

**ARCHAS**

CULTURAL HERITAGE LTD







**Dippool Farm,  
Fordmouth, Carnwath,  
South Lanarkshire  
Archaeological Desk-based  
Assessment and Walk over Survey**



**September 2015**

## Document control sheet

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	Originator	Illustration by	Reviewed by	Approved by
<b>ORIGINAL</b>	NAME <b>Ross Cameron</b>	NAME <b>Ross Cameron</b>	NAME <b>Alastair Rees</b>	NAME <b>Alastair Rees</b>
DATE <b>03/09/15</b>	SIGNATURE 	SIGNATURE 	SIGNATURE 	SIGNATURE 
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## Executive Summary

*ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd. were appointed by Terrenus Environmental on behalf of The Natural Power Company Scotland Ltd to complete an archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA) and walkover survey in advance of a proposed development at Dippool Farm, Fordmouth near Carnwath in South Lanarkshire (centred on NGR: NS 98015 50626). The proposed development involves construction of a solar to hydrogen renewable energy project across an area covering 18.52 hectares.*

*The development area was identified during scoping as one with archaeological potential. As a result, the client requested a DBA and Walkover Survey of the site be completed in order to inform the proposals and the council decision. This assessment identifies any archaeological features that may be affected by the development and recommends mitigation as required. This report will guide South Lanarkshire Council's archaeological response to the project.*

*The DBA and walkover demonstrated that no known archaeological sites, features or built heritage were identified and the development will have no direct impact on any known features.*

*A number of sites were identified within the environs of the development, one of which had the potential to be indirectly affected – a mausoleum on the perimeter of the development. While the setting of this monument is important, the DBA discussed this and on the whole showed the impact of the development to be minor.*

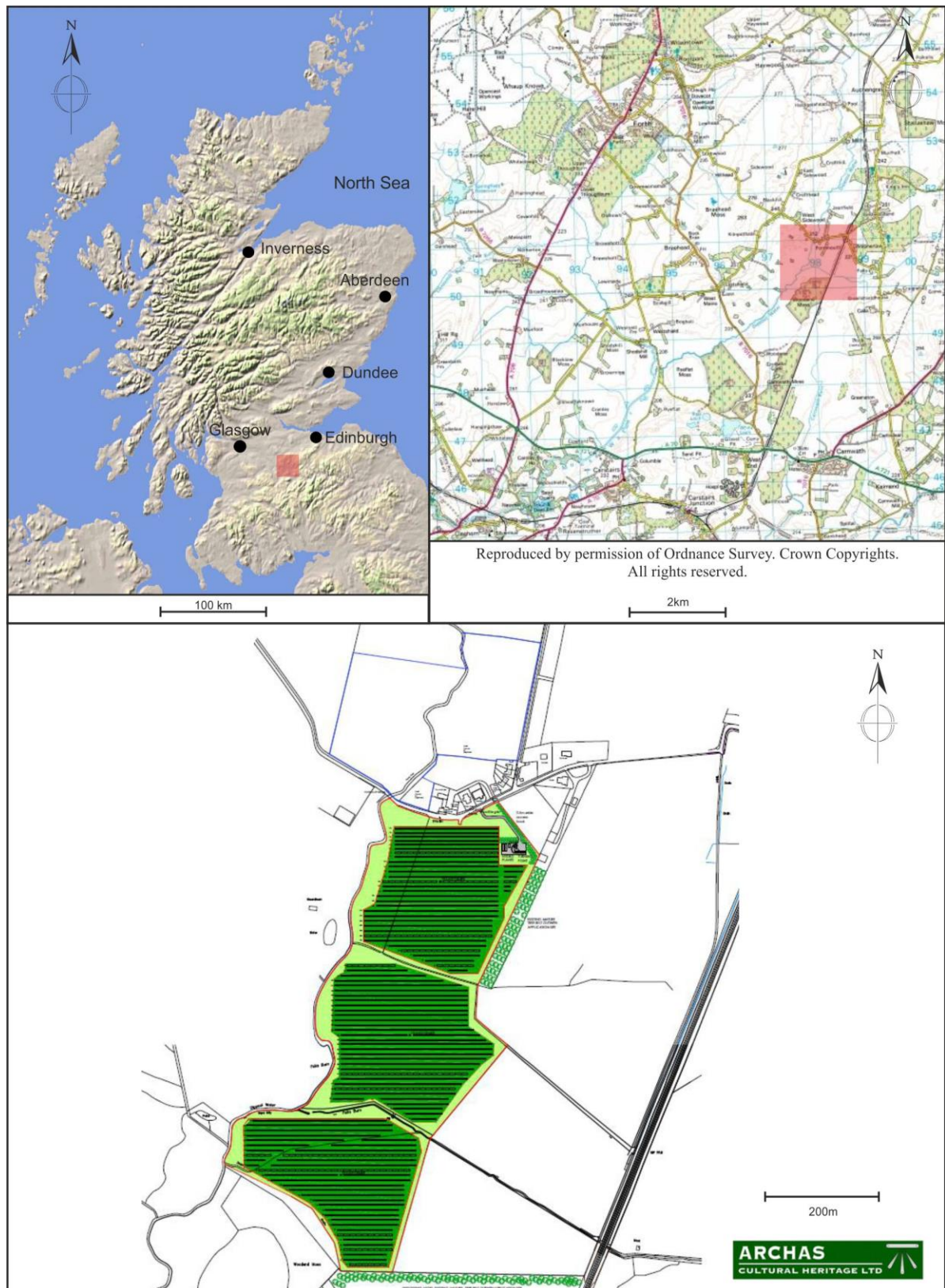
*A record of the work has been deposited with the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) website hosted by the Archaeological Data Service (OASIS ID archascu1-223737) and with Discovery and Excavation in Scotland (DES), the annual publication of fieldwork by Archaeology Scotland.*

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 General

- 1.1.1 ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd. was appointed by Terrenus Environmental on behalf of The Natural Power Company Scotland Ltd to undertake an archaeological desk based assessment (DBA) and walkover survey in advance of a proposed development at Dippool Farm, Fordmouth near Carnwath in South Lanarkshire. The client proposes to construct a solar to hydrogen renewable energy project across an area of farmland covering 18.52 hectares.
- 1.1.2 During preliminary assessment, the site was identified as one with a degree of archaeological potential, partly due to the close proximity of the Category C Listed Mausoleum (ref: 708) to the immediate west of the site. As such, the client commissioned ARCHAS to undertake a walkover and DBA as a means to inform the development and act as a guide to South Lanarkshire Council and their archaeological advisers The West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS).
- 1.1.3 The DBA investigated all readily accessible records for the development area, assessing known historical sites within a wider 1km buffer zone around the site. The results of this assessment are used to reach conclusions as to the likelihood of archaeological deposits surviving within the proposed development boundary.
- 1.1.4 A walkover survey designed to complement the DBA was completed on 10<sup>th</sup> September 2015 by Ross Cameron. The weather conditions were bright and sunny, with vegetation relatively low. A number of the fields were occupied by grazing animals.
- 1.1.5 ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd. conforms to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the Institute for Archaeologists Code of conduct, and relevant Standards and Guidance documents.
- 1.1.6 Data gathering and assessment was undertaken in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance on Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessments (2014).

## 1.2 Setting



**Figure 1: Site location with the wider site area indicated blue, and the actual development area indicated in red and green**

- 1.2.1 The proposed development area is within the South Lanarkshire Council area, to the north of the town of Carnwath and immediately south of the village of Fordmouth NGR: NS 98015 50626 (centred).

### **1.3 Study Area**

- 1.3.1 The proposed development area comprises an irregular area made up of four fields of varying sizes. The site is accessed from the north along the line of the main road running through the small settlement of Fordmouth.
- 1.3.2 The western boundary is delineated by the meandering route of the Dippool Water, a fairly substantial and deep burn. The southern limit of the site leaves the Dippool Burn, first turning south east before gradually returning north and following a series of established field boundaries.



**Plate 1:** Looking north east across the main development site (Photograph 008)

- 1.3.3 The main area proposed for the solar development comprises a sub-angular plot within the fields south of Fordmouth.
- 1.3.4 The site is split into two uneven parts by the westwards flowing Falla Burn which feeds the Dippool Water. The southern third of the site as defined by the Falla Burn comprises rough grazing, with firm tussocks of grass and areas of marsh.
- 1.3.5 The northern part of the site is more heavily grazed, although the small field in the north east corner of the wider development was heavily overgrown with vegetation.
- 1.3.6 Both the banks of the Dippool Water and the smaller Falla Burn were steep and heavily disturbed by cattle.

### **1.4 Geology**

- 1.4.1 The overlying drift geology is split between the north and south of the site. North of the Falla Burn this comprises glaciofluvial deposits of gravel, sand and silt formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. The southern part of the site comprises alluvium – clay, silt sand and gravel. This was deposited 2 million years ago, also in the Quaternary Period. These deposits are characteristic of an environment previously dominated by ice age conditions and rivers.
- 1.4.2 The underlying bedrock geology comprises sedimentary bedrock of the Lawmuir Formation, Strathclyde Group type. This formed approximately 326 to 331 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period and is characteristic of a local environment previously dominated by swamps, estuaries and deltas.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> [www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk) – 17/11/14

## **2 Planning and Legislative Background**

### **2.1 World Heritage Sites**

- 2.1.1 World Heritage Sites are described by The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) as cultural and/or natural heritage sites which are of outstanding universal value. UNESCO seeks to protect and preserve such sites through an international treaty called the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, drawn up in 1972. Scottish Ministers identify and put forward sites to the Department for Culture, Media and Sport for nomination and are also responsible for ensuring compliance with the UNESCO Convention in relation to sites in Scotland. Historic Scotland undertakes this role as part of its wider responsibility towards the historic environment.<sup>2</sup>
- 2.1.2 There are no World Heritage Sites in the vicinity of the development.

### **2.2 Scheduled Monuments**

- 2.2.1 Some archaeological sites, buildings or structures enjoy statutory protection as Scheduled Monuments (SMs), protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, and are by definition of National importance.
- 2.2.2 Without the prior written consent of the Scottish Ministers, known as Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC), it is an offence to undertake any works which would have the effect of demolishing, destroying, damaging, removing, repairing, altering, adding to, flooding or covering up a Scheduled Monument. Development which will have an adverse effect on a scheduled monument or the integrity of its setting should not be permitted unless there are exceptional circumstances. Under article 15 (1) of the Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) (Scotland) Order 2007 notification to Historic Scotland of any planning application affecting a Scheduled Monument is also required.
- 2.2.3 There are no sites protected as Scheduled Monuments within the development boundary, or within the wider study area covered by the assessment.

### **2.3 Listed Buildings**

- 2.3.1 Buildings (including structures, wall and bridges) of special architectural or historic interest may also benefit from statutory protection as Listed Buildings (Graded Category A, B or C(s)) under the terms of the Town and Country Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997. Works which will alter or extend a listed building in a way which would affect its character or its setting, and demolition works require listed building consent. Works requiring listed building consent may also require planning permission. It is a criminal offence to undertake such works without this consent. Any object or structure which is fixed to a listed building, or which falls within the curtilage of such building and, although not fixed to the building, has formed part of the land since before 1 July 1948, is treated as part of the building and also listed. Some buildings of lesser interest may be protected under Local Plan policies (see below).
- 2.3.2 There are no Listed Buildings within the boundaries of the development, although there are three recorded within 1km of the site. One of these is protected as a Category B Listed Building (Ampherlaw House (LB: 706), with the remaining two protected as Category C (Mausoleum near Fordmouth Bridge (LB: 708) and Ampherlaw Steading/Farmstead (LB: 50150)).

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<sup>2</sup> <http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/index/heritage/worldheritage/what-is-a-world-heritage-site.htm>

## **2.4 Conservation Areas**

- 2.4.1 The Town and Country Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 imposes a duty on local planning authorities to have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses as well as designate and protect the historic character and appearance of some areas through their designation as Conservation Areas. These are areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. The main implication of designation is that consent will be required for specific types of development that would not otherwise require it. 'Conservation area consent' is used for applications to demolish unlisted buildings in conservation areas.
- 2.4.2 There are no Conservation Areas in the vicinity of the proposed development.

## **2.5 Parks and Gardens**

- 2.5.1 Parks and gardens of national importance are included in the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes compiled by Historic Scotland. They are protected under Section 15(1)(j)(iv) of The Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) (Scotland) Order 1997 (the GDPO) which requires planning authorities, prior to granting planning permission, to consult Scottish Ministers on 'development which may affect a historic garden or designed landscape'. Planning authorities have a role in protecting, preserving and enhancing gardens and designed landscapes included in the current Inventory and gardens and designed landscapes of regional and local importance.
- 2.5.2 There are no Parks and Gardens within the area covered by the development or within the wider study area.

## **2.6 Archaeological Legislation**

- 2.6.1 Central government guidance on archaeology in the planning process is given in SPP and Planning Advice Note 2/11, Archaeology (2/11). Key tenets of these documents are the desirability of preserving a monument (whether scheduled or not) and its setting and this is considered to be a material consideration in determining a planning application, and that while preservation *in situ* is the preferred option for mitigating impacts on the cultural heritage resource, where this is not feasible then preservation by record is an acceptable alternative.
- 2.6.2 SPP outlines the Government's advice to developers and local authorities etc. in their consideration of development proposals affecting amongst others Listed Buildings and their setting, Conservation Areas and other historic buildings. Paragraph 113 of SPP states that "when determining applications for planning permission or listed building consent, to have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting, or any features of special architectural or historical interest which it possesses". While there is a presumption against development that adversely affects the character of a listed building or its setting, each case should be judged on its own merits. In general, listing should not prevent sympathetic adaptation and innovative solutions may be appropriate providing the special interest of the building is protected.

## 3 Methodology

### 3.1 Desk Based Assessment

3.1.1 The methodology for the DBA was designed to ensure that all known and, where possible, unknown archaeological remains in the vicinity of the proposed development were identified.

3.1.2 In order to define the historic environment baseline for the proposed development, an area of approximately 1km around the proposed development area was assessed. Sources consulted for this study area included:

- *National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) as held by The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS);*
- *Historic Scotland Database of Listed Buildings;*
- *Historic Scotland Database of Scheduled Monuments,*
- *The Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland,*
- *Early editions of Ordnance Survey and earlier mapping held by the Map Library of the National Library of Scotland (NLS);*
- *Current and historic Aerial imagery as held by online platforms;*
- *Published and unpublished archaeological reports, articles journals and books.*

3.1.3 Additional information was gathered and examined for the wider surrounding area to place the baseline information in its local and regional context, and to assess the potential for unknown and buried archaeological remains. All site numbers in the text are highlighted in bold and are in parentheses.

3.1.4 All designated sites of cultural heritage interest identified from these sources are shown on Figure 6, with details and descriptions given in the Gazetteer (Appendix A). Non-designated sites in the immediate vicinity of the development which were considered relevant were also included.

### 3.2 Walkover Survey

3.2.1 Following completion of initial research a walkover survey of the site was completed by a qualified and experienced professional archaeologist. This survey was designed to identify any additional sites or features previously undiscovered.

3.2.2 While undertaking the walkover survey the site was systematically traversed in an organised manner. Any features located would be recorded through digital photography, sketches and written notes on ARCHAS *pro forma* site sheets with their locations recorded by a hand held GPS (Garmin GPS 60).

### 3.3 Aims and Objectives

3.3.1 The objective of this study is to identify the archaeological and built heritage resource of the study area considered for potential development. The study will highlight known features of cultural heritage significance while identifying any further features previously undiscovered. The assessment will also look at a wider 1km buffer around the development area. This will allow any identified sites to be placed properly into their wider landscape context. The evidence presented, and the conclusions reached, aim to offer a comprehensive basis for

further decisions regarding the future of the sites and the formulation of a strategy for mitigation of impact, should this be required.

### 3.4 Assessment of Sensitivity of Cultural Heritage Sites

- 3.4.1 An assessment of the degree of sensitivity to change of each cultural heritage receptor within the study area has been made on a five-point scale of Very High, High, Medium, Low, Negligible and Unknown, according to the criteria given in Table 1 below. Any existing statutory and non-statutory designations will be taken into account in the assessment of sensitivity.

**Table 1: Cultural Heritage Impacts**

Sensitivity	Criteria
<b>Very High</b>	World Heritage Sites or other sites of acknowledged international importance.
<b>High</b>	Scheduled Monuments (SM), Category A or B Listed Buildings; Other listed buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities not adequately reflected in the listing grade; Sites proposed for Scheduling or Listing; Conservation Areas containing very important buildings; Parks and gardens included on the Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland and Site is not Scheduled or Listed, but meets the criteria used in Scottish Historic Environment Policy 2 (SHEP2) for the designation of SAMs or criteria used in their designation of Listed Building categories (Memorandum of Guidance on Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas, Historic Scotland 1998. In general, these sites will be rare and in outstanding condition.
<b>Medium</b>	Category C (s) Listed Buildings; Conservation Areas containing buildings that contribute significantly to its historic character; Historic Townscape or built-up areas with important historic integrity in their buildings or built settings; Site is a non-statutory archaeological site or standing structure that contributes significantly to the Cultural Heritage resource of the local area or, to a lesser extent, the county as a whole; and, Site is of low sensitivity, but has wider value as part of a group of sites.
<b>Low</b>	Site is a non-statutory archaeological site or standing structure that contributes to the local Cultural Heritage of the parish/local area
<b>Negligible</b>	Site is a non-statutory archaeological site with no surviving remains; Buildings of no architectural or historical note; and Buildings of an intrusive character.
<b>Unknown</b>	The sensitivity of the site cannot be ascertained.

### 3.5 Predicted Impacts

- 3.5.1 Criteria for the assessment of the magnitude of impact are set out in Table 2.

**Table 2: Criteria to Assess Magnitude of Impact on Archaeology and Historic Buildings**

Magnitude	Criteria
<b>Major</b>	Complete or nearly complete demolition or truncation of most or all key elements of a site; Development will be visible from the site and/or a significant viewpoint and will change several landscape elements, important to the understanding of the site; and, Development would physically sever one element of the site from another regardless of its visual intrusion.
<b>Moderate</b>	Demolition or truncation of many key elements of a site; Development will substantially alter the setting of a historic building, transforming its character, removing or altering significant elements within this, to affect the understanding and appreciation of the structure; and, Development will be visible from the site and/or a significant viewpoint and will alter several small, or a single large landscape element, which may affect our understanding of the site. The development may interrupt views from a site, or change the function of landscape elements, and the interactions between them, important to the understanding of the site.

Magnitude	Criteria
<b>Minor</b>	Demolition or truncation of key elements of a site; Development will be visible from the site and/or a significant viewpoint and does not represent a change in overall character of the landscape setting; A small change to an element of the landscape character. Typically this would be physically removed from the site and affect only a small proportion of its surrounding landscape; and, Development represents a change to landscape elements which are visible from the site, but which are of very minor or no importance to the understanding of the site.
<b>Negligible</b>	Change to or loss of minor elements of a site; Elements of the scheme will be barely visible from the site and/or from a significant viewpoint to the site, and does not represent an overall change to the character of the landscape; and, The scheme will change historic landscape elements of little relevance to the understanding of a site.
<b>No Change</b>	No observable loss of site elements; and, The scheme is not visible from the site and/or from a significant viewpoint, and will only change historic landscape elements of no relevance to the understanding of a site.

### 3.6 Assessment of Significance of Effects

- 3.6.1 Significance of effect is determined as a combination of the site sensitivity and impact magnitude. Five levels of significance were defined which apply equally to beneficial and adverse impacts. These are shown in Table 3.

**Table 3: Significance of Effects Matrix**

Sensitivity	Magnitude				
	Major	Moderate	Minor	Negligible	No Change
Very High	Very Large	Large / Very Large	Moderate / Large	Slight	None
High	Large / Very Large	Moderate / Large	Moderate / Slight	Slight	None
Medium	Moderate / Large	Moderate	Slight	Neutral / Slight	None
Low	Slight / Moderate	Slight	Neutral / Slight	Neutral / Slight	None
Negligible	Slight	Neutral / Slight	Neutral / Slight	Neutral	None

- 3.6.2 Using the criteria outlined in Table 1 and Table 2 as well as the matrix outlined in Table 3, the impact on each site identified in the DBA and Walkover Survey will be assessed and is outlined in the Gazetteer, Appendix A.

## 4 Desk Based Assessment and Walkover Survey

### 4.1 General Historical Background

#### *General*

- 4.1.1 There are no sites recorded within the boundaries of the proposed development protected by statutory legislation, recorded within the NMRS or identified from other sources consulted.

#### *Prehistoric*

- 4.1.2 One site within the wider study area shows evidence for prehistoric occupation of the general area. To the west of the proposed development both the NMRS (NMRS No: NS 95 SE 2) and the WoSAS SMR (Site (1) SMR: 10815) record the discovery of an 'axehead' and a 'battle axe' in the 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Both are stone and are currently in the National Museum of Scotland.

#### *Medieval*

- 4.1.3 No evidence for medieval occupation of the Fordmouth area has been recorded although it must be considered likely that good farmland in the area may have been exploited.

#### *Post-Medieval*

- 4.1.4 The majority of the sites recorded in the 1km buffer zone around the proposed development are post-medieval in date.
- 4.1.5 Two of the sites recorded in the study area relate to high status occupation of the immediate environs. Ampherlaw House (Site (2)) to the east of the proposed development site is protected as a Category B Listed Building (NMRS No: NS 95 SE 57; LB: 706) and predominantly dates to the 18<sup>th</sup> century.
- 4.1.6 On the western perimeter of the development area a mausoleum (Site (3)) to the Williamsons and Wilsons of Westsidewood is protected as a Category C Listed Building (NMRS No: NS 95 SE 10; LB: 708) (Plate 2).



**Plate 2:** The mausoleum to the Wilson and Williamsons of Westsidewood (Photograph 011)

- 4.1.7 Those located to the east of the site predominantly relate to the agricultural nature and use of the landscape in the post-medieval period. A farm complex at Ampherlaw (Site (4) NMRS No: NS 59 SE 57.1; LB: 50150) was built around 1850, likely to work the land of Ampherlaw House.
- 4.1.8 The farmstead at Falla lies outwith the study area, but the WoSAS SMR places an excavation on the farmstead in the fields to the west of the site. This is likely an erroneous grid reference, but it is worth noting the archaeological investigations undertaken at Falla Farmstead (SMR: 41171) failed to reveal any archaeological artefacts or features pre-dating the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Site (5)).
- 4.1.9 The Existence of a shale bing to the west of the site (SMR: 61389) is indicative of some small scale industrial or mining activity in the vicinity (Site (6)).

## **4.2 Map Regression**

- 4.2.1 All relevant available maps as held by NLS were consulted in order to identify the recorded development of the site as well as any additional features that may previously have gone unrecorded within the site boundary. A summary of all consulted maps are listed in Appendix A.

### *Pre-Ordnance Survey maps*

- 4.2.2 Although the site is well covered by many of the earliest Scottish maps, the site is a small one in a rural location and the majority of these maps fail to show Fordmouth in enough detail to depict the study area.
- 4.2.3 The earliest detailed maps of Scotland were produced by Timothy Pont who lived from the 1560s until c.1615. Pont covers the site area with his 'Glasgow and the County of Lanark' dated to 1596. This is the first map to specifically show the area around Carnwath, although no sites of significance are visible. This is characteristic of the early maps.
- 4.2.4 This is true for all maps of the area until the production of William Roy's 'Military Survey of Scotland' conducted between 1747 and 1756 (Figure 2). Roy's map revolutionised map making in Scotland, containing a lot more terrain detail than previously. Although the map was the result of 'rapid reconnaissance rather than a measured topographic survey'<sup>3</sup>, the various inaccuracies can be forgiven in providing us with the first cartographic view of Scotland with any level of detail – a snapshot of mid-18<sup>th</sup> century Scotland.

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<sup>3</sup> Fleet C., Wilkes M. & Withers, C. 2011 *Scotland – Mapping the Nation*, 88



**Figure 2:** Extract from William Roy's Military Survey of Scotland showing the general site area indicated red. Note the cultivation across the wider landscape. © The British Library Board. All Rights Reserved (Roy Military Survey of Scotland)

- 4.2.5 Toy's map shows us the development area devoid of occupation. 'Amferlaw' is shown, and the confluence of the Falla Burn and the larger Dippool Water allow us to plot the actual location of the proposed development accurately.
- 4.2.6 Charles Ross' 'A Map of the Shire of Lanark' from 1773 shows both 'Apherlaw' and 'Fala', depicting the development area as a bog.
- 4.2.7 By the production of 'The County of Lanark from actual survey' by William Forrest in 1816, the road network around the site has taken on its current distinctive form (Figure 3). The site is shown as devoid of occupation, with the eastern part indicated as bog.

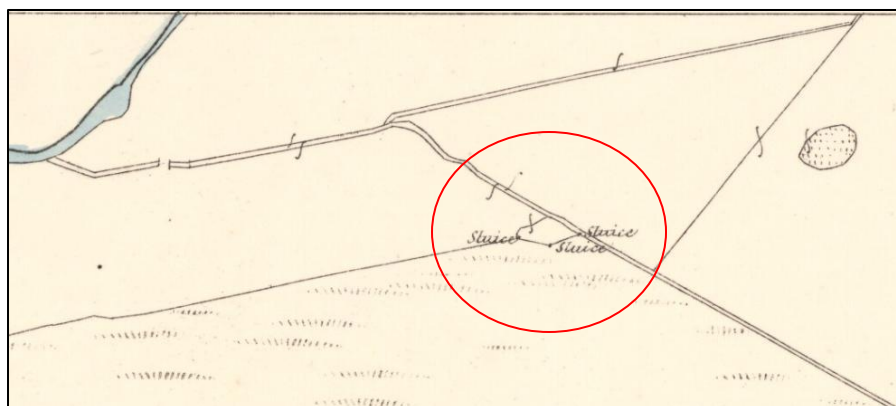


**Figure 3:** Extract from 'The County of Lanark from actual survey' by William Forrest, produced in 1816 with the general site area indicated red. NLS

- 4.2.8 The pattern shown in Forrest's map is further replicated by the remainder of the maps produced of the area prior to the development of the Ordnance Survey.

### *Ordnance Survey maps*

- 4.2.9 The Ordnance Survey began their survey of the Fordmouth area in 1859, publishing the 25 inch to 1 mile Lanark Sheet XX.11 (Carnwath) in 1864. These maps confirm the indications provided by the earlier research that the development area is essentially devoid of occupation.
- 4.2.10 The 1<sup>st</sup> edition shows the site and field boundaries essentially as it appears today. No sites or features are indicated, with the exception of a series of sluices (Site (8) Figure 4) along the route of what is today called the Falla Burn. At this stage the Falla Burn appears more of an agricultural drainage channel.



**Figure 4:** Extract from the 25 inch to 1 mile Lanark Sheet XX.15 (Carnwath) surveyed in 1859 showing the location of the sluice (Site (8)) off the Falla Burn. ARCHAS after NLS

- 4.2.11 The Ordnance Survey maps fail to reveal any further features or development within the site boundaries. The 25 inch to 1 mile Lanarkshire Sheet 020.15 published in 1897 shows a footbridge crossing the Dippool Water on the west of the site, but no further features within the boundaries.

### *Conclusions*

- 4.2.12 The map regression has shown that the proposed development area is one that has remained free of development or occupation from the post-medieval period to the present day.
- 4.2.13 William Roy's Military Survey shows a landscape perhaps utilised for occasional farming with traces of rig and furrow. However this is not extensive and it is clear that the site remained free of extensive occupation.
- 4.2.14 With the exception of the 19<sup>th</sup> century sluice, no archaeological or historical features were noted within the boundaries of the site.

## **4.3 Aerial Photography**

- 4.3.1 Readily available aerial images held by online platforms of the proposed development area were consulted in order to assess the potential for previously unrecorded archaeological features to survive within the boundaries of the site.
- 4.3.3 No new archaeological features or anomalies were identified within the limits or environs of the proposed development area.

## 4.4 Walkover Survey

### *General*

- 4.4.1 The walkover survey was designed to provide comprehensive cover of the site whilst specifically targeting any areas identified from earlier research as being of potential archaeological significance.
- 4.4.2 Undertaken over one day, no sites of historical or archaeological significance were noted across the proposed development area during the walkover survey.



**Figure 5:** View north across the main development area (Photograph 006)

- 4.4.3 The walkover specifically targeted the area of the 'sluice' as identified during the map regression (Figure 6). This area was shown to be a boggy depression in a wide, heavily silted drainage channel.



**Plate 3:** The site of the 'sluice' and drainage channels (Photograph 009)

## Conclusions

- 4.4.3 There are no historic or archaeological features surviving above ground across the proposed development area. Although currently used as pasture for animals, the land that makes up the proposed development site has undergone a degree of ploughing and improvement, which may have impacted upon any archaeological sites.

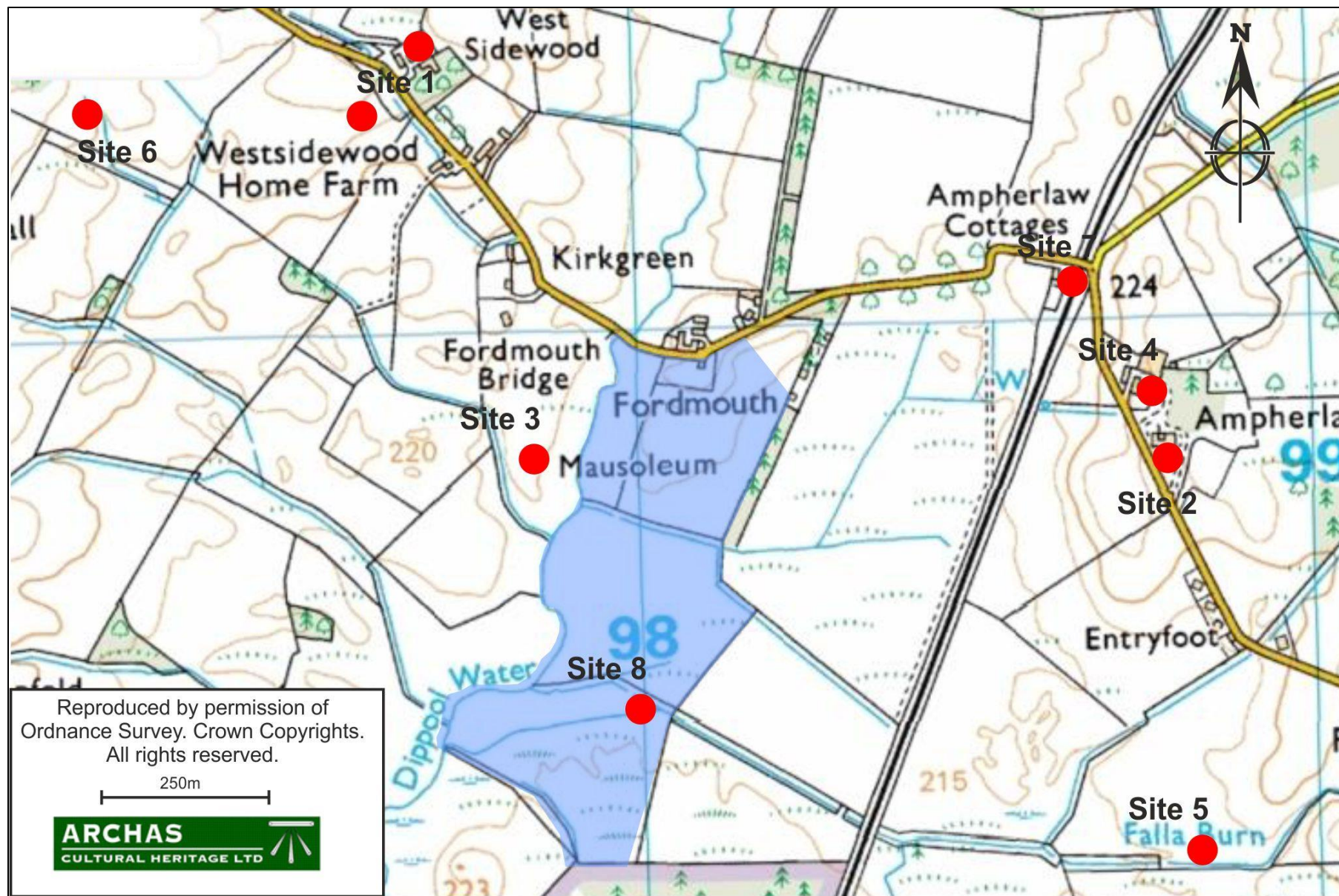
## 5 Assessment of Impacts

- 5.1.1 An assessment was made of the importance and sensitivity of each site following the methodology described in Section 3. The assessment of sensitivity for each site is included in Appendix A and is summarised in the table below:

**Table 4: Summary of Assessment of Sensitivity of Identified Heritage Sites**

Assessment of Sensitivity	Number of Sites
High	1
Medium	2
Low	3
Negligible	2
Unknown	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>

- 5.1.2 Potential for physical direct impacts unknown sites would occur during the construction phase of the proposed scheme.



**Figure 6:** Location of Sites with the proposed development area (shaded blue) and the sites located in the DBA in red

## 6 Discussion

### 6.1 Impact of the Development on known and potential archaeological sites

#### *Known Sites*

- 6.1.1 With the exception of a 'sluice' recorded during the map regression, there are no known sites within the limits of the proposed development. The sluice was not located during the walkover and is an agricultural site of negligible archaeological value.

#### *Unknown Sites*

- 6.1.2 It is possible that previously unknown archaeological deposits may survive within the development areas, however, it is suggested that the probability of this is very low.
- 6.1.3 The DBA has shown no significant sites within the boundaries of the development, while the map regression has further demonstrated that no recorded significant settlement or occupation of the area has taken place.
- 6.1.4 In addition, the surrounding landscape contains little to suggest prehistoric or medieval occupation of the area. Most of the sites located within 1km of the proposed development are of a post-medieval nature.

#### *Landscape and Setting*

- 6.1.5 The proposed development is relatively small and will be screened from six of the 8 sites identified due to the topography and existing vegetation. Of particular note, a band of mature trees and existing structures screen the site to the east and north
- 6.1.6 Site (8) is no longer extant and of negligible significance, so only Site (3), the Mausoleum, on the western perimeter of the development area, has the potential to be indirectly impacted by the development.
- 6.1.7 The Mausoleum is currently in a much denuded and overgrown state. Situated on a prominent area of high ground on the banks of the Dippool Water (Plate 4), the Mausoleum was clearly meant to be seen, emphasising the importance of the burials therein. Views towards the monument are of greater significance than those from the building itself.



**Plate 4:** View across the development area with the Mausoleum in the background (to the right of the road sign) (Photograph 001)

## 7 Conclusions and Recommendations

- 7.1.1 The proposed development is to be constructed in an area shown to be free of known historical or archaeological features. From the analysed evidence the balance of probability suggests that previously unknown archaeological features are unlikely to be present on site and there will be no known direct impacts caused by the proposed development.
- 7.1.2 There are a number of recorded historic monuments within the vicinity of the proposed development which are protected by statutory legislation. The setting of these monuments will remain unaffected by the proposed development.
- 7.1.3 The Mausoleum near Fordmouth Bridge, Site (3) is the closest monument to the development site and has the greatest potential for an indirect impact upon its setting. However, the assessment has demonstrated that any impact will be of minor significance to the setting of the monument.

## 8 Acknowledgements

- 8.1 ARCHAS would like to thank Gen Cannibal and Elspeth McIntyre of Terrenus Environmental for their commitment to preserving and recording the archaeology of the area and commissioning this assessment.

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## **Websites**

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[www.parksandgardens.org](http://www.parksandgardens.org)

[www.rcahms.gov.uk](http://www.rcahms.gov.uk)

## Appendix A – Gazetteer

**Table 5: Sites located within the c.1km buffer of the proposed development**

Site No	Site Name	Site Type	NGR	NMRS /HER No.	Source	Designation	Sensitivity	Magnitude	Affects	Description
1	<b>Westsidewood/ Westside Wood</b>	Findspot	NT 976 513 NT 97680 51400	NMRS: NS 9: SE 2  SMR:10815	NMRS  SMR	None	Low	Negligible	Neutral	Findspot for a prehistoric axehead and battleaxe.
2	<b>Ampherlaw House</b>	Country House	NS 9878 508	LB: 706 NMRS: NS 9: SE 57 SMR: 40769	HS NMRS SMR	Category B Listed Building	High	No change	None	18 <sup>th</sup> century Country House with 19 <sup>th</sup> century alterations
3	<b>Mausoleum near Fordmouth Bridge</b>	Mausoleum	NS 9785 5080	LB: 708 NMRS: NS 9: SE 10 SMR: 10812	HS NMRS SMR	Category C Listed Building	Medium	Minor	Slight	Mausoleum to the Wilson and Williamson of Westsidewood. Dateable to mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century.
4	<b>Ampherlaw Steading Farmstead</b>	Farmhouse	NS 98750 50910	LB: 50150 NMRS: NS 9: SE 57.1 SMR: 40768	HS NMRS SMR	Category C Listed Building	Medium	No change	None	Farmstead dateable to c.1850 associated with Ampherlaw House
5	<b>Falla Farmstead</b>	Excavation	NS 98822 50235	SMR: 41171	SMR	None	Negligible	No change	None	Excavation of a pre-improvement farmstead. Failed to reveal evidence pre-dating 19 <sup>th</sup> century
6	<b>Kilnpothall</b>	Shale bing	NS 97000 51100 NS 97200 51300	SMR 61389	SMR	None	Low	No change	None	Evidence of industrial activity. Refuse.
7	<b>Ampherlaw Cottages</b>	Cottages	NS 9863 510	NMRS: NS 9: SE 57.2	NMRS	None	Low	No change	None	Cottages of limited architectural interest recorded by NMRS
8	<b>Falla Burn Sluice (?)</b>	Sluice	NS 97933 50437	n/a	n/a	None	Negligible	No change	None	Site of a 19 <sup>th</sup> century sluice. Now lost.

## Appendix B: Proposed Discovery & Excavation Scotland entry

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	South Lanarkshire
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	Dippool Farm, Fordmouth, Carnwath
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	218
<b>PARISH:</b>	Carnwath
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Ross Cameron
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd.
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Walkover Survey
<b>NMRS NO(S):</b>	n/a
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	n/a
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	None
<b>NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)</b>	NS 98015 50626
<b>START DATE (this season)</b>	10/09/15
<b>END DATE (this season)</b>	10/09/15
<b>PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)</b>	None
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b> (May include information from other fields)	<p>ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd. were appointed to complete an archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA) and walkover survey in advance of a proposed development at Dippool Farm, Fordmouth near Carnwath in South Lanarkshire. The proposed development involves construction of a solar to hydrogen .renewable energy project across an area covering 18.52 hectares.</p> <p>The development area was identified during scoping as one with archaeological potential. As a result, the client requested a DBA and Walkover Survey of the site be completed in order to inform the proposals and the council decision. This assessment identifies any archaeological features affected by the development and recommends mitigation as required. This report will guide South Lanarkshire Council's archaeological response to the project.</p> <p>The DBA and walkover demonstrated that the development area contains no known archaeological sites, features or built heritage and the development will have no direct impact.</p> <p>A number of sites were identified within the environs of the development, one of which had the potential to be indirectly affected – a mausoleum on the perimeter of the development. While the setting of this monument is important, the DBA discussed this and on the whole showed the impact of the development to be minor.</p>
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	None
<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	n/a
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	Terrenus Environmental on behalf of The Natural Power Company Scotland Ltd
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd Suite B2 Law's Close 339-343 High Street Kirkcaldy KY11 1JN
<b>EMAIL ADDRESS:</b>	ross.cameron@archas.co.uk
<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION</b>	NMRS and WoSAS SMR (intended)

