed use. Adjacent land uses are residential and agricultural.	
Fit with local/strategic policy objectives and direction	The site is outwith the East Lothian SDA as identified within SESplan and outwith a main settlement, but adjacent to a smaller settlement with a moderate range of facilities. Its development would not align well with strategic and local policy objectives including meeting housing need in the most sustainable locations that minimise the need to travel. For assessment against other more detailed policy objectives see 'Potential Impacts of Development: SEA'.	
Physical infrastructure	Access could be taken from Bruce Grove or possibly Lempockwells Road subject to visibility splays and footway provision. Parked	

capacity	vehicles on Lempockwells Rd may cause difficulty for 2-way movement with increased volumes of traffic. There are traffic capacity constraints within the Tranent area and further consideration is required to establish how these might be mitigated. The site is served by Rosebery Water Treatment Works and Pencaitland Waste Water Treatment Works. Rosebery WTW has available capacity, and Pencaitland WWTW has very limited capacity.	
Service infrastructure capacity	The site is within the Pencaitland Primary School catchment which has limited capacity, but limited expansion on site may be possible. At secondary level the site would be served by Ross High School which has no capacity, but may be able to expand.	
Deliverability/ Effectiveness	The site is partly within the Coal Mining Development High Risk Area and a Coal Mining Risk Assessment may therefore be required. It is not known whether potential contamination or ground conditions would pose any constraints to development. It has not yet been established whether there is sufficient infrastructure capacity to serve the development and what the timescales would be for achieving this.	



POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT: SEA		
Topic	Comments	Score
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	The site is not within any areas designated for their international, national or local nature conservation interest. The Ormiston to Gifford Railway listed wildlife site runs along the western site boundary, and areas of priority habitat. There may be potential to improve habitat connectivity in the design of new development.	<b>o/?</b>
Population	The site would provide housing, including an element of affordable housing to help meet local need. The site has relatively limited access to facilities, services, and employment opportunities by active travel or public transport.	<b>o/+</b>
Human Health	There is no known contamination within the site (though the adjacent core path has potential contamination as a former railway line). The site has good access to the core path network and open space, and its development may provide opportunities to enhance	<b>o/+/?</b>

	this.	
Soil	The development of the site would result in some loss of class 3.1 prime agricultural land. There are no rare or carbon rich soils on this site.	-
Water	The site is not shown to be at risk of river, surface or coastal flooding on SEPA's flood map. The site will potentially require a flood risk assessment due to a small watercourse on the Eastern boundary. The site is not within a Potentially Vulnerable Area. SEPA has not raised any concerns with regards flood risk or potential impact on the water environment but advises that a water feature forms part of the site boundary, and a 6m buffer would be required.	?
Air	Development on the site would not be affected by existing sources of air pollution. The site is in a location with moderate access to local facilities, active travel routes and public transport so the need to travel by car is reduced. Yet, the site's development could exacerbate potential air quality problems in Tranent town centre by increasing vehicular traffic.	o/-
Climatic Factors	Pencaitland is in a moderately accessible location in regional terms but is further from major centres of employment than many other East Lothian settlements, and has a relatively limited range of local facilities and services. Therefore development of this site would not be focusing development in the most accessible and sustainable locations. The site is reasonably well positioned to access public transport, active travel routes, as well as local facilities and services. Realistically, however, development on the site would still lead to some increase in car-based journeys and resultant greenhouse gas emissions. The site's north facing aspect does not lend itself to development that is resource efficient through siting (i.e. solar gain). The site's aspect would not lend itself well to development that is resource efficient through siting (i.e. solar gain).	-
Material Assets	The site's development would not make efficient use of land and resources, being greenfield land of prime agricultural quality.	--
Cultural Heritage	The site is adjacent to the southern extent of the Pencaitland Conservation Area, which extends along the tree-lined Lempockwells Road as an important entrance to the village. There is potential for impacts on this aspect of the setting of the village. There are scheduled monuments in the vicinity and ELCAS considers there to be moderate to good potential for unknown archaeological remains.	o/?
Landscape	The site is currently open arable land and is situated on the southern edge of Wester Pencaitland. It is within the Lowland Plains landscape character area (Lothians Landscape Character Assessment). Development of the site represents a fairly logical southern expansion of Pencaitland in broad landscape terms, although would extend the village further into open countryside; the site is surrounded on three sides by agricultural land. The site is somewhat elevated relative to the surrounding area and offers open views across the site; the northern edge is at a higher level than Bruce Grove, forming a steep embankment. The proposed site would be screened to some degree from the east on Lempockwells Road by some tree cover and vegetation, however, it is more open	-/?



	<p>to the west adjacent to Pencaitland Railway path (core path). The south of the site is bounded by a hedgerow, and structural landscaping would be necessary to give a robust landscape edge. Due to the elevation of the site, it is likely to be visible from Tranent and the Lammermuir Hills Area of Great Landscape Value to the south.</p>	
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SITE INFORMATION	
Topic	Comments
Site Name	Pencaitland – Woodhall Road
Site Ref	PM/TT/HSG102
Source of Site Suggestion	East Lothian Council
Site Size (ha)	0.8ha
Current Use	Agricultural
Proposed Use	Housing
Summary Description	A small greenfield site on the western edge of Wester Pencaitland, accessed from Woodhall Road.



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0 0.02 0.04 0.06 0.08 kilometres

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SUITABILITY AND DELIVERABILITY OF SITE		
Topic	Assessment	Score
Location	The site is located on the western edge of Wester Pencaitland. It is outwith the settlement boundary but is well related to it.	
Accessibility	Pencaitland is not one of the more accessible of East Lothian's settlements, based on SESplan's regional accessibility analysis. The site is around 150m from bus stops on Dovecot Park. Fairly frequent services are available to Pencaitland, the Western General Hospital, Ormiston, East Saltoun and West Saltoun. There is no rail station within 800m. There is a modest range of services and facilities within 1600m of the site, including primary school, shop, hall, and church.	
Exposure	Existing development to the north provides a degree of shelter from northerly winds.	
Aspect	The site is fairly level but slopes gently northwards.	
Suitability for Proposed Use	The site is physically suitable for the proposed use. Adjacent land uses are residential and agricultural.	
Fit with local/strategic policy objectives and direction	The site is outwith the East Lothian SDA as identified within SESplan and outwith a main settlement, but adjacent to a smaller settlement with a moderate range of facilities. Its development would not align well with strategic and local policy objectives including meeting housing need in the most sustainable locations that minimise the need to travel. For assessment against other more detailed policy objectives see 'Potential Impacts of Development: SEA'.	
Physical infrastructure capacity	Suitable access onto the local road network can be achieved and vehicle flows can be accommodated. The site already benefits from an existing footpath and street lighting, with good links to bus stops	

	and the local shop. The site is served by Rosebery Water Treatment Works and Pencaitland Waste Water Treatment Works. Rosebery WTW has available capacity, and Pencaitland WWTW has very limited capacity.	
Service infrastructure capacity	The site is within the Pencaitland Primary School catchment which has limited capacity, but limited expansion on site may be possible. At secondary level the site would be served by Ross High School which has no capacity, but may be able to expand.	
Deliverability/ Effectiveness	The site is within the Coal Mining Development High Risk Area and a Coal Mining Risk Assessment may therefore be required. It is not known whether ground conditions would pose any constraints to development. It has not yet been established whether there is sufficient infrastructure capacity to serve the development and what the timescales would be for achieving this.	

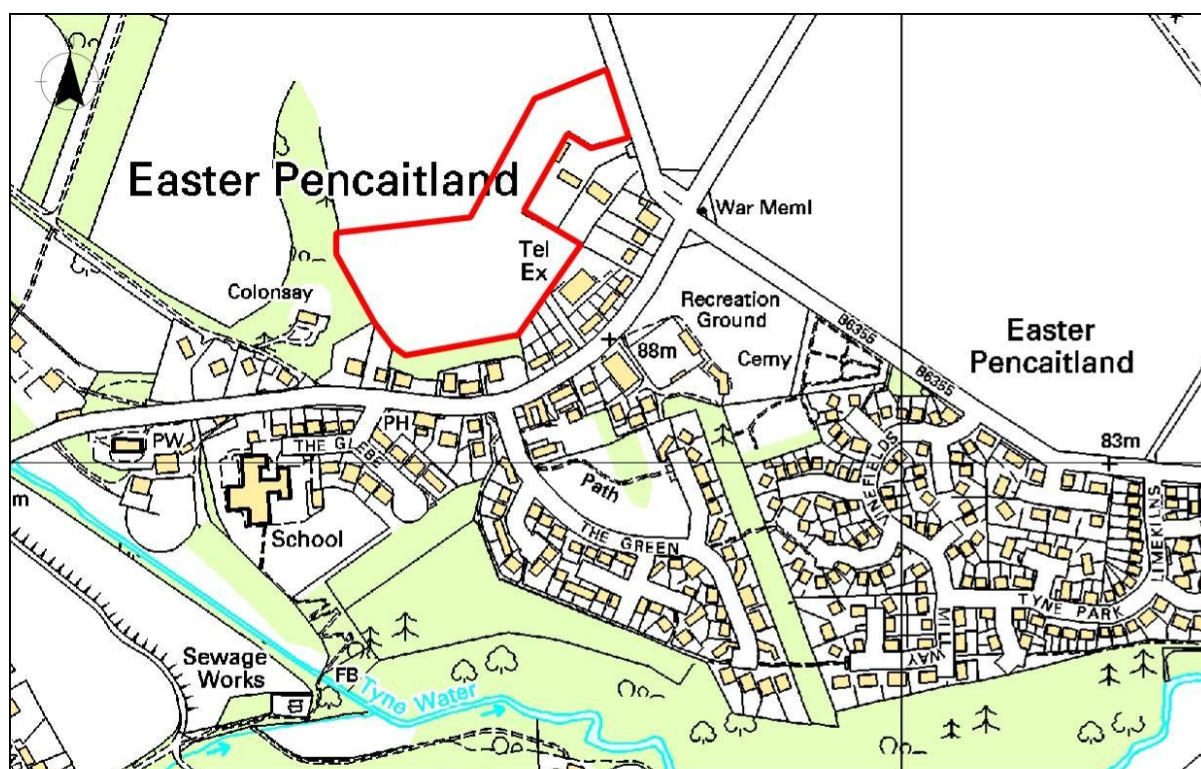


POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT: SEA		
Topic	Comments	Score
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	The site is not within any areas designated for their international, national or local nature conservation interest.	0
Population	The site would provide housing, including an element of affordable housing to help meet local need. The site has moderate access to facilities, services, and employment opportunities by active travel or public transport.	+
Human Health	There is no known contamination within the site. Access to the core path network and open space is good.	0
Soil	The development of the site would result in some loss of class 3.1 prime agricultural land. There are no rare or carbon rich soils on this site.	-
Water	The site is not shown to be at risk of river or coastal flooding on	?



	SEPA's flood map. The site may potentially require a flood risk assessment due to a small watercourse adjacent to the site. There are some small pockets of surface water flooding within the site. The site is not within a Potentially Vulnerable Area.	
Air	Development on the site would not be affected by existing sources of air pollution. The site is in a location with moderate access to local facilities, active travel routes and public transport so the need to travel by car is reduced. Yet, the site's development could exacerbate potential air quality problems in Tranent town centre by increasing vehicular traffic.	<b>o/-</b>
Climatic Factors	Pencaitland is in a moderately accessible location in regional terms but is further from major centres of employment than many other East Lothian settlements, and has a relatively limited range of local facilities and services. Therefore development of this site would not be focusing development in the most accessible and sustainable locations. The site is reasonably well positioned to access public transport, active travel routes, as well as local facilities and services. Realistically, however, development on the site would still lead to some increase in car-based journeys and resultant greenhouse gas emissions. The site's north facing aspect does not lend itself to development that is resource efficient through siting (i.e. solar gain).	<b>-</b>
Material Assets	The site's development would not make efficient use of land and resources, being greenfield land of prime agricultural quality.	<b>--</b>
Cultural Heritage	The northern part of the site abuts the boundary of Pencaitland Conservation Area. Development on the site is not likely to have a significant effect on the designated area. There are Scheduled Monuments in the vicinity and ELCAS considers the site to have moderate potential for unknown archaeological remains.	<b>o/?</b>
Landscape	The landscape character area is defined as Lowland Plains (Lothians Landscape Character Assessment). The site is currently open arable land on the western edge of Pencaitland. Due to the close proximity to existing development and the small scale of the site, further development represents a logical expansion in landscape terms with minimal landscape impacts beyond the immediate area.	<b>o</b>

SITE INFORMATION	
Topic	Comments
Site Name	Park View, Pencaitland
Site Ref	PM/TT/HSG111
Source of Site Suggestion	Existing Local Plan allocation
Site Size (ha)	2.5ha
Current Use	Agricultural
Proposed Use	Housing
Summary Description and Planning History	A greenfield site on the north-east of Pencaitland previously included in the East Lothian Local Plan 2008.



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SUITABILITY AND DELIVERABILITY OF SITE		
Topic	Assessment	Score
Location	The site lies to the North West of Easter Pencaitland. It is adjacent to the existing settlement boundary and is well related.	
Accessibility	Pencaitland is not one of the more accessible of East Lothian's settlements, based on SESplan's regional accessibility analysis. The site is within 400m of bus stops on Main Road, with fairly regular services to East and West Saltoun, Glenkinchie and Edinburgh. There is no rail station within 800m, with the nearest being Longniddry. The site is within 1600m of a range of local services including primary school and convenience shop.	
Exposure	The site is relatively exposed in terms of topography and there is limited landscaping or vegetation to provide shelter from northerly winds.	
Aspect	The site is gently undulating and slopes gradually to the north, resulting in a Southerly aspect.	
Suitability for Proposed Use	The site is physically suitable for the proposed use and there are not likely to be amenity conflicts with surrounding land uses, subject to appropriate design. Adjacent uses are mainly residential and agricultural.	
Fit with strategic policy objectives and direction	The site is outwith the East Lothian SDA as identified within SESplan and outwith a main settlement, but adjacent to a smaller settlement with a moderate range of facilities. Its development would therefore not align well with strategic policy objectives of steering new	



	development towards the most sustainable locations within the city region. It is also not within a settlement that provides a wide range of facilities and services. For assessment against other more detailed policy objectives see 'Potential Impacts of Development: SEA'.	
Physical infrastructure capacity	Suitable access could be achieved, with access taken from the B6355 or A6093. There are traffic capacity constraints within the Tranent area and further consideration is required to establish how these might be mitigated. The site is served by Rosebery Water Treatment Works and Pencaitland Waste Water Treatment Works. Rosebery WTW has available capacity, and Pencaitland WWTW has very limited capacity.	
Service infrastructure capacity	The site is within the Pencaitland Primary School catchment which has limited capacity, but limited expansion on site may be possible. At secondary level the site would be served by Ross High School which has no capacity, but may be able to expand.	
Deliverability/ Effectiveness	The site is within the Coal Mining Development High Risk Area and a Coal Mining Risk Assessment may therefore be required. It is not known whether ground conditions would pose any constraints to development. It has not yet been established whether there is sufficient infrastructure capacity to serve the development and what the timescales would be for achieving this.	

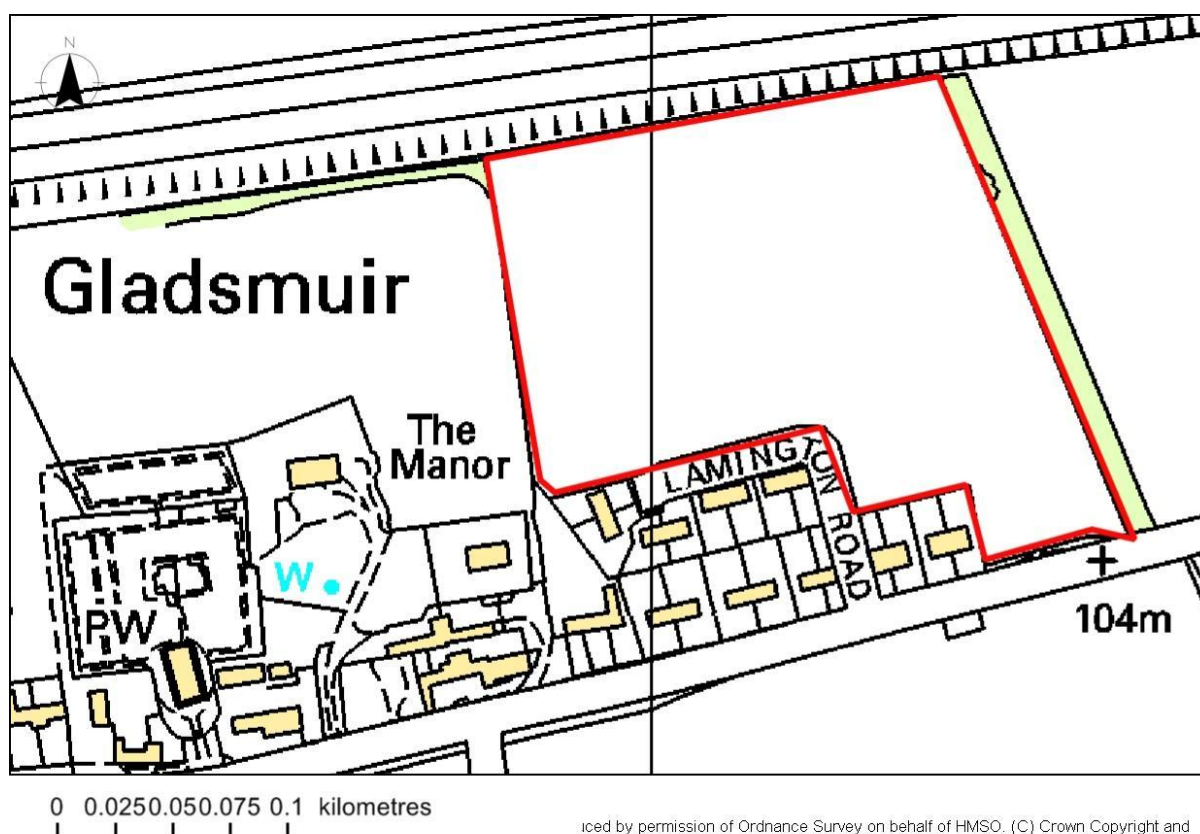


POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT: SEA		
Topic	Comments	Score
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	The site is outwith any areas designated for their International, National and Local Nature Conservation interest. There are mature tree belts within and surrounding the west, south and north-east of the site and the majority of these are protected by Tree Preservation Order 10. Impacts on these trees could largely be avoided by appropriate design. There are no areas of priority habitat within the site.	o/?



Population	The development of the site would provide housing, including an element of affordable housing. The site has good access by active travel and public transport to nearby local facilities which are within walking distance.	+
Human Health	There is no known contamination within the site. The site has good access to the existing core path network which runs adjacent to the B6355 which forms the north-east boundary. The site has good access to an area of recreational ground approximately 70m to the south-east of the site.	+
Soil	Development of the site may result in some loss of class 2 and class 3.1 prime agricultural land. There are no rare or carbon rich soils on the site.	-
Water	The site is not shown to be at risk of river, coastal or surface water flooding. SEPA has not raised any concerns with regard to flood risk or potential impact on the water environment.	o
Air	Development on the site would not be affected by existing sources of air pollution. The site is in a location with moderate access to local facilities, active travel routes and public transport so the need to travel by car is reduced. Yet, the site's development could exacerbate potential air quality problems in Tranent town centre by increasing vehicular traffic.	o/-
Climatic Factors	Pencaitland is in a moderately accessible location in regional terms but is further from major centres of employment than many other East Lothian settlements, and has a relatively limited range of local facilities and services. Therefore development of this site would not be focusing development in the most accessible and sustainable locations. The site is well positioned to access public transport, active travel routes, as well as local facilities and services. Realistically, however, development on the site would still lead to some increase in car-based journeys and resultant greenhouse gas emissions. The site's southerly aspect lends itself to solar gain. The site's aspect would lend itself well to development that is resource efficient through siting (i.e. solar gain).	-
Material Assets	The site's development would not make efficient use of land and resources, being greenfield land of prime agricultural quality.	--
Cultural Heritage	The site is within the Pencaitland Conservation Area and is within the Winton House inventory designed landscape. Historic Scotland considers that the site can be developed without adverse impacts on the designed landscape, subject to sympathetic design. There are no listed buildings within the site but category B and C listed buildings are adjacent to the boundary at South Lodge, St Michaels Lodge and Park View. Development would have to take account of potential impacts on the settings of these buildings.	o/-
Landscape	The site is gently undulating and relatively well screened due to surrounding tree belts, and would form a logical extension of the settlement. The northern boundary is visually exposed and would benefit from a new landscape boundary. There are views from the site to the south east towards the Lammermuirs. The site is within the designated inventory designed landscape of Winton House and within the Pencaitland Conservation Area. Impacts on these designations could be mitigated through sensitive design.	o/-/?

SITE INFORMATION	
Topic	Comments
Site Name	Lamington Road, Gladsmuir
Site Ref	PM/TT/HSG045
Source of Site Suggestion	John Handley Associates (agent) for J & W Jenkinson
Site Size (ha)	3ha
Current Use	Agricultural
Proposed Use	Housing
Summary Description	Greenfield land in agricultural use on the edge of the small settlement of Gladsmuir and south of the A1 dual carriageway.



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SUITABILITY AND DELIVERABILITY OF SITE		
Topic	Assessment	Score
Location	The site lies to the north and east of Gladsmuir. It is outside the existing settlement boundary but well related to it.	
Accessibility	The site is within 400m of bus stops on the main road with services to Edinburgh via Tranent and Musselburgh and to Haddington and Dunbar. There is no rail station within 800m and there are very limited facilities within 1600m of the site, including a church, hall, and car garage, but no shop.	
Exposure	The site has some limited shelter from northerly winds due to the presence of a tree belt along the northern boundary, however in terms of topography it is located near the top of a north-facing slope and is fairly exposed.	
Aspect	The site is fairly level but slopes gently eastwards.	
Suitability for Proposed Use	The site is physically suitable for the proposed use. Adjacent land uses include residential and agricultural. There may be noise impacts which arise from the proximity of the A1 to the north of the site. Mitigation measures may be required.	
Fit with local/ strategic policy objectives and direction	The site is within the East Lothian SDA as identified within SESplan and outwith a main settlement. It is in a location with limited facilities. Its development would align to a limited extent with strategic and local policy objectives including meeting housing need in the most sustainable locations that minimise the need to travel. For assessment against other more detailed policy objectives see 'Potential Impacts of Development: SEA'.	
Physical infrastructure	The development would not have major impacts on the local road network and has good access to the trunk road. However, suitable	

capacity	access could only be achieved via Lamington Road by improvements to visibility at the junction with the A199, involving third party land. The site is served by Castle Moffat Water Treatment Works and Seafield Waste Water Treatment Works. Castle Moffat WTW and Seafield WWTW both have available capacity.	
Service infrastructure capacity	The site is within the Macmerry Primary School catchment which has limited capacity, but may be able to expand on current site. At secondary level the site would be served by Ross High School which has no capacity, but may be able to expand.	
Deliverability/ Effectiveness	It has not yet been established whether there is sufficient infrastructure capacity to serve the development and what the timescales would be for achieving this.	



POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT: SEA		
Topic	Comments	Score
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	The site is not within any areas designated for their international, national or local nature conservation interest. It is, however, over 3km away from the Firth of Forth SPA. At this stage the site is screened in for consideration through the Habitats Regulation Appraisal (HRA) process, though it might be possible to screen it out at a later stage.	o/?*
Population	The site would provide housing, including an element of affordable housing to help meet local need. The site has fairly limited access to facilities, services, and employment opportunities by active travel or public transport.	o/+
Human Health	There is no known contamination within the site. The site has reasonable access to the core path network at Butterdean Wood; other open space in the area is very limited.	o
Soil	The development of the site would result in some loss of class 2 and 3.1 prime agricultural land. There are no rare or carbon rich soils on this site.	-
Water	The site is not shown to be at risk of river or coastal flooding on SEPA's flood map. There is a small pocket of surface water flooding on the southern site boundary. The site will potentially require a drainage impact assessment. The site is within Potentially Vulnerable Area 10/23. SEPA has not raised any concerns with regards flood risk or potential impact on the water environment.	?
Air	Development on the site would not be affected by existing sources of air pollution. The site is in a location with some access to local facilities, active travel routes and public transport so the need to travel by car is lessened.	o



Climatic Factors	<p>Gladsmuir is a small settlement with a very limited range of facilities. Therefore development of this site would not be focusing development in the most accessible and sustainable locations. However, the site is quite well positioned to access public transport and active travel routes. Realistically, however, development on the site would lead to some increase in car-based journeys and resultant greenhouse gas emissions. The site's aspect would not lend itself well to development that is resource efficient through siting (i.e. solar gain).</p>	o/-
Material Assets	<p>The site's development would not make efficient use of land and resources, being greenfield land of prime agricultural quality.</p>	--
Cultural Heritage	<p>The site is adjacent to the Elvingston Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape and there are a number of listed buildings in the vicinity. There is some potential for setting issues subject to detailed design. ELCAS considers there to be low to moderate potential for unknown archaeological remains within the site.</p>	o/?
Landscape	<p>The site is currently open arable land to the north and east of the small settlement of Gladsmuir. Gladsmuir is in a relatively elevated and visually exposed situation, with views north towards the Firth of Forth and westwards towards Macmerry. The landscape character area is defined as Lowland Plains (Lothians Landscape Character Assessment). The site's development would represent a significant expansion of the village that would potentially change its character, although would be relatively logical in landscape terms. The site is fairly flat with open views across it. The eastern edge of the site is bounded by a mature landscape strip, which provides an element screening of views into the site from the A199 travelling west. Development on the site may be visible from the A1 to the north, which is at a lower level, unless structural landscaping was put in place on this boundary. If noise mitigation measures are required, they may also have an impact upon the landscape and/or views from the A1.</p>	-/?

SITE INFORMATION	
Topic	Comments
Site Name	Gladsmuir – Lamington Road
Site Ref	PM/TT/HSG089
Source of Site Suggestion	East Lothian Council
Site Size (ha)	0.2ha
Current Use	Agricultural
Proposed Use	Housing
Summary Description	A small area of land that would 'round off' existing development at Lamington Road in the small settlement of Gladsmuir.





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SUITABILITY AND DELIVERABILITY OF SITE		
Topic	Assessment	Score
Location	The site lies to the north-east of Gladsmuir. It is outside the existing settlement boundary but is well related to it.	
Accessibility	The site is within 400m of bus stops on the main road with services to Edinburgh via Tranent and Musselburgh and to Haddington and Dunbar. There is no rail station within 800m and there are very limited facilities within 1600m of the site, including a church, hall, and car garage, but no shop.	
Exposure	The site is exposed to northerly winds, with no protection from vegetation or topography.	
Aspect	The site is fairly level but slopes gently south-east.	
Suitability for Proposed Use	The site is physically suitable for the proposed use. Adjacent land uses are residential and agricultural. There may be noise impacts which arise from the proximity of the A1 to the north of the site. Mitigation measures may be required.	
Fit with local/ strategic policy objectives and direction	The site is within the East Lothian SDA as identified within SESplan and outwith a main settlement. It is in a location with limited facilities. Its development would align to a limited extent with strategic and local policy objectives including meeting housing need in the most sustainable locations that minimise the need to travel. For assessment against other more detailed policy objectives see 'Potential Impacts of Development: SEA'.	
Physical infrastructure capacity	The development would not have major impacts on the local road network and has good access to the trunk road. However, suitable access could only be achieved via Lamington Road by improvements to visibility at the junction with the A199, involving third party land.	

	The site is served by Castle Moffat Water Treatment Works and Seafeld Waste Water Treatment Works. Castle Moffat WTW and Seafeld WWTW both have available capacity.	
Service infrastructure capacity	The site is within the Macmerry Primary School catchment which has limited capacity, but may be able to expand on current site. At secondary level the site would be served by Ross High School which has no capacity, but may be able to expand.	
Deliverability/ Effectiveness	It has not yet been established whether there is sufficient infrastructure capacity to serve the development and what the timescales would be for achieving this. The site may not be effective due to access/road safety constraints.	



POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT: SEA		
Topic	Comments	Score
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	The site is not within any areas designated for their international, national or local nature conservation interest.	o
Population	The site would provide housing, possibly including an element of affordable housing to help meet local need. The site has limited access to facilities, services, and employment opportunities by active travel or public transport.	o/?
Human Health	There is no known contamination within the site. The site has reasonable access to the core path network at Butterdean Wood; other open space in the area is very limited.	o
Soil	The development of the site would result in some loss of class 3.1 prime agricultural land. There are no rare or carbon rich soils on this site.	-
Water	The site is not shown to be at risk of river, surface water or coastal flooding on SEPA's flood map. The site is within Potentially Vulnerable Area 10/23. SEPA has not raised any concerns with regards flood risk or potential impact on the water environment.	o
Air	Development on the site would not be affected by existing sources of air pollution. The site is in a location with some access to local facilities, active travel routes and public transport so the need to travel by car is lessened.	o
Climatic Factors	Gladsmuir is a small settlement with a very limited range of facilities. Therefore development of this site would not be focusing development in the most accessible and sustainable locations. However, the site is well positioned to access public transport and active travel routes. Realistically, however, development on the site would lead to some increase in car-based journeys and resultant	o/-



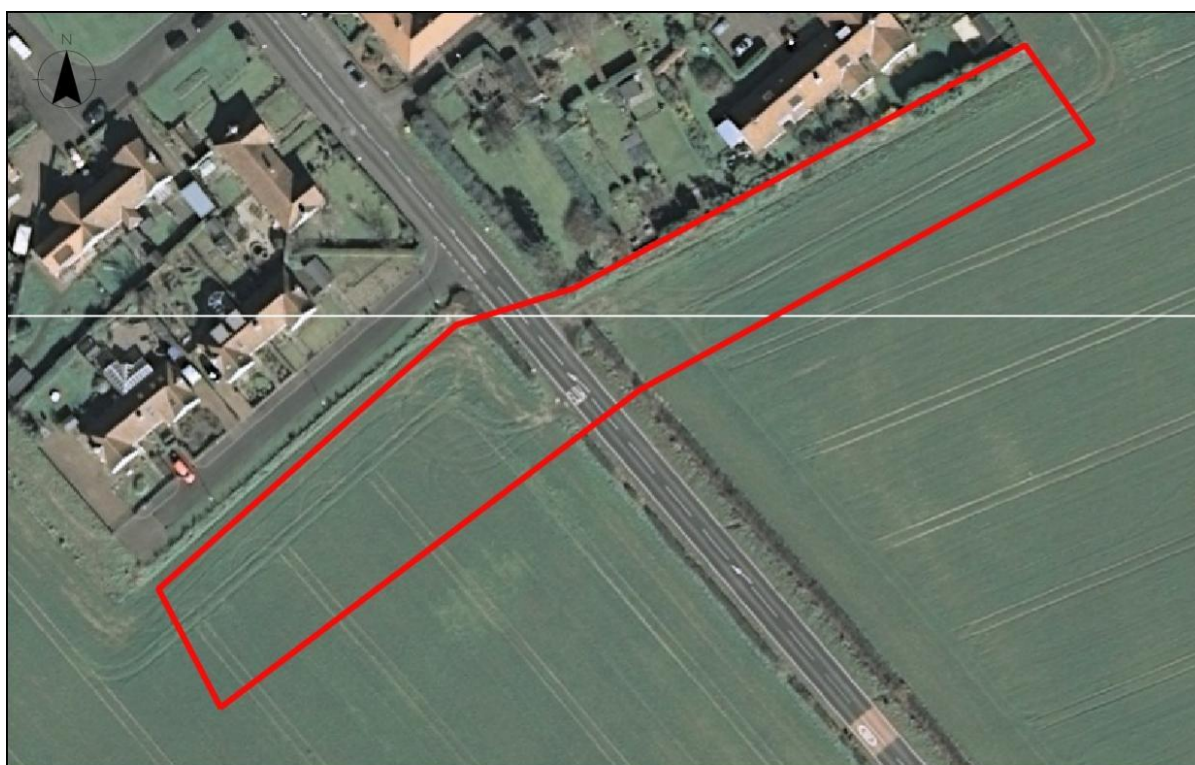
	greenhouse gas emissions. The site's aspect could lend itself well to development that is resource efficient through siting (i.e. solar gain).	
Material Assets	The site's development would not make efficient use of land and resources, being greenfield land of prime agricultural quality.	--
Cultural Heritage	There are no cultural heritage designations affecting the site.	o
Landscape	The site is a small area of agricultural land that would form a 'rounding off' of the existing settlement pattern of Gladsmuir. Subject to appropriate design, its wider landscape impacts would be minimal.	o

SITE INFORMATION	
Topic	Comments
Site Name	New Winton
Site Ref	PM/TT/HSG092
Source of Site Suggestion	East Lothian Council
Site Size (ha)	0.4ha
Current Use	Agricultural
Proposed Use	Housing
Summary Description	A small greenfield site on the southern edge of New Winton.



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SUITABILITY AND DELIVERABILITY OF SITE		
Topic	Assessment	Score
Location	The site is located on the southern edge of New Winton. It is outwith the settlement boundary but is well related to it.	Yellow
Accessibility	The bus stop in New Winton is around 100m from the site. There is a very limited bus service, which would not be a viable commuter option. There is no rail station within 800m and there are no facilities within 1600m.	Red
Exposure	Existing development to the north will provide shelter from northerly winds, though there is little shelter by virtue of vegetation or topography.	Yellow
Aspect	The site faces south.	Green
Suitability for Proposed Use	The site is physically suitable for the proposed use. Adjacent land uses are residential and agricultural.	Green
Fit with local/ strategic policy objectives and direction	The site is outwith the East Lothian SDA as identified within SESplan and its development would therefore not align well with strategic policy objectives of steering new development towards the most sustainable locations within the city region. It is also not within a main settlement that provides a wide range of facilities and services. For assessment against other more detailed policy objectives see 'Potential Impacts of Development: SEA'.	Red

Physical infrastructure capacity	Suitable access could be provided from Winton Terrace on the western side; a new junction onto the B6355 would be required for the eastern half, which would be subject to visibility splay requirements and relocation of the speed limit signs. The site is served by the Rosebery Water Treatment Works and New Winton Septic Tank, which both have available capacity.	
Service infrastructure capacity	The site is within the Windygoul Primary School catchment, which has no available capacity, and additional land would be required to accommodate any expansion. At secondary level the site would be served by Ross High School which has no capacity, but may be able to expand.	
Deliverability/ Effectiveness	The site is within the Coal Mining Development High Risk Area and a Coal Mining Risk Assessment may therefore be required. It is not known whether ground conditions would pose any constraints to development. It has not yet been established whether there is sufficient infrastructure capacity to serve the development and what the timescales would be for achieving this.	

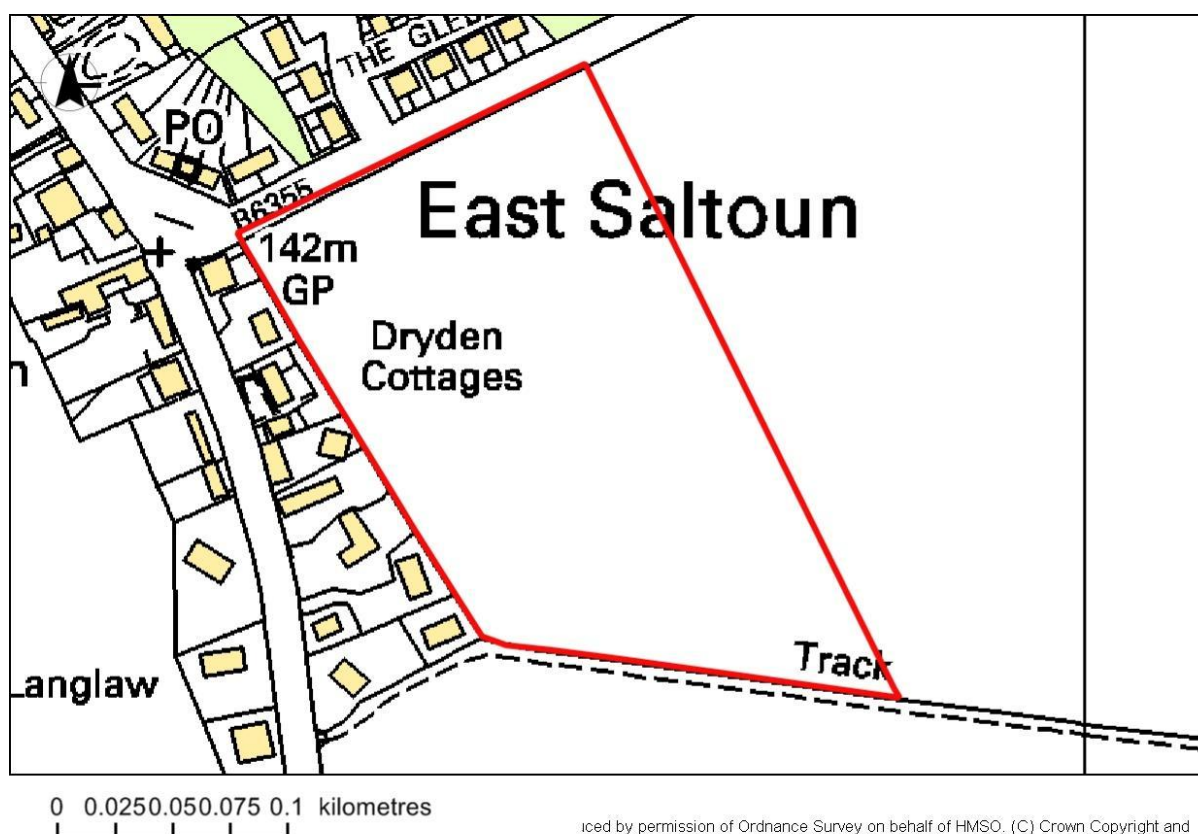


POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT: SEA		
Topic	Comments	Score
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	The site is not within any areas designated for their international, national or local nature conservation interest.	0
Population	The site could provide housing, including an element of affordable housing to help meet local need. The site has limited access to facilities, services, and employment opportunities by active travel or public transport.	?/0
Human Health	There is no known contamination within the site. Access to the core path network and open space within the village is good.	+
Soil	The development of the site would result in some loss of class 2	-



	prime agricultural land. There are no rare or carbon rich soils on this site.	
Water	The site is not shown to be at risk of river, surface or coastal flooding on SEPA's flood map. The site is not within a Potentially Vulnerable Area.	o
Air	Development on the site would not be affected by existing sources of air pollution. The site is in a location with limited access to local facilities, active travel routes and public transport and its development would lead to increased use of the private car. The site's development could exacerbate potential air quality problems in Tranent town centre by increasing vehicular traffic.	o/-
Climatic Factors	New Winton is not one of East Lothian's most accessible settlements in regional terms, though is in relatively close proximity to Tranent. It has limited public transport accessibility and poor access to facilities and services. Development of this site would not be focusing development in the most accessible and sustainable locations and it would lead to an increase in car-based journeys and resultant greenhouse gas emissions. The site's aspect would lend itself well to development that is resource efficient through siting (i.e. solar gain).	o/-
Material Assets	The site's development would not make efficient use of land and resources, being greenfield land of prime agricultural quality.	--
Cultural Heritage	The site is within the New Winton Conservation Area. Development may have to be restricted to single storey to avoid adverse impacts on the Conservation Area. There are listed buildings within the vicinity although with limited visual link. There is an undesignated cropmark in the vicinity and low to moderate potential for unknown archaeological remains.	?/-
Landscape	The site is within the Lowland Plains landscape character and is currently flat open agricultural land on the southern edge of New Winton. Due to its small scale and the close proximity to existing development, further development on this site would represent a logical expansion in landscape terms, with minimal wider landscape impact subject to appropriate design and landscaping. There is, however, the potential for impacts on the conservation area through insensitive design.	o/-/?

SITE INFORMATION	
Topic	Comments
Site Name	Dryden Field, East Saltoun
Site Ref	PM/TT/HSG012
Source of Site Suggestion	PPCA (planning consultants) for Hamilton and Kinneil Estates (landowner)
Site Size (ha)	4ha
Current Use	Agricultural
Proposed Use	Mixed use/housing; approximately 50 units.
Summary Description	A greenfield site on the south-eastern edge of East Saltoun.



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SUITABILITY AND DELIVERABILITY OF SITE		
Topic	Assessment	Score
Location	The site is on the south-eastern edge of East Saltoun. It is outside the existing settlement boundary but is well related to it.	
Accessibility	The site is within 400m of a bus stop with a limited service to Haddington, Tranent and Gifford. There is no rail station within 800m. There is a limited range of local facilities within 1600m, including shop, church, primary school, and village hall.	
Exposure	Existing development and woodland to the north of the site will provide a degree of shelter from northerly winds, however the local topography means the site is still somewhat exposed.	
Aspect	The site slopes gradually northwards.	
Suitability for Proposed Use	The site is physically suitable for the proposed use. Adjacent land uses are residential and agricultural.	
Fit with local/ strategic policy objectives and direction	The site is outwith the East Lothian SDA as identified within SESplan and outwith a main settlement, but adjacent to a smaller settlement with a limited range of facilities. Its development would not align well with strategic and local policy objectives including meeting housing need in the most sustainable locations that minimise the need to travel. For assessment against other more detailed policy objectives see 'Potential Impacts of Development: SEA'.	
Physical infrastructure capacity	Suitable access onto the local road network could be achieved however there are traffic capacity constraints within the Tranent area including cumulative issues, and further consideration is required to establish how these might be mitigated. The site is served by Hopes Water treatment Works and the East Saltoun Septic Tank. Hopes WTW has available capacity, and Saltoun Septic Tank	

	has limited capacity.	
Service infrastructure capacity	The site is within the East Saltoun Primary School catchment which has very limited capacity and cannot expand. At secondary level the site would be served by Ross High School which has no capacity, but may be able to expand.	
Deliverability/ Effectiveness	It has not yet been established whether there is sufficient infrastructure capacity to serve the development and what the timescales would be for achieving this.	



POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT: SEA		
Topic	Comments	Score
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	The site is not within any areas designated for their international, national or local nature conservation interest. An area of priority habitat (upland mixed ash wood) is located to the north of the site and development may present opportunities to extend this habitat and/or create new linkages.	o/?
Population	The site would provide housing, including an element of affordable housing to help meet local need. It has limited access to facilities, services, and employment opportunities by active travel or public transport.	+/o
Human Health	There is no known contamination within the site. There are a number of short lengths of core path within and adjacent to the village, as well as open space, and there are other core paths within 1km. The site's development may provide opportunities to enhance the local path network.	+/?
Soil	The development of the site would result in some loss of class 3.1 prime agricultural land. There are no rare or carbon rich soils on this site.	-
Water	The site is not shown to be at risk of river, surface or coastal flooding on SEPA's flood map. The site is not within a Potentially Vulnerable Area. SEPA has not raised any concerns with regards flood risk or potential impact on the water environment.	o
Air	Development on the site would not be affected by existing sources of air pollution. The site is in a location with access to local facilities	o



	and some limited public transport accessibility so the need to travel by car is reduced. Yet, the site's development would realistically still result in some increase in private car usage.	
Climatic Factors	East Saltoun is in a less accessible location in regional terms than many other East Lothian settlements and has a limited range of local facilities and services. Therefore development of this site would not be focusing development in the most accessible and sustainable locations. The site has limited access to public transport and its development would lead to an increase in car-based journeys and resultant greenhouse gas emissions. The site's north facing aspect does not lend itself to development that is resource efficient through siting (i.e. solar gain).	-
Material Assets	The site's development would not make efficient use of land and resources, being greenfield land of prime agricultural quality.	--
Cultural Heritage	The site is within the Saltoun Conservation Area. Historic Scotland considers the site's development has the potential to fundamentally change the character of the Conservation Area and advises that a design strategy would need to be developed in conjunction with a Conservation Area Appraisal of the area. ELCAS considers there is low potential for unknown archaeological remains.	?/-
Landscape	The landscape character area is defined as Lowland Plains (Lothians Landscape Character Assessment). The site is within the East Saltoun Conservation Area. The site has existing development on two sides and represents a relatively logical extension to the village in landscape terms, although the size of the site relative to the existing village is such that development may have significant impacts on the character of the village and on its Conservation Area. The site is higher than much of the adjacent village which tends to slope downwards to the north. It would be visible in longer views from the Garleton Hills and Traprain Law AGLVs. Structural landscape planting may mitigate the impact of development in longer distance views, but would be unlikely to mitigate any impacts on village character and scale. There are 3 mature ash trees on the southern boundary of the site which have significant visual amenity and these trees should be retained as part of the site structure planting.	-/--/?

SITE INFORMATION	
Topic	Comments
Site Name	East Saltoun – West Crescent
Site Ref	PM/TT/HSG093
Source of Site Suggestion	East Lothian Council
Site Size (ha)	0.8ha
Current Use	Agricultural
Proposed Use	Housing
Summary Description	A small greenfield site on the western edge of East Saltoun, accessed from West Crescent.



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SUITABILITY AND DELIVERABILITY OF SITE		
Topic	Assessment	Score
Location	The site is located to the south-west of East Saltoun. It is outside the existing settlement boundary but is well related to it, having existing development on two sides.	Yellow
Accessibility	The site is within 400m of bus stops. Bus stops on Main Street are roughly 200m from the site with limited services to Haddington, Gifford and Tranent. These services may not provide a viable option for commuting. The site is not within 800m of a train station and local facilities in East Saltoun. There is a limited range of facilities in East Saltoun, within 1600m of the site.	Red
Exposure	Existing development to the north will provide some shelter from northerly winds, however the site's north facing topography means it is still fairly exposed.	Red
Aspect	The site faces north.	Red
Suitability for Proposed Use	The site is physically suitable for the proposed use. Adjacent land uses are residential and agricultural.	Green
Fit with local/ strategic policy objectives and direction	The site is outwith the East Lothian SDA as identified within SESplan and outwith a main settlement, but adjacent to a smaller settlement with a moderate range of facilities. Its development would not align well with strategic and local policy objectives including meeting housing need in the most sustainable locations that minimise the need to travel.	Red
Physical infrastructure capacity	Access could be taken via West Crescent. The junction at the bottom of West Crescent has substandard visibility due to the road alignment and hedging within private ownership. ELC Transportation therefore recommends this site is not developed due	Red

	to road safety constraints. The site is served by Hopes Water Treatment Works and East Saltoun Septic Tank. Hopes WTW has available capacity, and Saltoun septic tank has limited capacity.	
Service infrastructure capacity	The site is within the East Saltoun Primary School catchment which has very limited capacity and cannot expand. At secondary level the site would be served by Ross High School which has no capacity, but may be able to expand.	
Deliverability/ Effectiveness	The site may not be effective due to access/road safety constraints.	



POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT: SEA		
Topic	Comments	Score
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	The site is not within any areas designated for their international, national or local nature conservation interest.	o
Population	The site would provide housing, including an element of affordable housing to help meet local need. The site has fairly limited access to facilities, services, and employment opportunities by active travel or public transport.	o/+
Human Health	There is no known contamination within the site. There are a number of short lengths of core path within and adjacent to the village, as well as open space adjacent to the site, and there are other core paths within 1km.	+
Soil	The development of the site would result in some loss of class 3.1 prime agricultural land. There are no rare or carbon rich soils on this site.	-
Water	The site is not shown to be at risk of river, surface or coastal flooding on SEPA's flood map. The site is not within a Potentially Vulnerable Area.	o
Air	Development on the site would not be affected by existing sources of air pollution. The site is in a location with access to local facilities and some public transport accessibility so the need to travel by car is reduced. Yet, the site's development would realistically still result in some increase in private car usage.	o
Climatic Factors	East Saltoun is in a less accessible location in regional terms than many other East Lothian settlements and has a limited range of local facilities and services. Therefore development of this site would not be focusing development in the most accessible and sustainable locations. The site has limited access to public transport and its development would lead to an increase in car-based journeys and resultant greenhouse gas emissions. The site's north facing aspect does not lend itself to development that is resource efficient through siting (i.e. solar gain).	o/-
Material Assets	The site's development would not make efficient use of land and	--



	resources, being greenfield land of prime agricultural quality.	
Cultural Heritage	The site is within the East Saltoun Conservation Area. Development on the site is unlikely to harm the character or appearance of the conservation area subject to appropriate design. ELCAS considers there to be low potential for unknown archaeological remains within the site.	o/?
Landscape	The site is currently open agricultural land on the south western edge of East Saltoun. It has existing development on two sides and is small in scale; its development would represent a logical 'rounding off' of the existing settlement patterns and would have limited wider landscape impact subject to appropriate design.	o

SITE INFORMATION	
Topic	Comments
Site Name	East Saltoun burial provision
Site Ref	MIR/TT/OTH025
Source of Site Suggestion	ELC Amenity Services
Site Size (ha)	0.7 Ha
Current Use	Agriculture
Proposed Use	Burial Provision
Summary Description and Planning History	A Greenfield site currently in agricultural use located on the northwest side of East Saltoun.



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- Access would be taken from the existing cemetery. There would be no intensification of use and therefore no additional parking or access arrangements would be required.



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SUITABILITY AND DELIVERABILITY OF SITE		
Topic	Assessment	Score
Location	The site is outside the East Saltoun settlement boundary but is well related to it.	
Accessibility	The site is within 400m of bus stops located on Main Street, East Saltoun. The site is not within 800m of a rail station. The site is within 1600m of local facilities and services in East Saltoun.	
Exposure	The site has little shelter from northerly winds however this is not relevant for burial site use as exposure will not increase energy use.	n/a
Aspect	The site has a northerly aspect however this is not relevant for burial site use as aspect will not affect energy use.	n/a
Suitability for Proposed Use	Land use conflicts would not arise from the development of the site for burial ground with the surrounding agricultural, housing land and burial ground.	
Fit with strategic policy objectives and direction	The site is outwith the East Lothian SDA as identified within SESplan and its development would therefore not align well with strategic policy objectives of steering new development towards the most sustainable locations within the city region. However it is adjacent to a settlement and would provide for an existing local need so would fit with other SESplan objectives such as reducing travel.	
Physical infrastructure capacity	The site would be served by Hopes Water Treatment Works which has available capacity. There is no waste water treatment infrastructure within the vicinity, however the use is unlikely to require waste water treatment.	

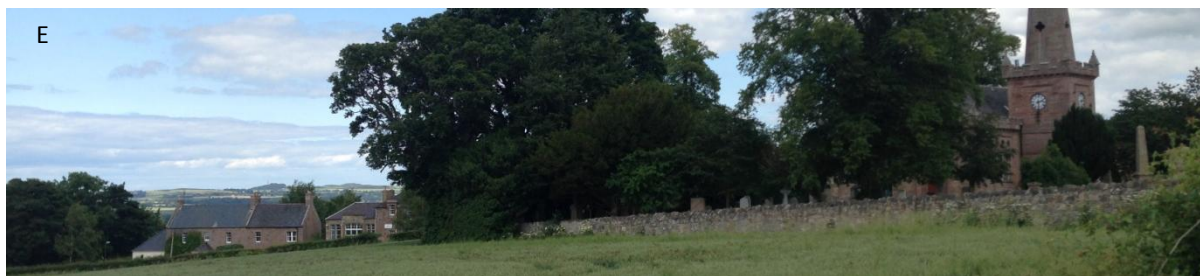
	Access would be taken from the existing cemetery. There would be no intensification of use and therefore no additional parking or access arrangements would be required.	
Service infrastructure capacity	Service infrastructure capacity is not relevant to the proposed use.	n/a
Deliverability/ Effectiveness	The landowners willingness to sell the land is not known at this stage. The site is physically suitable for the proposed use subject to SEPA's views on potential for contamination of ground water.	

#### PHOTOS

Panorama



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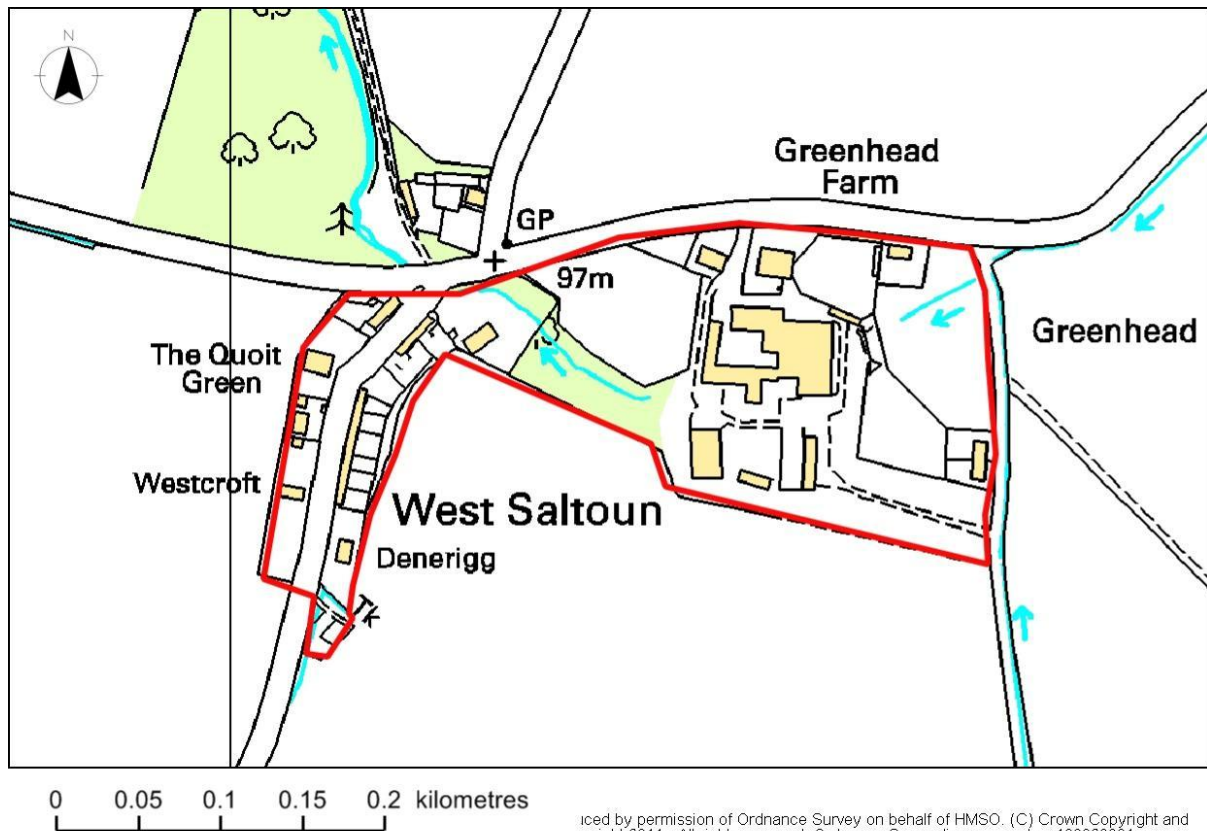
#### POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT: SEA

Topic	Comments	Score
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	The site is not located within any areas designated for their international, national or local nature conservation. There are no records of SPA bird species in the tetrad in which the site sits and it is 9km from the Firth of Forth SPA. There is no pathway for it to	+*



	affect this or any other Natura 2000 site and it is therefore screened out of HRA. Use as a cemetery is likely to provide more varied habitat than the current agricultural use.	
Population	Development of the site would benefit the local population in that burial at East Saltoun would remain an option.	+
Human Health	Development of the site is likely to lead to benefits to mental health by allowing people who wish to do so to bury their loved ones in a site in East Saltoun, and by its peaceful, scenic location could aid the grieving process. Emissions to air associated with cremation would be avoided.	+
Soil	The development of the site would result in the loss of prime agricultural land, although a small area. There are no rare or carbon rich soils on site.	-
Water	The site is not shown as being at risk of river or surface flooding. Proposals for new cemeteries or cemetery extensions will be assessed on their merits and in particular with regard to the impact of such use on the Water Environment, in accordance with SEPA Guidance on Assessing the Impacts of Cemeteries on Groundwater - Land Use Planning System: Guidance Note 32.	o
Air	The development of the site would be unconstrained by existing sources of air pollution, though this is not particularly relevant for this use. The site has good access by public transport and active travel. Provision of burial ground avoids emissions to air from cremation.	+
Climatic Factors	Burial avoids the energy use of cremation. Availability of burial land is likely to increase journeys associated with bereavement and consumption of cut flowers, with associated CO2 emissions.	?
Material Assets	The development of the site would not make efficient resource of the land as it is a Greenfield site of prime agricultural quality.	-
Cultural Heritage	The site is located within East Saltoun conservation area. It is within close proximity to the A listed Church graveyard and walls at East Saltoun and any potential impacts must be assessed. It is not within or adjacent to any scheduled or ancient monuments.	?
Landscape	The site is located in the Haddington Plain landscape character area, on the northwest side of East Saltoun adjacent to the Saltoun Parish Church in the East Saltoun Conservation Area. It is a small component of a larger arable field with mature trees forming the western boundary. The field slopes down in a northern direction and is visible upon approach to East Saltoun from the north (B6355/Main Street). A stone wall forms the eastern boundary between the site and Saltoun Parish Church and existing burial grounds. This site forms a natural extension to the existing burial ground.	o

SITE INFORMATION	
Topic	Comments
Site Name	Greenhead Farm, West Saltoun
Site Ref	PM/TT/HSG025
Source of Site Suggestion	PPCA for Hamilton and Kinneil Estates Ltd
Site Size (ha)	6.1ha
Current Use	A working farm and a small group of rural dwellings.
Proposed Use	Housing - 20-25 homes. West Saltoun to be given a settlement boundary to include this whole area
Summary Description	The small hamlet of West Saltoun and the adjacent Greenhead Farm. Both are currently in an area designated as countryside in planning policy terms.



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SUITABILITY AND DELIVERABILITY OF SITE		
Topic	Assessment	Score
Location	West Saltoun is not currently designated as a settlement in planning terms but rather is classed as countryside. The site is therefore not within any existing settlement boundary and is not well related to any.	
Accessibility	The site is adjacent to bus stops with a limited service to Haddington, Tranent and Gifford. This is not likely to be a viable option for commuting. There is no rail station within 800m. There is a limited range of facilities in East Saltoun, which is within 1600m of the site, although the route is not well suited to pedestrians as there are no pavements.	
Exposure	The site does not benefit from shelter from northerly winds by virtue of topography or the presence of vegetation.	
Aspect	The site is west facing.	
Suitability for Proposed Use	The site is physically suitable for the proposed use. There may be potential amenity conflicts with the working farm. Mitigation measures may be required.	
Fit with local/ strategic policy objectives and direction	The site is outwith the East Lothian SDA as identified within SESplan and outwith a main settlement. Its development would not accord with strategic and local policy objectives including meeting housing need and demand in the most sustainable locations that minimise the need to travel. For assessment against other more detailed policy objectives see 'Potential Impacts of Development: SEA'.	
Physical infrastructure capacity	Suitable access can be achieved and there would be no major impacts on the road network, however public transport connectivity is limited. The site is served by Hopes Water Treatment Works and	

	there is no adopted drainage facility; the nearest is the East Saltoun Septic Tank 1km from the site. Hopes WTW has available capacity, and Saltoun septic tank has limited capacity.	
Service infrastructure capacity	The site is within the East Saltoun Primary School catchment which has very limited capacity and cannot expand. At secondary level the site would be served by Ross High School which has no capacity, but may be able to expand.	
Deliverability/ Effectiveness	It has not yet been established whether there is sufficient infrastructure capacity to serve the development and what the timescales would be for achieving this.	



POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT: SEA		
Topic	Comments	Score
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	The site is not within any areas designated for their international, national or local nature conservation interest.	0
Population	The site would provide housing, including an element of affordable housing to help meet local need. The site has fairly poor access to facilities, services, and employment opportunities by active travel or public transport.	+/0
Human Health	There is no known contamination within the site. The core path network is adjacent to the site, leading to Saltoun Forest, but there is no other public open space in the immediate area.	0
Soil	The development of the site would result in some loss of class 2 and 3.1 prime agricultural land. There are no rare or carbon rich soils on this site.	-
Water	The site is not shown to be at risk of river, surface water or coastal flooding on SEPA's flood map. The site is not within a Potentially Vulnerable Area. Due to a watercourse flowing through the site, a flood risk assessment may potentially be required. SEPA advises that the site is likely to be constrained due to flood risk.	?
Air	Development on the site would not be affected by existing sources of air pollution. The site is in a location with limited access to local facilities, active travel routes and public transport so the development would lead to increased use of the private car.	0
Climatic Factors	West Saltoun is in a countryside location with poor accessibility and access to facilities and services. Development of this site would not be focusing development in the most accessible and sustainable locations and it would lead to an increase in car-based journeys and resultant greenhouse gas emissions. The site's aspect would not lend itself well to development that is resource efficient through siting (i.e. solar gain).	-
Material Assets	The site's development would not make efficient use of land and resources, being greenfield land of prime agricultural quality, unless	0/-

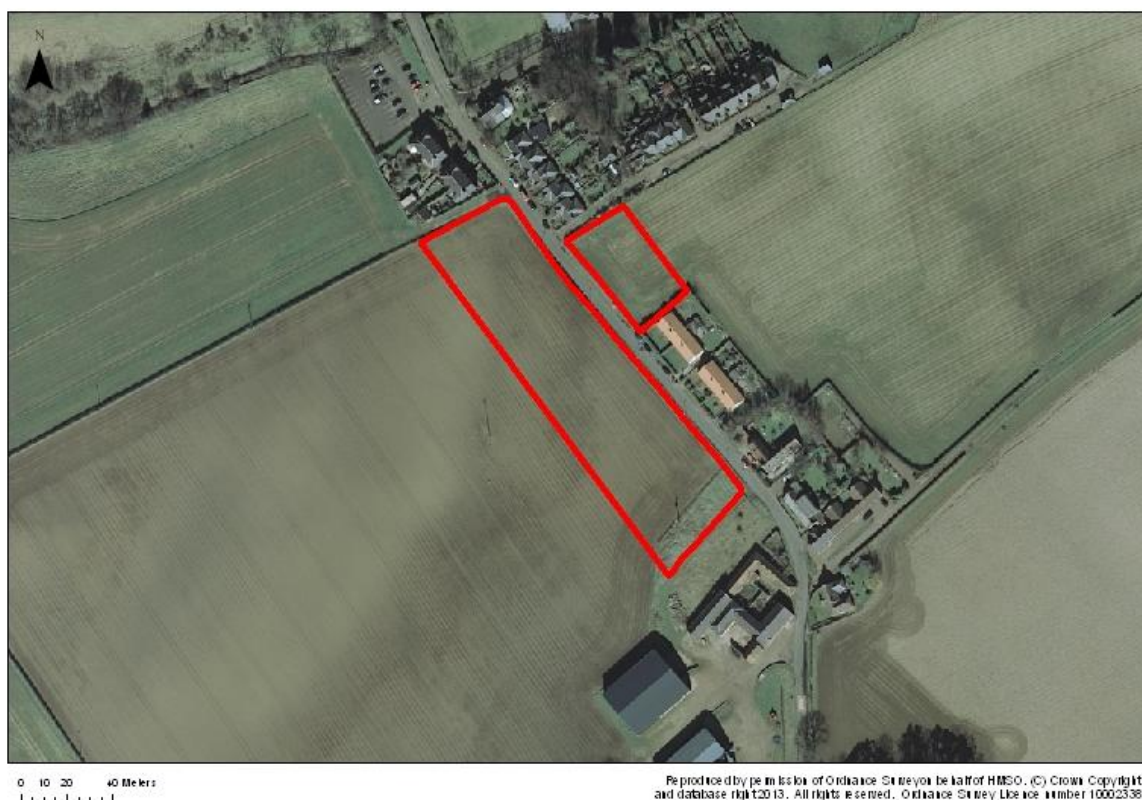


	development was limited to re-development of existing buildings.	
Cultural Heritage	There are C listed buildings within the submitted site boundary, and the Saltoun Hall inventory garden and designed landscape is adjacent. There are potential setting issues, depending on the design of any development. There is considered to be low to moderate potential for unknown archaeological remains.	o/?
Landscape	The site is in a rural location in an area classed as Lowland River Valleys (South) in the Lothians Landscape Character Assessment. The site does not relate to any existing settlement though would be focused on an existing farm complex. It would not represent a logical settlement expansion. Dependent on the scale and nature of any development, it may appear as isolated and sporadic development in the countryside.	-/?

SITE INFORMATION	
Topic	Comments
Site Name	Glenkinchie
Site Ref	PM/TT/HSG036
Source of Site Suggestion	PPCA (agents) for Hopetoun Estate
Site Size (ha)	0.9ha
Current Use	Arable agriculture
Proposed Use	Housing
Summary Description	'Infill' development sites in the small settlement of Glenkinchie.



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SUITABILITY AND DELIVERABILITY OF SITE		
Topic	Assessment	Score
Location	The eastern part of the site is within the existing settlement boundary of Glenkinchie; the western part is outwith but well related to the settlement.	
Accessibility	The site is within 400m of bus stops at Glenkinchie Distillery, with a limited service to Tranent, Haddington, and Gifford. This is unlikely to be viable for commuting. There is no rail station within 800m and there are no facilities or services within 1600m other than Glenkinchie Distillery.	
Exposure	The site has limited shelter from northerly winds due to the presence of trees and some buildings to the north. The settlement is also within a shallow valley, which may also afford some shelter.	
Aspect	The site faces north-west.	
Suitability for Proposed Use	The site is physically suitable for the proposed use. Adjacent land uses are residential and agricultural.	
Fit with local/ strategic policy objectives and direction	The site is outwith the East Lothian SDA as identified within SESplan and outwith a main settlement. Its development would not accord with strategic and local policy objectives including meeting housing need and demand in the most sustainable locations that minimise the need to travel. For assessment against other more detailed policy objectives see 'Potential Impacts of Development: SEA'.	
Physical infrastructure capacity	Suitable access is achievable and there would be no major impacts on the road network, however public transport connectivity is limited. The site is served by Rosebery Water Treatment Works. There is no adopted waste water treatment facility in the vicinity. Rosebery WTW has available capacity.	

Service infrastructure capacity	The site is within the Ormiston Primary School catchment which has no capacity and is landlocked, but very limited expansion on the current site may be possible. At secondary level the site would be served by Ross High School, which has no capacity but may be able to expand.	
Deliverability/ Effectiveness	Development on the site would be subject to infrastructure provision, including education capacity.	

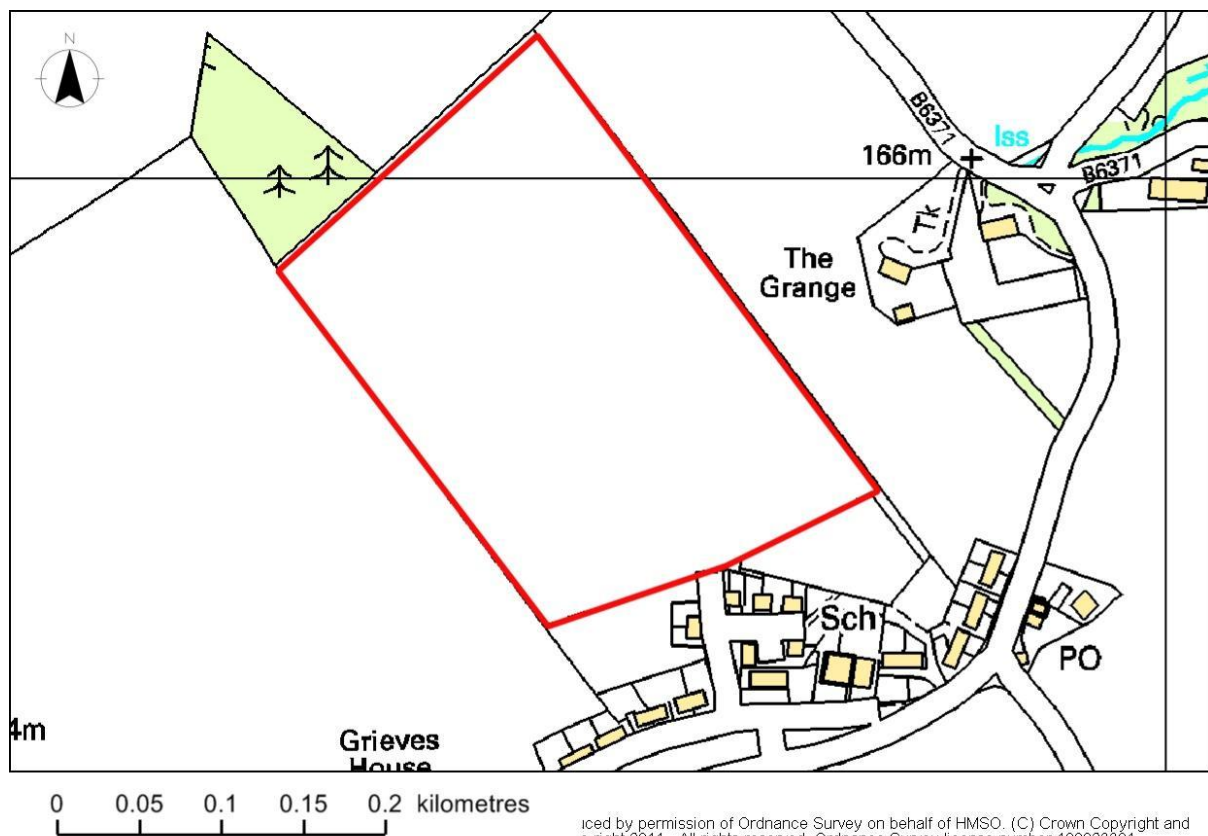


POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT: SEA		
Topic	Comments	Score
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	The site is not within any areas designated for their international, national or local nature conservation interest..	o
Population	The site would provide housing, including an element of affordable housing to help meet local need. The site has fairly poor access to facilities, services, and employment opportunities by active travel or public transport.	+/o
Human Health	There is no known contamination within the site. The site has relatively poor access to the core path network or to open space, though there is a small playground in close proximity.	o
Soil	The development of the site would result in some loss of class 3.1 prime agricultural land. There are no rare or carbon rich soils on this	-



	site.	
Water	The site is not shown to be at risk of river, surface or coastal flooding on SEPA's flood map. The site is not within a Potentially Vulnerable Area. SEPA has not raised any concerns with regards flood risk or potential impact on the water environment but advises that there may be co-location issues in terms of waste water disposal in relation to Glenkinchie Distillery.	?
Air	Development on the site would not be affected by existing sources of air pollution. The site is in a location with limited access to local facilities, active travel routes and public transport so development would lead to increased use of the private car.	o
Climatic Factors	Glenkinchie is in a rural location with poor accessibility and access to facilities and services. Development of this site would not be focusing development in the most accessible and sustainable locations and it would lead to an increase in car-based journeys and resultant greenhouse gas emissions. The site's north-west facing aspect does not lend itself to development that is resource efficient through siting (i.e. solar gain).	-
Material Assets	The site's development would not make efficient use of land and resources, being greenfield land of prime agricultural quality.	--
Cultural Heritage	The site is adjacent to the Glenkinchie Conservation Area and development could have impacts on the character and setting of this area, dependent on detailed design. ELCAS advises there is low to moderate potential for unknown archaeological remains.	o/?
Landscape	The site is currently arable land located either side of the single track road south of Glenkinchie Distillery. Development on the eastern side would represent logical 'infill' development in landscape terms, fairly well in keeping with the existing settlement pattern, while on the western side it would be a continuation of existing development but may represent a change in character on this stretch of road by consolidating the settlement and impacting on its overall scale. The wider landscape impacts of development would be relatively limited, as it would be read along with the existing settlement (subject to appropriate design), and the village is within a shallow valley with relatively limited long distance views from most directions.	o/?

SITE INFORMATION	
Topic	Comments
Site Name	Humbie 1
Site Ref	PM/TT/HSG061
Source of Site Suggestion	Savills (planning consultant) for Mr Hew Balfour (landowner)
Site Size (ha)	6.8ha
Current Use	Agricultural
Proposed Use	Housing
Summary Description	A large greenfield site to the north of Humbie, accessed via Kippithill.





SUITABILITY AND DELIVERABILITY OF SITE		
Topic	Assessment	Score
Location	The site is located to the north of Humbie. It is outwith the settlement boundary but is reasonably well related to it. Its development would represent a significant expansion of the village.	
Accessibility	The site is within 400m of the bus stop in Humbie, however there is currently no service at this stop. There is no rail station within 800m. There is a limited range of services and facilities within 1600m, including small shop and post office, primary school, and church.	
Exposure	The site benefits from little shelter from northerly winds.	
Aspect	The site is mainly north and east facing although its northern part faces south.	
Suitability for Proposed Use	The site is physically suitable for the proposed use. Adjacent land uses are residential and agricultural.	
Fit with local/ strategic policy objectives and direction	The site is outwith the East Lothian SDA as identified within SESplan and outwith a main settlement. Its development would not align well with strategic and local policy objectives including meeting housing need and demand in the most sustainable locations that minimise the need to travel. For assessment against other more detailed policy objectives see 'Potential Impacts of Development: SEA'.	
Physical infrastructure capacity	Suitable access onto the local road network is achievable, however the site is not currently accessible by any public transport. The site is served by Rosebery Water Treatment Works and the Humbie Septic Tank. Rosebery WTW has available capacity, and Humbie septic tank has limited capacity.	

Service infrastructure capacity	The site is within the Humble Primary School catchment which has very limited capacity and cannot expand. At secondary level the site would be served by Ross High School which has no capacity, but may be able to expand.	
Deliverability/ Effectiveness	Development on the site would be subject to infrastructure constraints, including education capacity.	



POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT: SEA		
Topic	Comments	Score
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	The site is not within any areas designated for their international, national or local nature conservation interest.	0
Population	The site would provide housing, including an element of affordable housing to help meet local need. The site has poor access to facilities, services, and employment opportunities by active travel or public transport.	+/0
Human Health	There is no known contamination within the site. The core path network and open space is limited in this area, though new development may be able to contribute to improvements.	0
Soil	The development of the site would result in some loss of class 3.1 prime agricultural land. There are no rare or carbon rich soils on this site.	-
Water	The site is not shown to be at risk of river or coastal flooding on SEPA's flood map. There is a very small pocket of surface water flooding. The site will potentially require a drainage impact assessment. The site is not within a Potentially Vulnerable Area. SEPA has not raised any concerns with regards flood risk or potential impact on the water environment but has pointed out that if a significant scale of development took place there may be issues with waste water treatment capacity; a private treatment option would not be supported.	?
Air	Development on the site would not be affected by existing sources of air pollution. The site is in a location with limited access to local facilities, active travel routes and public transport so the site's development would lead to increased travel by private car.	0



Climatic Factors	Humbie is in a rural location with poor accessibility and very limited access to facilities and services. Development of this site would not be focusing development in the most accessible and sustainable locations and it would lead to an increase in car-based journeys and resultant greenhouse gas emissions. The site's aspect in the north would lend itself well to development that is resource efficient through siting (i.e. solar gain).	-
Material Assets	The site's development would not make efficient use of land and resources, being greenfield land of prime agricultural quality.	--
Cultural Heritage	There are no cultural heritage designations affecting the site. The listed building of Hazyhill lies to the east but development of the site is unlikely to adversely affect its setting. ELCAS advises that the site is in an area of unknown archaeological potential.	o/?
Landscape	The site is currently arable land and is situated on the northern edge of Humbie. The site is of a significant scale in relation to the existing village, and development of a large proportion of it would represent a significant impact on the character and scale of the village. Development that was restricted to a small scale and in the southern part of the site would relate reasonably well to the existing village and would be a fairly logical expansion in landscape terms.	-/--/?

SITE INFORMATION	
Topic	Comments
Site Name	Humbie - Kippithill
Site Ref	PM/TT/HSG095
Source of Site Suggestion	East Lothian Council
Site Size (ha)	1.7ha
Current Use	Arable
Proposed Use	Housing
Summary Description	A small greenfield site on the northern edge of Humbie, accessed from Kippithill.



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SUITABILITY AND DELIVERABILITY OF SITE		
Topic	Assessment	Score
Location	The site is located on the northern edge of Humbie. It is outwith the existing settlement boundary but is well related to it.	
Accessibility	The site is within 400m of the bus stop in Humbie, however there is currently no service at this stop. There is no rail station within 800m. There is a limited range of services and facilities within 1600m, including small shop and post office, primary school, and church.	
Exposure	The site does not benefit from shelter from northerly winds by virtue of topography or vegetation.	
Aspect	The site is relatively level but the eastern part slopes off eastwards.	
Suitability for Proposed Use	The site is physically suitable for the proposed use. Adjacent land uses are residential and agricultural. There is also an informal recreation area to the south-west and the primary school and playground to the south-east.	
Fit with local/ strategic policy objectives and direction	The site is outwith the East Lothian SDA as identified within SESplan and outwith a main settlement. Its development would not align well with strategic and local policy objectives including meeting housing need and demand in the most sustainable locations that minimise the need to travel. For assessment against other more detailed policy objectives see 'Potential Impacts of Development: SEA'.	
Physical infrastructure capacity	Suitable access onto the local road network is achievable, however the site is not currently accessible by any public transport. The site is served by Rosebery Water Treatment Works and the Humbie Septic Tank. Rosebery WTW has available capacity, and Humbie	

	septic tank has limited capacity.	
Service infrastructure capacity	The site is within the Humble Primary School catchment which has very limited capacity and cannot expand. At secondary level the site would be served by Ross High School which has no capacity, but may be able to expand.	
Deliverability/ Effectiveness	Development on the site would be subject to infrastructure constraints, including education capacity.	

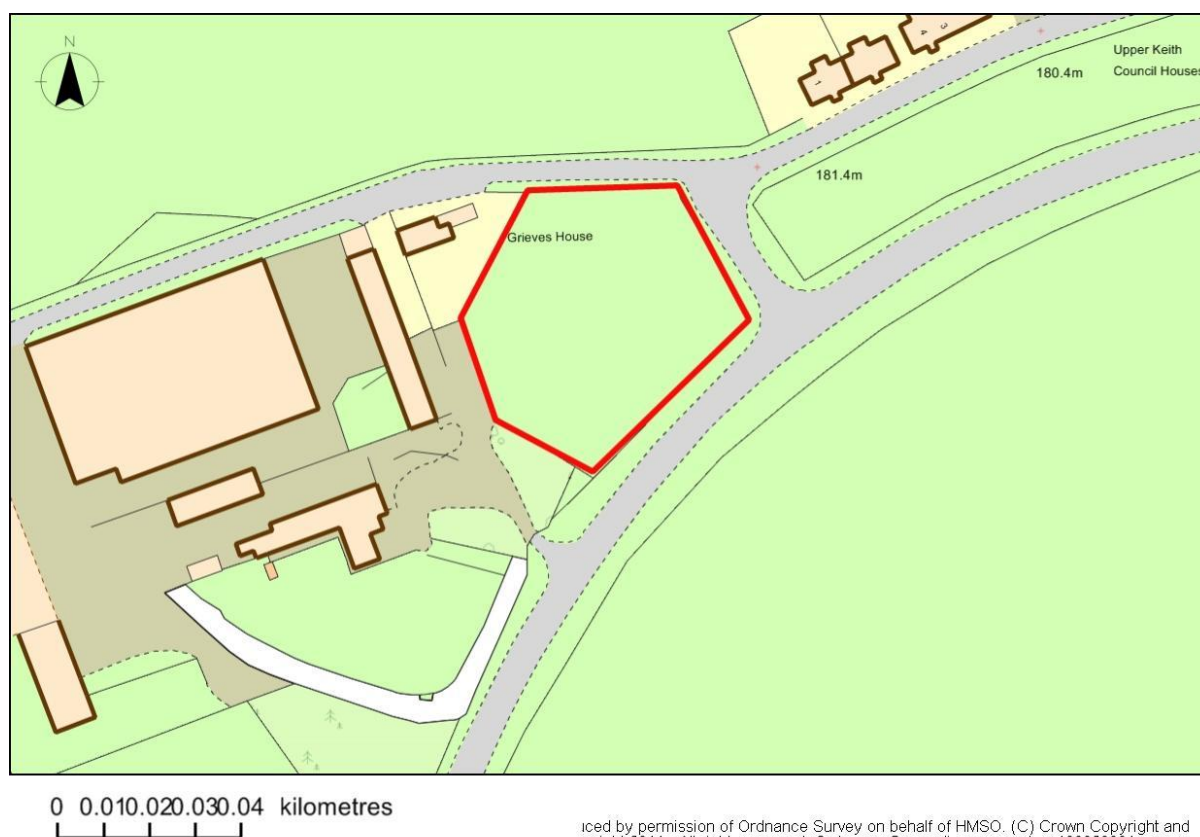


POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT: SEA		
Topic	Comments	Score
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	The site is not within any areas designated for their international, national or local nature conservation interest.	0
Population	The site would provide housing, including an element of affordable housing to help meet local need. The site has poor access to facilities, services, and employment opportunities by active travel or public transport.	+/0
Human Health	There is no known contamination within the site. The core path network and open space is limited in this area, though new development may be able to contribute to improvements.	0
Soil	The development of the site would result in some loss of class 3.1 prime agricultural land. There are no rare or carbon rich soils on this site.	-
Water	The site is not shown to be at risk of river, surface or coastal flooding on SEPA's flood map. The site is not within a Potentially Vulnerable Area. SEPA has not raised any concerns with regards flood risk or potential impact on the water environment.	0
Air	Development on the site would not be affected by existing sources of air pollution. The site is in a location with limited access to local facilities, active travel routes and public transport so the site's development would lead to increased travel by private car.	0
Climatic Factors	Humble is in a rural location with poor accessibility and very limited access to facilities and services. Development of this site would not be focusing development in the most accessible and sustainable locations and it would lead to an increase in car-based journeys and resultant greenhouse gas emissions. The site's aspect would not lend itself well to development that is resource efficient through siting (i.e. solar gain).	-
Material Assets	The site's development would not make efficient use of land and resources, being greenfield land of prime agricultural quality.	--



Cultural Heritage	There are no cultural heritage designations affecting the site. The listed building of Hazyhill lies to the east but development of the site is unlikely to adversely affect its setting. ELCAS considers there to be moderate potential for unknown archaeological remains in the area.	<b>o/?</b>
Landscape	The site is currently arable land and is situated on the northern edge of Humble. Its development would relate reasonably well to the existing village and would be a fairly logical expansion in landscape terms, subject to appropriate landscape and suitable design.	<b>o/?</b>

SITE INFORMATION	
Topic	Comments
Site Name	Humbie Site 2
Site Ref	PM/TT/HSG062
Source of Site Suggestion	Savills (planning consultant) for Mr Hew Balfour (landowner)
Site Size (ha)	0.3ha
Current Use	Agricultural/undeveloped
Proposed Use	Housing
Summary Description	A small greenfield site located between Humbie village and Upper Keith Farm.





SUITABILITY AND DELIVERABILITY OF SITE		
Topic	Assessment	Score
Location	The site is outwith the settlement boundary of Humbie but is reasonably well related to it.	
Accessibility	The site is within 400m of the bus stop in Humbie, however there is currently no service at this stop. There is no rail station within 800m. There is a limited range of services and facilities within 1600m, including small shop and post office, primary school, and church.	
Exposure	The site benefits from little shelter from northerly winds.	
Aspect	The site faces north.	
Suitability for Proposed Use	The site is physically suitable for the proposed use. There may be potential conflict issues due to the proximity of proposed housing to a working steading. Mitigation measures may be required.	
Fit with local/ strategic policy objectives and direction	The site is outwith the East Lothian SDA as identified within SESplan and outwith a main settlement. Its development would not align well with strategic and local policy objectives including meeting housing need and demand in the most sustainable locations that minimise the need to travel. For assessment against other more detailed policy objectives see 'Potential Impacts of Development: SEA'.	
Physical infrastructure capacity	Suitable access onto the local road network is achievable, however the site is not currently accessible by any public transport. The site is served by Rosebery Water Treatment Works and the Humbie Septic Tank. Rosebery WTW has available capacity, and Humbie septic tank has limited capacity.	

Service infrastructure capacity	The site is within the Humbie Primary School catchment which has very limited capacity and cannot expand. At secondary level the site would be served by Ross High School which has no capacity, but may be able to expand.	
Deliverability/ Effectiveness	Development on the site would be subject to infrastructure constraints, including education capacity.	

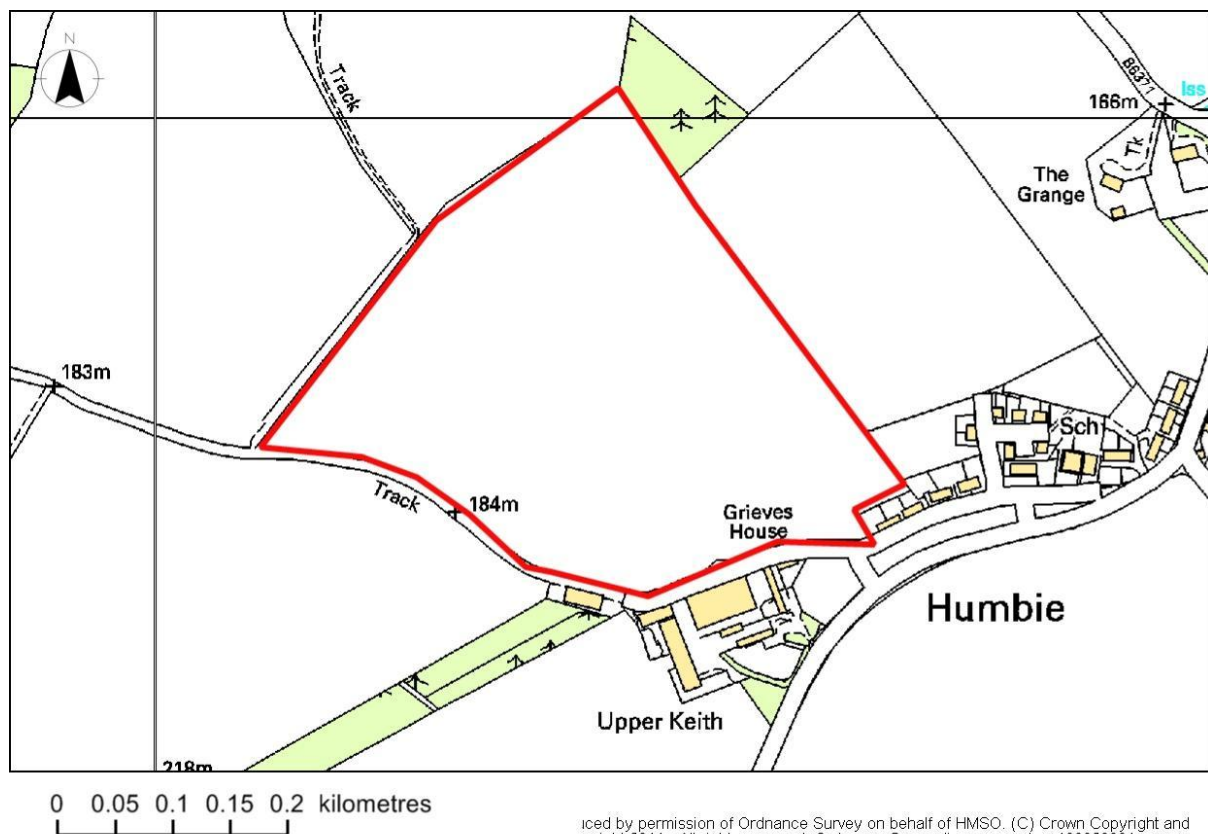


POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT: SEA		
Topic	Comments	Score
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	The site is not within any areas designated for their international, national or local nature conservation interest.	0
Population	The site would provide housing, possible including an element of affordable housing to help meet local need. The site has poor access to facilities, services, and employment opportunities by active travel or public transport.	+/0
Human Health	There is no known contamination within the site. The core path network and open space is limited in this area, though new development may be able to contribute to improvements.	0
Soil	The development of the site would result in some loss of class 3.1 prime agricultural land. There are no rare or carbon rich soils on this site.	-
Water	The site is not shown to be at risk of river, surface or coastal flooding on SEPA's flood map and the site is not within a Potentially Vulnerable Area. SEPA has not raised any concerns with regards flood risk or potential impact on the water environment but has pointed out that existing farm buildings are served by septic tanks but new development should connect to the public sewer. Existing buildings should ideally also be served by any new sewer connection.	0
Air	Development on the site would not be affected by existing sources of air pollution. The site is in a location with limited access to local facilities, active travel routes and public transport so the site's development would lead to increased travel by private car.	0
Climatic Factors	Humbie is in a rural location with poor accessibility and very limited access to facilities and services. Development of this site would not be focusing development in the most accessible and sustainable locations and it would lead to an increase in car-based journeys and resultant greenhouse gas emissions. The site's aspect would not lend itself well to development that is resource efficient through siting (i.e. solar gain).	-
Material Assets	The site's development would not make efficient use of land and resources, being greenfield land of prime agricultural quality.	--
Cultural	There are no cultural heritage designations affecting the site. ELCAS	o/?



Heritage	advises that the site is in an area of unknown archaeological potential.	
Landscape	The site is currently undeveloped land between the village of Humbie and the farm of Upper Keith. The site is prominent from the road and the village, with the mature sycamore trees in Upper Keith providing a natural boundary and backdrop to the site and village setting as a whole. Development would close the visual gap between the village and the farm, and disrupt their existing visual relationship. There are distant views towards the Lammermuirs but in wider landscape terms, development on the site would be of a small scale and unlikely to have significant impacts beyond the village.	<b>o/-</b>

SITE INFORMATION	
Topic	Comments
Site Name	Humbie Site 3
Site Ref	PM/TT/HSG063
Source of Site Suggestion	Savills (planning consultant) for Mr Hew Balfour (landowner)
Site Size (ha)	13.2ha
Current Use	Agricultural
Proposed Use	Housing
Summary Description	A large greenfield site to the north-west of Humbie.



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SUITABILITY AND DELIVERABILITY OF SITE		
Topic	Assessment	Score
Location	The site is located to the west of Humbie. It is outwith the settlement boundary but is reasonably well related to it. Its development would represent a significant expansion of the village.	
Accessibility	The site is within 400m of the bus stop in Humbie, however there is currently no service at this stop. There is no rail station within 800m. There is a limited range of services and facilities within 1600m, including small shop and post office, and primary school.	
Exposure	The topography may provide a limited degree of shelter from northerly winds but otherwise the site is exposed.	
Aspect	The site mainly faces north and east apart from the northern part, which faces south.	
Suitability for Proposed Use	The site is physically suitable for the proposed use. Surrounding land uses are mainly agricultural and some housing at the south-eastern corner. Any amenity conflicts due to the proximity of the working farm steading to the southern boundary could be mitigated by design.	
Fit with local/ strategic policy objectives and direction	The site is outwith the East Lothian SDA as identified within SESplan and outwith a main settlement. Its development would not align well with strategic and local policy objectives including meeting housing need and demand in the most sustainable locations that minimise the need to travel. For assessment against other more detailed policy objectives see 'Potential Impacts of Development: SEA'.	
Physical infrastructure	Suitable access onto the local road network is achievable, however the site is not currently accessible by any public transport. The site	

capacity	is served by Rosebery Water Treatment Works and the Humble Septic Tank. Rosebery WTW has available capacity, and Humble septic tank has limited capacity.	
Service infrastructure capacity	The site is within the Humble Primary School catchment which has very limited capacity and cannot expand. At secondary level the site would be served by Ross High School which has no capacity, but may be able to expand.	
Deliverability/ Effectiveness	Development on the site would be subject to infrastructure constraints, including education capacity.	

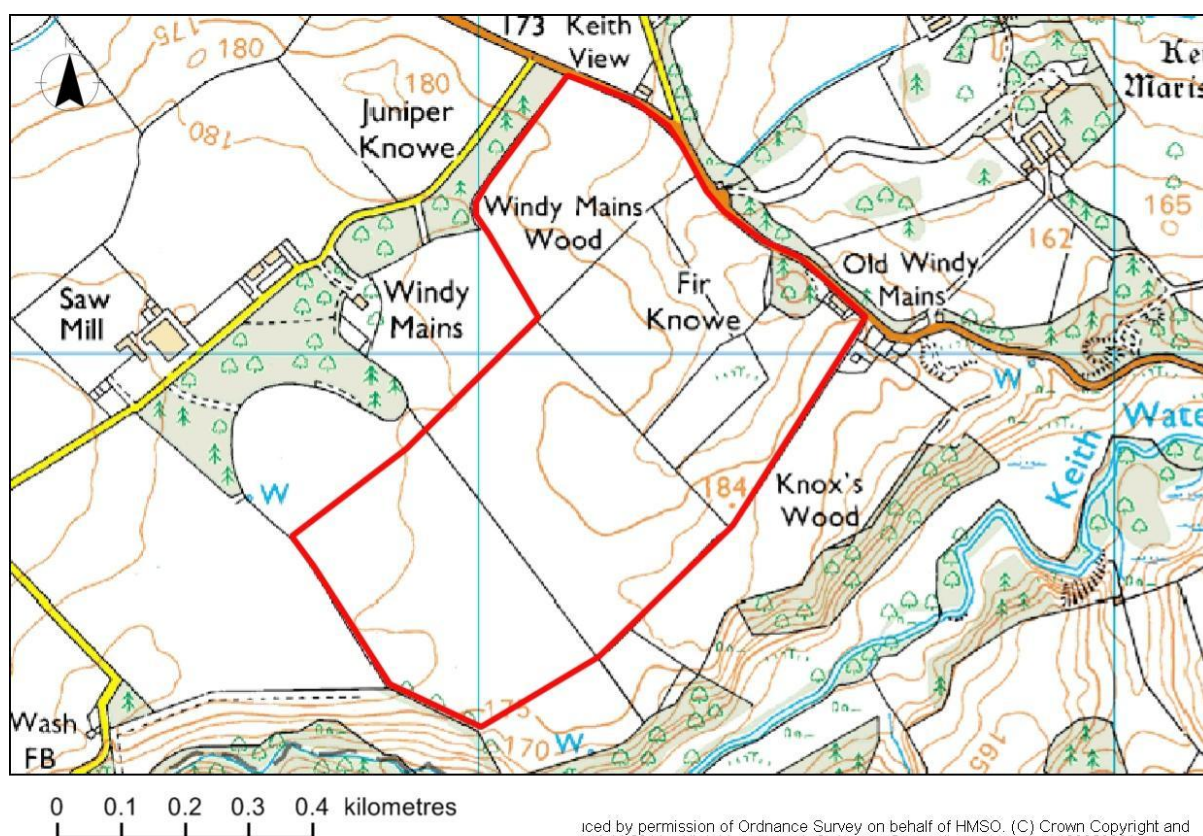


POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT: SEA		
Topic	Comments	Score
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	The site is not within any areas designated for their international, national or local nature conservation interest.	0
Population	The site would provide housing, including an element of affordable housing to help meet local need. The site has poor access to facilities, services, and employment opportunities by active travel or public transport.	+/0
Human Health	There is no known contamination within the site. The core path network and open space is limited in this area, though new development may be able to contribute to improvements.	0/?
Soil	The development of the site would result in some loss of class 3.1 prime agricultural land. There are no rare or carbon rich soils on this site.	-
Water	The site is not shown to be at risk of river or coastal flooding on SEPA's flood map. There is a very small pocket of surface water flooding. The site will potentially require a drainage impact assessment. The site is not within a Potentially Vulnerable Area. SEPA has not raised any concerns with regards flood risk or potential impact on the water environment but has pointed out that if a significant scale of development took place there may be issues with waste water treatment capacity; a private treatment option would not be supported.	?
Air	Development on the site would not be affected by existing sources of air pollution. The site is in a location with limited access to local facilities, active travel routes and public transport so the site's development would lead to increased travel by private car.	0
Climatic Factors	Humble is in a rural location with poor accessibility and very limited access to facilities and services. Development of this site would not be focusing development in the most accessible and sustainable locations and it would lead to an increase in car-based journeys and resultant greenhouse gas emissions. The site's aspect would not lend itself well to development that is resource efficient through siting (i.e. solar gain).	-



Material Assets	The site's development would not make efficient use of land and resources, being greenfield land of prime agricultural quality.	--
Cultural Heritage	There are no cultural heritage designations affecting the site. ELCAS advises that the site is in an area of unknown archaeological potential.	o/?
Landscape	The site is currently arable land and is situated on the north-western edge of Humble. The site is of a significant scale in relation to the existing village, and development of a large proportion of it would represent a significant impact on the character and scale of the village. Development that was restricted to a small scale and in the southern part of the site would relate reasonably well to the existing village and would be a more logical expansion in landscape terms.	-/-/?

SITE INFORMATION	
Topic	Comments
Site Name	Windy Mains near Humble
Site Ref	PM/TT/MIN001
Source of Site Suggestion	G J Mennie for A Hodge
Site Size (ha)	44ha
Current Use	Agricultural
Proposed Use	Mineral extraction (unspecified but presumed sand and gravel)
Summary Description	An area proposed for mineral extraction in a rural location to the north of Humble.



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SUITABILITY AND DELIVERABILITY OF SITE		
Topic	Assessment	Score
Location	The site's location relative to settlement boundaries is not relevant to the proposed use for mineral extraction; minerals must be worked where they are found.	N/A
Accessibility	Accessibility in terms of public transport and local facilities and services is not directly relevant to the proposed use for mineral extraction.	N/A
Exposure	Shelter from northerly winds is not relevant to the proposed use for mineral extraction.	N/A
Aspect	Aspect is not relevant to the proposed use for mineral extraction.	N/A
Suitability for Proposed Use	The site is physically suitable for the proposed use. Surrounding land uses are mainly agricultural and some housing at the North-eastern corner.	
Fit with local/strategic policy objectives and direction	SESplan recognises that an adequate and steady supply of minerals is essential to support sustainable economic growth. This site could therefore potentially contribute towards delivering that goal, dependent upon economic viability.	
Physical infrastructure capacity	Access onto the local road network would be achievable subject to visibility splay requirements.	
Service infrastructure capacity	School catchments and other service infrastructure are not relevant to the proposed use for mineral extraction.	
Deliverability/Effectiveness	It has not yet been established whether there is sufficient infrastructure capacity to serve the development and what the timescales would be for achieving this.	



POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT: SEA		
Topic	Comments	Score
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	The site is not within any areas designated for their international, national or local nature conservation interest.	0
Population	The site's development is not likely to have any particular benefits or adverse effects on population.	
Human Health	There is no known contamination within the site. Extraction of minerals may have the potential for localised impacts on human health at nearby properties in terms of noise and/or dust but this is uncertain.	o/?
Soil	The development of the site would result in some loss of class 3.1 prime agricultural land. There are no rare or carbon rich soils on this site.	-
Water	SEPA advises that there are no water features within the site or on its boundaries but there is potential for dewatering or long-term pumping into a watercourse that may increase risks downstream without mitigation. It is therefore recommended the site be subject to a flood risk assessment. There is also a small amount of surface water flooding. More information on the type of extraction would be needed.	?
Air	It is possible that mineral extraction could have localised impacts on air quality though this is uncertain.	?
Climatic Factors	The proposal would not be likely to have any particular benefits or adverse effects on climatic factors.	o
Material Assets	The site is greenfield land of prime agricultural quality. However, minerals can only be extracted where they are present. If the site's use for mineral extraction were found to be acceptable in policy terms then this would represent a positive use of material assets.	?
Cultural Heritage	There is a scheduled monument (Windy Mains enclosures, index no. 5755) partially within the site boundary. Historic Scotland has strong concerns about this potential allocation as it would impact on the site and setting of the scheduled monument within the site boundary. While development may be possible within the majority of the proposed allocation area, if this site is allocated, a robust design strategy would be necessary to avoid impacts on the	?/-/--



	monument and its setting in accordance with national and local policy. Additionally, any allocation must address the future management of the monument within the development area. Alternatively, the allocation boundary could be revised to exclude the monument. However, such a revision may still require mitigation to protect the setting and the physical integrity of the monument. ELCAS advises that there are significant known archaeological remains within the development area including burials and a high potential for currently unknown remains to be present. Pre-determination evaluation would be required.	
Landscape	The site is currently arable land in a rural setting, situated between Windy Mains Wood and Keith Water. The site is undulating and has panoramic views to the south and west. Windy Mains Wood provides an element of shelter and screening from views to the north. The Lammermuir Hills Area of Great Landscape Value (AGLV) is within view to the south of the site and mineral extraction on the site could impact on views from this area. The site is clearly visible from the B6371 to the east.	-/--/?





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SUITABILITY AND DELIVERABILITY OF SITE		
Topic	Assessment	Score
Location	The site is outside but adjacent to the settlement boundary of Macmerry.	
Accessibility	The site is within 400m of a number of bus stops located along Main Street, Macmerry. It is not within 800m of a rail station. It is within 1600m of local facilities and services which includes a local primary school and shops within Macmerry.	
Exposure	The site is predominantly flat or north facing. There is a low tree belt to the north of the site which may provide some very limited screening from northerly winds.	
Aspect	The site predominantly has a north-westerly aspect.	
Suitability for Proposed Use	The proposed housing development would not conflict with surrounding land uses which includes residential and agricultural developments. Parts of the site are close to the A1 which would mean mitigation for noise issues is likely to be required.	
Fit with strategic policy objectives and direction	The site is located within East Lothian's SDA as defined by SESplan and its development would therefore align well with strategic policy objectives of steering new development towards the most sustainable locations within the city region.	
Physical infrastructure capacity	A new Interchange may be required at Adniston to which a link could be provided. A footway would be required along the development frontage on the A199. Given the number of houses proposed in the area and the associated impacts on Tranent High	

	<p>Street, Dolphinstone and Bankton interchanges any additional vehicles on network as a result of housing development is likely to have a significant impact and therefore contributions should be sought accordingly to provide appropriate mitigation. The site could give rise to approximately 300 houses which would connect on to Greendykes Road to gain access to the A199. Only 300 houses can be connected from a single access so another access would be required to the A198.</p> <p>The site would be served by Castle Moffat Water Treatment Works which has some available capacity. There is no waste water treatment infrastructure within the vicinity.</p>	
Service infrastructure capacity	The site is within the catchment area of Macmerry Primary School which has limited capacity and may be able to expand on current site. The site is within the catchment area of Ross High School which has no capacity and may be able to expand.	
Deliverability/ Effectiveness	It has not yet been established whether there is sufficient infrastructure capacity to serve the development and what the timescales would be for achieving this.	

#### PHOTOS

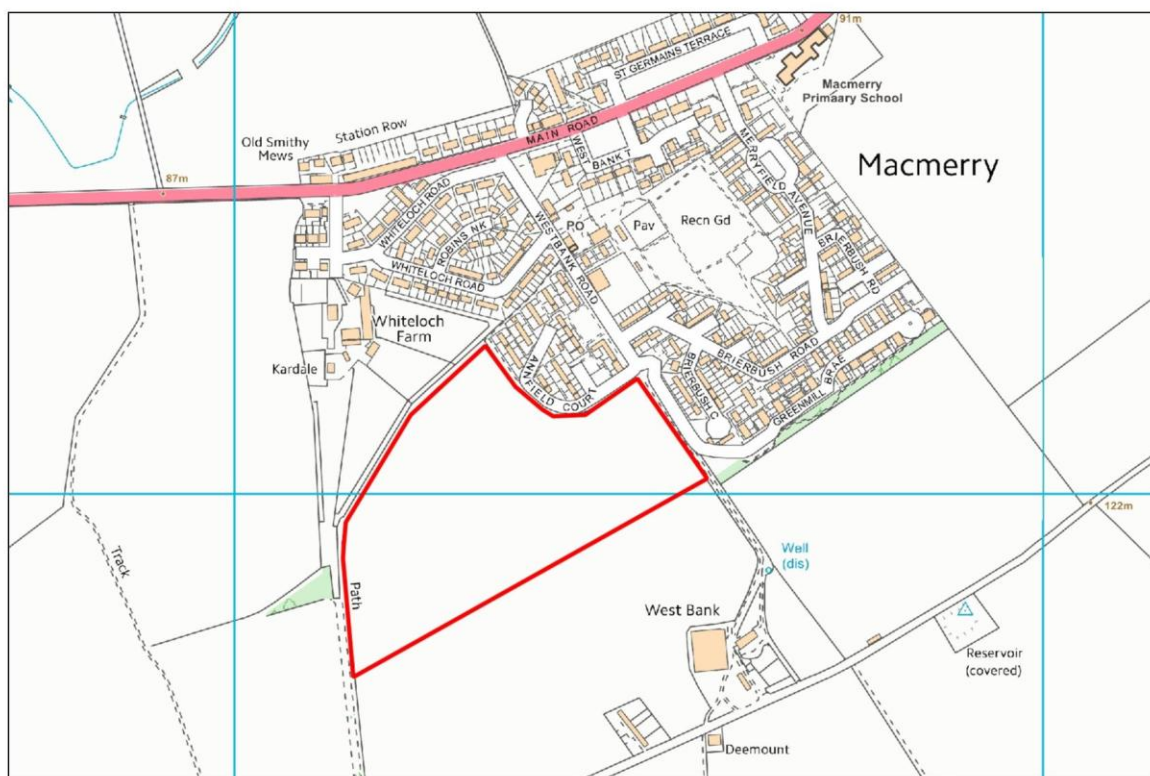




POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT: SEA		
Topic	Comments	Score
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	The site is not within any areas designated for their international, national or local nature conservation areas. Use as housing is likely to improve the variety of habitat over the sites current arable use. Some SPA species have been observed in the tetrad, and the site is just under 3km from the SPA, therefore it is screened into HRA.	+
Population	The site would provide housing, including an element of affordable housing to help meet local need. The site has reasonable access to facilities, services, and employment opportunities by active travel or public transport.	+
Human Health	The site has good access to the core path network, which runs along the east and west of the site and to open space within Macmerry. There may be an adverse impact on air quality in Tranent High Street due to increased vehicular travel through Tranent.	-/+
Soil	The development of the site would result in some loss of Class 2 prime agricultural land. It would not result in the loss of rare or carbon rich soils.	-
Water	The site is at medium risk of surface water flooding as there are pockets of surface water located in the south of the site and along the northeast boundary.  SEPA states that a Flood Risk Assessment which assesses the risk from the small watercourse which flows along the western part of the site is required. There is the potential that there is a culverted watercourse through the site which should be investigated. PAN 69 states that "buildings must not be constructed over an existing drain (including a field drain) that is to remain active". Review of the surface water 1 in 200 year flood map indicates that there may be flooding issues at this site. This should be investigated further and it is recommended that contact is made with the flood prevention officer.	0
Air	Development on the site would not be affected by existing sources of air pollution. The site is in a location with moderate access to local facilities, active travel routes and public transport so the need to travel by car is reduced, though realistically increased car travel is likely to result. The site's development could exacerbate potential air quality problems in Tranent town centre by increasing vehicular traffic.	-
Climatic Factors	Macmerry and Tranent are in accessible locations in regional terms and closer to major centres of employment than most other East Lothian settlements, and therefore development of this site would be focusing development in the most accessible and sustainable locations. The site is well positioned to access public transport, active travel routes, as well as local facilities and services. Realistically, however, development on the site would still lead to some increase in car-based journeys and resultant greenhouse gas emissions. The site's northwest facing aspect does not lend itself to development that is resource efficient through siting (i.e. solar gain).	-
Material Assets	The site's development would not make efficient use of land and resources, being greenfield land of prime agricultural quality.	--

Cultural Heritage	<p>The site is not within a conservation area or within or adjacent to a scheduled and ancient monument or listed building.</p> <p>Historic Environment Scotland makes no comment on the site.</p>	0
Landscape	<p>The site is located within the Agricultural Plain Landscape Character Area. The land is relatively flat. The site is bounded to the north by an existing tree belt and beyond that the A1 trunk road. It is bounded to the south by residential development at Macmerry and to the east and west by arable land. It is well screened from the A1, other than to the northwest of the site, where there is gap in the tree line.</p> <p>If developed the site would be seen in relation to the existing housing at Macmerry and would be seen as a northern expansion of the settlement. There will be an issue of coalescence between Macmerry and Blindwells should this site be developed.</p> <p>SNH states that the choice of sites and potential cumulative impact site selection in the Tranent, Macmerry and Blindwells area could raise a number of potentially significant natural heritage concerns, including possible adverse landscape and visual impacts of strategic importance. They advise that further assessment is required to understand the relationship of potential multiple allocations in this area against the need to maintain a high-quality landscape setting and individual settlement identity.</p>	-

SITE INFORMATION	
Topic	Comments
Site Name	Land to south of Westbank Road, Macmerry
Site Ref	MIR/TT/HSG119
Source of Site Suggestion	George F White
Site Size (ha)	10 Ha
Current Use	Agriculture
Proposed Use	Housing
Summary Description and Planning History	A Greenfield site on the southwest of Macmerry currently in agricultural use. It is proposed to develop up to 200 dwellings on the site.



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SUITABILITY AND DELIVERABILITY OF SITE		
Topic	Assessment	Score
Location	The site is outside but adjacent to the settlement boundary of Macmerry.	Yellow
Accessibility	The site is within 400m of bus stops located along Main Street, Macmerry. The site is not within 800m of a rail station. The site is within 1600m of local facilities and services within Macmerry.	Yellow
Exposure	The site is relatively exposed to northerly winds although may have some shelter due to existing development to the north.	Yellow
Aspect	The site has a north-westerly aspect.	Red
Suitability for Proposed Use	There would not be land use conflict issues with surrounding uses (residential and agriculture) should the site be developed for housing.	Green
Fit with strategic policy objectives and direction	The site is located within East Lothian's SDA as defined by SESplan and its development would therefore align well with strategic policy objectives of steering new development towards the most sustainable locations within the city region.	Green
Physical infrastructure capacity	Given the number of houses proposed in the area and the associated impacts on the Bankton and Gladsmuir interchange any additional vehicles on network as a result of housing development is likely to have a significant impact and therefore contributions should be sought accordingly to provide appropriate mitigation. The site could give rise to approximately 200 houses which would connect on to Westbank Road to gain access to the A198. Although	Yellow



	<p>there are other routes to the A198 these are more convoluted and this development is therefore likely to put a lot more pressure on Westbank Rd in terms of vehicle flows and road safety.</p> <p>The site would be served by Castle Moffat Water Treatment Works which has available capacity. There is no waste water treatment infrastructure within the vicinity.</p>	
Service infrastructure capacity	The site is within the catchment area of Macmerry Primary School which has limited capacity and may be able to expand on the current site. The site is within the catchment area of Ross High School which has no capacity but may be able to expand.	
Deliverability/ Effectiveness	It has not yet been established whether there is sufficient infrastructure capacity to serve the development and what the timescales would be for achieving this.	

## PHOTOS

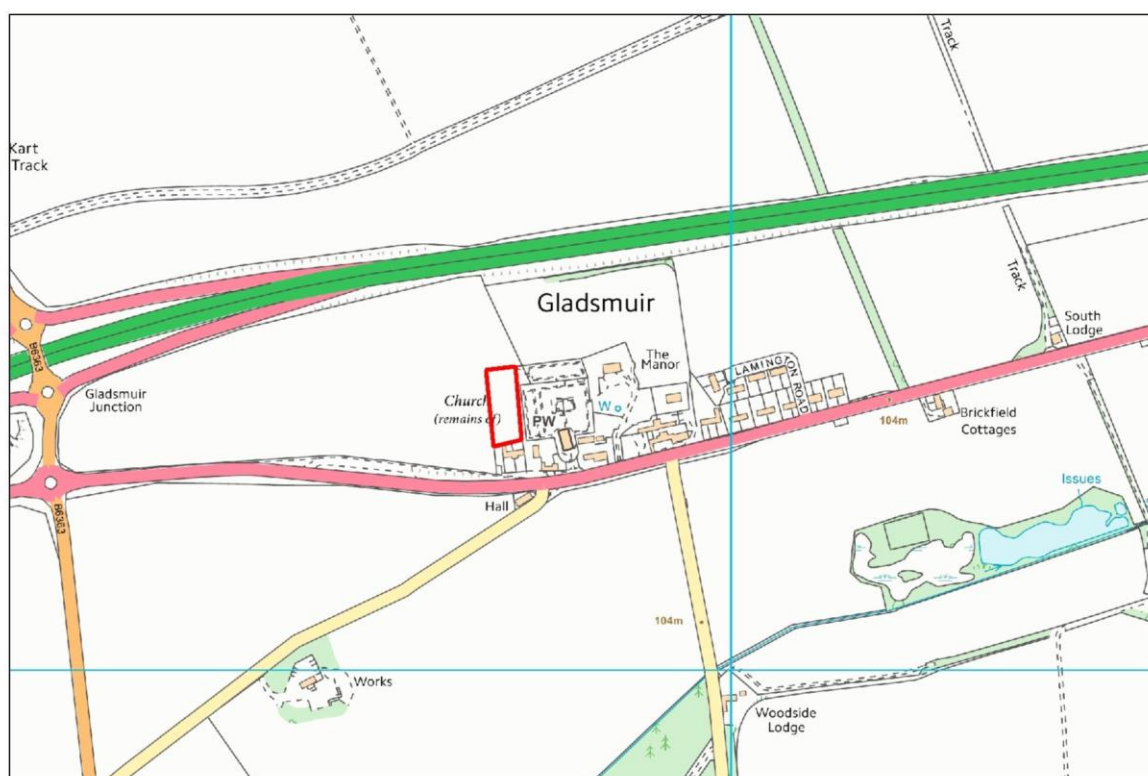


POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT: SEA		
Topic	Comments	Score
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	<p>The site is not within any areas designated for their international, national or local nature conservation importance. Use of the site for housing is likely to increase the variety of habitat over the current arable use.</p> <p>For the southern part of the site, no SPA birds have been recorded in the tetrad, but for tetrad containing the northern part of the site Lapwing and Pinkfooted Goose have been recorded. The site is just under 4km from the Firth of Forth SPA, and there is good access for recreational users to travel to the site. It is therefore screened in for</p>	+

	HRA.	
Population	The site would provide housing, including an element of affordable housing to help meet local need. Its development may make a contribution to the regeneration of Macmerry. The site has reasonable access to facilities, services, and employment opportunities by active travel or public transport.	+
Human Health	The site has good access to the core path network, which runs along the north, east and west boundaries of the site, and is close to areas of open space within Macmerry. There may be an adverse impact on air quality in Tranent High Street due to increased vehicular travel through Tranent. Part of the site on around halfway along its western boundary is identified as contaminated due to its mining history as well as having some unknown filled ground.	-/+/?
Soil	The development of the site would result in loss of Class 2 prime agricultural land. It would not result in the loss of rare or carbon rich soils.	-
Water	The west and north boundaries of the site are shown to be at medium risk of surface water flooding. SEPA states that surface water flooding issues at this site. This should be investigated further and it is recommended that contact is made with the flood prevention officer.	?
Air	Development on the site would not be affected by existing sources of air pollution. The site is in a location with moderate access to local facilities, active travel routes and public transport so the need to travel by car is reduced. Yet, the site's development could exacerbate potential air quality problems in Tranent town centre by increasing vehicular traffic.	-
Climatic Factors	Macmerry is in an accessible location in regional terms and closer to major centres of employment than most other East Lothian settlements, and therefore development of this site would be focusing development in the most accessible and sustainable locations. The site is well positioned to access public transport, active travel routes, as well as local facilities and services. Realistically, however, development on the site would still lead to some increase in car-based journeys and resultant greenhouse gas emissions. The site's northwest facing aspect does not lend itself to development that is resource efficient through siting (i.e. solar gain).	-
Material Assets	The site's development would not make efficient use of land and resources, being greenfield land of prime agricultural quality.	--
Cultural Heritage	The site is not within a conservation area or within or adjacent to a scheduled and ancient monument or listed building.  Historic Environment Scotland makes no comment on this site.	o
Landscape	The site is located within the Agricultural Plain landscape character area. It is existing arable land. It slopes down in a north-westerly direction and there are panoramic views to the north of the Firth of Forth coast from the southern area of the site. The site is bounded to the north and east by existing residential and built development of Macmerry and to the south and west by arable land. The north boundary of the site is formed by an existing hedgerow, tree line and wire fence, the east boundary of the site is formed by an	-

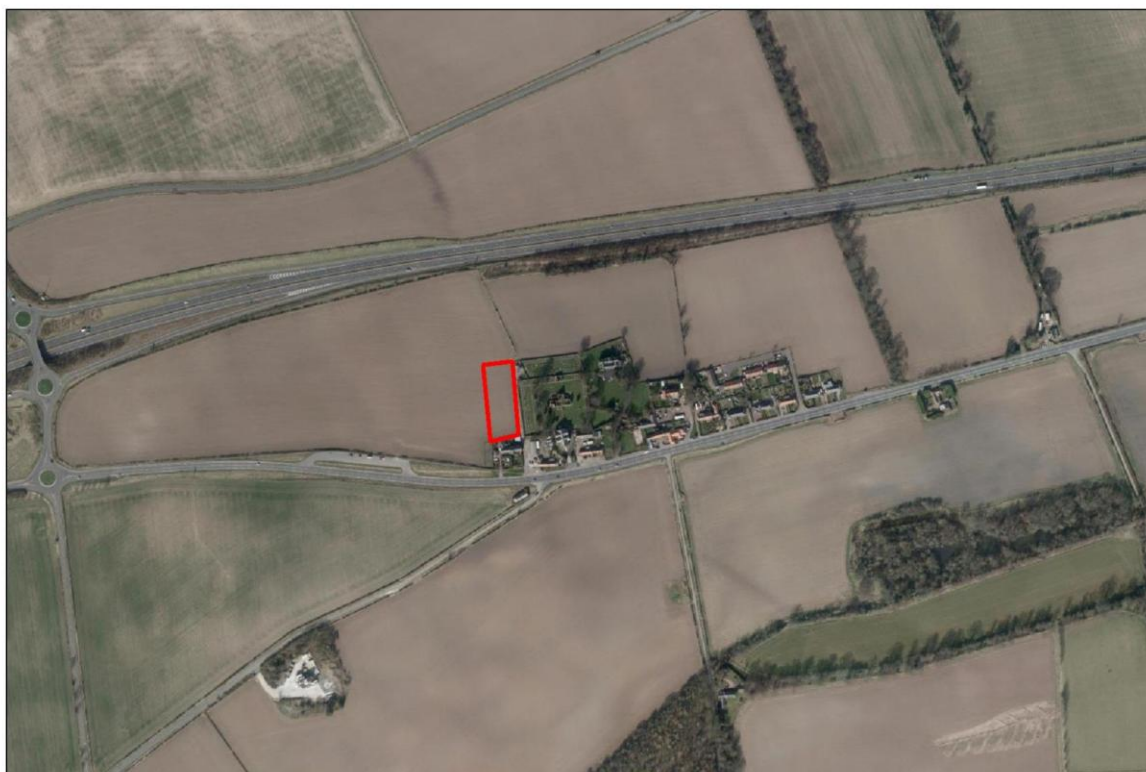
	<p>existing hedgerow, beyond which lies a gravel track. The western boundary is defined by a track. There is no defined southern boundary to the site.</p> <p>SNH state that the choice of sites and potential cumulative impact of site selection in the Tranent, Macmerry and Blindwells area could raise a number of potentially significant natural heritage concerns, including possible adverse landscape and visual impacts of strategic importance. They advise that further assessment is required to understand the relationship of potential multiple allocations in this area against the need to maintain a high-quality landscape setting and individual settlement identity.</p>	
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SITE INFORMATION	
Topic	Comments
Site Name	Gladsmuir burial provision
Site Ref	MIR/TT/OTH026
Source of Site Suggestion	ELC Amenity Services
Site Size (ha)	0.344 Ha
Current Use	Agriculture
Proposed Use	Burial Provision
Summary Description and Planning History	The site is an area of Greenfield land in agricultural use located on the northwest side of Gladsmuir.



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SUITABILITY AND DELIVERABILITY OF SITE		
Topic	Assessment	Score
Location	The site is located on the edge of Gladsmuir.	Yellow
Accessibility	The site is within 400m of bus stops located at Gladsmuir Farmhouse on the A199. The site is not within 800m of a rail station. The site is not within 1600m of local shops and services, there are limited services at Gladsmuir which includes a petrol station.	Yellow
Exposure	The site has some shelter from northerly winds owing to existing vegetation.	Yellow
Aspect	The site has a northerly aspect.	Red
Suitability for Proposed Use	The site is located next to an existing burial ground (located to the east of the site). The site would likely be compatible with this surrounding land use.	Green
Fit with strategic policy objectives and direction	The site is located within East Lothian's SDA as defined by SESplan and its development would therefore align well with strategic policy objectives of steering new development towards the most sustainable locations within the city region.	Green
Physical infrastructure capacity	Visibility for traffic along this section of road is very good and therefore proposals are unlikely to have any adverse impact to existing operation. The site would be served by Castle Moffat Water Treatment Works which has some available capacity. There is no waste water treatment works within the vicinity however for the use proposed it	Green

	is unlikely to be required.	
Service infrastructure capacity	Questions of service infrastructure capacity are not relevant to the proposed use.	
Deliverability/ Effectiveness	The landowners willingness to sell the land is not known at this stage. The site is physically suitable for the proposed use subject to SEPA's views on potential for contamination of ground water.	

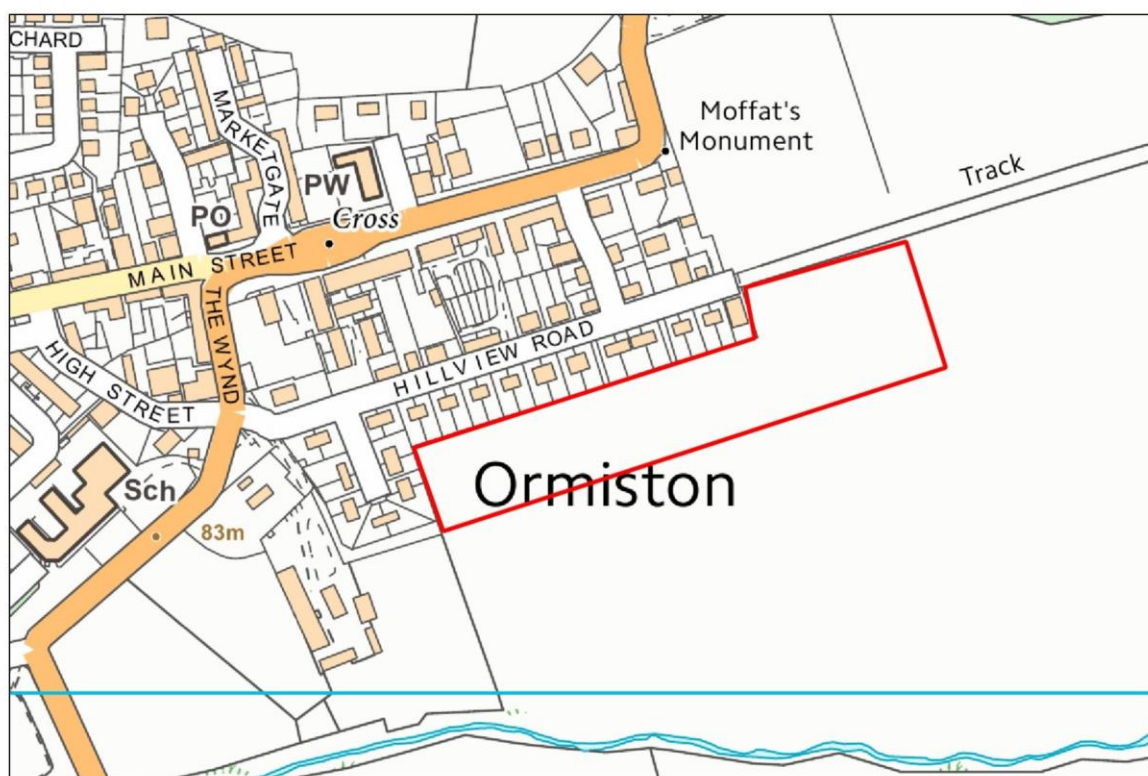
## PHOTOS



POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT: SEA		
Topic	Comments	Score
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	The site is not within any areas designated for international, national or local nature conservation importance. The site's development would not result in the loss of protected trees or woodland, or priority habitat, and is likely to improve biodiversity through more varied planting and undisturbed stone as habitat for lichen. SPA species Lapwing and Pinkfooted goose have been recorded in the tetrad, so the site is screened into HRA.	+*

	SNH have not commented on this site.	
Population	Development of the site would benefit the local population in that burial in the local area would remain an option.	+
Human Health	Development of the site is likely to lead to benefits to mental health by giving a greater choice of site for those wishing to bury their loved ones, and by its relatively peaceful, scenic location could aid the grieving process. Emissions to air associated with cremation would be avoided.	+
Soil	The development of the site would not result in the loss of prime agricultural land or the loss of rare or carbon rich soils. There may be some contamination of soil from use as a burial ground.	-
Water	The site is not shown to be within or adjacent to an area at risk of flooding from any sources on SEPA's flood map. Proposals for new cemeteries or cemetery extensions will be assessed on their merits and in particular with regard to the impact of such use on the Water Environment, in accordance with SEPA Guidance on Assessing the Impacts of Cemeteries on Groundwater - Land Use Planning System: Guidance Note 32.	-
Air	The development of the site would be unconstrained by existing sources of air pollution, though this is not particularly relevant for this use. The site has good access by public transport and active travel. Provision of burial ground avoids emissions to air from cremation.	+
Climatic Factors	Burial avoids the energy use of cremation. Availability of burial land is likely to increase journeys associated with bereavement and consumption of cut flowers, with associated CO2 emissions.	?
Material Assets	The site's development would not result in an efficient use of land as it is an area of greenfield land, however it is not of prime agricultural quality or a site of rare or carbon rich soils.	--
Cultural Heritage	The site is not within a conservation area or within or adjacent to a scheduled and ancient monument. It is adjacent to the C listed Old School House and Joleen Cottage and the B listed Parish Church & graveyard and Old Parish and Walls. The Gladsmuir Old Parish Church and Walls are listed as being of special architectural and historic interest (category B). Historic Environment Scotland makes no comment on this site.	o
Landscape	The site is located in the Haddington plain landscape character area and gently slopes down in a northerly direction. The site is bounded to the north and west by arable land. It is bounded to the east by Gladsmuir Parish Church and burial grounds. The site is bounded to the south by Old School House and Joleen Cottage. The development of the site would be a natural expansion of the existing cemetery to its east.	o

SITE INFORMATION	
Topic	Comments
Site Name	Hillview Road, Ormiston
Site Ref	MIR/TT/HSG132
Source of Site Suggestion	David Slight (Agent: Clarendon Planning & Department)
Site Size (ha)	2 Ha
Current Use	Agriculture
Proposed Use	Housing
Summary Description and Planning History	An area of Greenfield land currently in agricultural use located on the southeast side of Ormiston. It is proposed to develop some 50 units on the site.



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SUITABILITY AND DELIVERABILITY OF SITE		
Topic	Assessment	Score
Location	The site is located outside the Ormiston settlement boundary but is well related to it.	
Accessibility	The site is within 400m of bus stops located at Main Street. It is not within 800m of a rail station. The site is within 1600m of local services and facilities within Ormiston.	
Exposure	The site benefits from some shelter from northerly winds due to existing built up development.	
Aspect	The site generally has an eastern aspect.	
Suitability for Proposed Use	The proposed housing development would be unlikely to conflict with surrounding land uses (residential and agriculture).	
Fit with strategic policy objectives and direction	The site is located within East Lothian's SDA as defined by SESplan and its development would therefore align well with strategic policy objectives of steering new development towards the most sustainable locations within the city region.	
Physical infrastructure capacity	Hillview Road would need extended to accommodate the two way movement of vehicles and to accommodate pedestrian provision. Hillview Road is traffic calmed and should have sufficient capacity for 60 houses. It is however likely to add additional vehicle trips onto Cross Loan which currently has no pedestrian facilities as people gravitate towards Tranent. Given the number of houses proposed in the area and the associated impacts on Tranent High Street, Dolphinstone and Bankton interchanges any additional	

	vehicles on network as a result of housing development is likely to have a significant impact and therefore contributions should be sought accordingly to provide appropriate mitigation; The site would be served by Rosebery Water Treatment Works which has available capacity. There is no waste water treatment infrastructure within the vicinity.	
Service infrastructure capacity	The site is within the catchment area of Ormiston Primary School which has no capacity and is landlocked but very limited expansion on current site may be possible. The site is within the catchment area of Ross High School which has no capacity and may be able to expand.	
Deliverability/ Effectiveness	It has not yet been established whether there is sufficient infrastructure capacity to serve the development and what the timescales would be for achieving this.	

## PHOTOS



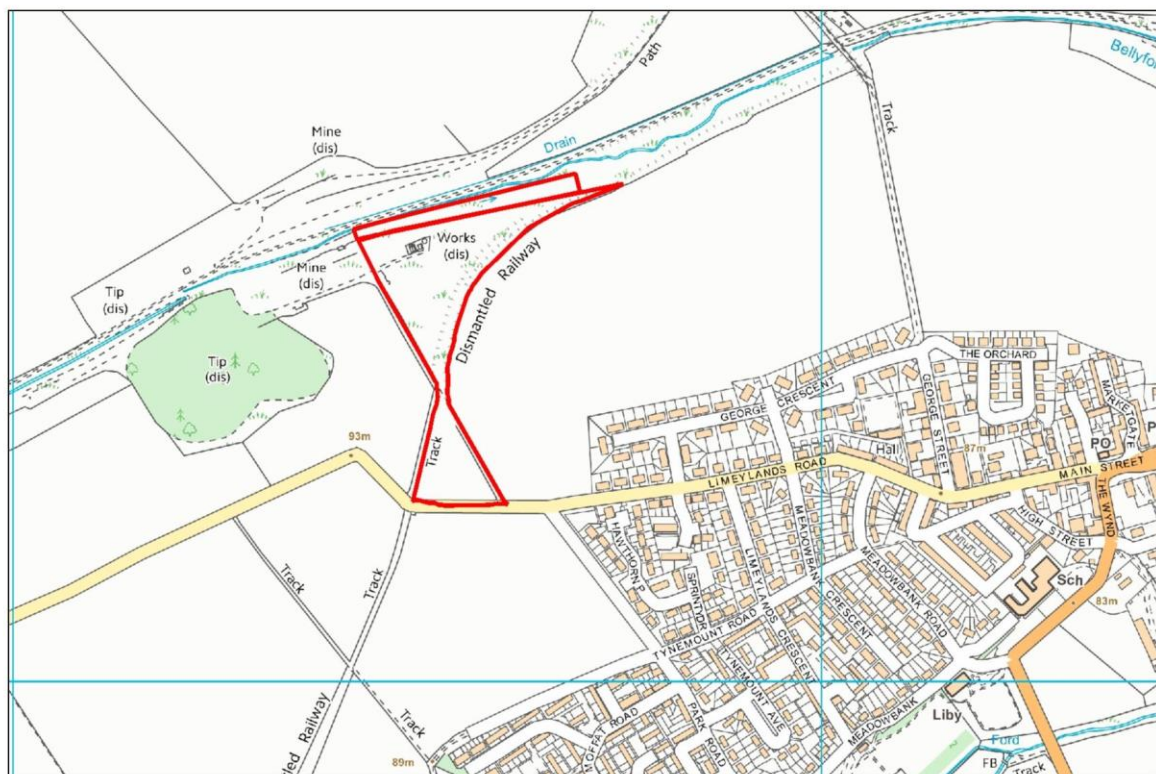
POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT: SEA		
Topic	Comments	Score
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	The site is not within any areas designated for their international, national or local nature conservation areas. Use of the site for housing is likely to increase the variety of habitat over the current agricultural use. Song Thrush, a notable species, has been recorded within 100m of the site. This species may benefit from housing development. No SPA bird species were recorded in the tetrad in which it sits. The site is around 6.5 km from the Firth of Forth SPA and is small. It is therefore screened out of the HRA.	+
Population	The site would provide housing, including an element of affordable housing to help meet local need. Its development may make a	+

	contribution to the regeneration of Ormiston, parts of which are the comparatively disadvantaged. The site has reasonable access to facilities, services, and employment opportunities by active travel or public transport.	
Human Health	The site has some access to the core path network, which is located to the east and west of the site. Traffic in through Tranent is likely to increase, with potential adverse impacts on air quality.	+/-
Soil	The development of the site would result in some loss of Class 2 prime agricultural land. It would not result in the loss of rare or carbon rich soils.	-
Water	<p>The site is not shown to be at risk of flooding however to the east and south of the site there are large areas at medium risk of river flooding.</p> <p>SEPA states that various approaches to the village of Ormiston can be quite difficult to navigate due to the River Tyne flooding and local run-off to low-lying parts of the villages. The River Tyne runs along the south side of Ormiston and the low-lying land either side of the river are flood plains that often flood when the water level rises. A Flood Risk Assessment is needed to assess the risk from the Tyne Water. Consideration should be given to culvert and bridge structures which may exacerbate flooding near the site.</p>	?
Air	Development on the site would not be affected by existing sources of air pollution. The site is in a location with moderate access to local facilities, active travel routes and public transport so the need to travel by car is reduced. Yet, the site's development would realistically result in an increase use in cars, and could exacerbate air quality issues in Tranent High Street.	-
Climatic Factors	Ormiston is not one of East Lothian's most accessible settlements in regional terms, though is in close proximity to Tranent. It has a moderate range of local facilities and services and limited public transport accessibility. Development of this site would not be focusing development in the most accessible and sustainable locations and it would lead to an increase in car-based journeys and resultant greenhouse gas emissions. The site's aspect does not lend itself well to development that is resource efficient (i.e. solar gain) through its eastern aspect.	-
Material Assets	The site's development would not make efficient use of land and resources, being greenfield land of prime agricultural quality.	--
Cultural Heritage	The site is not located within a conservation area and is not located adjacent to or within a scheduled and ancient monument. There are no listed buildings within the site. Historic Environment Scotland makes no comment on this site.	o
Landscape	The site is located within the Haddington Plain landscape character area to the southeast of Ormiston. It is arable land sloping to the south. The site is bounded by existing residential development to the west end and a large section of the northern boundary. A track forms the remaining section of the northern boundary which links to the Ormiston Railway Walk core path route 72. There are no defined boundaries to the south and east of the site.	--/-

	<p>Its development as a housing site would extend the settlement boundary of Ormiston out in to the undeveloped countryside and would impact significantly on the setting of the historic heart of Ormiston and the quality of the Main Street when viewed southbound along the B6371 and from the core path to the east.</p> <p>Limiting the development to the section of site directly south of Hillview Road would minimise adverse landscape impact and contain the development within the existing settlement pattern.</p> <p>SNH state that although relatively small in scale, this site could present locally important adverse landscape and visual impacts. We also highlight the potential impact on the setting of the old Pencaitland railway route.</p>	
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SITE INFORMATION	
Topic	Comments
Site Name	Land North of Limeylands Road, Ormiston
Site Ref	MIR/TT/HSG134
Source of Site Suggestion	PPCA Ltd - The Leadmills Trust
Site Size (ha)	2.5 Ha
Current Use	Rough grassland
Proposed Use	Housing
Summary Description and Planning History	An area of rough grassland located to the west of Ormiston.



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SUITABILITY AND DELIVERABILITY OF SITE		
Topic	Assessment	Score
Location	The site is outwith the settlement of Ormiston and is not currently well related to it, though if development comes forward at the site to the south (planning reference 14/00431/PPM) the site would be better related.	
Accessibility	The south of the site is within 400m of bus stops located at Limeylands Road. It is not within 800m of a rail station. It is within 1600m of local services and facilities within Ormiston.	
Exposure	Existing trees and vegetation provides some shelter from northerly winds.	
Aspect	The site generally has a northerly aspect.	
Suitability for Proposed Use	There would not be land use conflicts with the surrounding uses (agriculture and residential) should the site be developed for housing. There is some contamination on the site.	
Fit with strategic policy objectives and direction	The site is outwith the East Lothian SDA as identified within SESplan and its development would therefore not align well with strategic policy objectives of steering new development towards the most sustainable locations within the city region.	
Physical infrastructure capacity	Limeylands Road would need extended to accommodate the two way movement of vehicles and to accommodate pedestrian provision. This road is traffic calmed and should have sufficient capacity for 60 houses. Given the number of houses proposed in the area and the associated impacts on Tranent High Street,	

	Dolphinstone and Bankton interchanges any additional vehicles on network as a result of housing development is likely to have a significant impact and therefore contributions should be sought accordingly to provide appropriate mitigation. The site would be served by Castle Moffat Water Treatment Works which has available capacity. There is no waste water treatment infrastructure within the vicinity.	
Service infrastructure capacity	The site is within the catchment area of Ormiston Primary School which has no capacity and landlocked but very limited expansion on current site may be possible. The site is within the catchment area of Ross High School which has no capacity and may be able to expand.	
Deliverability/ Effectiveness	It has not yet been established whether there is sufficient infrastructure capacity to serve the development and what the timescales would be for achieving this.	

## PHOTOS



POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT: SEA		
Topic	Comments	Score
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	The site is not within any areas designated for their international, national or local nature conservation importance. There are no recorded notable species on or within 100m of the site. Broadleaved trees and yew generalist and specialist and specialist network can be found across the site. The site is adjacent to a Listed Wildlife Site while the northern part of the site is within the proposed Pencaitland Railway Walk Local Biodiversity Site.	-
Population	The site would provide housing, including an element of affordable housing to help meet local need. The site has moderate access to facilities, services, and employment opportunities by active travel or public transport.	+

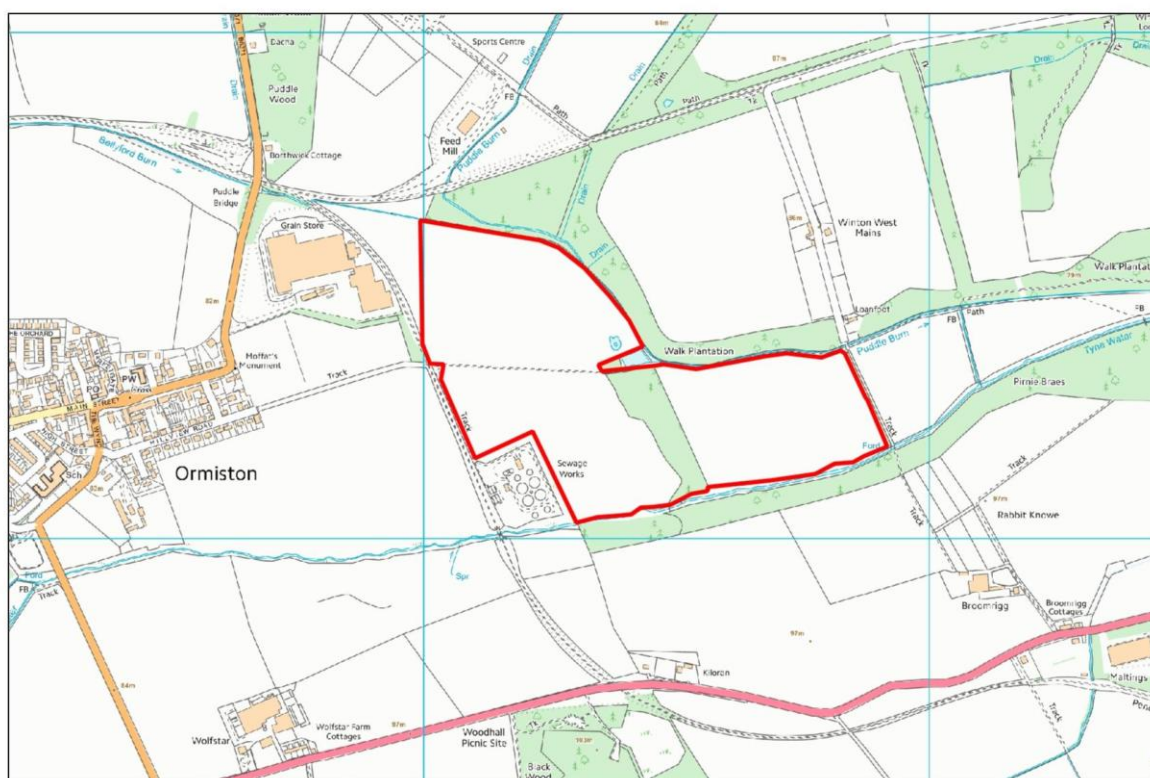


Human Health	The north and south of the site are shown to be at risk of contamination due to historic mining and quarrying activity. The north of the site is also shown to be affected by radon gas. The site is adjacent to the Pencaitland Railway Walk, a core path.	-/+
Soil	The site is not an area of prime agricultural land or rare and carbon rich soils.	o
Water	<p>SEPA states that 'The Great Borders Flood of 1948' (Wood, 2002) mentions "In a field in Ormiston, occupied by gardener James Dickson, the workings of the old meadow pit gave way beneath the water. A hole about forty yards long and ten yards wide was created and through this the water rushed into the old workings from the fields flooded by the overflowing Tyne and Bellyford Burn. 'It was an amazing sight to see the cataract of water rushing into the hole at the far end of this fall,' he said. Danger to the adjoining fields was feared as the water, now in the old mine workings, may have swept away the supports underneath. The waters rushed into the old Limeylands Pit..."</p> <p>A Flood Risk Assessment is required which assesses the risk from the Bellyford Burn which flows along the northern boundary of the site. Consideration will need to be given to bridge and culvert structures near to the site. Flood risk to site likely to be complicated by topography, e.g. the dismantled railway, and the site may be constrained as a result. Review of the surface water 1 in 200 year flood map indicates that there may be flooding issues at this site. This should be investigated further and it is recommended that contact is made with the flood prevention officer. <a href="#">The site is a greenfield site immediately adjacent to a watercourse. We would be unlikely to support any built development in this allocation due to its proximity to the watercourse. Any modifications to existing ground levels would likely result in floodplain conveyance and storage loss which could result in the increase risk of flooding elsewhere on the River Tyne. It is worth stressing that Ormiston and Pencaitland are downstream of this site.</a></p>	--
Air	The site is in a location with some access to local facilities, active travel routes and public transport so the need to travel by car may be reduced. However, the site's development would realistically result in an increase of vehicular traffic and this could exacerbate air quality issues at Tranent High Street.	-
Climatic Factors	The site is located near to Ormiston. Ormiston is not one of East Lothian's most accessible locations in regional terms although is in fairly close proximity to Tranent. Development of this site would not be focusing development in the most accessible and sustainable locations but Ormiston does have a reasonable range of local facilities and services. The site is also well positioned to access public transport, active travel routes, as well as local facilities and services. Development on the site would lead to some increase in car-based journeys and resultant greenhouse gas emissions. The southern part of the site would not particularly lend itself well to development that is resource efficient (i.e. solar gain) due to its northern aspect.	-
Material Assets	The site's development would make efficient use of land and	+



	resources, as it is an area of rough grassland that is not of prime agricultural quality though it does have value for wildlife especially in the northern part.	
Cultural Heritage	The site is not located within or adjacent to a conservation area, a scheduled or ancient monument and any listed buildings. Historic Environment Scotland has not commented on the site.	0
Landscape	<p>The site is in the Haddington Plain landscape character area and is an area of rough grassland / mineral workings located to the northwest of Ormiston, situated adjacent to a dismantled railway. The northern section of the site is identified as contaminated land. The site is bounded to the east by arable land, to the north by the Bellyford Burn, which is a listed wildlife site, core path route 72 and rough grassland of historic railway sidings, to the west by rough grassland and to the south by Limeylands Road.</p> <p>The site is remote and dislocated from the existing settlement of Ormiston. The development of the land as a housing site would extend the settlement boundary of Ormiston out in to the undeveloped countryside.</p> <p>The development of this site would have a detrimental visual and landscape impact on the local area.</p> <p>SNH states that although relatively small in scale, this site including in combination with other nearby sites could present locally important adverse landscape and visual impacts. They also highlight the potential impact on the setting of the old Pencaitland railway route.</p>	--

SITE INFORMATION	
Topic	Comments
Site Name	Land at Wester Pencaitland
Site Ref	MIR/TT/MIN010
Source of Site Suggestion	Winton Estate
Site Size (ha)	29 Ha
Current Use	Agriculture
Proposed Use	Mineral Extraction
Summary Description and Planning History	An area of Greenfield land proposed for mineral extraction located to the east of Ormiston and to the west of Pencaitland currently in agricultural use.



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<b>SUITABILITY AND DELIVERABILITY OF SITE</b>		
<b>Topic</b>	<b>Assessment</b>	<b>Score</b>
Location	The sites location relative to settlement boundaries is not particularly well related to the settlement of Ormiston in that it is only around 400m away; however minerals must be worked where they are found.	
Accessibility	Accessibility is relevant because employees will arrive at the site and may access local facilities. The site is over 400m from a bus stop, and 800m from a railway however it is within 1200m of local services.	
Exposure	Shelter from northerly winds is not relevant to the proposed use for mineral extraction.	<b>n/a</b>
Aspect	Aspect is not relevant to the proposed use for mineral extraction.	<b>n/a</b>
Suitability for Proposed Use	The site is physically suitable for the proposed use. Surrounding land uses are agricultural, areas of woodland and a sewage works.	
Fit with strategic policy objectives and direction	SESplan recognises that an adequate and steady supply of minerals is essential to support sustainable economic growth. This site could therefore potentially contribute towards delivering that goal, dependent upon economic viability.	
Physical infrastructure capacity	An important part of any mineral extraction from this site would be HGV routes to and from the site and it would be undesirable for HGV's to be routed through Ormiston and Tranent so this would be an important consideration in taking the site forward. A haul road directly to the A6093 would be a good option to avoid Ormiston and	



	Tranent. This would require crossing the Tyne. Hillview Road In Ormiston would be an unsuitable connection point.	
Service infrastructure capacity	School catchments and other service infrastructure are not relevant to the proposed use for mineral extraction.	n/a
Deliverability/ Effectiveness	It has not yet been established whether there is sufficient infrastructure capacity to serve the development and what the timescales would be for achieving this.	

## PHOTOS



From west side of site on core path route 72



Wetland and woodland area in centre of site. Core path route 266.

POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT: SEA		
Topic	Comments	Score
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	The site is not within any areas designated for their international, national or local nature conservation importance. Parts of the site are within the specialist and generalist range of broadleaved and yew habitat. There are no notable species recorded on or within 100m of the site. The Pencaitland Railway Walk Listed Wildlife Site runs along the north eastern boundary of the site, while part of the Proposed Pencaitland Railway Walk Local Biodiversity site is within	-

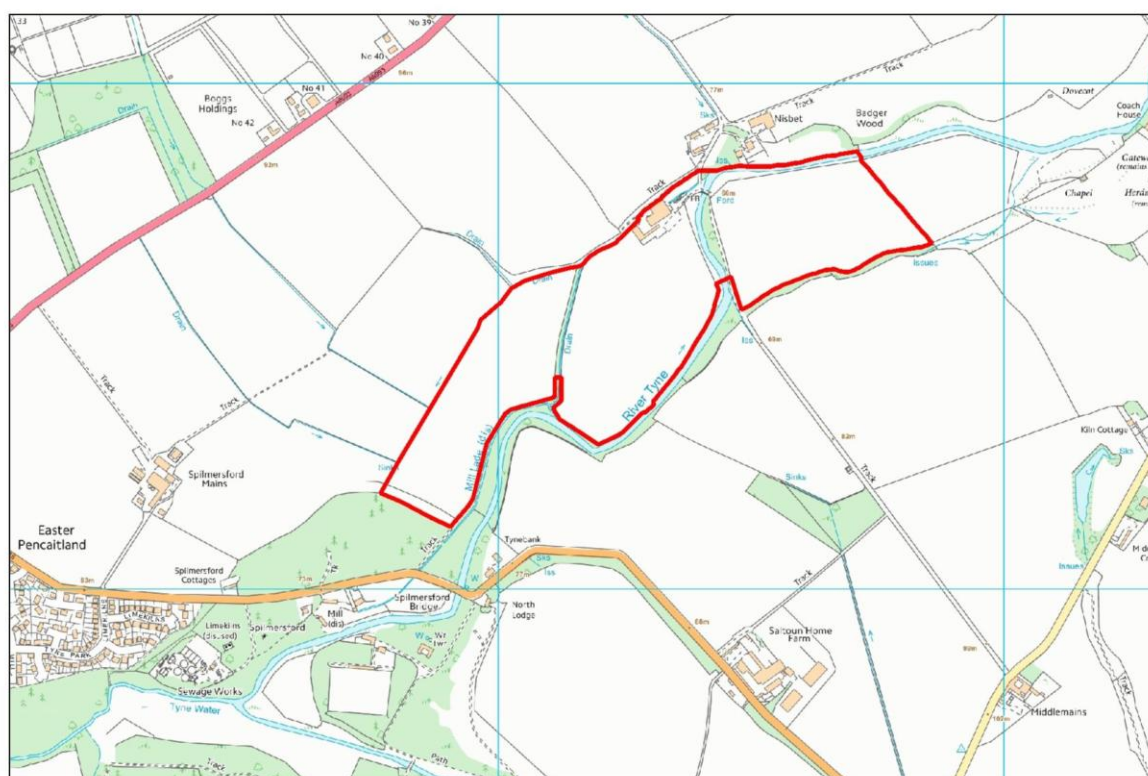


	<p>the site. No SPA species are recorded for the tetrad in which the site sites from SNH data. The Firth of Forth SPA is about 6km away, and extraction at this site is unlikely would to generate recreational use of it. The site is screened out of HRA.</p> <p>SNH states that mineral extraction presents a wide range of natural heritage issues which establish a need to better co-ordinate phased implementation and restoration objectives between developments. Including potential impacts on the riparian habitats of the Tyne Water and Puddle Burn. They advise that further assessment is required. At present, they do not have sufficient information on proposals for the site to identify specific requirements.</p>	
Population	The sites development is not likely to have any particular benefits or adverse effects on population.	o
Human Health	The site is not known to be contaminated. Extraction of minerals may have the potential for localised impacts on human health at nearby properties in terms of noise and/or dust but this is uncertain. Development would also affect the stretch of core path which runs through the site.	-
Soil	The development of the site would result in some loss of Class 2 prime agricultural land. It would not result in the loss of rare or carbon rich soils. SNH states that the potential role of this site in maintaining a landbank should include an overview of the geological or geomorphological interests within the region, as well as a range of other considerations such as potential loss of prime agricultural soil resource in this area. They advise that further assessment is required. At present, they do not have sufficient information on proposals for the site to identify specific requirements.	-
Water	<p>The water quality status of the River Tyne is moderate and the Puddle Burn status is poor. SEPA cannot see how mineral extraction could lead to them achieving good status by 2021.</p> <p>SEPA have a shared duty with Scottish Ministers and other responsible authorities under the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009 to reduce overall flood risk and promote sustainable flood risk management. The cornerstone of sustainable flood risk management is the avoidance of flood risk in the first instance. We recommend, therefore, that this site is removed.</p> <p>The majority of the application site lies within the medium likelihood (0.5% annual probability or 1 in 200 year) flood extent of the SEPA Flood Map, and may therefore be at medium to high risk of flooding. Based on the information shown on this map, there is a risk to the site from the Tyne Water and the Puddle Burn. The flooding here will be complicated by structures and the interaction between the two watercourses.</p> <p>Anecdotal evidence describes "Various approaches to the villages of Pencaitland and Ormiston are generally quite difficult to navigate due to the River Tyne flooding and local run-off to low-lying parts of the villages. The River Tyne runs along the south side of Ormiston and the low-lying land either side of the river are flood plains that often flood when the water level rises. In Pencaitland, most of the flood water lies in the Winton estate when the river bursts its banks".</p>	--

	The site is greenfield and relatively flat. Mineral extraction would require the modification to existing ground levels and potentially significant piles of spoil on site. Any modifications to existing ground levels would likely result in floodplain conveyance and storage loss which could result in the increase risk of flooding elsewhere on the River Tyne. It is worth stressing that Pencaitland and Haddington, which have historically been vulnerable to flooding, are downstream of this site. Should an application be submitted for mineral extraction at this site SEPA would be unlikely to support it.	
Air	It is possible that mineral extraction could have localised impacts on air quality though this is uncertain.	?
Climatic Factors	There are adverse climate impacts from extraction of sand and gravel extraction however if the aim is to keep a landbank of a certain size if it is not extracted here then it will be extracted elsewhere and so it is this policy rather than allocation of any particular site which causes this impact. Climate impacts will be reduced by extraction close to the place of use.	?
Material Assets	The site is greenfield land of prime agricultural quality. However, minerals can only be extracted where they are present. Extraction of mineral resources at this site would only be positive for material assets if there are no other sites within the same market area where extraction does not result in the loss of prime agricultural land.	?
Cultural Heritage	<p>The site is not located within or adjacent to a conservation area, ancient and scheduled monument or any listed buildings. The eastern part of the site is however located within Winton House Gardens and Designed Landscape.</p> <p>Historic Environment Scotland state that the eastern part of this proposed quarry is located within the Winton House GDL. They have concerns that this development proposal will have a direct impact on the GDL, which may have the potential to raises strong concerns for our interests. We would therefore prefer this site not to be allocated for mineral extraction in the proposed plan.</p>	--
Landscape	<p>The site lies within the Haddington Plain landscape character area and is also partly within the inventory garden and designed landscape of Winton House. It is currently arable land. The site is bounded by the Ormiston railway walk core path route 72 and listed wildlife site of the Ormiston to Gifford Railway. It is bounded by established tree belts of the Winton House designed landscape to the north and east and to the south by the River Tyne and the listed wildlife site of the River Tyne. Core path route 266 runs through the site. An established woodland belt splits the site, with a wetland area that has significant visual amenity value when using the core path network in the area.</p> <p>The site is visible from Ormiston to the west.</p> <p>The Tyne valley is an attractive, rural, peaceful area, teaming with wildlife and a popular walking route. The change to mineral extraction in this area will significantly detract from the inherent qualities of this area.</p>	--

	<p>Mineral extraction of this site will change the landscape form of this area permanently. Mineral extraction on the site will impact on the established woodland edges</p> <p>SNH states there are a wide range of natural heritage issues which establish a need to better co-ordinate phased implementation and restoration objectives between developments. These include landscape character and visual amenity; they advise that further assessment is required. At present, they do not have sufficient information on proposals for the site to identify specific requirements.</p>	
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SITE INFORMATION	
Topic	Comments
Site Name	Land at Easter Pencaitland
Site Ref	MIR/TT/MIN010
Source of Site Suggestion	Winton Estate
Site Size (ha)	27 Ha
Current Use	Agriculture
Proposed Use	Mineral Extraction
Summary Description and Planning History	An area proposed for mineral extraction in a rural location to the east of Pencaitland currently in agricultural use.



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SUITABILITY AND DELIVERABILITY OF SITE		
Topic	Assessment	Score
Location	The sites location relative to settlement boundaries is not particularly well related to the settlement of Pencaitland in that it is only around 450m away; however there is some intervening woodland; minerals must be worked where they are found.	
Accessibility	Accessibility is relevant as workers may travel by public transport or use local facilities. The site is under 400m from a bus stop which serves the 113; this bus goes to Edinburgh and the Western Hospital. It is over 800m from a railway station and 1200m to local services.	
Exposure	Shelter from northerly winds is not relevant to the proposed use for mineral extraction.	n/a
Aspect	Aspect is not relevant to the proposed use for mineral extraction.	n/a
Suitability for Proposed Use	The site is physically suitable for the proposed use. Surrounding land uses are mainly agriculture, woodland and some residential properties.	
Fit with strategic policy objectives and direction	SESplan recognises that an adequate and steady supply of minerals is essential to support sustainable economic growth. This site could therefore potentially contribute towards delivering that goal, dependent upon economic viability.	
Physical infrastructure capacity	Access to the Site could be taken from Nisbet Farm although improvements would be required at the junction to the A6093 in terms of visibility and junction standard. The road down to the farm is one way with passing places and therefore may require upgrading	

	<p>to 2 way movement or additional passing place dependant on trip generation ;</p> <p>Access could also be potentially taken to the site via the B6355 in close proximity to the Tyne Bridge. However junction improvements in terms of road standard would be required;</p> <p>An important part of any mineral extraction from this site would be HGV routes to and from the site and it would be undesirable for HGV's to be routed through Pencaitland and Tranent so this would be an important consideration in taking the site forward;</p> <p>Access onto the local road network would be required.</p> <p>The site would be served by Rosebery Water Treatment Works.</p> <p>There is no waste water treatment works within the vicinity.</p>	
Service infrastructure capacity	School catchments and other service infrastructure are not relevant to the proposed use for mineral extraction.	<b>n/a</b>
Deliverability/ Effectiveness	It has not yet been established whether there is sufficient infrastructure capacity to serve the development and what the timescales would be for achieving this.	

#### PHOTOS



Eastern third of site across Tyne



Central section of site from southwest corner





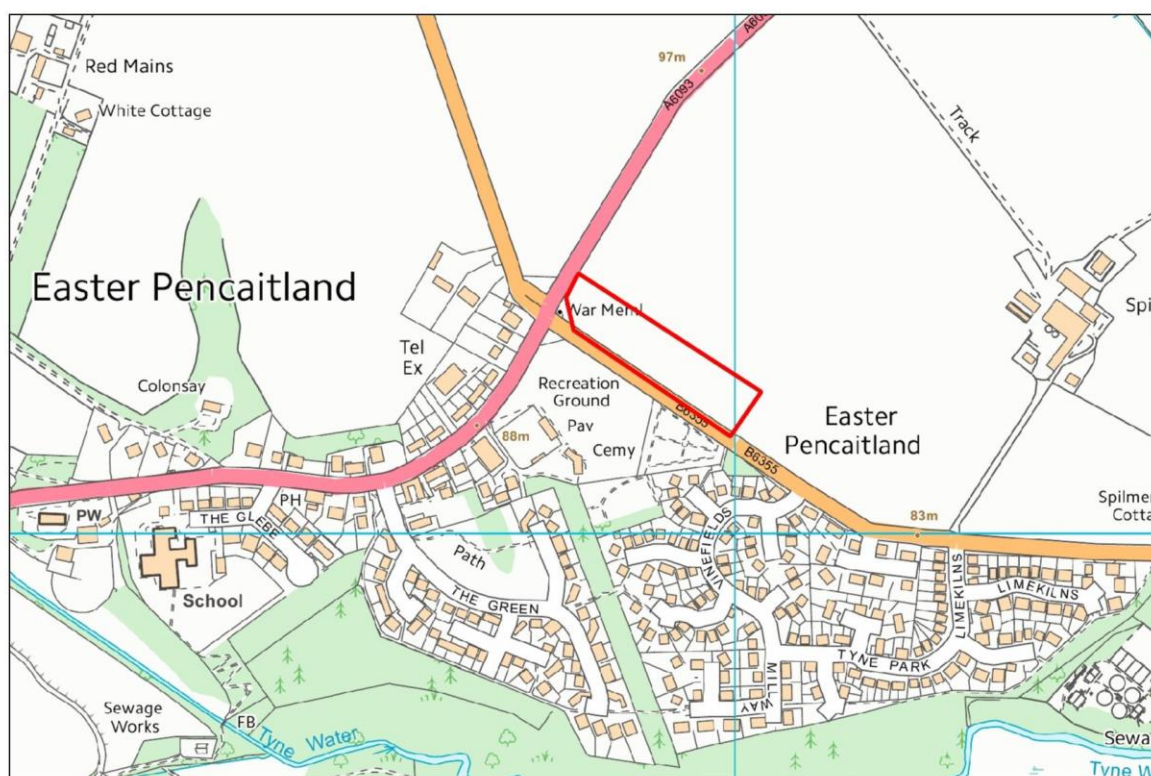
POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT: SEA		
Topic	Comments	Score
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	<p>The site is not within any areas designated for their international, national or local nature conservation. There are no SPA bird species recorded in the tetrads in which it sits, and it is around 7km from the Firth of Forth SPA. Broadleaved and yew and fen marsh swamp networks can be found across the site.</p> <p>SNH states that mineral extraction presents a wide range of natural heritage issues which establish a need to better co-ordinate phased implementation and restoration objectives between developments, including potential impacts on the riparian habitats of the Tyne.</p> <p>They advise that further assessment is required. At present, they do not have sufficient information on proposals for the site to identify specific requirements.</p>	-
Population	The site's development is not likely to have any particular benefits or adverse effects on population.	0
Human Health	The site is not known to be contaminated. Extraction of minerals may have the potential for localised impacts on human health at nearby properties in terms of noise and/or dust but this is uncertain.	?
Soil	<p>The development of the site would result in some loss of Class 2 prime agricultural land. It would not result in the loss of rare or carbon rich soils. SNH states that the potential role of this site in maintaining a landbank should include an overview of the geological or geomorphological interests within the region, as well as a range of other considerations such as potential loss of prime agricultural soil resource in this area. They advise that further assessment is required. At present, they do not have sufficient information on proposals for the site to identify specific requirements.</p>	-
Water	SEPA notes they have a shared duty with Scottish Ministers and	--

	<p>other responsible authorities under the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009 to reduce overall flood risk and promote sustainable flood risk management. The cornerstone of sustainable flood risk management is the avoidance of flood risk in the first instance. They recommend that this site is removed from consideration.</p> <p>The majority of the application site lies within the medium likelihood (0.5% annual probability or 1 in 200 year) flood extent of the SEPA Flood Map, and may therefore be at medium to high risk of flooding. Based on the information shown on this map, there is a risk to the site from the River Tyne. In addition, there are small watercourses which flow through and adjacent to the site which are &lt;3km<sup>2</sup> and hence not modelled using the SEPA Flood Map methodology.</p> <p>The 'Great Borders Flood of 1948' (Wood, 2002) mentions that bridges that were down or impassable included Spilmersford Bridge which is upstream of the site. The haugh land that surrounds Pencaitland is described as frequently flooding.</p> <p>The site is greenfield and relatively flat. Mineral extraction would require the modification to existing ground levels and potentially significant piles of spoil on site. Any modifications to existing ground levels would likely result in floodplain conveyance and storage loss which could result in the increase risk of flooding elsewhere on the River Tyne. Scottish Planning Policy (2014), paragraph 256: "Piecemeal reduction of the functional floodplain should be avoided given the cumulative effects of reducing storage capacity". It should be stressed that Haddington, which has historically been vulnerable to flooding, is downstream of this site. SEPA would be unlikely to support it an application for mineral extraction at this site.</p>	
Air	It is possible that mineral extraction could have localised impacts on air quality though this is uncertain.	?
Climatic Factors	There are adverse climate impacts from extraction of sand and gravel extraction however if the aim is to keep a landbank of a certain size if it is not extracted here then it will be extracted elsewhere and so it is this policy rather than allocation of any particular site which causes this impact. Climate impacts will be reduced by extraction close to the place of use.	o
Material Assets	The site is greenfield land of prime agricultural quality. However, minerals can only be extracted where they are present. Extraction of mineral resources at this site would only be positive for material assets if there are no other sites within the same market area where extraction does not result in the loss of prime agricultural land.	-
Cultural Heritage	<p>The site is not located within or adjacent to a conservation area, scheduled or ancient monument or any listed buildings. The Saltoun Hall Gardens and Designed Landscape is located to the south of the site on the south side of the River Tyne.</p> <p>Historic Environment Scotland makes no comment on the site.</p>	o
Landscape	The site is in the Haddington Plain landscape character area and is	--



	<p>currently arable land that forms the valley of the River Tyne. The site is divided into three sections by both the River Tyne and a drain/mill lade to Nisbet Farm. The Core Path routes 119 and 337 follow the River Tyne through the site linking Haddington to Pencaitland. The southern boundary is defined by the riparian zone of the River Tyne.</p> <p>The Tyne valley is an attractive, rural, peaceful area, teaming with wildlife and a popular walking route. The change to mineral extraction in this area will significantly detract from the rural, peaceful nature of this area.</p> <p>There is visibility of the site from the surrounding road network to the north and south, however this visibility is intermittently reduced by the roadside hedges and trees and the landform to the north and trees along the river. Mineral extraction of this site will change the landscape form of this area permanently. Mineral extraction on the site will impact on the established woodland edges.</p> <p>SNH states there are a wide range of natural heritage issues which establish a need to better co-ordinate phased implementation and restoration objectives between developments. These include landscape character and visual amenity; they advise that further assessment is required. At present, they do not have sufficient information on proposals for the site to identify specific requirements.</p>	
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SITE INFORMATION	
Topic	Comments
Site Name	Pencaitland burial provision
Site Ref	MIR/TT/OTH027
Source of Site Suggestion	ELC Amenity Services
Site Size (ha)	1.1 Ha
Current Use	Agriculture
Proposed Use	Burial provision
Summary Description and Planning History	An area of Greenfield land currently in agricultural use on the north of Easter Pencaitland.



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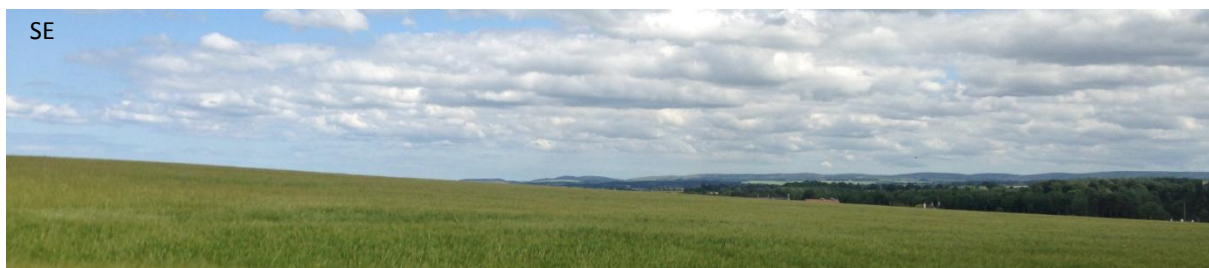
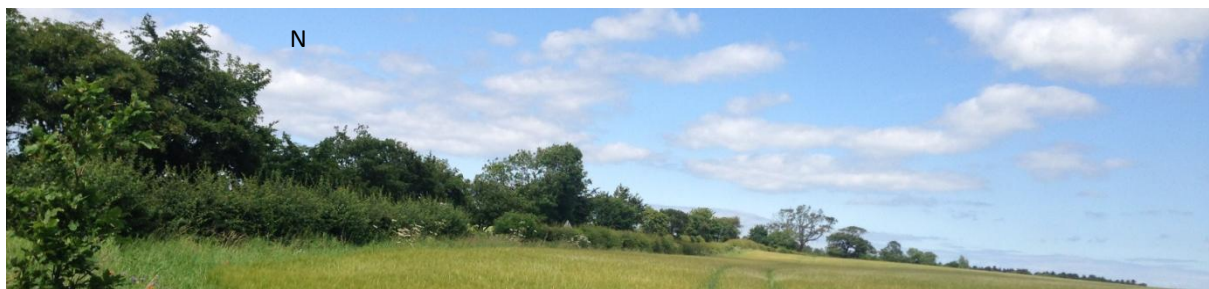
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SUITABILITY AND DELIVERABILITY OF SITE		
Topic	Assessment	Score
Location	The site is outside but well related to the Easter Pencaitland settlement boundary.	
Accessibility	The site is within 400m of bus stops located at the A6093 and B6355. The site is not within 800m of a rail station. The site is within 1600m of local services and facilities in Easter Pencaitland.	
Exposure	The site is relatively exposed and has little shelter from northerly winds as there is not existing built development or vegetation boundary treatments however this is not relevant for burial site use as exposure will not increase energy use.	n/a
Aspect	The site generally has a southern aspect however this is not relevant for burial site use as aspect will not affect energy use.	n/a
Suitability for Proposed Use	There would not be land use conflict issues with surrounding uses (agricultural, residential, open space) should the site be developed.	
Fit with strategic policy objectives and direction	The site is outwith the East Lothian SDA as identified within SESplan and its development would therefore not align well with strategic policy objectives of steering new development towards the most sustainable locations within the city region. However it is adjacent to a settlement and would provide for an existing local need so would fit with other SESplan objectives such as reducing travel.	
Physical infrastructure capacity	Access to the existing cemetery is taken from the B6355 and is for pedestrians only. The new cemetery is proposed to be adjacent on the eastern side of the B6355 which has no footway provision. Given	



	the lack of existing provision for vehicles visiting the site and given the nature of the B6355 parking should be made available on the eastern side of the B6355 in the form of a lay-by with footway provision. The site would be served by Rosebery Water Treatment Works which has available capacity. There is no waste water treatment works within the vicinity however this is unlikely to be required for the proposed use.	
Service infrastructure capacity	Questions of service infrastructure capacity are not relevant to the proposed use.	n/a
Deliverability/ Effectiveness	The landowners willingness to sell the land is not known at this stage. The site is physically suitable for the proposed use subject to SEPA's views on potential for contamination of ground water.	

## PHOTOS





POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT: SEA		
Topic	Comments	Score
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	<p>The site is not within any areas designated for their international, national or local nature conservation. There were no SPA bird species recorded within the tetrad in which it sits, and it is some 7km from the Firth of Forth SPA. There is no pathway for an effect on Firth of Forth or any other Natura 2000 site and it is therefore screened out of HRA. In the western and southern parts of the site Broadleaved and yew can be found. Use as a cemetery is likely to provide more varied habitat than the current agricultural use.</p> <p>SNH have not commented on this site.</p>	+
Population	Development of the site would benefit the local population in that burial at Pencaitland would remain an option.	+
Human Health	Development of the site is likely to lead to benefits to mental health by allowing people who wish to do so to bury their loved ones in a site in Pencaitland, and by its scenic location could aid the grieving process. Emissions to air associated with cremation would be avoided.	+
Soil	The development of the site would result in some loss of Class 2 prime agricultural land (in the south-easternmost corner). It would not result in the loss of rare or carbon rich soils. There may be some contamination of soil from use as a burial ground.	-
Water	The site is not shown to be at risk of surface or river flooding on SEPA's flood maps. Proposals for new cemeteries or cemetery extensions will be assessed on their merits and in particular with regard to the impact of such use on the Water Environment, in accordance with SEPA Guidance on Assessing the Impacts of Cemeteries on Groundwater - Land Use Planning System: Guidance Note 32.	0
Air	The development of the site would be unconstrained by existing sources of air pollution, though this is not particularly relevant for this use. The site has good access by public transport and active travel. Provision of burial ground avoids emissions to air from cremation.	+
Climatic Factors	Burial avoids the energy use of cremation. Availability of burial land is likely to increase journeys associated with bereavement and consumption of cut flowers, with associated CO2 emissions.	?
Material Assets	The development of the site would not make an efficient use of land, being Greenfield land of prime agricultural quality.	--
Cultural Heritage	The site is located within Pencaitland conservation area and is adjacent to C Listed Pencaitland War Memorial. Use as a cemetery is likely to accord with this though. It is not located within or adjacent to any scheduled or ancient monuments.	0
Landscape	The site is located in the Haddington Plain landscape character area and within the Pencaitland Conservation Area. It is currently arable land. The site is located on the north-eastern side of Easter Pencaitland and gently slopes down in a southerly direction. It is bounded by the A6093 to the northwest and the B6355 to the southwest. It has no defined boundaries to the northeast or	-

	<p>southeast and has an open aspect. It is visible from the surrounding road network, although there are elements of screening from roadside hedges. There are open views across the site to the Lammermuirs to the south and along the Tyne river valley to the east.</p> <p>The site is dislocated from the existing settlement of Pencaitland. The development of the land as a cemetery would extend the settlement boundary of Pencaitland beyond the existing enclosing road network out in to the undeveloped countryside.</p>	
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SITE INFORMATION	
Topic	Comments
Site Name	East Saltoun burial provision
Site Ref	MIR/TT/OTH025
Source of Site Suggestion	ELC Amenity Services
Site Size (ha)	0.7 Ha
Current Use	Agriculture
Proposed Use	Burial Provision
Summary Description and Planning History	A Greenfield site currently in agricultural use located on the northwest side of East Saltoun.



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- Access would be taken from the existing cemetery. There would be no intensification of use and therefore no additional parking or access arrangements would be required.



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SUITABILITY AND DELIVERABILITY OF SITE		
Topic	Assessment	Score
Location	The site is outside the East Saltoun settlement boundary but is well related to it.	
Accessibility	The site is within 400m of bus stops located on Main Street, East Saltoun. The site is not within 800m of a rail station. The site is within 1600m of local facilities and services in East Saltoun.	
Exposure	The site has little shelter from northerly winds however this is not relevant for burial site use as exposure will not increase energy use.	n/a
Aspect	The site has a northerly aspect however this is not relevant for burial site use as aspect will not affect energy use.	n/a
Suitability for Proposed Use	Land use conflicts would not arise from the development of the site for burial ground with the surrounding agricultural, housing land and burial ground.	
Fit with strategic policy objectives and direction	The site is outwith the East Lothian SDA as identified within SESplan and its development would therefore not align well with strategic policy objectives of steering new development towards the most sustainable locations within the city region. However it is adjacent to a settlement and would provide for an existing local need so would fit with other SESplan objectives such as reducing travel.	
Physical infrastructure capacity	The site would be served by Hopes Water Treatment Works which has available capacity. There is no waste water treatment infrastructure within the vicinity, however the use is unlikely to require waste water treatment.	



	Access would be taken from the existing cemetery. There would be no intensification of use and therefore no additional parking or access arrangements would be required.	
Service infrastructure capacity	Service infrastructure capacity is not relevant to the proposed use.	n/a
Deliverability/ Effectiveness	The landowners willingness to sell the land is not known at this stage. The site is physically suitable for the proposed use subject to SEPA's views on potential for contamination of ground water.	

#### PHOTOS

Panorama



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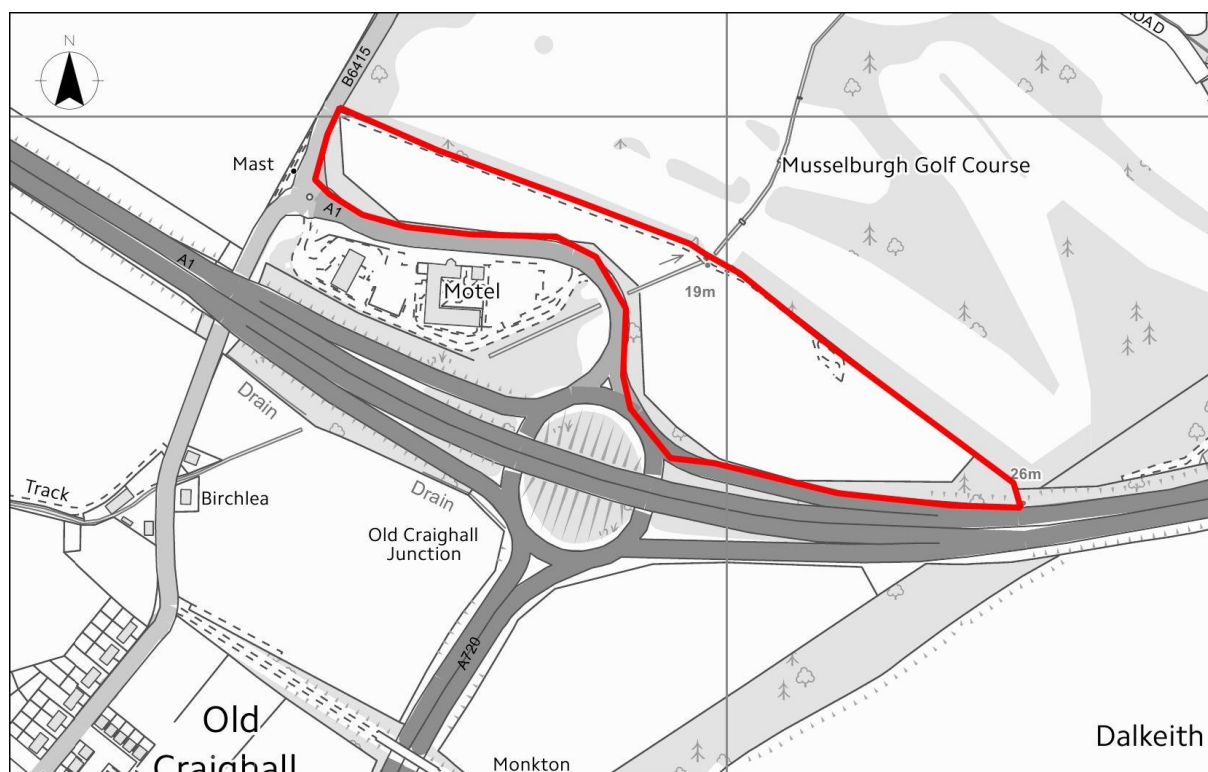


#### POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT: SEA

Topic	Comments	Score
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	The site is not located within any areas designated for their international, national or local nature conservation. There are no records of SPA bird species in the tetrad in which the site sits and it is 9km from the Firth of Forth SPA. There is no pathway for it to	+*

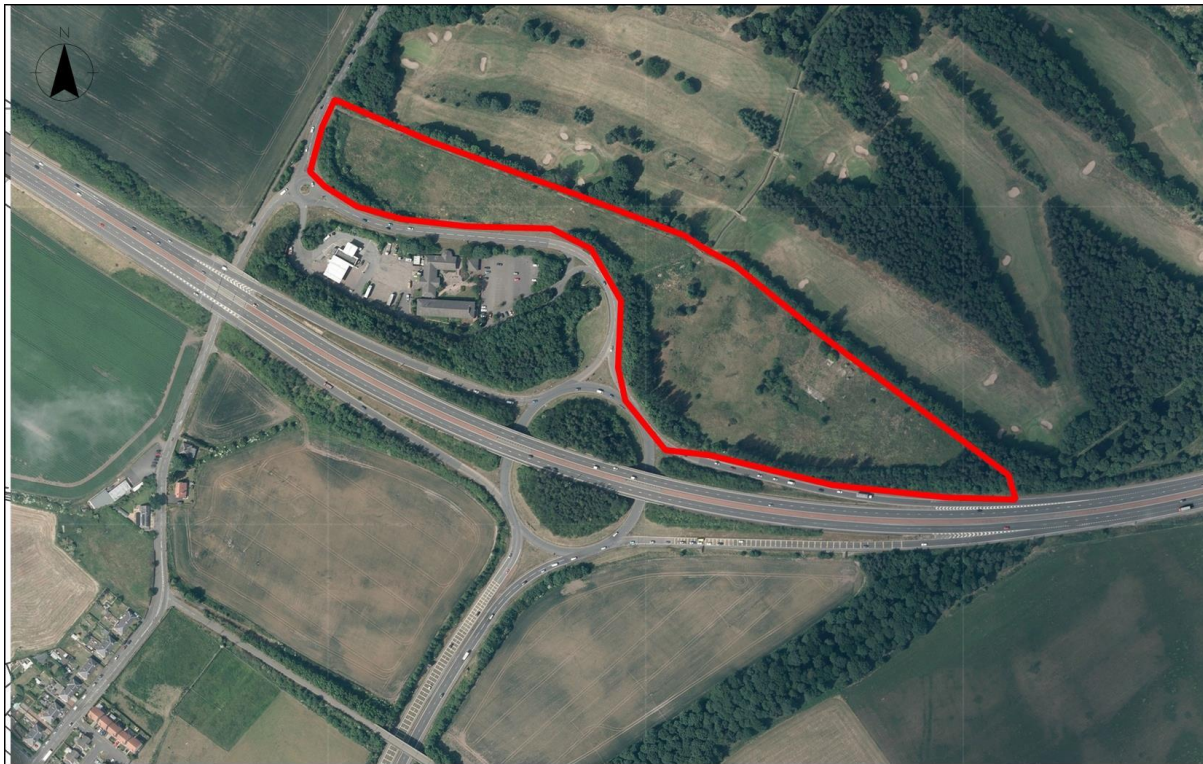
	affect this or any other Natura 2000 site and it is therefore screened out of HRA. Use as a cemetery is likely to provide more varied habitat than the current agricultural use.	
Population	Development of the site would benefit the local population in that burial at East Saltoun would remain an option.	+
Human Health	Development of the site is likely to lead to benefits to mental health by allowing people who wish to do so to bury their loved ones in a site in East Saltoun, and by its peaceful, scenic location could aid the grieving process. Emissions to air associated with cremation would be avoided.	+
Soil	The development of the site would result in the loss of prime agricultural land, although a small area. There are no rare or carbon rich soils on site.	-
Water	The site is not shown as being at risk of river or surface flooding. Proposals for new cemeteries or cemetery extensions will be assessed on their merits and in particular with regard to the impact of such use on the Water Environment, in accordance with SEPA Guidance on Assessing the Impacts of Cemeteries on Groundwater - Land Use Planning System: Guidance Note 32	0
Air	The development of the site would be unconstrained by existing sources of air pollution, though this is not particularly relevant for this use. The site has good access by public transport and active travel. Provision of burial ground avoids emissions to air from cremation.	+
Climatic Factors	Burial avoids the energy use of cremation. Availability of burial land is likely to increase journeys associated with bereavement and consumption of cut flowers, with associated CO2 emissions.	?
Material Assets	The development of the site would not make efficient resource of the land as it is a Greenfield site of prime agricultural quality.	--
Cultural Heritage	The site is located within East Saltoun conservation area. It is within close proximity to the A listed Church graveyard and walls at East Saltoun and any potential impacts must be assessed,. It is not within or adjacent to any scheduled or ancient monuments.	?
Landscape	The site is located in the Haddington Plain landscape character area, on the northwest side of East Saltoun adjacent to the Saltoun Parish Church in the East Saltoun Conservation Area. It is a small component of a larger arable field with mature trees forming the western boundary. The field slopes down in a northern direction and is visible upon approach to East Saltoun from the north (B6355/Main Street). A stone wall forms the eastern boundary between the site and Saltoun Parish Church and existing burial grounds. This site forms a natural extension to the existing burial ground.	0

SITE INFORMATION	
Topic	Comments
Site Name	Land at Old Craighall Junction Musselburgh
Site Ref	PM/MH/BUS003
Source of Site Suggestion	
Site Size (ha)	5ha
Current Use	Agricultural
Proposed Use	Business
Summary Description	A greenfield site located immediately adjacent to Old Craighall junction, where the A720 Edinburgh City Bypass meets the A1. The site is to the north of Old Craighall Junction.



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0 0.05 0.1 0.15 0.2 kilometres

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SUITABILITY AND DELIVERABILITY OF SITE		
Topic	Assessment	Score
Location	The site is not within an existing settlement boundary. It is to the northeast of Old Craighall but separated from it by the A1. It does not relate particularly well to the existing settlement. The site is already allocated for built development (employment use) in the current Local Plan.	
Accessibility	Old Craighall is in close proximity to Musselburgh, whose overall accessibility via public transport to the wider city region and key employment locations as well as health and retail facilities ranks highest among other settlements in East Lothian. The site itself is within 400m of bus stops on Old Craighall Road with a modest level of service between Musselburgh, ERI, Dalkeith, Tranent and Port Seton. It is not within 800m of a rail station although Musselburgh station is within walkable distance (around 1700m). There are no facilities within Old Craighall but there is a local shop within 1600m. Musselburgh town centre is around 2.5km away, with a wide range of facilities and services. Importantly for a proposed business use, the site is very close to the trunk road network. <b>Potential for site to provide active travel link from East Lothian to Edinburgh along its north boundary.</b>	
Exposure	The site has some shelter from northerly winds from the trees to the north.	
Aspect	The site faces north-east.	
Suitability for	The site is physically suitable for the proposed use. There may be	



Proposed Use	noise impacts which arise from the proximity of the A1 to the south of the site. Mitigation measures may be required. However as the proposed use is business rather than residential concerns over amenity are not raised.	
Fit with local/ strategic policy objectives and direction	Although within the South East Edinburgh SDA as identified within SESplan, the site is outwith a main settlement that provides a wide range of facilities and services. It is, however, in close proximity to Musselburgh. Its development would therefore align quite well with strategic policy objectives of steering new development towards the most sustainable locations within the city region. For assessment against other policy objectives see 'Potential Impacts of Development: SEA'.	
Physical infrastructure capacity	Access to the site can physically be achieved. There are traffic capacity constraints within Musselburgh and the surrounding road network (including Old Craighall Junction) and further consideration is required to establish how these might be mitigated. The site is served by Glencorse Water Treatment Works and Seafeld Waste Water Treatment Works, which both have available capacity.	
Service infrastructure capacity	School catchments and other service infrastructure are not relevant to the proposed use for business.	
Deliverability/ Effectiveness	Most of the site is within the Coal Mining Development High Risk Area and a Coal Mining Risk Assessment is therefore likely to be required. It is not known whether ground conditions would pose any constraints to development. It has not yet been established whether there is sufficient infrastructure capacity to serve the development and what the timescales would be for achieving this.	





POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT: SEA		
Topic	Comments	Score
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	The site is not within any areas designated for their international, national or local nature conservation interest. It is, however, around 2.2 km from the Firth of Forth SPA/Ramsar site. There are records of SPA birds using the area, there is suitable habitat on the site, and there is potential connectivity to the SPA, therefore the site should be screened in for consideration through the Habitats Regulations Appraisal (HRA) process at this stage. Development of the site may present opportunities to improve habitat connectivity. There are no protected trees on or near the site.	o/?*
Population	The site's development would widen employment opportunities for the local population. It is reasonably accessible by active travel or public transport. <a href="#">Could provide active travel route to link East Lothian to Edinburgh.</a>	+
Human Health	There is no known contamination within the site. It has access to existing open space within village. Access to the core path network is poor although a footpath runs by the roadside into Musselburgh and there are other roads/tracks nearby that could be used for recreation.	o
Soil	The development of the site would result in some loss of class 1 prime agricultural land. There are no rare or carbon rich soils on this site.	-
Water	Parts of the site are at risk of flooding from the Cairny Burn, which flows through the site. SEPA maintains a level only gauging station upstream of the site. SEPA requires a FRA to assess the flood risk from the burn as well as drains that flow along the northern boundary. Consideration should be given to upstream/ downstream culverts which may exacerbate flood risk. A buffer strip would be required around the burn. <a href="#">Assessment of impacts of coal mine grouting on the water environment must be assessed.</a>	?
Air	Development on the site would not be affected by existing sources	o/-

	of air pollution. The site is reasonably accessible by active travel and public transport, however it is likely that its development would increase travel by private car.	
Climatic Factors	The site is in close proximity to Musselburgh, which is in a highly accessible location in regional terms and closer to major centres of employment than most other East Lothian settlements, and therefore development of this site would be focusing development towards the most accessible and sustainable locations. The site is well positioned to access public transport, active travel routes and some local facilities and services. Realistically, however, its development for employment adjacent to the A1 and A720 would be likely to increase travel by car, with resultant greenhouse gas emissions. However, there may also be some reduction in the distance travelled for some workers if they are currently commuting out of East Lothian. The site's north-east facing aspect does not lend itself to development that is resource efficient through siting (i.e. solar gain).	o/-
Material Assets	The site's development would not make efficient use of land and resources, being greenfield land of prime agricultural quality.	--
Cultural Heritage	The site is partially within the designated Pinkie battlefield and a Scheduled Monument is on the other side of the A1. However, the site is not considered to contribute strongly towards understanding of the battlefield landscape and there is considered to be low potential for unknown archaeological remains.	o/?
Landscape	The site is visually well-contained to the north, east, south and west by the presence of tree belts. The A1 is to the south and east and the B6415 road is to the west. There is a golf course to the north but separated from the site by a tree belt. The site is more open to the west where it is adjacent to Old Craighall Road. A burn crosses the south east corner of the site, flanked by trees, separating it into two agricultural fields. The site is clearly visible from the A1 to the north, where it lies below the road level. Open views across the site from here extend to Old Craighall village and the distant Pentland hills. The site is currently within the green belt. Its development would represent a change of character from open agricultural land and it would be prominent in views from the A1, however the relative visual containment of the site means it would not be seen as an intrusion into the wider landscape. It would not in itself result in settlement coalescence. If noise mitigation measures are required, they may have an impact upon the landscape and/or surrounding views from the A720 and the A1. This site could serve to provide some wider green network connectivity.	o/-/?



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