



East Nethershields Woodland Creation Scheme

Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment
and Walkover Survey

14 June 2022

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Executive summary

Mott MacDonald were commissioned by Tilhill Forestry to complete an historic environment desk-based assessment (DBA), in advance of a Woodland Creation Scheme at East Nethershields Farm to the south and east of Chapelton in the South Lanarkshire. Preliminary proposals involve planting of a mixture of conifers and native broadleaves over two geographically separate land parcels covering c. 60 (centred NS 69900 49100) and c. 43.3 hectares (centred NS 69000 46700) respectively. Together these two parcels comprise the study area.

The DBA was designed to create an historic environment baseline for the Scheme, identifying heritage assets with potential to be impacted by proposed planting. The baseline comprises all heritage assets within the study area, but also designated heritage assets within a 500m buffer around the study area, this known as the 'outer study area'. This baseline information is used to provide recommendations designed to offset any impacts on the historic environment, where appropriate.

Three designated heritage assets were identified in the outer study area, one Category B listed building (MM01) and two Category C listed buildings (MM02) and (MM03). The DBA defined the setting of these assets and identified that there would be no change to the setting arising from the Scheme which would alter their significance.

Within the study area, the DBA identified 13 heritage assets. These include an asset recorded as 'High Cross Knowe' (MM04) assessed as of unknown significance. This asset is a placename recorded in the mid-19th century when the Ordnance Survey placed it on the 1st edition and noted that the name was known locally, but with unknown origins. The name may also correlate with a placename visible on a 1596 map by Timothy Pont, but this is not certain. The study area has a long history of agrarian exploitation, and two farmsteads were also recorded, (MM05) and (MM06). Burn farmstead (MM05) is shown on William Roy's map of c.1750 and survived until c.1957 when it was demolished and seemingly all visible traces removed. Heavy ploughing in this area will have affected the site further. Visible remains of High Barn (MM06) remain extant as a collapsed and overgrown rectangular structure. The remainder of the assets in the study area relate to agricultural use of the land and are of negligible significance.

The DBA recommends that the planting design is modified to ensure that particular heritage assets are avoided and left in situ with appropriate buffer zones maintained. These assets will be suitably delineated prior to planting work commencing. All staff operating on site will also be comprehensively briefed on the likelihood and nature of surviving archaeological deposits through a detailed toolbox talk.

A record of the archaeological assessment has been deposited with the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) website hosted by the Archaeological Data Service (OASIS ID mottmacd2-436622).

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

Mott MacDonald were commissioned by Tilhill Forestry to complete an historic environment desk-based assessment (DBA) in advance of a Woodland Creation Scheme at East Nethershields Farm to the south and east of Chapelton in South Lanarkshire. Planting is proposed over two geographically separate parcels of land, centred on NS 69900 49100 and NS 69000 46700 respectively. The DBA is required in advance of the proposed East Nethershields Woodland Creation Scheme (hereafter referred to as the 'Scheme'), preceded by an archaeological walkover survey, carried out on the 9th May 2022.

1.2 The Development

Tilhill Forestry are overseeing proposals to plant a mixture of conifers and native broadleaves across two geographically separate land parcels, with a combined total of c.100 hectares (ha).

Extensive works on this scale have the potential to physically impact upon buried archaeological remains and upstanding heritage assets through the ground preparation and planting process, as well as through the growth of the trees themselves. Access roads, quad tracks and other infrastructure will also be created, all of which also have the potential to physically impact upon heritage assets.

Woodland creation also has the potential to negatively impact upon the setting of heritage assets by altering the way in which a heritage asset can be understood, appreciated and experienced.

1.3 Scope

The aim of the DBA is to identify the presence, or otherwise, of potential heritage assets which may be impacted by the Scheme, through compilation of a detailed historic environment baseline. This baseline is used to establish the archaeological potential of the parcels and provide appropriate recommendations to offset or avoid impact upon the historic environment, where appropriate.

While a preliminary design for the Scheme has been compiled, it is anticipated that the recommendations provided by the DBA will be used to guide the design and allow detailed consideration of the heritage assets identified.

1.4 Site

1.4.1 Study area and outer study area

The area proposed for planting is hereafter referred to as the 'study area'. The term 'study area' encompasses both geographically separate land parcels.

In order to assess potential impacts on the setting of designated heritage assets, a 500m buffer has been defined around the study area for all designated heritage assets. This is hereafter referred to as the 'outer study area'.

1.4.2 Location

The Scheme is located at East Nethershields Farm near Chapelton in South Lanarkshire. The study area is split into two geographically separate land parcels as outlined in Table 1.1 and shown in Figure 1.

Table 1.1: The two land parcels which make up the study area

Parcel	Area (ha)	Grid Reference (centre)
A	60	NT 69900 49100
B	43.3	NT 69000 46700

Source: Tilhill Forestry

Parcel A is located to the east north-east of the village of Chapelton, around the junction between the north to south running A723, and the south-west to north-east aligned minor road connecting the A723 with Chapelton.

Parcel B lies to the south of Chapelton, located either side of the A726, the main road between Chapelton and the town of Strathaven to the south.

1.4.3 Landscape and topography

1.4.3.1 Parcel A

Parcel A is focused on the area of land between the A723 and the minor road connecting this to Chapelton, with East Nethershields Farm in the area between the two. The farm and immediate grounds are omitted from the proposals.

The parcel is irregular, split by both the A723 and the minor road, as well as the access road to Nethershields Farm and East Nethershields. The areas proposed for planting are defined by a series of established field boundaries forming sub-rectangular field systems.

The landscape of Parcel A is heavily improved and comprises gently sloping pasture (Photo 1.1).



Photo 1.1: View north-east across Parcel A

Source: Mott MacDonald

1.4.3.2 Parcel B

Parcel B is to the south of Chapelton, located either side of the A726. The boundaries of Parcel B generally follow rectilinear land boundaries, although the western limit of the part of the study area west of the A726, is formed by the Powmillon Burn.

The landscape of Parcel B is generally flat heavily improved pasture, yet slopes steeply towards the Powmillon Burn along the western edge of the study area (Photo 1.2).



Photo 1.2: View north-west towards the Powmillon Burn at the western side of Parcel B

Source: Mott MacDonald

2 Policy and guidance

2.1 General

This assessment was prepared with reference to all relevant statutory and planning frameworks for the historic environment as well as the 'United Kingdom Forestry Standard' (UKFS) and other relevant guidance.

2.2 United Kingdom Forestry Standard

The UKFS¹ defines a series of established standards and guidelines to ensure that forests and woodlands in the United Kingdom are properly and sustainably planned and managed. Written and developed by the Forestry Commission (from 2019 re-branded as Scottish Forestry), the UKFS addresses potential historic environment impacts by providing a series of requirements which must be adhered to when planning or maintaining woodland. These are complemented by a set of guidelines which set out how the requirements can be met and provide sources of practical guidance.

The UKFS identifies the requirements and legislation which must legally be covered and adhered to by any forestry or woodland scheme, as outlined in Table 2.1:

Table 2.1: UKFS Requirements as covered by existing legislation

UKFS Reference	Level of Requirement	Relevant Legislation	Standard
1	Legal Requirement	The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	Scheduled Monuments must not be damaged and consent must be obtained from the relevant historic environment authority for any works that have the potential to damage the monument.
2	Legal Requirement	Treasure Trove system. All treasure trove - which comprises any portable antiquity and not just those incorporating precious metals - are the property of the Crown at Scots common law.	The historic environment authority must be informed if objects are found that come within the scope of the law covering archaeological finds. Metal detectors must not be used where legally restricted or on a Scheduled Monument site.
3	Legal requirement	Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997	Listed building consent must be obtained from the local authority or relevant historic environment authority to demolish a listed building or structure or any part of it, or to alter it in any way which would affect its character, inside or out.

Source: United Kingdom Forestry Standard

In addition to those legal requirements covered by legislation outlined in Table 2.1, the UKFS also provides a list of required standards as justified by 'good forestry practice'. These include those outlined in Table 2.2:

¹ The Forestry Commission 2017, The UK Forestry Standard: The government's approach to sustainable forestry – www.forestry.gov.uk/ukfs

Table 2.2: Relevant UKFS requirements as defined by good forestry practice

UKFS Reference	Level of Requirement	Standard
1	Good forestry practice requirement	Forests should be designed and managed to take account of the historical character and cultural values of the landscape.
2	Good forestry practice requirement	Forests should be designed and managed to take account of policies associated with historic landscapes, battlefield sites, historic parks and gardens, and designed landscapes of historic interest.
3	Good forestry practice requirement	Steps should be taken to ensure that historic features, which may be adversely affected by forestry, are known and evaluated on an individual site basis, taking advice from the local historic environment services.

Source: United Kingdom Forestry Standard

The requirements outlined in Table 2.2 are accompanied by explanatory text which states that in relation to Requirement 3, individual heritage assets will be evaluated, whether scheduled or otherwise and mitigation measures can ‘extend to a reasonable area of their setting.’²

The UKFS also provides a series of guidelines for the historic environment on how best to comply with the UKFS Requirements. Guideline number 11 of the UKFS in relation to the historic environment states:

‘Plan an appropriate area of open space around features of historical significance; for Scheduled Monuments this will normally be a minimum of 20m. Consider the setting as well as the individual features.’³

The client has adhered to the UKFS in preparing the East Nethershields Woodland Creation Scheme, while this DBA and walkover survey incorporates all the relevant UKFS guidelines and is prepared in cognisance of UKFS. The archaeological survey (DBA) is partly a response to UKFS Guideline 5, which states the developer will ‘commission specialist surveys where evidence is significant.’⁴

2.3 Guidance

In addition to the UKFS, Scottish Forestry have produced guidance documents to assist Forest Managers where a Woodland Creation Scheme has the potential to impact upon the historic environment. These include;

- Forests & historic environment: information and advice⁵; and
- The provision of archaeological information and advice in Scotland to meet the UKFS – Guidance Note.⁶

The walkover survey and DBA has been commissioned in accordance with the guidance in these documents.

² *Ibid.* 84

³ *Ibid.* 89 – Guideline 11

⁴ *Ibid.* 88 – Guideline 5

⁵ Forestry Commission Scotland, available at - <https://forestry.gov.scot/publications/forests-and-the-environment/historic-environment/68-forests-and-historic-environment-information-and-advice>

⁶ Forestry Commission Scotland, available at - <https://forestry.gov.scot/publications/135-guidance-note-the-provision-of-archaeological-information-and-advice-in-scotland-to-meet-the-ukfs/viewdocument>

The DBA is prepared in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 'Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment'⁷ by a qualified heritage professional adhering to the CIfA 'Code of Conduct – professional ethics in archaeology'.⁸

Cognisance is taken of relevant Historic Environment Scotland (HES) guidance, including:

- Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting, 2020

⁷ Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2020, available at https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GDBA_4.pdf

⁸ Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2021, available at https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/Code%20of%20conduct%20revOct2021_0.pdf

3 Methodology

3.1 Aims and objectives

The objective of the DBA is to identify the historic environment baseline for the Scheme. The DBA highlights known heritage assets in the study area and aims to identify previously undiscovered features should these be present. The DBA also assesses designated heritage assets within the outer study area in order to understand any changes to their setting arising from the Scheme.

The DBA provides evidence for any historic occupation or exploitation of the study area, while forming a balanced judgement as to the likelihood of unrecorded archaeological deposits surviving within. Recommendations are made to mitigate the impact of the Scheme on the historic environment. It is anticipated that these recommendations will be used by the client when designing and planning the Scheme.

3.2 Consultation

As advisers to South Lanarkshire Council in all matters pertaining to archaeology, the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS) were consulted upon commission of the project.⁹

WoSAS highlighted the presence of the placename 'High Cross Knowe' within the study area, but also noted that there was unlikely to be anything visible in relation to this above ground and stated that planting in this area would require consideration. The bulk of the surrounding area is heavily improved. WoSAS also highlighted the presence of a potential standing stone at Westfield, c.400m to the south although it is unclear if this asset dates to prehistory or is a more recent placement.

The Historic Environment Records Officer at WoSAS confirmed that the heritage assets listed online for the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)¹⁰ were accurate and given their number and the nature of these assets, WoSAS were content that no SMR dataset download was considered necessary. This approach is in accordance with WoSAS terms and conditions for the SMR, whereby it is considered acceptable to use the online SMR if discussed in advance with WoSAS.

3.3 Desk-based assessment

The DBA is informed by accessing readily available historical and archaeological records. Sources consulted include:

- Details of designated heritage assets as maintained by HES, datasets downloaded April 2022;
- The National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) as maintained by HES, datasets downloaded April 2022;
- The South Lanarkshire SMR as maintained by WoSAS;
- Historic mapping available from the National Library of Scotland (NLS);

⁹ WoSAS 14/04/22 *pers. comm.*

¹⁰ Please note, today a Sites and Monument Record (SMR) is commonly referred to as an Historic Environment Record (HER).

- Aerial imagery available from online platforms including the National Collection of Aerial Photography (NCAP) as held by HES;
- Lidar data as held by NLS;
- The British Geological Survey (BGS);
- The Historic Land-use Assessment map (HLAMap) as maintained by HES;
- Online sources including the ADS and other web-based resources; and
- Relevant published and unpublished documentary sources.

3.4 Walkover Survey

The DBA is complemented by a detailed and comprehensive walkover survey of the study area (Section 4.9). This survey was designed to systematically assess for previously unrecorded heritage assets visible above ground and to fact check where possible any anomalies recorded in the DBA.

In advance of the walkover survey, features identified as anomalies or areas of interest during the DBA were transcribed into GIS. In addition to these, the data from HES, the NRHE¹¹ and the SMR were uploaded to ArcGIS Online, allowing the use of the ArcGIS Collector App on site. This app was then used by the survey team to track progress during the walkover through GPS and to visit the assets identified, while surveying the wider study areas for unrecorded assets. Details of heritage assets recorded during the walkover survey were captured through the ArcGIS Collector app with an accuracy of <5m as polygons or points, and relevant data inputted to create or update the records.

3.5 Potential Impacts

3.5.1 Physical Impacts

Assets identified in the historic environment baseline were compared to the Scheme design, and recommendations made to reflect the presence of these assets in the design and avoid direct impacts through the provision of suitable buffers where the significance of the assets indicates avoidance is necessary.

In addition, the historic environment baseline is used to determine the archaeological potential of the landscape, allowing mitigation measures to be recommended where necessary.

3.5.2 Setting

In accordance with UKFS and as outlined in HES Guidance, 'Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting' (HES 2020), a three stage process was adopted to assess the effect of the Scheme on the setting of heritage assets:

- Stage 1 – Identify: The DBA identified heritage assets within the study area and outer study area according to the adopted methodology. Potential impacts on setting were considered for each with respect to their own significance.

¹¹ Both the NRHE point dataset and the incomplete NRHE polygon dataset were downloaded, but the polygons dataset does not cover the study area.

- Stage 2 – Define: Heritage assets identified in the DBA were visited during the walkover survey in order to assess their setting and the manner in which their surroundings contribute to the way in which they are understood, appreciated and experienced.
- Stage 3 – Evaluate: The manner in which the Scheme would impact upon the setting of identified heritage assets was assessed, primarily informed by the site visits and desk-based research used in conjunction with the proposed Forest Design.

3.6 Assumptions and Limitations

The presence of livestock limited access to some parts of the study area, but these were within the centre of improved fields which could be viewed from the perimeters. The perimeters were surveyed, and the presence of the livestock is not considered to detract from the quality of the survey.

The SMR and the NRHE plot the location of known or suspected archaeological assets, monuments and events. Where nothing of historic interest is shown in a particular area, this can be the result of a lack of research, investigation or visible remains rather than an actual absence of assets. Conversely, heritage assets recorded on the SMR or NRHE may be inaccurate, or relate to outdated records or assets which are no longer extant.

Cartographic evidence can provide important, detailed information pertaining to the development of a study area, but the accuracy and time lapse between the production of certain maps can lead to a false assumption that no development has occurred in an area.

Every effort was made to provide comprehensive cover of the study areas during the walkover survey. However, it is accepted that no walkover survey can provide complete coverage of a landscape and it is possible heritage assets visible at the surface may have gone unrecorded. Nonetheless, the methodology employed was robust and the team are satisfied the results are considered accurate.

4 Baseline

4.1 Overview

The historic environment baseline is established using the sources and methodology outlined in Section 3.

Where dates and periods are referred to in the baseline, these are based on those outlined in Table 4.1. It is accepted that these date ranges are subjective, but are supplied to ease discussion based on the Scottish Archaeological Research Framework¹² (ScARF) in conjunction with professional judgement.

Table 4.1: Indicative archaeological and historical periods

Prehistoric Period Dates		Historic Period Dates	
Palaeolithic	14,000 to 11,000 BC	(Roman	AD 77 to c.211) ¹³
Mesolithic	11,000 to 4,100 BC	Early Medieval	AD 401 to 1100
Neolithic	4,100 to 2,500 BC	Medieval	AD 1101 to 1500
Chalcolithic and Bronze Age	2,500 to 800 BC	Post-medieval	AD 1501 to 1800
Iron Age	800 BC to AD 400	Early Modern	AD 1801 - 1900
		Modern	AD 1901 to present

Source: Mott MacDonald after ScARF

A full gazetteer of all heritage assets within the study areas is located in Appendix A, with figures showing their locations included as Appendix B. Each heritage asset is attributed a corresponding unique reference number prefixed by an abbreviation of Mott MacDonald (MM).

4.2 Heritage Assets

4.2.1 Designated heritage assets

There are no heritage assets protected by statutory legislation¹⁴ within the study area.

Within the outer study area around Parcel B, there are three listed buildings:

- MM01: Blackburn Mill (LB1019) Category B Listed, 190m west of Parcel B;
- MM02: Brae Farm (LB1281) Category C Listed, 138m west of Parcel B; and
- MM03: East Coldstream (LB132) Category C Listed, 413m east of Parcel B.

All three listed buildings date to the mid-19th century and relate to the agricultural exploitation of an improved farming landscape.

¹² <https://www.scarf.scot> - 29/04/22

¹³ The period of Roman influence in Scotland runs concurrently with the Iron Age. While Roman involvement in Southern Scotland was extensive, this was primarily a military occupation which ebbed and flowed, leaving no evidence for independent domestic occupation.

¹⁴ UNESCO World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Gardens and Designed Landscapes included on the HES inventory, or Historic Battlefields.

4.2.2 Non-designated heritage assets

Within Parcel A, there are three heritage assets recorded by the South Lanarkshire SMR:

- MM04: High Cross Knowe, possible site of cross;
- MM05: Burn, Farmstead (site of); and
- MM06: Nethershields, Farmstead.

High Cross Knowe (MM04) is a placename recorded from at least the 16th century and may indicate the presence of cross of medieval or earlier date in this location.

Assets MM05 and MM06 both relate to farmsteads recorded by the SMR through assessment of historic maps.

There are no non-designated heritage assets recorded by the SMR or NRHE within Parcel B.

4.3 Previous archaeological assessment

There is no record of archaeological investigations within the study area or the outer study area.

4.4 Geology, soils and ground conditions

The British Geological Survey was consulted to record the underlying bedrock and superficial geology of the study area.¹⁵ Further information was also sought from the British Coal Authority.¹⁶ The National Soil Map of Scotland was consulted to better understand the nature of the topsoil and overlying superficial geology.¹⁷

4.4.1 Parcel A

The bedrock geology of the Parcel A study area is predominantly formed by the Limestone Coal Formation, sedimentary rock cycles of the Clackmannan Group type. This sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 328 to 329 million years ago in the Carboniferous period and is characteristic of an environment previously dominated by swamps, estuaries and deltas. The British Coal Authority mark this part of Parcel A as a 'surface coal resource area' and part of the area east of the A723 as a 'Development High Risk Area' as a result of potential coal exploitation.

Within the centre of Parcel A, there is an area of Midland Valley Carboniferous to Early Permian Alkaline Basic Sill Suite – Microgabbro, an igneous bedrock dating from 272 to 359 million years ago in the Permian and Carboniferous periods. Along the western edge of the study area, basalt and hawaiite of the Clyde Plateau Volcanic Formation is present. This is an igneous bedrock formed approximately 331 to 347 million years ago.

The overlying superficial geology comprises till, Devensian – Diamicton. This deposit formed up to two million years ago in the Quaternary period in an environment dominated by Ice Age conditions.

The National Soil Map of Scotland records the study area of Parcel A as containing mineral gleys from drifts derived from igneous and sedimentary rocks of Carboniferous age.

¹⁵ www.bgs.ac.uk – 29/04/22

¹⁶ <https://mapapps2.bgs.ac.uk/coalauthority/home.html> - 02/05/22

¹⁷ http://map.environment.gov.scot/Soil_maps/?layer=1# - 29/04/22

There are no boreholes recorded within the study area or the outer study area which could be accessed to facilitate understanding of below ground conditions.¹⁸

4.4.2 Parcel B

The bedrock geology of the Parcel B study area is basalt and hawaiite of the Clyde Plateau Volcanic Formation. This is an igneous bedrock formed approximately 331 to 347 million years ago in a local environment previously dominated by eruptions of silica-poor magma.

The overlying superficial geology predominantly comprises till, Devensian – Diamicton. This deposit formed up to two million years ago in the Quaternary period in an environment dominated by Ice Age conditions and covers all of Parcel B with the exception of the western limit along the Powmillon Burn. No superficial geology has been recorded for much of the eastern side of the burn, although some isolated pockets of alluvium comprising clay, silt, sand and gravels are apparent, also dated to the Quaternary Period.

The National Soil Map of Scotland records the study area of Parcel B as containing mineral gleys from drifts derived from igneous and sedimentary rocks of Carboniferous age.

There are no boreholes recorded within the study area or the outer study area to facilitate confirm the geology provided by desk-based sources.¹⁹

4.4.3 Conclusions

The recorded geological makeup of the study area provides little information for the survival or potential presence of archaeological deposits. For the DBA, the key deposits to identify for an indication of archaeological potential are peat and alluvium, due to their potential to preserve pre-existing prehistoric archaeological deposits and paleoenvironmental remains. Very small deposits of alluvium are present within Parcel B, but not enough to be considered significant. The presence of Coal within Parcel A indicates potential for historic mining activity as supported by the assessment of the British coal Authority.

4.5 Map regression

4.5.1 General

All relevant cartographic resources held by the NLS were consulted to identify the recorded development of the site as well as any additional features that may previously have gone unrecorded within the limits of the proposed development. A summary of consulted maps is listed in the Bibliography, Section 8.

4.5.2 Pre-Ordnance Survey maps

A number of early maps that cover the Scheme were consulted for any indication of historical occupation within the study area. Maps which pre-date the Ordnance Survey (OS) were assessed for relevant information relating to the development within the study area. Due to the generally imprecise nature and lack of accuracy often apparent in these early maps, many of those which pre-date the first OS editions are of limited use in showing any detailed occupation of the study area and only those that are relevant are discussed below.

¹⁸ http://scans.bgs.ac.uk/sobi_scans/boreholes/20090703/images/16661136.html - 22/07/21

¹⁹ http://scans.bgs.ac.uk/sobi_scans/boreholes/20090703/images/16661136.html - 22/07/21

4.5.2.1 Timothy Pont

The earliest map of the study area was drawn by Timothy Pont in 1596. This map is 'a unique source of knowledge of Scotland's past landscapes.'²⁰ Pont's map 'Glasgow and the county of Lanark' (the map is also known as Pont 34) does not show specific detail of the study area, it does show at least two placenames which can allow the study area to be pinpointed. A settlement is marked as 'Highcross', likely relating to the modern placename 'High Cross Knowe' (MM04). The town of Chapelton is also marked as 'Chapletou'.

4.5.2.2 William Roy c.1747-55

William Roy's Military Survey of Scotland was conducted from 1747-55 and is the first map of the study area which can be considered to have any real degree of accuracy. The map was described by Roy himself as rather 'a magnificent military sketch than a very accurate map of the country',²¹ but the scale and detail of the map is such that it allows the study area to be pinpointed.

Parcel A is discernible, as the modern A723 follows the line of an established road c.1750, and the Darngaber Burn is clearly depicted. Within the area occupied by Parcel A, heavy cultivation and field systems are evident. A building is depicted with a conjoined, large rectilinear enclosure and marked 'Nether Shiel'. Immediately east of this, three buildings are also depicted alongside a further small enclosure. This complex is in the same location as modern 'Nethershields' and was likely a fermtoun.²²

North of Parcel A, two further fermtouns are shown, one of which likely relates to Burn farmstead (MM05). The easternmost is called 'Hairy Bog' and likely lies outwith the study area to the east.

The modern A726 also appears to relate to an historic road, which allows the location of Parcel B to be pinpointed. Blackburn Mill (MM01) is marked on the map, as is the farm at Coldstream, presumably modern High Coldstream. The southern limit of Parcel B east of the road appears to be cultivated, but the remainder shows no indication of agricultural usage.

4.5.2.3 19th century maps

William Forrest's 'County of Lanark from actual survey' from 1816 shows Burn (MM03) clearly on the south side of the minor road which connects the A723 with Chapelton, as a cluster of three buildings surrounded by clearly defined lines of trees.

'Northern Part of Lanarkshire, Southern Part' by John Thomson and William Johnson was produced in 1832 and shows the study area. The network of roads which define Parcel A are apparent, as is the route of the modern A726, which bisects Parcel B. Both Nethershields and East Nethershields are marked, with the former depicted as a more substantial dwelling shown by a building with an indication of grounds, while the latter is marked solely by a black rectangle. The farm at Cloverhill which lies immediately south of Parcel B is also depicted. Nothing is shown within the study area.

²⁰ Stone, J 2001 'Timothy Pont: Three Centuries of Research, Speculation and Plagiarism' in *The Nation Survey'd: Timothy Pont's Maps of Scotland*, 23

²¹ Fleet et al 2011 'Scotland; Mapping the Nation', 89

²² <https://canmore.org.uk/thesaurus/1/524/TOWNSHIP> - A group of dwellings, associated farm buildings and land, held by two or more joint tenants usually working the land communally.

4.5.3 Ordnance Survey maps

4.5.3.1 1st edition maps series

The OS began surveying the study area in 1858, publishing the first detailed mapping of the landscape at a scale of 25 inches to one mile in 1859.

The Lanarkshire XXIII.3 map shows Parcel A with the network of improvement rectilinear fields and boundaries which criss-cross and define the site today already in situ. Many of these are lined with trees and presumably hedgerows, indicating they were long established. The placename 'High Cross Knowe' (MM04) is marked, alongside a small triangle symbol with a point in the centre, which would appear to record the presence of an OS trig point, although physical trig pillars were not introduced until 1936.

Burn Farm (MM05) is depicted as three roofed structures, with two long buildings set perpendicular to one another, and a third building set back a little to the south, with a track leading from this to a well (Figure 4.1). The farm building at High Burn (MM06) is also shown as a long range fronting the road (Figure 4.2).

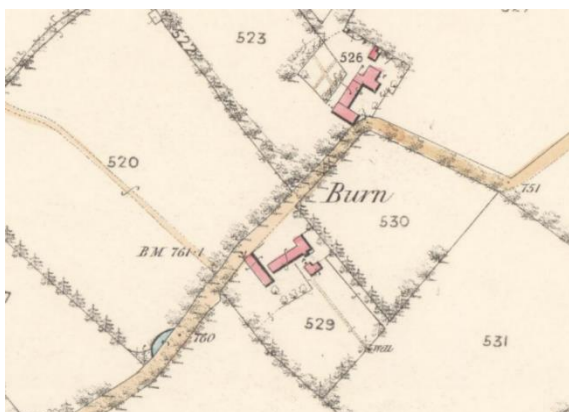


Figure 4.1: Extract from the 25 inch to 1 mile OS map from 1859 showing the farmstead at Burn (MM05). Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland.



Figure 4.2: Extract from the 25 inch to 1 mile OS map from 1859 showing the farmstead at High Burn (MM06). Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland.

An 'Old Quarry' (MM07) is marked to the south of High Cross Knowe (MM04), reached by a short track from the modern A723.

Parcel B is also clearly discernible as the network of rectilinear field systems which define and cross the study area today are extant in the 1st edition of 1859, as are the neighbouring farmsteads at Cloverhill, High Coldstream and Brae.

No features or heritage assets are visible within Parcel B.

4.5.3.2 2nd edition map series

The 2nd edition map series was surveyed at 25 inches to 1 mile in 1896 and published in 1897.

No new features are recorded within Parcel A, but Burn Farm (MM05) has been extended, with a larger building built at the eastern end of the main north-west to south-east range, joining with the smaller building to the south. High Burn (MM06) is now shown as a roofless series of sub-

divided areas, with roofed areas at either end. This may indicate that this building was mainly used for livestock and animals. The 'Old Quarry' (MM07) is no longer reached by a track and is shown as a depression filled with water.

No features or heritage assets are visible within Parcel B.

4.5.3.3 Later maps

The 25 inch to 1 mile OS map from 1912 shows Burn (MM05) still in situ. The large building is now shown as sub-divided, with roofless areas connecting what are now shown as four distinct buildings. The perpendicular building to the west still remains roofed. The well is no longer marked. High Burn (MM06) is now entirely roofless and the well is no longer depicted. A trig point still marks the location of High Cross Knowe (MM04). The 'Old Quarry' (MM07) is still labelled and remains as depicted in 1897.

By 1957, Burn (MM05) is absent, with the location marked by a faint series of lines and dotted lines showing the outline of a building. High Burn (MM06) remains as a roofless structure right through into the modern OS maps of the area.

Within Parcel B, modern OS maps record the presence of a small structure marked 'Pp Ho' (MM16), presumably short for 'pump house', with an indication of a pipeline running from it along the burn to the north-west.

4.6 Remote sensing

4.6.1 Overview

Remote sensing covers analysis of lidar data and aerial imagery in order to identify previously unrecorded heritage assets. This assessment forms a pragmatic level of analysis suitable to be incorporated within a DBA, but does comprise a detailed remote sensing survey.

Any clear anomalies and features are identified and discussed below, but this is not considered exhaustive and professional judgement has been used as to whether to include features based on the lidar data and physical assessment during the walkover survey.

4.6.2 Lidar

Lidar data publicly available on the NLS website was accessed in order to investigate the presence and survival of previously unrecorded heritage assets. The data accessed dates from 2019-2021 at a resolution of 50cm to 1m.

Within Parcel A, the disturbance of the 'old quarry' (MM07) recorded during the map regression (see Section 4.5.3.1) is clearly visible, appearing as a roughly north to south aligned depression with upcast to the west and a mound of probable upcast to the north. The higher ground which is marked 'High Cross Knowe' (MM04) is also clearly visible north of the old quarry (MM07).

Burn Farm (MM05) is not clear, although the field in which it is located appears less improved, and some disturbance can be interpreted in the area.

There is a small 'mound' (MM08) visible immediately south of East Nethershields Farm and occasional depressions within the improved fields which may be small quarry pits.

Parcel B appears to be much less improved. There are two possible small 'mounds' (MM09) visible in the northern end of Parcel B, and a prominent, clearly defined depression (MM10) immediately north of Cloverhill. Like Parcel A, there are other, less clear small depressions which were subsequently investigated during the walkover.

4.6.3 Aerial Images

The earliest aerial images of the study area date to 1945, but the suite of images from 1946 are clearer. In these images, the landscape is shown as cultivated farmland. The disturbance of the 'old quarry' (MM07) is visible as a cropmark, seemingly with an open water filled area. The area of Burn farmstead (MM05) is not cultivated, set aside within the small rectangular plot shown on the map regression, yet clearly not worked for crops. This area does not contain extant structures, but the footings and foundations of buildings can be clearly seen.

West of East Nethershields Farm a rectilinear plot of ground has the appearance of having been prepared for planting, with ridges and lines joining a series of small dots.

By 1971, the remains of Burn farmstead (MM05) and the surrounding rectangular land boundary have been removed.

An aerial image held by Google Earth from April 2015 shows extensive flooding within Parcel A, north of High Bush (MM06) and again to the south-east of East Nethershields Farm. By May 2016, these areas have dried up significantly and improvement works are visible through small scale excavations and tracked machines on site at East Nethershields. These wet areas reduce further and are gone by July 2017.

A quarry (MM15) is also visible in the aerial images, somewhat obscured by modern dumping and detritus.

4.7 Historic landscape usage

4.7.1 HLAmapping

Analysis of historic land-use was undertaken through HLAmapping maintained by HES.²³ HLAmapping provides additional information as to earlier use of the study area or exploitation of the landscape. The results of this analysis can be viewed in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Summary of historic landscape usage as recorded by HLAmapping

Period	Comments
Prehistoric	There is no prehistoric landscape usage recorded within the study area.
Roman	There is no Roman landscape usage recorded within the study area.
Medieval	There is no medieval landscape usage recorded within the study area. A small area of landscape described as 'medieval settlement and agriculture' is recorded immediately north of the outer study area for Parcel A.
Post Medieval	The study area is entirely encompassed by rectilinear fields and farms typical of the agricultural improvements which occurred from the second half of the 18 th century.
Early Modern – Modern	The rectilinear fields and farms recorded in the post medieval period remain extant today. There is an area of rough grazing located within the outer study area, immediately north of Parcel A, and another small area immediately north of Parcel B, within the outer study area. These areas show no evidence of recent agricultural improvement and are typically heather moorland or rough grassland.

Source: HLAmapping

²³ www.hlamap.org.uk – 29/04/22

4.8 Archaeological and Historical Development

The historic baseline in the following narrative is based on indicative archaeological and historical periods and compiled using information primarily collated from the SMR, NRHE and the DBA. These historical periods are outlined in Table 4.1.

Only the periods for which there is evidence for human occupation, involvement in the study area, outer study area or in the immediate landscape are discussed below. Where assets are recorded within the study area or outer study area, they are recognised by their unique identifier (MM number) as defined in the Gazetteer. Where assets from the wider landscape outwith the study area or outer study area are discussed, these are referenced by their designation (SM number), their SMR number (prefixed by Pin) or their NRHE number (prefixed by ID) should there not be an equivalent SMR number.

4.8.1 Prehistoric

There is no evidence of prehistoric occupation within the study area, and no strong evidence within the surrounding landscape.

There is a record of a standing stone (Pin 69378) located around 400m south of Parcel B which has potential to be a prehistoric monument. However, this asset is not recorded on either the 1st or 2nd edition OS maps and may therefore have not been extant in the 19th century. As such, this asset has been interpreted by the SMR as a possible 'rubbing stone' for livestock.

Likewise, a standing stone (SM4226) is recorded c. 2km east of Parcel B. Known as the 'Crooked Stone', this asset is interpreted as a possible prehistoric standing stone, although the record of the asset indicates it is more likely to be of early medieval date.

A polished stone axehead (ID44847) and Middle Bronze Age spearhead (ID44848) are also recorded with a very broad grid reference, as having been recovered from Strathaven. The provenance and location of these assets cannot be known, but perhaps indicate a degree of prehistoric occupation of the area.

4.8.2 Historic

4.8.2.1 Roman

There is no evidence of Roman occupation of the study area. Within the wider landscape, a Roman coin (Pin 9173) was found 'near Chapelton' in 1965, but is recorded with a very broad grid reference which provides no indication of the actual findspot. The coin is an antoninianus of Gordian III, and is imprecisely located, possibly deposited following the Roman period and provides little evidence of occupation within the landscape around the study area.

4.8.2.2 Medieval

There is no clear evidence for medieval occupation of the study area, nor compelling evidence of medieval occupation within the immediate landscape. The record of 'High Cross Knowe' (MM04) can first be tentatively dated to Timothy Pont's map of 1596 in the post-medieval period. However, it is likely that this was well established by 1596, and the name suggests a medieval origin.

The 'Crooked Stone' (SM4226) discussed above (see Section 4.8.1) as a potential prehistoric asset, is recorded by HES as more likely the remnants of a medieval cross-shaft.

Around 2.6km east of Parcel A, Darngabber Castle (SM4241) is a medieval motte of 12th or 13th century date. Strathaven, or Avondale Castle (SM2619) c.2.15km south of Parcel B appears to have a slightly later foundation, although was likely in existence by the end of the 14th century.

A cruet-type pot (ID44821) dated to between 1450 and 1500 was recovered from the garden of a house 1.84km west of Parcel B in 1980.

4.8.2.3 Post Medieval

By the post medieval period, the study area was a network of small, pre-improvement subsistence farmtouns as shown on Roy's map of c.1750. The farm at Burn (MM03) was extant in this period, as is Blackburn mill (MM01) although this is likely a different structure from that which survives today.

The Statistical Account of 1793 (OSA) states that agricultural improvement had 'not yet reached' the parish of Glasford within which much of the study area is located, stating that those that work the land lack both the 'industry and skill' to improve it,²⁴ and remain subsistence farmers occupying their own land. In the neighbouring parish of Avondale, within which part of Parcel B is located, the land is primarily used for pasture and it is agreed that agricultural improvements have made little impact on the parish and there is a need for fences to enclose the fields and keep cattle from crops.²⁵ Despite this, it is noted that a 'deep morass' in the vicinity of Strathaven has been drained and made useful for cultivation.²⁶

4.8.2.4 Early Modern

The Statistical Account of 1845 (NSA) mentions two mills within the Parish of Glasford, both on the River Avon and failing to record the presence of Blackburn mill (MM01) on the Powmillon Burn. Blackburn mill (MM01) was recorded on Roy's map of c.1750, with the present building on the site dated to 1832 from the inscription on the building.

The NSA also records that agricultural improvements in Glasford have continued at pace 'of late years' and that it is expected more deep moss areas will become arable as this continues.²⁷ Within the parish of Avondale, this process around Strathaven is confirmed stating 'vast quantities of moss and marsh have ben reclaimed, and are now yielding most abundant crops.'²⁸

The Category C Listed East Coldstream farmhouse (MM03) was constructed in 1821 and is located within the outer study area, south-east of Parcel B. The construction of the farmhouse is an indication that agricultural improvements had taken hold of the wider landscape and was likely accompanied by the establishment of rectilinear field boundaries forming the pattern of fields visible today. Category C Listed Brae Farm (MM02) also dates to the mid-19th century.

The OS Name Book of 1858-1861, records and confirms the names of the farms and areas recorded on the 1st edition OS map. For Burn (MM05) the Name book records that two farms are called Burn (presumably MM05 and the modern farm extant on the 1st edition to the north),

²⁴ Mitchell, H 1793 'Parish of Glasford, County of Lanark' in Statistical Account of Scotland (OSA) Volume IX, 1793, 143

²⁵ Scott, J 1793 'Parish of Avendale or Strathaven, County of Lanark' in Statistical Account of Scotland (OSA) Volume IX, 1793, 398

²⁶ *Ibid.*

²⁷ Lang, G 1835 'Parish of Glasford, County of Lanark' in Statistical Account of Scotland (NSA) Volume VI 1845, 298

²⁸ Proudfoot, W 1835 'Parish of Avondale or Strathaven, County of Lanark' in Statistical Account of Scotland (NSA) Volume VI 1845, 307

but that both are separate properties, with no difference noted in their naming.²⁹ High Burn (MM06) is described as a 'dwelling house' let out by the tenant of one of the Burn Farms.³⁰

The Name Book provides little evidence for the placename 'High Cross Knowe' (MM04) other than to state it is a localised name referring to the high point upon which it is written in the 1st edition, and is well known both within Glasford Parish and that of Hamilton.³¹

4.8.2.5 Modern

A short-lived coal mine is recorded at Shotlinn, c.475m east of Parcel A, opening in 1940 and closing in 1948.³² No mine workings are known within the study area, but the Coal Authority has the area north of East Nethershields Farm within Parcel A registered in their 'Abandoned Mines Catalogue'³³ although this could not be accessed. Part of Parcel A east of the A723 is recorded by the Coal Authority as having undergone 'past and current' surface mining for coal.

The NRHE records the presence of a World War II era searchlight battery (ID360094) constructed to protect the Clyde industrial sites, 250m to the north of Parcel B. The record is derived from a document held at the National Archives in Kew, and there are no visible remains of the asset.

4.9 Walkover survey

The walkover survey was designed to investigate the assets identified during the documentary and cartographic analysis, while systematically assessing the parcels for previously unrecorded heritage assets.

The walkover survey was completed on 9th May 2022. Weather conditions were generally bright and sunny, with occasional showers. Vegetation levels were moderately high but were not felt to affect the survey. Both parcels that make up the Scheme were systematically surveyed.

The SMR had revealed the presence of three individual heritage assets, with a further six potential heritage assets recorded during the DBA. The locations of all of these were visited during the walkover. Anomalies or potential assets noted in the remote sensing were also targeted. The walkover survey revealed a further four heritage assets, providing a total of 16 heritage assets within the Gazetteer, three of which are designated assets located within the outer study area.

Selected individual heritage assets are discussed in Section 5 (below).

²⁹ Lanarkshire OS Name Book, 1858-1861, Lanarkshire Volume 26, OS1/21/26/26

³⁰ *Ibid.* OS1/21/26/27

³¹ *Ibid.* OS1/21/26/36

³² <https://www.nmrs.org.uk/mines-map/coal-mining-in-the-british-isles/collieries-of-the-british-isles/coal-mines-scotland/> - accessed 02/05/22

³³ Catalogue Numbers 17633 and 17687 both cover this area. Information available at <https://mapapps2.bgs.ac.uk/coalauthority/home.html> - accessed 02/05/22

5 Discussion

5.1 Overview

Notable heritage assets identified during the DBA are discussed below, focussing on both their physical remains, condition and setting where appropriate. This section is not exhaustive. Details of all sites and records made during the walkover are recorded in the Gazetteer (Appendix A).

5.2 Outer Study Area

5.2.1 MM01 Blackburn Mill

Blackburn Mill (MM01) is a Category B Listed Building and is located 190m west of Parcel B. Dated to 1832, the map regression has shown there was an earlier mill on the site. The asset is considered of moderate significance, guided by the designation.

The setting of Blackburn Mill (MM01) is formed by its relationship with the Powmillon Burn and the closely set neighbouring buildings which surround it. Intervisibility with the Scheme is unlikely and there is no change to the setting of the asset arising from the Scheme. The significance of Blackburn Mill (MM01) remains moderate.

5.2.2 MM02 Brae Farm

Brae Farm (MM02) is a Category C Listed Building and is located 138m west of Parcel B. Of mid-19th century date, the asset is considered of low significance as guided by the designation.

Brae Farm (MM02) is located within fertile agricultural land between the A726 and the Powmillon Burn. The setting is formed by this farmland, and the neighbouring farm buildings, some of which sit between the asset and the Scheme. The curtilage of the farm contains heavy vegetation. While the Scheme will be visible, this is not considered to detrimentally change the setting of the asset. The significance of Brae Farm (MM02) remains low.

5.2.3 MM03 East Coldstream

East Coldstream farmhouse (MM03) is a Category C Listed Building and is located 413m east of Parcel B. Dated to 1821, the asset is considered of low significance as guided by the designation.

East Coldstream (MM03) is heavily screened within its own curtilage, with a band of mature trees directly adjacent to the north blocking views towards the Scheme. The distance from the Scheme and nature of the landscape dotted by small concentrations of trees means that there will be no detrimental change to the setting of the building which would result in an alteration to the significance of the asset. As such East Coldstream (MM03) remains of low significance.

5.3 Study area

5.3.1 MM04 High Cross Knowe

High Cross Knowe (MM04) is possibly first recorded in Timothy Pont's 1596 map as 'Highcross'. The OS reported the name 'High Cross Knowe' in the mid-19th century, with local tradition as reported in the OS Name Book placing this within Parcel A. However, there is no further

evidence to support the existence of a settlement or a High Cross here. It is possible that such an asset existed, but extensive ploughing and improvement will have impacted upon survival (Photo 5.1).

It is also possible given the existence of a potential medieval cross-shaft, the 'Crooked Stone' 2km east of High Cross Knowe, that the two locations have become conflated. This could certainly account for the record of 'Highcross' on Pont's map of 1596 given the scale and accuracy of that map, but is less useful in explaining the folk memory recorded in the OS Name Book which locates the placename in Parcel A.



Photo 5.1: View west across High Cross Knowe (MM04)

Source: Mott MacDonald

The significance of this asset is unknown.

5.3.2 MM05 Burn farmstead (site of)

Burn farmstead (MM05) was shown by the DBA to have been demolished by 1957 when it is absent from the 1:25,000 NS64-C OS map, and represented by a series of irregular dotted lines. In the intervening period, the land has clearly been extensively ploughed, removing the former boundaries around the asset and resulting in a generally flat, rolling agricultural landscape (Photo 5.2). From the lack of visible rubble, and mounds in the landscape, it is assumed most of the demolition material was removed from Site.

A series of concentrations of large field stones and boulders located along the field boundary in this area (Photo 5.3) probably indicate the former presence of the farmstead, with remnants of buildings and field systems likely disturbed by the plough.

Burn farmstead (MM05) was first recorded on Roy's map of c.1750, but later OS maps indicate the building demolished around 1957 was predominantly a post-improvement building, set within rectilinear field plots and with carefully spaced and aligned outbuildings.

The asset is assessed as of low significance.



Photo 5.2: View north across the area once occupied by Burn farmstead (MM05) where numerous heavily ploughed out mounds and linears faintly discernible

Source: Mott MacDonald



Photo 5.3: View north towards modern Burn Farm, with concentrations of stone relating to the former Burn farmstead (MM05) along the perimeter of the field

Source: Mott MacDonald

5.3.3 MM06 High Barn farmstead

High Barn farmstead (MM06) is first depicted on the 1st edition OS map of 1859 and survives today as a degraded rectangular structure, around 30.5m long and 4.5m wide (Photo 5.4). The building is of rubble construction bonded by grey, gritty mortar, with dressed quoins. The southern gable is the best preserved, standing up to 2.50m high (Photo 5.5).



Photo 5.4: View south-west across High Barn farmstead (MM06)

Source: Mott MacDonald



Photo 5.5: View south-west showing southern gable of High Barn farmstead (MM06)

Source: Mott MacDonald

As a post-improvement farmstead or outbuilding, High Barn is considered of low significance.

6 Archaeological and historical potential

6.1 Overview

Collation of the historic environment baseline allows the archaeological and historical potential to be summarised, using the timescales outlined in Table 4.1, the indicative archaeological and historical periods. Those periods discussed in Section 4.8 where there is some potential evidence for occupation in the study area or wider landscape are highlighted below.

The DBA has shown that the study area has undergone extensive agricultural improvement. Such deep ploughing would have been disruptive and impacted upon any buried archaeological deposits which predate the farming, should these have existed.

6.2 Prehistoric

There is no evidence for prehistoric occupation within the study area. Had such evidence existed, this would have been impacted by the exploitation of the landscape over hundreds of years for agrarian farming.

The archaeological potential for prehistoric deposits within the study area is considered **negligible**.

6.3 Historic

6.3.1 Roman

There is no evidence for Roman occupation within the study area. Had such evidence existed, it is likely this will have been impacted by the exploitation of the landscape over hundreds of years of deep ploughing.

The archaeological potential for deposits dated to the Roman period within the study area is therefore considered **negligible**.

6.3.2 Medieval

There is no clear evidence of medieval occupation within the study area. High Cross Knowe (MM04) may have had origins within the medieval period but the evidence for this is weak. Modern, post-improvement ploughing will have impacted upon any evidence of medieval occupation or medieval farming practices.

As such, evidence for medieval occupation is weak and the archaeological potential is considered **low**.

6.3.3 Post-medieval

William Roy's survey of c.1750 shows pre-improvement farming and field systems across Parcel A and to a lesser extent Parcel B. However, this landscape has been all but removed by the agrarian farming practices and the improvement farming landscape created in the 19th century.

Burn farmstead (MM05) has origins in the post-medieval period but appears to have been 'improved' prior to demolition in the second half of the 20th century. This continual usage over hundreds of years of agricultural change, coupled with the extent of ploughing in the area means that it is unlikely extensive post-medieval deposits will survive here.

High Cross Knowe (MM04) is first recorded in Pont's map of 1596, but may have medieval origins. The evidence for locating this placename within Parcel A is weak and the location has undergone extensive improvement and ploughing.

Therefore, the archaeological potential for deposits within the study area dating to the post-medieval period is considered **low**.

6.3.4 Early Modern - Modern

The remainder of the assets recorded relate to land management and farming undertaken from the 19th century onwards. The archaeological potential for these periods is considered **negligible**.

7 Conclusions and recommendations

7.1 General

The DBA and Walkover Survey accurately defined the locations, extent and number of individual heritage assets within the Scheme. Previously unrecorded heritage assets were recorded during the DBA and walkover, contributing to an accurate and comprehensive historic environment baseline.

The accuracy of the recording allows the heritage assets to be plotted through GIS, with these shapefiles provided to both the client and stakeholders as a dataset to accompany this report. This dataset contains descriptions of heritage assets, as well as recommended buffers, where no planting should take place.

Within the outer study area, Blackburn mill (MM01) is considered of moderate significance, and both Brae Farm (MM02) and East Coldstream (MM03) of low significance. The DBA has shown there will be no change to the setting of these assets which will adversely impact upon their significance.

Within the study area, the assets identified are predominantly of negligible significance and related to agrarian exploitation of the landscape. The asset identified from the placename 'High Cross Knowe' (MM04) is of unknown significance and the site of the farmstead at Burn (MM05) of low significance.

This DBA will be submitted to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) website hosted by the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) for approval by the Scottish Borders Council Archaeology Officer.

7.2 Recommended mitigation

7.2.1 Buffer zones and the planting design

7.2.1.1 General

The preferred mitigation option for any heritage asset affected by the proposed planting is for preservation *in situ*. For the East Nethershields Woodland Creation scheme, buffers are recommended to avoid direct impacts on select heritage assets, although it is recommended that less significant assets can be planted.

It is considered that there is insufficient evidence to avoid planting on High Cross Knowe (MM04), particularly given the weak evidence and extent of modern ploughing and improvement here. The same is also true of Burn farmstead (MM05), a building that survived until c.1957 and is well documented through maps, for which the remains were clearly removed. Like MM04, the ploughing and land usage in this area will also have impacted on any archaeological survival.

The recommended general buffer zones for each site are outlined in Table 7.1. The buffers are also represented in Figure 2, as well as the shapefiles provided alongside this DBA. The locations and buffers shown in Figure 2 provide a visual representation of the buffers recommended and should not be relied upon for accurately placing these in the landscape. The shapefiles provide accurate information as to the locations and condition of assets recorded during the walkover survey.

Table 7.1: Recommended buffer zones

Asset	Asset Name	Asset Type	Proposed Buffer
MM01	Blackburn Mill	Category B Listed Building - Water mill	None
MM02	Brae Farm	Category C Listed Building - Farmhouse	None
MM03	East Coldstream	Category C Listed Building - Water mill	None
MM04	High Cross Knowe	Possible site of cross	None
MM05	Burn	Farmstead (site of)	None
MM06	Nethershields / High Barn	Farmstead	10m
MM07	Maiden Lea (?)	Quarry	None
MM08	East Nethershields	Mound	None
MM09	Hairlaw (?)	Mounds	None
MM10	Cloverhill	Depression / quarry	None
MM11	Maiden Lea (?)	Track	None
MM12	Burn (?)	Clearance cairn	None
MM13	Burn (?)	Field boundary (?)	None
MM14	Brae (?)	Cairn/marker	5m
MM15	Cloverhill (?)	Quarry	None
MM16	Cloverhill (?)	Pump House	5m

The design concept for the woodland has yet to be finalised and as such only indicative planting locations have been provided. Rides, breaks, tracks and areas of open ground should be designed, where relevant, to provide access to particular sites. This will allow access to the buffered assets for the purposes of management and public interest.

7.2.2 Fencing

Prior to work commencing, each of the buffer zones established in the Forest Design will be clearly marked and delineated on the ground according to the descriptions provided in this DBA or as agreed with stakeholders and assisted by the shapefiles accompanying it. This is to ensure that no planting takes place on these areas and that they are not damaged by the tracking of machinery during the planting process.

7.2.3 Toolbox Talk

Prior to site works commencing, a toolbox talk will be delivered to the appointed contractors. As a minimum, this will discuss the specific historic environment issues identified in the DBA, including the location of buffer zones and potential for unrecorded archaeological features to survive in areas of the site.

The toolbox talk will also cover the need to report any potentially important archaeological features or artefacts located during the planting process. Any archaeological objects which are noted or recovered by the contractor during site works must be reported to the client's Archaeological Consultant in the first instance and thereafter to WoSAS. This is in line with the

UKFS Requirement 2 relating to 'Archaeological Finds'³⁴ and the Treasure Trove system in Scotland.

The provision of a toolbox talk will ensure that those working on the site are aware of the importance of the historic environment; encouraged to recognise archaeological features; and assist in the recording and preservation of these as recommended by UKFS Guideline 6.³⁵

7.2.4 Forest Management Plan

The extent of root spread from the trees planted should also be considered when planning planting around buffers, ensuring trees planted will not disturb or undermine archaeological features through the growth and spread of roots across the proposed buffer. A management plan should be put in place to ensure buffers are adequately maintained and do not become inaccessible and overgrown.

Consideration should be given in the Forest Management Plan to the felling regimes which are to be employed when cutting down trees and extracting timber in the future. Methodologies should consider the presence of heritage assets and those methodologies employed should be as non-destructive as possible when required in close proximity to recorded heritage assets.

7.3 Statement of archaeological potential – unrecorded sites

The walkover survey was extensive and the DBA accessed all readily available heritage assets. However, it is accepted that unrecorded archaeological deposits may survive across the study area, even where no indication of such assets exist within the DBA. While extensive ploughing undertaken across the study area is likely to have damaged such deposits, elements of these may remain had they previously existed.

³⁴ The Forestry Commission 2017, The UK Forestry Standard: The Government's Approach to Sustainable Forestry - 83

³⁵ *Ibid.* 88

8 Acknowledgements

Mott MacDonald would like to thank Tilhill Forestry Ltd, and in particular Byron Braithewaite for commissioning us to undertake the historic environment desk-based assessment as part of the East Nethersields Woodland Creation Scheme. Byron deserves our gratitude for his understanding and awareness of the potential heritage issues on the site.

We extend our gratitude to Martin O'Hare at WoSAS for his help and advice at the onset of the DBA.

9 Bibliography

9.1 Aerial images

Table 9.1: Aerial images consulted

Frame Numbers	Sortie	Date	Platforms
-	-	12/1945	Google Earth
3223	106G/Scot/UK/0077	10/05/1946	NCAP
3224	106G/Scot/UK/0077	10/05/1946	NCAP
4068	106G/Scot/UK/0077	10/05/1946	NCAP
4069	106G/Scot/UK/0077	10/05/1946	NCAP
0010	MER/160/71	25/10/1971	NCAP
-	-	12/2005	Google Earth
-	-	08/2010	Google Earth
-	-	07/2011	Google Earth
-	-	04/2015	Google Earth
-	-	05/2016	Google Earth
-	-	06/2016	Google Earth
-	-	07/2017	Google Earth
-	-	05/2018	Google Earth
-	-	05/2020	Google Earth
-	-	07/2021	Google Earth
-	-	-	www.google.com/maps
-	-	-	www.bing.com/maps

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9.2.1 Datasets

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9.3 Cartographic references

9.3.1 Pre-Ordnance Survey

Table 9.2: Pre-Ordnance Survey maps consulted

Date	Surveyed	Who	Title
1596	-	Timothy Pont	Glasgow and the county of Lanark (Pont 34)
1654	-	Joan Blaeu	The nether ward of Clyds-dail and Glasco / Auct. Timoth. Pont.
1745	Pre-1732	Herman Moll	The Shire of Clydesdale or Lanerk
1747-55	-	William Roy	Military Survey of Scotland
1773	-	Charles Ross	A map of the shire of Lanark
1775	-	George Taylor Andrew Skinner	The road from Edinburgh, continued to Ayr by Hamilton
1816	-	William Forrest	The county of Lanark from actual survey
1820	-	John Ainslie	Map of the environs of Glasgow, Paisley, Ayr, Lanark, Sanquhar, Wigton, Kirkcudbright &c.
1822	-	John Thomson William Johnson	Northern Part of Lanarkshire. Southern Part.
1850	-	William Johnson	To the nobility, gentry & clergy of the county of Lanark this map shewing all the railways, new lines of road, &c. is ... dedicated by the proprietors

Source: www.nls.uk

9.3.2 Ordnance Survey

Table 9.3: Ordnance Survey maps consulted

Survey	Publish	Scale	Title
1858	1859	25 inches to 1 mile	Lanarkshire XXIII.3 (Glasford)
1858	1860	25 inches to 1 mile	Lanarkshire XXIII.7 (Avondale)
1858	1860	25 inches to 1 mile	Lanarkshire XXIII.11 (Avondale)
1896	1897	25 inches to 1 mile	Lanarkshire XXIII.3 (Glasford)
1896	1897	25 inches to 1 mile	Lanarkshire XXIII.7 (Avondale)
1896	1897	25 inches to 1 mile	Lanarkshire XXIII.11 (Avondale)
1910	1912	25 inches to 1 mile	Lanarkshire XXIII. 3
1910	1911	25 inches to 1 mile	Lanarkshire XXIII.7
1910	1911	25 inches to 1 mile	Lanarkshire XXIII.11
1955	1957	1:25,000	NS64 – C
1961	1963	1:2,500	NS7049-NS7149 - AA
1961 - 64	1966	1:10,000	NS74NW - A
1968	1969	1:2,500	NS6848-NS6948 - AA
1967	1969	1:2,500	NS6849-NS6949 - AA
1962 - 71	1971	1:10,000	NS64NE - A

Source: www.nls.uk

A. Gazetteer

Table A.1: Gazetteer of heritage assets recorded during the DBA

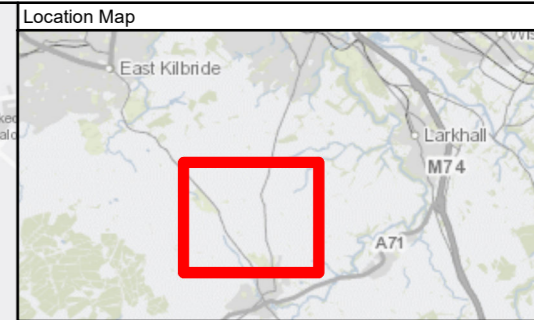
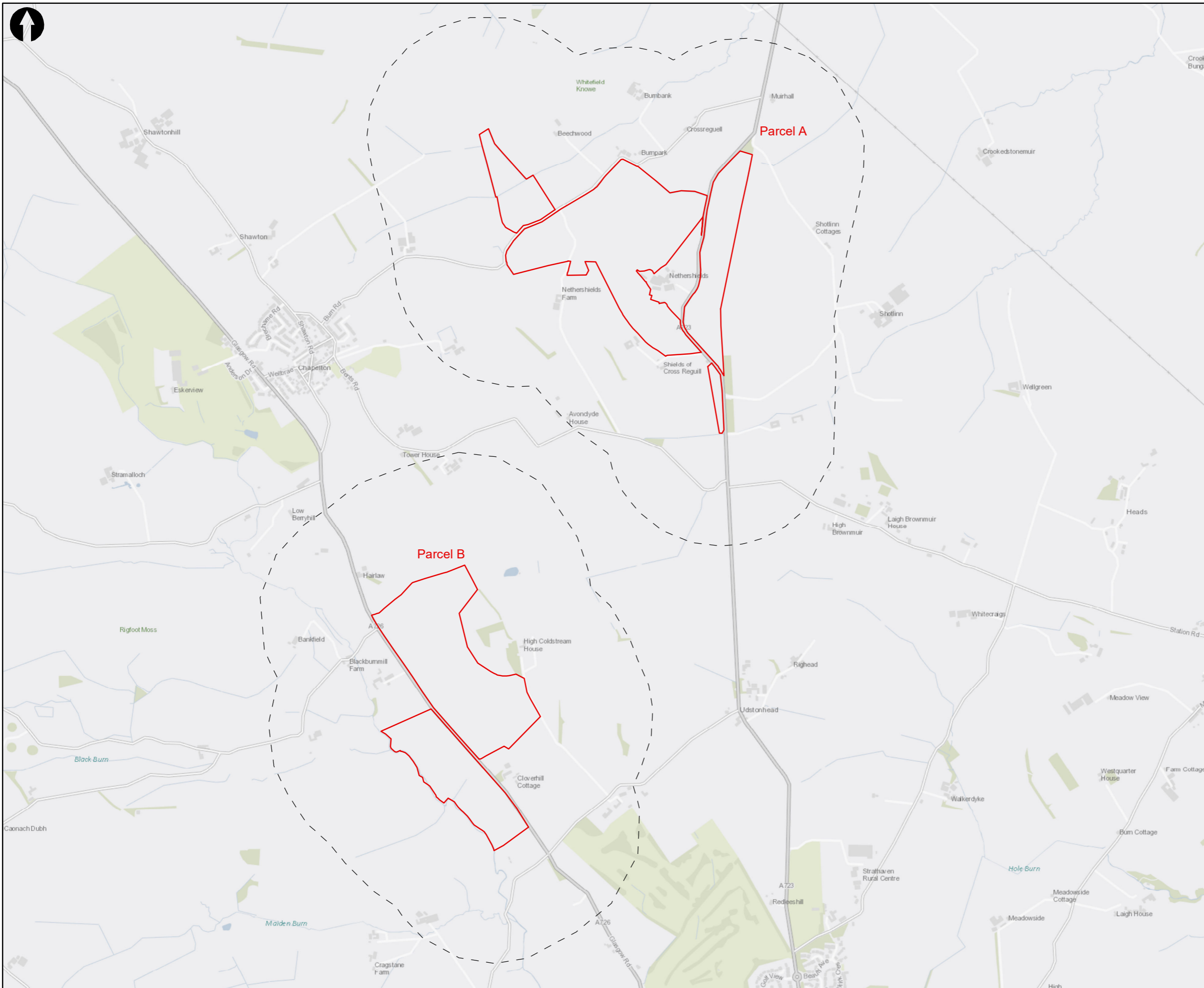
Number	Site Name	Site Type	Source	Designation Reference	SMR Reference	NRHE Reference	Significance	Period	Easting	Northing	Location	Description	Walkover
MM01	Blackburn Mill	Category B Listed Building - Water mill	HES	LB1019	40731	240679	Moderate	Early Modern	268619	647148	Outer study area	Disused water-mill containing all original machinery, including internal overshot wheel, except for hoppers which have been removed. Limewashed stonework, T shape on plan slate ridges, roofless square projection at side. Dated 1832 over door. At one time called Weir's Mill. Initials J W on mill-house.	The setting of Blackburn Mill is formed by its relationship with the Powmillon Burn and the closely set neighbouring buildings which surround it. Intervisibility with the Scheme is unlikely and there is no impact on the setting of the asset arising from the Scheme.
MM02	Brae Farm	Category C Listed Building - Farmhouse	HES	LB1281	40685	165856 203345	Low	Early Modern	268746	647053	Outer study area	Mid-19th century. Single storey three-bay farmhouse. Painted stugged ashlar and architraves. Central recessed door in architrave with cavetto reveals. Sash windows with lying-pane glazing. Eaves course, eaves cornice, end stacks, (modern brick at right) and slate roof. Low 2-bay extension to right has large wall-head stack and single piended dormer. Farm buildings to rear.	Brae Farm is located within fertile agricultural land between the A726 and the Powmillon Burn. The setting is formed by this farmland, and the neighbouring farm buildings, some of which sit between the asset and the Scheme. The curtilage of the farm contains heavy vegetation. While the Scheme will be visible, this is not considered to have a significant impact on the setting of the asset.
MM03	East Coldstream	Category C Listed Building - Water mill	HES	LB132	40347	180102	Low	Early Modern	269822	646498	Outer study area	Dated 1821. Single storey farm-house with loft and flanking single-storey buildings in U-plan. Limewashed rubble with painted margins. House has off-centre door behind modern porch, flanked by single sash windows; segmental-headed pend to right with datestone above. Three small loft openings. Two ridge stacks and piended slate roof. Low 2-bay extension to left. Two projecting steading ranges complete U-plan. Block to right has altered large rectangular entrance. Slate roofs throughout.	Building is heavily screened within its own curtilage, with a band of mature trees directly adjacent to the north blocking views towards the Scheme. The distance from the Scheme and nature of the landscape dotted by small concentrations of trees means that there will be no impact on the setting of the structure. What open farmland that remains around the building will on the whole remain in situ.
MM04	High Cross Knowe	Possible site of cross	SMR	n/a	57807	n/a	Unknown	Medieval?	270190	648670	Parcel A	There is a placename High Cross Knowe at this location on both the first edition and modern Ordnance Survey maps. There is also a placename "Highcross" on the Blaeu atlas in this general area, although its location cannot be pinpointed precisely. The existence of the placename may indicate the site of a former cross or waymarker at this location. The 1st edition shows an OS trig point in this location, although there is no longer one at the site today.	Not recorded during walkover survey. Landscape heavily improved. The location is a rolling area of higher ground with expansive views to the north-east.
MM05	Burn	Farmstead (site of)	SMR	n/a	69397	n/a	Low	Early Modern?	269790	649290	Parcel A	A farm named Burn and comprising three roofed buildings was shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. These structures do not appear on current OS maps, and are likely to have been replaced by the buildings of the current farm, around 75m to the north-east. Burn Farm (MM05) is depicted as three roofed structures, with two long buildings set perpendicular to one another, and a third building set back a little to the south, with a track leading from this to a well.	Area of Burn Farm. Nothing clear but there is an area of high ground with distinct 'lumps and bumps'. Also a small concentration of large stones along the field boundary which are not evident elsewhere.

Number	Site Name	Site Type	Source	Designation Reference	SMR Reference	NRHE Reference	Significance	Period	Easting	Northing	Location	Description	Walkover
MM06	Nethershields / High Barn / High Burn	Farmstead	SMR	n/a	17257	n/a	Low	Early Modern?	269590	648930	Parcel A	The current OS 1:10000 map indicates this to be the location of a roofless building and an associated dyke. On the 1st ed. this is the location of an occupied farmstead named High Barn (sic.) Erroneously referred to as High Barn' by the SMR. Shown as roofed on the 1859 1st edition and comprising a rectangular building fronting onto the road and surrounded by tree lined field boundaries. Well located on road junction adjacent to east.	Ruin as recorded in DBA. Measures 4.5m wide by at least 25.5m N-S, but is cut by modern track and appears to continue to S beyond this, which gives a final length of 30.5m. Gable at S end stands c.2.5m high and has dressed quoins showing a post-improvement construction. Main structure of rubble build with grey gritty mortar bonding. The building has two dividing walls internally which creates a large central compartment with smaller ones at each end. Central compartment is 19m long, with each end compartment c.5.5m. Clear entrance on E side to N compartment, as shown by dressed quoins visible in tumble. The centre of the structure has become choked with rubble and debris and become a dumping area for farming detritus. Walls survive generally c.0.5m high.
MM07	Maiden Lea (?)	Quarry	DBA	n/a	n/a	n/a	Negligible	Early Modern?	270262	648525	Parcel A	'Old Quarry' marked on the 25 inch to 1 mile OS map from 1859 and reached by a short straight road connecting it with the modern A723.	Not recorded during walkover survey. Landscape heavily improved.
MM08	East Nethershields	Mound	DBA	n/a	n/a	n/a	Negligible	Unknown	269953	648703	Parcel A	Small 'mound' clearly visible on lidar data south of East Nethershields Farm.	Not recorded during walkover survey. Landscape heavily improved.
MM09	Hairlaw (?)	Mounds	DBA	n/a	n/a	n/a	Negligible	Unknown	269042 269048	647431 647444	Parcel B	Two small 'mounds' visible on lidar.	Not recorded during walkover survey. In area of marsh within improved area.
MM10	Cloverhill	Depression / quarry	DBA	n/a	n/a	n/a	Negligible	Unknown	269220	646752	Parcel B	Small defined depression north of Cloverhill visible on lidar.	Not recorded during walkover survey. Landscape heavily improved.
MM11	Maiden Lea (?)	Track	DBA	n/a	n/a	n/a	Negligible	Early Modern?	270226	648527	Parcel B	None recorded.	Track visible in ploughed field. Used for access and dumping food/manure but may relate to old quarry track, particularly at access to field. Undulations indicate possible upcast around a depression.
MM12	Burn (?)	Clearance cairn	DBA	n/a	n/a	n/a	Negligible	Early Modern	270060	649206	Parcel B	None recorded.	Field clearance along modern field boundary. Possibly has origins in relict drystone wall. Spread up to 2m wide and 20m long.
MM13	Burn (?)	Field boundary (?)	DBA	n/a	n/a	n/a	Negligible	Unknown	269381	649083	Parcel B	None recorded.	Relict possible land boundary. Visible as a curvilinear line running roughly N. Ground lower on E side. Spread up to 1m wide, 0.3m high E side and 0.1m W.
MM14	Brae (?)	Cairn/marker	DBA	n/a	n/a	n/a	Negligible	Unknown	269058	647288	Parcel B	None recorded.	Concentration of small to large, but predominantly medium angular stones. Bulk to S, but to N appears either disturbed or set in a crescent shape. Wondered if this was a defined and protected spring but no indication of water. Measures 3m diameter
MM15	Cloverhill (?)	Quarry	DBA	n/a	n/a	n/a	Negligible	Unknown	269184	646455	Parcel B	Visible in aerial images, yet form obscured to a degree by the modern detritus around the perimeter.	Large irregular depression with upcast around edges and modern dumping. Open to SW against burn for access, but with a track also leading to the north. 3-4m deep, measures 23m NW-SE by 23m NE-SW.
MM16	Cloverhill (?)	Pump House	DBA	n/a	n/a	n/a	Negligible	Modern	269081	646520	Parcel B	Marked as 'Pp Ho' on modern OS, presumably 'Pump House' with indication of a pipeline running from it along burn to NW.	Small structure on E bank of Powmillon Burn. Set above the water, and not in the flow. Constructed from frogged 'blond' bricks, covered in places by a cement render, with concrete slab caps over re-purposed iron poles. Access on NE side by way of a metal door. Area within houses a relict pump wheel, taps, valves and pipes. Aligned NW-SE, measures c.2m by 4m. There is a small brick built 'chamber' of 1m by 1m to SE.

B. Figures

Table 9.4: Figures in Appendix

Figure Number	Title
Figure 1	Site location
Figure 2	Parcel A - Heritage assets identified and proposed buffers Parcel B - Heritage assets identified and proposed buffers



Key to Symbols

	Survey Boundary
	Outer Study Area

Notes
Do not scale from this drawing.

This is a visual representation of the heritage assets recorded and their locations and should be used in accompaniment with the shapefiles provided.

Based on HES data and data downloaded from the West of Scotland Archaeology Service Historic Environment Record.

Rev	Date	Drawn	Description	Ch'k'd	App'd
01	07/06/2022	JM	For Information	RC	ZB

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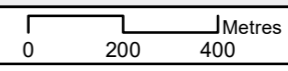
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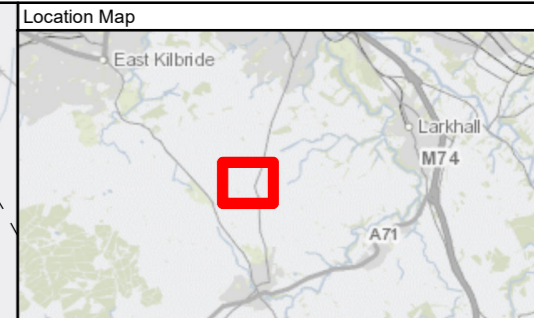
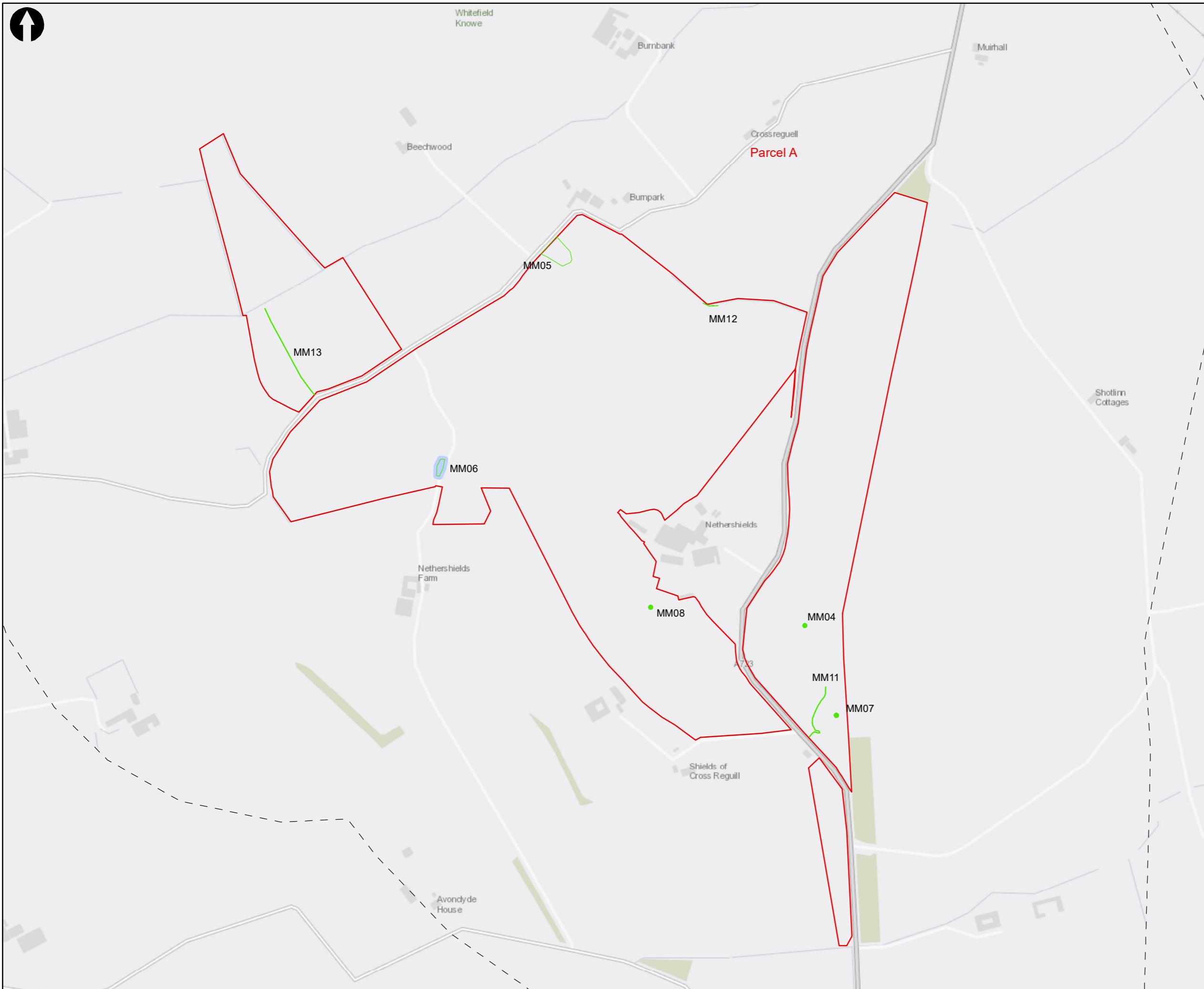


Title

East Nethershields
Woodland Creation Scheme
Heritage Asset Location Plan
Figure 1

Designed	J Moorhouse	Eng Check	R Cameron
Drawn	J Moorhouse	Coordination	R Cameron
GIS Check	R Cameron	Approved	Z Burn
Scale at A3	Status	Rev	Security
	PRE	P1	STD





Key to Symbols

- Survey Boundary
- Outer Study Area
- Heritage Asset
- Heritage Asset 5m Buffer
- Heritage Asset 10m Buffer

Notes

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Rev	Date	Drawn	Description	Ch'k'd	App'd
01	07/06/2022	JM	For Information	RC	ZB

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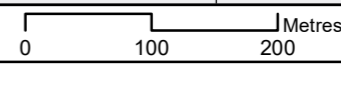
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East Nethershields
 Woodland Creation Scheme
 Heritage Asset Location Plan
 Figure 2 - Parcel A

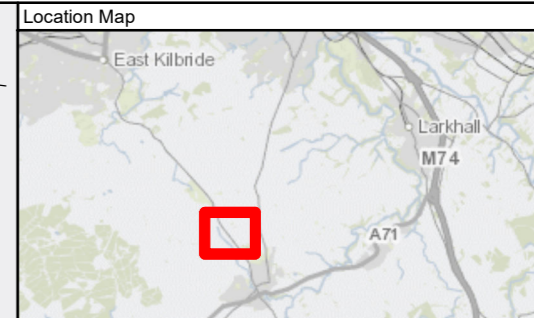
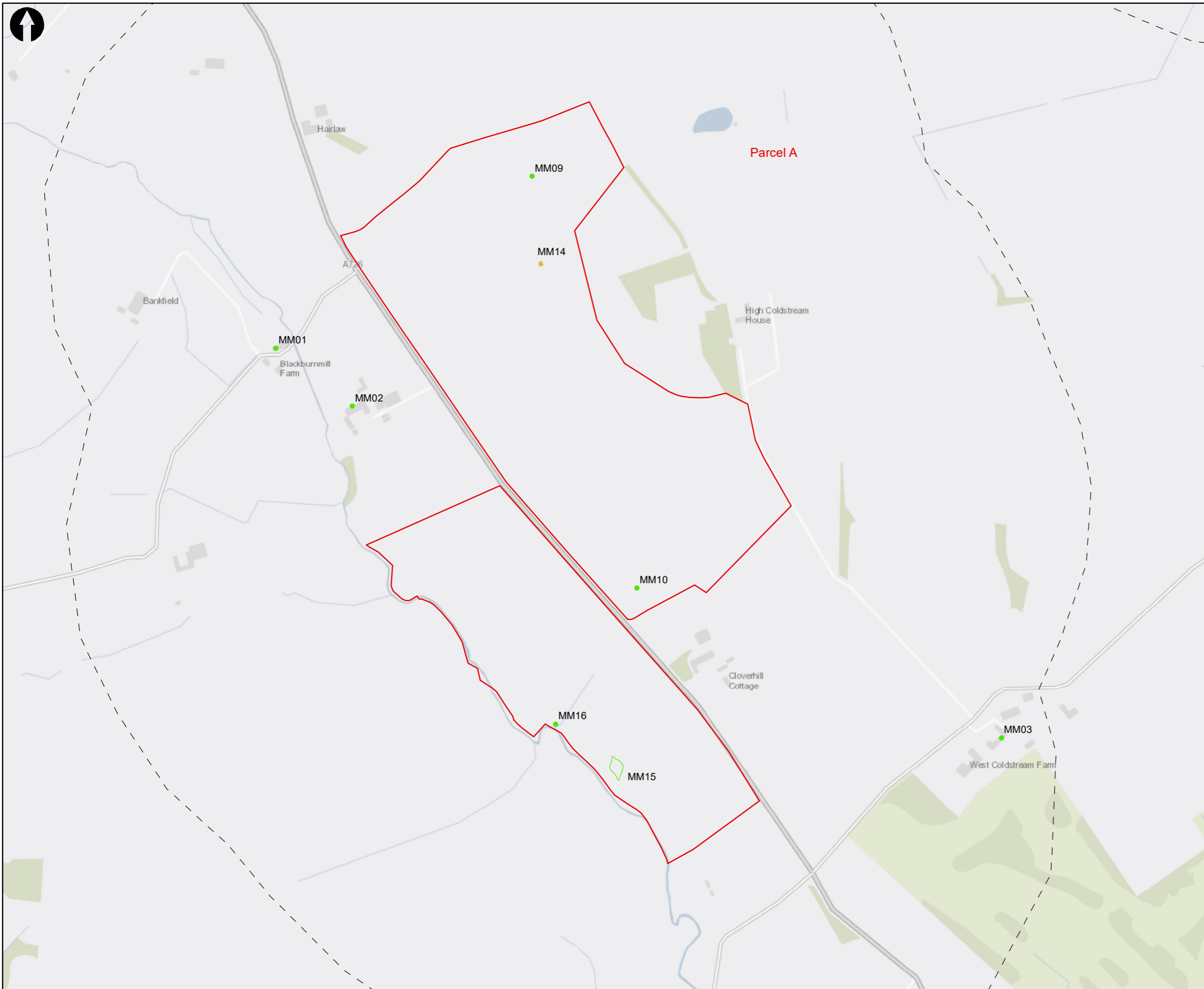
Designed	J Moorhouse	Eng Check	R Cameron
Drawn	J Moorhouse	Coordination	R Cameron
GIS Check	R Cameron	Approved	Z Burn
Scale at A3	Status	Rev	Security
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Drawing Number
MMD-398635CE26-DR-EN-GIS-002



Key to Symbols

- Survey Boundary
- Outer Study Area
- Heritage Asset
- Heritage Asset 5m Buffer
- Heritage Asset 10m Buffer

Notes

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01	07/06/2022	JM	For Information	RC	ZB
Rev	Date	Drawn	Description	Ch'k'd	App'd

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Title

East Nethersields
 Woodland Creation Scheme
 Heritage Asset Location Plan
 Figure 2 - Parcel B

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Drawn	J Moorhouse	Coordination	R Cameron
GIS Check	R Cameron	Approved	Z Burn
Scale at A3	Status	Rev	Security
1:6,000	PRE	P1	STD

