



SP Energy Networks

Kennoxhead Windfarm to Coalburn Substation 132 kV Overhead Line

Appendix 10.2: Historic Environment Baseline

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RSK GENERAL NOTES

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1 INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared as a technical appendix to accompany the cultural heritage and archaeology chapter of the Kennoxhead Windfarm to Coalburn Substation 132 kV Overhead Line EIA report (EIAR) and should be read in conjunction with this.

It has been presented in this manner to streamline the EIAR Volume 2 Main Text. A summary of the key elements of this baseline report is included in Section 10.5 of Volume 2 of the EIAR.

RSK Environment Ltd (RSK) was commissioned by SP Energy Networks (SPEN) to undertake an EIA of the proposed development including the historic environment (cultural heritage and archaeology). The proposed development is located between the proposed Kennoxhead Windfarm and the existing Coalburn Substation ~14 km to the north-north-east. Kennoxhead Windfarm is located on land south of the A70, near the village of Glespin on the Douglas Estate while Coalburn substation is located on land west of the M74 near Coalburn. The local planning authority is South Lanarkshire Council.

2 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT BASELINE

The 59 total known heritage assets located within the study area are identified in the gazetteer in Appendix 10.1. and shown in Figure 10.1. These are identified by 'RSK ID' number in the sections below.

2.1 Location, topography and geology

The proposed development comprises the construction of a new 14 km-long 132kV single circuit wood pole (Trident) OHL and two sections of underground cable, totalling approximately 3.3 km, at each end of the OHL, connecting the consented Kennoxhead Wind Farm substation and the existing Coalburn substation. Kennoxhead Windfarm is located on land south of the A70, near the village of Glespin on the Douglas Estate while Coalburn substation is located on land west of the M74 near Coalburn.

The detailed geological baseline for the site is identified in Chapter 7 Geology, Hydrogeology and Hydrology in Volume 2 of the EIAR. A summary focusing on the particular relevance to the historic environment is provided here.

The **bedrock geology** of the study area is dominated by Carboniferous strata. The geology of the area is complex, consisting mainly of rocks from the Scottish Coal Measures, the Clackmannan Group, the Strathclyde Group and the Inverclyde Group. It includes sandstones, siltstones and mudstones, with interbeds of ironstone, seatearth¹, limestone and coal seams. The seatearths, coals and limestones have traditionally been exploited for mining resources, of which there is abundant evidence within the study area (see below). There are some igneous rocks are present, mainly basaltic in composition, and are present in the south-western and south-eastern parts of the study area.

The **superficial geology** is predominantly diamicton (glacial till), clays to sands and gravels, of Devensian age. There are glaciofluvial deposits of Quaternary age and alluvium of Holocene age within the study area, which are mainly confined to river valleys. The glaciofluvial and alluvium deposits are broader and more notable adjacent to Poniel Water, near the M74, and along the Douglas Water, from around Glespin and continuing north-east under the M74. There are some areas of discontinuous peat deposits across the hill slopes, and in isolated lowland areas such as to the south of Coalburn and the lower flanks of the north side of Hagshaw Hill and Henry's Hill. Areas with no superficial cover mainly identify former opencast coal mines, where the cover is no longer natural material (classified as 'made ground'), and some steeper hillslopes.

2.2 Historic Land-use Assessment

Historic Land-use Assessment data was available for the study area².

It identified numerous areas of opencast or quarrying (e.g. fields 1/5, 7/1, 7/2, 7/3, 8/1, 8/2, 8/3, 12/2, 13/1, and 13/2), areas of medieval/post medieval settlement and

¹ A seatearth is the layer of sedimentary rock underlying a coal seam. Jackson, J.A., 1997, Glossary of geology, 4th ed. American Geological Institute, Alexandria.

² <http://hlamap.org.uk/>

agriculture (field 2/4 corresponding to RSK41, fields 3/1, 3/3, 3/4, 3/5, 4/1, 5/1, and 14/4), rectilinear fields and farms (corresponding to 2/5, 3/2, and 14/3).

A summary of landscape use and change based on cited sources is incorporated into the sections below.

2.2.1 Historical mining

Given the predominance of mining and its relevance to the historic environment of the study area, the following information is summarised from the identified Chapter 7 Geology, Hydrogeology and Hydrology in Volume 2 of the EIAR. The study area is located in a region with a long history of mining and mineral extraction in relation to coal, peat, aggregate, limestone, fireclay, seatearth and ironstone.

The study area includes a number of former opencast coal sites. The main coal mine sites are Dalquhandy and Glentaggart.

The Glentaggart Opencast Site (corresponding to field 1/5 within the study area) exploited coal reserves within the Scottish Coal Measures. Glentaggart was closed in 2011 and more recently restored. The Glentaggart site covers a large area south of Glespin, extending from the Douglas Water at Glespin, south-west to Kennoxhead, and east to Glentaggart and Dykehead.

The Dalquhandy Opencast Site (corresponding to fields 12/2, 13/1, and 13/2) occupied an area of approximately 10 km² and extracted from a number of coal seams within the Limestone Coal Formation. Dalquhandy is now completely restored. The Dalquhandy site covers a large area surrounding Coalburn, extending from Stockbriggs in the north to the edge of the forestry at Henry's Hill in the south, and east to the dismantled railway at Long Plantation.

Poniel mine (corresponding to fields 7/1, 7/2, 7/3, 8/1, 8/2, and 8/3) was the site of an opencast coal mine. The coal mine work ceased in 2011.

In addition to opencast sites, there are former colliery spoil heaps, known locally as bings, within the study area. The Auchlochlan No. 9 Bing (corresponding to field 15/2) is located within the northern part of the study area. The associated colliery here closed in 1968.

2.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

2.3.1 Prehistoric (500,000 BC – 42 AD)

Until relatively recently, very little occupation evidence dating to the Palaeolithic period (500,000 – 12,000 BC) had been recorded from Scotland³. However, discoveries at Howburn Farm, Biggar, South Lanarkshire⁴, provide evidence for occupation during the late Upper Palaeolithic period. It is possible that Palaeolithic activity took place within the study area, but there is currently no evidence for sites from this period. Any archaeological evidence for such occupation within the study area, including isolated

³ Saville, A. 1997. *Palaeolithic handaxes in Scotland Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, 127(1997), 1-16.

⁴ Ward, T. 2010. *The discovery and excavation of a late Upper Palaeolithic site at Howburn Farm*. Biggar Archaeology Group. <http://www.biggararchaeology.org.uk>; A. Saville, T.B. Ballin & T. Ward 2010. Howburn, Near Biggar, South Lanarkshire: Preliminary Notice of a Scottish Inland Early Holocene Lithic Assemblage *Lithics: The Journal of the Lithic Studies Society* 28: 41 – 49.

findspots, are likely to have been disturbed by the scouring action of the numerous glacial advances and retreats that took place until the beginning of the Holocene geological epoch (8,000 BC).

More significant records of prehistoric activity in Scotland exist for the Mesolithic period (12,000 – 4,000 BC), principally in the form of flint scatters and middens. There are none recorded in the study area; the nearest known sites in the vicinity of the study area were identified as part of the Daer Valley Project in South Lanarkshire (e.g. Canmore ID 283370) in the form of lithic scatters, and at Brookfield, South Lanarkshire (Canmore ID 157350)⁵, where a Late Mesolithic knapping floor with debris was excavated⁶. The landscape of the Scottish Mesolithic period is generally characterised as consisting of Boreal woodland interspersed with open peatland areas⁷.

The introduction of agriculture and stock-raising characterises the beginning of the Neolithic period (c.4,000 – c.2,400 BC)⁸ in Scotland. There are no assets associated with this period in the study area, but a Neolithic polished stone axehead was discovered at Townhead Plantation south of the A70 and Douglas (Canmore ID 274180)⁹, and an archaeological evaluation in advance of possible coal extraction at Mainshill Wood identified Neolithic pottery (Canmore ID 305917)¹⁰.

Landscape change during the Mesolithic to Neolithic transition is likely to have taken the form of the removal of tree cover for agriculture. However, such change, having commenced in the Mesolithic, is unlikely to have been extensive until the later Prehistoric periods, with some clearance of forest as stock-raising began to supplement and replace hunter-gathering subsistence¹¹. Episodes of woodland clearance would be followed by regeneration, with tree and shrub levels returning to their original densities in places.

The Bronze Age of Scotland (c. 2,400 – 550 BC) is characterised by a variety of changes in material culture and practice, including the introduction of copper and bronze metallurgy. The division between the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods is typically marked by the introduction of Beaker pottery and its associated cultural suite, such as stone bracers, barb-and-tang arrowheads and short-cist inhumations. Later developments in the Bronze Age see smaller food vessels and a move towards cremation, often in round burial cairns. As with earlier periods, there is no evidence for Bronze Age activity within the study area; however occupation is suggested by the identification of individual findspots in the vicinity, such as a socketed bronze spearhead at Douglas (Canmore ID 46531), and an Early Bronze Age jet ring at Auchlochan (Canmore ID 46482).

⁵ Ward, T. (2005) 'Deer Valley Project, South Lanarkshire (Crawford parish), excavation; survey', *Discovery Excav Scot*, vol. 6, 2005. Page(s): 134

⁶ Lelong, Barrowman and Donnelly, O, C and M. (1999) 'Carmichael Estate (Carmichael; Pettinain parishes), lithic scatters; Late Mesolithic knapping floor; post-holes', *Discovery Excav Scot*, 1999. Page(s): 82

⁷ Edwards, K. J. and I. Ralston. 1984. *Postglacial hunter-gatherers and vegetational history in Scotland. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland 114: 15 – 34.*

⁸ Darvill, T. 1987. *Prehistoric Britain*. B. T. Batsford: London: 48.

⁹ Saville, A. 2004. 'Townhead Plantation (Douglas parish), Neolithic axehead', *Discovery Excav Scot*, vol. 5, 2004. Page(s): 124

¹⁰ Will, R. 2009. 'Newmains Farm, Douglas, South Lanarkshire (Douglas parish), evaluation', *Discovery Excav Scot*, New, vol. 10, 2009. Cathedral Communications Limited, Wiltshire, England. Page(s): 173

¹¹ Turnock, D. 1995. *The Making of the Scottish Rural Landscape* Aldershot: Scholar Press: 33

Landscape change during the Bronze Age saw an accelerated rate of tree clearance. This involved the use of metal axes, coupled with a gradual decline in the population of pines as a result of grazing pressure. Elsewhere in Scotland, archaeological and palynological (pollen) evidence indicates that cultivation extended into upland areas for the first time just prior to and continuing into the Bronze Age, from c. 2500 BC, leading to soil erosion in places, possibly from deforestation. However, the overall picture is of small isolated settlements occupying clearings in the primary woodland¹².

Iron Age (550 BC – 42 AD) activity within the study area is not apparent, though there is a record of a 1st-century BC silver coin findspot at Lesmahagow (Canmore ID 46491) north of the area. The Iron Age in Scotland witnessed an increase in the overall level of anthropogenic (man-made) landscape change and intensified agriculture, with extensive episodes of woodland clearance, an increase in arable and pastoral farming at the expense of forest, and the expansion of moorland¹³.

2.3.2 Roman (43 AD – 410 AD)

During the Roman period, Lanarkshire was located in the militarised area between Hadrian's Wall to the south along the Solway-Tyne isthmus, and the Antonine Wall to the north along the Forth-Clyde isthmus. Evidence of Roman period activity within the study area has not been confirmed, but indications of Roman period occupation and military use is present within the wider vicinity. Examples include the findspot of a Roman coin at Scrogtonhead (Canmore ID 46530), a Roman bronze jug at Sadlerhead (Canmore ID 46486) and a putative Roman road running from Wiston to Patna (Canmore ID 73222)¹⁴.

2.3.3 Early Medieval (411 AD – 1057 AD)

During the early medieval period, Lanarkshire likely formed part of the kingdom of Strathclyde, whose capital was at Dumbarton Rock; however it is possible that parts of the county (including the study area) formed part of the kingdom of Bernicia, with power centres at Edinburgh and Bamburgh. As with earlier periods, evidence for early medieval occupation or settlement of the study area is not in evidence; however it has been suggested that a bronze bell discovered at Garngour near Lesmahagow (Canmore ID 46498) dated to the early medieval period.

2.3.4 Medieval (1058 AD – 1559 AD)

The start of the medieval period in Scotland is identified as coinciding with the ascent to the throne of Malcolm III (Canmore). It is with the kingship of David I (1124 – 1153AD)¹⁵ that feudalism becomes the dominant political form of Lowland Scotland, while the clan system persisted in the Highlands.

The primary regional centres close to the study area were Douglas Castle, seat of the Lords of Douglas, of which the listed later single tower known as "Castle Dangerous"

¹² Tipping, R. 1997. *Vegetational History of Southern Scotland*. *Botanical Journal of Scotland*. 49: 151-162.

¹³ Morrison, I. A. 1983. *Prehistoric Scotland*. In G. W. Whittington and I D. Whyte (Eds) *An Historical Geography of Scotland: 1 – 24*. London: Academic Press.

¹⁴ Described in Newall, F. 1973. 'Roman road surveys', *Discovery Excav Scot*, 1973. Page(s): 36 but subsequently challenged by an Ordnance Survey report of 1978.

¹⁵ Schofield, J. 1999. *Landscapes of the Middle Ages: Towns*. In J. Hunter and I. Ralston (eds) *The Archaeology of Britain: An introduction from the Upper Palaeolithic to the Industrial Revolution*: 210 – 227. London: Routledge.

survives (LB1449)¹⁶, and its adjoining medieval burgh of Douglas. The area remained under the political control of the Lords of Douglas during the medieval period¹⁷. The second source of power within medieval society lay with the Church, of which St. Bride's Kirk, a scheduled monument (SM90265) located within the village of Douglas, is a notable local example¹⁸.

Most of the population would have lived in small irregular agricultural settlements known as clachans or fermtouns, the pattern of which is still visible in the distribution of settlements in the early part of the post-medieval period. Occupation of individual house sites may have been temporary, with the locations of houses changing within a holding. In terms of landscape and land-use change during the medieval period, natural changes to the landscape have been far less important than anthropogenic ones¹⁹. These were caused in part by a general increase in population, leading to a greater demand for arable and pastoral farming. Complex communal run-rig systems of agriculture developed in the later medieval period. Divisions of land comprised "infield", representing accessible, good quality land close to townships, and "outfield", which was more marginal. Upland, outfield areas were exploited as summer pasture for livestock, with moorland expanding at the expense of forest. The larger settlements were clustered in the lowland areas, with scattered shielings (seasonally occupied shelters) in the uplands²⁰.

As with earlier periods, no heritage assets have been confirmed dating to this period within the study area; however there is a strong possibility that some of the farmsteads identified on Roy's Map of the Lowlands (surveyed 1752 – 55) originated during the medieval period. The presence of aerial photographs with evidence of rig and furrow agriculture near the study area, such as at Coalburn (Canmore ID 255098) and Hollandbush golf course (Canmore ID 255095) also suggests agricultural exploitation of the wider area.

2.3.5 Post-medieval (1560 AD – 1900 AD)

The post-medieval period is notable for two particular processes that changed the landscape of Scotland; the *agricultural revolution* and the *industrial revolution*. Of the two, given the landscape dominated by extractive industries, changes associated with the industrial revolution are most prominent, but the pattern of fields apparent today along much of the proposed development is likely to have been a result of agricultural revolution.

The later part of the post-medieval period was important for landscape change, with legal changes allowing fields using the traditional run-rig system to be reallocated, moving to a more individual-based system of farming, land-use and land-ownership.²¹ The *agricultural revolution*, or 'Improvement', witnessed increasing investment in agricultural practices by rural landowners and their tenants. The aim was maximising revenue from

¹⁶ Maxwell, H 1902 *A History of the House of Douglas* Vol II p243

¹⁷ Gordon, J. ed. 1999. *The New Statistical Account of Scotland / by the ministers of the respective parishes, under the superintendence of a committee of the Society for the Benefit of the Sons and Daughters of the Clergy*. Douglas, Lanark, Vol. 6, Edinburgh: Blackwoods and Sons, 1845. University of Edinburgh, University of Glasgow.

¹⁸ Turnock, D. 1995. *The Making of the Scottish Rural Landscape* Aldershot: Scholar Press: 161.

¹⁹ Price, R. J. 1983. *Scotland's Environment during the last 30,000 years*. Edinburgh: Scottish Academic Press: 196.

²⁰ Turnock, D. 1995. *The Making of the Scottish Rural Landscape* Aldershot: Scholar Press.

²¹ Turnock, D. 1995. *The Making of the Scottish Rural Landscape* Aldershot: Scholar Press.

the land and led to the draining and exploitation of land previously considered marginal. Within the study area, numerous examples of farmsteads are apparent dating to this period, such as ones that are still extant and occupied (e.g. Lang House, RSK15, and Johnshill, RSK40), as well as others who were recorded on historical mapping but are no longer visible (e.g. Braehead, RSK17). Cultivation marks and drainage ditches identified on historical mapping (e.g. RSK 41, Longhouse Hill) are also present. Exploitation of water power in the form of the Carmacoup carding mill (RSK14) adjacent to the Douglas Water is also noteworthy.

Later in the period, the demand for iron and coal (as well as, to a lesser extent, lime) associated with the *industrial revolution* led to profound changes in the landscape of the study area. The most notable of these are the extensive remains of coal mining and extraction (though much of these were subsequently removed by the more extensive open cast coal mining in the 20th century), but there are also records of lime kilns (e.g. RSK27) in the area. The most prominent heritage asset within the study area is the remains of the former Caledonian Railway Muirkirk Branch (RSK31), which ran for several kilometres in parallel and/or close to the proposed development, and for which numerous bridges are still well-preserved.

The Old Statistical Account of Scotland (OSA)²² for Douglas describes that the parish (which comprises the southern and central portion of the study area up to the Poniel Water) as primarily comprising sheep farms, but with arable agriculture within the strath, or river valley of the Douglas Water. It also makes mention of an abundance of coal “which will be in-exhaustible for many centuries”, and other minerals (including lime) being present at or close to the surface. It is clear from the OSA that, by the end of the 18th century, coal was a prominent and profitable industry in the parish. The OSA also makes reference to a “small carding and spinning mill on the lands of Carmacoup” (RSK14), as well as the roads in the parish from Edinburgh to Ayr (i.e. the A70 within the study area) and Glasgow to England being turned into toll roads. The OSA for the parish of Lesmahagow²³ (comprising the part of the study area north of the Poniel Water) notes that the area is “very mountainous, and the soil mossy and muirish”. The writer notes that, while pastoral agriculture predominated at end of the 18th century, upland areas of the parish showed evidence of past agricultural cultivation, and that this was attested to in a charter held by the monastery at Kelso, which made reference to the cultivation of wheat in the parish. The OSA makes reference to pit coal being wrought at Coalburn (RSK36) and Westown (RSK32). Other resources mentioned include a substance “here called candle-coal, or light coal” (interpreted as oil shale) at Auchloch, as well as peat, ironstone and lime. The writer states that improvements (other than new breeds of livestock) had not yet made an impression on the traditional ways of agriculture within the parish. The OSA does not make reference to particular industry within Lesmahagow at the time, but mentions that weavers are drawn to factories in “the great towns” and that there is considerable potential for mining in the parish.

²² Sinclair, Sir John. 1793. *The Statistical Account of Scotland*, Douglas, Lanark, Vol. 8, Edinburgh: William Creech, 1793. University of Edinburgh, University of Glasgow. (1999)

²³ Sinclair, Sir John. 1793. *The Statistical Account of Scotland*, Lesmahago, Lanark, Vol. 7, Edinburgh: William Creech.

The New Statistical Account (NSA) for the parish of Douglas²⁴ makes reference to the western, upland part of the parish having been recently planted by Lord Douglas. Published in 1845, the NSA also makes reference to abundant coal resources being extracted and transported outwith the parish, as well as ironstone and limestone deposits being exploited. The account notes that Lord Douglas (the principal landowning family since the medieval period) continued to own nine tenths of the parish. The NSA makes reference to antiquities found or known in the parish; none of these are in the study area, but the account refers to the remains of a fortress in the western edge of the parish on the farm of Parisholm, as well as cairns being present on Auchensaugh Hill (corresponding to SM4234) to the south, and cists having been excavated at Poniel (corresponding to WoSAS Pin: 10151) in the eastern part of the parish. The NSA notes that a considerable effort had been made agricultural improvements since the OSA, including enclosure with drystone walls and wooded plantations. The mill at Carmacoup (RSK14) is mentioned as still operational, and the roads having been much improved.

The NSA for the parish of Leshmahagow²⁵, in its description of the extent of the parish, describes Wallace's Cave (RSK28) as follows, "On the south side of the parish there is a fissure in the rocks known by the name of Wallace's Cave; if ever that hero inhabited it, his lodging could not be of the most comfortable kind". As with the OSA, mention is made of the abundance and quality of the coal and "cannel coal" (interpreted as oil shale), with the cannel coal gas being supplied to Glasgow and other places. Coal appears to have been a major employer in the parish at the time, with 40 pickmen being employed. Reference is made to lime works in seven or eight places in the parish, and a site such as RSK27 may have been one of those mentioned. The account concludes by observing that considerable improvements; drainage, enclosure, drystone walling, new areas of cultivation, roads and limestone quarrying had all been undertaken since the OSA.

2.3.6 Modern (1901 AD – Present)

The modern period in the area saw the replacement of the older forms of coal mining with open-cast extraction techniques. While today none of these mines is operational, the reinstated ground and extensively landscaped areas are still prominent and noteworthy topographical and land use features within the study area.

A review commissioned by Scottish Natural Heritage²⁶ shows significant increases in coniferous plantation and rough grassland at the expense of heather moorland and mixed and broadleaved woodland between the 1940s and 1980s. Those coniferous plantations are a noteworthy part of the southern part of the study area.

More recently into the 21st century, new land use technology in the form of the construction and operation of wind turbines and connecting overhead powerlines and substations has again changed the landscape of the wider area.

²⁴ Gordon, J. ed. 1999. *The New Statistical Account of Scotland / by the ministers of the respective parishes, under the superintendence of a committee of the Society for the Benefit of the Sons and Daughters of the Clergy.* Douglas, Lanark, Vol. 6, Edinburgh: Blackwoods and Sons, 1845. University of Edinburgh, University of Glasgow.

²⁵ Gordon, J. ed. 1999 *The New Statistical Account of Scotland / by the ministers of the respective parishes, under the superintendence of a committee of the Society for the Benefit of the Sons and Daughters of the Clergy.* Lesmahago, Lanark, Vol. 6, Edinburgh: Blackwoods and Sons, 1845.

²⁶ Mackey, E. C., M. C. Shewry and G. J. Tudor. 1998. *Land Cover Change: Scotland from the 1940s to the 1980s.*

2.4 Baseline: Known Heritage Assets

All known heritage assets within the study area are referenced in chronological context in the archaeological and historical narrative above, but are summarised by count as follows:

2.4.1 Designated heritage assets

There are no designated heritage assets (scheduled monuments (SM), conservation areas (CA), listed buildings (LB), inventory battlefields, inventory garden and designed landscapes (GDLs) or world heritage sites (WHS) within the study area. The nearest designated asset to the study areas are summarised in Table 2.1 below:

Table 2.1 Distance of designated assets to the study area

| Asset | Distance to study area |
|---|------------------------|
| Scheduled Monument: St Brides Church, Douglas ²⁷ | 1.26 km |
| Conservation Area: Douglas Conservation Area | 1.16 km |
| Listed Building: Statue of a Highlander at West Toun ²⁸ , a Category B listed building | 508 m |
| Battlefield: Battle of Drumclog ²⁹ . | 17.3 km |
| Gardens and Designed Landscape: The Falls of Clyde ³⁰ | 6.2 km |
| World Heritage Site: New Lanark ³¹ | 6.03 km |

2.4.2 Non-designated heritage assets

There are 27 non-designated assets (NDAs) within the study area recorded on the South Lanarkshire Council HER and NRHE, presented in the gazetteer (Appendix 10.1) and on constraints Figure 10.1. They are grouped by importance below.

2.4.2.1 High Importance

There are no NDAs recorded in the gazetteer that are considered of High importance.

2.4.2.2 Medium Importance

There are two NDAs assessed as being of medium importance in the gazetteer. A carding (woollen) mill was recorded in the OSA and on the 1st Edition OS at Carmacoup (RSK14),

²⁷ <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM90265> [accessed September 2022]

²⁸ <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB13402> [accessed September 2022]

²⁹ <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/BTL21> [accessed September 2022]

³⁰ <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/GDL00358> [accessed September 2022]

³¹ <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/advice-and-support/listing-scheduling-and-designations/world-heritage-sites/new-lanark> [accessed September 2022]

and upstanding remains of the mill were identified in the study area during the site visit. The remains of the Caledonian Railway Muirkirk Branch (RSK31) also form a prominent and generally well-preserved complex of cuttings, embankments and bridges through the local landscape.

2.4.2.3 Low Importance

There are 21 assets in the HER and NRHE interpreted as of low importance. These include quarries (RSK04, RSK06), structures (RSK07), coal pits, collieries and mines (RSK08, RSK12, RSK13, RSK32, RSK38), former railways and tramways (RSK10, RSK29), sheepfolds (RSK20, RSK24, RSK35, RSK36), a rifle range (RSK22), farmsteads (RSK25, RSK26, RSK40), lime kilns (RSK27, RSK37), and a water tank (RSK30).

2.4.2.4 Negligible and Unknown Importance

There are three assets recorded in the HER and NRHE interpreted as of negligible importance. These were possible platforms that archaeological evaluation revealed to be natural (RSK02, RSK03 and RSK05).

A single asset was interpreted as being of unknown importance; a site comprising a circular depression of possible anthropogenic (i.e. man-made) origin (RSK21), that could not be identified at its given location within the study area.

2.5 Map Regression

The following historical maps depict the study area and are relevant to the assessment of the proposed development. A total of 17 further NDAs were identified from the map regression exercise undertaken and added to the gazetteer (Appendix 10.1) and constraints Figure 10.1.

2.5.1 Roy's Military Survey of Scotland: Lowlands (1747 – 1755)

Roy's Military Survey, conducted following the uprising of 1745, was the first to depict the study area in any detail. It depicted the farmsteads for the first time such as Langhouse (RSK15), Dicks-mailing (RSK16), Braehead (RSK17), East Braehead (RSK18), and North Braehead (RSK19). It indicated that cultivation and occupation within the wider area was focused on the terraces of the Douglas Water and Poniel Water. Areas between the Kennox Water and Carmacoup Burn were comprised of moorland or waste, as were areas either side of the "Cole Burn" in the northern part of the study area.

2.5.2 Dorret's map of Scotland, 1750

Dorret's map is not detailed but showed the Douglas Water and named Langhouse (RSK15) as a settlement on the north side of the Douglas Water, upstream of Douglas.

2.5.3 Arrowsmith's map of Scotland, 1807

Arrowsmith's later map showed the area with some greater details present. The Douglas Water and the Ayr road (now the A70) was shown in broadly its modern position. Braehead (RSK17) was depicted.

2.5.4 Forrest's County of Lanark from actual survey, 1807

Forrest's map, which depicted the various parts of Lanark by their parishes, identified a wool mill at Carmacoup (RSK14), Lang House (RSK15), "Dicks Mailen" (RSK16), Longhill (RSK26), Wallace's Cave (RSK28), lime quarries close to Coalburn (RSK33), Glaikhead (RSK39), and Johnshill (RSK40).

2.5.5 J. Butler Williams', Caledonian Railway Map (1847)

Williams' map titled "Part of Scotland shewing the geographical position of the Caledonian Railway and the lines connected with it" identified a branch line leading from Weston and Brockley (called Bankend on later maps) to Lesmahagow and on to Glasgow, corresponding to RSK42.

2.5.6 First Edition Ordnance Survey (surveyed 1858, published 1864)

The First Edition Ordnance Survey is the first available detailed systematic survey of the study area. As with Roy's Map, the southern portion of the study area around Wedder Hill, Green Hill and Chapel Hill is shown as largely comprising unenclosed moorland, though the farmstead of Cleughs (RSK01) was depicted. The commencement of coal mining near Carmacoup (what later became the Glentaggart opencast coal mine), is also shown, such as RSK08, RSK09, RSK11 and RSK13.

Greater settlement and evidence for enclosure was depicted in the strath of the Douglas Water, including the mill at Carmacoup (RSK14). The farmsteads of Dicks-mailing (RSK16) and Braehead (RSK17) were also depicted, but those of East Braehead (RSK18) and North Braehead (RSK19) were not. In the central portion, the study area was depicted largely as unenclosed marginal land around Langhouse Hill, Rob's Hill and Blackwood Hill, with occasional sheepfolds or sheep rees (e.g. RSK23, RSK24) depicted.

It is apparent that the Poniel Water has been diverted (presumably due to coal mining activity) since the 1st Edition OS. The original route in the vicinity of fields 8/3 and 8/4 took a meandering course further south in comparison with the route shown on modern mapping and aerial photography.

Mineworking and industrial activity was also depicted around Coalburn for the first time, including the Caledonian Railway Lesmahagow Branch (RSK42), and old limekilns (RSK37).

North of Coalburn, around the farmstead of Johnshill (RSK40), the same regular arrangement of enclosed fields is depicted, similar to today.

2.5.7 Charles Jopp, Plan showing the North British Railway System, 1869

Jopp's plan, which is at a large scale, showed a line leading between Douglas and Muirkirk, running in an east-west orientation through part of the study area. This may correspond with the Muirkirk branch of the Caledonian Railway (RSK31), though the orientation of the line at the scale of the map does not exactly match that shown on the subsequent OS mapping. The Lesmahagow Branch (RSK42) was depicted leading from Bankend (RSK32).

2.5.8 Second Edition Ordnance Survey (surveyed 1896)

The Second Edition OS, published later in the 19th century, recorded a considerable number of landscape changes in relation to the First Edition. Prominent changes included the Caledonian Railway Muirkirk Branch (RSK31), extensive plantation around Rob's Hill, and more significant evidence for coal mining near Coalburn, such as Dalquhandy Colliery, Westown Mine (RSK32) and their connecting tramway (RSK29), at Southrig (RSK58 and 59), and Auchlochan Colliery (RSK38).

2.5.9 Ordnance Survey proposed and existing railway lines, 1896-1897

This map, available in the National Library of Scotland, identified the two branches of the Caledonian Railway (RSK31 and RSK42). It also identified railways labelled as "Muirkirk, Mauchline and Dalmellington Railway Authorised 1896" and "Caledonian Railways Authorised 1896 & Proposed 1897" depicted as running broadly north to south through the study area; however there is no evidence these additional branches were ever constructed.

2.5.10 Ordnance Survey (surveyed 1960-1964)

The later 20th-century editions of the OS indicate greater levels of mining near Carmacoup (RSK10, RSK12), a new tramway leading to the Caledonian Railway (RSK55), and much more extensive works around Auchlochan Colliery (RSK38).

2.6 Lidar, Aerial Photography and Satellite Imagery

Lidar imagery from the Scottish Remote Sensing Portal³² was reviewed, but no relevant data for the study area was identified.

Aerial photography was interrogated from the National Collection of Air Photography (NCAP) and Google Earth. A single new non-designated heritage asset was identified from these sources – cultivation marks at Longhouse Hill (RSK41).

The earliest aerial photography available for the assessment dates to 1946. This showed Westown Colliery (RSK32), Caledonian Railway Lesmahagow Branch (RSK42), Auchlochan Colliery (RSK38), and the village of Coalburn. Particularly noteworthy were relict field systems and drainage on the southeastern slopes of Longhouse Hill (RSK41) above the farm of Longhouse (RSK14), as well as evidence of field systems and enclosures at Windrow (RSK44) also previously identified from historic mapping.

Later aerial imagery dating to 1988 and 1989 depicted former railway infrastructure (e.g. RSK31) as well as areas of active coal mining, and areas of new forestry plantation in the southern portion of the study area. Also depicted were the extant remains of Carmacoup Mill (RSK14), and active mine workings associated with Kennox Mine (RSK12).

2.7 Site Visit

The site visit was undertaken over two days on 7th and 20th April 2021. The weather conditions on 7th April were generally cool with partial cloud and occasional snow flurries.

³² <https://remotesensingdata.gov.scot/> [accessed July 2021]

There was a limited amount of snow and ice in sheltered parts of the study area, but these did not obscure the ground surface. The weather conditions on 20th April were warmer with amounts of cloud varying from sunny spells to overcast. It was clear on both days.

The visibility of earthworks was moderate in most areas, but there was limited visibility of finds due to vegetation cover across the study area, except where there was limited exposure of underlying substrates, for example at gateways (caused by animal trampling) and areas of open cast or recent construction activities.

A total of ten further NDAs were identified from the site visit. The majority of these were interpreted as being associated with the nearby former railways or mining activities.

Associated with the former Caledonian Railway Muirkirk Branch (RSK31) were railway overbridges at Alder Burn (RSK43), Glespin (RSK46), Hazelside (RSK47), and Woodrow (RSK48 – a footbridge). There was also a possible former tramway (RSK45) identified at Longhouse Hill leading from the former railway (RSK31) to the nearby A70.

Clearance cairns were identified near Poniel Water (RSK50 and 51), as well as a possible artificial platform at Blackwood Hill (RSK49), and a rectangular depression and earthwork at Muirburn (RSK54), and a rectangular stone tentatively interpreted as a capping stone for a mine shaft at Glaikhead (RSK56).



Photo 1: view of area of reinstated open cast with commercial plantation in background in field 1/4

The southern portion of the study area (e.g. areas 1/1 to 1/3) were largely under commercial coniferous forestry plantation with smaller areas of set-aside or meadow (see

Photo 3 as an illustration). The area also formed part of the Kennoxhead Wind Farm (currently under construction).

The central portion of the study area, which broadly follows the banks and slopes above the Douglas Water, were predominantly improved pasture (e.g. 1/8, 2/1 to 2/3), with the land being less fertile and more poorly drained in higher areas (e.g. 2/4, 3/2, 3/3, 4/1, 7/1 to 8/3, 12/1 to 14/1). These upper areas were also the location of the Douglas West wind farm construction activity.

Areas interpreted as reinstated open cast were also much in evidence (e.g. 1/4, 1/5, 9/2, 11/1, 11/2, 14/2, 14/3, 15/2).

The northern portion of the study area was largely of improved pasture fields with no evidence for former mining (e.g. 15/4 to 15/8).

In addition to the NDAs identified during the site visit, observations were made on the sites described above, and are included in Table 2.2 below.



Photo 2: view of commercial forestry typical of southern portion of study area in field 1/3



Photo 3: View of moorland typical of central portion of study area in field 5/1, with wind farm construction activities in background.



Photo 4: View of improved pasture field (field 1/7) typical around terraces of the Douglas Water in the central portion of the study area. A viaduct of the Caledonian Railway Muirkirk Branch (RSK31) is visible in the background.

Table 2.2 Findings of site visit

| Plot Number | Identified sites, description, and state of preservation | Plot Description (<i>topography, land use, field boundaries etc.</i>) |
|-------------|---|--|
| 0/1 | | <p>Undulating upland moorland sloping downwards to east at an angle of around 5°.</p> <p>Open views.</p> <p>Visibility of earthworks was moderate.</p> <p>Wind farm (Kennoxhead) and substation construction activities underway in the vicinity.</p> |
| 0/2 | <p>RSK01 – farmstead of Cleughs. Visible as a modern house, now abandoned. No other structures associated with the farmstead were apparent.</p> | <p>Undulating upland meadow field with open views and poor visibility for earthworks.</p> <p>Contained a stone pile (interpreted as modern field clearance) within the field 0.5m high and 5m diameter.</p> <p>Wind farm (Kennoxhead) construction activities underway in the vicinity.</p> <p>Bound on the north by a fence and access track to the wind farm development, and on the southeast by a fence and ditch.</p> |
| 1/1 | | <p>Undulating upland coniferous woodland with upland views and poor visibility for earthworks. Contained an active borrow pit for wind farm construction (Kennoxhead).</p> |
| 1/2 | | <p>Undulating upland coniferous woodland with upland views and poor visibility for earthworks.</p> <p>Wind farm (Kennoxhead) construction activities underway in the vicinity.</p> <p>Bound to the west by a stream.</p> |
| 1/3 | | <p>Undulating upland field of coniferous establishing woodland with poor visibility for earthworks. Interpreted as an area of reinstated former open cast coal mining.</p> <p>Wind farm construction activities underway in the vicinity.</p> <p>Bound to the east by a change in land use, and to the west by a stream.</p> |
| 1/4 | <p>RSK02, RSK03 and RSK05 – possible platforms. Not visible in field, but the field consists of reinstated open cast coal mining, so the platforms are likely lost.</p> | <p>Undulating upland field of bare earth and weeds. Interpreted as an area of reinstated former open cast coal mining.</p> <p>Bound to the east by a fence and track.</p> |
| 1/5 | <p>RSK11 (adit/mine), and 12 (mine workings) – none visible in field, but the field consists of reinstated open cast coal mining, so these assets are likely lost/buried.</p> | <p>Undulating mid-slope semi-improved pasture field sloping downwards to the northeast. Interpreted as an area of reinstated former open cast coal mining.</p> |

| Plot Number | Identified sites, description, and state of preservation | Plot Description (<i>topography, land use, field boundaries etc.</i>) |
|-------------|--|---|
| | RSK10 - A fenced off feature was identified in field 1/5 that was tentatively interpreted as being associated with RSK10 (mining remains). It consisted of a circular fenced off depression approximately 7m in diameter. | Contained a field clearance pile 1.5m high and 5m diameter of undressed stones. Bound on southeast side by a fence. |
| 1/6 | RSK09 – adit/mine. Not visible in field, but the field consists of reinstated open cast coal mining, so the mining features are likely lost. | Undulating mid-slope field of establishing coniferous woodland with moderate visibility for earthworks and open views. Interpreted as an area of reinstated former open cast coal mining. Bound by a fence to the northeast and a change in land use to the southwest. |
| 1/7 | RSK14 – Carmacoup carding mill. A single extant building remains within the field, with areas of uneven ground in the field suggestive of earthworks or the demolition of buildings associated with the mill. No evidence of the lade leading from and to the Douglas Water identified on historical mapping was identified. See Photo 5 below | Fluvial gully of semi-improved pasture with views restricted to the north with good visibility of earthworks. Bound on the northeast by the Douglas Water and to the southwest by a stream. |
| 1/8 | | Fluvial concave improved pasture field sloping downwards to the southwest and views restricted to the northeast. Bound to the southwest by the Douglas Water and a fence, and by a fence and the A70 road to the northeast. |
| 2/1 | | Glacio-fluvial flat improved pasture field sloping downwards to the southwest and views restricted to the northeast. Good visibility of earthworks in the field. No field boundary to the northeast-presumably removed. |
| 2/2 | RSK15 – Longhouse farmstead. There is a single house located adjacent to the field, likely the same one depicted on the 2 nd Edition and subsequent OS maps. | Mid-slope improved pasture field sloping downwards to the southwest and with views restricted to the northeast. Good visibility of earthworks in the field. Bound to the northeast by a fence. |
| 2/3 | RSK31 – Caledonian Railway, Muirkirk Branch forms the north-western field boundary. Visible as an extensive linear earthwork through the study area, usually as a cutting. RSK45 – earthwork identified in the field and shown modern OS mapping. Shown | Mid-slope improved pasture field sloping downwards to the southeast and with views restricted to the northwest. Good visibility of earthworks in the field. Bound to the northwest by a fence and the former Caledonian Railway (RSK31). |

| Plot Number | Identified sites, description, and state of preservation | Plot Description (<i>topography, land use, field boundaries etc.</i>) |
|-------------|---|---|
| | on the 2 nd Edition OS as a tramway. See Photo 6 below | |
| 2/4 | <p>RSK31 – Caledonian Railway, Muirkirk Branch forms the south-eastern field boundary. Visible as an extensive linear earthwork through the study area, usually as a cutting. See Photos 4 above and 7 below.</p> <p>RSK41 – Longhouse Hill relict field systems. Visible on aerial photography, but no evidence for them identified during site visit.</p> | <p>Mid-slope semi-improved pasture field sloping downwards to the southeast.</p> <p>Moderate visibility of earthworks in the field.</p> <p>Bound to the northeast by a fence.</p> |
| 2/5 | <p>RSK16 – Dicksmailing farmstead. Apparent during the site visit as an artificial platform and single mature tree.</p> <p>RSK17 – farmstead of Braehead. No extant remains, but there is a flat area with a woodpole OHL located in the vicinity of this record. The flat area may represent the former platform for the steading.</p> <p>RSK19 – farmstead of North Braehead. No extant remains, but there is a flat area located in the vicinity of this record. The flat area may represent the former platform for the steading.</p> <p>RSK31 – Caledonian Railway, Muirkirk Branch forms the south-eastern field boundary. Visible as an extensive linear earthwork through the study area, usually as a cutting.</p> <p>RSK41 – Longhouse Hill relict field systems. Visible on aerial photography, and apparent as a series drainage ditches within the field during the site visit. See Photo 9 below.</p> <p>RSK46 – overbridge over the Caledonian Railway identified at boundary of field. See Photo 8 below.</p> | <p>Mid-slope moorland sloping downwards to the southeast.</p> <p>Moderate visibility of earthworks in the field.</p> <p>Bound to the northeast by a track.</p> |
| 3/1 | <p>RSK31 – Caledonian Railway, Muirkirk Branch forms the south-eastern field boundary. Visible as an extensive linear earthwork through the study area, usually as a cutting.</p> | <p>Mid-slope semi-improved pasture field sloping downwards to the southeast.</p> <p>Moderate visibility of earthworks in the field.</p> |

| Plot Number | Identified sites, description, and state of preservation | Plot Description (<i>topography, land use, field boundaries etc.</i>) |
|-------------|---|--|
| | <p>RSK44 – Windrow farmstead. Visible as a drystone-walled enclosure, but no evidence of buildings or cultivation marks.</p> <p>RSK48 – overbridge over the Caledonian Railway identified at boundary of field.</p> | |
| 3/2 | | <p>Convex undulating semi-improved pasture field with steeply incised gullies and open views.</p> <p>Bound to the north (Robshill Burn) and south (Windrow Burn) by streams.</p> |
| 3/3 | | <p>Convex undulating semi-improved pasture field with steeply incised gullies and open views.</p> <p>Bound to the northeast by a fence.</p> |
| 3/4 | <p>RSK20 – sheepfold. Not visible during site visit.</p> <p>RSK21 – indeterminate remains. Not visible during site visit.</p> <p>RSK31 – Caledonian Railway, Muirkirk Branch forms the south-eastern field boundary. Visible as an extensive linear earthwork through the study area, usually as a cutting.</p> | <p>Upland undulating moorland with open views.</p> <p>Bound to the northeast by a fence.</p> |
| 4/1 | <p>RSK22 – Rifle range. Some earthworks potentially associated with the rifle range were identified within the field. See Photo 11 below.</p> <p>RSK49 – possible platform identified within the field. See Photo 10 below.</p> | <p>Mid-slope undulating semi-improved pasture field sloping downwards to the east, with moderate visibility of earthworks.</p> <p>Bound to the northeast by the Broadlea Burn.</p> |
| 5/1 | <p>RSK23 – sheepfold. Not visible in field.</p> <p>RSK24 – sheepfold. Not visible in field.</p> | <p>Mid-slope undulating moorland sloping downwards to the east, with moderate visibility of earthworks.</p> <p>Bound to the northeast by a track.</p> |
| 6/1 | <p>RSK31 – Caledonian Railway, Muirkirk Branch forms the south-eastern field boundary. Visible as an extensive linear earthwork through the study area, usually as a cutting.</p> | <p>Mid-slope undulating semi-improved pasture field.</p> <p>Wind farm (Douglas West) construction activities underway in the vicinity.</p> <p>Bound to the north by a fence and a construction access track.</p> |

| Plot Number | Identified sites, description, and state of preservation | Plot Description (<i>topography, land use, field boundaries etc.</i>) |
|-------------|---|---|
| | RSK57 – overbridge over the Caledonian Railway identified at boundary of field. | |
| 7/1 | RSK21 – sheepfold. Not visible during site visit. | Upland undulating semi-improved pasture field sloping downwards to the east. Wind farm (Douglas West) construction activities underway in the vicinity. Bound on the northwest by a fence. |
| 7/2 | | Upland undulating moorland sloping downwards to the east, with poor visibility of earthworks. Wind farm (Douglas West) construction activities underway in the vicinity. Bound to north by a fence. |
| 7/3 | | Upland undulating moorland sloping downwards to the northeast, with moderate visibility of earthworks. Bound to the north by a change in land use. |
| 8/1 | | Upland undulating moorland sloping downwards to the east, with poor visibility of earthworks. Bound by a stream to the north. |
| 8/2 | RSK26 – Farmstead of Longhill/Longhill Burn. No remains visible during site visit. | Upland undulating moorland sloping downwards to the east, with poor visibility of earthworks. Bound to the northwest by a fence. |
| 8/3 | RSK27 – Westerhouse lime kiln. No evidence of extant remains, but there are several artificially flat areas within the field that may relate either to recent land management (e.g. livestock feeding) or former activities. | Upland undulating semi-improved pasture field, sloping downwards to the east, with moderate visibility of earthworks. Bound to the northwest by a fence and line of trees. |
| 8/4 | RSK50 – area of possible field clearance identified in the corner of the field. RSK51 – area of possible field clearance identified in the corner of the field. RSK52 – large and well-built sheepfold and shelter still visible during site visit. See Photo 12. | Upland semi-improved pasture field with areas of establishing woodland, sloping downwards to the northeast, with moderate visibility of earthworks. Bound by a fence to the northwest and a fence and access track further to the north. |
| 9/1 | RSK30 – Water tank. Not identified during site visit. RSK32 – Westoun Colliery. No remains visible in field during site visit. | Upland undulating moorland, sloping downwards to the southeast, with poor visibility of earthworks and open views. Part of a proposed windfarm development (Dalquhandy). |

| Plot Number | Identified sites, description, and state of preservation | Plot Description (<i>topography, land use, field boundaries etc.</i>) |
|-------------|---|--|
| | | Bound on the west side by a wind farm access track. |
| 9/2 | | Undulating upland semi-improved pasture field with moderate visibility for earthworks sloping downwards to the east Interpreted as an area of reinstated former coal mining. Part of a proposed windfarm development (Dalquhandy). Bound to the northwest by a track. |
| 10/1 | RSK29 – Tramway for Dalquhandy colliery. No remains visible in field. RSK53 – Building shown on 2 nd Edition OS. Still present in field but disused and unoccupied. | Undulating upland field of set-aside (bare earth and weeds). Interpreted as an area of reinstated former coal mining. Part of a proposed windfarm development (Dalquhandy). Bound to the northeast by a track. |
| 11/1 | | Undulating upland field of set-aside (bare earth and weeds) with moderate visibility for earthworks. Interpreted as an area of reinstated former coal mining. Bound to the north by a track and bridge/embankment. |
| 11/2 | RSK42 - Caledonian Railway Lesmahagow Branch shown on 2 nd Edition OS. No evidence for it within the field, as the area has been substantially remodelled since. | Undulating upland field of set-aside (bare earth and weeds) with moderate visibility for earthworks. Interpreted as an area of reinstated former coal mining. Bound to the northwest by a track |
| 12/1 | | Undulating upland field of set-aside (bare earth and weeds) with moderate visibility for earthworks. Interpreted as an area of reinstated former coal mining. |
| 12/2 | RSK34 – adit/mine depicted on 2 nd Edition OS, but no evidence for it identified during site visit. | Undulating mid-slope semi-improved pasture field sloping downwards to the east with poor visibility of earthworks. Bound by a fence and gap in line of trees to north. |
| 13/1 | RSK35 – sheepfold. No evidence for it identified in the field during site visit. | Mid-slope undulating moorland sloping downwards to the northeast, with poor visibility of earthworks. Bound by a fence to the north. |

| Plot Number | Identified sites, description, and state of preservation | Plot Description (<i>topography, land use, field boundaries etc.</i>) |
|-------------|---|---|
| 13/2 | <p>RSK36 – Coalburn coal mine. No remains identified during site visit.</p> <p>RSK37 – limekiln. No remains identified during site visit.</p> | <p>Mid-slope undulating marshy moorland sloping downwards to the northeast, with poor visibility of earthworks.</p> <p>Bound to the north by a fence and road</p> |
| 14/1 | <p>RSK54 – rectangular depression identified in field during site visit. Possibly associated with coal tip and tramway/railway in adjacent field (14/2). See Photo 13 below.</p> | <p>Mid-slope undulating marshy moorland sloping downwards to the southwest, with poor visibility of earthworks.</p> <p>Bound to the north by a fence</p> |
| 14/2 | <p>RSK55 – Muirburn tramway/railway shown on OS mapping from mid-20th century leading to Coalburn. Visible during site visit as a long earthwork forming the north-eastern boundary of the field.</p> | <p>Mid-slope undulating moorland with open views and poor visibility of earthworks.</p> <p>Bound to northeast by an earthwork (RSK55).</p> |
| 14/3 | | <p>Undulating field with open views and poor visibility of earthworks. Extensive areas of coal tip material apparent in the field under vegetation.</p> <p>Interpreted as an area of former coal tip associated with Coalburn coal mines, with material tipped from the adjacent railway/tramway (RSK55).</p> |
| 14/4 | | <p>Mid-slope undulating marshy moorland with open views.</p> <p>Bound by road and pair of fences to the east.</p> |
| 15/1 | | <p>Mid-slop flat marshy moorland field with poor visibility of earthworks. Bound to the east by a tall fence.</p> <p>Fence forms boundary to an area of extensive coal tip.</p> |
| 15/2 | <p>RSK38 – Auchlochan Colliery. Extensively landscaped. Abundant evidence of former coal mining in the field but no intact structures or identifiable features other than the bing in adjacent field. See Photo 14.</p> <p>RSK56 – Possible capping stone for a mine shaft. Not visible on mapping, but identified during site visit. See Photo 14.</p> | <p>Undulating field with areas of establishing mixed woodland containing coal tip material, a large coal bing, and extensive demolition waste and more recent fly-tipping. Poor visibility of earthworks within the field.</p> <p>Bound to the northeast by a line of wooden fenceposts.</p> |
| 15/3 | | <p>Mid-slope flat marsh with open views and poor visibility of earthworks.</p> <p>Bound to the northeast by fence posts and a line of trees.</p> |

| Plot Number | Identified sites, description, and state of preservation | Plot Description (<i>topography, land use, field boundaries etc.</i>) |
|-------------|--|---|
| 15/4 | | <p>Small flat meadow with moderate visibility of earthworks.</p> <p>Bound by a line of trees to the northeast.</p> |
| 15/5 | <p>RSK40 – Farmstead of Johnshill, still in occupation and use as modern farm and farmhouse.</p> | <p>Mid-slope undulating improved pasture field with open views and good visibility of earthworks.</p> <p>Bound to the north by a fence and extensive area of waterlogged ground around a drain/watercourse.</p> |
| 15/6 | | <p>Mid-slope undulating improved pasture field sloping downwards to the southwest, with limited views to the north and good visibility of earthworks.</p> <p>Bound to the east by a fence and line of trees</p> |
| 15/7 | | <p>Mid-slope undulating improved pasture field sloping downwards to the south, with limited views to the north and good visibility of earthworks.</p> <p>Bound to the east by a fence and line of trees.</p> |
| 15/8 | | <p>Mid-slope undulating improved pasture field sloping downwards to the southwest, with limited views to the north and good visibility of earthworks.</p> <p>Construction activity related to the Coalburn 400kV substation being undertaken in adjacent field.</p> |



Photo 5: View of area of remains of Carmacoup carding mill (RSK14) in field 1/7.



Photo 6: View of earthwork remains of tramway (RSK45) near Longhouse Hill in field 2/3.



Photo 7: View of former route of Caledonian Railway Muirkirk Branch (RSK31) forming boundary between fields 2/3 and 2/4.



Photo 8: View of overbridge (RSK46) over cutting of former route of Caledonian Railway Muirkirk Branch (RSK31) in field 2/5.



Photo 9: View of drainage channels visible in aerial photographs in field 2/5 (RSK41).



Photo 10: Possible artificial platform (RSK49) located in field 4/1.



Photo 11: Earthworks potentially associated with a former rifle range (RSK22) located in field 4/1.



Photo 12: Remains of well-built sheepfold and shelter belt (RSK52) in field 8/4.



Photo 13: Rectangular depression (RSK54) in field 14/1.



Photo 14: Rectangular feature (possible capping stone for mine shaft) in field 15/2 with Auchlochan No. 9 coal bing (part of RSK38) in background.

2.8 Previous archaeological work

Information from previous archaeological studies and fieldwork was provided through the NRHE and HER. These are included in the gazetteer (Appendix 10.1) and in section 2.3 above. Further information on archaeological events provided is summarised in Table 2.3 below.



Table 2.3 Summary of archaeological events

| Title | Author(s) | Date | Summary | Site no(s). |
|--|------------------------------------|------|---|---|
| Archaeological Excavation: Glentaggart Opencast Coal Scheme | Mitchell, S | 2005 | Context: The work was carried out to fulfil the requirements for further work following a desk based assessment and walkover survey. Results: All investigations of remains within the study area for the proposed development were found to be natural in origin. | RSK02, RSK03, RSK05 |
| Archaeological Assessment: Penbreck Wind Farm Proposed Turbine Locations, Penbreck Hill, South Lanarkshire | Innes, L., Maguire, D. & Rennie, C | 2009 | Context: Following on from previous phases of assessment, a further archaeological assessment of the Penbreck Wind Farm was undertaken in 2009 on revised turbine locations. This involved examining the footprint of each proposed turbine location and the access route Results: No archaeologically significant features were identified within the revised turbine footprints or the accessible access tracks. | None |
| Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Walkover Survey: Environmental Statement for 132kV Overhead Line Connections between Andershaw Windfarm and Coalburn Substation | Faber Maunsell AECOM | 2009 | Context: A desk-based assessment and walkover survey was undertaken on a 250m wide corridor on either side of a proposed new overhead powerline running between Andershaw Windfarm and the substation at Coalburn Results: 44 sites were identified from within the route corridor. Some were previously recorded, some were identified from historic maps and aerial photos, and some were identified during the walkover | RSK20, RSK22, RSK24, RSK29, RSK30, RSK31, RSK35, RSK36, RSK37, RSK38, RSK40 |
| Archaeological Assessment: M74 Heat and Power Park, Dalquhandy | ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd | 2017 | Identified in the HER but no details provided. | None |



| Title | Author(s) | Date | Summary | Site no(s). |
|--|--------------------------|------|---|-------------|
| Archaeological Walkover Survey: Johnshill, Coalburn, South Lanarkshire | Rathmell Archaeology Ltd | 2009 | <p>A walkover survey was conducted in June 2009 in support of a proposed forestry planting scheme. The work was centred on the former site of the Auchlochan Colliery to the N of Coalburn, but also extended westwards along the valley of the River Nethan and north-eastwards to encompass an area to the NE of Brocketsbrae.</p> <p>The survey helped to confirm the location and condition of a number of sites shown on OS maps of the area. These included a country house, Stockbriggs House, which survived to first floor height in places, and a number of post-medieval farmsteads. Some of these, including Burnhead, Brackenhill, Craigbank and the Hill, could still be identified as upstanding remains. The remains of the Lesmahagow Branch of the Caledonian Railway, which crossed the area in a roughly SW-NE direction, were also identified.</p> | RSK42 |

3 REFERENCES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

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3.2 Archival sources

No primary archive sources (other than those cited elsewhere and accessed digitally) were interrogated.

3.3 Aerial photography and satellite images

| Sortie | Frame | Date | Scale | Link |
|-------------------|-------|-----------|---------|---|
| ASS/50588 | 0058 | 16-May-88 | 1:24000 | https://ncap.org.uk/frame/8-1-3-1-5-58?pos=9 |
| ASS/63188 | 0042 | 07-Aug-88 | 1:24000 | https://ncap.org.uk/frame/8-1-3-1-47-42?pos=6 |
| 106G/Scot/UK/0087 | 4256 | 10-May-46 | 1:10000 | https://ncap.org.uk/frame/8-1-2-2-64-551?pos=0 |
| 106G/Scot/UK/0087 | 4257 | 10-May-46 | 1:10000 | https://ncap.org.uk/frame/8-1-2-2-64-552?pos=1 |
| 106G/Scot/UK/0087 | 3261 | 10-May-46 | 1:10000 | https://ncap.org.uk/frame/8-1-2-2-64-260?pos=1 |
| ASS/61289 | 0052 | 05-May-89 | 1:24000 | https://ncap.org.uk/frame/8-1-3-1-61-50?pos=1 |
| 106G/Scot/UK/0087 | 4071 | 10-May-46 | 1:10000 | https://ncap.org.uk/frame/8-1-2-2-64-366?pos=1 |
| 106G/Scot/UK/0087 | 3348 | 10-May-46 | 1:10000 | https://ncap.org.uk/frame/8-1-2-2-60-359?pos=0 |

3.4 Map regression

| Cartographer Name | Map Title | Imprint | Source |
|------------------------|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Roy, William | Map of the Lowlands | Surveyed 1747 - 55 | NLS |
| Dorret, James | A general map of Scotland and islands thereto belonging | 1750 | NLS |
| Williams, J. Butler. " | Part of Scotland shewing the geographical position of the Caledonian Railway and the lines connected with it. 1847 / designed by J. Butler Williams. (W. & A.K. Johnston sc.). | Edinburgh, [1847] | NLS |
| Arrowsmith, Aaron | Map of Scotland constructed from original materials | London : Arrowsmith, 1807 | NLS |
| Forrest, William | The county of Lanark from actual survey | Edinburgh: s.n., 1816. | Edinburgh : s.n., 1816. |
| Ordnance Survey | First Edition County Series. Surveyed 1856/1858 | 6" to the mile | NLS |
| Jopp, Charles | Plan showing the North British Railway System. 1869 / Charles Jopp, engineer. " | [S.l.], 1869. | NLS |
| Ordnance Survey | Second Edition County Series Surveyed 1896 | 6" to the mile | NLS |
| Ordnance Survey | Second Edition County Series | 25" to the mile | NLS |
| Ordnance Survey | Map showing the authorised and proposed extensions to railway lines in the West of Scotland, 1896-1897 | [1897?] | NLS |
| Ordnance Survey | Surveyed 1960 - 1964; published 1967 | 1:10,560 | NLS |