

Contents

Contents	i
List of Tables	iii
List of Figures	iii
Glossary	iv
Abbreviations and Acronyms	v
9 Archaeology and Cultural Heritage.....	6
9.1 Introduction	6
9.2 Consultations	6
9.3 Policy and Legislation	8
9.4 Embedded Mitigation.....	9
9.5 Baseline Environment.....	9
9.5.1 Study Area	9
9.5.2 Data Sources.....	10
9.5.3 Overview of Baseline.....	11
9.5.4 Baseline without the OnTW	12
9.6 Assessment Methodology.....	12
9.6.1 Guidance and Methods	12
9.6.2 Methodology	13
9.6.3 Identification of effects	14
9.7 Impact Assessment - Landfall and Onshore Export Cable	17
9.7.1 Effects of Construction	17
9.7.2 Effects of Operation and Maintenance	17
9.7.3 Effects of Decommissioning	17
9.8 Impact Assessment - Onshore Substation.....	17
9.8.1 Effects of Construction	17
9.8.2 Effects of Operation and Maintenance	17
9.8.3 Effects of Decommissioning	21
9.9 Cumulative Impact Assessment	21
9.9.1 Cumulative with ICOL's Offshore Wind Farm and OfTW	21
9.9.2 Cumulative Effects of Construction of OnTW	21
9.9.3 Cumulative Effects of Operation and Maintenance of OnTW	21
9.9.4 Cumulative Effects of Decommissioning of OnTW.....	22
9.9.5 Cumulative with Other Projects	22

9.10	Impact Interactions	22
9.11	Conclusion and Residual Effects – Onshore Transmission Works	23
9.12	Proposed Consent Conditions Including Monitoring Plans	23
	References	24

List of Tables

Table 9.1: Scoping and Consultation Responses and Actions	7
Table 9.2: Legislation and policy context	8
Table 9.3: Key Data Sources	11
Table 9.4: Sensitivity of receptors	14
Table 9.5: Key Magnitude of the impact	16
Table 9.6: Significance of potential effects	16
Table 9.7: Summary of effects.....	23

List of Figures

Figure 9.1: Cultural Heritage Receptors	10
---	----

Glossary

Application Site	The area within the red line Planning Boundary comprising the Onshore Transmission Works (OnTW), as defined.
Construction Compound	An indicative area within the Application Site used to accommodate the temporary work site including; construction parking, construction welfare facilities, construction meeting room, construction laydown and storage area, construction security facilities (fenced area/gate and security access) and construction security lighting.
EIA Report	Report presenting the findings of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).
ICOL's Offshore Transmission Works (OfTW)	Offshore substation platforms (OSPs) and their foundations and substructures, interconnector cables and Offshore Export Cables. This refers to either the Consented OfTW or Revised OfTW, as defined.
ICOL's Offshore Wind Farm	This includes proposed wind turbine generators, foundations and substructures and inter-array cables. This refers to either the Consented Offshore Wind Farm or Revised Offshore Wind Farm, as defined.
Landfall	Point where up to two Offshore Export Cables from ICOL's Offshore Wind Farm will be brought ashore.
Onshore Export Cables	Electricity cables from the Onshore Substation to the grid connection point.
Onshore Export Cable Corridor	The area within the Application Site where the proposed Onshore Export Cables will be laid.
Onshore Substation	The electrical substation comprising of all the equipment and associate infrastructure required to enable connection to the electrical transmission grid.
Onshore Substation Site/Substation Site	The indicative area within the Application Site where the Onshore Substation and screening will be located.
Onshore Transmission Works (OnTW)	All proposed works within the Application Site, typically including the Onshore Substation, cables transition pits, cable jointing pits, underground electricity transmission cables connecting to the Onshore Substation and further underground cables required to facilitate connection to the national grid. This includes all permanent and temporary works required. See <i>Chapter 5: Description of Development</i> for full details.
Original OnTW	The OnTW, as was granted planning permission in principle in September 2014, under ELC reference 14/00456/PPM.
Scoping Opinion	The Scoping Opinion adopted by ELC as to the scope and information to be provided in support of an application for the OnTW, as defined.
Scoping Report	Report prepared as the first stage of the EIA process in support of a request for a Scoping Opinion from ELC, under Regulation 17 of the EIA Regulations. The Report was submitted in July 2017.

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AEZ	Archaeological Exclusion Zone
ASA	Archaeological Study Area
CifA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
ELC	East Lothian Council
ELHER	East Lothian Historic Environment Record
HER	Historic Environment Record
HES	Historic Environment Scotland
ICOL	Inch Cape Offshore Limited
MLWS	Mean Low Water Springs
NAS	National Archives of Scotland
NLS	National Library of Scotland
NRS	National Records Scotland
NMRS	National Monument Records of Scotland
OnTW	Onshore Transmission Works
PIC	Property in Care
RCAHMS	Royal Commission for Ancient and Historic Monuments of Scotland
SPP	Scottish Planning Policy
WA	Wessex Archaeology
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

9 Archaeology and Cultural Heritage

9.1 Introduction

- 1 This chapter assesses the potential for significant impacts from the proposed Inch Cape Onshore Transmission Works (OnTW) upon archaeology and cultural heritage. Archaeology and cultural heritage refers to the material remains of past human activity including historic and archaeological material, structures, buildings and locations. The archaeological and cultural heritage baseline environment has been characterised within and around the Application Site through desk based studies and site visits were carried out in July 2017. Subsequently, this chapter presents an assessment of the potential significant impacts of the construction, operation and decommissioning phases of the Inch Cape OnTW on the identified archaeology and cultural heritage assets. Details of proposed mitigation are also presented.
- 2 This chapter shares direct linkages with *Chapter 8: Landscape and Visual*, and makes reference to this chapter where relevant.

9.2 Consultations

- 3 Scoping responses received from East Lothian Council (ELC) and Historic Environment Scotland (HES) which were relevant to archaeology and cultural heritage are summarised in Table 9.1 below, including ICOL's response and where relevant information can be found within this EIA Report.

Table 9.1: Scoping and Consultation Responses and Actions

Consultee	Scoping Response	ICOL Response
East Lothian Council (ELC)	<p>Due to the brownfield nature of the site, it is considered that direct effects are unlikely, though this should be checked against the Historic Environment Record held by ELC's archaeology service.</p> <p>For setting effects, a ZTV should be supplied overlain with the locations of cultural heritage assets including listed buildings, scheduled monuments, Conservation Areas. From this, those which may be affected due to views of or to them can be identified. Views 'through' a receptor should also be considered, which may be more challenging as it may involve consideration of receptors which do not have visibility of the development (and so are not included on the ZTV overlay) but are seen in context with it from other key viewpoints.</p> <p>Receptors that should be considered include Cockenzie Conservation Area, and listed buildings within it, including Cockenzie Harbour.</p> <p>There is the potential for cumulative impact with other development on cultural heritage receptors for which the view from them is important including those on higher ground. This should be considered through assessment of the individual receptors and should not be scoped out without identification of those receptors and their cultural heritage qualities</p>	<p>Cockenzie Harbour and Cockenzie Conservation Area have been visited as a setting impact assessment on 19.07.2017 and 02.08.2017 as part of the overall assessment. The Harbour has been included specifically as a receptor and assessed here.</p> <p>Setting assessment of impacts to the setting of cultural heritage receptors has been completed in Sections 9.7 and 9.8.</p> <p>Cumulative assessment of impacts to setting of cultural heritage receptors has been completed in Section 9.9.</p>
<p>Historic Environment Scotland (HES)</p> <p>HES Ref: AMN/16/LB</p>	<p>HES are content that impacts on their historic environment interests are not likely to be significant.</p> <p>They note that a small part of the development boundary lies within the inventory battlefield, the Battle of Prestonpans. They are content that due to the scale of the area and its location on the battlefield, any impacts on the overall designation area are not likely to be significant for their interests.</p> <p>They therefore have no specific advice regarding the scope of the assessment to be undertaken.</p>	<p>Response noted. No action required.</p>

4 The information received through the formal Scoping Opinion and recognised best-practice, has informed the methodology and scope for the assessment of the impacts on archaeology and cultural heritage presented in this chapter.

9.3 Policy and Legislation

5 In undertaking the assessment, the relevant policy and legislation has been considered to inform the methodology (see *Section 9.6*). Additionally, the principal national guidance documents and information used to inform the assessment of potential impacts on archaeology and cultural heritage are set out below. Relevant Development Plan policies were also considered, further details of which are set out in *Chapter 2: Policy and Legislation*.

- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979;
- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997;
- Scottish Planning Policy. The Scottish Government (2014); and
- Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statement (HES, 2016a).

Table 9.2: Legislation and policy context

Policy / Legislation	Key Provisions	Section where requirement is addressed
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	Legal protection for scheduled cultural heritage receptors of national importance	Impacts to the setting of scheduled cultural heritage receptors of national importance are discussed in <i>Section 08</i> below. The impacts are identified in <i>Section 9.5.4</i> below.
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997	Legal protection for designated cultural heritage receptors of national, regional and local importance	Impacts to the setting of cultural heritage receptors of national, regional and local importance is discussed in <i>Section 08</i> . The impacts are identified in <i>Section 9.5.4</i> .
Scottish Planning Policy 2014	Sets out the role of the planning system in protecting ancient monuments, archaeological sites and landscapes	The standards and guidance within this document is applied to all discussions of impacts on cultural heritage receptors in <i>Section 0</i> below.
Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statement (HES 2016a)	Sets out guidance for the implementation of SPP 2014 in relation to the Historic Environment	The standards and guidance within this document is applied to all discussions of impacts on cultural heritage receptors in <i>Section 0</i> below.

6 In addition, this assessment will be completed in line with the guidance set out in the following documents:

- Planning Advice Note 2/2011: Planning and Archaeology. The Scottish Government (2011);
- Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting (HES, 2016b); and
- Standard and Guidance for Desk Based Assessment (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014).

9.4 Embedded Mitigation

7 The assessment of effects on cultural heritage and archaeology receptors has taken account of the following embedded measures to minimise environmental effects:

- Screening of the Onshore Substation using walls and earth mounding, parts of which will be planted with a mix of mainly native tree and shrub species (see *Chapter 8: Landscape and Visual*).

8 These measures will be delivered as part of the OnTW, through the detailed design and further planning application process should planning permission in principle (PPP) be granted.

9.5 Baseline Environment

9.5.1 Study Area

9 There is one Archaeological Study Area (ASA) defined for this assessment, made up of a buffer of five kilometres around the Application Site (Figure 9.1).

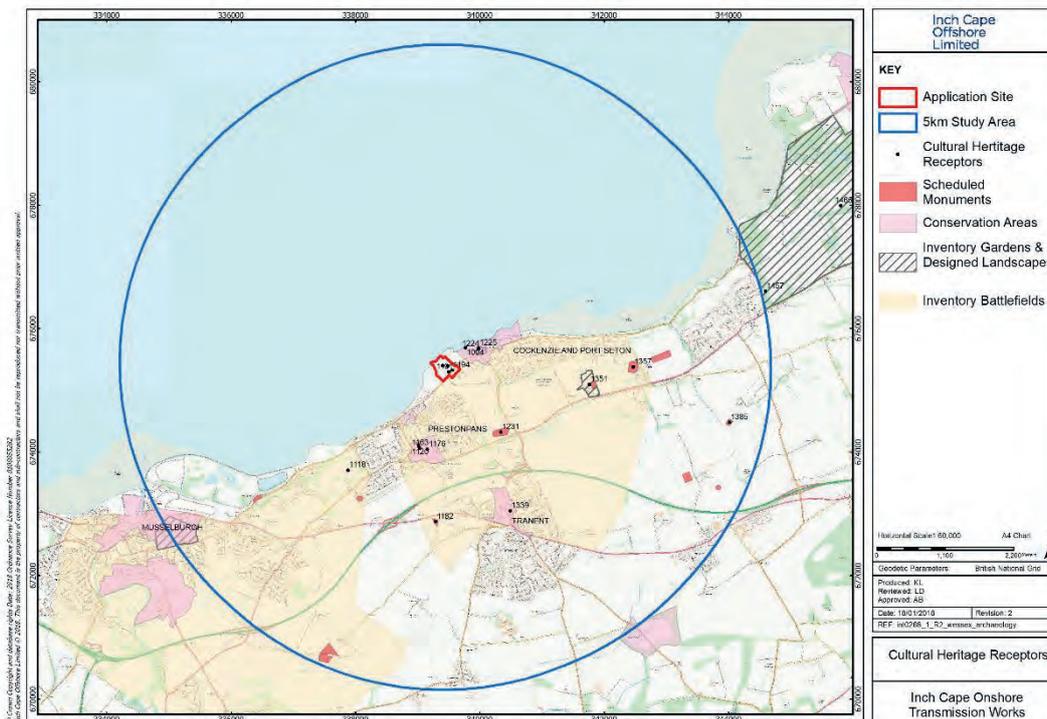


Figure 9.1: Cultural Heritage Receptors

10 Within the ASA, a range of cultural heritage assets including Inventory Battlefields, Conservation Areas, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Gardens and Designed Landscapes and Properties In Care (PIC) are considered with respect of their setting in relation to the OnTW.

9.5.2 Data Sources

11 To describe the baseline environment the following activities were undertaken:

- Desk-based study of primary and secondary sources relating to the cultural heritage and archaeology of the Application Site and the wider context (*Section 9.5.3*); and
- Site visits were carried out in July 2017 to receptors within 5km of the Application Site agreed through scoping as particularly sensitive. The list of receptors is detailed in *Section 9.8.2*.

12 Key data sources including existing data and those commissioned by Inch Cape Offshore Limited (ICOL) are highlighted in Table 9.3, and results are summarised below.

Table 9.3: Key Data Sources

Data Source	Area of Research
Existing Data	
Historic Environment Records	Spatial Databases maintained by HES, National Monument Records of Scotland (NMRS) and ELC, including the key locations within the Battle of Prestonpans.
Documentary Archives	Documentary and cartographic sources from the National Archives of Scotland (NAS), National Records Scotland (NRS) and National Library of Scotland (NLS) were consulted.
Cartographic Sources	Digital and physical maps, historic and 20th century were consulted through the NLS.
Aerial Photography	The National Collection of Aerial Photography was consulted, maintained by HES (formally Royal Commission for Ancient and Historic Monuments of Scotland [RCAHMS]).
Site specific analysis and surveys	
Site Visits	Setting assessments were made of cultural heritage assets raised by consultees and additional assets identified (See <i>Section 9.8.2</i>) with reference to ZTVs within five kilometres of the Application Site. These visits were undertaken on 19/07/2017.

9.5.3 Overview of Baseline

- 13 This section contains the results of the archaeology and cultural heritage baseline assessment. Further details are also included in *Appendix 9A*, Volume 2 of the EIA Report.
- 14 Plates 1 – 10 are also included within *Appendix 9B*, Volume 2.
- 15 The gazetteer of cultural heritage assets consists of 380 known features within the ASA, including 316 designated cultural heritage assets. Within this dataset there are:
- 19 Category A-listed structures;
 - 150 Category B-listed structures;
 - 120 Category C-listed structures;
 - Six Conservation Areas;
 - Two Battlefields;
 - Four Gardens & Designed Landscapes;

- 15 Scheduled Monuments (two of which are also PIC and one of these is also A-listed); and
- 64 non-designated heritage assets.

9.5.4 Baseline without the OnTW

- 16 Generally, without the OnTW natural processes will continue to affect the cultural heritage baseline influenced by local environmental conditions and climate change which may preserve or deteriorate their condition, above and below the ground. Natural processes may be considered to be of longer duration and occurring over longer timescales.
- 17 The Scottish Government (National Planning Framework 3, June 2014) identifies the site of the former Cockenzie Power Station as a national development site for thermal energy generation, carbon capture and storage (National Development 3). NPF3 also identifies Cockenzie as a key location with opportunities for renewable energy-related investment, reflected by National Development 4 ‘High Voltage Electricity Transmission Network’ in NPF3.
- 18 ELC recognises that the site presents a key opportunity in terms of economic development and energy related investment and is seeking views on the most appropriate land uses for the site through its Local Development Plan (LDP) consultation exercise, which is at draft stage only at present and a separate Masterplan which was published in November 2017.
- 19 Until the draft LDP has been formally adopted by ELC it is difficult to predict the baseline in the absence of the OnTW. However, given the status of the site in NPF3 it is expected that the demolished site of the former Cockenzie Power Station will be redeveloped, most probably for some energy/industrial related purpose.
- 20 Within the Application Site, owing to the brownfield nature of the site it is judged unlikely that earlier sites and material will have survived within the footprint of the 20th century former Cockenzie Power Station. Therefore, no change is considered for the baseline within the Application Site.
- 21 Cultural heritage beyond the extent of the Application Site is not subject to direct physical effects linked to the OnTW, therefore changes without the OnTW are restricted to potential changes to setting induced by future proposed development in the region see *Section 9.9: Cumulative Impacts* below.

9.6 Assessment Methodology

9.6.1 Guidance and Methods

- 22 It is considered, and agreed in the Scoping Opinion, that direct and indirect impacts on cultural heritage assets within the Application Site are Scoped Out. Previous industrial activity, principally the construction of Cockenzie Power Station is judged to have removed any in situ cultural heritage receptors.
- 23 Therefore, direct and indirect impacts are not considered further and the scope of this EIA Report comprises the assessment of setting effects to onshore cultural heritage assets within the ASA (detailed in *Section 9.8.2*).

24 The principal guidance documents and information used to inform the assessment of potential setting impacts on archaeology and cultural heritage are as follows:

- Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting (HES, 2016b)

9.6.2 Methodology

25 This assessment considers the potential direct impacts associated with the construction, operation and decommissioning of the OnTW and the effects on the setting of onshore archaeology and cultural heritage receptors.

26 All sites were also analysed in *Chapter 8: Landscape and Visual*, either as individual receptors or as part of the wider landscape, in more general landscape and visual impact terms. The analysis in this chapter (*Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage*) will concentrate on the cultural heritage setting impacts, which are distinct from the landscape and visual impacts discussed within *Chapter 8: Landscape and Visual*. This setting assessment has been conducted to identify potential changes in setting which may impact upon the cultural heritage significance of individual receptors therefore there is no correlation between the magnitude and significance of setting impacts identified within each chapter, even if a receptor is analysed in both.

27 The assessment of the impacts to the setting of cultural heritage receptors remains rooted in the professional judgement of the assessor; however, a number of key factors can be noted which are considered in defining the setting of a receptor. These include:

- The prominence of the receptor within views of the surrounding area; and
- Key vistas from the receptor and the relationship between built and natural features.

28 The assessment of setting effects on a cultural heritage receptor can, therefore, be complex and not simply a function of the proximity of the development in question.

29 It is also noted that impacts on setting relating to the construction and decommissioning of the OnTW will be short-term and temporary, and therefore considered not significant. The assessment of setting impacts therefore focuses on the operational impacts arising from the OnTW, as agreed during Scoping.

30 The sensitivities of the setting of archaeology and cultural heritage receptors are defined by both their potential vulnerability to an impact from the OnTW, their recoverability and value or importance of the receptor.

31 The potential importance of a receptor to setting changes is firstly based on relevant statutory designations e.g. scheduling under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 or Category 'A' listed buildings through the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 or through non-statutory designations e.g. Inventory Battlefields and Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes. These would all be considered as important, with all nationally designated receptors being allotted at least a high value.

32 The vulnerability of a receptor to setting impacts can be more finely assessed through site visits and analysis of the surroundings of the site e.g., does it have inter-visibility with the

OnTW; does it specifically reference the area of the OnTW or deliberately ignore it; is the view important to the function and/or appreciation of the site.

- 33 In accordance with Scottish Government and local historic environment and planning policies, while designation indicates that a receptor has been identified as being of high value, non-designated heritage assets are not necessarily of lesser importance. Relatively few archaeological sites are designated and non-designated receptors that can be demonstrated to be of equivalent value to designated sites should be considered subject to the same policies.

9.6.3 Identification of effects

- 34 The importance of a cultural heritage asset is assessed by examining the receptor’s age, type, rarity, survival and/or condition, fragility and/or vulnerability, group value, documentation, associations, scientific potential and outreach potential, as laid out in Managing Change (HES, 2016b). These factors help to characterise an asset, to assess how representative it is in comparison to other, similar assets, and to assess its potential to contribute to knowledge, understanding and outreach. In most cases, statutory protection is only provided to an asset judged to be the best known or an above average example in regard to these factors. It is important to note that undesignated sites may also have a degree of importance as high as or higher than other designated cultural heritage assets. Furthermore, the nature of the archaeological resource is such that there is a high level of uncertainty concerning the distribution of potential, currently unknown archaeological receptors. Unknown, potential cultural heritage receptors are considered of high sensitivity as a precautionary measure.
- 35 It is noted that the setting impacts may cease upon decommissioning of the OnTW, which would give all impacts a high degree of recoverability; however, all operational impacts should be assumed to be at least semi-permanent due to the long life of the operational OnTW. The definitions of terms relating to the sensitivity of archaeology and cultural heritage receptors are detailed in Table 9.4.

Table 9.4: Sensitivity of receptors

Receptor sensitivity / importance	Description / justification
Very high	Receptor of international or national importance, retaining a clearly defined setting that can easily be appreciated on the ground and remains central to their cultural heritage significance.
High	Receptor of national or regional importance, retaining a clearly defined setting that can easily be appreciated on the ground and remains important to their cultural heritage significance.

Receptor sensitivity / importance	Description / justification
Medium	Receptor of regional or local importance, retaining a moderately defined setting that can be appreciated on the ground and remains moderately important to their cultural heritage significance.
Low	Receptor of regional or district importance, retaining some, potentially poorly defined setting that may be difficult to appreciate readily on the ground and may be slightly important to their cultural heritage significance.
Very low/negligible	Receptor of district or local importance, where the setting has either already been heavily compromised, rendering it very difficult or impossible to appreciate on the ground or is considered unimportant to their cultural heritage significance.

- 36 The magnitude of an impact is defined by a series of factors including the spatial extent of any interaction, the likelihood, duration, frequency and reversibility of a potential impact.
- 37 The magnitude of an impact looks at the extent of change to an asset's setting. Several factors can affect the overall magnitude of an impact including:
- **Obstruction of, or distraction from, key views**- some assets are placed deliberately in the landscape to be afforded a certain view which visitors can still enjoy e.g. prehistoric tombs overlooking a particular bay or the designed vista of a country house;
 - **Changes in prominence**- Assets can be placed on a prominent place in the landscape which is key to their value and experience e.g. ridgetop cairns and castles on hilltops;
 - **Changes in landscape character**- Assets may be linked to a particular land use, the changing or removal of which may compromise their setting and the value of the asset as a whole e.g. the extra mural fortifications of a town are of significance to the defensive town wall;
 - **Duration of impact**- the longer the impact will continue, the larger the magnitude of the impact will be; and
 - **Reversibility of impacts**- if the setting will be restored at the end of the development or can be easily reversed then it will be of lesser magnitude than an irreversible change.
- 38 The definitions of the levels of magnitude used in this assessment in respect of the setting of archaeology and cultural heritage are described in Table 9.5.

Table 9.5: Key Magnitude of the impact

Magnitude	Definition
Very high	Comprehensive, long term or permanent changes to the defined setting.
High	Extensive, long term or permanent changes to the defined setting.
Medium	Considerable medium/long term semi-permanent or long term temporary changes that affect the character of the receptor.
Low	Minor medium term temporary or semi-permanent change that partially affect the setting of the receptor.
Very low	Very minor or negligible temporary or semi-permanent change to the defined setting of the receptor.

39 The magnitude of the impact is correlated against the sensitivity of the receptor to provide a level of significance. For the purposes of this assessment, and based on professional judgement, any effect that is considered major, in the matrix in Table 9.6, is considered to be significant. Any effect that is moderate or below is not considered significant.

Table 9.6: Significance of potential effects

		Magnitude of Impact				
		Very high	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
Sensitivity	Very high	Major	Major	Major	Moderate	Minor
	High	Major	Major	Major	Moderate	Minor
	Medium	Major	Major	Moderate	Minor	Negligible
	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Minor	Negligible	Negligible
	Very low	Minor	Minor	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

9.7 Impact Assessment - Landfall and Onshore Export Cable

9.7.1 Effects of Construction

40 The coast at the landfall site is known to comprise reclaimed land during the early 20th century. No extant cultural heritage receptors have been located within the footprint of the Landfall and Onshore Export Cable and therefore the effects of construction will have no impact on cultural heritage within the ASA.

9.7.2 Effects of Operation and Maintenance

41 It is not considered that there is a significant scope for indirect or direct impacts on cultural heritage assets within the ASA during the operation and maintenance of the Landfall and Onshore Export Cable.

9.7.3 Effects of Decommissioning

42 It is not considered that there is a significant scope for indirect or direct impacts on cultural heritage assets within the ASA during the decommissioning of the Landfall and Onshore Export Cable.

9.8 Impact Assessment - Onshore Substation

9.8.1 Effects of Construction

43 The Application Site is entirely within the footprint of the former Cockenzie Power Station, which itself was an identified cultural heritage asset (**WA 1184** and **WA 1188**). The construction of the former Cockenzie Power Station is judged to have removed any earlier archaeological or cultural heritage receptors as evidenced by the discoveries of human remains during its construction- **WA 1191** and **WA 1194**.

44 It is therefore not considered that there is a significant scope for indirect or direct impacts on cultural heritage assets during the construction of the Onshore Substation.

9.8.2 Effects of Operation and Maintenance

45 The Application Site will contain the Onshore Substation and appropriate screening measures (detailed in *Chapter 8: Landscape and Visual*). Screening measures include walls and earth mounding parts of which will be planted with a mix of native tree and shrub species.

46 Operation of the Onshore Substation may result in indirect impacts to the setting of Cultural Heritage Receptors within the ASA around the Application Site. The OnTW has been designed to minimise landscape and visual impacts by laying the Onshore Export Cables underground from Mean Low Water Springs (MLWS), careful siting of the Onshore Substation buildings and providing substantive screening around the Onshore Substation.

47 It should be noted that the Onshore Substation Site is fully within the footprint of the former Cockenzie Power Station, and opposite the existing Cockenzie substation building to the south of the main road. It is judged that there is capacity within this brownfield site, with centuries

of historical character relating to industry and energy production, to include another building of similar function and build.

48 Figure 8.1 (ZTV) shows the area predicted to have views of the Onshore Substation on the basis of a digital terrain model of the earth surface within a prescribed area. Further explanation of the ZTV is provided in *Chapter 8: Landscape and Visual*. The following list of Cultural Heritage receptors (shown in Figure 9.1) were identified for assessment of setting impacts and visited at least once, based on the ZTV and scoping responses (Table 9.3):

- Cockenzie House and Barn (**WA 1224**, Category A-Listed structure and associated features: **WA 1231, 1225, 1234, 1235, 1236**);
- Cockenzie Harbour (**WA 1004**, Listed Building 23025, Category B-Listed structure);
- Dolphinstone Doocot (**WA 1123**, Category A-Listed structure);
- Gosford House (**WA 1465** - Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape) including the West Lodge (**WA 1457**);
- Doocot at Northfield House (**WA 1155**, Category A-Listed structure);
- Preston Mercat Cross (**WA 1176**, Scheduled Monument; Property in Care; Category A-listed structure);
- A-listed buildings at Harlawhill, Prestonpans, including Harlawhill House (**WA 1151**, Category A-Listed Structure and associated structures **WA 1139, 1149, 1150**);
- Birsley Brae medieval coal mine (**WA 1182**, Scheduled Monument);
- Preston Tower (**WA 1160**, Scheduled Monument; **WA 1163**, Category A-listed structure);
- Prestongrange House (**WA 1118**, Category A-listed structure);
- Seton House (**WA 1356**, Category A-listed structure, Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape);
- Seton Collegiate Church (**WA 1357**, Scheduled Monument; Property in Care);
- Seton Castle (**WA 1355**, Category A-listed structure);
- Seton Mains (**WA 1359**, Scheduled Monument; **WA 1385**, Scheduled Monument);
- South Lodge (**WA 1120**, Scheduled Monument);
- Southfield (**WA 1399**, Scheduled Monument);
- Tranent Tower (**WA 1339**, Scheduled Monument);
- The Tranent to Cockenzie Waggonway (**WA 1260**, Undesignated);
- The Prestonpans Battlefield (**WA 1351**, Inventory Battlefield); and
- Seton West Mains (**WA 1273**, Scheduled Monument).

49 In all cases site visits to Cultural Heritage receptors identified with reference to the ZTV and considered to be at risk of setting impacts, were found to have no direct views towards the

Onshore Substation due to screening by vegetation, topography or other buildings and structures. These are discussed below.

- 50 The Category B listed Cockenzie Harbour (WA 1004), a receptor of medium significance c. 0.4 km from the Application Site permits direct views to the Onshore Substation to the west with no screening from buildings and/or vegetation. However, the main focus of the historic harbour is internal or out to sea, and through the screening as part of the embedded mitigation much of the intervisibility with the Onshore Substation will be removed. It is judged that only a very low magnitude impact to the setting of the receptor would be induced, leading to an effect of Minor adverse significance.
- 51 Cockenzie House (WA 1224), a Category A listed structure and receptor of high significance c.0.5 km from the Application Site permits views to the south through the south gates but views to the west towards the Onshore Substation are fully restricted. The Cockenzie House gardens, walls and intervening buildings provide substantial screening to the Onshore Substation (Plate 1 and Plate 2) and it is unlikely that any part of the Onshore Substation will be visible from this asset. It is judged that no impact to the setting of this receptor would occur.
- 52 The A-listed Doocot at Dolphinstone (WA 1123), a receptor of high significance c.2.8 km from the Application Site was observed to be screened towards the Onshore Substation Site by mature vegetation and intervening buildings at Dolphinstone. It is judged that no impact to the setting of this receptor would occur.
- 53 The western periphery of Gosford House GDL (WA 1465), monumental gates and the A- listed West Lodge (WA 1457), receptors of high significance c.5 km from the Application Site are screened by intervening buildings and topography (Plate 3). It is judged that no impact to the setting of these receptors would occur.
- 54 The Doocot at Northfield House (WA 1155, Plate 4), c.1.3 km from the Application Site and Preston Mercat Cross (WA 1176, Plate 5), both receptors of high significance c.1.2 km from the Application Site are located off the main road through Prestonpans. Preston Mercat Cross is the only mercat cross in Scotland to be located in its original site. The views from these receptors are constrained to the north and south by modern buildings. Longer views along the road corridor exist to the east and west however topography and intervening buildings do not permit views of the Onshore Substation. It is judged that no impact to the setting of this receptor would occur.
- 55 The A-listed buildings at Harlawhill, Prestonpans, particularly at Harlawhill House (WA 1151), c.0.7 km from the Application Site were observed to be screened by the high walls and mature trees inside the property and intervening housing estate. It is judged that no impact to the setting of this receptor of high significance would occur.
- 56 The scheduled area at Birsley Brae medieval coal mine (WA 1182), a receptor of high significance c.2.3 km from the Application Site is heavily screened by mature vegetation on the site and the built-up area of Prestonpans between it and the Onshore Substation (Plate 6). It is judged that no impact to the setting of this receptor would occur.

- 57 The scheduled area at Preston Tower (**WA 1160**) and A-listed Preston Tower Doocot (**WA 1163**), both receptors of high significance c.1.2 km from the Application Site is screened by the garden wall and intervening buildings to the east of the receptor preventing views from the ground (Plate 7). Access to the top of the tower was not possible on the day of the site visit. Analysis of the surrounding landscape suggests there will be no intervisibility with the Onshore Substation and that no impact to the setting of this receptor would occur.
- 58 Key views from Prestongrange House (**WA 1118**), c.2.1 km from the Application Site are to the north and do not take in the Onshore Substation. Views to the northeast from the grounds are screened by mature trees and intervening buildings outwith the property. It is judged that no impact to the setting of this receptor of high significance would occur.
- 59 The receptors associated with the designed landscape at Seton House (**WA 1356**) and Seton Collegiate Church (**WA 1357**), both receptors of high significance c.2.2 km from the Application Site are screened by the boundary walls and mature trees within the property, views towards the Onshore Substation Site are made from outside the property. It is judged that no impact to the setting of this receptor would occur. It was not possible to assess Seton Castle (**WA 1355**) which is a private family home during the assessment. Analysis of the surrounding landscape suggests there will be no intervisibility with the Onshore Substation (Plate 8) and that no impact to the setting of this receptor would occur.
- 60 The mature vegetation and walls of Seton House (a receptor of high significance) together with the topography and built up area of Cockenzie and Port Seton screens the Onshore Substation Site from the scheduled monuments at Seton Mains (**WA 1359, 1385**), c.2.6 to 3.5 km from the Application Site. It is judged that no impact to the setting of this receptor would occur.
- 61 Access to South Lodge (**WA 1120**), a receptor of high significance c.2.2 km from the Application Site was not possible on the day of the site visit due to a road closure related to construction on the B1361. Analysis of the ZTV and surrounding landscape suggests there will be no intervisibility with the Onshore Substation and that no impact to the setting of this receptor would occur.
- 62 Southfield Scheduled Monument (**WA 1399**), a receptor of high significance, is c.3.7 km from the Application Site. Analysis of the surrounding landscape suggests there will be no intervisibility with the Onshore Substation and that no impact to the setting of this receptor would occur.
- 63 The ruin of Tranent Tower (**WA 1339**), a receptor of high significance, is surrounded by closely situated buildings (Plate 9). It is judged that no impact to the setting of this receptor would occur as there will be no intervisibility with the Onshore Substation.
- 64 The Tranent to Prestonpans Waggonway (**WA 1260**), is c.0.4 km from the Application Site at its closest point, and is considered of high significance. The wagonway runs within an avenue of trees for much of its length, obscuring the Onshore Substation from view until reaching the outskirts of Cockenzie where it is obscured by the existing substation to the south of Edinburgh Road. It is judged that no impact to the setting of this receptor would occur.

- 65 The Prestonpans Battlefield (**WA 1351**), a receptor of medium significance c.0.8 km from the Application Site and the Onshore Substation will be obscured from the viewing platform for the Battlefield by vegetation and the existing substation to the south of Edinburgh Road. The Onshore Substation, when viewed from the bing viewing platform is located beyond and is not judged to be intervisible, and does not obscure any currently open areas or visible historic features associated with the battlefield, such as Bankton House or other upstanding heritage assets (Plate 10). It is judged that no impact to the setting of this receptor would occur.
- 66 Seton West Mains Scheduled Monument (**WA 1273**), a receptor of high significance c.1.2 km from the Application Site, has substantial vegetation to the north, between it and the Onshore Substation, as well as the existing substation to the south of Edinburgh Road and so there is no intervisibility between the Scheduled Monument and the Onshore Substation. It is judged that no impact to the setting of this receptor would occur.
- 67 In summary, for all but Cockenzie Harbour discussed above it is considered that the operation and maintenance of the Onshore Substation would induce no direct physical impact or indirect impacts to their settings.
- 68 With regards to Cockenzie Harbour (**WA 1004**) a Minor adverse effect upon the receptors Setting has been identified. It is judged that in EIA terms, no significant effects on setting would be induced by the substation.

9.8.3 Effects of Decommissioning

- 69 It is considered that there is no scope for significant indirect or direct impacts on cultural heritage assets during the decommissioning of the Onshore Substation.

9.9 Cumulative Impact Assessment

9.9.1 Cumulative with ICOL's Offshore Wind Farm and OfTW

- 70 No cumulative direct or indirect impacts upon cultural heritage assets arising from ICOL's Offshore Wind Farm and ICOL's OfTW in combination with the OnTW for either Construction, Operation and Maintenance or Decommissioning have been identified. This includes setting impacts as no cultural heritage receptors within the ASA have been identified which have cumulative intervisibility with both the offshore turbines and the Onshore Substation.

9.9.2 Cumulative Effects of Construction of OnTW

- 71 It is considered that there is no scope for significant cumulative indirect or direct impacts on cultural heritage assets during the construction of the OnTW because, as noted above, the construction of the former Cockenzie Power Station is considered to have removed all cultural heritage assets within its footprint.

9.9.3 Cumulative Effects of Operation and Maintenance of OnTW

- 72 It is not considered that there is a significant scope for cumulative indirect or direct impacts on cultural heritage assets during the operation and maintenance of the OnTW.

9.9.4 Cumulative Effects of Decommissioning of OnTW

73 It is not considered that there is a significant scope for cumulative indirect or direct impacts on cultural heritage assets during the decommissioning of the OnTW.

9.9.5 Cumulative with Other Projects

74 Cumulative effects are considered in relation to the Blindwells development. Due to the location of the Application Site, a significant distance from the Blindwells development, there are no identified significant effects in relation to the Application Site. It is therefore judged that there can be no significant interactions in relation to impacts to archaeology and cultural heritage between the overall OnTW and other works in the ASA.

75 No significant effects upon the setting of the receptors have been identified by the proposed OnTW and Onshore Substation. Cumulative effects are judged to be unlikely upon the same receptors.

9.10 Impact Interactions

76 The Effects of Operation and Maintenance section (*Section 9.8.2*) has been informed in part by work completed by the LVIA consultants through consideration of appropriate screening measures that are detailed within *Chapter 8: Landscape and Visual* which includes walls and earth mounding parts of which will be planted with a mix of native tree and shrub species.

77 The Effects of Operation and Maintenance section has also been informed in part by an assessment of the ZTV (Figure 8.1) that the LVIA consultants produced for *Chapter 8: Landscape and Visual*. Figure 8.1 shows the area predicted to have views of the Onshore Substation. As such, a list of Cultural Heritage receptors was identified for assessment of setting impacts and visited at least once, based on the ZTV and scoping responses.

9.11 Conclusion and Residual Effects – Onshore Transmission Works

Table 9.7: Summary of effects

Impact	Receptor	Effect (including embedded mitigation)
Physical partial or total removal of archaeological material or receptors	Identified archaeology or cultural heritage receptors within OnTW	None
Indirect impacts to the setting of cultural heritage receptors from the OnTW	Cockenzie Harbour (WA 1004)	Minor adverse
	All other agreed Designated cultural heritage receptors within the ASA (see section 9.8 above)	None

9.12 Proposed Consent Conditions Including Monitoring Plans

78 There are no proposed consent conditions for archaeology and cultural heritage assets.

References

CIfA, (2014). (updated 2017). *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*. http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GDBA_3.pdf

Historic Environment Scotland (2016a). *Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statement*. Available at <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/advice-and-support/planning-and-guidance/legislation-and-guidance/historic-environment-scotland-policy-statement/>

Historic Environment Scotland (2016b). *Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting*. Available at <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationId=80b7c0a0-584b-4625-b1fd-a60b009c2549>

The Scottish Government (2011). *Planning Advice Note 2/2011: Planning and Archaeology*. Scottish Government, 2010. Scottish Planning Policy, Crown copyright 2010.

The Scottish Government, (2014). *Scottish Planning Policy*.

The Scottish Government (2016). *National Marine Plan*. Available at <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/marine/seamanagement/national>