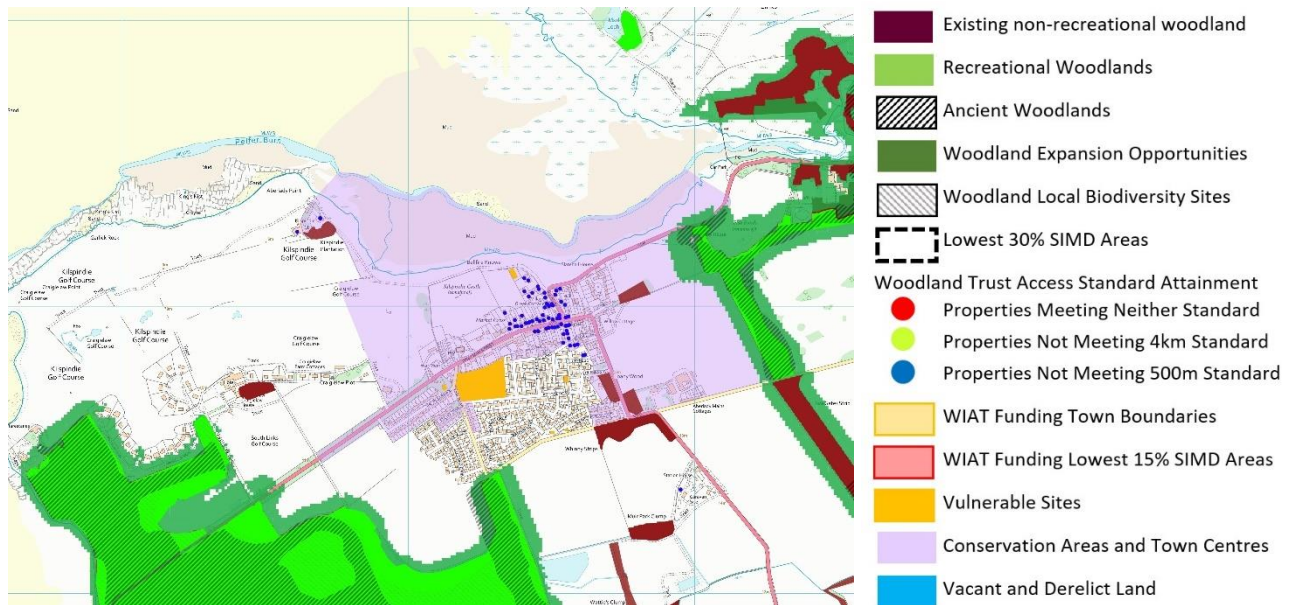




Draft Tree and Woodland Strategy

APPENDIX A: Trees and Woodland in Settlements

Towns and villages of over 500 properties



Aberlady

Existing trees and woodland

- Aberlady sits between wooded designed landscapes of Gosford and Luffness, both of which are accessible (though there is an annual charge at Gosford).
- Small woodlands to the east, south and west of Aberlady, provide a setting to the village
- Mature trees along Main Street, including the large trees at the church and Glebe House as well as smaller trees soften and punctuate the built form here
- An avenue of narrow mainly pine woodlands line the road on the approach to Aberlady from the west.

Canopy Cover 23.33%

- There is a sizable development site at the west of the village; excluding this site which was formerly an arable field, canopy coverage is around 27%. There are fewer trees within the newer residential areas to the south. As both the current and recent development sites mature, canopy cover should increase towards the working target. There has also been some recent planting in the school grounds.

Opportunities/connectivity

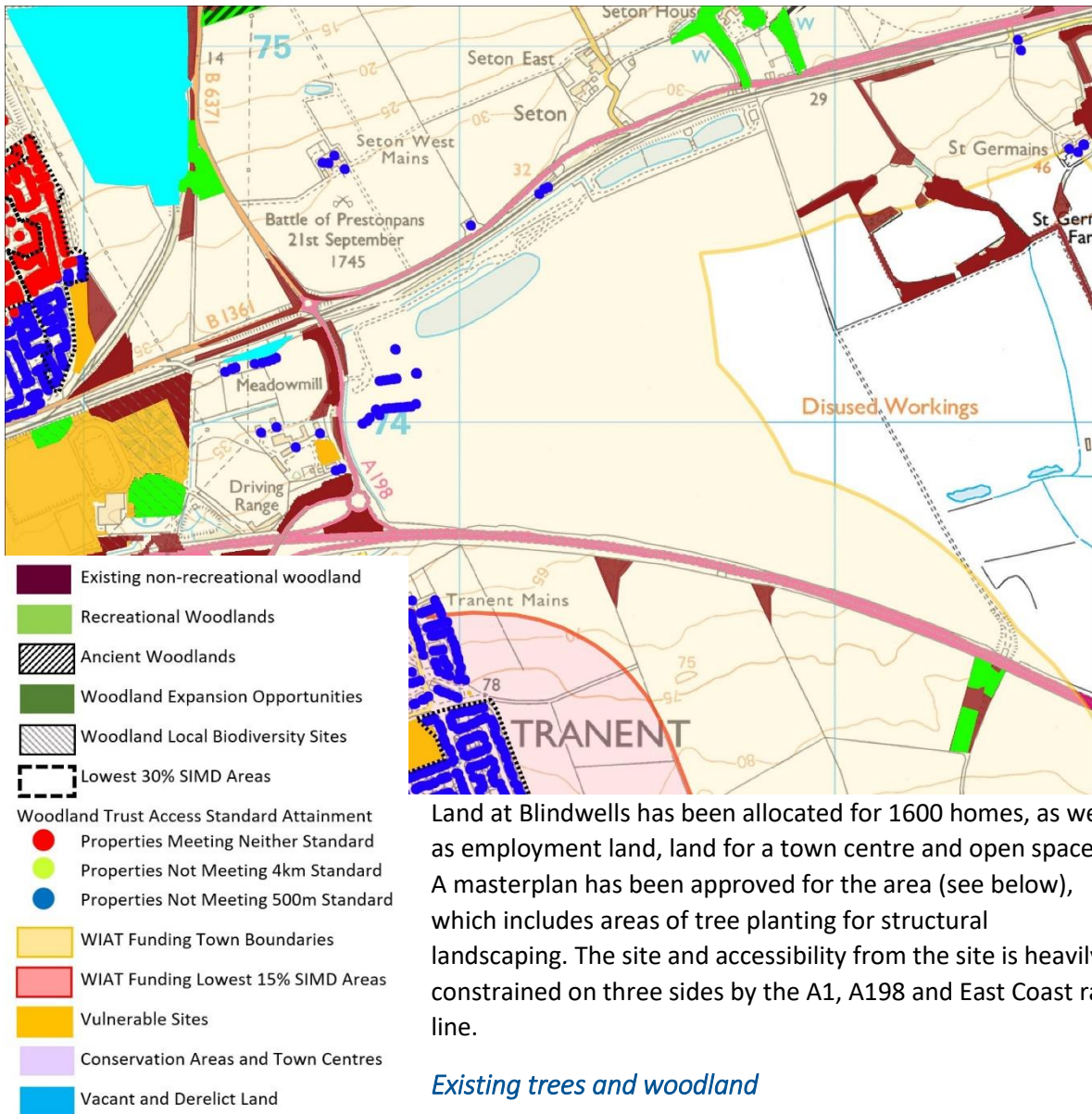
- The grasslands habitat and village green to the north should be retained generally free of trees – this area is likely to be important for roosting and foraging birds of the Firth of Forth SPA
- Connecting the woodlands at Gosford to Luffness and Maggie Waas woods
- Canopy - there may be a little scope around the recreation ground, however other than this opportunity is mainly within private gardens. Some of these are small in comparison to the footprint of the houses, so trees may cause unwanted shading.

Accessible woodland

- Most areas of Aberlady meet both Woodland Trust's accessibility standards though the oldest part of the village does not meet the 2ha woodland within 500m. It might be possible to address this

through creating woodland to the south of the village which would also help connectivity between the Gosford and Luffness woodlands.

Blindwells



Land at Blindwells has been allocated for 1600 homes, as well as employment land, land for a town centre and open space. A masterplan has been approved for the area (see below), which includes areas of tree planting for structural landscaping. The site and accessibility from the site is heavily constrained on three sides by the A1, A198 and East Coast rail line.

Existing trees and woodland

- Other than the very periphery, this site was cleared by opencast mining before being restored to arable land. A strip of broadleaved trees lines the A198 at the west of the site, and there is a small amount of scrub by the railway line to the north.

Canopy coverage 3%

- Mainly on land near the railway to the north of the area. The Blindwells settlement is a development site entirely, formerly open cast but restored to agricultural land. Regrading and remediation works has led to removal a bare site other than at the northern perimeter of the site. Tree planting in accordance with the approved masterplan is being carried out in association with new development. Canopy coverage will increase as this landscaping is planted and matures, and with the planting of trees in private gardens.



Tree planting in accordance with the approved masterplan is being carried out in association with new development. Canopy coverage will increase as this landscaping is planted and matures, and with the planting of trees in private gardens.

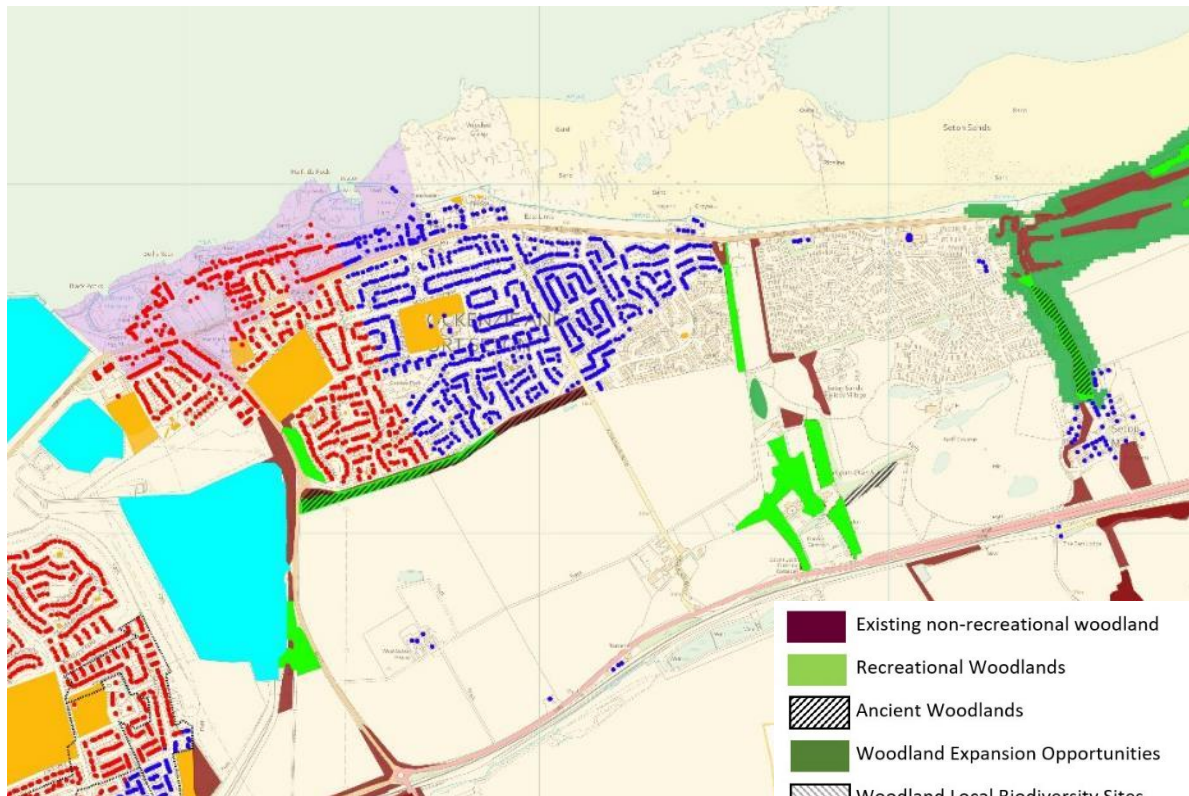
Connectivity/Opportunities

- Blindwells is bounded on three sides by busy transport infrastructure: the East Coast Mainline Railway, the A1 and the A198. This limits potential connectivity as it is undesirable to create woodland that attracts mobile species to cross transport infrastructure where they may be killed and/or become a hazard.
- The A1 landscaping however does have potential for east/west woodland connectivity and the planting around the southern edge of Blindwells could support this.
- Encouragement of planting of suitable tree species within private gardens would be beneficial to increase canopy coverage

Accessible woodland

- It is likely that the town as a whole will not meet the Woodland Trust's 500m of a 2ha woodland standard throughout. Creating woodland in line with the Climate Evolution vision may be able to improve access to woodland at Blindwells including that at Meadowmill and the development areas at Cockenzie given the improvements to the active travel and creation of a link from Blindwells to Prestonpans.
- The town will meet the 4km to a 20 ha woodland as it is within that distance of Winton Estate woodland. At the moment this is not accessible other than via the A198, either on foot, by bike or by car however..

Cockenzie/Port Seton



Existing trees and woodland

- Cockenzie House gardens, contains some significant mature trees which add to the time depth of the area as well as providing greenery.
- Tree belts to the southwest provide village containment and should be retained and strengthened where possible.

Canopy 15.5%.

- Canopy cover is low., Cockenzie/Port Seton are coastal villages with a tight urban form in the original villages, reflecting their exposed position. In some parts this leaves little space for tree growth. There are also two harbours. Areas of open space between the village and the sea should generally be kept open to retain views of the sea. Roads within the housing estate to the southwest have tree names and additional tree planting within their open spaces could add substance to this.

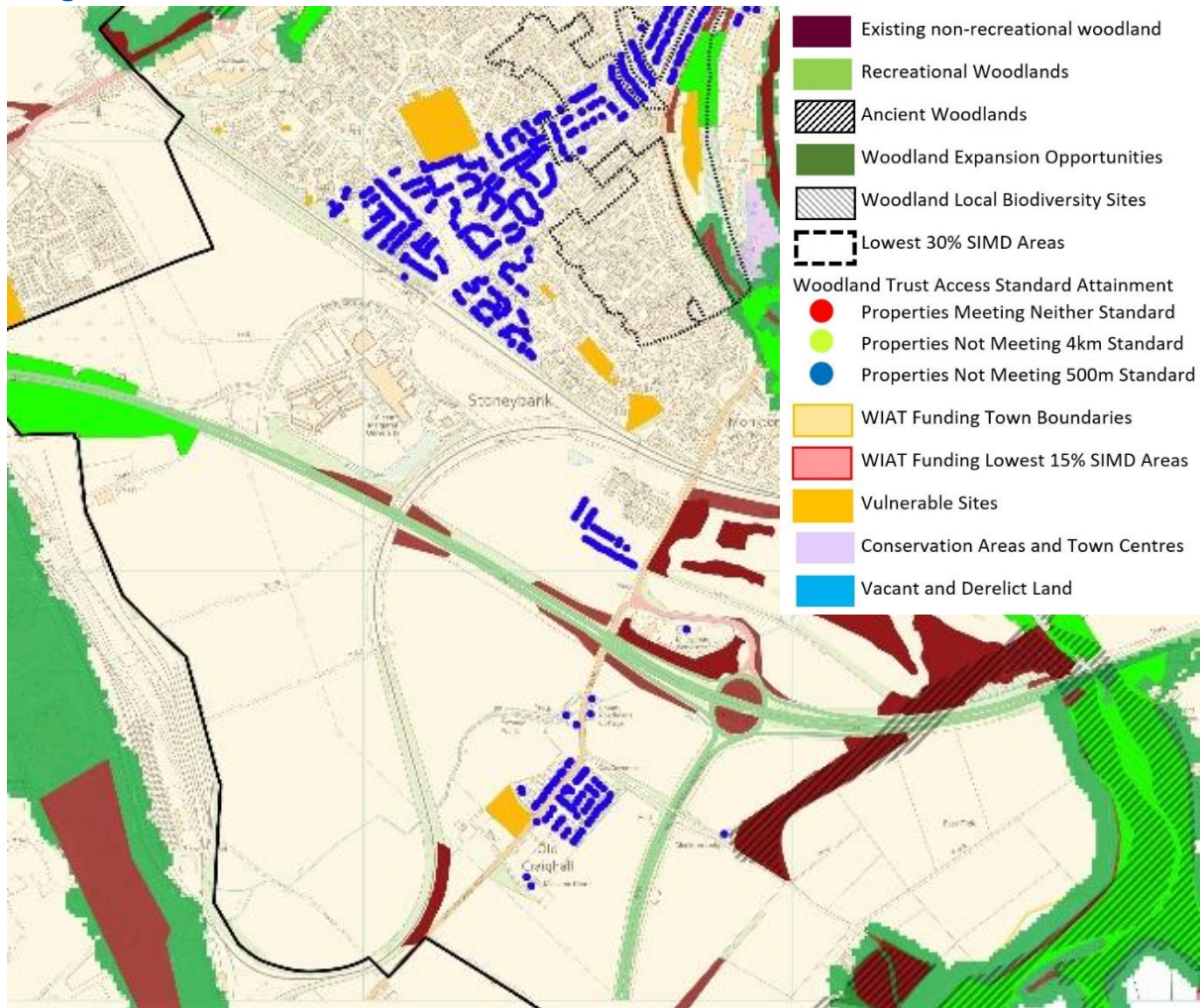
Connectivity/Opportunities

- There is potential to link the woodland to the south of the village to new woodlands at the Cockenzie development sites and those at Seton to the east improving connectivity.

Accessibility

- The west of Cockenzie does not meet Woodland Trusts accessibility standards either of 500m to a 2 ha woodland or 4km to 20ha woodland. Opportunities should be sought for woodland to help meet this. Creating woodland in line with the Climate Evolution vision including at the development areas at Cockenzie to the west may help more properties meet these standards.

Craighall



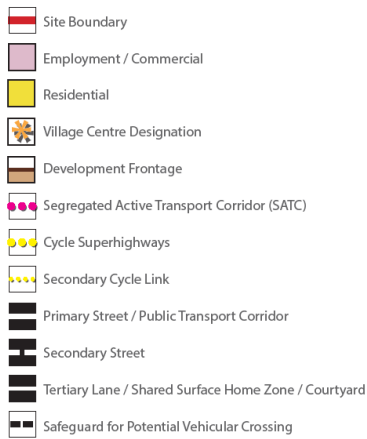
Craighall consists of the existing settlement of Old Craighall together with the large mixed use development site to either side of the A1 and around QMU. The proposed development layout is shown below. The site and accessibility from the site is heavily constrained by the A1, A720, and East Coast rail line and freight rail line.

Existing trees and woodland

- Small accessible broadleaved woodland of over 2 ha in the north west with young silver birch, ash, sycamore and hazel. Partly felled to enable junction construction but replanted with native species.
- Minimal structural planting associated with the A1 and rail line
- Maturing tree, woodland and hedge planting within QMU campus
- A line of mature hybrid poplar trees, some in poor condition, bound the Millerhill goods yard, with a short larch shelterbelt adjacent to the goods railway line; there is some hawthorn hedge and scrub associated with this line.
- Hawthorn scrub in association with the Old Craighall burn

Canopy coverage 11.11%,

- This falls considerable short of the target, as would be expected where the majority of the area is a development site formerly arable fields. The masterplan indicates some woodland within parkland within the railway loop, which will in time increase the canopy. Tree planting in private gardens is also likely to increase it somewhat. The high voltage power line limits tree planting in the open space through the centre of this site.



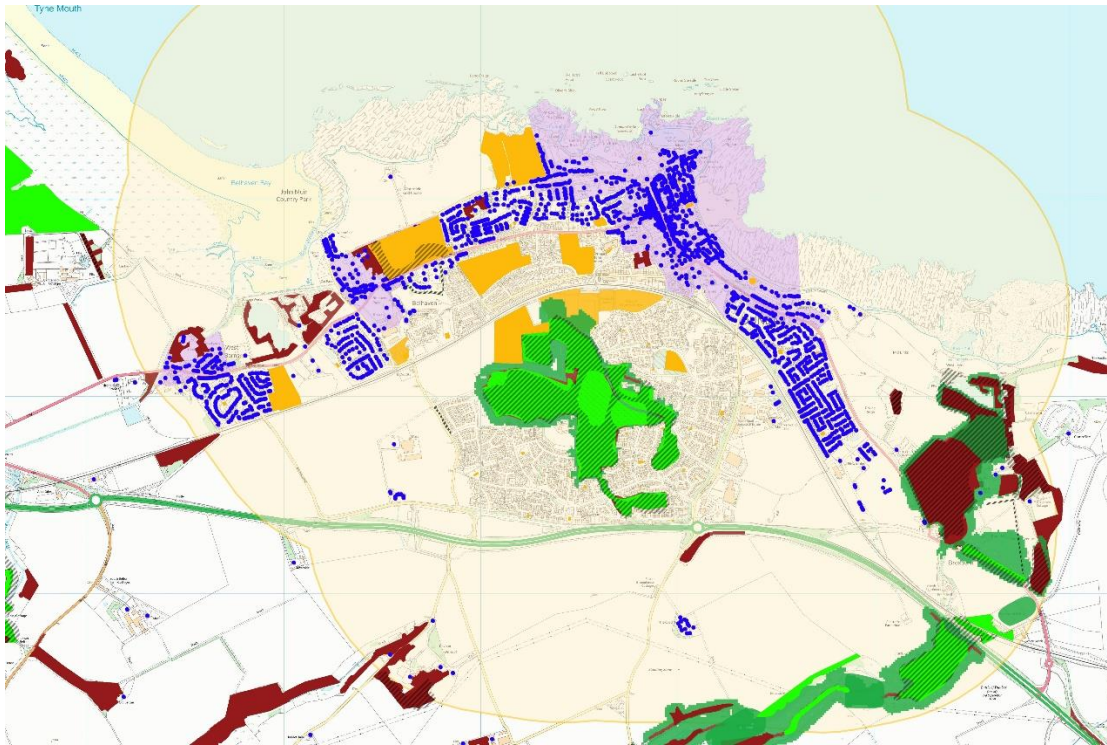
Connectivity

- Green corridor incorporating new woodland along the A1 corridor could help make woodland links east-west, and into the City of Edinburgh area. This may have potential to support climate migration.
- The woodland shown along the Old Craighall Burn could potentially link to woodland in Midlothian at Millerhill for species only as the railway will prevent access here
- The recreation ground in the existing village of Old Craighall has few trees and there may be some scope for planting here

Accessibility

- Parts of Craighall will meet the Woodland Trust’s 500m from a 2ha woodland as the woodland in the NW is within this distance. The remainder of the area may meet this if the woodland shown within the Wetland Parkland area is of this size. This area will meet the 20ha within 4km standard as woodlands at Carberry and the Esk are within the distance, although in reality these woods may be difficult to access from here.

Dunbar/West Barns/Belhaven



Existing woodland and trees

- Lochend Woods, now a community woodland, is a significant area of woodland within Dunbar, allowing for appreciation of nature within the town and also providing attractive active travel routes.
- Designed landscapes at Belhaven Park House and Belhaven House contain significant trees and areas of woodland. The trees there link to the mature wooded grounds of Belhaven Hill School via the grounds of Manor House, where trees have been retained to provide a setting for new development. Wooded grounds at frame the open space at Pine Street to the south of Summerfield.
- Belhaven caravan park contains areas of mainly willow which provides an important break between West Barns and Belhaven.
- The well wooded raised knoll of Knockenhair creates a distinctive feature to the north of the town. Trees, including some exotic specimens, are contained within Lauderdale Park.
- A network of open spaces and private gardens from Lauderdale Park through Parsonpool and Thorndene to Countess Park to the grounds of the Priory and Ashfield House contain a variety of trees.
- The wooded grounds of Broxmouth House lie to the east of Dunbar.
- There are few trees within the old town around the High Street and the harbour. This is limited by the density of the urban form and proximity to the sea.



Canopy coverage 27.33%

- Assessed for Dunbar only, excluding West Barns/Belhaven. However, around a fifth of this area is development sites which were formerly arable fields, and if this is excluded canopy cover rises to 35%. This high level is partly due to the inclusion of Lochend Woods. The canopy to the north of the railway line is variable. The older part of town east of the High Street and around the Harbours has low canopy cover reflecting the tight urban form which is part of its historic character and allows for appreciation of the built elements of the Conservation Area. Tree planting in this area should avoid obscuring key listed buildings, and be mindful of the coastal location in choosing species.

Connectivity

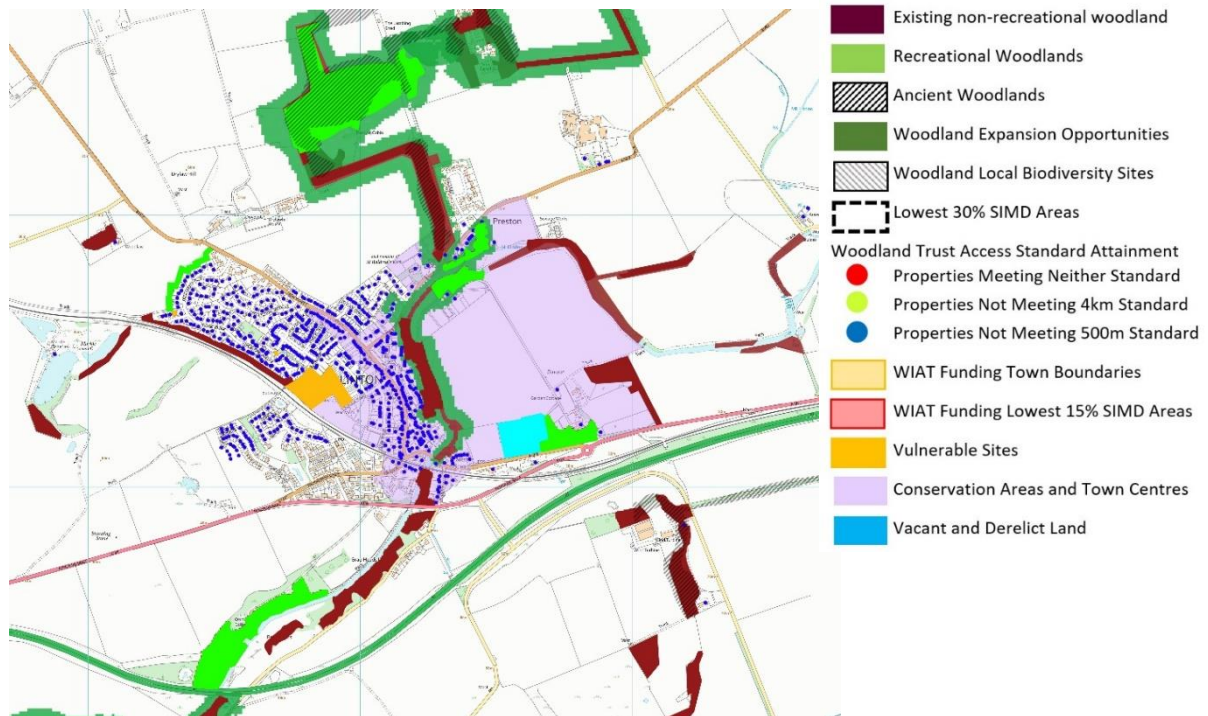
- Lochend Woods is now isolated from the surrounding countryside and the remaining links (such as a narrow strip between Hallhill and the A1) are poor, though should be retained. There may be some possibility of using hedgerows to connect this woodland outwards. Management of the woodlands are important to retain a vibrant and healthy resource.
- Landscape planting along the A1 could provide an opportunity to support climate migration north/south

Accessibility

- In much of Dunbar both the Woodland Trusts standards are met, as Lochend Woods is within the town. However much of Belhaven and West Barns, as well as northern and eastern Dunbar do not meet the 2ha within 500m standard. More than one area of woodland would be required to fulfil this for all properties currently lacking this woodland. The sea, urban form and current land use make finding suitable sites more difficult. Opportunities on the two golf courses should be sought.
-

East Linton

East Linton contains generally relatively mature residential area and no lower SIMD areas



Existing trees and woodland

- The riparian corridor of the Tyne gives ecological and recreational connection
- Trees in gardens and open space give a generally wooded appearance in views from outside the village with many trees located within back gardens and throughout the village away from the High Street
- Preston to the east has many mature trees within the church and manse grounds visually linking with the wooded bank of the Tyne to its south and the ancient woodland within the grounds of Smeaton to the north
- Mature trees in Memorial Park including an avenue and trees alongside the railway line, providing links through and beyond the village
- Structural planting to the rear of Rennie Place

Canopy 29.9%

- Canopy coverage is just below the working target, although this is not even across the village.
- 10.6% of the area is development site.
- The area included in the canopy coverage mapping also includes some (though by no means all) woods associated with the Tyne, however it does not include Preston village. (Some of the aerial photography was not very clear and taken in winter, which may have made the result more prone to error in either direction.)
- More recent housing at Rennie Place to the west of the village is separated from the railway with a belt of trees that continues round to the west. There may be opportunities to expand this. New housing on the slopes of Pencaraig to the west would benefit from tree planting to help integrate it into its setting and reduce the massing of the built form.

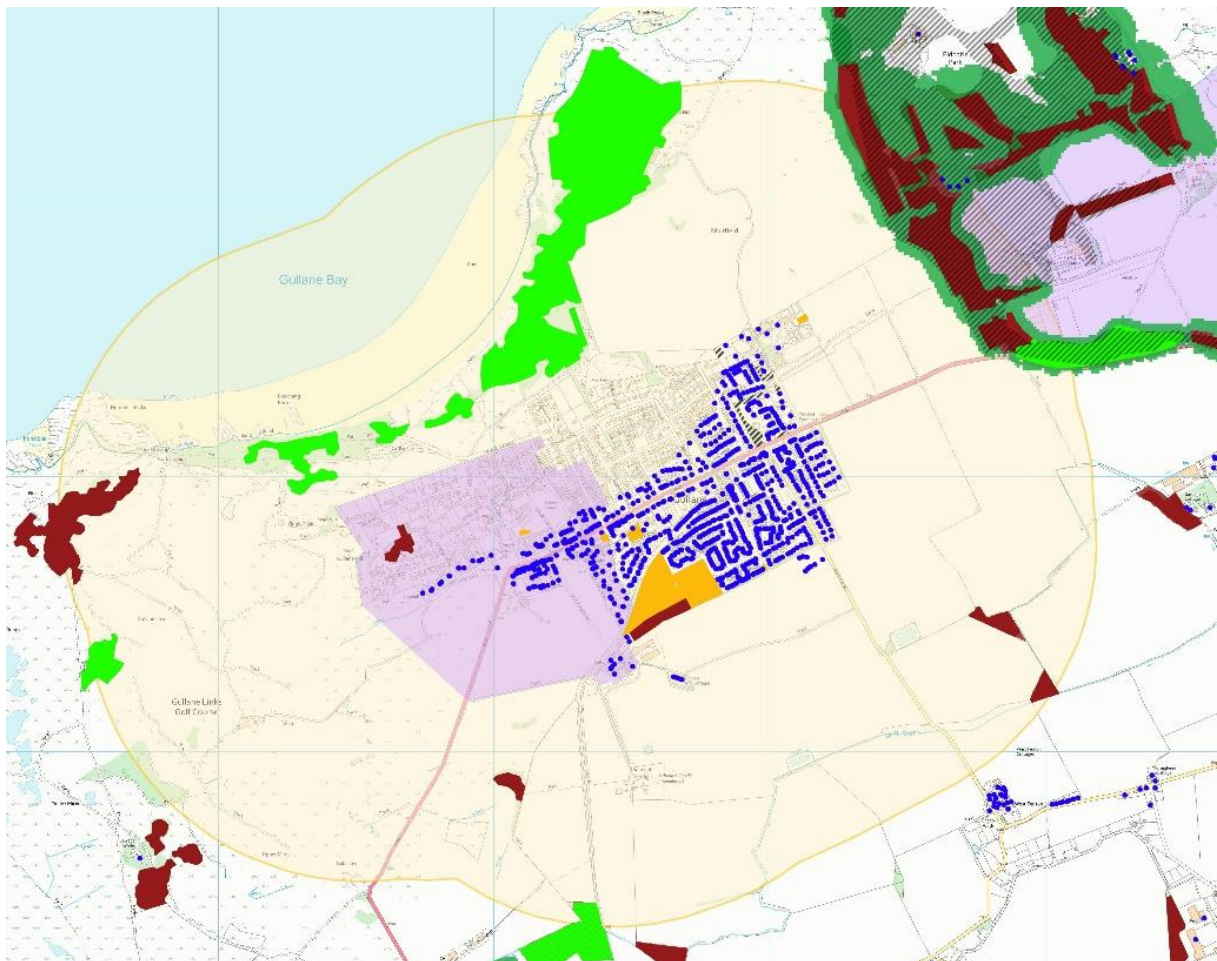
Connectivity/Opportunities

- Enhance the woodland habitat surrounding the Tyne (ELC Green Network Priority)
- Structural planting at Rennie Place may have potential for expansion
- Succession planting of the avenue of trees in the approach from the east could be considered
- Woodland to the west of the rail line along the informal access route here would help connectivity to woodlands at Markle.

Accessibility

- All parts of East Linton are within 4km of a 20ha woodland, being close to Binning Wood to the north.
- However the 500m to a 2ha woodland standard is only met for some of the housing south of the railway, at the Dean and some properties on the B1377 road to North Berwick. Although there is some woodland around the Linns, this is not large enough, and would be difficult to expand as it is bounded by the river and existing private property. The railway is also a limitation for creating accessible woodland. Woodland creation to the west of the rail line could improve accessibility to woodland.

Gullane



Existing trees and woodland

- There are a large number of mature trees within private garden ground, especially in the west of the settlement including some champion trees
- Large mature trees punctuating open space including at Goose Green
- Community woodland at the Millennium wood south of the recreation park at Saltcoats
- Conifers and coastal scrub at Gullane Bents; the invasive sea buckthorn is subject to management however not all is removed here
- Wooded walkway parallel to Broadgait
- Mature trees at Muirfield House and Muirfield Wood
- Designed Landscape at Greywalls



Canopy coverage 28.57% -

- Canopy coverage is just below the working target, however this is due to the lack of trees within development sites, which overall make up almost a fifth of the settlement area; canopy for the village outwith these sites is around 35%. In time structural planting and planting in private gardens will mature to increase canopy on those sites, so increasing overall canopy coverage to the working target level. The canopy is distributed across the village within private gardens and open spaces, though it appears higher in the west of the village where there are some large private gardens. Gullane has some areas notable for their open character including Goose Green and the children’s golf course, which it is desirable to maintain as open. The grassland habitat at Gullane Hill is also not suitable for woodland creation.

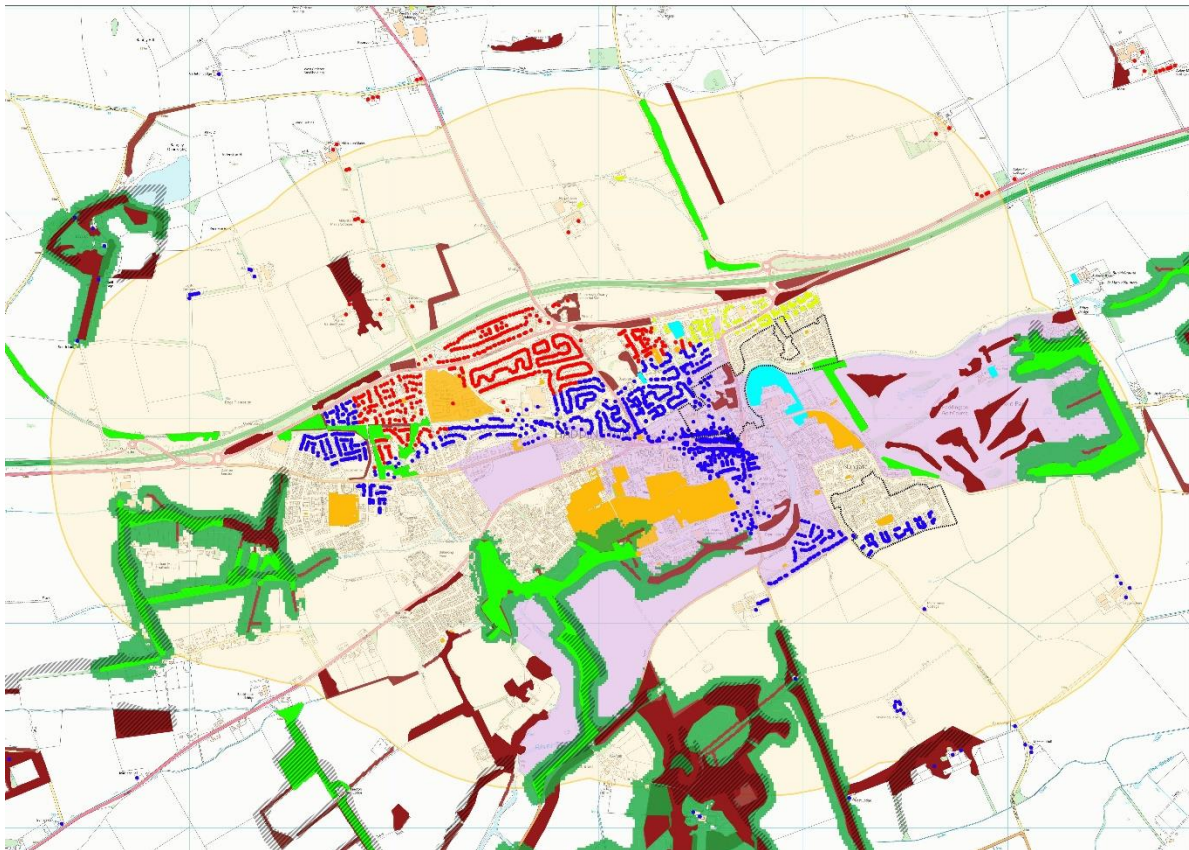
Connectivity/Opportunities

- Retain wooded character of conservation area
- New woodland approved through development to the south of the village will increase woodland and help connectivity to the south
- Increasing tree planting or hedgerow creation along the core paths to the south of the village will help to link to the woodlands further south
- There may be opportunities through the WIAT funding to create small accessible farm woodland to the south and east of the village.
- Restructuring of the conifer plantations to the north

Accessibility

- Both the Woodland Trust’s standards are met for housing in the north-western part of Gullane, as this is close to woodland at Gullane Bents. However only the 4km to a woodland of 20ha standard is met in the south-eastern part of Gullane. The Millennium Wood is around 1ha and is to be extended as part of the planning permission 16/00594/PPM Saltcoats site. If this is carried out as planned this woodland may be large enough. However, there would still be some properties on the east of the village where the standard is not met.

Haddington



Haddington is set to the south of the Garleton Hills in the Tyne valley with the elegant Town House spire and Bermaline Mill chimneys rising out above a sea of green from some approaches.

Existing trees and woodland

- Large woodland areas to the west at Letham and Clerkington, and Amisfield to the east, frame the town, linked by riparian woodland
- Woodland walkway and riparian woodland along the Tyne and Letham Burns linking with the riparian woodland along the River Tyne to the south of the town.
- Parks and open spaces within the town contain significant mature trees including Neilson Park, Monument Park at Knox Place with its large Wellingtonia, the grounds of the former Herdmanflat Hospital, Station Road, and Tenterfield House and Old Bank House on Hardgate.
- Rows of trees which line the main roads into the town including mature oaks and limes at Dunbar Road, limes, beech, sycamore and others at Station Road, limes at Hope Park and sycamores at Whittingehame Drive.



- Mature limes and more recent rowan trees lining Court Street in the town centre. Many of these trees date from Victorian times.
- Roger Kirby's book 'Trees of Haddington' gives detailed information on many of the trees within Haddington.

Canopy 22%

- Canopy cover is low, however almost a quarter of the settlement area is development sites that were formerly arable fields so with little existing canopy. Excluding these, canopy coverage is 29%. Canopy is reduced as the West Road field, which is in agricultural use, is included in the area and is sizable; there is also a rugby field and football pitches within the settlement.

Connectivity/Opportunity

- Enhance the woodland habitat surrounding the Tyne (ELC Green Network action)
- Strengthen woodland links between the Tyne and the Haddington/Longniddry Railway Walk (ELC Green Network action)
- Wooded character of the town arising from the large number of mature trees should be retained and strengthened where possible
- Opportunities should be sought to integrate Haddington into its landscape to the northeast with strengthened tree planting along the field boundary edge at Abbotsview.
- Additional tree planting should be sought around the new retail park to the northwest entrance to create a landscape setting for the town from this direction
- There is opportunity to increase tree planting along the A199 to continue the woodland strip to the north of Herdmanflatt eastwards
- Riverside, Abbotsview and Nungate areas could benefit from increased tree planting within open spaces to improve amenity.
- Succession planting should be considered to mitigate the loss of feature trees. Succession planting is being undertaken within Court Street, Neilson Park and along the river within the Conservation Area where the council manage trees. It could be considered for the oaks at Briery Bank to the southern edge of the Conservation Area, as well as along West Road and to the south side of Seggarsdean Crescent and for the mature lime trees surrounding Neilson Park including the recreation ground. Limes are heavily used in Haddington, and should a lime disease on the scale of ash die back appear, this would significantly affect Haddington's greenery. Less reliance should be placed on one species in the future and alternatives should be considered when replacing limes.
- The medieval historic core around the High Street has a different character with no trees, which should be retained.

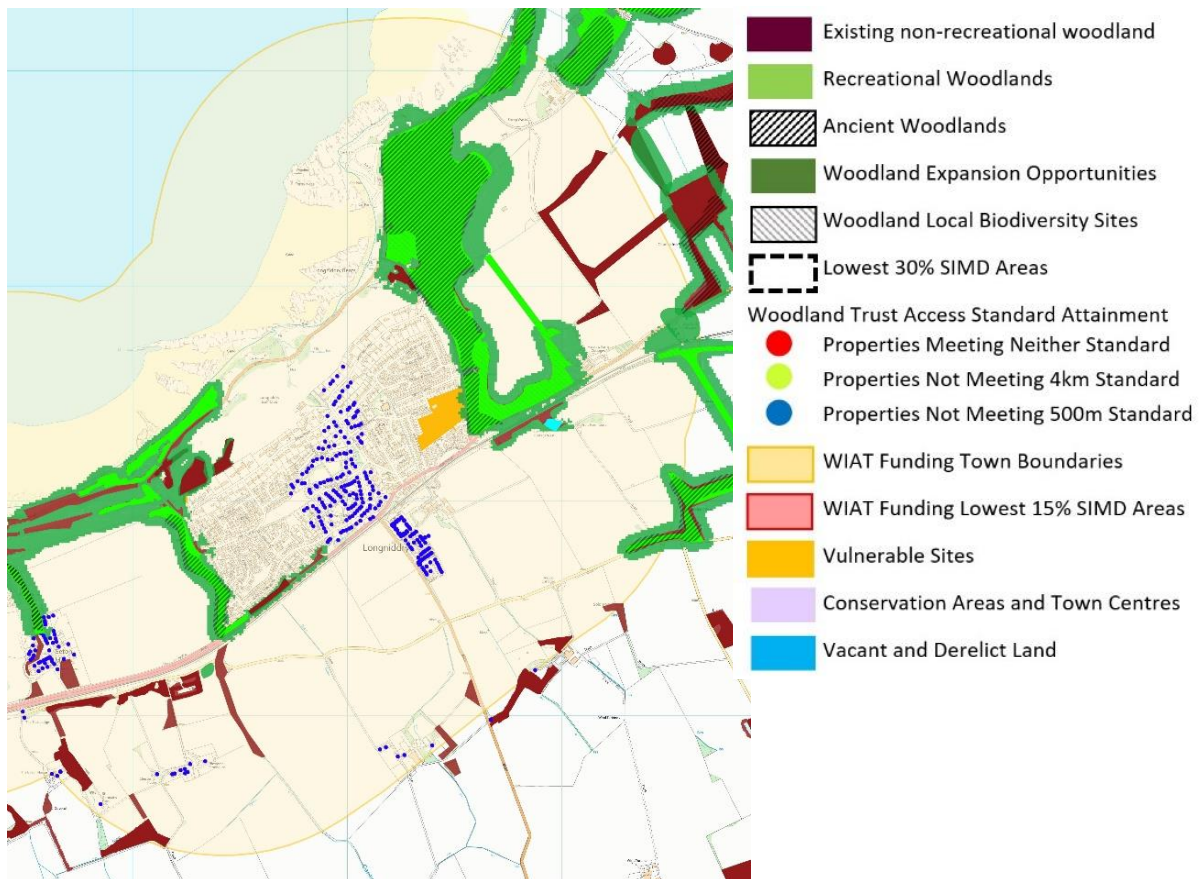
Accessibility

- Northern parts of Haddington do not meet the Woodland Trusts accessibility standard for either 500m of a 2 ha wood or within 4km of a 20 ha wood. The A1 is a significant barrier. Woodland around Alderston or at the railway walk may be possibilities.
- As noted above, opportunity for increasing larger woodland accessible to this area is likely to be limited due to the prime agricultural land and possibly also SPA bird issues. There are further areas which do not meet the 2ha standard. Accessibility of smaller woodland, which is expected to be reachable on foot, is also limited by the A1 and to some extent the Bypass Road. These features may deter people with young children or mobility issues from visiting a woodland on the far side of them. This is also true of the existing community woodland on the minor road to Skid Hill to the north.

Opportunities should be sought to address this, whether by making existing woods more accessible or creating new woodland

- The predominantly social housing areas of Nungate and Riverside do meet both standards, though the smaller accessible woodland is a strip to the east of Haddington golf course, which is not for the most part actually that accessible.

Longniddry



Existing tree cover. Important areas of trees include:

- Providing a setting to the village, the ancient woodland of Longniddry Dean and within Gosford Estate
- Mature trees along main road entering and through the village (B1377 and A198) including those at Kitchener Crescent provide a leafy entrance to the village
- Coastal mosaic at Longniddry Golf club, merging into coastal scrub habitat at Longniddry bents
- The fruit trees of Glassel Park
- Mature trees of open space at [xx big one in the middle] and at Links Road have amenity value, providing shade and interest
- Trees in association with the Scout Hut/Community centre have play and amenity value
- Trees lining Haddington/Longniddry Railway walk provide an attractive setting for this recreational and active travel route as well as habitat connectivity to ancient woodland at Setonhill and Redhouse Dean

Canopy cover is 37.35%,

- The highest of any East Lothian settlement over 500 homes. This despite the Longniddry South development site, a former arable field, comprising nearly a quarter of the settlement. Excluding this site, canopy coverage is very nearly at 50%. Longniddry was expanded in the post-war period with the intention of attracting executive talent to East Lothian. Much of the housing in the original village expansion therefore has large, mature gardens, which now contain much of the canopy. There is no real woodland in the village itself and even few groups of trees, though the larger open spaces do have some mature trees around the periphery. Maintaining the canopy is therefore largely in the hands of private owners and occupiers.
- There are no lower SIMD areas in Longniddry. The social housing here, in the SE of the village, is mostly single storey with fairly generous garden ground. There may be some scope to increase canopy in this area either at the primary school or at the playing fields. Due to the nature of the social housing here and the generally good canopy cover, the need for expansion is not as obvious as in areas which mainly have flats. There is likely to be some natural increase of canopy through maturing landscaping and planting within garden ground within the PS1 Longniddry South development.

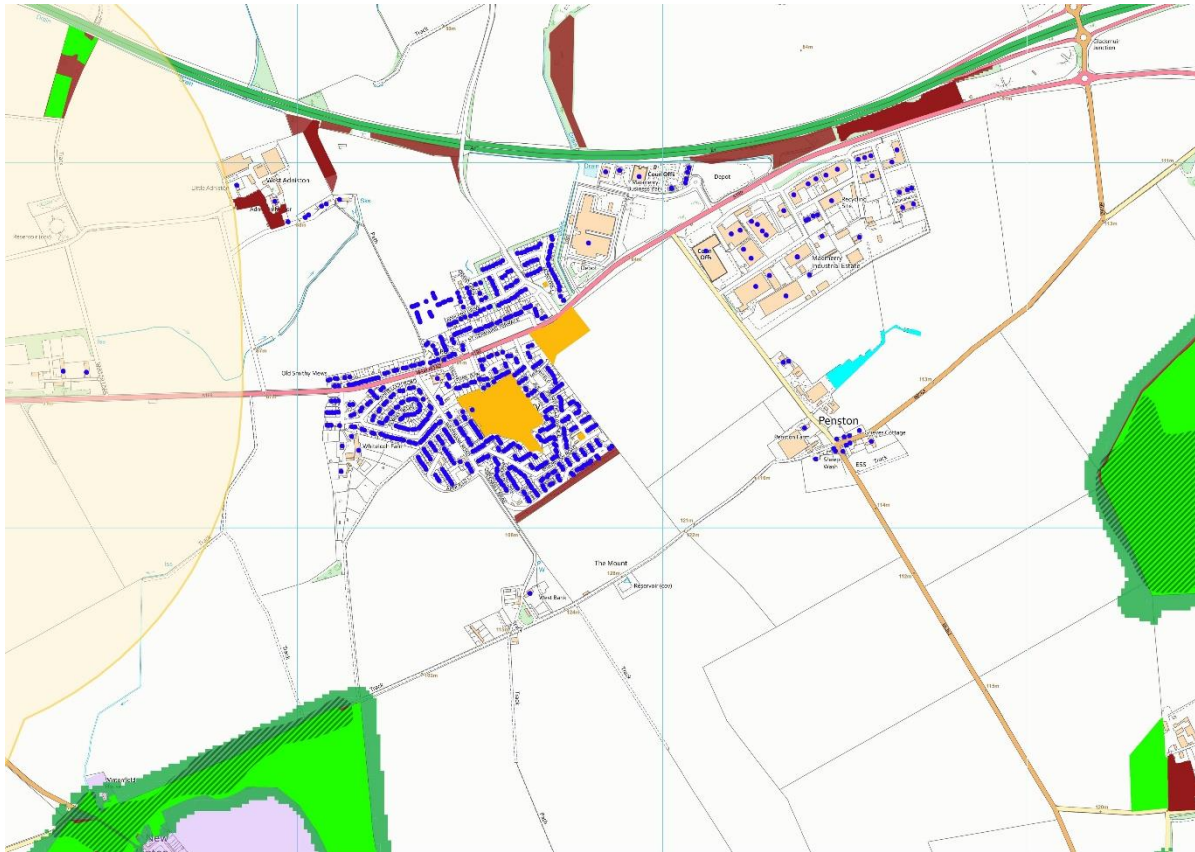
Accessibility

- Both of the Woodland Trust's standards are met for the east and west of Longniddry, being close to woodland at Gosford and Longniddry Dean respectively. The woodland at Gosford is over 20ha, and all parts of the village are within 4 km of this. The 500m to a 2 ha woodland is not met for property within a central section of the village. This is likely to be difficult to achieve, due to prime agricultural land surrounding the village, as well as Longniddry Bents and golf course to the north. Although canopy cover in the village is good, opportunities for small woodland nearby should still be sought.

Connection/Opportunities

- Riparian - new blue-green infrastructure in association with the burns in this area in line with the Climate Evolution vision. The Canty Burn south of Longniddry Dean has a line of woodland which could be linked to existing woodland at Longniddry Dean and structural planting associated with Blindwells. Both the Redcoll Burn (to the west of Elcho Road) and Southfield Burn (west of Links Road) are either contained within a small channel between back gardens or run through them, limiting opportunities within the village, however there could be opportunities associated with these burns both north and south of the village
 - Haddington/Longniddry railway walk is a good linear connection between these towns for people and biodiversity, and strengthening woodland connections along would be beneficial. The value of the agricultural land here may preclude significant widening however network expansion in the form of hedgerows or connecting farm woodland to this route may be possible. There are some isolated areas of ancient woodland near this route which would benefit from such connection. This is a key woodland connection identified in the East Lothian Green Network Strategy.
 - Woodland creation and management within and around Longniddry Dean
-

Macmerry



Existing trees

- The cherry trees which form the landscaping around the main street are attractive
- Semi-mature planting within open space at St Germain's Terrace are beginning to provide a feature

Canopy coverage 10.33%.

- Around a quarter of the settlement consists of a housing development site to the north, which was formerly an agricultural field, and an arable field allocated for employment use to the east of the village. Excluding these sites, canopy coverage is around 14%, so still low. This is partly accounted for by the settlement boundary including Macmerry Industrial Estate (a WW2 RAF base), and business park, though there is some canopy at both. There is also a large area of open space in the centre of the village which consists of pitches and amenity grassland. The original village of Macmerry has a relatively high proportion of social housing, being a former mining village, and there seem to be few large trees within garden ground as well as little landscaping around the edge of the village.



- Although tree cover is low, well designed landscaping on either side of the main road giving the impression of the village being more treed than it is.

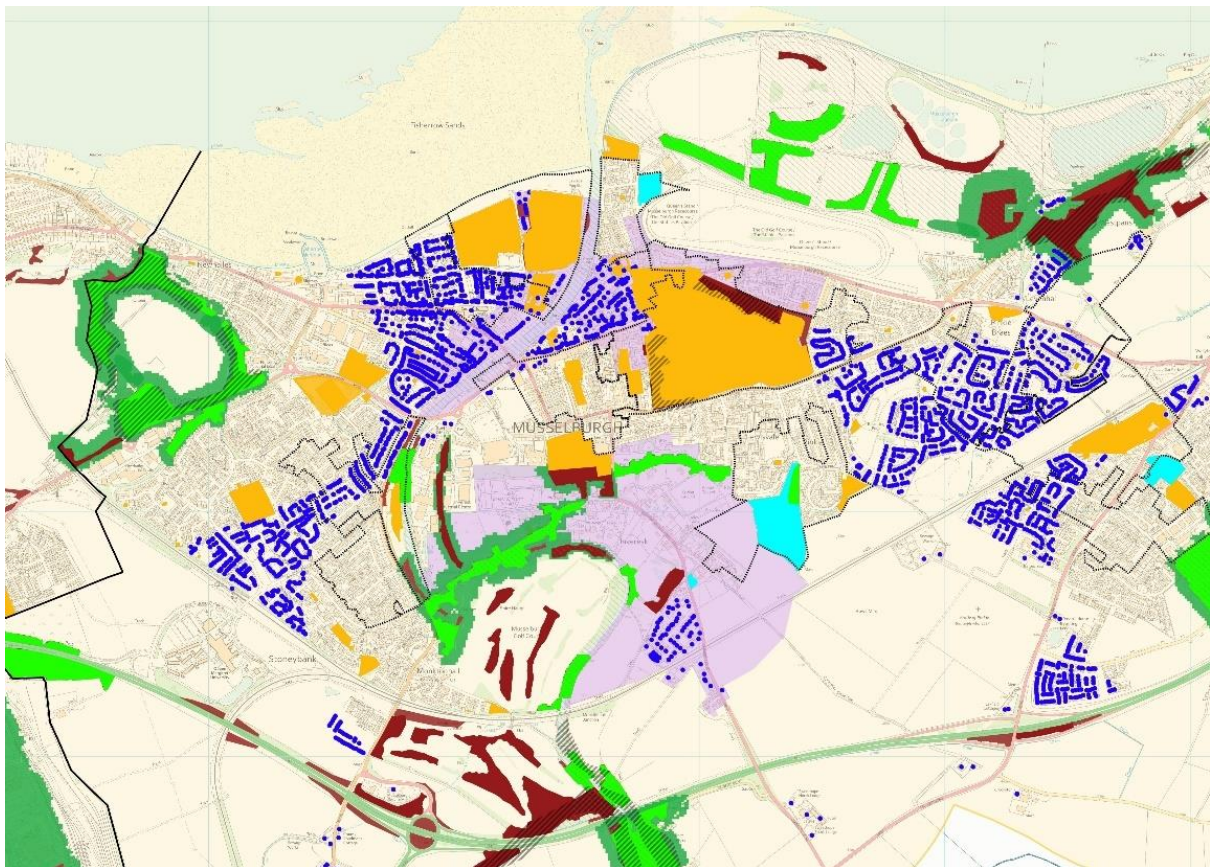
Connectivity/Opportunities

- Core Path 129 and 130 connect to the main Winton Estate woodland. These are hedge-lined and there may be potential for further woodland or trees along these routes
- The area north of Macmerry was included in Climate Evolution and there may be potential to link into the blue-green infrastructure that is part of the Vision for example along Core Path 455 to Blindwells
- Potential opportunities to increase woodland landscaping around the A1

Accessibility

- The Woodland Trusts accessibility standard for woodland of 20 ha within 4km is met for Macmerry as both Butterdean Wood (to the southeast) and Winton Estate woodlands (to the southwest) are accessible. The 500m to a 2 ha woodland is not met in any part of the village. There is a landscaping strip to the south of the village which is around 0.4 ha, and some small woods at Adniston and it may be possible to expand these. A suitable site should be sought to help meet this standard for more properties. Opportunities should be sought for a woodland over 2 ha close to the village. This is important in Macmerry as the canopy cover is low.

Musselburgh



Existing trees and woodland

- Newhailes House, designed landscape and landscaping at Newhailes industrial estate and Clayknowes road, and mature trees in private gardens to the north
- Pinkie House/Loretto school grounds
- River Esk and Inveresk/ Lewisvale Park.
- Feature street trees at the east end of Musselburgh High Street
- Edenhall House designed landscape
- Woodland copses and strips at Musselburgh Golf Course, Levenhall Links and Ravensheugh
- Queens Margaret University and A1 landscaping
- The A199 road; mature sycamore and limes
- Habitat mosaic at Levenhall Links

These trees enhance the historic character, setting and amenity of Musselburgh and in some parts may support air quality objectives.

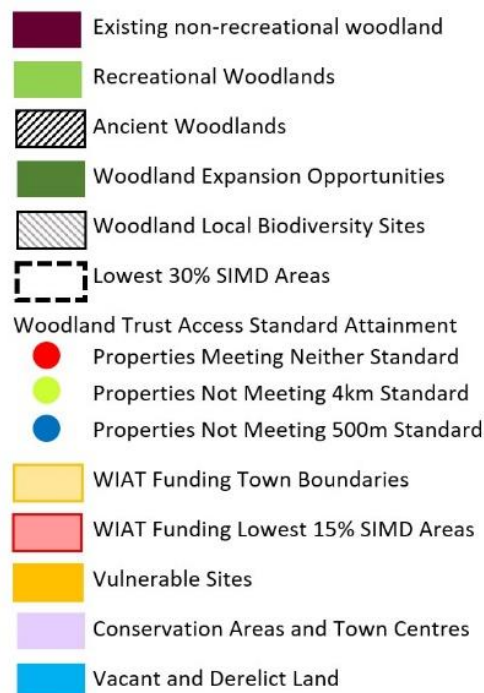
The flood defence works within Musselburgh are likely to lead to the loss of the majority of trees along the section of the River Esk that lies within the Conservation Area from Olivebank Road northwards.

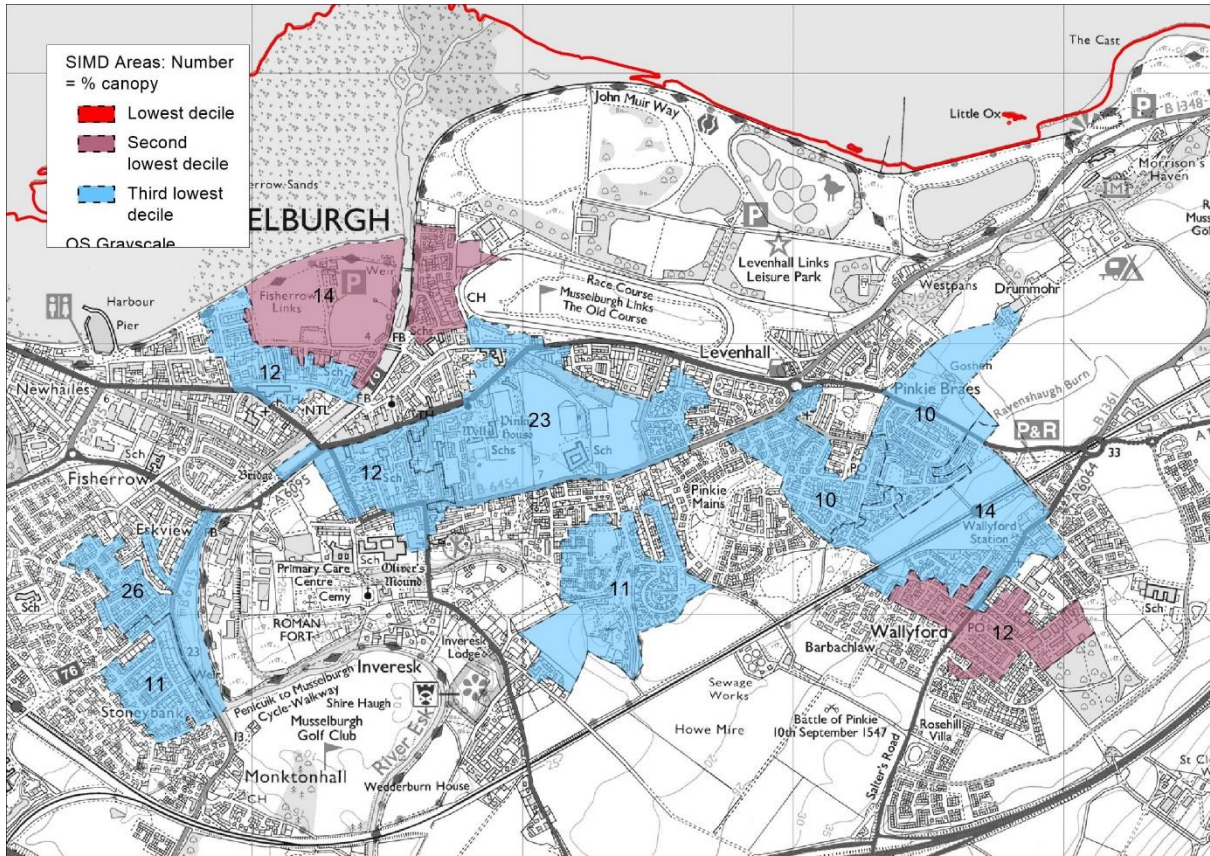
Canopy 21%

- Musselburgh does not meet the working target of 30% of canopy coverage. Only 5.2% of the settlement consists of development sites, where mature trees would not yet have established; excluding these sites increases overall canopy coverage by one percentage point only. Therefore, new development needing time to mature is not the only reason for low canopy coverage here. The settlement area includes the ash lagoons at Levenhall Links. Although this area contains trees there is also a fairly sizable area of open space and water, reducing canopy coverage. Areas at Stoneybank, Stoneyhill and Pinkie Braes, are low in tree cover as are parts of Fisherrow and Goose Green.

SIMD Areas

- The Stoneybank area is fairly homogenous with no parkland or landscaping trees. The housing here is fairly dense so there are perhaps fewer opportunities for street trees. The SIMD area immediately to the north has higher canopy coverage. This mainly due to the inclusion of part of the Esk valley – this will benefit residents by providing treed open space - though there are also some street trees here. Further opportunities for street tree planting area likely to be few, however this would benefit the legibility of this area, as well as providing shade on hot summer days, which is needed here.
- Musselburgh North 04 (Fisherrow) includes the beach where trees are unlikely to grow, but this is a small part of the overall area. The buildings here are close together, probably to withstand sea breezes and therefore reflecting the coastal character of the area. To the north and east, Musselburgh North 06 has greater canopy coverage as it includes the Esk and trees around Loretto Playing Fields. There are further playing fields at Fisherrow links, as well as the open area at Goose Green. These areas are valued for their openness, and are unlikely to be suitable for significant planting, though some trees at the perimeter might be possible.





- At Musselburgh East 01 there are some quite large trees here which perhaps help make the area look more treed than it is – also large trees just outside, such as at Lewisvale Park, also have an influence. There is quite dense building here so it might be difficult to find spaces for further planting. Musselburgh East 05, to the east of this area has mature trees associated with the former Pinkie Estate. These trees by virtue of their height make the canopy cover perhaps appear greater than it in fact is. There are some large areas of open space which, along with low tree cover in the housing areas, reduce the overall canopy cover. There are some areas of open space here where tree planting could be carried out.
- Pinkie Braes 03 and 04 both have low canopy coverage. The estate was laid out with amenity grassland, however some recent tree planting has been carried out here and this will improve canopy coverage.

Connection and opportunities.

- Musselburgh and its surrounds is a key location for connecting woodland corridors from East Lothian into the City of Edinburgh. Woodland of the Esk connects upriver to significant areas of woodland in Midlothian. Strengthened and new connections should be sought:
 - Between Newhailes – Esk – Whitecraig (mature trees at Olive Bank Road and/or the Orchard could be important here) as well as
 - Newhailes – Esk - westwards to Levenhall/Ravensheugh or via Loretto/Pinkie
 - Around the southern edge of Musselburgh and A1 corridor
 - Opportunities should be identified for increasing canopy cover throughout the town, with a focus on the lower SIMD areas, where this is welcomed by residents.
 - Musselburgh High Street could benefit from a continuation of the line of new street trees provided at its east end.

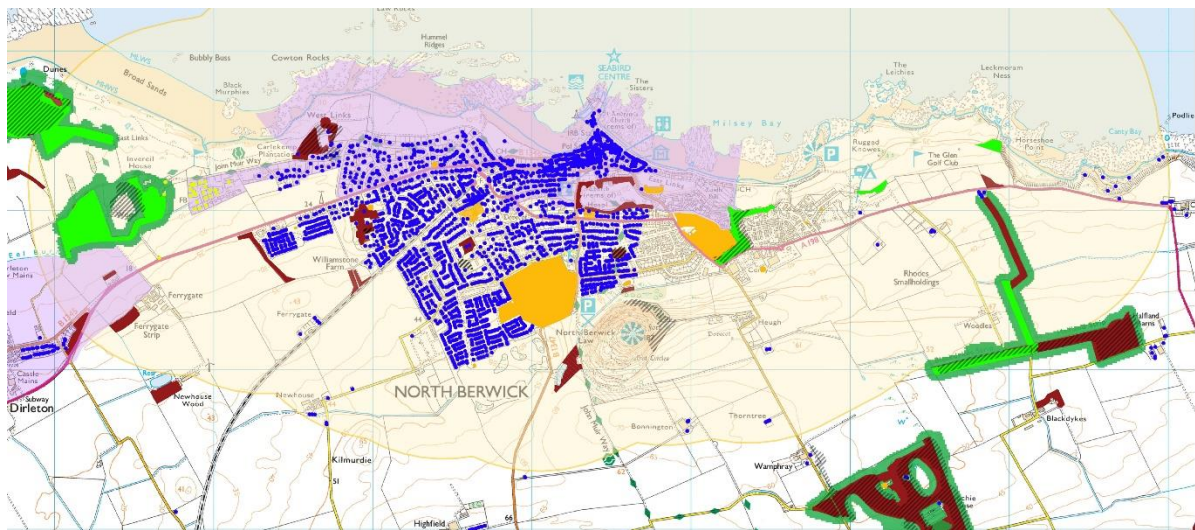
- Tree planting and green infrastructure opportunities through the proposed Musselburgh Active Travel project and Musselburgh Flood Protection Scheme.

New tree planting to mitigate for the significant tree removals required to facilitate the flood defence works along the River Esk.

Accessibility

- The woodland Trusts 20ha within 4km is met for all of Musselburgh as it is close to woodland at the Esk and Carberry. As noted above the 500m to 2 ha standard is not met at Pinkie Braes, Fisherrow or parts Whitehill.

North Berwick



Existing trees and woodland

- The main road from the west into North Berwick is lined with mature trees that link with areas of ancient woodland set within the western edge of the town at Carlekemp, Cotgreen and Smileyknowes and trees within the local designed landscapes at Westerdundes House and Bunkershill.
- Victorian villas of the western part of town have large gardens with mature trees giving a wooded feel to this part of town. This character should be retained and sub-division or development in garden ground avoided.
- To the east of the town, younger bands of trees frame the housing and link with the ancient woodland of the Glen.
- Mature sycamore trees form a feature within Quality Street to the centre of the town.



- Parks and open space within the town are well wooded including at the Lodge Grounds, Nungate Road and Couper Avenue, The Grange and Glebe House.
- As the town has expanded to the south established areas of woodlands and tree planting have been used to create structure for new housing areas including at Marly Knowe and Windygates, Netherlaw, Stairpark, Trainers Brae and Priory Wynd.
- New development to the south includes for the development of a 'country park' on the south boundary of the settlement including significant areas of tree planting.

Canopy – 28.46%

• Just over a fifth of the settlement is development site – excluding this, canopy cover in the remainder of the settlement is at 37%, so comfortably above the working target. Canopy cover in the development sites will increase as their landscaping matures and trees are planted in private gardens. Parkland has been created to the south of the town in association with the Mains Farm development site, and this will also increase canopy cover.

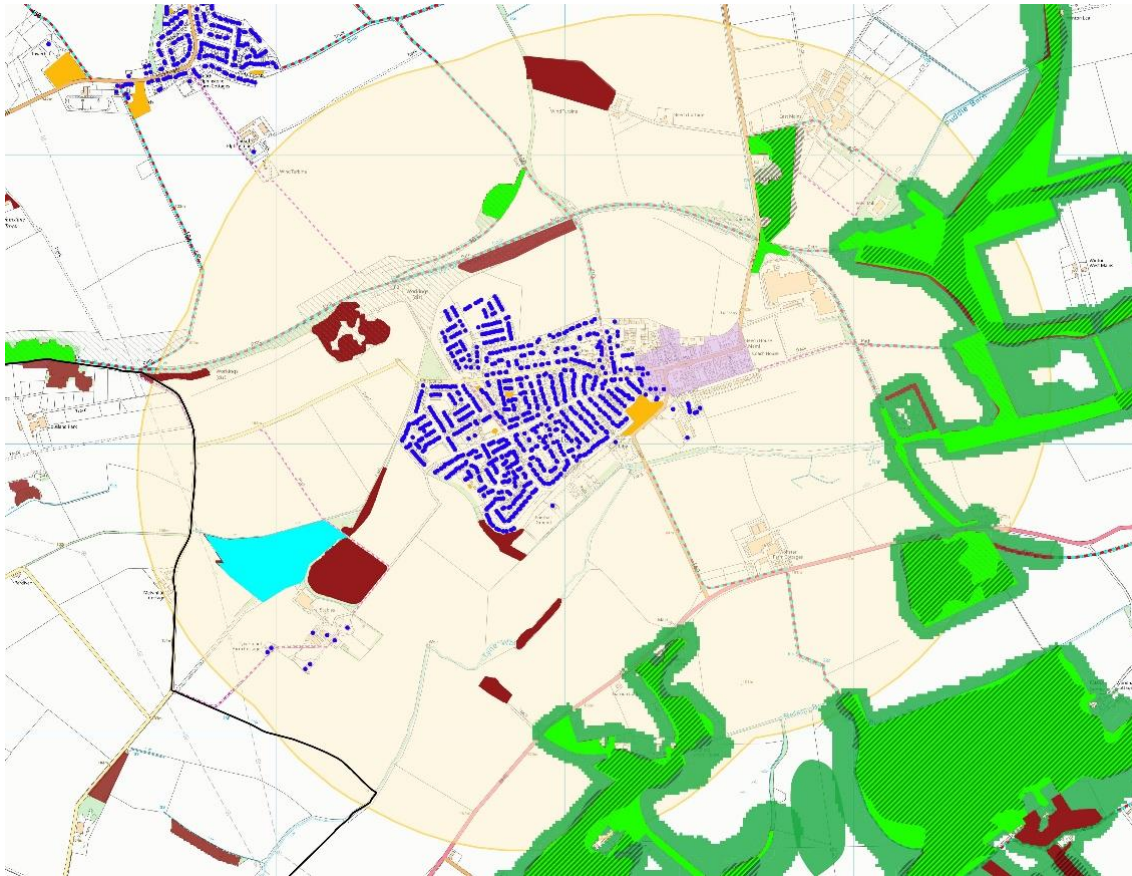
• Although positioned on the coast, North Berwick is generally well wooded. However the older centre – the narrow High Street and closely packed streets around the harbour have few trees nor space to add trees. There are no lower SIMD areas in North Berwick however there is an area of predominantly social housing, around the foot of the Law, where some increase in canopy cover could be considered. However this area is in the shadow of the Law so further shade may not be desired by residents.

- Succession planting should be considered to avoid the loss of feature trees.

Connection/opportunities

- The landmark North Berwick Law although not in the town is a feature of it. It is an important geological feature and SSSI. Tree planting at any scale on its steep slopes would change its character and appearance and would not be acceptable. Limited tree planting that respects fen marsh swamp habitat may be possible around the base of the Law, connecting the Whisky Bottle reservoir area to The Glen.
 - There is a treed link from the base of North Berwick Law north along the route of the John Muir Way including the ancient woodland at Couper Avenue, the tree lined street of Lady Jane Road to the Lodge Grounds which potentially could be reinforced as a green active travel route
 - reinforcing the trees along roadside edges where appropriate including succession planning; the trees lining Dirleton Avenue, many dating back to Victorian times when the houses were built, would benefit from renewal.
-

Ormiston



Existing trees and woodland

- Distinctive tree-lined avenue part of the original design of the village
- Local Biodiversity Site Puddle Wood to the north
- Mature trees in private gardens help provide the setting for the village
- Tree lined lane leading to Tynemount Bing is an attractive route

Canopy – 26.92%.

• Ormiston is close to achieving the working canopy target, despite almost a quarter of its area being development sites formerly arable fields. Although there is a considerable amount of social housing in the expansion of the original planned village, much of this is semi-detached housing with relatively generous garden ground.

- The tree-lined avenue along the main street is now in need of succession planting.

Accessibility

• All parts of Ormiston meet the 20 ha within 4km standard, being within reach of woodland at Winton Estate and Big Wood, Fountainhall. The east of Ormiston also meets the closer woodland standard,

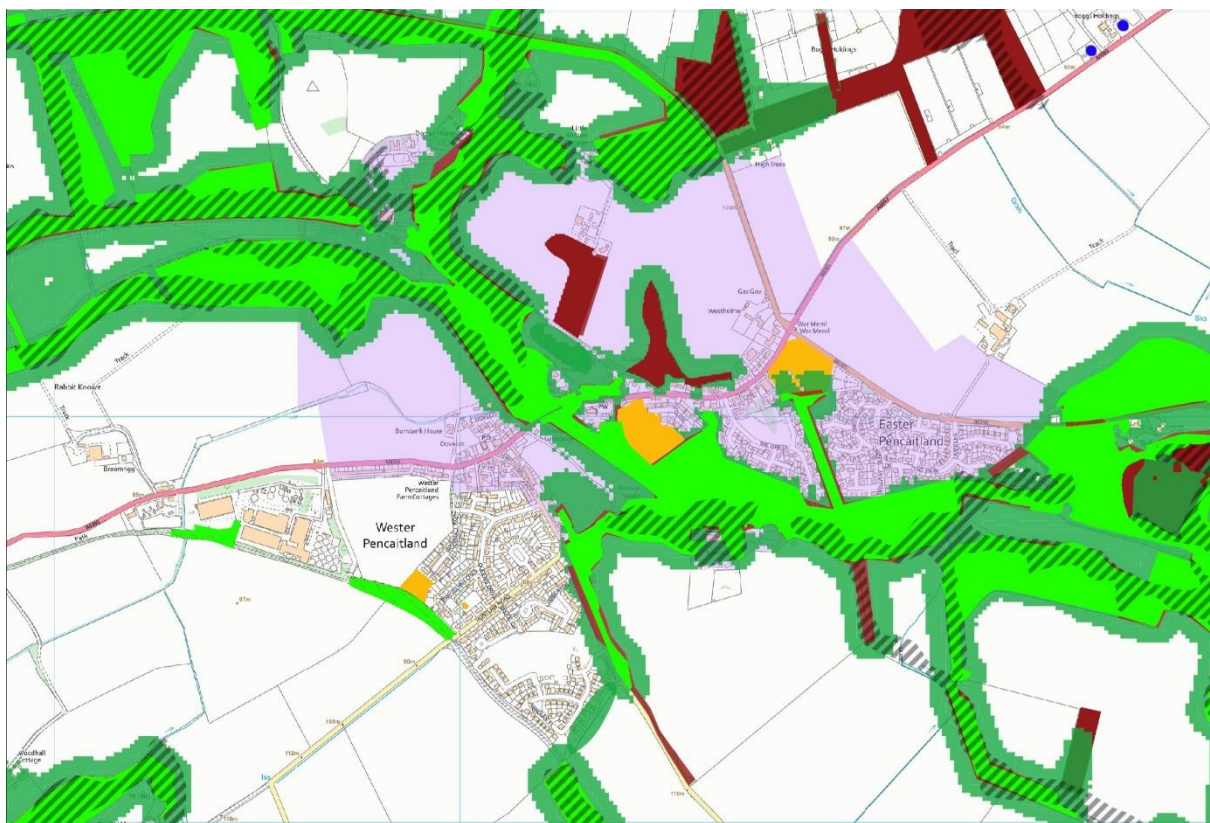


being within 500m of Puddle Wood, which is also a Local Biodiversity Site. The west of the village does not meet this standard. There are some nearby woods which did not meet the criteria, being either too small or lacking path access.

Connection/Opportunity

- Enhance the woodland habitat surrounding the Tyne (ELC Green Network action)
- Potential to strengthen woodland around the active travel link of the railway walk (Core Path 72) corridor both east to Pencaitland/Winton Estate and west to Carberry
- Potential to strengthen connections to hedgerow/active travel network of the Tranent ridge
- Expanding or improvement to woods around the west of the village

Pencaitland



Existing Trees

- Wooded Tyne corridor and other mature trees of the Winton Estate
- mature trees especially on the entrance to the east provides a leafy, natural entry to the village. Some of these trees are older and succession planting should be considered.
- Yew trees within the Parish Church yard are distinctive

Canopy cover: 30.36% canopy.

- This settlement meets the target canopy cover, despite almost a fifth of its area consisting of a development site formerly mainly an arable field. The canopy is however largely within the older part of the village, though housing south of Huntlaw Road also have a fairly good canopy. Much of the canopy elsewhere is in wooded strip or the trees associated with the Tyne which runs through the village. There are no lower SIMD areas here. There is an area of council housing in Wester Pencaitland however much of this is semi-detached housing with relatively generous private gardens. This combined with the town as a whole meeting the canopy target means that this area may not be a focus for action.
- there is an opportunity to further strengthen and expand the planting at the eastern entrance to the village including softening of appearance of village from the eastern approach. The cherry trees subject to Tree Preservation Order xx are aging and would benefit from replacement with longer lived species.



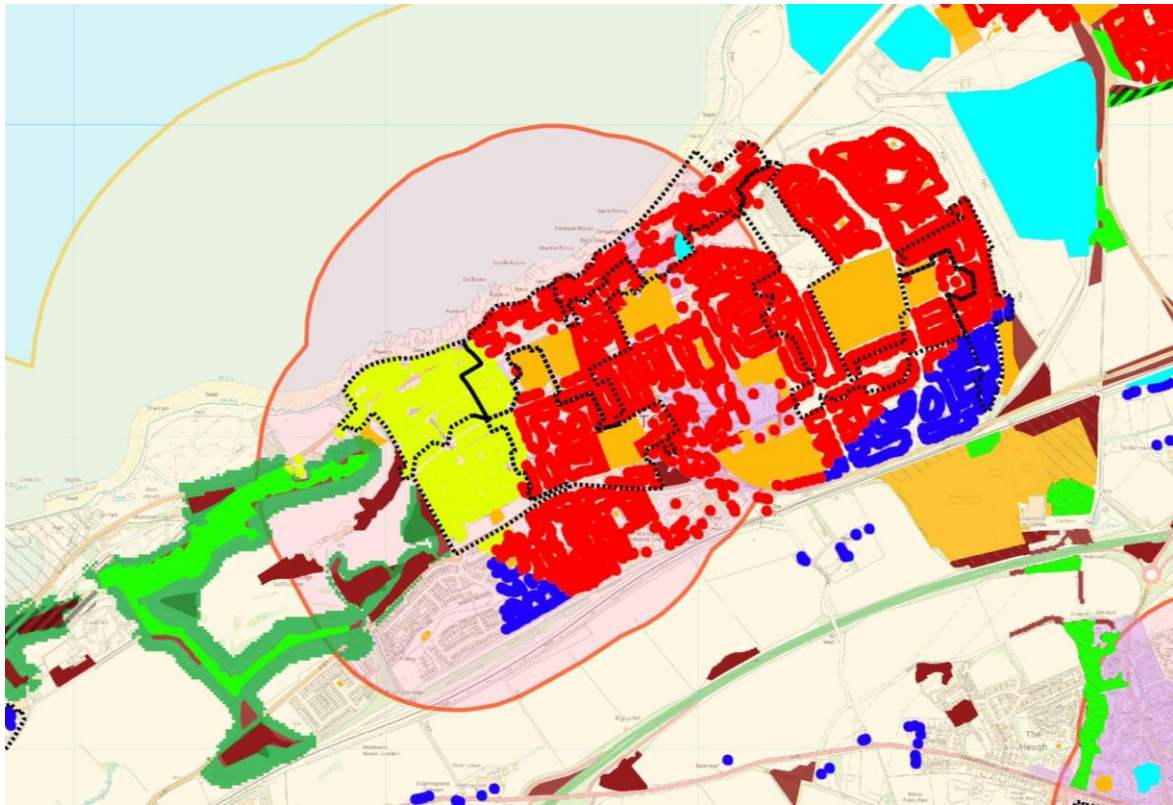
Connectivity/Opportunities

- Enhance the woodland habitat surrounding the Tyne (ELC Green Network action)
- Retain and if possible enhance woodland connections to the wider Winton Estate
- Enhance woodland along the railway walk (Core path 72)
- Strengthen connections from Winton Estate woodland to Fountainhall woodland, potentially along Right of Way from Fountainhall to Huntlaw Road
- Seek connection between ancient woodland at Fountainhall and Black Wood (wood south of Landour)

Accessibility

- All properties within Pencaitland meet both accessibility standards, being set within the Winton Estate, with its extensive woodland walks.

Prestonpans



Existing woodland and trees:

- The wooded grounds of Prestongrange and Royal Musselburgh Golf Club lie to the west of Prestonpans help avoid visual coalescence with Musselburgh
- Mature trees around Bankton House to the south provide a setting for this historic building in views from the A1 and East Coast rail line.
- Younger woodland at Meadowmill provides shelter to the pitches whilst also providing a recreation resource.
- Hawthorn trees to the east of the town that are historically important due to their links to the Battle of Prestonpans
- Mature trees in Harlawhill Conservation Area – from the wooded grounds of Northfield House, to the street trees along East Loan and Kirk Street, and the wooded areas at Winfields, Harlawhill House and the Parish Church- are important to its historic character.



Canopy – 13 %

- Prestonpans tree canopy cover is low. Only a small proportion of the settlement consists of current development sites (3%) though there has been significant recent development at around a further tenth of the town. Tight built form in the traditional centre is a further reason for low coverage.

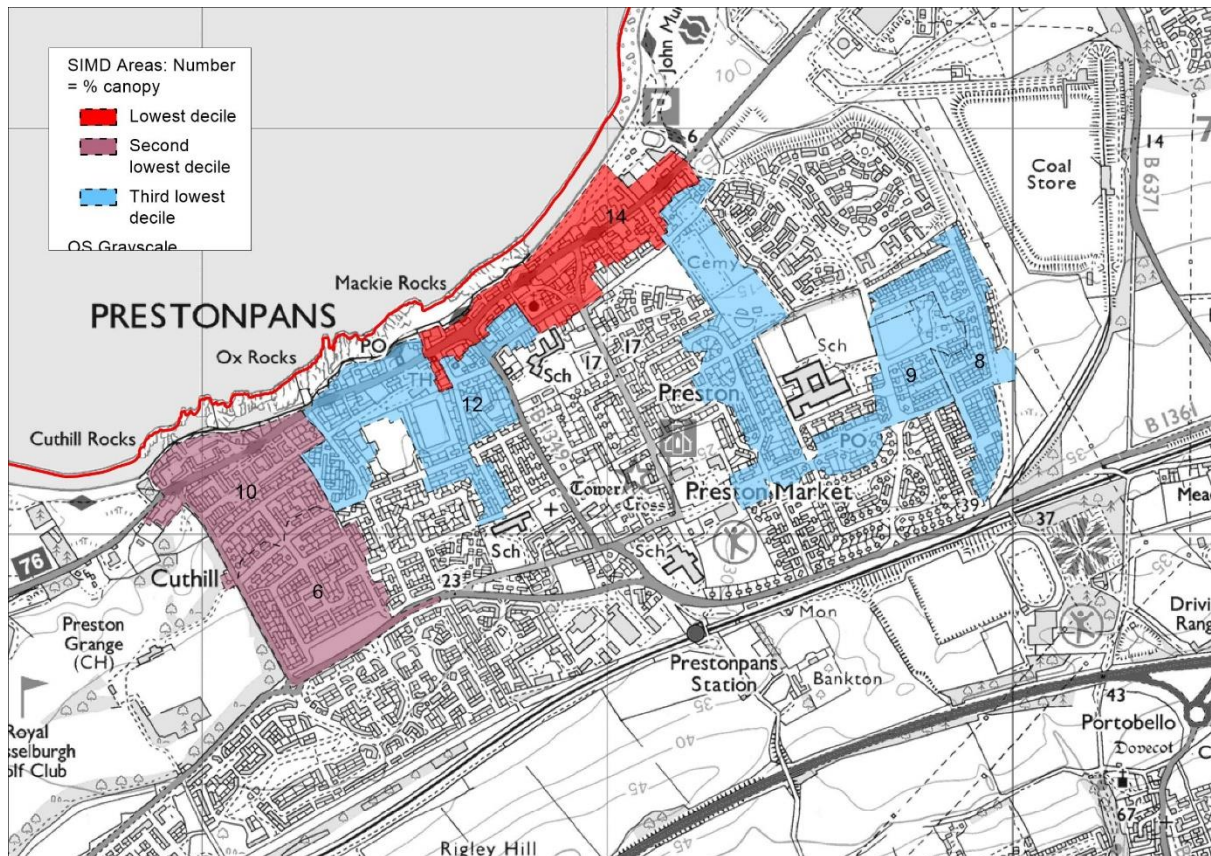
There is also a high proportion of social housing here; it may be that tenants are less inclined to plant trees than owner occupiers. Prestonpans however is generally much less wooded than many other towns and also has some of East Lothian’s highest concentrations of multiple deprivation.

- This area is considered within the plans for [Climate Evolution](#), which envisages further planting in Council owned private spaces, as well as blue green infrastructure between Prestonpans and Cockenzie and to the south at Meadowmill. There are significant issues with both underground and overhead cables there however which may preclude extensive woodland planting. The area of the Greenhills is valued for its openness and extensive planting there is unlikely to be welcomed.
- Opportunities should be sought for new tree planting within residential areas, and in particular in the more deprived areas, to improve amenity. Views from the High Street to the sea should be retained.

Connectivity

- There may be opportunities for a connected blue green infrastructure at the Meadowmill burn in line with the Climate Evolution Vision between Meadowmill and the former Cockenzie Power Station site; this could potentially connect up through the Heugh in Tranent

SIMD Areas



All the lower SIMD areas here have low canopy cover. To the west, there are some mature trees at Musselburgh golf club, outside the area, which do have amenity benefit to this area. There are few large trees within garden ground, and amenity landscaping is lacking in trees and shrubs. This is in part in response to residents requests due to issues of dog fouling and litter.

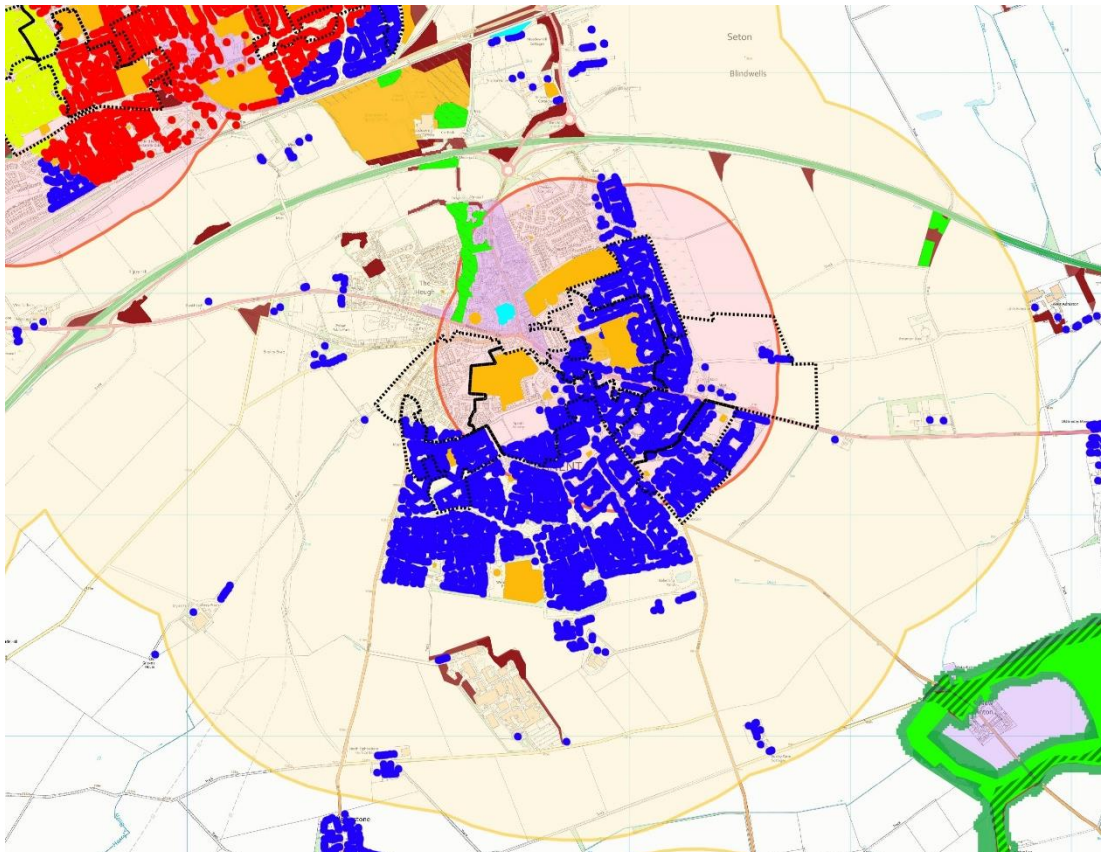
Housing layouts makes tree planting difficult in some areas. The 4th statistical account notes “Unlike housing built before the war, there was a degree of concern that use of space should be maximised: the most striking example of this is the housing complex at Cuthill at the western end of the High Street. These properties, officially opened in October 1962, quickly earned the nickname ‘Ponderosa’, since its narrow walkways, low level buildings and communal garden space with wooden divisions reminded tenants of the ranch house in ‘Bonanza’, a popular TV series of the time. Their innovative design was developed by the Housing Research Unit at Edinburgh University and was intended to provide ‘community with privacy’. However, although the award winning development was the subject of national interest and was much admired, the layout did not prove popular with residents and its original layout has since been modified.” The housing does remain low rise, high density however and large trees here could cause issues of overshadowing. Housing at the High Street is in a tight layout in response to the coastal location. To the south however,

An issue for tree planting here is retention of sea views, from both public and private areas. These are a positive quality of this area, and tree planting should avoid blocking these. Prestonpans is known for its murals, and these should not be obscured by planting.

Accessibility

- Prestonpans is lacking in accessibility to woodland. As noted above, Prestonpans does not meet Woodland Trusts accessibility standard either of 500m to a 2 ha woodland or 4km to 20ha woodland. Opportunities should be sought for woodland to help meet this.

Tranent



Existing trees and woodland:

- Polson Park, Bankpark House and Bankpark Crescent constitute established treed areas to the west side of Tranent
- The Heugh runs northwards from Edinburgh Road to the edge of Tranent, connecting with mature trees within Tranent Parish Church grounds and hedgerows and hedgerow trees at Core Path 151, the right of way from Church Street to Johnny Cope’s Road. Many of the mature trees at the Heugh are ash, at risk of loss to ash dieback disease
- New development to the south of Tranent includes structural tree planting to the southern boundary.

Canopy cover: 17%.

- Tranent has low canopy cover; development sites make up almost a fifth of the settlement, but even if these are excluded canopy is still low at around 20%. The reasons for this include that there are some recently built estates where the gardens have not yet had time to mature; and there being some areas of tight urban form particularly around the High Street and Coalgate.
- Tranent contains some of East Lothian’s highest levels of deprivation in particular to the east side of Tranent at the Coalgate. There are significant areas of social housing areas here.

Opportunities/Challenges

- Encourage planting of appropriate trees in private gardens
- Seek opportunities on Council owned open space, which is low in tree cover
- The Heugh woodlands include large numbers of ash and consideration should be given to restructuring these if they become impacted by ash dieback.
- An area of scrub/grassland to the east of Coalgate provides some biodiversity and amenity value; there is also some evidence of anti-social behaviour there including fly tipping. There may be opportunities for woodland creation here.
- The south and east parts of Tranent do not meet the Woodland Trusts accessibility standard of 500m to a 2 ha woodland; there does not appear to be any woodland of 2ha within or near that part of town. A suitable site for this should be sought.

Connections/Opportunity

- There may be some potential to link the Heugh Woodland through the town via the school to the pathway through Windygoul, creating north/south link, though issues such as safety would have to be carefully considered; another possibility is to link to Core Path 268 via the development site TT4 Lammermuir Terrace
- Link to woodland at Winton Estate: this could strengthen landscape character and biodiversity connectivity
- Climate evolution proposes blue green infrastructure linking Tranent to the coast via Meadowmill
- Strengthen the hedgerow network around Tranent

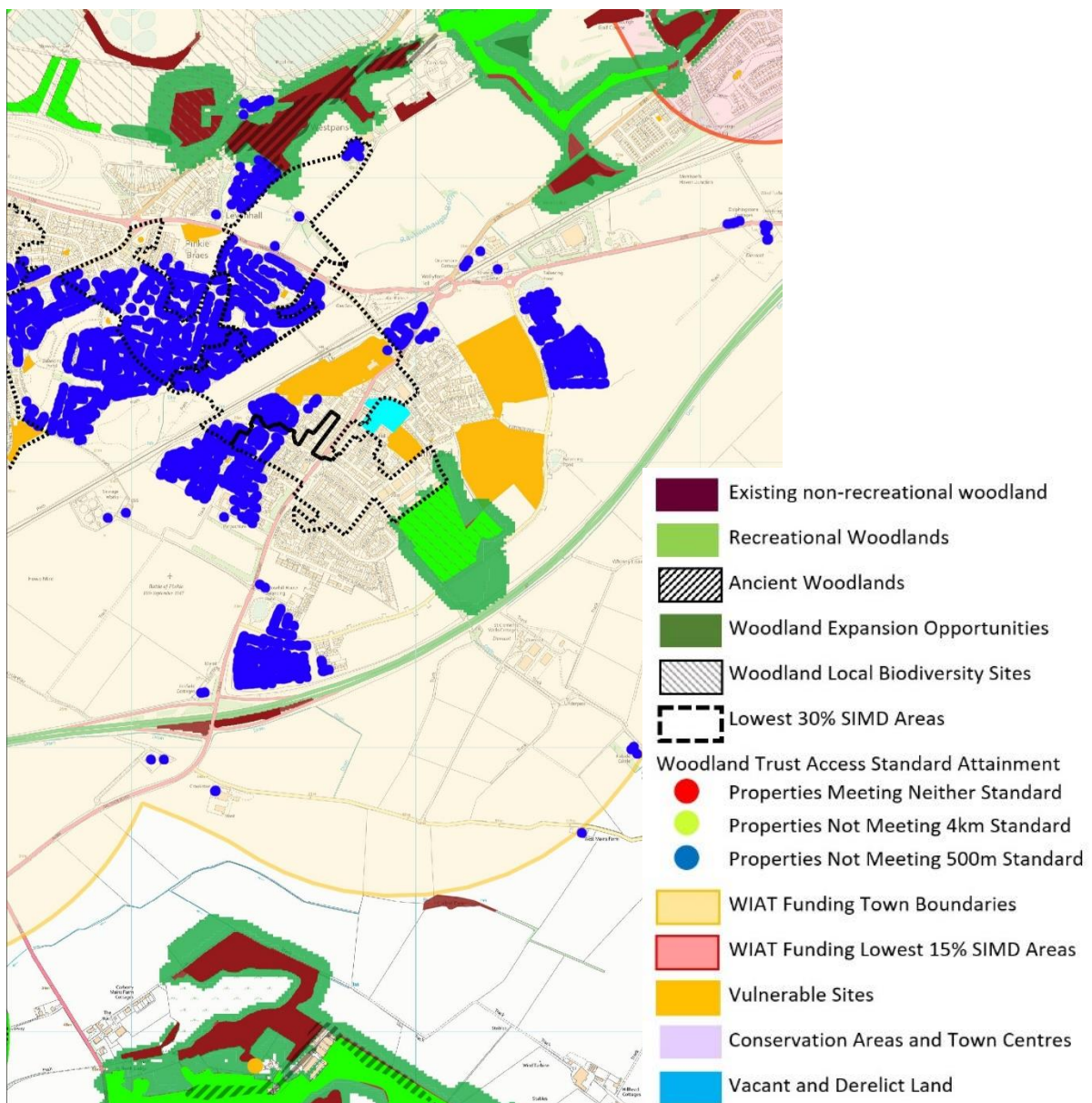


Accessibility

- Tranent meets the standard of 4km to a woodland of 20 ha or over as it is close to the Winton Estate woods, and some parts are also within that distance of Butterdean wood. Some of the town also meets the smaller woodland standard, due to proximity to the Heugh. However, much of the town does not meet this standard, including some lower SIMD areas. This is particularly a concern in Tranent due to low tree canopy cover. There is a naturally regenerating woodland to the east of Tranent which may have some potential. Woodland creation in line with the Climate Evolution vision could also improve the position.

Wallyford

Wallyford is a former mining village undergoing considerable change and expansion.



Existing woodland and trees include:

- Woodland at Wallyford Bing, a Local Biodiversity Site which has biodiversity and amenity benefits
- Maturing landscaping trees at Salters Road

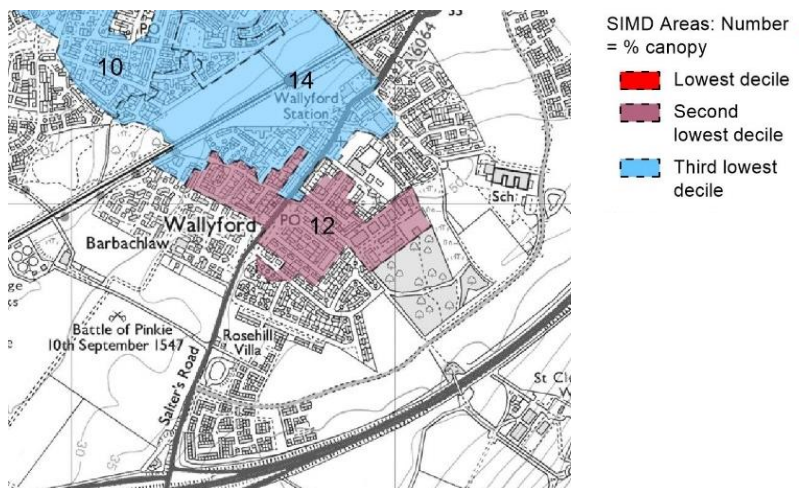
Canopy cover 6.53%

- Wallyford has very low canopy coverage. A very significant proportion of the settlement consists of development sites (nearly 70%), while further areas have been only recently been developed. These sites were formerly arable fields and there has not yet been time for trees planted in association with development or in private gardens to grow to full size. If it is assumed that the development sites have no canopy cover, coverage is 21.2% for the existing village. Much of this at Wallyford Bing, which is a valuable but concentrated area of woodland. An increase in the canopy within the remainder of the village could therefore be even more beneficial than the figures suggest. A relatively high proportion of the existing original housing is Council stock, some of which are flats, although many have their own private garden, and there are some lower SIMD areas here also.
- As sites are developed and mature there is likely to be some natural increase in canopy due to maturing landscaping and trees in open space and private gardens. Opportunities should be sought to increase canopy, including:
 - Encouraging growing of appropriate trees in private gardens
 - Increasing tree cover in existing open space

Connectivity.

- The A1 is a barrier to connectivity to the south, though Core Path 168 and Right of way to Crookston Road cross the A1. Aspirations include:
 - Connect woodland at Wallyford Bing with the network of hedgerows and Carberry woodland on the Tranent/Mayfield Ridge, using hedgerows if woodland is not suitable
 - Core Path 170-171 and right of way from Rosehill Cottages to Salters Road/Pinkie – increase in woodland/hedges would have to be carefully considered here as this path is an active travel route to the station, where there is evidence of anti-social behaviour

SIMD areas



The SIMD area between Wallyford and Pinkie includes an arable field, which reduces the canopy coverage, as well as some playing fields within Wallyford. All the same, the tree cover within the built areas is not high. Some of the housing here benefits from open views and residents may not wish trees. Hedging may be a better option – there could be opportunities for hedging and possibly some hedgerow trees at Galt Road. Some new trees have been planted on the amenity grassland there and at Delta Crescent. Some of the houses here have gardens, as do some of the flats, and

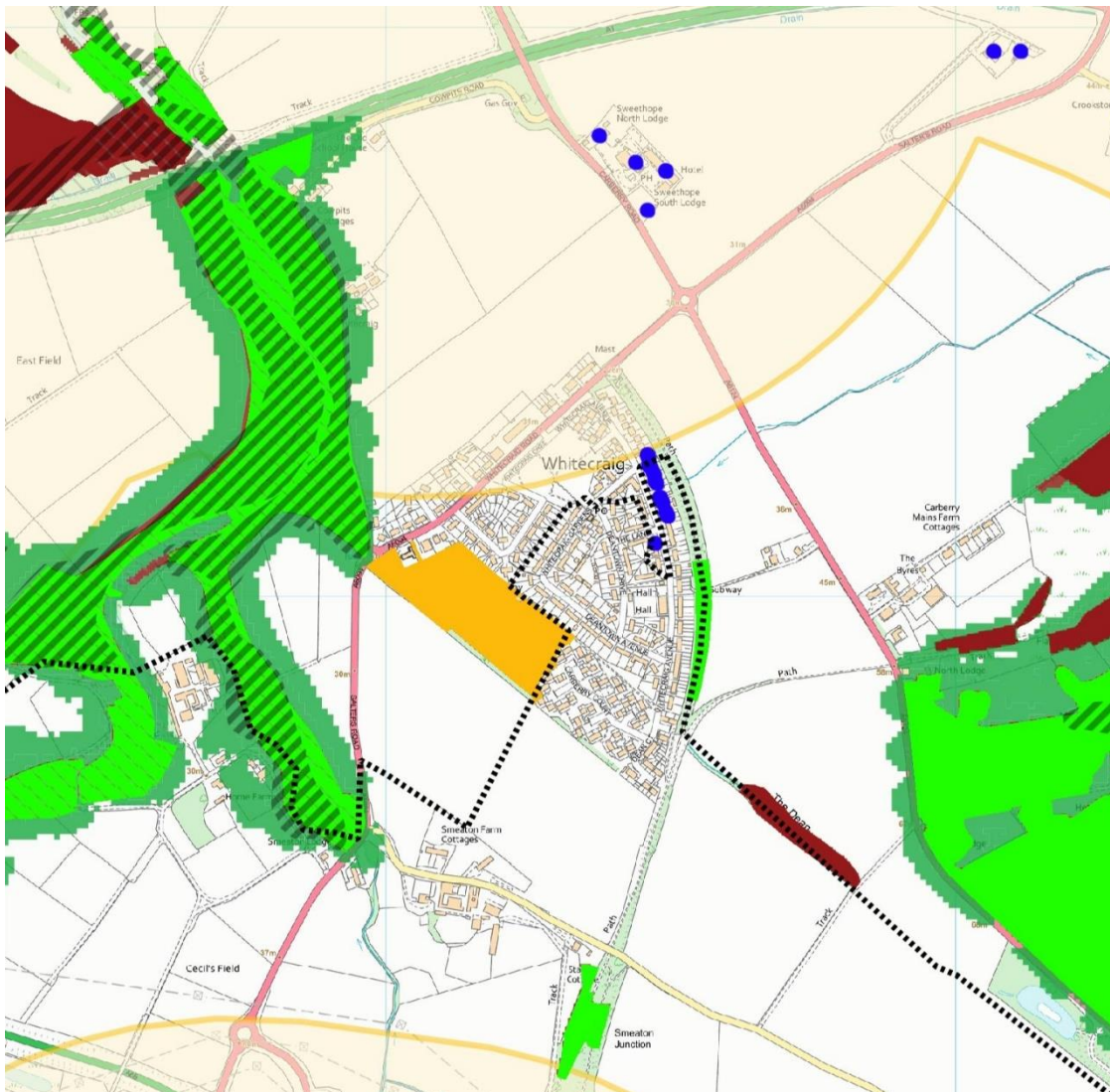
planting of small trees could be encouraged here. It looks like the original layout may have had privet hedging, much of which has been replaced. Privet does have considerable maintenance requirements and replacing fencing with privet may not be a suitable option.

There might be opportunities for further planting around the playing fields, though there are some fine views towards Edinburgh from here which should be retained. There is some tree planting along the railway; the operators do not like trees which drop leaves on the line, so this will limit tree planting here. The path there may be better kept open for reasons of perceived (and possibly actual) safety.

Accessibility

- Most of the south of Wallyford meets both standards. These parts are within 500m of Wallyford Bing, which is also a Local Biodiversity Site, and larger woodland at Carberry and the Esk. Neither of these large woodlands however have good car parking, nor are they easy to access from Wallyford using Core Paths.

Whitecraig



Existing trees and woodland:

- Publicly accessible treed area at the railway walk to the east of the village
- Ancient woodland within the Dalkeith House designed landscape adds visual amenity but access is chargeable and there is no entry from the Whitecraig side
- Trees within the large central open space are maturing improving visual amenity and bringing shade

Canopy 14.12%

• Canopy coverage in Whitecraig is low. However, development sites to the north and south make up nearly 50% of the area of the settlement. As former arable fields there was little existing tree cover there. Excluding these sites, canopy coverage is around 27%, almost at the working target. However, much of the canopy consists of trees along the railway walk to the east, though those in the central open space also contribute. There could be benefit therefore to some increase in canopy through the village, including in private gardens which appear not to have many trees in general. As the development sites come forward and mature there is likely to be some natural increase in canopy there due to maturing landscaping and trees in open space and private gardens.



Connectivity/opportunity

- Consider open space in council ownership: there could be opportunities around the periphery of larger open spaces or potential for street trees
- Encouraging growing of appropriate trees in private gardens
- Esk – Carberry: Whitecraig is set between two significant areas of ancient woodland areas at the Esk and at Carberry. There may be potential to link these areas via the existing tree belts around the village with woodland or hedgerow creation.
- Riparian planting at the Dean burn, Carberry ridge drain and Smeaton Dean burn, connecting to the woodland by the railway walk and/or to woodland at the Esk and Carberry
- Expanding woodland in association with the railway walk/Cycle path (Core Path 72/73/348) between Whitecraig and Ormiston, and to the Travellers site at Smeaton

Accessibility

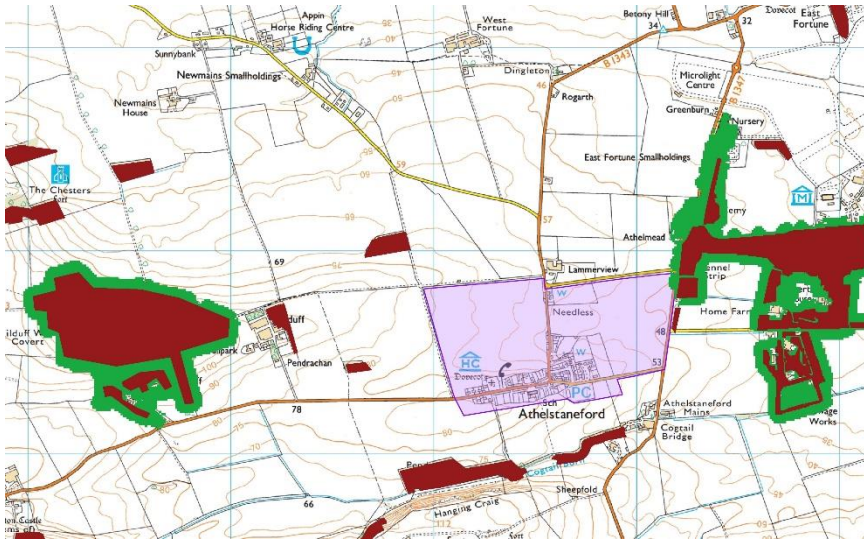
- Most of Whitecraig theoretically meets both targets, due to proximity to the woodland and the Esk and at Carberry. However, the Esk woodland is not in practice accessible within 500m from most property within Wallyford, due to a high stone wall around the woodland. This woodland does however add visual amenity.



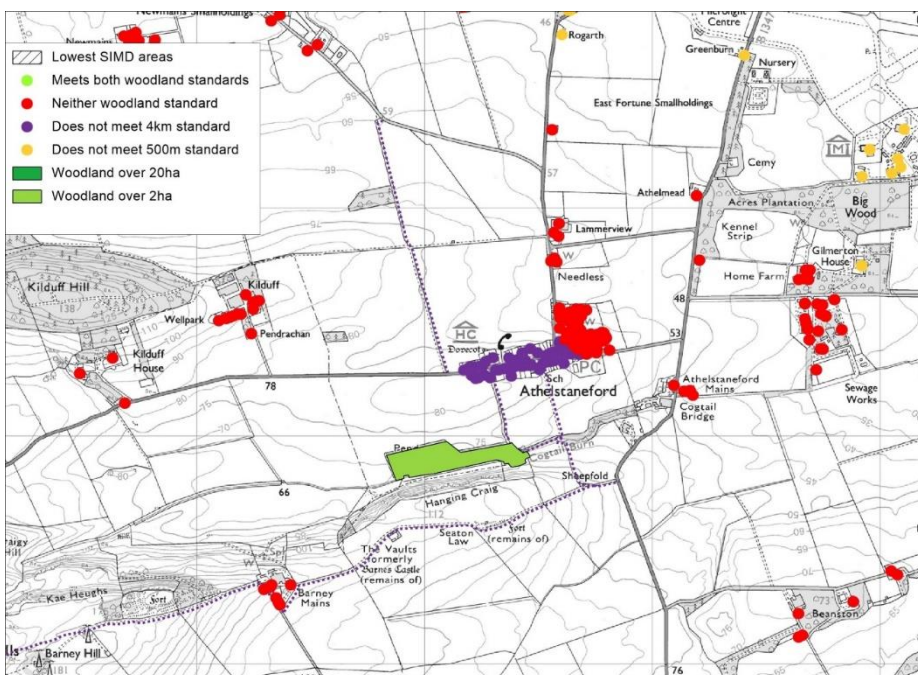
Villages

- Many of East Lothian’s villages are within or contain Conservation Areas. As noted above, the Council is looking to produce further guidance on Conservation Areas, including trees within them. This guidance is likely to be more detailed than the information below and should be referred to as it becomes available for those areas.

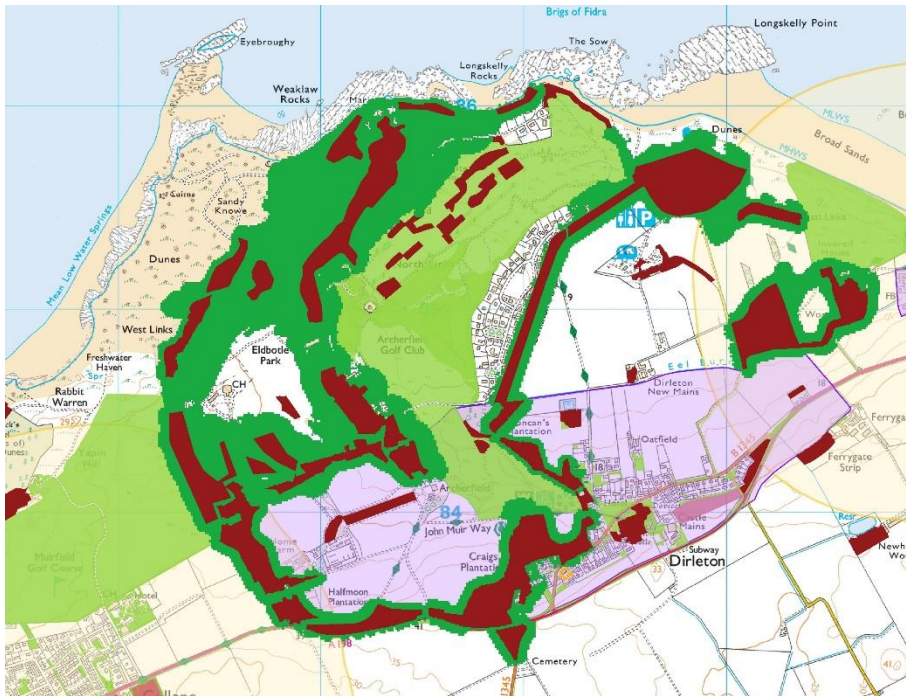
Athelstaneford



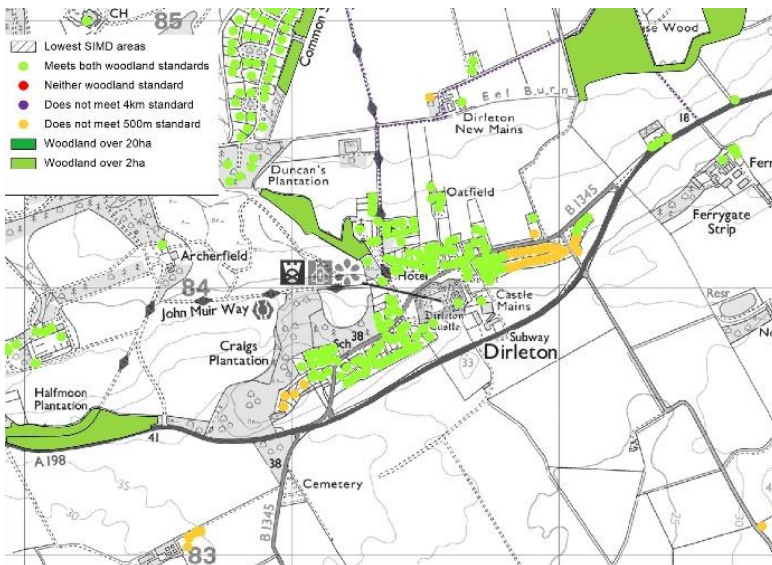
- Athelstaneford is a designed village of generally single storey traditional cottages built on ground rising to the south. The attractive built elements are visible against a backdrop of mature trees, and with some mature trees interspersed. There are good views of the village from the north and new tree planting should not entirely obscure the village. The central area of the village is mainly open, which is a valued part of its historic character.
- Athelstaneford lies at the meeting of four main landholdings, and the village may benefit from a coordinated approach to tree planting in the immediate surroundings, connecting woodland around the town – such as at Pendragon Gilmerton or Kilduff - to treed areas within the village. This is especially the case as many of the trees are ash, including a large specimen at the Maltings, which are likely to be lost to disease.
- Much of the village does not meet either of the Woodland Trust’s accessibility standards, though southern parts do meet the 500m of a 2 ha wood, as they are close to Pendrachin. There are some large woodlands in the area but these are not considered accessible.



Dirleton

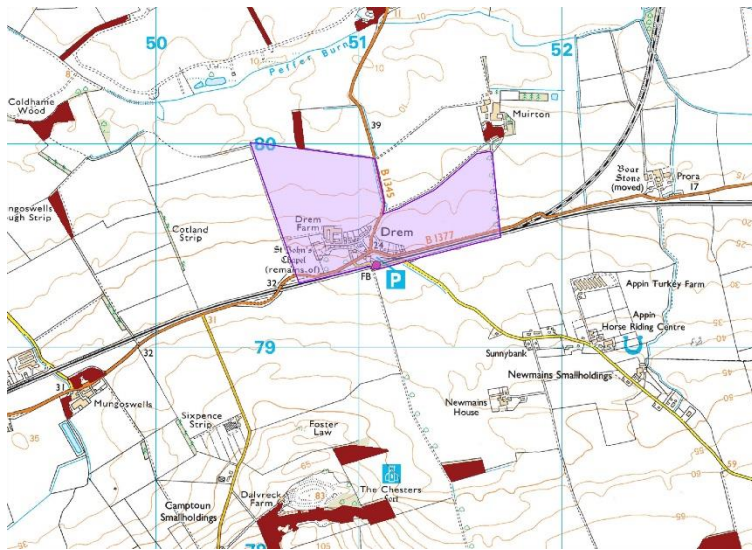


- Dirleton is centred on its castle set on a rocky knoll. Much of the original designed village is set within mature trees, around a large, open green. The openness of the green is an essential part of the village’s character and it is not suitable for mass tree planting. Newer housing at Gyler’s Road is prominent and could be screened by tree planting to its south without detriment to the setting of the village. Views to the castle from the south should be retained and enhanced where possible. There are ‘fingers’ of development extending to the north of the village that may be strengthened by additional tree planting.

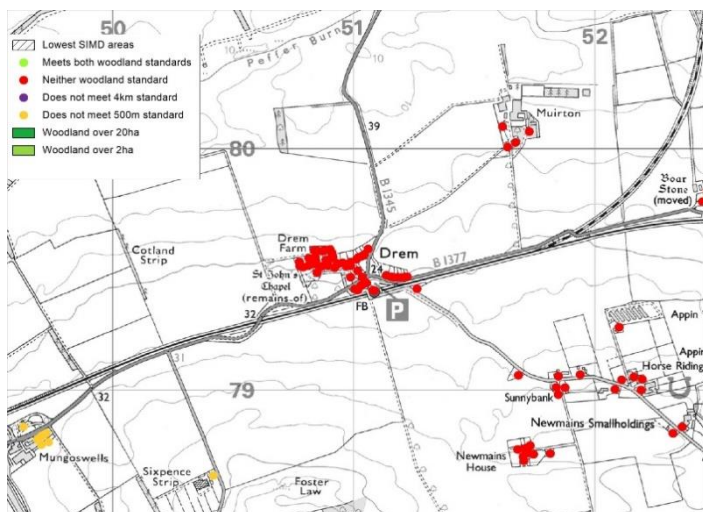


- Most property in Dirleton meets the Woodland Trusts accessibility standards, being close to woodland within Archerfield and at Gullane Bents. Craigs Plantation is also nearby and may be used for recreation.

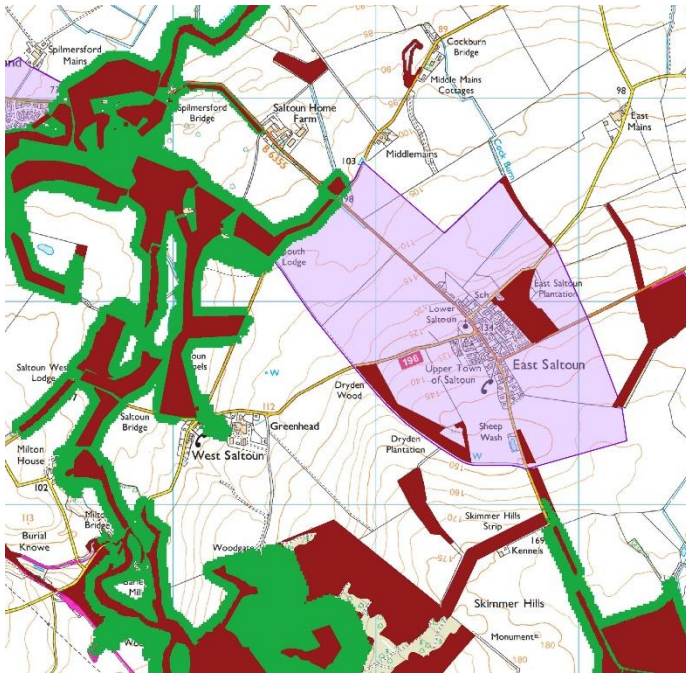
Drem



- The small settlement of Drem is well wooded. However, as with Dirleton, its village green is open and should be retained this way. The traditional cottages and farm steading, together with the newer houses to the northwest are set within a mature woodland setting, often hiding the buildings from outside views. Trees and hedgerows are important to the character of Drem, breaking up the development massing. The balance between the vegetation and the built form should be retained. Arable farmland extends to the boundaries of the settlement with little surrounding woodland to link to.
- No property in Drem meets either Woodland Trust accessibility standard. There is little woodland in the area which could be expanded to meet the 2 ha mark; the land around the village is also prime agricultural land and one the main foraging areas for pink footed geese, which may make woodland creation or expansion difficult here.

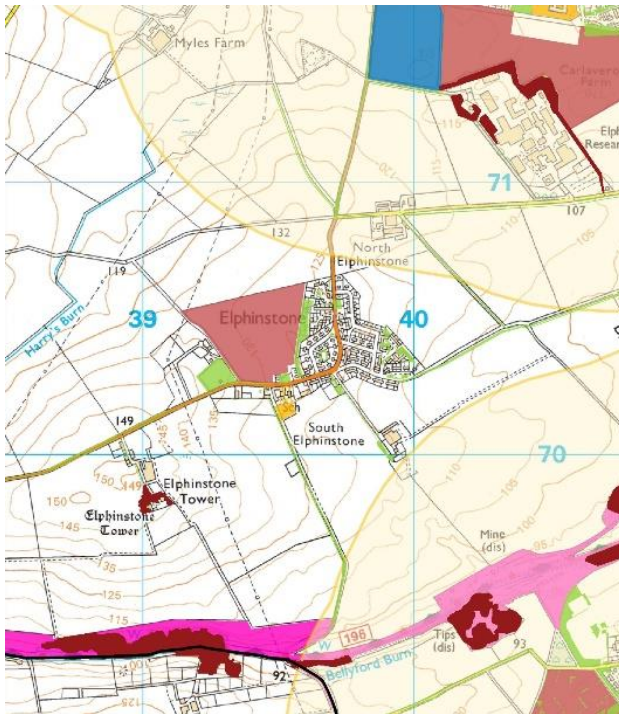


East Saltoun



- The east side of Main Street has a number of larger properties set back from the road with lines of mature trees fronting the road. These read together in views along the street from the Fletcher Hall to the north, to the primary school, East Saltoun Farmhouse and Saltoun Hill. They are complemented by the mature trees within the grounds of the Parish Church to the west. The other original smaller buildings are close to the road, with little room for tree planting to the front. The Church grounds also hosts a number of formally trimmed yew trees. These mature trees add significantly to the treed feel of the village. In addition, mature trees, in particular those of Strawberry Wood appear over the rooftops, attractively enclosing the built elements. The balance between the vegetation and the built form should be retained.
- Both Woodland Trust accessibility standards are met at East Saltoun. The 5 ha East Saltoun Plantation (Strawberry Wood) lies immediately to the east of the village, while Saltoun Big Wood is just to the south.

Elphinstone



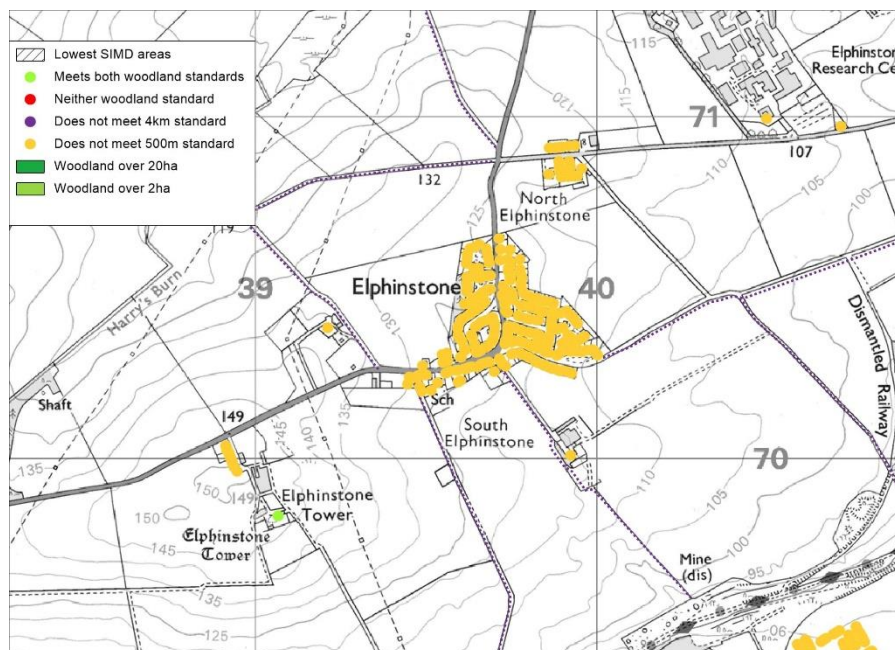
Elphinstone is a windy, exposed village on top of the ridge. Tree planting including a coniferous shelter belt to the west wrapping round to coniferous woodland at the north, and a row of trees to the south of Buxley Road recreation area provides some protection for the existing houses. New development proposed to the west includes for a new woodland to its west which will perform this function for new housing, as well as providing some biodiversity and landscape value. There are other small areas of trees within the village. There is a good network of Core Paths around the village, many of which are lined with low trees and/or substantial hedges.

- Opportunities in Elphinstone may include:
- Potential additional tree planting in some of

the open spaces

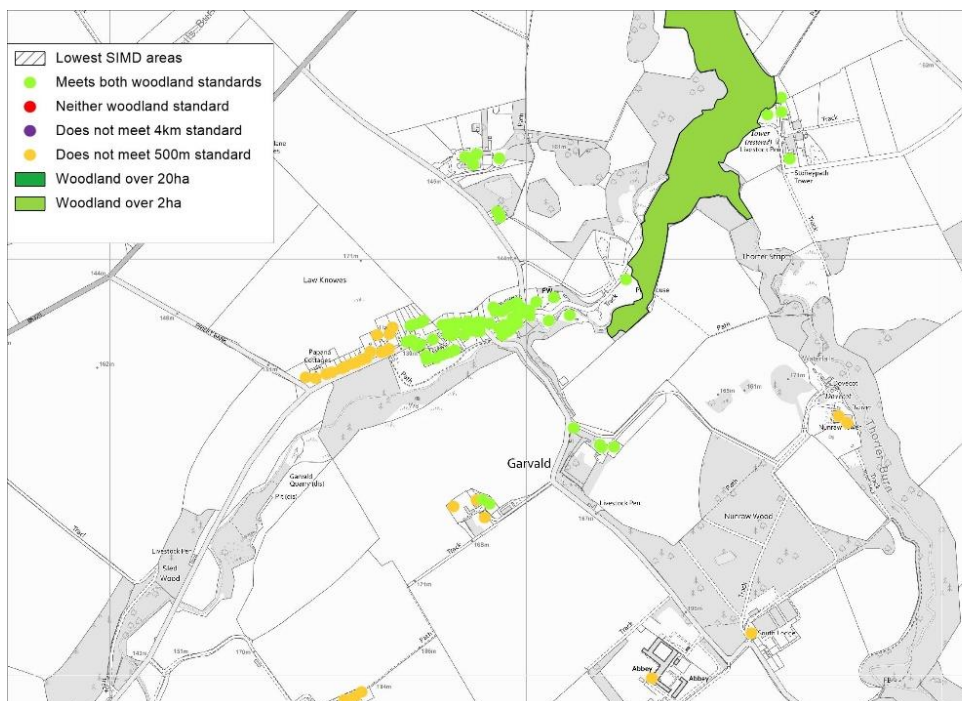
- cluster planting might be possible around the east and north side of the village to soften the transition to arable land; the fine open views from this village across surrounding farmland and to the hills beyond should not be completely obscured however
- expansion of the hedge and trees along Core Path routes
- reinforcing and reinstating field boundaries with hedges and specimen trees could also improve the approaches to the village.
- The woodland Trusts 4km to a 20 ha woodland is met for all properties in Elphinstone, however, the smaller woodland standard is not. The central wooded strip 0.6 ha. The Development Brief for the TT11 Elphinstone West housing site seeks a landscaped edge to the north as well as some further planting alongside the existing woodland.

This will provide some further woodland however it is unlikely to reach 2 ha. The surrounding area of the Tranent/Mayfield ridge is not very treed, and finding a site for a 2 ha woodland nearby would have landscape and biodiversity benefits as well as recreational ones.

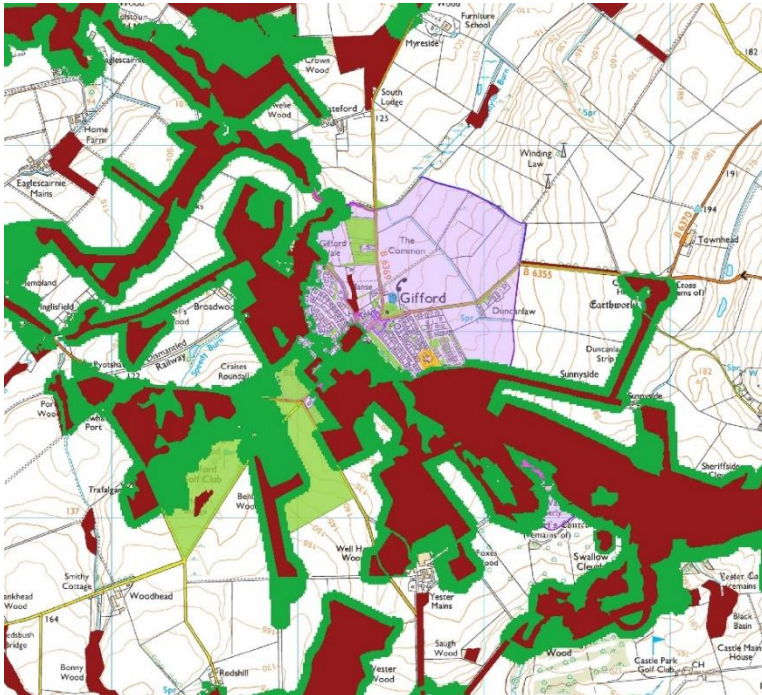


Garvald

- Garvald is a hillfoot village nestled at the bottom of a steep sided valley. There is a considerable amount of woodland to the north associated with the Papana Water and its tributaries. The village itself is to the north of this stream. Most of the traditional housing is close, and sometimes almost hard onto the street, however there are some small, pretty trees in the centre. The rear gardens of many of the houses here now contain mature trees, as does the Church grounds, adding to the overall leafy feel and attractiveness of this village.
- Both the Woodland Trust's accessible woodland standards are met for properties to the east of the village, though the 2 ha within 500m standard is not met on the methodology used for the mapping in the west. There is an area of mixed mainly broadleaved woodland opposite these houses which has an access off the recreation ground also opposite, though may not be readily usable for recreation. This block of woodland is 1.4ha. Although it is adjacent to further areas of woodland this is coniferous and on the other side of the Papana Water so recreational may not be possible there. If the landowner is willing it may be worth investigating whether this woodland could be expanded or access improved to that over the Papana Water. The recreation ground here is open, and may have some limited potential for planting. However, given the location at the valley foot, care would be needed to make sure the area did not become gloomy.
- There is a significant woodland at the Thorter Burn, which rises steeply up the face of the Lammermuirs. Woodland here connects through riparian woodland at the Papana Water to that around the Whittingehame Water. This is a useful connection for woodland species migrating uphill and should be retained and strengthened. The section between the Lint Mill to the north and woodland at Biel should be considered.



Gifford



- Gifford is a designed village set in the well wooded surroundings of Yester Estate (much of which ancient woodland) and the Gifford river valley more generally. Views from its approaches are of a foothill village nestling within woodland, all entries to the town being lined by mature trees. Gifford's Lime avenue is a notable feature of the village; there are also some attractive blossom trees associated with the Yester Kirk. The community woodlands of Speedy and Fawn wood lie to the south. Both the Woodland Trust accessible woodland standards are met at all properties within the village.
- Connections between the sections of ancient woodland would benefit from being strengthened; in places there are connections but these are limited to a hedge or a single line of trees, while in other there is a small gap only. There is some scrubby tree lines around watercourses to the north of the village,, and consideration could also be given to expanding these. There are some limited areas of open space within the village, including with the grounds of the primary school, where tree planting could be considered.
- All of the village meets both Woodland Trust accessible woodland standards. Woodlands at Yester Estate and the community woodland at Speedy and Fawn woods mean access to woodland here is very good.

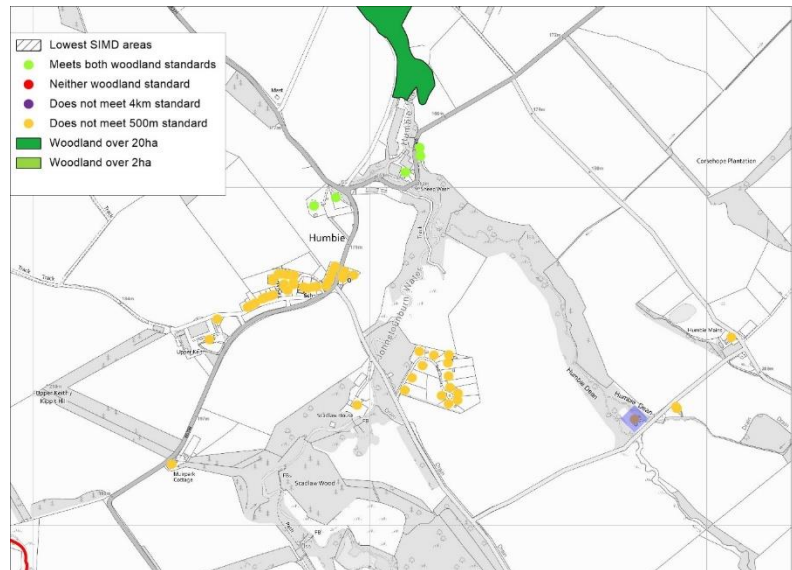
Glenkinchie



- Glenkinchie is formed around the Glenkinchie Distillery, located on the Kinchie Burn. There is some riparian woodland along the Kinchie burn, some of which is ancient. The Distillery has recently added further tree planting within its grounds linking to this. There may be scope for further strengthen riparian planting along the valley (which is also a right of way), and also to link the ancient woodland to the north and south of the village. This could also increase accessible woodland. Both the Woodland Trusts standards are met in the Glenkinchie part of the village, however the 500m to a 2ha woodland is not met in Peaston Bank.

Humbie

- Humbie is a small village overlooking the Humbie Water river valley. There are some mature trees in rear gardens and around the recreation area, however connections to the extensive woodland in the wider area would benefit from improvement. The greens to the south of the village form part of its character however, as well as affording attractive views towards the Lammermuirs, and should remain open in character.



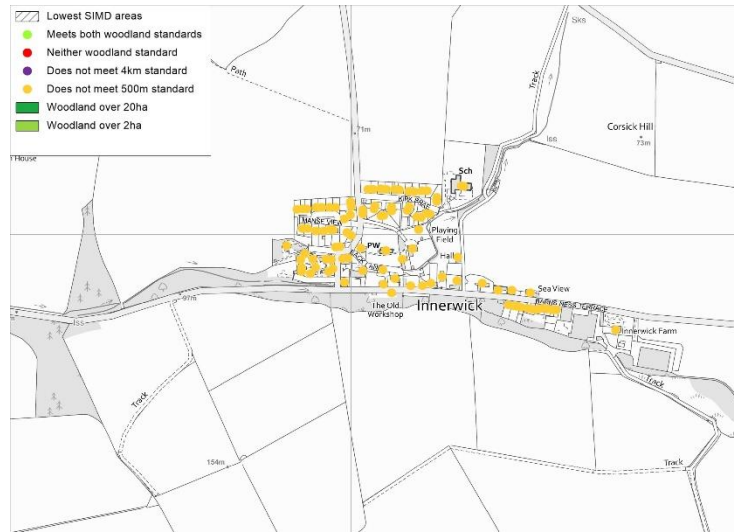
- The woodland Trusts 4km to a 20 ha woodland standard is met throughout, however, despite the wooded surrounds of the village, the 500m to a woodland of 2ha or more was not met in the main part of the village or at Kippithill. Access rights are likely to apply to some or all of these woods, so the situation may be better than it appears.

Innerwick

- Innerwick is located at the foot of Blackcastle Hill, on either side of the Innerwick Burn [unsure if it has a better name here]. This hill, and the gorse scrub and tree planting immediately to the south of the village, form its backdrop in views from the north. There are also areas of woodland associated with the burn running through the village, and the original village contains mature trees within garden ground, in particular at Mansewood. These trees form a connection with this woodland. There is less canopy coverage in areas of newer housing. Trees at Innerwick Farm mark the entry to the village; these should be retained. Tree planting on the steeply rising ground to the south could overshadow

the village and give it a gloomy appearance. Planting along the Innerwick Burn could be strengthened. The village does have fine views across arable land to the coast, and this should not be lost.

- The Woodland Trust Standard of access for larger woodlands is met with woodland at Woodhall being just within 4km. The standard for closer woodland (500m to a2ha woodland) is not met. There is an area of woodland to the south of the village which altogether is around 2ha. Part of this is Priority Habitat ‘Possible Wet Woodland’, so may not be very suitable for recreation. That, and an adjacent block of woodland on the National

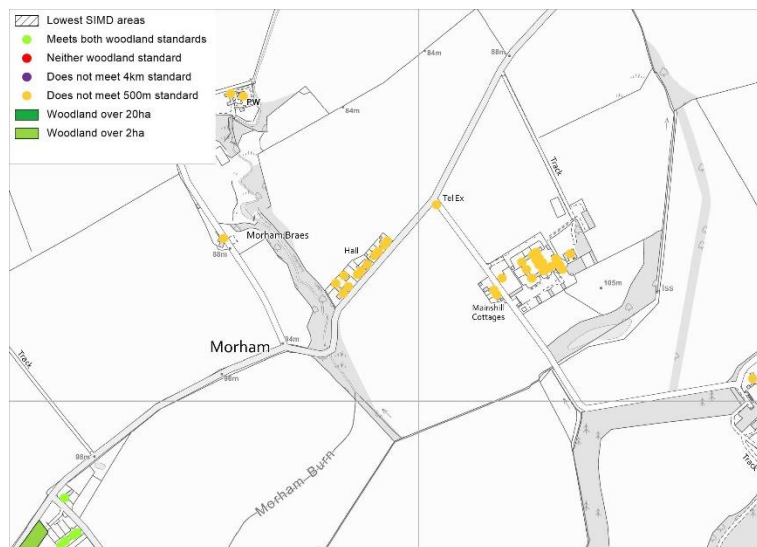


Forest Inventory makes up around 1.3ha. Together with adjacent woodland by woodland by Innerwick Farm this makes up 2ha, though the position is unclear. This area could be investigated for woodland expansion and access. There is some woodland to the west which may also be a possibility, and the potential for small scale woodland creation around the Innerwick Burn could also be explored.

Morham

- Morham is what remains of what was once a much larger settlement. A small church lies in the valley of the Morham Burn, and there is a significant amount of sizable, varied, mature trees here. These form an attractive backdrop to the Church, Manse (both listed buildings) and the Schoolhouse; this is a very attractive view from the road and core paths approaching Morham. There may be scope for reinforcing the planting around Morham burn, and restoring and reinstating hedgerows.

- The Woodland Trust’s larger woodland standard is met here. The smaller, closer woodland standard is not. There is woodland Morham Burn which runs adjacent to a right of way. Although this is 1.4 ha the ground is steep here and there is not easy access from the right of way. A further woodland block south of Mainhill cottages is also 1.2 ha. It may be possible to connect this with a further woodland strip to the south. Creating woodland along the burns here could also be a possibility.

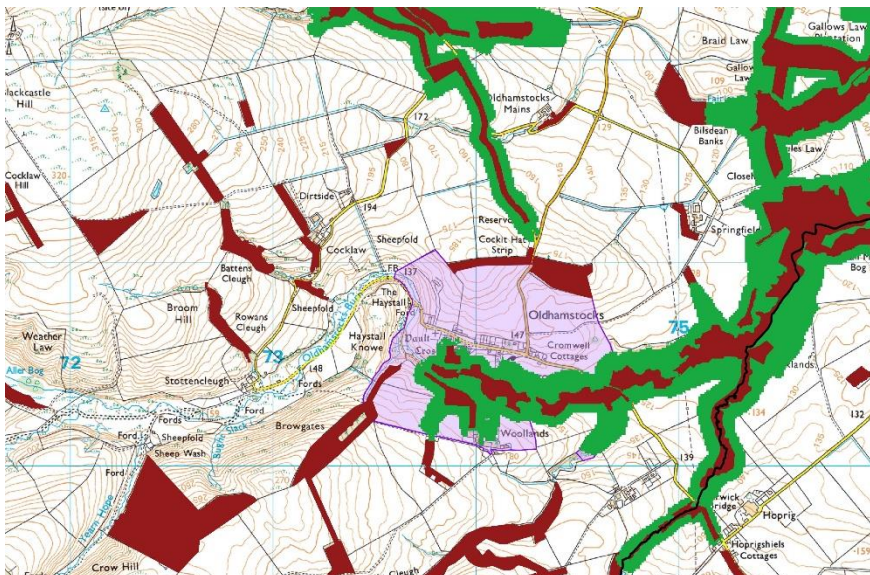


New Winton

- New Winton is a designed village set within the designed landscape of the Winton Estate. It is surrounded by thick woodland tree belts, some of which have recently been expanded, and consequently both Woodland Trust accessibility standards are met at all properties here. There may be scope for further expansion of these tree belts.
- The village is centred on a green, either side of the central road. There are some individual trees here as well as a small clumps of trees. There is little scope for further planting; the housing here is attractive and views of this should remain largely open.

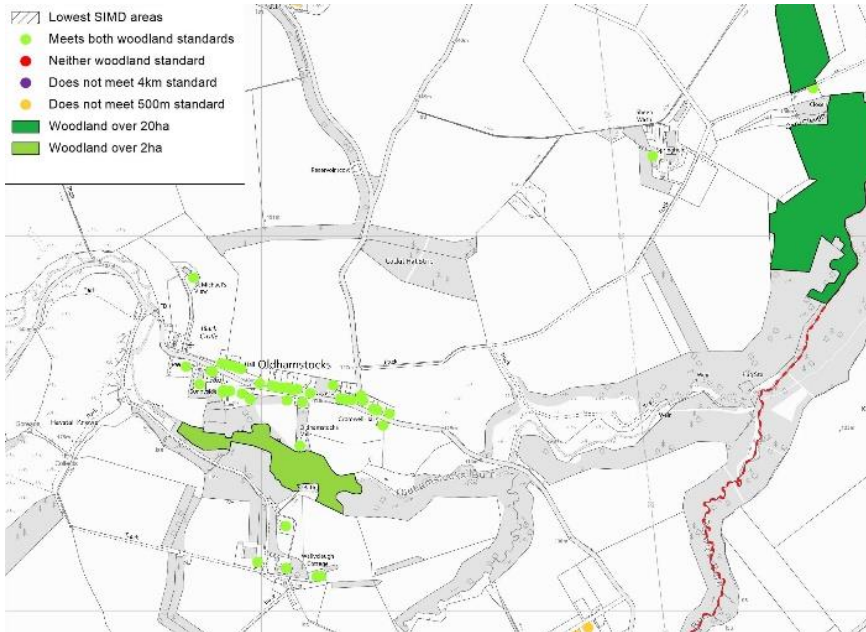


Oldhamstocks

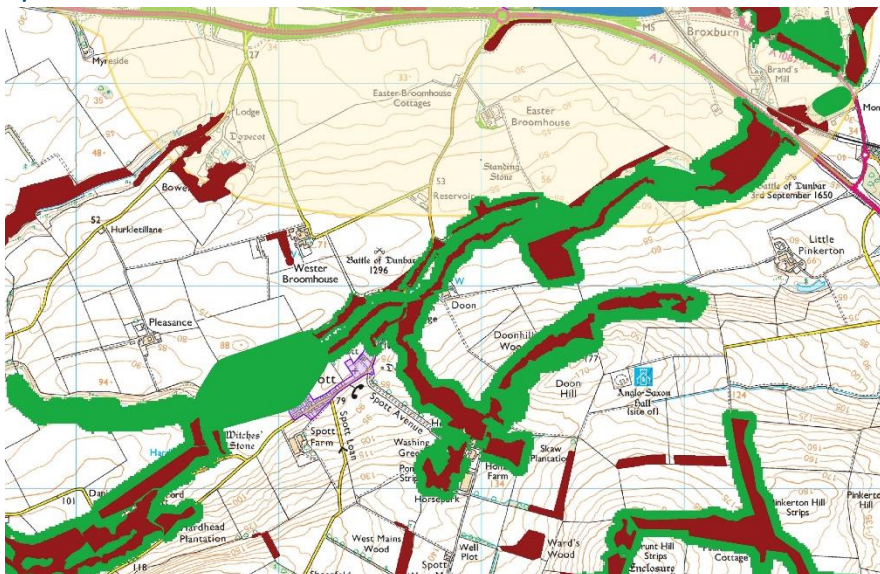


- Oldhamstocks is a Conservation Area village within a wide valley. There is woodland and scrub associated with the burn below the village, which connects through to that at Dunglass, and also shelter belts at the Cockit Hat strip and Woollands above. Some of these would now benefit from restructuring.

- The greens and verges of the village are characteristically open and should remain so. There has been some tree planting along the main road which punctuates the view, however continuous tree planting here would detract from the bright, airy feel of the village.
- The Oldhamstocks area could have potential for woodland creation (along with retention of existing woodland) to form a network to support species moving uphill and northwards in response to climate change, and such connections should be sought.
- Both Woodland Trust standards are met here as the village is close to woodland in the Oldhamstocks burn valley and extensive woodland at Dunglass.



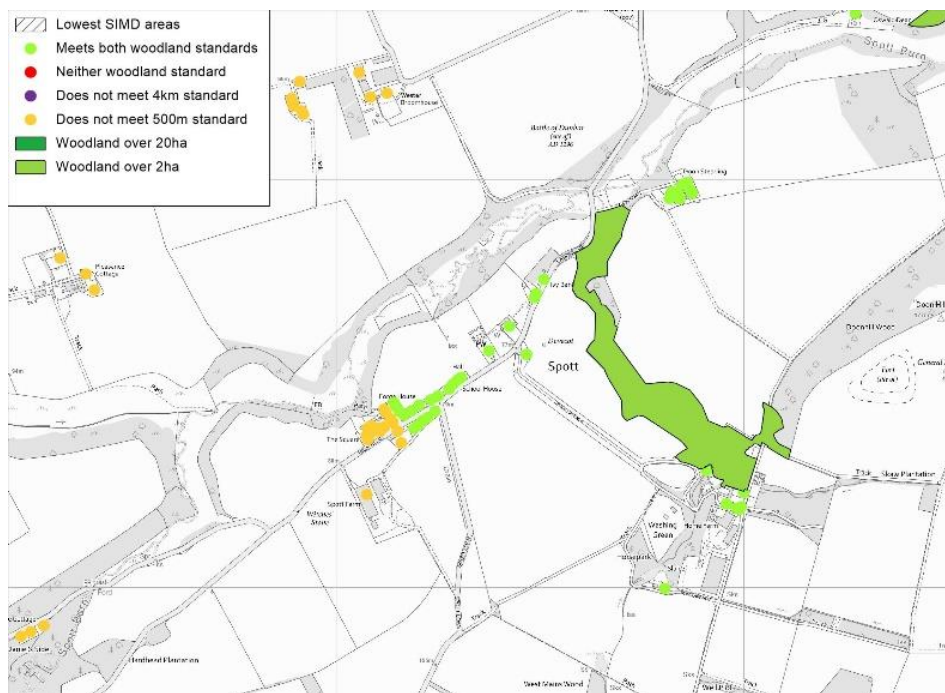
Spott



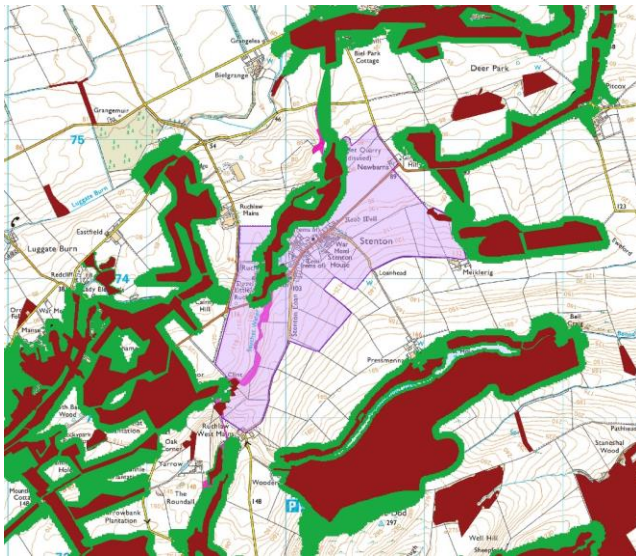
- Spott is a small, generally linear rural village set at some distance from its associated Church. The church is a pretty building with a backdrop of mature trees within the manse grounds; both buildings have a number of significant mature trees in their grounds. At the Church some larger trees have

unfortunately recently been lost; replacement planting will take time have the same impact. Views towards this scene from the village should not be obscured by planting.

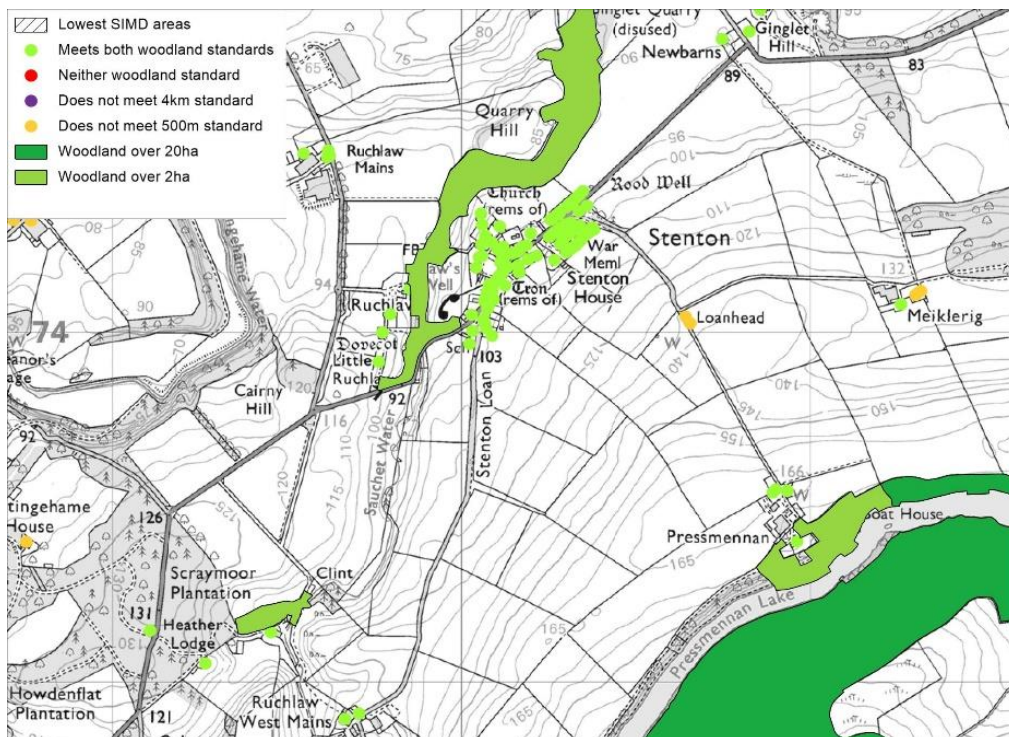
- A row of limes in the centre appears incongruous, disproportionate with the small cottages to the north, and bringing a more formal, urban feel to what is a rural village. Although the greenery is welcome should these trees require to be felled then their replacement with smaller species should be considered here.
- Mature trees line the approaches to Spott from Spott House and the road to the south. A former tree belt in the field to the south has been lost, and replanting this would accord with the setting of the village. There may also be some opportunity to create further woodland within the Spott Burn valley, bearing in mind the requirements of the understanding of the Dunbar I and II battlefields and priority habitat.
- Most of the properties within Spott meet both the Woodland Trusts accessibility standards. Those in the west do not meet the smaller, close woodland standard, according to the mapping criteria. However, to the north of the village is a right of way which gives access to a small woodland block in the Spott Valley, where there is some other further woodland.



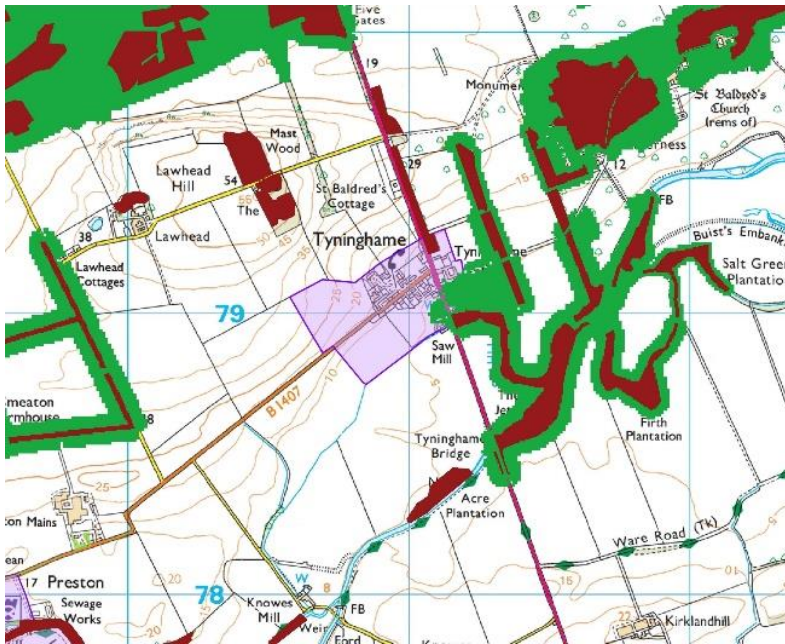
Stenton



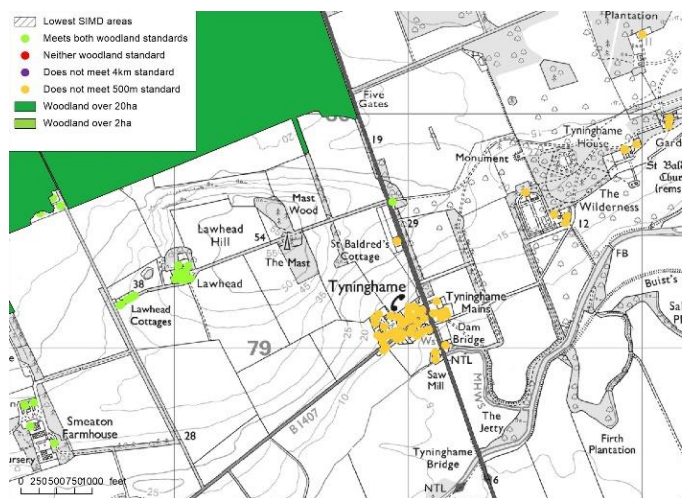
- Stenton is a village in the foothills with an attractive built environment and small open greens. The surrounding arable fields are an important part of its setting and this open aspect should not be lost. There may be potential for woodland creation around the burn, especially the connection to Biel. There is some striking topiary in garden ground in the centre here and further such efforts would strengthen the character of the village.
- Both Woodland Trust standards are met at all properties within Stenton village as there is a Core Path through a small woodland at the burn, while the larger woodland of Pressmennan is close by to the south.



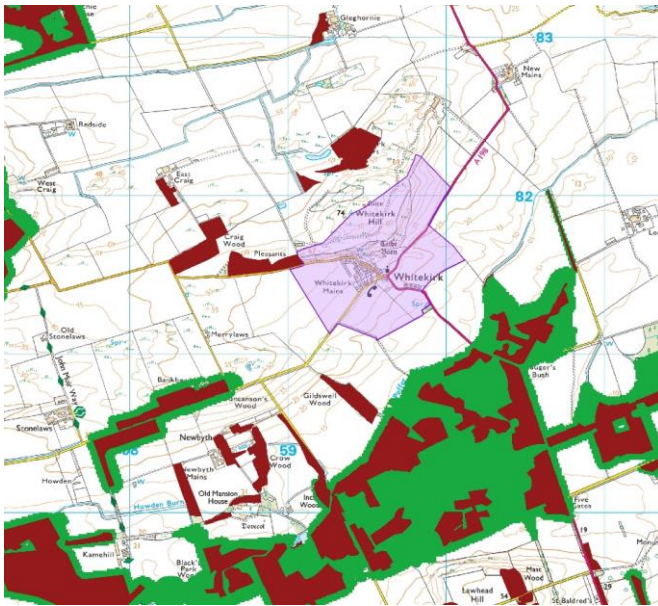
Tynninghame



- Tynninghame is a designed village set in open arable land. The main street contains mature trees which give the village a pleasant, leafy ambience, in a loose pattern with more open areas. This harmonious balance should be retained. At the entrances to the village, the orange roofs of both traditional and newer housing contrast with the green of the mature trees to the rear and surrounding, and continuous tree planting to the east or south of the village could be detrimental to these attractive views.
- The Woodland Trust's larger woodland standard is met as the village is close to Binning Wood. The smaller, closer standard is not met according to the criteria used for mapping. There is a mixed mainly coniferous block of around 1.2 ha within Tynninghame designed landscape on the opposite site of the A198 road, connected to a similar parallel woodland strip of 1.7 ha within an area of wood pasture. There is also a broadleaved strip along the mill lade which is around 4.5 ha. Both of these are within 500m of the village however did not meet the accessibility criteria.



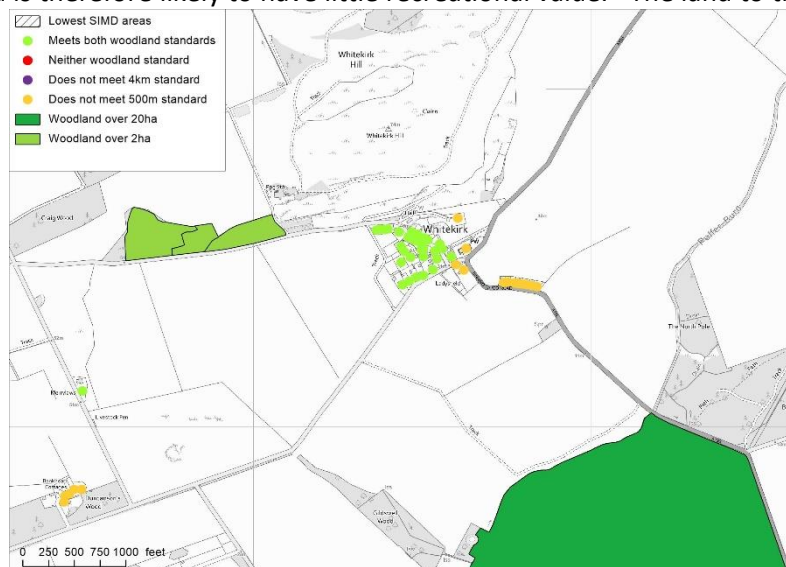
Whitekirk




- Whitekirk is a small village with a striking church and related Tithe barn, built on rocky ground. It appears as an island rising out of a sea of arable land backed by a small rocky cliff to Whitekirk Hill. The mature trees of the village accentuate the difference between the built and the arable, though sometimes obscuring attractive built elements. The centre of the village has a treed ambience due to the significant presence of mature trees, mainly limes. Succession planting should be considered here.

- Both the Church and Tithe Barn are listed and tree planting and woodland creation should consider their setting; the Tithe Barn was intended to have an open setting to discourage rodents and allow for observation against theft while views of the attractive Parish Church are important. The arable setting of the village especially to the east and south should be retained.

- Both Woodland Trust standards are met according to the criteria used for the mapping for the main part of the village. The extensive Binning Wood is just over 500m from the southmost house of the village. However, although the north of the village is shown as having a closer, smaller accessible woodland, the woodland itself is steep and scrubby, and the core path that passes through does so at one end of a strip. This woodland is therefore likely to have little recreational value. The land to the north of Whitekirk is volcanic and exposed, and may not support more than scrubby trees. There may be the possibility of creating linkages to Binning Wood through restoration of hedgerows or even a narrow woodland strip.



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