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## **Black Law Wind Farm Grid Connection Extension**

### **Cultural Heritage**

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### **Black Law Wind Farm Grid Connection Extension**

#### **Cultural Heritage**

# 10 CULTURAL HERITAGE

## Introduction

10.1 This chapter considers the potential impacts of the proposed grid connection on cultural heritage assets. Cultural heritage assets include sites, features and areas with statutory and non-statutory designations as set out in Scottish Historic Environment Policy (SHEP)<sup>i</sup> and Scottish Planning Policy (SPP)<sup>ii</sup>. Those relevant to this assessment are Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Gardens and Designed Landscapes (GDL) and other cultural heritage assets. The cultural heritage assessment was undertaken by CFA Archaeology (CFA), informed by comments and information provided by Historic Scotland (HS); West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS) on behalf of South Lanarkshire Council and West Lothian Council; and Rathmell Archaeology on behalf of North Lanarkshire Council.

## Study Area Description

10.2 The cultural heritage study area was divided into two zones – a Core Study Area and an Outer Study Area, as illustrated on **Figure 10.1**.

10.3 **The Core Study Area** consists of a corridor centred along the route of the proposed grid connection, (including the proposed extension to the Linnmill substation). It is generally 500m wide but expanded where necessary to include temporary access tracks which extend a greater distance (i.e. further than 500m) from the proposed grid connection route. Following consultation with HS and the local authority archaeological advisors, a 500m wide corridor (expanded around the access tracks), was considered sufficient to identify cultural heritage assets close to, or within, the proposed grid connection footprint, and to provide additional background information on the archaeological potential of the proposed grid connection route. Field survey was carried out for a corridor (generally 100m wide but expanded as necessary to include indicative infrastructure locations (e.g. for pulling areas)) centred on the proposed grid connection route (see **Paragraph 10.9** for full details). **Figures 10.2a, b and c** depict the proposed grid connection route, together with the locations of cultural heritage assets identified by the cultural heritage study within the Core Study Area. A gazetteer of cultural heritage assets located within the Core Study Area, detailing the current baseline condition and an assessment of each asset, is provided in **Appendix 10.1**.

10.4 **The Outer Study Area** consists of an area extending 2km from either side of the proposed overhead line section of the grid connection route, and is an area within which the potential impacts of the proposals on the setting of cultural heritage assets have been assessed. This study area was defined taking into account the conclusions of the LVIA assessment (see **Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual Amenity**) which states that there is unlikely to be any significant impact at distances of more than 2km from the proposed grid connection route. The proposed underground cable section of the grid connection, once constructed, will have no above-ground visibility except on the northern bank of the River Clyde, where a cable tray will be used to carry the cables over the rock face adjacent to Stonebyres Hydroelectric Power Station, Weir and footbridge. The underground cable section of the grid connection is therefore not considered when assessing the potential impacts of the proposed grid connection on the setting of cultural heritage assets, other than the potential indirect impact of the cable tray upon the setting of Category A Listed Building, Stonebyres Hydroelectric Power Station, Weir and Footbridge. **Figure 10.3** shows the Outer Study Area boundary, together with the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) and the locations of key cultural heritage assets. A list of assets within the Outer Study Area, and an assessment of the indirect impacts upon them, is presented in **Appendix 10.2**.

## Impacts Assessed in Full

10.5 The following potential impacts have been assessed in full:

- Direct impacts on recorded cultural heritage assets, both designated and non-designated, and on as yet undiscovered assets within the Core Study Area;

- Indirect impacts on the setting of designated cultural heritage assets present within the Outer Study Area;
- Cumulative impacts on cultural heritage assets of the proposed grid connection in combination with other proposed developments.

## Impacts Scoped Out

10.6 On the basis of the desk based and field survey work undertaken, the professional judgement of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) team, experience from other relevant projects and policy guidance or standards, the following topic area has been 'scoped out', as proposed in the Scoping Report:

- Indirect impacts on sites or features of national, regional or local cultural heritage value as a consequence of vibration, dewatering or changes in hydrology.

## Assessment Methodology

### Data Sources and Guidance

10.7 This assessment was conducted in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists Code of Conduct<sup>iii</sup> and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment<sup>iv</sup> and with reference to the guidelines provided by WoSAS in their contribution to the Scoping Opinion. The assessment also took into account relevant planning policy and legislation, including the SHEP, SPP, and Planning Advice Note 2/2011 – Planning and Archaeology<sup>v</sup>.

10.8 Several information sources were consulted as part of the desk-based assessment. A list of all sources consulted is provided at the end of this chapter. The information gathered includes the following:

- Details of the locations and extents of Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, GDLs and Historic Battlefields within the Core Study Area and Outer Study Area were downloaded from the Historic Scotland Spatial Data Warehouse<sup>vi</sup>.
- Additional information on known archaeological assets was received as a GIS download from the West of Scotland Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) (received on 21<sup>st</sup> July 2011).
- Data on known archaeological assets within North Lanarkshire was obtained from the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS)<sup>vii</sup> in accordance with advice received from Rathmell Archaeology.
- Further information on the character and condition of known archaeological assets within the Core Study Area was obtained from the NMRS.
- Ordnance Survey maps (principally 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition), and other early maps held by the National Library of Scotland were examined, to provide information on sites of potential archaeological significance and on historic land-use within the Core Study Area.
- The National Archives of Scotland Map Collection catalogue was consulted to determine if there were any further early maps which might provide useful information on the Core Study Area.
- An assessment was made of the most relevant vertical aerial photograph collections held by The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS); sorties dating from 1946-1975 were examined. In addition, available online modern aerial photographic images (Google <sup>TM</sup>2011) were examined.
- Bibliographic references were consulted to provide background and historical information.
- The online Historic Land-use Assessment Data for Scotland (HLA Map)<sup>viii</sup>, maintained by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS), was consulted for information on the historic land-use character of the Core Study Area.
- The Scottish Palaeoecological Archive Database (SPAD)<sup>ix</sup> which records the distribution of known palaeoenvironmental sites across Scotland, was consulted for information on palaeoenvironmental data or sites within the Core Study Area.

### Field Survey

- 10.9 Reconnaissance field survey was undertaken on 15<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> August 2011, 30<sup>th</sup> September 2011, 3<sup>rd</sup> October 2011, 11<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> May 2012. The field survey was undertaken within corridors centred on the proposed grid connection route and selected access routes. The survey corridor was generally 100m wide, but was expanded as necessary to include indicative infrastructure locations (e.g. for pulling areas) that extend more than 50m from the proposed grid connection route. Field survey was carried out only for those access routes which cross unimproved land and which do not follow existing trackways (e.g. access to poles 82, 87, 120/121 and 124-128), and for those access routes for which identified cultural heritage assets are located in their immediate vicinity (e.g. access to pole 90).
- 10.10 The aims of the field survey were to:
- Locate all visible cultural heritage assets, both those identified during the desk-based assessment and those previously unrecorded, and to record their character, extent and current condition.
  - Identify areas with the potential to contain currently unrecorded, buried archaeological remains.
  - Inform the assessment of the possible impacts of the proposed grid connection on the identified assets.
- 10.11 Two areas were not surveyed due to landowner access restrictions; a short length of the proposed overhead line located to the west of Westernmains Farm (between poles 67 and 71), and the section of the field survey corridor which runs through the Lee Castle GDL. It was also not possible to access the Stonebyres Hydroelectric Power Station, Weir and Footbridge (65) due to building works being carried out in the area.
- 10.12 Identified cultural heritage assets were recorded on pro-forma monument recording forms and by digital photography. Their positions (and where appropriate their extents) were logged using a Global Positioning System (GPS) accurate to +/- 1-2m.

### Consultation

- 10.13 Scoping responses raising cultural heritage issues were provided by Historic Scotland, WoSAS (acting for South Lanarkshire Council and West Lothian Council) and Forestry Commission Scotland (FCS). CFA carried out further consultation (letters sent 5th August 2011) with Historic Scotland, WoSAS and Rathmell Archaeology (acting for North Lanarkshire Council) to confirm that the proposed cultural heritage baseline study and impact assessment methodology for the EIA was acceptable. The results of all of these consultations are provided in **Table 10.1** below. The content of the Scottish Government's Formal Scoping Opinion is provided in **Chapter 2: Approach to the EIA**.

**Table 10.1: Consultation Responses**

Consultee	Scoping / Other Consultation	Issue Raised	Response/Action Taken
Historic Scotland	Scoping Opinion	Confirmed that there are no Scheduled Monuments, Category A Listed Buildings or Gardens, or Designed Landscapes within the proposed overhead line route. Noted the presence of the following cultural heritage assets within the vicinity of the route: <u>Scheduled Monuments</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collielaw Wood, Roman road SSE of Collielaw (Index no. 11528)</li> <li>• Castle Qua, fort 345m WSW of</li> </ul>	No response required.  The potential for indirect impacts upon these sites is considered in this chapter.  The Falls of Clyde GDL lies outwith the outer study area and is not considered in this

Consultee	Scoping / Other Consultation	Issue Raised	Response/Action Taken
		<p>Mouse Bridge (Index no. 2604)</p> <p><u>Category A Listed Buildings</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jerviswood (HB no. 13053)</li> <li>• Baronald (HB no. 12967)</li> <li>• Stonebyres Power Station Weir and Bridge (HB no. 51720)</li> </ul> <p><u>Gardens and Designed Landscapes (GDL)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lee Castle</li> <li>• The Falls of Clyde</li> </ul> <p>Stated the ES should consider impacts upon these assets and any others in the wider area which may experience significant impacts.</p> <p>Stated that it would be helpful for the ES to contain appropriate visualisations such as photomontages and wireframe views of the proposed grid connection in relation to the sites and their settings illustrating views both towards and from the proposed grid connection.</p>	assessment.
Historic Scotland	Consulted by CFA regarding the proposed methodology for the EIA.	HS offered no further comments on the methodology.	No action required
WoSAS	Scoping Opinion	<p>Provided details of the range of sources which they would expect to be consulted during the desk-based assessment, guidance on the scope of the walkover survey, and information on the format of the final report.</p> <p>Noted that the assessment should take into account the indirect impact of the line on the setting of monuments outside the route corridor.</p> <p>Required that the assessment should consider the potential for previously unrecorded buried deposits to be found within the area traversed by the route.</p>	<p>The adopted methodology takes into account these guidelines (see 'Assessment Methodology').</p> <p>Indirect impacts of the proposed grid connection are considered in this chapter.</p> <p>The archaeological potential of the area is considered in <b>Paragraphs 10.65-10.70</b>.</p>

Consultee	Scoping / Other Consultation	Issue Raised	Response/Action Taken
WoSAS	Additional response to scoping (email issued to LUC 7th September 2011)	Confirmed that they were happy with the proposed cultural heritage methodology and likely mitigation measures outlined in the scoping report.	The proposed methodology has been used and is set out under 'Assessment Methodology'.
Rathmell Archaeology and WoSAS	Consulted by CFA regarding the proposed methodology for the EIA.	No response received.	
Forestry Commission Scotland (FCS)	Scoping Opinion	Noted that as well as the legacy of the past to be found within woodlands, the cultural heritage of ancient woodlands and veteran trees are particularly important, as is recognised in the UK Forestry Standard, the Scottish Forestry Strategy (SFS) and FCS Policy Statement 'Scotland's Woodlands and the Historic Environment'. Stated that reference should be made to the FC 'Forests & Archaeology Guidelines'.	Issues regarding ancient woodlands are discussed in <b>Chapter 8: Ecology</b> .  These guidelines are referred to within the proposed mitigation (see <b>Paragraph 10.89</b> )
South Lanarkshire Council	Consulted by CFA regarding the potential requirement for Listed Building Consent for the proposed works at Stonebyres Hydroelectric Power Station, Weir and Footbridge (Category A Listed Building, Index No. 51720)	Confirmed that as the cabling will utilise existing ducts at Stonebyres Weir, no Listed Building Consent would be required.	No action required.
Historic Scotland	Consulted by CFA regarding the potential requirement for Listed Building	Stated that the decision about whether or not Listed Building Consent is required for the proposed works at Stonebyres Weir lies with South Lanarkshire Council.	No action required

Consultee	Scoping / Other Consultation	Issue Raised	Response/Action Taken
	Consent for the proposed works at Stonebyres Hydroelectric Power Station, Weir and Footbridge (Category A Listed Building, Index No. 51720)		

#### Assessing Significance

- 10.14 The impacts of the proposed grid connection on cultural heritage assets are assessed on the basis of their type (direct, secondary, indirect, cumulative), nature (beneficial, neutral or adverse), and longevity (reversible, short-term or long-term; irreversible, permanent). The assessment takes into account the sensitivity of the receptor and the magnitude of impact. Mitigation measures designed to prevent, reduce or offset adverse impacts have been proposed (where required) and residual impacts are assessed taking into account the likely effectiveness of the proposed mitigation.
- 10.15 The assessment of sensitivity of archaeological and heritage assets reflects the relative weight which statute and policy attach to them, principally as published in SPP and SHEP. **Table 10.2** summarises the relative sensitivity of key cultural heritage resources.

**Table 10.2: Sensitivity of Cultural Heritage Assets**

Sensitivity	Definition / Criteria
High	Sites of national or international importance, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Heritage Sites</li> <li>Scheduled Monuments and sites proposed for scheduling</li> <li>Undesignated archaeological sites and areas of likely national importance identified in SMRs</li> <li>Category A Listed Buildings</li> <li>Gardens and Designed Landscapes (Inventory Sites)</li> <li>Historic Battlefields</li> <li>Designated Wreck Sites</li> </ul>
Medium	Sites of regional importance, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Archaeological sites and area of distinctive regional importance</li> <li>Category B Listed Buildings</li> <li>Conservation Areas</li> </ul>
Low	Sites of local importance, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Archaeological sites of local importance</li> <li>Category C(S) Listed Buildings</li> <li>Unlisted historic buildings and townscapes with local (vernacular) characteristics</li> </ul>
Negligible	Sites of little or no importance, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sites of former archaeological features</li> <li>Unlisted buildings of minor historic or architectural interest</li> <li>Poorly preserved examples of particular types of feature</li> </ul>

- 10.16 Criteria for assessing magnitude of direct impacts, which measures the degree of change to the baseline condition of a heritage asset that could result from the construction of one or more elements of the proposed grid connection, are classified in **Table 10.3**.

**Table 10.3: Magnitude of Direct Impacts**

Level of Magnitude	Definition
High	A fundamental change to the baseline condition of the asset, leading to total or major alteration of character.
Medium	A material, partial alteration of character.
Low	Slight, detectable alteration of the baseline condition of the asset.
Imperceptible	A barely distinguishable change from baseline conditions.

- 10.17 The sensitivity of the asset, defined in **Table 10.2**, and the magnitude of the predicted impact, defined in **Table 10.3**, are used to inform the professional judgement of the likely significance of the direct impact. **Table 10.4** summarises the criteria for assigning significance of a direct impact.

- 10.18 Major and moderate impacts are considered significant in the context of the Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2000 (as amended).

**Table 10.4: Significance of Direct Impacts**

Magnitude of Impact ▼	Value / Sensitivity of Asset ►			
	High	Medium	Low	Negligible
High	Major	Major	Moderate	Minor
Medium	Major	Moderate	Minor	Negligible
Low	Moderate	Minor	Negligible	Negligible
Imperceptible	Minor	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

#### Assessment of Indirect Impacts on Setting of Heritage Assets

- 10.19 The assessment of potential impacts of the proposed grid connection on the setting of a cultural heritage asset followed a four-stage approach:

- Identification and characterisation of its settings.
- Assessment of the sensitivity of its setting.
- Identification of how the presence of the proposed grid connection would likely affect that setting (magnitude of impact).
- Assessment of significance of impact.

#### Identification of Cultural Heritage Assets with the potential to receive Indirect Impacts.

- 10.20 Details were obtained for previously recorded cultural heritage assets, monuments and landscape features with statutory and non-statutory designations present within the Outer Study Area. A ZTV map, generated for the proposed overhead line part of the proposed grid connection, was used to identify those cultural heritage assets from where there is theoretical intervisibility with one or more elements of the proposed grid connection.

- 10.21 It was determined that there was the potential for an operational (indirect) impact upon Category A Listed Stonebyres Hydroelectric Power Station, Weir and Bridge (which lies outwith the Outer Study Area) due to the proposed use of a cable tray to carry the cables over the rock face adjacent to the weir. The potential indirect impact upon this site has, therefore also been assessed below.

#### Characterisation of their Settings

- 10.22 Guidance issued by HS notes that the setting of an asset could be affected by the introduction of new development into its surroundings, even if that new development will not be directly visible from the receptor. Such cases may arise, for example, when both development and a highly sensitive asset will be caught in important views, vistas or prospects from somewhere other than the receptor's location. Further appraisal of the dataset was undertaken to establish if there were any such instances, but none were identified.

- 10.23 The baseline setting of each relevant asset or related group of assets was characterised on a case-by-case basis. Characterisation of setting of an asset was based upon its properties and location, and took into account the factors identified in the guidance issued by HS. The baseline setting of each asset was characterised principally in terms of the:

- archaeological / historical context of the asset;
- current landscape and visual surroundings of the asset;
- aesthetic and experiential properties of the asset within its surrounding;
- social value (actual or potential) of the asset as a recreational / leisure or education resource.

- 10.24 The settings of the assets were assessed from desk-based resources (for example, NMRS/SMR site details; Statutory List descriptions, Ordnance Survey maps, modern aerial photographs (Google Earth™) and Street View (Google Earth™))

- 10.25 The outcome of the work was an understanding, involving the application of professional judgment, of the key characteristics that define the setting of each asset.

#### Criteria for Assessing Sensitivity of Setting

- 10.26 The sensitivity of a setting is assessed by considering two factors:

- the relative weight which statute and policy attach to the asset and its setting;
- the degree to which the baseline setting contributes to the understanding and / or appreciation, and hence value, of the asset.

- 10.27 The relative weight that statute and policy attach to the asset and its setting was determined using the sensitivity of archaeological and heritage resources as set out in **Table 10.2**. Where individual designated assets are present within larger designated areas (e.g. Listed Buildings within a GDL), the sensitivity is stated as the higher of the two designations.

- 10.28 The degree to which the baseline setting contributes to the understanding and / or appreciation of the asset is assessed according to the criteria set out in **Table 10.5**.

**Table 10.5: Contribution of Setting to Understanding and Appreciation of a Cultural Heritage Asset.**

Contribution	Definition
High	A setting which makes a strong positive contribution to the understanding and/or appreciation of the siting and/or historical/archaeological/architectural context of an asset.  E.g. a prominent topographic location; surroundings that include related monuments in close association; surroundings that are believed to be little changed from those when the asset was created.
Moderate	A setting which makes some positive contribution to the understanding and/or appreciation of the siting and/or historical/archaeological/architectural context of an asset.  E.g. surroundings that complement the siting and appearance of an asset, such as the presence of a feature of the rural past within a more recent farming landscape containing little or no urban or industrial development.

Low	A setting which makes little positive contribution to the understanding and/or appreciation of the siting and/or historical/archaeological/architectural context of an asset. E.g. where surroundings only partially complement the siting and appearance of an asset, such as the presence of a feature of the rural past within a partly urbanised or industrialised landscape.
Negligible	A setting which does not contribute positively to the understanding and/or appreciation of the siting and/or historical/archaeological/architectural context of an asset. E.g. immediate surroundings of a commercial coniferous single species woodland or industrial development that are not relevant to understanding the context of the asset.

10.29 The two criteria (sensitivity of asset and contribution of setting to understanding and appreciation of an asset) were combined to assess the overall sensitivity of a setting, as set out in **Table 10.6**.

**Table 10.6: Sensitivity of Setting of an Asset**

Sensitivity of Asset ▼	Contribution ►			
	High	Moderate	Low	Negligible
High	High	High	Medium	Low
Medium	High	Medium	Low	Low
Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low

*Identification of Magnitude of Impact on Setting*

10.30 Magnitude of impact on setting was assessed according to the thresholds set out in **Table 10.7**.

**Table 10.7: Magnitude of Impacts on Setting**

Level of magnitude	Definition
High	Fundamental impacts obviously changing the surroundings of an asset, such that its baseline setting is substantially or totally altered.
Medium	Impacts discernibly changing the surroundings of an asset, such that its baseline setting is partly altered.
Low	Slight, but detectable impacts that do not alter the baseline setting of the asset materially.
Imperceptible	A very slight and barely distinguishable change from baseline conditions.

10.31 The significance of impact on setting depends on both the magnitude of impact and the sensitivity of the setting of the asset. **Table 10.8** presents the matrix used to inform the process.

**Table 10.8: Significance of Impacts on Setting**

Magnitude ▼	Sensitivity ►		
	High	Medium	Low
High	Major	Major	Moderate
Medium	Major	Moderate	Minor
Low	Minor <sup>1</sup>	Minor	Negligible
Imperceptible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

10.32 Significance of impact is classified as Major, Moderate, Slight or Negligible, as defined in **Table 10.9**. Major and moderate impacts are considered to be significant in terms of the Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2000 (as amended). Where no impact has been predicted, the terms 'Negligible (No Impact)' are used to indicate this.

**Table 10.9: Significance Criteria for Impacts on Setting**

Significance of Impact	Definition
Major	A change to a setting that leads to a substantial impact on the character, quality or context of an asset.
Moderate	Changes to a setting that leads to a material impact on the character, quality or context of an asset.
Minor	Changes to a setting that lead to a detectable but non material change impact on the character, quality or context of an asset.
Negligible	Changes to a setting that lead to, at most, a negligible impact on the character, quality or context of an asset.

## Planning Policy

10.33 Planning policies of relevance to this assessment are outlined in **Chapter 5: Planning Policy Context**.

## Existing Conditions

10.34 This section presents:

- A summary of the type and quantity of cultural heritage assets identified through desk-based resources and field survey within the Core Study Area.
- The current baseline condition of designated and non-designated cultural heritage assets identified within the Core Study Area.
- An assessment of the archaeological potential of the Core Study Area as a whole.
- A summary of the cultural heritage assets that may be affected within the Outer Study Area.

10.35 Numbers in brackets in the following sections, refer to site numbers described in detail in **Appendix 10.1** and depicted on **Figure 10.2a-c**.

<sup>1</sup> A non-material change to baseline conditions cannot by its nature lead to a significant impact. A significant impact arises from a material change to baseline conditions. This distinction explains why this particular significance assessment finding is not 'moderate'.

### Cultural Heritage Assets within the Core Study Area

- 10.36 Seventy cultural heritage assets were identified within the Core Study Area. Thirty-one of these were visited during the field survey<sup>2</sup>.
- 10.37 The assets recorded within the Core Study Area span a considerable period from prehistory, through the medieval period and into 20th century. They are discussed thematically below.

### Prehistoric Sites

- 10.38 There is limited evidence for prehistoric activity within the Core Study Area. Towards the northern end of the route, a circular enclosure (10) which was identified by field survey in the 1990s by GUARD was subject to archaeological evaluation, followed by full excavation, and was found to contain a Mesolithic lithic scatter and several pits and stakeholes. The enclosure itself is thought to be of later date.
- 10.39 A possible ring ditch (34) has been identified as a cropmark visible on aerial photography. This feature may be of prehistoric date, but given its location in an area which was used extensively for limestone quarrying, the cropmark may indicate a backfilled former area of quarrying.

### Roman Sites

- 10.40 The route of the Castledykes to Bothwellhaugh to Balmuildy Roman road (26) intersects the Core Study Area. Where intersected by the proposed grid connection, the line of the Roman road is believed to follow a modern road.

### Medieval or Later Settlement, Industry and Agriculture

#### Medieval or later settlements

- 10.41 The medieval burgh of Cartland (38) received a charter of erection, but it is not clear whether it ever operated as a Royal Burgh. The burgh was at its most extensive during the mid to late 18<sup>th</sup> century, and according to the depiction on Roy's Military Survey of 1747-55<sup>x</sup> extended along the road which runs from the modern A73 to the modern village of Cartland. Only one modern farm is now located on this road, and it has been suggested that the establishment of this farm during the improvement period led to the contraction of the population of the medieval burgh settlement. Although no upstanding remains were visible within the field survey corridor, it is possible that some buried remains of the medieval burgh are present. A smithy (39) is depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map within the area of the burgh. No upstanding remains of that building were identified by the field survey.
- 10.42 The settlements of East Town of Nemphlar (60) and Halltown of Nemphlar (61) are also both depicted on Roy's Military Survey of 1747-55. Both settlements have undergone considerable change since their inclusion on Roy's map. It is however unlikely that any buried remains of the settlements extend into the area proposed for development.
- 10.43 The settlements of Welldale (58) and Linnville (69) are first depicted on Forrest's Map of 1816. Welldale is depicted until the 1940s, after which date all the buildings appear to have been replaced. The current arrangement of buildings within the settlement of Linnville appears to correspond with the buildings which are depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map.
- 10.44 Lee Castle lies outside the Core Study Area, but it lies within a larger Inventory Status GDL (47) which extends into the Core Study Area. Lee Castle South Lodge (48) which stands at the southern end of the GDL, is still occupied and is Category B Listed. The First Edition Ordnance Survey map depicts three buildings which are annotated as Tintochland (46). These are located at what is now the south-eastern end of the GDL. This site was not visited during the field survey as it was not possible to arrange land access.
- 10.45 The large house of Sunnyside Lodge (57) is first depicted on Forrest's Map of 1816, and the buildings continue to be occupied today. A lodge (52) is located at the northern end of a driveway which leads to Sunnyside Lodge, and is assumed to be a lodge associated with the grounds of Sunnyside Lodge. The building continues to be occupied today.

- 10.46 Several other dwellings or cottages were identified within the Core Study Area. Collielaw Cottage (27) and Craigenhill Cottage (32) both survive in an unroofed, ruined condition. No upstanding remains of Loch Knowes (35) survive. The building of Linnmill (71) which was first depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map remains in use today. A building at Linnbank (62) and a building at Linnhead (66) are no longer depicted on modern maps; they were not visited during the field survey, as they are located outside the field survey area, and it is therefore unknown whether any upstanding remains of the buildings survive.

#### Industrial remains

- 10.47 A number of remains related to mining activity have been recorded at the northern end of the Core Study Area. These remains include several shafts (1, 3, 8 and 11), some coal pits (9) and tramways (2 & 9) connected to the mining activity (further details about previous mining activity are also contained in **Chapter 13: Land Use**). These remains form part of a wider landscape of mining activity which extends beyond the study area. Spoil heap (1) is visible within the forestry plantation as a large mound approximately 100m by 90m in extent and up to 4m high. Shaft (1) is visible as an irregular depression approximately 4m by 2m in extent and is surrounded by a fence bearing warning notices. No remains of shaft (11) survive as it lies within an area of recently reinstated opencast mining.
- 10.48 Five sites related to limeworking have been recorded within the Core Study Area. These remains include two areas of lime clamps and quarries (13 and 14), a group of limekilns (28) and a limestone quarry (29). A large lime works (33) is recorded at Craigenhill; remains at this location extend beyond the Core Study Area but include the remains of lime kilns, clamp kilns and lime quarries. A mineral railway ran through the site, its course remaining visible as a cutting running across the lime works, as shown on **Figure 10.1c**.
- 10.49 Five other stone quarries (6, 7, 40, 44 and 45) have been recorded within the Core Study Area.
- 10.50 Three mills were recorded within Core Study Area. One building of Candy Mill (21) survives in a partially roofed state, and the mill lade remains visible on modern aerial photography. The site of Cairnie Castle (67) is recorded in documentary sources but no remains of it have been located. It is thought that the documentary references may in fact be referring to the remains of the mill of Linn Mill, which are depicted on the river bank on Roy's Military Survey<sup>xi</sup>.
- 10.51 Mousemill (53) is Category B Listed, and was the first and main mill to serve Lanark Burgh from 1795 onwards. The Statutory List notes that the Category B Listed building of Orchard Dell (now known as Sorisdale) (54) forms a strong grouping with Mousemill, both buildings being of a similar style and featuring similar pointed arched fenestration. Further to the east, a building and sluice (55) are depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map, although modern mapping shows the building to be unroofed.
- 10.52 Five farmsteads were recorded within the Core Study Area; three of these, Birniehall (15), Hole (25) and Fulwood (31) continue to be occupied today. To the north of the modern farmstead of Birniehall, the robbed remains of a former farmstead (13) survive as turf-covered walls. The farmstead of Corbinshaw (24) survives as an unroofed structure.
- 10.53 Three areas of rig and furrow cultivation (12, 13 and 18) are recorded within the Core Study Area. One (12) lies in an area which is now in use as a commercial forestry plantation, and it is considered unlikely that any coherent remains would have survived pre-afforestation ploughing. An area of rig and furrow surrounding the remains of a farmstead (13) was previously recorded. The current field survey could not identify any coherent remains of the rig and furrow cultivation. The southern part of the area is now occupied by a recently planted area of commercial forestry, and pre-afforestation ploughing for this is likely to have caused disturbance to any rig and furrow remains which may formerly have been present in this area. Field survey identified a further area of rig and furrow cultivation (18) of 4m span, which survived in fair condition to a maximum height of 0.2m.
- 10.54 Four sheepfolds (5, 16, 22 and 42) were recorded from cartographic sources. The first of these was of dry-stone construction, but no remains of the other two sheepfolds within the field survey corridor (22 and 42) were identified.
- 10.55 Five enclosures (19, 23, 30, 43 and 63) were identified within the Core Study Area by the desk-based study. These enclosures provide further evidence of the continuing agrarian use of the landscape. The

<sup>2</sup> Cultural heritage assets beyond the 100m wide survey corridor were not visited as they will not be impacted by the proposed grid connection, and information on these assets was gathered only to help inform assessment of the archaeological potential of the area.



most southerly of the recorded enclosures (63) appears to have been utilised to enclose an area of woodland rather than being for stock management purposes.

- 10.56 A bifurcating trackway (20) is depicted on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map. Its southern half remains in use and has been upgraded with modern rubble and brick. No trace of the northern branch of the trackway remains. Three wells (36, 59 and 70) were identified from historic map and confirmed by field surveys.

#### *Historic transport related sites*

- 10.57 Cartland Bridge (50) was constructed in 1822 to a design by Thomas Telford. The bridge is Category B Listed. The turnpike, a small square building (51), was located to the west of the bridge; the building which appears to have been extended continues to be occupied today.
- 10.58 A milestone (37) is depicted on 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey mapping, but could not be located by the field survey. It is assumed to have been removed when the Brooklinn Bridge was constructed.
- 10.59 A trough (41) depicted on the 1913 edition of the Ordnance Survey map was not identified by the field survey.

#### *Modern / 20<sup>th</sup> Century features*

- 10.60 Stonebyres Hydroelectric Power Station, Weir and Bridge (65) is designated as a Category A Listed Building (Index No. 51720). Stonebyres forms part of the Falls of Clyde hydro-electric scheme, which was the first large scale hydroelectric scheme for public power supply in Britain. A waterfall (68) which lies further to the west is noted by the SMR as it forms part of the Falls of Clyde hydro-electric scheme. All elements of the scheme are designed in a neo-classical style. The power station building is of painted render construction. In this hydro-electric scheme, the unusual combined weir and footbridge take the place of a dam. The weir and footbridge consist of a flat-arched white rendered, reinforced concrete bridge and tilting weir with steel sluice gates. It was not possible to visit these sites during the field survey as construction works were being carried out on the weir.

#### *Miscellaneous features*

- 10.61 A chapel (4), St Diarmad's Chapel, or Darrmade Kirk is recorded to have been located at Darmead Linn. Other sources state that the area was used by Covenanters to hold their services. No remains of a chapel were identified by the field survey, and its precise location remains unknown.
- 10.62 A cave (49) located within the ravine of Cartland Crags is traditionally said to have been used as a refuge by Sir William Wallace, and is thus known by the name of 'Wallace's Cave'. The Ordnance Survey conducted a field visit in the 1950s and found the site to comprise a natural inaccessible rock cleft.
- 10.63 Three footbridges (17a –c) are depicted on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map, but no remains of these features were identified by the field survey.
- 10.64 A tank (56) was also depicted on the 1913 edition of the Ordnance Survey map.

#### *Assessment of Archaeological Potential of the Core Study Area*

- 10.65 The current land use of the Core Study Area is predominantly farmland, with some areas of forestry plantation at the northern end of the proposed grid connection, and in the area to the north of Birniehall. The northern part of the Core Study Area currently forms part of the Black Law Windfarm.
- 10.66 Evidence for prehistoric activity is limited to two sites within the Core Study Area. The site of a Mesolithic lithic scatter and associated postholes and pits (10) indicate early human activity in the area. A possible ring ditch is visible on aerial photographs and may provide further evidence of prehistoric activity, although without intrusive investigations it is not possible to confirm this possibility. There are few other prehistoric remains recorded by the SMR/ NMRS within the wider area, although this may relate more to the lack of detailed investigation which has occurred, rather than the absence of prehistoric activity in the landscape.
- 10.67 Settlement in the area is first depicted in detail on Roy's Military Survey (1747-55). Many of the farmsteads which remain today bear the same names, indicating the recurrent use of the area for agricultural activity both in the pre-improvement period, and following the landscape reorganisation of the improvement period, through to the present day.

- 10.68 The northern part of the proposed grid connection which now primarily forms part of the Black Law Windfarm has been reinstated following its use for mining and more recently opencast mining. The most northerly section of the proposed grid connection is now in use as a commercial forestry plantation. The use of the area for opencast mining activity will have caused substantial disturbance and potentially have destroyed buried archaeological remains in those areas which were mined. There are however known to have been buried archaeological remains found in this area, and there is the potential for remains related to the mining activity to survive in this area. This section of the proposed grid connection, as far south as Hare Hill is considered to have a moderate potential for previously unrecorded archaeological remains, but with a low potential in those areas which were mined, or which have been used for commercial forestry.

- 10.69 The rest of the overhead line part of the proposed grid connection runs primarily through improved agricultural land which has been exploited as agricultural land since at least the 18<sup>th</sup> century, as shown on Roy's Military Survey. The lack of recorded remains may be a reflection of this long period of agricultural use of the land, and the resulting decreased probability of surviving upstanding archaeological remains, rather than that no archaeological remains are present. The land is considered to have a moderate potential for the discovery of previously unrecorded archaeological remains. Those areas which have been subject to commercial forestry will have suffered considerable disturbance due to pre-afforestation ploughing and as such are considered to have a reduced potential for the discovery of previously unrecorded archaeological remains.

- 10.70 The underground section of the proposed route will primarily follow the course of modern roads, and this length of the route can therefore be considered to have a low potential for previously unrecorded archaeological remains. Those parts of the underground route which do not run along existing roads, pass through areas of improved pasture land, and are considered to have moderate potential for containing previously unrecorded archaeological remains.

#### *Cultural Heritage Assets within the Outer Study Area*

- 10.71 There are eleven assets within 2km of the proposed overhead line (Figure 10.3). Of these sites, there are only nine from which one or more element of the proposed overhead line will theoretically be visible (Figure 10.3). The assets comprise
- The Lee (Category B Listed, Index No. 13056);
  - The Lee, Dovecot (Category B Listed, Index No. 13057);
  - Lee Castle GDL;
  - Auchenglen cairn (Scheduled Monument Index No. 11235);
  - Baronald, a large Scottish Baronial mansion (Category A Listed Index No. 12967);
  - Jerviswood, a late 16<sup>th</sup> or early 17<sup>th</sup> century Laird's house (Category A Listed Index No. 13053);
  - Castle Qua, a fort of presumed medieval date (Scheduled Monument Index No. 2604),
  - a length of Roman road at Collielaw Wood (Scheduled Monument Index No. 11235); and
  - Auchterhead Muir, Covenanters Monument (Category B Listed Index No. 671).

- 10.72 A list and further details of these assets are provided in **Appendix 10.2**.

#### *The 'Do Nothing' Scenario*

- 10.73 If the proposed grid connection does not proceed, it is likely that the current land uses would remain broadly unchanged. The majority of the route crosses areas of rough pasture or semi-improved or improved pasture land. Within these areas, this land use would limit disturbance to the surviving cultural heritage assets, and only natural decay or erosion would affect the upstanding remains. Some parts of the route are currently in use as commercial forestry plantations. Forestry ploughing is likely to have caused damage to any archaeological remains in these areas, and the continuing use of these areas for commercial forestry may cause progressive damage to any unprotected archaeological remains which currently remain in situ. Archaeological sites within arable land would most probably continue to erode very gradually as a result of attrition from ploughing. Historic buildings could be altered through a wide range of potential causes, including natural decay, extension / alteration and demolition (subject where necessary to appropriate consenting requirements).

## Routeing Design Considerations

- 10.74 The results of the desk-based study and walk-over field survey were provided by CFA to LUC as Geographic Information System (GIS) data showing the locations (and, where relevant, the extents) of cultural heritage assets.
- 10.75 The layout of the grid connection, including the positioning of the wooden poles, the routeing of access tracks, and the siting of other infrastructure elements has been designed through a series of iterative stages to develop the best layout within the context of all the environmental and technical constraints. The final proposed layout as shown on **Figure 10.1** therefore embeds design based mitigation to avoid archaeological assets wherever possible in line with planning policy requirements:
- The grid connection was designed to avoid the spoil heap and shaft (**1**), sheepfold (**5**) and Corbinshaw farmstead (**24**).
  - A buffer of 10m was applied to either side of the possible Roman road (**26**) within which no construction works will occur.
  - Category B Listed Buildings (**48**, **50**, **53** and **54**) and Lee Castle GDL (**47**) were all avoided by the proposed grid connection and by the associated access routes.
- 10.76 As the Category A Listed Stonebyres Hydroelectric Power Station, Weir and Bridge (**65**) currently forms a bridge over the River Clyde which carries other services infrastructure, this was identified by SPEN as being a technically and environmentally viable location to cross the river. The possibility that Listed Building Consent might be required for this part of the proposed grid connection was recognised during the design process, and consultation with Historic Scotland and South Lanarkshire council was carried out (see **Table 10.1**)

## Impact Assessment

- 10.77 The assessment of impacts is based upon the proposed grid connection description outlined in **Chapter 4: Development Description** and is structured as follows:
- construction impacts;
  - operational impacts;
  - cumulative impacts.
- 10.78 The assessments are made taking into account certain assumptions. Assumptions relating to the construction of the proposed grid connection are outlined below:
- Along the line of the proposed overhead line route (excluding access routes), physical impacts on cultural heritage assets may potentially occur within 15m of each pole location (the area of a temporary working area, see **Paragraph 4.34**).
  - Along the line of the underground cable route (excluding access routes), physical impacts on cultural heritage assets may potentially occur within 3m of the route (the maximum required wayleave distance; see **Paragraph 4.47**)
  - Proposed details of indicative access routes are provided in **Figure 4.5**. Although vehicular access to each pole location will be required, it is assumed that there will be no construction impact on a cultural heritage asset, except where that feature is intersected by the proposed access track alignment.
  - Proposed areas of felling are shown on **Figure 13.3**. Physical impacts on cultural heritage assets as a result of felling may potentially occur within 25m of the route (the minimum clearance corridor (wayleave), see **Paragraph 4.46**).
  - Known cultural heritage assets which lie in close proximity to access tracks will be fenced off to ensure that accidental damage due to construction activities and vehicle movements is avoided. This will apply to sites **1**, **5**, **33a**, **33b** and the majority of site **14** (excluding the extreme eastern portion of the site). These features will be visibly marked out to signal their presence to avoid accidental damage from vehicle movement during the construction period. The markers will be

placed, where possible, at an appropriate distance from the recorded extents of the features, along the edges facing the proposed grid connection corridor.

- It is assumed that all occupied standing buildings (with the exception of Stonebyres Hydroelectric Power Station Weir and Bridge (**65**)) will be avoided by the proposed grid connection and will not be impacted directly.

## Construction Impacts

### Predicted Impacts

- 10.79 Using the criteria detailed in **Tables 10.3** and **10.4**, **Appendix 10.1** summarises the predicted (direct) construction impacts of the proposed grid connection on the cultural heritage assets identified within the Core Study Area. All construction impacts are considered to be permanent, irreversible and adverse, unless otherwise stated.
- 10.80 Direct impacts are predicted on the following sites as a result of the construction of the proposed grid connection: a quarry (**6**); an area of rig and furrow cultivation (**13**); an area of limestone quarrying and lime clamps (**14**); a trackway (**20**); Candy Mill, mill lade (**21**), Craigenhill limeworks (**33**); and Category A Listed Stonebyres hydroelectric power station, weir and bridge (**65**).
- 10.81 A potential impact is predicted at the possible location of St Diarmad's chapel (**4**). The precise location of the chapel cannot be accurately determined as it was not shown on any maps from the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Edition onwards. However, based on the earlier cartographic sources which depict the chapel, it is thought likely that chapel may have been located further to the west, outside of the Core Study Area. The nature of the potential impact upon this site is unknown as it is unclear whether any remains of the chapel survive within the Core Study Area.
- 10.82 A potential impact is also predicted for Roman road (**26**). The assumed alignment of the Roman road, which is believed to correspond with the modern road at the location where the proposed grid connection traverses it, has not had its course at this location established through excavation. It is possible that the alignment of the modern road may deviate from the course of the Roman road which may lie just to the north-east or south-west of the modern road. Although a buffer of 10m, in which no construction works will be carried out, has been applied either side of the presumed course of the Roman road, the possibility that the course of the road lies outside this buffer zone cannot be excluded entirely.
- 10.83 No impacts are anticipated on the following cultural heritage assets, although they lie on the route of the proposed grid connection: former mine shaft (**11**); footbridge (**17c**); sheepfold (**22**); enclosure (**23**); milestone (**37**); and trough (**41**). These sites no longer survive for various reasons, as outlined in **Appendix 10.1**, and therefore no significant impacts upon them are predicted.
- 10.84 No impacts are anticipated for Halltown of Nemphlar, trackway (**61**) or Linnbank, Building (**62**), although they lie on the proposed temporary access route. The temporary access route utilises the existing Halltown of Nemphlar, trackway (**61**), and crosses the former location of the building of Linnbank (**62**) of which no upstanding remains are visible on modern aerial photography. No ground breaking work will be required for the temporary access route, and therefore no significant impacts upon these cultural heritage assets are predicted.

### Significance of Predicted Construction Impacts

- 10.85 A direct impact is predicted for one cultural heritage asset with statutory protection.
- Stonebyres hydroelectric power station, weir and bridge (**65**) which is designated as a Category A Listed Building, is considered to be of high cultural heritage sensitivity, and will be impacted directly by the proposed grid connection. It is proposed that the cable will cross the weir in pre-existing ducts which are located on the underside of the recently refurbished weir. There will therefore be no construction works carried out on the weir. The construction impact upon the weir will be of imperceptible magnitude and negligible significance.
- 10.86 The remaining likely direct impacts, predicted for cultural heritage assets with no statutory protection, are considered to be of no more than minor significance.

- Quarry (6) is considered to be of negligible cultural heritage sensitivity. It lies within the area which will be subject to felling, and within 15m of wooden pole 118. The felling and the working area for pole 118 will have a likely direct impact of no more than medium magnitude and negligible significance.
- An area of poorly preserved rig and furrow remains, located to the south and west of the remains of a farmstead (13), are considered to be of low cultural heritage sensitivity. Within this area of rig and furrow remains, the construction of a wooden pole (90) and temporary access tracks are proposed. The south-eastern part of this area of rig and furrow cultivation remains now lies within a forestry plantation, and it is considered unlikely that any coherent remains of the rig and furrow cultivation survive in this area. In the event that the rig and furrow cultivation remains do survive in this area, the proposed grid connection will have a likely direct impact of no more than low magnitude and negligible significance.
- The eastern part of limestone quarry and lime clamps (14) (i.e. the part which has not been fenced off) lie in an area where forestry felling, the construction of a wooden pole (89) and temporary access tracks are proposed. The site is considered to be of low sensitivity. The proposed grid connection will have a direct impact on the spoil heap and some of the more easterly lime clamps, of medium magnitude and minor significance.
- A trackway (20) will be crossed by proposed access routes. Trackway (20) is considered to be of negligible cultural heritage sensitivity, and the predicted impact is considered to be of no more than low magnitude and negligible significance.
- Candy Mill mill lade (21) will be traversed by the temporary access route for the construction of wooden poles (70 and 71) to the south-east and north-west of the mill lade. The mill lade, which has not yet been subject to field survey, is assumed to be of low cultural heritage sensitivity and will have a probable direct impact of low magnitude and negligible significance.
- A small area of Craigenhill Limeworks (33) will be crossed by the proposed grid connection (Sites 33a and 33b will be fenced off, see Paragraph 10.78). The remains of the mineral railway will be crossed by the proposed access tracks. Three wooden poles (14-16) are proposed within the area of Craigenhill Limeworks, a site which is considered to be of low sensitivity. The proposed grid connection will have an impact of medium magnitude and minor significance upon the limeworks.

10.87 Three potential impacts of uncertain significance are predicted, prior to mitigation:

- The possible location of the remains of St Diarmad's Chapel (4) is considered to be of unknown, but no more than low sensitivity. The possible location of this former chapel (as noted by the SMR / NMRS) lies in close proximity to the proposed grid connection route, but examination of cartographic sources suggests that the chapel was located further to the west. Taking into account the limited ground-breaking that will be involved in construction of the proposed grid connection, and the low probability of remains of the church being located in this vicinity, it is considered that it is highly improbable that the remains of St Diarmad's Chapel will be impacted by the proposed grid connection.
- The assumed alignment of Roman road (26) is crossed by the proposed grid connection. The assumed alignment of the Roman road is suggested to correspond with the modern road at the location where it will be crossed by the proposed grid connection but this has not been proven by archaeological excavations. A buffer of 10m has been applied during the design process, on either side of the modern road, in which no construction activity will occur. However, should the course of the Roman road, be located more than 10m from the course of the modern road, it could potentially be impacted directly by the proposed grid connection, and from the construction of wooden pole 37 which is proposed in close vicinity to the east of the assumed course of the Roman road. Without mitigation, this potential, albeit unlikely, direct impact will be of uncertain, but potentially low magnitude and minor significance.
- Any ground-disturbing construction activities required by the proposed grid connection could have a direct impact on any hitherto undiscovered, buried archaeological remains present in affected areas. The potential of the area for the discovery of previously unknown, buried archaeological remains is considered to be moderate, but low in those areas which have been subject to open-cast mining, beneath modern roads, and within areas of commercial forestry. Taking into account the limited extent of the proposed ground disturbance resulting from the proposed grid connection, the likelihood of construction works encountering remains of archaeological significance at any specific location (pole location or any particular part of the

underground cable route) is considered to be low. The ground disturbing construction activities will have a potential direct impact of no more than minor significance on buried archaeological remains.

#### Proposed Mitigation

- 10.88 The emphasis in the Scottish Government's Planning Advice Note (PAN) 2/2011: Planning and Archaeology is the preservation of important remains in situ where practicable and by recording, excavating and analysing where preservation is not possible. The mitigation measures presented below take account of this planning guidance and offer various commitments for recording and ensuring that, where practical, upstanding sites and features are preserved intact to retain the present historic elements of the landscape.
- 10.89 All mitigation works presented in the following paragraphs will take place prior to, or during, the construction of the proposed grid connection. All work will be conducted by a professional archaeological organisation, and the scope of works will be detailed in Written Scheme of Investigation(s) (WSI). The WSI(s) will make provision for appropriate investigation, post-excavation analysis, and dissemination of the results of the mitigation works, as well as for archiving of the project materials and records. The WSI(s) will be subject to the approval of the local authority archaeology service(s).
- 10.90 Guidelines on the protection of archaeological sites within forestry areas are set out in the Forestry Commission's UK Forestry Standard<sup>xii</sup> and the Forests and Historic Environment. UK Forestry Standard Guidelines<sup>xiii</sup>. These guidelines include measures to protect archaeological sites and monuments during felling operations, which will be observed during the proposed felling works.

#### Listed Building Consent

- 10.91 Historic Scotland and South Lanarkshire Council Conservation Officer were consulted about the potential requirement for Listed Building Consent for the proposed works at Category A Listed Building, Stonebyres Hydroelectric Powerstation, Weir and Footbridge (65). Historic Scotland stated that they would discuss the case with the local council, who would make the decision on this matter. South Lanarkshire Council Planning department confirmed (email dated 03/10/2012) that, as the proposed cabling would use existing ducts at Stonebyres Weir, Listed Building Consent would not be required for the proposed works.

#### Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

- 10.92 Requirements for the archaeological monitoring of construction works through watching briefs will be agreed in consultation with the local authorities' archaeological advisors. Where there is a possibility that construction activities may encounter buried remains of former sites, a watching brief will be carried out to a scope and strategy agreed with the relevant local authorities and set out in WSI(s). The locations for archaeological monitoring and recording will include, but need not be restricted to:
- the location where the proposed grid connection crosses the eastern most part of an area of limestone quarrying and limestone clamps (14);
  - in the vicinity of the Roman road alignment (26) and St Diarmad's Chapel (4);
  - the location where the proposed grid connection crosses Craigenhill Limeworks (33).
- 10.93 If discoveries are made during archaeological monitoring, and preservation in situ of any sites or features is not possible, provision will be made for the further investigation and recording, where necessary, of any archaeological remains. This provision will include the consequent production of written reports on the findings, with post-excavation analyses and publication of the results of the work, where appropriate.
- 10.94 No archaeological monitoring and recording is considered necessary for quarry (6), area of rig and furrow remains (13), and former trackway (20). These sites are all considered to be of no more than negligible sensitivity, and the predicted direct impacts on all sites are considered to be of no more than negligible significance.

#### Other Mitigation

- 10.95 The condition of Candy Mill mill lade (21) is unknown as it was not possible to access this area to carry out reconnaissance field survey. Reconnaissance field survey will be carried out prior to any construction

work being carried out in this area. Construction works will be designed wherever possible to preserve the mill-lade in situ through micrositing of the poles and temporary access tracks in this area, and if necessary the fencing off of the mill lade. In the event that this is not possible, an appropriate scheme of mitigation will be drawn up in consultation with the local authority's archaeological advisors.

#### Construction Guidelines

- 10.96 Written guidelines will be issued for use by all construction contractors (i.e. a toolbox talk will be included in the Construction Environmental Management Plan), outlining the need to avoid causing unnecessary damage to known sites. That document will contain arrangements for calling upon retained professional support in the event that buried archaeological remains of potential archaeological interest (such as building remains, human remains, artefacts, etc.) are discovered in areas not subject to archaeological monitoring. The guidance will make clear the legal responsibilities placed upon those who disturb artefacts or human remains.

#### Residual Impacts

- 10.97 The completion of a programme of archaeological mitigation works as set out above will minimise the loss of the archaeological resource that will occur as a result of the construction of the proposed grid connection.
- 10.98 Residual impacts of negligible significance are predicted for Stonebyres Hydroelectric Power Station, Weir and Footbridge (65), a Category A Listed Building.
- 10.99 For those areas where archaeological monitoring and recording has been proposed (Sites 26, 33 and the eastern part of site 14), the archaeological monitoring and recording will offset but not reduce the impacts predicted prior to mitigation, resulting in a residual impact of minor significance. If no archaeological remains are discovered, the impact will be negligible (no impact).
- 10.100 Negligible residual impacts are predicted for three sites (6, 13 and 20), which are features of negligible sensitivity for which no mitigation has been proposed.
- 10.101 Once reconnaissance field survey has been carried out, Candy Mill mill lade (21) will be preserved in situ, resulting in a residual impact of negligible (no impact) significance. If this is not possible, a scheme of mitigation will be agreed with the local council's archaeological advisors, once this is in place, a residual impact on mill lade (21) of no more than low magnitude and negligible significance is predicted.
- 10.102 There may be residual impacts on previously undiscovered sites and features, or sites and unlocated features such as St Diarmad's Chapel (4), which may be revealed during construction works. In line with the requirements of PAN 2/2011, any archaeological remains that are identified will be either preserved in situ or excavated and recorded to a standard agreed with the local authorities' archaeological advisors, leading to the accrual of archaeological information and preservation by record. Taking into account the known baseline, the archaeological potential of the area, and the archaeological mitigation set out above, the residual impact on the undiscovered archaeological resource will likely be of low magnitude and minor significance.

## Operational Impacts

#### Predicted Impacts

- 10.103 Using the methodology described above, Appendix 10.2 details the findings of the assessment of operational impacts of the proposed grid connection.
- 10.104 Eleven receptors were identified within the outer study area, of which nine are predicted by the ZTV to have theoretical visibility of one or more component of the proposed grid connection. An additional receptor, the Category A Listed Building, Stonebyres Power Station, Weir and Bridge, which lies outside the outer study area was also included in the assessment.
- 10.105 The assessment identified no significant impacts upon the setting of these receptors. Three minor adverse, but not significant, impacts are predicted resulting from the construction of the proposed overhead line, on Lee Castle GDL, and Baronald and Jarviswood (Category A Listed Buildings).

- 10.106 The ZTV indicates that from the majority of the Lee Castle GDL at least one element of the proposed overhead line will be visible, and for a limited area at the western side of the GDL, up to twenty-one poles will theoretically be visible. Modern aerial photography indicates that wooded areas are located within the GDL between this area of theoretical higher visibility and the proposed overhead line, and it can therefore be assumed that these trees will at least partially screen views of the proposed overhead line. In addition, it is anticipated that trees or woodland will screen views of the proposed overhead line from a number of other locations within the GDL. The proposed overhead line will have no impacts upon the key views, as mentioned in the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland<sup>xiv</sup>, from the north of the GDL towards Lanark, nor on views from the South Lodge towards The Lee. It is considered that the proposed overhead line will have slight but detectable impacts of low magnitude, which will not have a material impact upon the baseline setting of the GDL, resulting in an operational impact of minor significance.
- 10.107 Baronald (Category A Listed Building, Index No. 12967) is considered to be of high cultural heritage sensitivity. It is a large Scottish Baronial mansion which is composed of an asymmetrical arrangement of linked tower house –like blocks of differing heights. The building is now in use as a hotel. Although a maximum of eight wooden poles of the proposed overhead line will theoretically be visible from Baronald, the building is largely surrounded by trees and these will help to screen views of the proposed overhead line. It is therefore considered that the proposed grid connection will have an operational impact of low magnitude and minor significance upon the setting of Baronald.
- 10.108 Jarviswood (Category A Listed Building, Index No. 13053) is considered to be of high cultural heritage sensitivity. It is a late 16<sup>th</sup> or early 17<sup>th</sup> century Laird's house. The house has since been extended and a number of more recent buildings lie in the immediate vicinity, detracting from its original setting. Although a maximum of nine wooden poles of the proposed overhead line will theoretically be visible from Jarviswood, the building is surrounded by mature woodland on its northern and eastern sides and these trees will help to screen views of the proposed overhead line. It is therefore considered that the proposed grid connection will have an operational impact of low magnitude and minor significance upon the setting of Jarviswood.
- 10.109 Negligible adverse, but not significant, impacts are predicted for six sites, Castle Qua, fort 345m WSW of Mouse Bridge (Scheduled Monument Index No. 2604); Auchenglen, cairn 450m SSE of (Scheduled Monument Index No. 11235); Collielaw Wood, Roman road SSE of Collielaw (Scheduled Monument Index No. 11528); Auchterhead Muir, Covenanters Monument (Listed Building Index No. 671); The Lee (Listed Building Index No. 13056); and the Lee, Dovecote (Listed Building Index No. 13057). Characterisation of the setting of these receptors and the reasoning behind the assessment of these impacts is contained within Appendix 10.2.
- 10.110 To the north of Stonebyres Hydroelectric Power Station, weir and footbridge, a cable tray will be used to carry the cables up and over the rock face adjacent to Stonebyres Weir. It was decided that this cable tray would be used to enable the cable to pass through this area without the need for felling. The cable tray is designed to be unobtrusive, and will be partially screened by the woodland which is located on the northern side of the river. It is considered that the use of the cable tray will have an indirect impact of imperceptible magnitude and negligible significance upon the setting of Stonebyres Power Station, Weir and Footbridge (65).

#### Proposed Mitigation

- 10.111 No mitigation measures are proposed in relation to the operational impacts.

#### Residual Impacts

- 10.112 No mitigation is proposed, and therefore the predicted residual impacts remain as predicted above. Of the nine receptors within 2km of the proposed overhead line which have theoretical views of one or more element of the proposed grid connection, minor adverse (not significant) impacts have been predicted for three receptors, and negligible adverse (not significant) impacts have been predicted for six receptors.
- 10.113 The proposed grid connection will have no significant adverse operational impacts on any identified cultural heritage assets.

## Cumulative Impact Assessment

- 10.114 The identification of likely cumulative impacts focuses upon the residual operational impacts of the proposed overhead line on the setting of cultural heritage assets, in addition to the likely operational impacts of other consented and proposed energy developments present within 4km of the proposed overhead line (in accordance with the approach taken in the LVIA assessment, as detailed on **Figure 6.16**).
- 10.115 The assessment of likely operational cumulative impacts has taken into account only those assets considered in the 'Operational Impacts' section (**Paragraphs 10.102-10.109**) and **Appendix 10.2** where minor adverse residual impacts on setting have been identified. Where the operational impact of the proposed grid connection has been assessed as either 'none' or 'negligible' it is considered that the additional impact resulting from the presence of the proposed grid connection will not change the impact on the setting of an asset theoretically caused by the presence of other cumulative development(s).
- 10.116 Minor residual impacts have been predicted for three cultural heritage assets: Lee Castle GDL, Baronald and Jarviswood. However, since no other proposed developments are located in the vicinity of Baronald (Listed Building Index No. 12967), cumulative impact assessment has been required only for Lee Castle GDL and Jarviswood
- 10.117 Two consented single turbine schemes are located within the immediate vicinity of the Lee Castle GDL. The Nellifield House single turbine (24.5m to tip) is located to the north of the GDL, and the Hillcroft single turbine (19.36m to tip) is located to the west of the GDL. It is likely that views of these two turbines from the GDL are substantially screened from view by woodland located within the GDL. Each of these two turbines will be visible only in different arcs of view from the proposed grid connection, and none will be of major prominence in views; both turbines being of a similar scale to the proposed wooden poles. It is therefore considered that they will have a cumulative impact of negligible significance.
- 10.118 Two consented single turbines are located approximately 1.6km to the north-east of Jarviswood (Category A Listed Building, Index No. 13053); the Terracotta Nurseries single turbine (24.8m to tip) and the Cleghorn Mains single turbine (12.5m to tip). The short height of each of these turbines means that they will not be of major prominence in views to or from Jarviswood, and views of them are likely to be screened by the trees which surround Jarviswood. It is therefore considered that the addition of the proposed grid connection will have a cumulative impact of no more than negligible (no impact) significance upon the setting of Jarviswood, Category A Listed Building.

### Proposed Mitigation

- 10.119 No mitigation measures are proposed in relation to the potential cumulative impacts.

### Residual Cumulative Impacts

- 10.120 No significant adverse cumulative impacts are predicted on any identified cultural heritage receptors.

## Further survey requirements and Monitoring

- 10.121 No monitoring is proposed beyond the archaeological watching briefs identified as mitigation for construction impacts.

## Summary of Impacts

- 10.122 **Table 10.10** below summarises the predicted impacts of the proposed grid connection on Cultural Heritage.

### Table 10.10: Summary of Impacts

Predicted Impact	Significance	Mitigation	Significance of Residual Impact
<b>Construction Impacts</b>			
Construction impacts on quarry (6); area of rig and furrow cultivation remains (13); trackway (20)	Negligible	None	Negligible
Construction impact on area of limestone quarrying and lime clamps (14) and on Craigenhill limeworks (33)	Minor	Site avoidance and marking out.  Archaeological watching brief during ground breaking works in this area.	Minor / Negligible
Construction impact on Candy Mill, mill lade (21)	Negligible	Field survey. Site avoidance and marking out, or other mitigation to be agreed in consultation with local council archaeological advisors.	Negligible
Construction impact on Category A Listed Stonebyres hydroelectric power station, weir and bridge (65)	Negligible	None	Negligible
Potential construction impact on Roman road (26)	Unknown but no more than minor significance	Archaeological watching brief during ground breaking construction works in this area.	Unknown but no more than minor significance
Potential construction impact on St Diarmad's chapel (4)	Unknown	Archaeological watching brief during ground breaking works in this area.	Unknown
Potential construction impact on previously unrecorded buried archaeology	Unknown but no more than minor significance	Archaeological watching brief to a strategy to be agreed with local authorities	Unknown but no more than minor significance
<b>Operational Impacts</b>			
Operational impact upon Lee Castle GDL, Jerviswood (Category A Listed Building, Index No. 13053) and Baronald (Category A Listed Building, Index No. 12967)	Minor	None	Minor
Operational impact on Category A Listed Stonebyres hydroelectric power station, weir and bridge (65)	Negligible	None	Negligible
Operational impact upon: Castle Qua, fort 345m WSW of Mouse Bridge (Scheduled Monument Index No. 2604); Auchenglen, cairn 450m SSE of (Scheduled Monument Index No. 11235); Collielaw Wood, Roman road SSE of Collielaw (Scheduled	Negligible	None	Negligible

Predicted Impact	Significance	Mitigation	Significance of Residual Impact
Monument Index No. 11528); Auchterhead Muir, Covenanters Monument, Darnead Linn (Category B Listed Building, Index No. 671); The Lee (Category B Listed Building, Index No. 13056); and The Lee, Dovecot (Category B Listed Building, Index No. 13057)			
<b>Cumulative Impacts</b>			
Cumulative impact on Lee Castle GDL, Baronald (Category A Listed Building, Index No. 12967) and Jerviswood (Category A Listed Building, Index No. 13053).	Negligible	None	Negligible

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541/A/0468	3061-3063; 3148-3153; 3180-3182; 4060-4062; 4148-4150;	26/04/1949	1:10,000
OS/75/135	375-377; 378-380; 420-429; 421-425; 459	21/05/1975	1:6,000
OS/65/105	080-085	10/06/1965	1:5,000
540/1420	0110-0114	28/09/1954	1:10,000

**Table 10.11 Aerial Photographs**

Sortie	Frames	Date	Scale
540/1292	0102-0106; 0180-0182; 0225-0257; 0310-0312	20/04/1954	1:10,000
106G/UK/0081	3079- 3083; 4119-4120	10/05/1946	1:10,000
58/3262	0170-0180	15/10/1959	1:10,000
106G/UK/0084	3178-3188; 4178-4188	10/05/1946	1:10,000

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## Appendix 10.1 Cultural Heritage Sites and Features within the Core Study Area

Site No.	Site name and Type	SMR / NMRS No.	Easting	Northing	Source	Site Description	Value / Sensitivity	Type of Impact before Mitigation	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Impact Prior to Mitigation
1	Darread Linn, Shaft, Spoil Heap	18495 (NS95NW 90)	291390 291330	656640 656650	SMR; NMRS; Historic maps; Aerial Photographs; Field Survey	<p>The SMR and NMRS record that a shaft, annotated as 'Old Shaft', and a spoil heap are both depicted on the Ordnance Survey 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition map<sup>i</sup>. The shaft at 291390 656640 is recorded as an irregular depression, about 4m long by 2m wide, surrounded by a wire fence bearing warning notices. A large multi-faceted spoil tip stands in a forestry clearing at 291330 656650.</p> <p>The spoil tip is clearly visible on aerial photographs dating to between 1949 and 1988.</p> <p>Field survey identified the spoil tip and shaft as previously recorded by the NMRS. The spoil tip measures approximately 100m by 90m and is up to 4m high.</p>	Low	None	N/A	N/A
2	Muldron Forest; Tramways	18476 (NS95NW 16.01)	291820	656990	SMR; NMRS; Historic Maps; Field Survey	<p>The SMR and NMRS record the layout of the system of tramways which is best depicted on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey maps<sup>ii</sup>. The tramway system is primarily located on the eastern side of the road now known as the B715.</p> <p>The tramways are visible on aerial photographs dating to 1949 and 1954, and the former courses of some are visible as forest tracks and rides on aerial photographs dating to 1975 and 1988. However, field survey carried out in 2007<sup>iii</sup> noted that few remains of the tramway-system can be identified due to the dense afforestation which has occurred in the area.</p> <p>The NMRS records that a survey by RCAHMS in 1995 identified an open drain cut across one of the tramways at approximately NS 930 576, which revealed that in section the trackbed comprised a layer of bing-material (4.6m wide and 0.5m thick) laid directly on top of the peat. This section of tramway is not identified on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map, and therefore the former existence of others additional to those noted by the OS must be assumed.</p> <p>Field survey recorded that the tramways themselves have been removed but their alignments, running through the study area, remain now in use as forestry rides. It is possible that buried remains of the tramways survive.</p>	Negligible	None	N/A	N/A
3	Muldron Lodge; Mine	18480 (NS95NW 75)	291700	656720	SMR; NMRS; Historic Maps; Aerial Photographs; Field Survey	<p>The NMRS records that the Ordnance Survey 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition map<sup>iv</sup> notes an 'Old Shaft' and associated bing to the south-east of the Darread Linn. The mine is not indicated on the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Edition map<sup>v</sup> and must, therefore, have been established and abandoned between 1853 and 1899. The remains of the mine were apparently levelled in the 1970's, when the present forest was established, much of the bing material being used to form forest tracks.</p> <p>The bing is clearly visible on aerial photographs from 1949 and 1954 but is not visible on aerial photographs dating from 1975.</p> <p>Field survey identified no surviving trace of this bing, confirming the</p>	Negligible	None	N/A	N/A

						evidence from aerial photographs and from the NMRS that the feature appears to have been levelled in the 1970s. The former site of the bing extends from the main forestry access track to the southeast at what is now a lay-by location.				
4	Darmeade Linn; 'Chapel' or Darmade Kirk	10810 (NS95NW 2)	291500	656500	SMR; NMRS; Historic Maps	<p>The SMR and NMRS record that two sources make reference to a chapel on Auchterhead Muir. Scott<sup>vi</sup> alleges that there was a St Diarmad's Chapel or Diarmad Kirk at Darmeade Linn. Brown<sup>vii</sup> however, states only that 'this isolated part of the parish was used by Covenanters for holding their services'.</p> <p>Forrest's map of 1816<sup>viii</sup> shows Darmade Kirk (in ruin) standing on high ground to the south of a settlement at Causewayhill and to the ENE of a settlement at Bught. Thomson's map (1832)<sup>ix</sup> also depicts this site as Darmade Kirk (in ruin). Based on the mapped location it may be that the site lay to the west of the study area in the vicinity of 2905 6559.</p> <p>No remains of the chapel were identified during the field survey.</p>	Unknown / Low	Unknown (potentially direct). Route passes close to possible location of chapel	Unknown	Unknown
5	Muldron Forest, Sheepfold	18471 (NS95NW 65)	291760	656250	SMR; NMRS; Historic maps; Aerial Photographs; Field Survey	<p>The SMR and NMRS record that this sheepfold is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition map<sup>xxi</sup>.</p> <p>A circular sheepfold is visible on aerial photographs dating to between 1949 and 1975.</p> <p>Field survey recorded the remains of a circular sheepfold measuring approximately 8m in diameter internally with a drystone wall up to 1.2m high, although the northern edge survives to only approximately 0.3m in height.</p>	Low	None	N/A	N/A
6	Muldron Forest; Quarry	18472 (NS95NW 66)	291790	656170	SMR; NMRS; Historic maps; Aerial Photographs; Field Survey	<p>The SMR and NMRS record that an 'Old Quarry' is depicted at this location on the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Edition map.</p> <p>Field survey recorded a small quarry measuring approximately 5m by 7m by 2m deep cut into a south-facing slope beside the Craig Burn.</p>	Negligible	Direct. Access track and wooden pole (118) proposed in immediate vicinity of the quarry.	Medium	Negligible
7	Muldron Forest; Quarry	18473 (NS95NW 67)	291700	656170	SMR; NMRS; Historic maps; Aerial photographs; Field Survey	<p>The SMR and NMRS record that an 'Old Quarry' is depicted at this location on the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Edition map.</p> <p>A quarry is visible on aerial photographs dating to between 1949 and 1975.</p> <p>Field survey identified a large quarry measuring approximately 25m by 30m and approximately 3m deep cut into a north-facing slope beside the Craig Burn.</p>	Negligible	None	N/A	N/A
8	Climpy; Colliery, Coal Mine, Shafts	15400 (NS95NW 105)	292311	655553	SMR; NMRS; Historic maps;	<p>The SMR and NMRS record that the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Edition map<sup>xii</sup> depicts two 'Old Coal Pits' in the semi-improved field to the west of Climpy. Nothing now remains of these two coal pits. The later Ordnance Survey 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition map<sup>xiii</sup> depicts the remains of two mines to the north and north-west of Climpy, annotated as Climpy Colliery Pit no.3 and Pit no.4. Climpy Pit no.3 is depicted as working on the Ordnance Survey 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition<sup>xiv</sup>. The 1941 Edition of the Ordnance Survey<sup>xv</sup> annotates the mines as being disused.</p>	Low	None	N/A	N/A
9	Climpy; Coal Mines, Tramways	19384 (NS95SW 11)	292450	654750	SMR; NMRS	<p>The SMR and NMRS record that in rough grassland to the south-west of Climpy, two small conical bings and fragmentary remains of adjacent tramways, mark the locations of two coal pits, shown as 'disused' on the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Edition map<sup>xvi</sup>. Nothing now remains of three further</p>	Low	None	N/A	N/A

						coal pits also depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1 <sup>st</sup> Edition map; at least two of these lie under the line of an embanked trackway built to service the opencast pit (now reconstituted) to the southwest. This more recent private mine is depicted on the 1991 Ordnance Survey map as 'Works', and included two brick and concrete buildings around what may have been the pithead.				
10	Whaup Knowe, Abbey Burn, Climpy; Lithic Scatter, Enclosure	22356 (NS95SW 45)	292290	654630	SMR; NMRS	The SMR and NMRS record that a walk-over survey identified a pennannular turfed bank with an exterior diameter of approximately 14m with a slight mound at the centre. An archaeological evaluation of the feature recovered a Mesolithic lithic scatter, several pits and stake-holes which may relate to a stone structure, and the collapsed remains of a circular turf bank (GUARD 1997). In 2000 GUARD undertook full excavation of the enclosure and lithic scatter, in advance of destruction by opencast mining. Over 500 chert artefacts including microliths, blades, flakes and waste material relating to on-site knapping activities were recovered <sup>xvii</sup> .	Negligible	None	N/A	N/A
11	Whaup Knowe; Shaft	19439 (NS95SW 15)	292220	654510	SMR; NMRS; Historic maps	The SMR and NMRS record that nothing now remains of a shaft, depicted on the Ordnance Survey 2 <sup>nd</sup> Edition map, in an area of recently reinstated opencast shown on the 1978 Ordnance Survey map.  Examination of the Ordnance Survey maps indicates that the shaft is actually recorded on the 1913 Ordnance Survey map <sup>xviii</sup> and not on the 1910 map as recorded by the NMRS and SMR.	Negligible	None	N/A	N/A
12	Whitecleugh; Rig and furrow	22847	292000	653500 (centre)	SMR; Aerial Photographs	The SMR records that a survey by Entec in 2001 recorded extensive areas of rig and furrow visible on earlier aerial photographs but generally not visible after c.1960.  This area of rig and furrow is almost certainly related to Whitecleuch farmstead (WoSAS Pin 19505).  This area is now under forestry and it is highly unlikely any coherent remains of the rig and furrow survived pre-afforestation ploughing.	Negligible	None	N/A	N/A
13	Birniehall; Farmstead, Field system, Lime clamp(s), Quarry, Rig and furrow	19507 (NS95SW 22)	291200	653200	SMR; NMRS; Historic Maps; Field survey	The SMR and NMRS record this farmstead which is situated on a terrace to the ENE of Birniehall and comprises the robbed remains of at least two buildings set around a yard. The eastern building has two compartments and measures 14.4m from north to south by 6m transversely over robbed stone footings 0.7m in thickness and 0.4m in height. The northern compartment is better preserved than the southern and may be the structure depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Lanarkshire 1859, Sheet XIX) as a roofless building. A second robbed building lies along the northern side of the yard, measuring 9.1m from east to west by 5.1m transversely over a stony bank spread to 1.2m in thickness and up to 0.2m in height. This building impinges on what may be the fragmentary remains of a third building, aligned from north to south and forming the western side of the courtyard.  The ridge to the west of the farmstead has been quarried for limestone and there are at least three clamp kilns amongst the spoil to the south of the quarry. There are patches of rig, measuring up to 6m between furrows, to the south, north-west and north-east of the farmstead, parts of which are overlain by a system of earthen banks extending out of the network of Improvement-period (18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century) fields to the south and west.  Field survey found that the remains conform to the description provided by the SMR and NMRS. The rig and furrow remains appeared more like drainage, although this may have been a false impression resulting from the	Low	Direct. Access route, felling, and one wooden pole (90) could have a direct impact upon the area of rig and furrow, should any remains survive within the plantation in which felling and construction are proposed.	Low	Negligible

						wet nature of the land in the area. The south-eastern part of the area of rig and furrow as visible on aerial photography now lies beneath a modern recently established forestry plantation. It is unlikely that any coherent remains will have survived the pre-afforestation ploughing.				
14	Birniehall Quarry and Clamps; Lime Clamps; Limestone Quarry	19327 (NS95SW 6)	291150	653150	SMR; NMRS; Field survey	<p>The SMR and NMRS record that a limestone quarry lies to the ENE of Birniehall and is depicted on the current 1:10,000 map as two ponds. The quarry comprises an oval hollow about 180m in length (E-W) by up to 30m across with spoil dumped to the south. At least seventeen U-shaped clamp kilns have been excavated into the spoil, mostly along the S face of the dump.</p> <p>The quarry is not shown on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map<sup>xxix</sup>, but is depicted on the 1911 revision of the 2nd edition map as two ponds.</p> <p>Field survey identified the remains of the limestone quarry and clamp kilns surviving as turf-covered remains extending into the area which is now in use as a plantation.</p>	Low	Direct: felling, access route and one pole (89) would have a direct impact upon the eastern edge of the site.	Medium	Minor
15	Birniehall; Farmstead	17666, 40595	290800	652920	SMR; Historic Maps; Field survey	<p>Two separate SMR records related to the farmstead of Birniehall. They record that a farmstead, comprising two roofed buildings, one unroofed building and three enclosures is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map<sup>xx</sup>, and that three roofed buildings and two enclosures are shown on the 1978 edition of the OS 1:10000 map. The second record notes that the 1998 edition of the 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey map indicates some unroofed buildings are present at Birniehall.</p> <p>Field survey noted that the farm continues to be occupied today. No unroofed buildings were evident.</p>	Low	None	N/A	N/A
16	Birniehall; Sheep ree		290915	652496	Historic maps	A sheep ree is depicted at this location on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map. The site now lies within a small forestry plantation.	Low	None	N/A	N/A
17	Birniehall; Footbridge(s)		291084 291028 290999	652421 652362 652334	Historic maps	Three foot bridges are depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map. They are located at <b>17a</b> (291084 652421), <b>17b</b> (291028 652362) and <b>17c</b> (290999 652334). Field survey failed to identify the remains of any of these bridges.	Negligible	None	N/A	N/A
18	Rig and furrow cultivation		291176	652028	Aerial Photographs; Field survey	Field survey identified the possible remains of rig and furrow cultivation in this area. It has a span of approximately 4m and is approximately 0.2m in height. The rig and furrow remains can also be seen on modern aerial photography (Google Earth <sup>TM</sup> )	Low	None	N/A	N/A
19	Old Hill; Enclosure		290994	651486	Historic maps	<p>A large square enclosure is visible on the Ordnance Survey 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition map<sup>xxi</sup>, to the southwest of Old Hill Farm. The enclosure is not shown on the 1913 Ordnance Survey map.</p> <p>Field survey failed to identify any trace of the enclosure. The field in which it was located is now used as arable land and had recently been under crop.</p>	Negligible	None	N/A	N/A
20	Westermains; Trackway		290639 291207	651167 650974	Historic maps	<p>The Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map depicts a trackway running west from Westermains farmstead, where it bifurcates with one arm heading north-west and the other heading south-west.</p> <p>Field survey identified that the southern arm of the trackway survives as a rough trackway, some parts having been supplemented with modern brick and rubble. There was no evidence of the northern branch of the trackway surviving.</p>	Negligible	Direct: proposed access track would cross the route of this trackway	Low	Negligible
21	Candy Mill, Buildings, Mill; Mill Lade	17662	290810	650770	SMR; Historic maps	Roy's map <sup>xxii</sup> , depicts two buildings, annotated as 'Candy Mill'. The same mill is also shown on Ross's map <sup>xxiii</sup> .	Low	Direct: proposed access route	Low	Negligible

						<p>Examination of the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map indicates that the corn mill comprises five roofed buildings and three associated enclosures, all clustered around the Candymill Burn. One roofed and four unroofed buildings are shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map, and on the 1913 revision.</p> <p>Three unroofed buildings and one roofed building are visible on aerial photographs from 1946. One unroofed building and some possible lade is visible on photographs from 1975.</p> <p>It was not possible to arrange site access to this area or to record the remains of these buildings in detail, but the upstanding remains of the buildings are visible from some distance. Modern aerial photography (Google Earth™) shows the upstanding remains of a single building, which appears to correspond with the most north-westerly of the buildings depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map. The northern half of this building appears to be roofed, but the southern half unroofed. The course of the mill lade, as shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map is also clearly visible on modern aerial photography. The remains of these other buildings are not evident, but may be visible as either low relief or buried remains.</p>		would cross the line of the mill lade. Wooden poles 70 and 71 are proposed to the south-east and north-west of the mill lade respectively.		
22	Sheepfold		290944	650087	Historic maps; Field survey	<p>A small rectangular sheepfold is shown on the 1913 Ordnance Survey map but is not shown on the 2011 1:10,000 map.</p> <p>Field survey did not identify any remains of the sheepfold.</p>	Negligible	None	N/A	N/A
23	Enclosure, Corbinshaw		291022	649579	Historic Maps	<p>A small rectangular enclosure aligned east to west is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map to the north-east of Corbinshaw farmstead (24). The enclosure is bounded on its eastern side by a field boundary. The enclosure is not shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map<sup>xxiv</sup>, although the field boundary remained in place. The field boundary continues to be depicted on the 2011 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey Map.</p>	Negligible	None	N/A	N/A
24	Corbinshaw, Farmstead	17419	290830	649410	SMR; Historic maps	<p>The SMR records that the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map depicts a farmstead, annotated as 'Cobbinshaw'. The Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map indicates that at that time the farmstead comprised a partially unroofed rectangular building with four compartments aligned northeast to southwest and with only the most south-westerly compartment still roofed. The building was surrounded by a small rectangular enclosure. An unroofed building, with no enclosure was shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map, and the 1913 revision.</p> <p>An unroofed structure is visible on aerial photographs from 1946 and on modern (Google Earth™) aerial photography.</p>	Low	None	N/A	N/A
25	Hole, Farmstead		289800	648125	Historic maps	<p>A farmstead or a 'fermtoun' surrounded by rig and furrow cultivation and annotated as 'Hole' is depicted on Roy's map (1747-55). The same settlement is also shown on Ross's map (1773) and Forrest's map (1816).</p> <p>A farmstead, annotated as 'Hole', is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map and comprises a roofed rectangular steading, a second roofed building and an associated enclosure. The farmstead continues to be occupied today.</p> <p>The position of the farmstead is taken from the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map, and is the post improvement farmstead. The pre-improvement fermtoun may or may not have been located at the same or similar</p>	Low	None	N/A	N/A

						approximate location, but the less accurate surveying techniques used to produce the earlier cartographic sources makes it impossible to be certain about this.				
26	Castledykes – Botwellhaugh – Balmuildy, Roman Road	12153	2897	6482	SMR	<p>The SMR records this section of the Roman road. The course of the road is marked on Roy's Military Survey and annotated as 'Roman Way'. The northerly alignment is maintained beyond Collielaw farm as far as Collielaw Cottage, where there is a slight change of course to the east; the modern road then takes up the line for about 300m and leaves it as the Roman road ascends the southeast shoulder of Kilcadzow Law, passing through the steading of Hole and crossing the Carluke-Carstairs highway (A721) about 75m east of its junction with the minor road leading from Cleghorn. Although now much spread by ploughing, slight traces of the agger appear in the first field north of the modern road, where the Roman road curves round to the WNW and, falling in with the line of a field-wall, proceeds along the crest of the Law through Hill of Kilcadzow farm.</p> <p>Field survey noted that the modern road follows the same alignment as the former Roman road at this location. Without excavation in the area it is not possible to be certain that the modern road directly overlies the former course of the Roman road, or whether the course has been subject to deviations or amendments over time.</p>	Medium	Direct: Access tracks cross the assumed alignment of the Roman road. One wooden pole (37) will be erected to the immediate east of the assumed course of the Roman road.	Unknown (Potentially Low)	Unknown (Potentially Minor)
27	Collielaw Cottage, Building	41312 (NS84NE 18)	289920	647810	SMR; NMRS; Historic maps	<p>The SMR and NMRS record that a single unroofed building is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Edition map (1864) but is not shown on the 1993 OS 1:10,000 map.</p> <p>The earliest cartographic evidence for Collielaw comes from Roy's Military Survey (1747-55) which depicts a farmstead or 'fermtoun' annotated as 'Coly Law'. Forrest's map (1816) also depicts the farmstead annotated as 'Collylaw'.</p> <p>Examination of the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1864) identified the single unroofed building recorded by the SMR, which is attached to the southwest corner of a large rectangular enclosure. Immediately south of the enclosure a larger farmstead is depicted comprising a T-shaped building, two rectangular buildings, a small square enclosure and a well. The farmstead, including the single unroofed building, is annotated as 'Collielaw'. On the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map (1898) the unroofed building is no longer depicted and the main farm buildings are only shown as three unroofed structures attached to the square enclosure. On the 1913 Ordnance Survey map (1913) the farmstead now comprises one roofed building and two enclosures, and annotated as 'Collie Law Cottage'.</p> <p>The 2011 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map depicts Collie Law Cottage as an unroofed building.</p>	Low	None	N/A	N/A
28	Fullwood, Lime Kilns	17347	288490	647140	SMR; Historic Maps; Field survey	<p>The SMR records that a number of limekilns are depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Edition map<sup>xxv</sup>). The area is shown on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map (1898) as an area of quarrying, amalgamated with Fulwood limeworks (33). The limekilns are not shown on the 2011 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map.</p> <p>Field survey did not identify any remains relating to the limeworks, the location of which is now occupied by dense forestry.</p>	Negligible	None	N/A	N/A
29	Fulwoodhill, Quarry	52483 (NS84NE	288332	647166	SMR; NMRS; Historic maps	<p>The SMR and NMRS record that an extensive area of limestone quarrying is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Edition map (1864) and subsequent</p>	Low	None	N/A	N/A

	(Limestone)	43)				historic maps. The limestone quarrying is recorded as being largely in-filled and under forestry on the 2011 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey map.				
30	Enclosure, Fullwood		288250	647278	Historic Maps; Field survey	A square enclosure is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1 <sup>st</sup> Edition map to the north of Fullwood Quarry (29). The enclosure is not shown on subsequent maps, and field survey revealed that the area is now under forestry.	Negligible	None	N/A	N/A
31	Fullwood, Farmstead	41077 (NS84NE 35)	288453	646789	SMR; NMRS; Historic maps	<p>Fullwood is annotated as such on Roy's map (1747-55). Two settlements annotated 'Old Fulwood' and 'New Fulwood' are shown on Forrest's (1816) and Thomson's (1832) maps.</p> <p>Fullwood is depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1864) and a triangular field boundary/enclosure is shown jutting out to the north-west of the farmstead. The farmstead but not the triangular enclosure are depicted on subsequent maps, and two wells are depicted and annotated approximately 50m to the northwest of the farm on the 1913 Ordnance Survey Revision<sup>xxvi</sup>.</p> <p>It is likely that the farmstead depicted from the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map onwards is a more recent farmstead, thus accounting for the annotations of 'Old Fulwood' and 'New Fulwood' as depicted on Forrest's (1816) and Thomson's (1822) maps, Old Fulwood having been located further to the south.</p>	Low	None	N/A	N/A
32	Craighenhill Cottage		287663	646881	Historic maps; Field survey	<p>The Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map (1898) marks the location of Craighenhill Cottage to the immediate north of the Caledonian Railway.</p> <p>Field survey identified the remains of the building surviving in fair condition. The building measures approximately 10m x 7m and has possible entrances on its eastern and western sides. The building was of stone construction with some brick construction evident at the northern end.</p>	Low	None	N/A	N/A
33	Craighenhill; Lime Works, Lime Kilns, Clamp-kilns, Quarry, Mine	22213, 52499	287450	647220	SMR; Historic maps; Field survey	<p>The current Ordnance Survey map marks this area as an area of disused quarries. The 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map shows quarries, a mine, a double lime kiln, a possible single lime kiln, a structure and a series of 6 clamp kilns called Craighenhill Lime Works. There is also a mineral railway depicted running through the eastern side of the Craighenhill Lime Works and connecting with the Caledonian Railway..</p> <p>Field survey recorded the remains of the route of the mineral railway which is visible as a hollow trackway approximately 2.5m deep and 6m wide. A large amount of disturbance in the area due to quarrying was clearly visible. The remains of lime kilns (a) as depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map were found to survive as turf covered remains. In addition the remains of a further structure (b) were recorded further to the north, surviving as grass covered remains approximately 0.5m high and 1m wide with a hollowed out centre. This structure is likely to be the remains of a further limekiln, but alternatively may be the turfed over remains of a building.</p>	Low	Direct: three wooden poles (14 – 16) will be erected within the area of the Craighenhill Lime Works. The access route will pass through the southern part of the site.	Medium	Minor
34	Craighenhill; Ring ditch (possible)	40757 (NS84NE 14)	287270	647130	SMR; NMRS	The SMR and NMRS record the location of a cropmark of a possible ring-ditch 12m in diameter which has been revealed by aerial photography on the southern slope of Craighenhill overlooking an un-named burn.	Unknown / Low	None	N/A	N/A
35	Loch Knowes, Loch house, New Green Towers Farm; Building	22217	286520	646630	SMR; Field survey	The Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1864) depicts a house and garden at this location which are annotated as Loch Knowes. A building marked on Roy's Military Survey (1747-55) named as 'Loch house' may correspond with this site.	Low	None	N/A	N/A

						Field survey failed to identify any upstanding remains of a building. The area is now in use as improved pasture.				
36	Cartland; Well	51316	286520	646280	SMR; Historic maps	The SMR noted that a well is marked at this location on the 1st Edition OS map of the area. It lies at the end of a track leading to it from the nearby settlement at Cartland; another branch of the track passes the well closely on the southern side and continues to the Brockland Burn. This track was the main Lanark to Carluke road during the 19th century. The well is no longer marked on maps of the area.	Negligible	None	N/A	N/A
37	Milestone		286265	646107	Historic maps; Field survey	A milestone is marked at this location on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1864).  Field survey failed to locate the remains of the milestone which was presumably removed when the Brooklinn Bridge was constructed.	Negligible	None	N/A	N/A
38	Cartland; Burgh	12665 (NS84NE9)	286590	645890	SMR	The SMR note the location of the burgh of Cartland as recorded by Pryde <sup>xxvii</sup> . They record that the burgh at Cartland seems to have been at its most extensive around the mid-to late eighteenth century, at the beginning of which period it was mapped by Roy in his Military Survey of 1747-55. However, it is not clear whether the village ever operated as a burgh, despite its charter of erection. Its economic fortunes may have suffered because of its proximity to the royal burgh of Lanark. The settlement shown on Roy's map is annotated "Kettland", and its form is a single street running south-west from a junction with what was at the time the main road between Lanark and Carluke. Five properties are shown fronting the south-western side of the main road on the Carluke side of the junction, but the far larger part of the settlement runs along both sides of a roughly triangular area gradually broadening from the main road junction southwesterly towards the location of the present Cartland Mains Farm (WoSAS PIN 22392), where the open area narrows to a track. From there, the settlement follows the track's more westerly alignment for some distance further. While the main Carluke to Lanark road passes the northern end of the village, a smaller track is shown on Roy's map, branching off the western side of the main road at a bend and heading more directly towards the broadest part of the open space at the centre of the village, close to the present Mains Farm. The south-western end of the settlement is obscured on Roy's Survey by being at the junction of four map-sheets, but it is noticeable that the more modern main road cuts across the alignment of the burgh's main street near the location of Cartland Smithy (WoSASPIN 17432), which is marked on the 1st Edition OS map of the area. By the time of that survey, the settlement had contracted towards its northern end, at the old road junction, with only Cartland Mains Farm surviving in occupation along the street-line. It is possible that the Mains Farm was laid out as a modern farm steading at the time of agricultural improvements in this area, and that the settlement contracted at the same time because its inhabitants were no longer needed to work the land. The northern side of the village street between Cartland Mains and Cartland Smithy was planted with a belt of trees in the modern period.	Medium	None	N/A	N/A
39	Cartland Smithy, Cartland Mains; Smithy	17342	286290	645790	SMR, Historic Maps; Field survey	The SMR note the location of Cartland Smithy which is depicted on the 1st Edition OS map (1864) as a roofed building.  The field survey confirmed that there are no remains of this building upstanding at this location.	Low	None	N/A	N/A
40	Old Quarry		286054	645661	Historic maps	A quarry marked 'Old Quarry' is depicted on the 1913 edition of the Ordnance Survey map (1913).	Negligible	None	N/A	N/A



41	Trough		286309	645449	Historic maps; Field survey	A trough is depicted on the 1913 edition of the Ordnance Survey map (1913).  Field survey failed to identify any remains of the trough.	Negligible	None	N/A	N/A
42	Sheepfold		286470	645459	Historic maps	A sheepfold is depicted on the 1913 edition of the Ordnance Survey map (1913). Modern aerial photography (Google Earth™) indicates that the sheepfold is no longer present.	Negligible	None	N/A	N/A
43	Enclosure		286692	645084	Aerial Photographs	A rectangular enclosure is visible on aerial photographs from 1946 to the northeast of Tintochland (46). Some ruins are evident on modern Google™ aerial photography.	Low	None	N/A	N/A
44	Old Quarry		286287	644941	Historic maps	A quarry marked 'Old Quarry' is depicted on the 1913 edition of the Ordnance Survey map (1913).	Negligible	None	N/A	N/A
45	Trackway, Quarry Tintochland				Historic Maps	The Ordnance Survey 1 <sup>st</sup> Edition map (1864) depicts a trackway running north-east to south-west from Newsteadings farmstead at its northern end. At the south-western end of the track it turns and runs to the west for a short distance before running to the east of Tintochland (46) and a woodland shelter belt, in a SSE to NNW direction to a quarry. The 2 <sup>nd</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1898) marks the quarry as 'old quarry'. It continues to be marked in this way on subsequent maps until the 1940-41 revision when it is no longer marked. The western part of the trackway is no longer depicted on the Ordnance Survey 2 <sup>nd</sup> Edition Map, but the eastern part of the trackway is depicted on all Ordnance Survey maps, continuing to be depicted on the current 2011 1:10,000 map. A quarry marked 'Old Quarry' is depicted on the 1913 Ordnance Survey map (1913) at 286660 644895.  Field survey failed to identify any remains of the western part of the trackway.	Negligible	None	N/A	N/A
46	Buildings, trackway, Tintochland		286605	647705	Historic maps	Two rectangular buildings and one T-shaped building are depicted and annotated 'Tintochland' on the Ordnance Survey 1 <sup>st</sup> Edition map (1864), to the east of Chapel Knowe. The buildings are linked by a trackway going south-east towards the main road to the south. None of the buildings are shown on the Ordnance Survey 2 <sup>nd</sup> Edition map (1898) but a rectangular enclosure is shown to the north of the three buildings within a shelterbelt, and a well is depicted, annotated as 'W'. The 1913 Revision (1913) shows the rectangular enclosure as a dashed line and the well is now annotated as 'spring'. Neither the enclosure, the well or the trackway are shown on the 2011 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey map, but a field boundary follows the alignment of the earlier trackway.  Roy's Military Survey (1747-55) annotates 'Tinlock land' as an area of cultivated fields, and 'Tinlockland' is annotated on both Forrest's (1816) and Thomson's (1822) map. This site was not visited during the field survey as it was not possible to arrange site access.	Low	None	N/A	N/A
47	Lee Castle, Garden and Designed Landscape		285473	645994	Inventory of Garden and Designed Landscapes	The Inventory records that Lee Castle stands within some 910 acres (366ha) of designed landscape which extends north to a minor road linking the A73 with Birkhill Farm, south to West Nemphtar Road off the A73, west to the woodland ridge above the Auchenglen Burn, and east to the A73. The woodland, parkland and gardens make an impressive setting for the Category B Listed Lee Castle. Also contained within the GDL are the Category B Listed Buildings of The Lee, South Lodge (48) and the Dovecote (Listed Building No. 13057). It is believed that the designed landscape as shown on the 1 <sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map was laid out in the first half of the 19 <sup>th</sup> century, but at that time extended only as far south as the	High	None	N/A	N/A

						Lochartbank road. The south drive was extended during the latter half of the 19 <sup>th</sup> century to its current form, and a new lodge (48) was erected at the entrance to the policies.				
48	The Lee, South Lodge	NS84SE 240	286564	644477	Statutory List	The Statutory List records the building as an early 19th century Gothic lodge. No further information is provided. The building continues to be occupied today.  The lodge is a Category B Listed Building (Index no. 13058).	High (as located in GDL)	None	N/A	N/A
49	Cartland, (Wallaces Cave); Cave	10205 (NS84SE 2)	286910	644540	NMRS; SMR; Historical maps	The NMRS and SMR record that a cave in the ravine known as 'Cartland Craigs' is traditionally said to have been used as a refuge by Sir William Wallace.  The Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1864) marks the location of 'Wallace's Cave'.  Field survey carried out by the Ordnance Survey in 1954 recorded that 'Wallace's Cave' is a natural, inaccessible rock cleft.	Low	None	N/A	N/A
50	Cartland Bridge, Road Bridge	10262 (NS84SE 71.00)	286871	64480	NMRS; SMR	The NMRS and SMR record that Cartland Bridge was built in 1822 to a design by Thomas Telford. It is a 3-span, dressed stone bridge with semi circular arches <sup>xxviii</sup> . The bridge is located at a point where the River Mouse Water runs through a very deep narrow valley. The carriageway is supported by two soaring pillars of yellow, ashlar sandstone approximately 120m high, rising from the bed of the stream and two other columns abutting the sheer rock face.  The SMR records that a site visit by the Historic Scotland Monument Warden in 1993 reported that the bridge has been spoilt by widening works in the 1950s. A new cantilevered pavement with iron railings was added to the south-west side, and a solid concrete parapet was built on the northeast, both completely out of character with the original elegance of the bridge. The SMR also record the remains of the bridge's medieval predecessor, a single arch bridge, approximately 4m wide and with remains in a few sections up to 10cm in height.  The bridge is a Category B Listed Building (Index No. 13054).	Medium	None	N/A	N/A
51	Turnpike, Cartland Bridge		286832	644466	Historic maps	A small square building is depicted and annotated 'Cartland bridge T.P' on the Ordnance Survey 1 <sup>st</sup> Edition map (1864 Lanarkshire, Sheet XXV), to the west of Cartland Bridge itself (50). The building is shown on both the 2 <sup>nd</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map (1898), and the 1913 Revision (1913). The field survey identified that the building which has been extended continues to be occupied today.	Low	None	N/A	N/A
52	Lodge, building		286668	644365	Historic maps	A rectangular building is depicted and annotated 'lodge' on the Ordnance Survey 1 <sup>st</sup> Edition map (1864). The building is still shown and annotated as 'Lodge' on the 2011 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey map. It is located at the northern end of the trackway leading to 'Sunnyside'. Field survey identified the building which continues to be occupied today.	Low	None	N/A	N/A
53	Mouse Mill; House	10231 (NS84SE 43)	286816	644246	NMRS; SMR; Historic Maps; Statutory List	Mouse Mill is annotated as 'Mouzemill' on Ross's map (1773), and the area is annotated as 'Mousebank' on Thomson's map (1822). The Ordnance Survey 1 <sup>st</sup> Edition map (1864) depicts and annotates Mouse Mill.  The Statutory List records the site as an early example of a grain mill surviving in good condition in a characterful setting with significant boundary walls and gatepiers contributing to a historic streetscape and grouping with other listed buildings in the immediate area. The mill is significant historically	Medium	None	N/A	N/A

						<p>to the region as the first and main grain mill to serve Lanark Burgh from 1795 onwards. The current building structure clearly shows the changes in its development and improvements over the years as a working mill. The two former cottages have some good architectural detailing with the pointed arch windows which are an unusual detail for this type of industrial building. The building is sited by the Mouse Water previously known as the ` Moufs' and then ` Mouss'.</p> <p>The Mill forms a strong grouping with the adjacent ` Sorisdale House ´, Mousemill Bridge and Mousemill House which are all listed separately. Sorisdale House (Formerly Orchard Dell) also has characterful pointed arched windows as evident in the mill.</p> <p>The Mill is Category B Listed (Index No.13064)</p>				
54	Orchard Dell, Now Sorisdale	10230 (NS84SE 42)	286818	644294	SMR; NMRS; Historic Maps; Statutory List	<p>The Statutory List states that the building is of late 18<sup>th</sup> / early 19<sup>th</sup> century date, with pointed Gothic fenestration. No further information is provided.</p> <p>Orchard Dell is annotated as 'Orcharddell' on both Forrest's (1816) and Thomson's (1832) maps, and is depicted and annotated as Orchard-dell on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1864).</p> <p>The building is Category B Listed (Index no 13063).</p>	Medium	None	N/A	N/A
55	Orchard Dell; Sluice; Building		286897	644289	Historic maps	<p>A small rectangular building is depicted and a 'Sluice' is annotated on the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Edition map (1864), to the east of Orchard Dell (<b>54</b>), on the southwestern bank of the river. The building is shown on both the 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map (1898), and the 1913 Revision (1913). The building is depicted on the 2011 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey map as unroofed.</p>	Low	None	N/A	N/A
56	Sunnyside; Tank		286488	644180	Historic maps	<p>A square feature annotated 'Tank' is shown on the 1913 Ordnance Survey map to the northwest of Sunnyside Lodge (<b>57</b>). It is no longer depicted on the 2011 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey map.</p>	Negligible	None	N/A	N/A
57	Sunnyside Lodge; Building(s)		286388	644076	Historic maps	<p>Sunnyside Lodge is first annotated on Forrest's Map (1816) as 'Sunnyside Lodge Gillespie Esq'. Five rectangular buildings, one unroofed building and several areas of enclosed land, are depicted and annotated 'Sunnyside Lodge' on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map (1864). Six rectangular buildings and one unroofed building are shown on the Ordnance Survey 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition map (1898) and on the 1913 revision (1913). Seven buildings are still shown on the current 2011 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey map and are annotated 'Sunnyside'. The buildings continue to be occupied today.</p>	Low	None	N/A	N/A
58	Welldale; Settlement		285980	644368	Historic maps	<p>A settlement comprising three buildings is depicted and annotated 'Welldale' on both Forrest's map (1816) and Thomson's map (1832). A farmstead consisting of an L-shaped building is depicted and annotated 'Welldale' on the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Edition map (1864). A well (<b>59</b>) is depicted to the north of this farmstead. Welldale is shown on subsequent maps until 1940. Only one small building is shown on the 1940-41 Ordnance Survey revision<sup>xxix</sup> and the buildings are no longer shown on the 2011 1:10,000 map, having been replaced by more recent buildings.</p>	Low	None	N/A	N/A
59	Welldale; Well		285955	644382	Historic maps	<p>A well is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Edition map (1864), to the southeast of East Town of Nemphlar (<b>60</b>), associated with a small road or trackway. The well may have served the settlement of East-town of Nemphlar (<b>60</b>) and/or the farmstead of Welldale (<b>56</b>). The well is no longer shown on the 1913 Ordnance Survey revision, and is not shown on 2011 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey mapping.</p>	Negligible	None	N/A	N/A

60	East-town of Nemphlar; Burgh, Village, settlement	41321 (NS84SE 122)	285847	644420	SMR; NMRS: Historic maps	<p>East Town of Nemphlar is depicted as a township on Roy's Military Survey of Scotland (1747-55). It is depicted as a cluster of three buildings within a rectangular enclosure. The settlement is also depicted on Forrest's map (1816) where it is annotated as 'Nemphlar'.</p> <p>A village, comprising nineteen roofed buildings is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (1864). The 2011 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey map depicts the area as 'Halltown of Nemphlar' and shows fourteen roofed structures, which do not correspond with the buildings marked on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map.</p>	Low	None	N/A	N/A
61	Halltown of Nemphlar, settlement; Trackway, Field boundaries		285618	644299	Historic maps	<p>A settlement consisting of several buildings and enclosures and annotated 'Halltown' is depicted on Roy's Military Survey (1747-55). Several buildings are depicted and annotated as 'Hall Town' on Forrest's map (1816). A bastle (NS84SE 84) still extant within the settlement is thought to be of 16<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century date. Seven rectangular buildings with enclosed land / garden plots are depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Edition map (1864), but lie outwith the study area. Several enclosed fields and a small trackway shown to the south of the settlement do extend to within the study area (and are depicted on <b>Figure 10.1</b>). The beginning of the amalgamation of these fields is evident from the 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map onwards (1898). The field boundaries and trackway are no longer shown on the 2011 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey map, and no trace of them was identified by the field survey.</p>	Low	None	N/A	N/A
62	Linnbank; Building		285407	644179	Historic maps	<p>A rectangular building set within an enclosure to the east of a trackway is depicted and annotated 'Linnbank' on the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Edition map (1864). The building is not shown on the Ordnance Survey 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition map (1898). The field boundary to the south of Linnbank, and the track leading from Halltown of Nemphlar as far as Linnbank is still shown on the current 2011 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map. The southern portion of the trackway, leading to 'Linnhead' (<b>66</b>) is no longer depicted.</p>	Low	None	N/A	N/A
63	Hakespie Hill; Enclosure,		285651	644084	Historic maps; Field survey	<p>An irregular shaped enclosure is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Edition map (1864) to the north of Hakespie Hill. It is shown defining an area of woodland. Only the north-western and southern end of the enclosure is still depicted on subsequent editions of the Ordnance Survey map. The current 2011 1:10,000 map depicts only a portion of the northwestern part of the enclosure.</p> <p>Field survey identified that this enclosure was located on a very steep ravine on the riverside, and it was not therefore possible to survey this area in detail.</p>	Low	None	N/A	N/A
64	Number not used.									
65	Stonebyres Hydro-electric Power Station, Weir and Bridge	52563	285511	644022	SMR, Statutory List supplementary information	<p>The SMR record that the weir and bridge form part of the first large scale hydro-electric scheme (Falls of Clyde) for public power supply in Britain. The weir and bridge were constructed in 1925 with some later alterations including replacement gates. The monument consists of a flat-arched white rendered reinforced concrete bridge and tilting weir with some original steel sluice gates by Ransomes and Rapier Ltd, Ipswich. It features square section cutwaters with chamfered edges at water level and three moveable riveted steel gates with cross bracing, set in a reinforced concrete frame. A spillway is located on the eastern side of weir with trash screens. Original street lamps are located on the roadway of the bridge, and original gateposts and other ironwork by Ramage &amp; Whitehead, Glasgow are also present. Alterations in the early 21<sup>st</sup> century included the addition of some</p>	High	Direct. The cable will cross the weir in pre-existing ducts which are located on the underside of the recently refurbished weir. No construction work will be	Imperceptible	Negligible

						<p>new gates.</p> <p>The weir and bridge are Category A Listed Buildings (Index no. 51720).</p> <p>It was not possible to access the site during the field survey due to building works.</p>		necessary on the monument of Stonebyres Weir. The cables will be carried up and over the rock face adjacent to the weir using a cable tray; this has the potential to cause operational (indirect) impacts upon the setting of the monument.		
66	Building, Linnhead		285357	644087	Historic maps	<p>A small square building set within an enclosure is depicted and annotated 'Linnhead' on the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Edition map (1864). It is associated with a trackway (of which only the northern extent, as far as Linnbank (62) is shown on the current 2011 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map). The building is shown on the Ordnance Survey 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition map (1898) and the 1913 Revision, but is not shown on the 1940-41 Revision, or any later sources.</p>	Low	None	N/A	N/A
67	Stonebyres Falls, 'Cairnie Castle'; Indeterminate Remains, Possible mill site	10238	285300	644020	SMR; Historic maps	<p>The Statistical Account of Scotland<sup>xxx</sup> records that there was at one time a castle or stronghold called 'Cairnie Castle' near the Fall of Stonebyres. It records that several narrow archways were discovered at Cairns Castle about 1794 in which were two querns, with deer's horns, and bones of animals. These archways were similar to those at Castle Qua (NS84SE 1) of which one was described as 7 to 8 feet long by 3 1/2 feet high, with a corbelled roof. An old man of 93 remembered the remains of a stone building being on the site but did not remember the vaults.</p> <p>Field survey by the Ordnance Survey in 1954 found no trace of this structure in the area, which falls within the area of a hydro-electric power scheme.</p> <p>Cairnie Castle is not depicted on Roy's map, Herman Moll's map of 1745, or the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map (1864). The placename Upper Cairnie does appear on modern maps, including the 2011 1:10,000 map. Stonebyres Linn Mill however may have been located near to the site of this claimed castle (at approximately 285308 643980). Linn Mill is depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map to the south of the river as a rectangular farm steading type of building, but Roy's map depicts Stonebyres Linn Mill as a single long rectangular building in a position apparently closer to the river, as might be expected of a mill building.</p> <p>No further details to explain the reference to Cairnie Castle in the Statistical Account have been found.</p>	Low	None	N/A	N/A
68	Stonebyres Falls, Waterfall	61405 (NS84SE 236)	285295	644015	SMR; NMRS	<p>The NMRS and SMR record that the waterfall at Stonebyres is noted in the 'Harnessing the Falls of Clyde' by the Clyde Valley Electrical Supply Company.</p>	Negligible	None	N/A	N/A
69	Linnville; Settlement		285520	643826	Historic maps	<p>Linnville is annotated on Forrest's map (1816). The Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Edition map (1864) depicts eight square or rectangular buildings and one T-shaped building at this location, each set within a garden/small field plot,</p>	Low	None	N/A	N/A

						<p>and a well at the western end of the village. The buildings lie primarily on the south-western side of a road aligned approximately north-west to south-east, with two buildings located on the north-eastern side of the road. A similar layout is shown on the Ordnance Survey 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition map (1898) and on the 1913 revision (Lanarkshire Sheet XIX, SW). Additions to the Linnville settlement are shown on the 1940-41 revision. Linnville is visible on aerial photographs from 1954, and remains largely unchanged from the depiction on the 1940-41 revision of the Ordnance Survey map.</p> <p>Twelve buildings on similar alignments, within garden plots of similar size and shape to those shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map, are also depicted on the current 2011 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey map. Some of these buildings may be those depicted on the 1864 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map. A T-shaped building which was formerly depicted on the north-eastern side of the road is no longer depicted. The road continues to follow the same alignment as depicted on the Ordnance Survey First Edition Map, although the settlement of Linnville has extended to the south and southwest.</p>				
70	Linkmill; Well		285345	643935	Historic maps	A well is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1 <sup>st</sup> Edition map (1864), to the north of Linkmill, at the southern terminus of a small trackway. Neither the well nor the trackway are shown on the Ordnance Survey 2 <sup>nd</sup> Edition map (1898) or any later cartographic sources.	Negligible	None	N/A	N/A
71	Linnmill, building		285274	643795	Historic maps	A quadrangular building is depicted and annotated 'Linnmill' on the Ordnance Survey 1 <sup>st</sup> Edition map (1864). The building still appears on the current 2011 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey map.	Low	None	N/A	N/A

## Appendix 10.2 External Receptors within the Outer Study Area

Site No.	Site Name	Status	Easting	Northing	Value / Sensitivity of Receptor	Setting	Predicted Impact	Contribution of Setting	Sensitivity of Setting	Impact Magnitude	Significance of Predicted Impact
2604	Castle Qua, fort 345m WSW of Mouse Bridge	Scheduled Monument	287412	644893	High	Castle Qua, which is believed to be of medieval date, survives as an earthwork and is largely surrounded by woodland. The proposed overhead line would be visible only from the north-eastern corner of the site. It would theoretically be visible to the north of Castle Qua, but would be visible only behind other modern features including several farmsteads and the railway.	Indirect (maximum of 15 wooden poles theoretically visible)	Moderate	High	Imperceptible	Negligible
11235	Auchenglen, cairn 450m SSE of	Scheduled Monument	284856	646848	High	Cairn located within the Lee Castle GDL. The cairn lies on a tree-covered knoll. The woodlands of the Lee Castle GDL will screen views of the proposed overhead line.	Indirect (maximum of three wooden poles theoretically visible)	Moderate	High	Imperceptible	Negligible
11528	Collielaw Wood, Roman road SSE of Collielaw	Scheduled Monument	290065	647061	High	Length of Roman road passes through an area which is now wooded. The road is not visible on the surface. The more recent buildings of Collielaw Farm overlie the course of the Roman road to the north-west and prevent views of the course of the road in this direction. Distant views of the proposed overhead line beyond the farm buildings would cause only a barely distinguishable effect upon the setting of the road.	Indirect (maximum of 22 wooden poles theoretically visible)	Low	Medium	Imperceptible	Negligible
12967	Baronald (Cartland Bridge Hotel)	Category A Listed	287348	644615	High	Baronald is a large Scottish Baronial mansion which is composed of an asymmetrical arrangement of linked tower house -like blocks of differing heights. The building is largely surrounded by trees and these would partly screen views of the proposed overhead line. The proposed overhead line would be partly visible in distant views approximately 2km away.	Indirect (maximum of eight wooden poles theoretically visible)	High (localised)	High	Low	Minor
13053	Jerviswood	Category A Listed	288376	645514	High	Jerviswood is a late 16 <sup>th</sup> or early 17 <sup>th</sup> century Laird's house. Jerviswood is	Indirect (maximum of nine wooden poles)	High (localised)	High	Low	Minor

						surrounded by trees on its northern and eastern sides and these would partly screen views of the proposed overhead line. The proposed overhead line would be partly visible in distant views approximately 1.5km away.	theoretically visible)				
	Lee Castle	GDL	285440	645977	High	Lee Castle GDL provides the setting for the Category B Listed Buildings of The Lee (Index No. 13056) and The Lee, Dovecote (Index No. 13057). The designed landscape covers some 910 acres and lies within the broad valley which was the former course of the river Clyde before it was diverted during the Ice Age. Key views are from the northern end of the GDL looking south, and these would be unaffected by the proposed development.	Indirect (maximum of 21 wooden poles theoretically visible)	High (localised)	High (localised)	Low	Minor
671	Auchterhead Muir, Covenanters Monument, Darnead-Linn	Category B Listed	290116	655310	Medium	Located within an area of moorland which now lies within the Black Law windfarm. Turbines are currently visible behind the monument, and the proposed grid connection poles would appear behind these turbines.	Indirect (maximum of 26 wooden poles theoretically visible)	Low	Low	Low	Negligible
13054	Cartland Bridge	Category B Listed	286871	644480	Medium	The bridge spans Mouse Water and it is this valley which provides its setting.	None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
13056	The Lee	Category B Listed	285421	646518	Medium	The setting of The Lee is its designated GDL. The house itself stands on a series of bold grass terraces, and the combination of gardens, parkland and woodland provide an impressive setting for the house.	Indirect (maximum of two wooden poles theoretically visible)	High (localised)	High	Imperceptible	Negligible
13057	The Lee, Dovecote	Category B Listed	285385	646349	Medium	Set within the Lee Castle GDL and in relation to The Lee (Index No. 13056). The dovecote survives in a derelict condition and has lost its pyramidal roof.	Indirect (maximum of two wooden poles theoretically visible)	High (localised)	High	Imperceptible	Negligible
13058	The Lee, South Lodge	Category B Listed	286564	644477	Medium	Localised setting at the southern end of southern drive leading to The Lee (Index No. 13056).	None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A



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- <sup>i</sup> Ordnance Survey, Second Edition (1893) Lanarkshire Sheet XVI six inches to one mile.
- <sup>ii</sup> Ordnance Survey Second Edition (1893) Lanarkshire Sheets XII six inches to one mile.
- <sup>iii</sup> CFA Archaeology (2007) Black Law Extension Environmental Statement. Cultural Heritage.
- <sup>iv</sup> Ordnance Survey Second Edition (1899) Lanarkshire Sheet XIII six inches to one mile.
- <sup>v</sup> Ordnance Survey First Edition (1853) Edinburghshire Sheet XV six inches to one mile.
- <sup>vi</sup> Scott, H et al. (Eds.) (1915). *Fasti ecclesiae Scoticanae: the succession of ministers in the Church of Scotland from the Reformation.* Edinburgh
- <sup>vii</sup> Brown, P. (1859). *Historical sketches of the parish of Cambusnethan.* Wishaw.
- <sup>viii</sup> Forrest, W. (1816) *The County of Lanark from actual survey.*
- <sup>ix</sup> Thomson, J. (1832) 'Northern Part of Lanarkshire, Southern Part' In: *Thomson's Atlas of Scotland.*
- <sup>x</sup> Ordnance Survey, Second Edition (1899) Lanarkshire Sheet XIII SE six inches to one mile
- <sup>xi</sup> Ordnance Survey Second Edition (1899) Edinburghshire parts of Sheets X and XVI six inches to one mile
- <sup>xii</sup> Ordnance Survey First Edition (1859) Lanarkshire Sheet XX six inches to one mile
- <sup>xiii</sup> Ordnance Survey Second Edition (1897) Lanarkshire Sheet XIX six inches to one mile
- <sup>xiv</sup> Ordnance Survey (1910) Lanarkshire Sheet XIX six inches to one mile.
- <sup>xv</sup> Ordnance Survey (1941) Lanarkshire Sheets XIX.4, XIV.13 & XII.16 six inches to one mile.
- <sup>xvi</sup> Ordnance Survey (1859) Lanarkshire Sheet XIII six inches to one mile.
- <sup>xvii</sup> Duncan, JS , (1997) 'Hare Hill/Climpy (Carnwath; Carstairs parishes), Mesolithic chert scatter, later enclosure', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, p.75.
- <sup>xviii</sup> Ordnance Survey (1913) Lanarkshire Sheet XIX, NE six inches to one mile.
- <sup>xix</sup> Ordnance Survey (1853) Lanarkshire Sheet XIX six inches to one mile.
- <sup>xx</sup> Ordnance Survey (1864) Lanarkshire Sheet XIX six inches to one mile.
- <sup>xxi</sup> Ordnance Survey (1898) Lanarkshire, Sheet XIX six inches to one mile.
- <sup>xxii</sup> Roy, W.(1747-55), *Military Survey of Scotland*
- <sup>xxiii</sup> Ross, C. (1773) *A map of the Shire of Lanark*
- <sup>xxiv</sup> Ordnance Survey Second Edition (1898) Lanarkshire, Sheet XXV six inches to one mile.
- <sup>xxv</sup> Ordnance Survey First Edition (1864) Lanarkshire, Sheet XXV six inches to one mile.
- <sup>xxvi</sup> Ordnance Survey 1913 Lanarkshire, Sheet XXV six inches to one mile.
- <sup>xxvii</sup> Pryde, G S , (1965) *The burghs of Scotland: a critical list.* London.
- <sup>xxviii</sup> Butt, J. (1967). *The Industrial Archaeology of Scotland. The industrial archaeology of the British Isles Series, Newton Abbot.* Hume, J.R. (1976). *The industrial archaeology of Scotland, I, Lowlands and Borders.* London.
- <sup>xxix</sup> Ordnance Survey (1940-41) Lanarkshire, Sheet XXV six inches to 1 mile.
- <sup>xxx</sup> Sinclair, J. (1791). *The statistical account of Scotland, drawn up from the communications of the ministers of the different parishes.* OSA, Edinburgh



Key:

- Wood Pole
- Overhead Line
- Underground Cable
- Winch Drum Position
- Substation
- Access
  
- + Listed Building Category A
- + Listed Building Category B
- Cultural Heritage Site (point)
- Cultural Heritage Site (linear)
- Mineral Railway (Site 33)
- Cultural Heritage Site (area)
- Rig and Furrow Cultivation Remains
- Garden and Designed Landscape
- Core Study Area

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Fig. No: X.1 Revision:

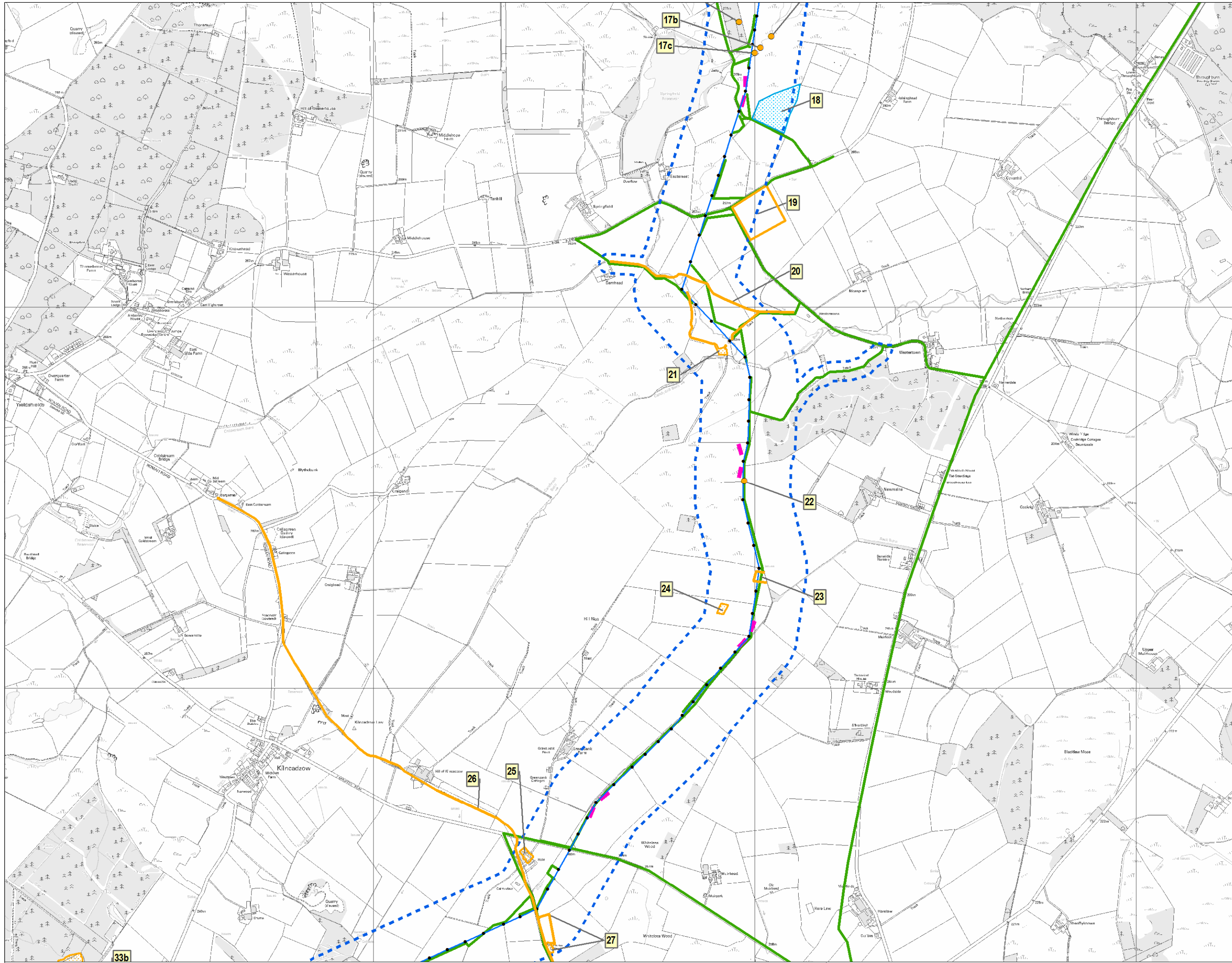
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**Cultural Heritage: Assets within the Core Study Area**

Project:  
**Black Law Grid Connection**

Scale at A3:  
**1:18,000**

Client:  
**Land Use Consultants**

Drawn by: SW Report No:





Key:

- Wood Pole
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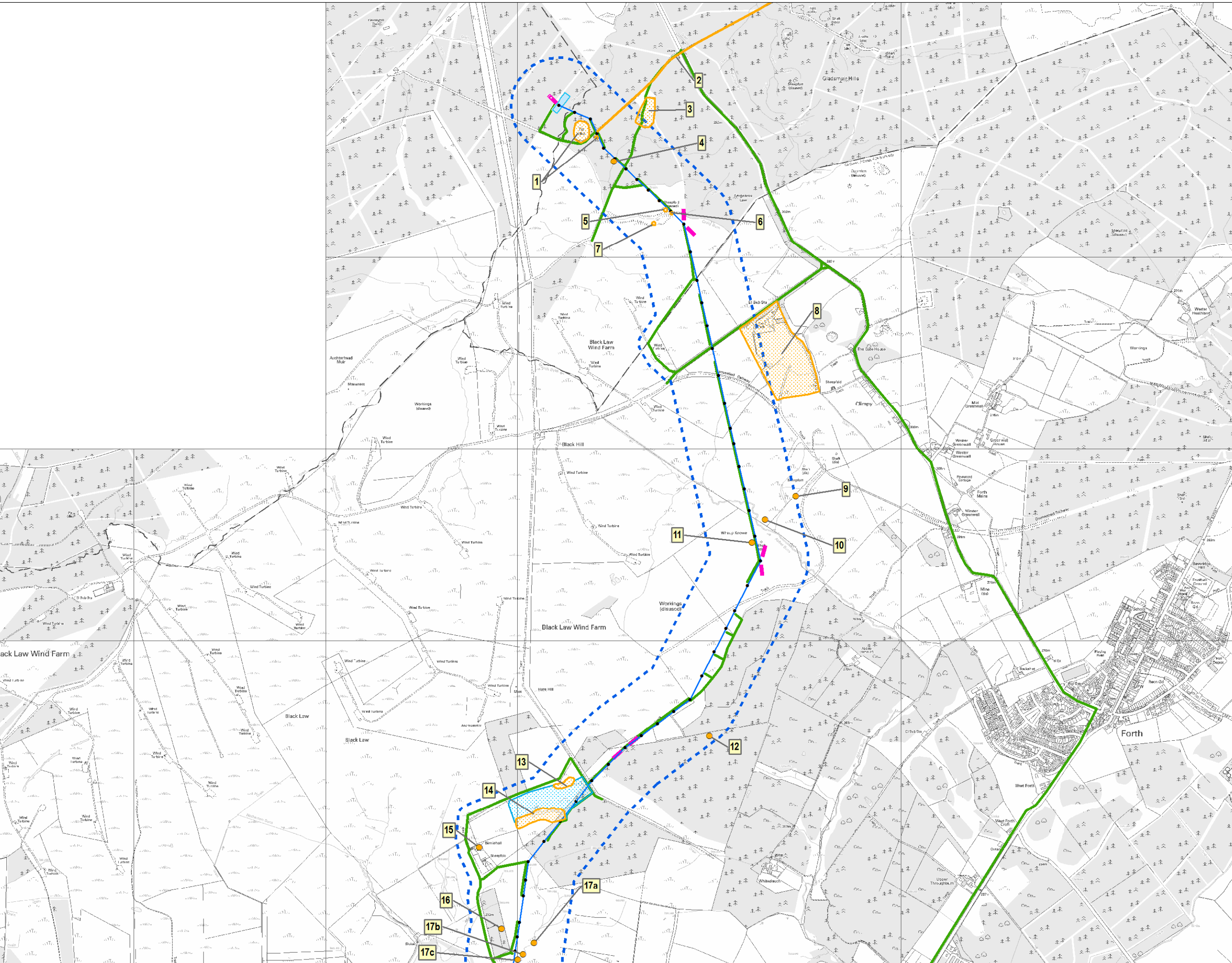
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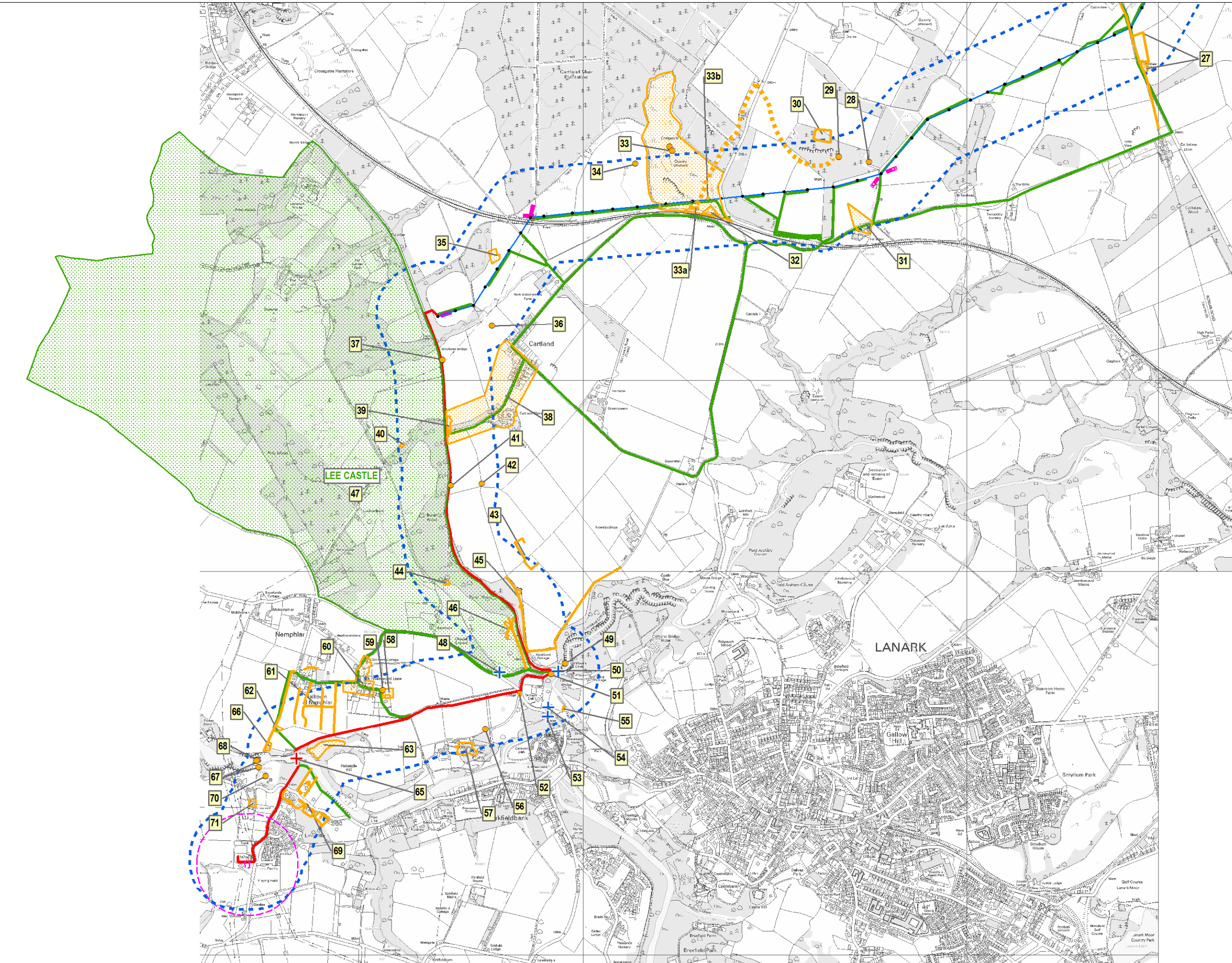
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Key

- OHL
- Primary A
- Secondary A
- Substation
- Underground Cable
- Woodpole
- Angle Wood Pole
- Terminal Wood Pole
- + Listed Building Category A
- + Listed Building Category B
- Scheduled Monument
- Garden and Designed Landscape
- Outer Study Area

Potential Visibility of Wood Poles

- 1-10 Wood Poles Visible
- 11-20 Wood Poles Visible
- 21-31 Wood Poles Visible
- 32-44 Wood Poles Visible
- 45-80 Wood Poles Visible

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Fig. No	1	Revision
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Title  
**Outer Study Area showing External Receptors and ZTV**

Project  
**Black Law Grid Connection**

Scale at A3  
**1:55,000**

Client  
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