

Environmental Appraisal

Technical Appendix 9-1 Woolfords Wind Farm Cultural Heritage

November 2021



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Version	Date	Reason
1.1	06/7/21	Draft to client
1.2	29/9/21	Draft to client in template
1.3	26/10/21	Revisions following client comments
1.4	17/12/21	Final



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9 Heritage Impact Assessment

9.1 Introduction

A Heritage Impact Assessment has been undertaken in support of the planning application for Woolfords Windfarm.

The Proposed Development is located at Woolfords Farm, 4km north east of Forth, South Lanarkshire. It comprises the erection of 3 No. wind turbines, each with a maximum tip height to 180m. The proposals also include new access tracks, crane pads for the construction and maintenance of the turbines, a construction compound, control building, substation and underground cabling to transmit power to the electrical grid. The proposals also include for a borrow pit search area. The Proposed Development will be designed with an operational life of 30 years at the end of which it can be decommissioned.

This assessment has been undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group on behalf of Atmos Consulting Ltd.

AOC Archaeology Group conforms to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) Code of Conduct (CIfA 2014a), the CIfA Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment (CIfA 2017), and the CIfA Standard and guidance for commissioning work on, or providing consultancy advice on, archaeology and the historic environment (CIfA 2014b).

AOC Archaeology Group is a Registered Organisation of the CIfA. This status ensures that there is regular monitoring and approval by external peers of our internal systems, standards and skills development.

All the work carried out in this report is based upon AOC Archaeology Group's professional knowledge and understanding of current (October 2021) and relevant United Kingdom standards and codes, technology and legislation.

This report should be read in conjunction with the Environmental Appraisal and is supported by the following Annexes and Figures:

- Annex A: Assessment Scope and Criteria;
- Annex B; Gazetteer;
- Annex C: Woolfords Wind Farm, South Lanarkshire: Plates
- Figures 9-1 to 9-14.

9.2 Consultation

In May 2021, direct consultation was undertaken with HES, South Lanarkshire Council's (SLC) planning case officer and WoSAS on the scope of the setting assessment to be contained within the HIA. In the main, consultees were asked if they were content that impacts upon the setting of designated heritage assets and non-designated assets of probable national importance beyond 5km be scoped out of the assessment.

It was suggested that assets beyond 5km could be scoped out given the fact that the presence of a number of existing wind farms in the surrounding area, the small-scale of the Proposed Development, and it being designed to merge with the existing wind farm cluster, would mean that the additional setting impact from any new turbines would be

unlikely to represent a significant departure from the current baseline settings of identified assets beyond 5km.

The SLC planning case officer advised on 18th May 2021 that he was comfortable with this approach. WoSAS did not reply to the pre-application consultation request.

HES responded on the 3rd of June 2021 (Case ID 300051322). HES stated that they were broadly content with the scope of assessing the impact of the Proposed Development on the settings of all designated heritage assets within 5km of the Site. HES requested that the designated assets within Harburn House Inventory GDL (centred Site 29) which lies on the boundary of the 5km study area be assessed in the HIA.

In addition to the designated heritage assets within 5km, HES identified nine additional Scheduled Monuments between 5km and 10km from the Site boundary which they requested be included in the assessment.

These are:

- Greens Moor, long cairn, cairns and field system NW of Kersewell Mains (Scheduled Monument, SM4212) (Site 79);
- Burngrange, long cairn 800m N of (Scheduled Monument, SM4295) (Site 80);
- Kersewell Mains, cairn 1400m ENE of (Scheduled Monument, SM4662) (Site 81);
- Kersewell Mains, cairn 1400m E of (Scheduled Monument, SM4663) (Site 82);
- Kersewell Mains, cairn 450m NE of (Scheduled Monument, SM11201) (Site 83);
- Waulkmill, cairn 310m SE of (Scheduled Monument, SM11284) (Site 84);
- Hare Law, cairn 730m SSE of Wester Yardhouses (Scheduled Monument, SM11230) (Site 85);
- Wester Yardhouses, cairn 630m S of (Scheduled Monument, SM11231) (Site 86); and
- West Yardhouses, hut circles and cairns 270m SSW of (Scheduled Monument, SM11236) (Site 87).

HES stated that the above Scheduled Monuments “have clearly been positioned to relate to each other and it is therefore possible that, even at a long range, the turbines could have an impact on the visual inter-relationships between the individual cairns.”

Further HES requested that the HIA and the inclusive settings assessment of the following three designated heritage assets within the 5km study area be supported by visualisations:

- Harburn House Inventory Designed Landscape (GDL208) (centred Site 29);
- Wilsontown Ironworks (Scheduled Monument, SM2654) (Site 5); and
- Haywood, deserted mining village (Scheduled Monument, SM9684) (Site 2).

HES also noted the potential for “cumulative impacts on the settings of heritage assets caused by the Proposed Development in combination with other existing, proposed and consented wind farms in the surrounding area”. HES have requested that cumulative visualisations are produced to support the HIA (HES, 2021- Case ID 300051322).

Cumulative wireline visualisations have been produced from these three assets and are included as Figures 9-12 to 9-14.

9.3 Guidance

9.3.1 National Planning Policy Guidelines

The statutory framework for heritage in Scotland is outlined in the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997, as amended in the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 and the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 both of which are modified by the Historic Environment (Amendment) (Scotland) Act 2011.

The following national planning policy and guidance is relevant to this assessment:

- Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) (Scottish Government 2014)
- Planning Advice Notes (PAN) for Scotland
 - PAN2/2011: Planning and archaeology (Scottish Government 2011)
- Historic Environment Policy for Scotland (Historic Environment Scotland 2019)
 - Of particular note are HEP2, HEP3 and HEP4
- Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting (HES, 2020)

9.3.2 Local Planning Policy Guidelines

The following local planning policy and guidance is relevant to this assessment:

- South Lanarkshire Local Development Plan
 - Policy 1: Spatial Strategy
 - Policy 14: Natural and Historic Environment
 - Policy NHE2 Archaeological Sites and Monuments
 - Non-statutory guidance from the forthcoming LDP2
 - Policy NHE 2 Scheduled Monuments and their Setting
 - Policy NHE 3 Listed Buildings
 - Policy NRHE 4 Gardens and designed landscapes
 - Policy NHE 6 Non-scheduled archaeological sites and monuments
- West Lothian Development Plan
 - Policy ENV 20 Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes
 - Policy ENV 32 Archaeology
 - Policy ENV 33 Scheduled Monuments
 - Non-statutory guidance for the Historic Environment (West Lothian Council, 2021).

9.4 Assessment Methodology

The scope of this assessment meets the requirements of current planning regulations as set out in SPP, HEPS and PAN2/2011, and local planning policy.

As noted above AOC is a Registered Organisation of ClfA and adheres to their standards and guidance. AOC is also ISO 9001: 2015 accredited, in recognition of the Company's Quality Management System.

9.4.1 Assessment Criteria

The assessment aims to identify the known and likely archaeological potential of the Site and the relative value or importance of such a resource / asset. The criteria for assessing these factors is laid out in detail in Annex A.

The criteria for assessing archaeological potential are expressed in this report as ranging between the scales of High, Medium, Low and Uncertain, criteria for which are also noted in Annex A.

Levels of importance in the report are expressed as ranging between the scales of High, Medium, Low, Negligible and Unknown. The importance of heritage assets is determined firstly by reference to existing designations – for example Scheduled Monuments are already classified as Nationally Important and therefore of High importance.

For assets where no designation has previously been assigned, the likely importance has been based upon the available evidence and professional knowledge and judgement.

The likely magnitude of the impact of the Proposed Development works is determined by identifying the degree of change from the Proposed Development upon the 'baseline' conditions of the Site and the heritage resource / assets identified in the assessment. This impact can be either adverse (negative) or beneficial (positive) and is ranked according to the scale of major, moderate, minor, and negligible.

9.4.2 Data Sources

The following data sources were consulted during preparation of this desk-based assessment:

- Historic Environment Scotland (HES):
 - For designated asset data.
- Canmore and Pastmap, hosted by HES:
 - For National Record of the Historic Environment data (NRHE) and HER data.
- National Map Library (National Library of Scotland, Causewayside, Edinburgh):
 - For online old Ordnance Survey maps (1st & 2nd Edition, small- and large-scale) and pre-Ordnance Survey historical maps.
- West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS)
 - For Historic Environment Record (HER) data received May 2021.
- National Collection of Aerial Photography (NCAP):
 - For online accessible historic aerial photographs.
- 1m Digital Terrain Model (DTM) LiDAR from Phase 1 and 2 held by the Scottish Government available at <https://remotesensingdata.gov.scot/data>;
 - For LiDAR imagery and original data, processed using the Relief Visualisation Toolbox 2. To produce a Simple Relief Mode, Sky Factor View (SFV), Multi-Directional Hill shade and Analytical Hill shade.

Each heritage asset referred to in the text is listed in the Gazetteer in Annex B. Each has been assigned a 'Site No.' unique to this assessment, and the Gazetteer includes information regarding the type, period, grid reference, NRHE number, HER number,

protective designation, and other descriptive information, as derived from the consulted sources.

Each heritage asset referred to in the text is plotted on the location maps (Figures 9-1 & 9-2) at the end of the report, using the assigned Site Nos. The Site is shown outlined in red.

All heritage assets located within 1km of the Site have been included in the assessment (Figures 9-1 & 9-2). The aim of this is to identify the potential for any direct impacts on known heritage assets and to help predict whether any similar hitherto unknown archaeological remains may survive within the Site.

Designated heritage assets within 5km of the Site, non -statutory register assets, coded C and V, identified by WoSAS as being of probable national importance within 5km of the Site and designated heritage assets identified by HES and between 5km and 10 of the Site have also been identified to allow for an assessment of the potential for impacts upon their settings.

All sources consulted during the assessment, including publications, archived records, photographic and cartographic evidence, are listed amongst the References.

9.5 Baseline

There are no designated heritage assets within the Site or within the 1km study area.

There are nine Scheduled Monuments (Sites 1-9) within the 5km study area. Five (Sites 1, 2, 4, 5, 7) of the Scheduled Monuments are industrial in character; two (Sites 6 & 8) are likely to be prehistoric in date; one is a Romano-British fortlet (Site 9) and one includes the remains of a post-medieval church (Site 2).

HES have requested that nine Scheduled Monuments (Sites 79-87) t between 5km and 10km from the Site be included in the assessment. These Scheduled Monuments are located to the south-east of the Site.

In relation to Scheduled Monuments SPP (2014; para 145) states that:

"Where there is potential for a Proposed Development to have an adverse effect on a scheduled monument or on the integrity of its setting, permission should only be granted where there are exceptional circumstances. Where a proposal would have a direct impact on a scheduled monument, the written consent of Scottish Ministers via a separate process is required in addition to any other consents required for the development."

There are 14 Category B Listed Buildings (11, 13-22, 24, 25 & 28) and five Category C Listed Buildings (Sites 10, 12, 23, 26 & 27) within the 5km study area. In relation to Listed Buildings SSP (2020; para 141) states that:

"Change to a listed building should be managed to protect its special interest while enabling it to remain in active use. Where planning permission and listed building consent are sought for development to, or affecting, a listed building, special regard must be given to the importance of preserving and enhancing the building, its setting and any features of special architectural or historic interest. The layout, design, materials, scale, siting and use of any development which will affect a listed building or its setting should be appropriate to the character and appearance of the building and

setting. Listed buildings should be protected from demolition or other work that would adversely affect it or its setting.

The Garden and Designed Landscape (GDL) of Harburn House (centred Site 29) extends within 3.69km north-east of the Site. In relation to Gardens and Designed Landscapes Buildings SSP (2020; para 148) states that:

"Planning authorities should protect and, where appropriate, seek to enhance gardens and designed landscapes included in the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes and designed landscapes of regional and local importance."

There are no World Heritage Sites, Category A Listed Buildings, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas recorded within the study areas.

WoSAS has identified two small cairns (Sites 77 & 78) in their non-statutory register coded V. WoSAS consider Code V sites to be "Probably of national importance", although these assets have no statutory designation.

A section of Ancient Woodland, described as a Long-Established plantation (LEPO1860) is recorded as extending into the 1km study area to the north of the Site. Further areas of Ancient Woodland are recorded beyond the 1km study area.

9.5.1 Topographic and Geological Conditions

According to the British Geological Survey GeoIndex (BGS 2021), the Site is underlain by five sedimentary bedrocks; Limestone Coal Formation in the western portion of the Site; Lower Limestone Formation in the centre of the Site in which thin areas, aligned roughly north-south of Blackhall Limestone, Hurlet Limestone and Ichinnan Limestone are recorded; and Hopetoun Member, which extends into the eastern Site boundary.

The three Limestones; Blackhall, Hurlet and Ichinnan were formed between 329 and 331 million years ago in the Carboniferous period in a local environment dominated by shallow seas.

The Lower Limestone formation was formed in the same era as the other limestones but in a local environment dominated by swamps, deltas and estuaries. Limestone Coal Formation formed between 328 and 329 million years ago, also in the Carboniferous period, in a local environment previously dominated by swamps, estuaries, and deltas.

The Hopetoun Member formed between 329 to 37 million years ago in the Carboniferous period in a local environment dominated by lakes and lagoons.

Mapping of the extent of superficial geological deposits by the BGS is not always accurate due to the discontinuity in distribution of these deposits and difficulties in accessing below ground data.

The BGS (2021) records two superficial deposits on the Site; Till, Devensian-Diamicton, formed approximately 2 million years ago in the Quaternary era in ice age conditions; and Peat. Peat on the Site is recorded as forming up to 3 million years ago and is formed of organic accumulations (Figure 9-11). There are areas within the Site where the superficial deposit is not recorded.

A peat survey undertaken for the Proposed Development has identified peat of varying depths 0m to 4.08m below ground level across the northern portion of the Site. The deepest areas of peat are located in the north-eastern corner, in centre northern area,

and south of an area of historically improved land (centred Site 88), and along the western Site boundary.

The access tracks have been designed to avoid areas of peat. There is the potential for paleoenvironmental remains, relating to local climate change and historic land use to survive within areas of peat development.

The BGS (2021) records three boreholes within the Site; NS95NE129; NS95NE130; and NT05NW213. The boreholes were sunk in the early 20th century and are non-archaeological boreholes. Depths have been converted from imperial measurements (as originally recorded) to metric for ease of comparison and have been transcribed simply due to the varying descriptions and illegibility of some of the records.

The deposits identified in NS95NE129 which was sunk to 222.61m from the upper to the lower limit of the borehole were 0.6m of moss, grey clay, underlain by varying descriptions of slag, limestone, sandstone and layers of blaes (a hardened clay or shale) and limestone, and later blaes, limestone and sandstone.

Deposits identified in NS95NE130 were blaes and shale and a note on the record suggest that fossils were collected from the borehole. What the "fossil" was is not recorded. Unfortunately, the record for NS95NE130 is very difficult to read. NS95NE130 was sunk to a depth of 55m.

Topsoil, 0.3m thick was identified in NT05NW213 underlain by layers of clay, sandstones and blaes. NT05NW213 was sunk to a depth of 88m.

The Scottish Palaeoecological Archive Database (SPAD) does not record any palaeoecological sites within the Site.

The Site generally slopes downwards and southwards from the northern Site boundary. The northern Site boundary is recorded between 291m and 301m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) whilst the southern Site boundary is recorded around 275m AOD.

9.5.2 Undated

An undated causeway (Site 46) is recorded c. 1km east of the Site Boundary. Other than the location of the causeway, neither HES, the NRHE or WoSAS record any further information about the feature.

9.5.3 Prehistoric 8000BC-43AD

There is one Scheduled Monument (Site 6) of prehistoric date within 5km of the Site Boundary. It comprises a barrow (Site 6), visible as a mound, c. 25m in diameter and c. 1m in height. It is located in a cultivated field on a gentle north-east slope and is located c. 1.7km north-east of the Site. A broad shallow depression has been recorded around the barrow which has been interpreted as the remains of a silted-up bank.

There are a group of nine cairns designated as Scheduled Monuments (Sites 79-87) centred c. 7.35km to the south-east of the Site Boundary. HES (2021) have stated that these monuments have a clear relationship to one another. Green Moors, long cairn, cairns and field system NW of Kersewell Mains (Site 79) is recorded as comprising a long cairn, three burial cairns, and an extensive field system all dating to the prehistoric period.

Burngrange long cairn 800m N of, recorded at Site 80, is a substantial WNW-ESE aligned cairn, which has been subject to substantial stone robbing in the past. Kersewell Mains,

cairn 1400m ENE (Site 81) is documented as an 11m in diameter cairn which shows no evidence of historic disturbance.

An 8m diameter burial cairn, also known as Kersewell Mains, cairn 1400m E of (Site 82) is recorded at Site 82. Site 83, Kersewell Mains, cairn 450m NE of, is described as a 10m diameter cairn surrounded by a slight ditch.

Evidence of potential antiquarian investigation has been noted at Site 83, as well as Sites 84 and 85. Waulkmill, cairn 310m SE of (Site 84) is described as an 8m diameter cairn and Hare Law, cairn 730m SSE of Wester Yardhouses (Site 85) is described as a 20m diameter cairn.

Another 8m diameter cairn, Wester Yardhouses, cairn 630m S of (Site 86) is located in gentle sloping land near the foot of Hare Law. Hut circles, at least two scoops, quarry pits and probable clearance cairns are known collectively as Wester Yardhouses, hut circles and cairns 270m SSW of (Site 87).

These Scheduled Monuments have all been provisionally dated to between the Neolithic and Bronze Age based on their form and similarity to other monuments in Scotland of this period.

WoSAS record small cairns at Site 77, c. 3.65km south-east of the Site Boundary, and Site 78, c. 4.88km south-east of the Site Boundary, on their non-statutory register and these are Coded V. Code V is considered by WoSAS to be 'Probably of national importance'. Site 77 is noted as comprising at least 25 cairns on a crest of a ridge at c. 335m AOD. Larger cairns at Site 77 are likely clearance cairns, being composed of more earth than stone.

Site 78 is reported as a group of six small cairns, similar in form to those at Site 77. CFA (2010) suggested that the cairns at Site 78 were likely clearance cairns due to the proximity of formerly cultivated land. It is probable that the cairns (Sites 77 & 78) provide evidence of prehistoric field clearance rather than burial.

No prehistoric remains are recorded within the 1km study area by either the NRHE or by WoSAS. It is possible that prehistoric activity has been masked, truncated or destroyed by later activity. As such there is judged to be a Low potential for prehistoric remains to survive on the Site.

9.5.4 Romano-British 43-410 AD

A Scheduled Romano-British Fortlet (Site 9) is recorded c. 4.57km to the east of the Site Boundary. The fortlet is rectangular in plan and excavations in 1851 supposedly found pottery, a well and a number of silver coins, thought to date to around 170AD. A visit to the Monument by WoSAS in 2010 suggests that the earthworks of the fortlet survive as a recognisable Romano-British monument.

Another possible Romano-British Scheduled Monument is located within 5km of the Site Boundary and comprises an enclosure at Camilty Hill (Site 8), c. 4.53km east of the Site Boundary and c. 70m north of Site 9. It was originally reported as a circular enclosure in 1925. However, on later inspection, in 1965, the enclosure was reported as being hexagonal-in shape which is noted as being similar in form to other Roman shrines. In 2010, WoSAS (2010) noted that the monument had been damaged over time and the enclosure shape was difficult to discern.

No Romano-British remains have been identified in the 1km study area. As such there is judged to be a Low potential for remains of this date to survive on the Site.

9.5.5 Early Historic 410AD-1066AD and Medieval 1066-1600 AD

No Early Historic or medieval remains have been individually identified within the study area, however, there is the potential for later post-medieval settlement remains or shallow surface mineral extraction to have earlier antecedents. Two areas of rig cultivation (Sites 30 & 31), identified via historic aerial photography, have been recorded to the north (Site 30) and east (Site 31) of the Site Boundary.

Rig cultivation or "rig and furrow" is often an agricultural practice associated with the medieval and post-medieval periods, although it can be earlier in date (Barber, 2001). The "rig" refers to a narrow strip of cultivated land which reflect historic land tenure which was relatively unused after the 18th century (Scotland's History. N.d.).

Areas of historic cultivation have been identified on the Site (see Section 9.5.9: LiDAR and Aerial Photography). The remains may have earlier antecedents. There is judged to be a Low potential for Early Historic and medieval archaeological remains to survive on the Site, however it cannot be discounted that medieval agrarian remains may survive.

9.5.6 Post Medieval AD1600-1900

Pre-Ordnance Survey maps tend to be schematic and lack detail, although they give some idea of the nature of settlement. Adair's 1734 map (Figure 9-3) records "Cobinsha moss" to the east of the Site as a boggy area. This is likely the location of the later Cobbinshaw Reservoir.

Two farmsteads, East and West Cobbinshaw are recorded between the Site and the boggy ground. Westward rising land, annotated as the "Kaerkern hills" is depicted to the west of the Site. The Site, though not depicted in detail, does not appear to have been occupied in the period.

Castle Greg is also annotated on this map which suggests that there was some knowledge of the location of the Scheduled Romano-British Fortlet (Site 9).

Roy's Military Map of the Lowlands (1747-52- Figure 9-4) depicts the Site within undeveloped land and depicts cultivated land around a small settlement annotated "Mop Hatt" in the approximate location of the south-eastern portion of the Site Boundary.

"Mop Hat" may be the location of the later farmsteads recorded by the OS as Easter (Site 36) and Wester Mosshat (Site 35) to the south of the Site Boundary or the annotation on Roy's map may relate to earlier settlement.

To the east, two settlements "Worrats" and "Wurrats Dyke" are annotated and appear to be precursors to Woolfords (Site 93) and Woolforddyke (Site 37) or incorrect annotations.

A small settlement recorded as Burnfoot is depicted to the south of the Site Boundary. Burnfoot (Site 34) and Burnfoot Cottages (Site 33) are recorded by later Ordnance Survey maps, although the farm seems to pre-date the cottages.

Ross' 1773 map (not illustrated) records Woolford as being composed of two roughly aligned north-south parallel buildings to the east of the Site Boundary. The Site is not

recorded in detail by Ross, although the map does suggest that activity in this period in and around the Site was relatively low or less intensive.

The Site is located in the parish of Carnwath. The Old Statistical Account for Scotland (OSA-Mark, 1794) documents the parish as being fairly large. Turnips are recorded as being newly introduced. The introduction of this practice is noted as being unpopular as it increased the rent on the land. Peat is recorded as precluding large areas of the parish from turnip growing, although systematic agricultural practices within peaty areas are recorded as producing oats and barley. Potatoes are also noted as being a widespread crop. It is likely that the latter crops may have been produced in or in the immediate vicinity of the Site.

Forrest's 1816 map (Figure 9-5) records Woolford in the ownership of "Carrick Esquire" to the east of the approximate location of the Site Boundary.

The north-south aligned "Moor Road to Harburn", is shown and roughly follows the route of the unnamed road currently located to the east of the Site Boundary. A number of burns are depicted in the vicinity of the Site and a building "Butterybush" (Site 92), "Lime Rock" and Lime and Iron Stone Quarry" (possibly Site 71 and/ or Site 73) are annotated in the vicinity of the Site.

The Site is depicted in a relatively rural landscape with evidence of dispersed agricultural settlement and mineral extraction. Knox's and Thomson's' respective 1822 maps (not illustrated) depict the Site similarly to Forrest.

The New Statistical Accounts of Scotland (NSA- Walker, 1845) records coal, iron and limestone extraction north of the Dippool, which is a stream to the south of the Site.

The failure of Wilsontown Ironworks (Site 5) in the 19th century is reported to have been a huge blow for the parish, leaving c. 2000 workers without funds and/or jobs, although the author of the NSA suggests that the failure of the ironworks spurred on the extraction of coal in the north-eastern area of the parish, around the Site.

The NSA reports improvements to agricultural practices in the parish which were noted as being most successful around the Dippool, Medwin and Cleughburn.

Cultivation remains have been identified within both the Site and Application Boundaries from LiDAR imagery (Figures 9-9 & 9-10), and at least one farmstead, Butterybush (Site 92) has been recorded within the Site Boundary and it is possible that these areas were improved between the publications of the OSA and NSA using one of the agricultural improvement systems reported, although due to ground conditions or other factors such as land rent and industrialisation were abandoned.

Cobbinshaw Reservoir, which now extends into the 1km study area to the east of the Site, was authorised in 1817 and constructed in the mid-19th century by James Jardine of Edinburgh Water Works to feed the Union Canal (Lindsay, 1968 & Scotland's Places, 2021d).

The Ordnance Survey (OS) map published in 1864 (Figure 9-6) depicts the Site in largely undeveloped land between "Benry Bog", in the north, to Easter Mosshat (Site 36) in the south. A small area of improved land, likely in the ownership of Easter Mosshat (Site 36) extends into the eastern Site Boundary.

The OS map also depicts a waterfall on the south-eastern Site Boundary and the Harwood Water is recorded along the north-western Site Boundary. Unannotated hollows (Site 65) east of the Site Boundary have been previously identified as two lime

clamps and disused quarries and further east the farm at Woolfords (Site 93) is noted. The Caledonian Railway is also depicted to the east of the Site Boundary.

A pond is depicted in the north-eastern corner of the Site Boundary on the OS map published in 1899 (Figure 9-7) and is connected to a roughly north-south aligned burn annotated as "Coal Burn".

The Site had previously been recorded as boggy but new annotations in this area suggest that coal extraction activities were being or had been undertaken. Kilns are annotated immediately east of the Site, north of a tree plantation. Another set of kilns are also annotated to the east of the Site in 1899, near some previously recorded quarries (Site 65).

There are six post-medieval Scheduled Monuments located between 1km and 5km from the Site. The Scheduled Old West Calder Church (Site 3), dated 1643, is located 4.59km north of the Site Boundary. The other five Scheduled Monuments (Sites 1, 2, 4, 5 & 7) located to the west of the Site can be described as industrial monuments which reflect the coal and mining history of the wider area.

The Scheduled Cleugh House, bell pits and inclined plane 130m SSW of (Site 4), located c. 3.98km south-west of the Site Boundary, is located between the Category C Cleugh House and walled garden (Site 12) and Category B Listed Cleugh House Dovecot (Site 13). The Scheduled Monument is thought to comprise evidence of early post-medieval mining activity. The Haywood, deserted mining village (Site 2) is centred c. 2.16km south-west of the Site Boundary, dates from the mid-19th century and includes upstanding and buried remains.

Tashieburn, horse engine platform 50m NE of (Site 1) is noted as being disused by the OS map published in 1864 and is centred c. 2.95km south-west of the Site Boundary.

Wilsontown Ironworks (Site 5) is centred c. 3.53km south-west of the Site Boundary, comprises the remains of an Ironworks and ancillary outworks and includes upstanding and buried remains which opened in 1779. Wilsontown produced pig-iron in 1780-81 and had a steam engine added in 1788-9 (Walker, 1845). The Ironworks (Site 5) is documented as supporting 2000 people in 1807 and is reported to have closed in 1812 (Walker, 1845).

Woodmuir Farm, coke ovens and reservoir 600m SSE of (Site 7) is centred c. 2.86km north-east of the Site Boundary and the extent of the works has been recorded from the Ordnance Survey maps.

The GDL of Harburn House (centred Site 29) extends to within 3.69km north-east of the Site Boundary. The GDL was designed and centred on the Category B Listed, early 19th century Harburn House (Site 19). The construction of the Caledonian Railway in the mid-19th century led to some realignment along the north-western extent of the GDL.

The GDL has two principal drives, both of which date to the original 19th century design; the north drive which runs south from the B7008 and the south drive, which runs north of the B7008.

There are a further three Category B Listed Buildings within the GDL; Charles X Monument (Site 20); Harburn Stables (Site 21); and Harburn Doocot (Site 22). HES state that the GDL is "completely enclosed by woodland belts and as a result views out of the landscape are restricted" (HES, 2021b).

There are a further seven Category B post-medieval Listed Buildings (Sites 11, 14, 15, 18, 24, 25 & 28) within 5km of the Site Boundary. Auchengary Church (Site 11) is located to the south of the Site. Two late 18th century buildings are located to the north of the Site Boundary; the 1768 Harwood Farmhouse (Site 18) and the 1798 Loganlea House (Site 15).

There are a group of three Listed Buildings (Sites 14, 24 & 25) north of Addiewell, including Auchenhard Tower (Site 14); Auchenhard House (Site 24) and Auchenhard Farmhouse (Site 25). West Calder station (Site 28) is also located to the north of the Site.

In addition, there are a further four Category C Listed Buildings (Sites 10, 23, 26 & 27) within the 5km study area which date to the post-medieval period. The earliest is Site 23, Addiewell Farm to the north of the Site; the lower portion of the Pigeon Tower (Site 10) to the south-east of the Site incorporates material from a building thought to date from the 16th or 17th centuries.

A Valve House and watercourse (Site 27) are located to the north-east of the Site and date from 1820 and 43 Main Street is located in the southern extent of West Calder and is dated 1895.

Remains within the 1km study area recorded by the NHRE and HER reflect an agricultural landscape which was being encroached upon by mining and other industrial activities in the post-medieval period. To the north of the Site, around Coal Burn, a number of industrial remains including quarries, spoil heaps, mines, dams and associated buildings (Sites 42, 45, 49, 51-59) are recorded.

A bridge (Site 50), two sheepfolds (Sites 60 & 61) and a 19th century shooting range (Site 62) are also recorded to the north of the Site. Three farmsteads (Sites 44, 75 & 76), a lime works (Site 63), coal pit (Site 64) and a railway station (Site 43) are recorded to the north-east of the Site, immediately south-east of Cobbinshaw Reservoir.

Post-medieval activity around Woolfords is recorded to the south-east of the Site and includes; Viewfield coal pit (Site 38); Woolfords coal pit (Site 39); a sawpit (Site 40) at Woolfordykes; and a cottage at Woolforddyke (Site 37). Woolfords is described as a single storey farmstead in the ownership of R.C. Buchanan Esquire (Scotland's Places, 2021).

Woolforddyke (Site 37) is also described as a single storey farmhouse and was the property of Thomas Sommerville Esquire in the OS name book, 1858-61 (Scotland Places, 2021).

Easter Mosshat (Site 36), Wester Mosshat (Site 35), Burnfoot Farmstead (Site 34) and Moshead Burn mining activity (Site 73) are recorded to the south of the Site.

Easter Mosshat (Site 36) is documented as a single storey farmstead with thatched roof (Scotland's Places, 2021b) and Wester Mosshat (Site 35) as a two storey farmhouse both in the ownership of Thomas Sommerville Esquire in the OS name book, 1858-61 (Scotland's Places, 2021c).

To the south-west of the Site Burnfoot Cottages (Site 33) and a farmstead known as Burnfoot and Harryfoothill, which was later converted for use as a miners row (Site 68), a sheepfold (Site 67), and mining activity (Sites 41, 66 & 39) are documented.

Historic documents suggest that the land within the Site was not easily cultivated or profitable, however LiDAR imagery and historic maps suggest that portions of the Site

were improved and most likely cultivated, potentially between the mid-18th and mid-19th century.

Historic maps do record two possible farmsteads within the vicinity of the Site in the mid-18th and early 19th centuries (Figures 9-4 & 9-5). The Site is depicted as open land by the late 19th century and a number of sheepfolds have been historically recorded (Site 91) or recorded in the modern era (Site 89 & 90) which indicate that the land was being used for sheep farming by the end of the 19th century.

Two lime clamps by a quarry (Site 71) are also recorded at the proposed location of Turbine 3. As such there is judged to be a High potential for post-medieval agricultural remains to survive on the Site. Due to the proximity of extraction works, it cannot be discounted that similar works were being undertaken on the Site, and as such it cannot be discounted that extraction remains may survive on the Site.

9.5.7 Modern 1900-Present

The OS map published in 1914 (Figure 9-8) annotates three sheepfolds (Sites 89-91) in the north-western portion of the Site Boundary, though only Site 91 lies within the Application Boundary. Two of the sheepfolds (Sites 89 & 90) are square in plan, whilst Site 91 is circular in form and was marked on the OS map of the late 19th century. Three small tree plantations are depicted within the Site Boundary and extended, in part, into the Application Boundary. No further changes are recorded within the Site in the early 20th century.

The OS map published in 1957 (not illustrated) records the eastern portion of the Site. Woolford Cottages, a welfare hall and a school are annotated to the east of the central portion of the Site, although no changes are recorded on the Site itself. An OS map of 1963 (not illustrated) depicts the western portion of the Site and depicts a sheep shelter (Site 94) within the Site Boundary.

An OS plan dated 1981-1989 (not illustrated) depicts sheepfolds (Sites 32, 88 & 94) within the Site Boundary and small burns, but does not record any major changes on the Site in the 20th century.

The OS maps of the 20th century depict the development and extensions of the post-medieval Woolfords (Site 93) to the east of the Site. A model aircraft flying site (Site 74) has been recorded by WoSAS within the north-eastern Site Boundary.

There are two modern Category B Listed Buildings (Sites 16 & 17) within the 5km study area. Both are located within the southern extent of West Calder and were designed by William Baillie of Glasgow in 1913. One is a public building, West Calder East End Library (Site 17), and the other is a residential block, No 13-19 (Odds) Main Street (Site 16).

Historic maps do not explicitly record any major changes on the Site in the modern era, yet a shift to the use of the Site for sheep farming is suggested. There is a lack of change documented in the modern era and therefore there is judged to be a Low potential for modern remains to survive on the Site.

9.5.8 Previous Archaeological Works (Events)

No previous archaeological works have been recorded within the 1km study area. In the wider area archaeological interventions associated with the construction of wind farms and the redevelopment of former industrial areas are recorded.

Pates Hill Windfarm to the north of the Site was subject to an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) which was completed prior to the submission of the planning application for said windfarm in 2007 (Planning reference LIVE/0836/FUL/05). An archaeology and cultural heritage chapter was included in the EIA, although the EIA is not available for online consultation. A section entitled "Protect and enhance sites of cultural interest" is contained within the Construction Management Statement (CMS) and Transportation Strategy (2007). The CMS states that all heritage assets bar one, which was already located in planted forestry, would be retained and a programme of interpretation would accompany the construction of the windfarm. There is no online record of invasive archaeological mitigation being undertaken.

9.5.9 LiDAR and Aerial Photography

1M DTM LIDAR data has been downloaded from datasets held by the Scottish Government (<https://remotesensingdata.gov.scot/data#/list>) and has been processed to create models and imagery as part of this assessment. The approach taken to interpreting and digitising remotely-sensed imagery is always an issue of interpretation, and is closely related to the aims of any individual project (see, for example, discussion by Crutchley 2013 and by Doneus and Kuhteiber 2013). A full discussion of the interpretation of remotely sensed data is beyond the scope of this report, but it is nonetheless important to acknowledge the rationale behind the digitisation of certain features and not others for the purposes of transparency.

Different visualisations have been produced from the LiDAR data using Relief Visualization Toolbox (RVT- version 2.2.1, 2019).

Hill shading is the most common visualisation technique for archaeological purposes and is effective for identified earthwork features (Challis et al. 2011). Challis (et al. 2011) also noted that reliance on a single technique can be detrimental and stated that whilst hill shading may be the most common form of visualisation it can be the least likely to identify, in detail, archaeological remains.

For this assessment the following visualisations have been created and consulted: Sky View Factor (SFV), Local Relief and Analytical Hill Shading.

Some judgement is involved in the identification of archaeological remains such as enclosures, earthworks and cultivation remains. Generally, all earthworks, cultivation remains and ditches not demonstrably related to modern agricultural arrangements were digitised. Modern drainage channels clearly visible on the visualisations have not been digitised.

Figures 9-9 and 9-10 show the locations of agricultural cultivation remains identified via LIDAR visualisations. These correlate to areas of modern agriculture visible on satellite imagery.

Historic aerial photographs held by the National Collection of Aerial Photography (NCAP) were consulted via AOC Archaeology Group's NCAP subscription.

The imagery from 1988 shows the Site occupied by a mix of improved and semi-improved land as well as moorland. Straight linear features, denoting the locations of modern drainage channels are visible in the imagery. The building at Site 88 appears to be the remains of a farmstead or croft surrounded by a field system.

No further archaeological remains were identified on the aerial photographs alone.

Walkover Survey

A walkover survey of the Site was conducted on the 15th June 2021 in dry, sunny to overcast conditions. Visibility across the Site and surrounding area was good.

The Site is generally largely occupied by land gently sloping downwards to the south. The proposed access track is located on relatively flat land with localised undulations (Plate 1). The land within the north-western area of the Site, the proposed location of the turbines - is located on gently south-west sloping grassland (Plate 2).

The majority of the Site was found to be occupied by unimproved grassland, although areas of semi-improved grassland were identified around the post-medieval and modern sheepfolds at Sites 32 and 90.

The sheepfold at Site 32 (Plate 3), located 265m north of the proposed access track, was found to be a fairly substantial, sub-square in plan, dry stone walled upstanding feature. Some decay and damage to the sheepfold (Site 32) were identified and it no longer appears to be in use.

The sheepfold at Site 90 (Plate 4), 103m west of the access track between Turbines 1 and 2, was also found to be a dry stone wall construction, square in plan and survived as an upstanding feature. The sheepfold (Site 90) no longer appears to be in use and decay and damage were noted to the feature.

To the south of Site 90 a sub-circular in plan, relatively flat area of semi-improved grassland (Site 96-Plate 5) was identified at the highest local location on the Site at 341m AOD, 30m west of the proposed access track between Turbine 1 and Turbine 2.

Stone remains were identified along the north-western area of the feature and stones roughly marked out what appears to be the remains of a sub-circular structure (c. 12m in diameter). Stones were also identified in the wider area. It is thought that the remains at Site 96 may locate an earlier, smaller sheepfold or sheep pen which was replaced by the larger sheepfold at Site 90.

Improved land was also identified centred at Site 88 and observed in an area in the north-eastern portion of the Site Boundary. These areas were identified on the Lidar imagery (Figure 9-9 & 9-10- Plate 6 & 8). The building at Site 88 (Plate 7) was found to be a large, dry stone structure, roughly aligned NW-SE and surviving to a maximum height of 1m. The building remains (Site 88) are located within 25m of the access track.

The building appears to have been used as a sheepfold, and evidence of fairly recent consolidation or repair was noted, although the structure no longer appears to be in use.

Three potential drainage channels were identified on the north-eastern side of the building, creating three areas of relatively higher ground, and two eastward extending walls were identified at the northern and southern elevations which suggests that land to the east may have once been enclosed.

Several possibly dressed stones were identified in the fabric of the building, which suggests that the stone may have come from a residential building.

As the building at Site 88 is located on a south-facing slope, in an area of improved grassland, it is theorised that the structure may have been originally constructed as a farmstead and was later adapted for use as a sheepfold. Site 88 may be the location of

Moss Hat recorded by Roy (Figure 9-4) or Buterybush (Site 92) annotated by Forrest (Figure 9-5), both recorded within in the vicinity of the Site.

Another relatively flat area of land was identified to the west of Site 88 within the improved grassland. A large number of stones were identified in this area and it is thought that a small building or sheepfold/sheep pen (Site 95-Plate 9) may have been located here. It is also possible that the stone is from the building at Site 88.

The sheep pen at Site 91 (Plate 10) was found to be a substantial, circular dry stone wall upstanding feature, with wall collapse identified along the western and eastern sides. The walls survived to a maximum of 1m in height. Site 91 is located 28m southwest of a proposed borrow pit search area.

A rectangular in plan, dry stone wall sheep pen was found at Site 89 (Plate 11), 106m north-east of the proposed location of Turbine 1. The structural remains survive to a maximum height of 1.2m.

The proposed location of Turbine 3 was found to occupy an area of high, semi-improved ground, occupied by a post-medieval sheepfold (Site 70) (Plate 12). The sheepfold was found to survive as a dry stone structure with a maximum height of 1m.

The sheepfold was found to have been damaged along the eastern side. Built elements observed in the fabric of the sheepfold suggest that it was once in use as a twinning pen. Two lime clamps and a quarry (Site 71) were also recorded in the vicinity of the proposed location of Turbine 3 and were observed on the eastern side of the low rise on which Turbine 3 would be constructed.

No evidence of the pond at Site 48 was found, although a mound was identified on the location and its possible that Site 48 has been infilled (Plate 13). The land to the east of Site 48 was found to be wet around the location of Coal Burn.

No archaeological remains were identified in the vicinity of the proposed locations for Turbines 1 and 2.

All designated heritage assets within 5km of the Site and within the ZTV were visited between the 15th and 16th June 2021. Designated heritage assets within 10km of the Site identified by HES were also visited on the 16th June 2021. These are detailed below in Section 9.6.2.

9.6 Assessment of Effects and Mitigation

9.6.1 Construction

Potential impacts on known or unknown, buried archaeological remains which may survive within the Site relate to the possibility of disturbing, removing or destroying in situ remains and artefacts during demolition and ground-breaking works (including excavation, construction and other works) associated with the Proposed Development.

There is judged to be a Low potential for hitherto unrecorded prehistoric to medieval and modern archaeological remains to survive on the Site. There is a paucity of remains from these periods within 1km of the Site. It cannot be discounted that medieval agrarian remains may survive on the Site due to the presence of post-medieval agricultural activity. Any medieval remains, if they are present on the Site are likely to be of Low importance.

It cannot be discounted that palaeoenvironment remains may survive within peat accumulations on the Site. The Proposed Development has been designed to avoid direct impacts on areas of deep peat.

There is judged to be a High potential for post-medieval agrarian remains to survive on the Site. Evidence of sheep rearing and cultivation has been identified on the Site, and in close proximity to proposed infrastructure. The building at Site 88 is located within an area of improved ground (Figures 9-9 & 9-10).

It is thought that Site 88 may be the modified remains of a post-medieval farmstead. Remains associated with post-medieval agricultural are well documented in the area and as such are judged to be of Low to Medium importance.

Whilst post-medieval extraction works have been recorded in close proximity to the Site no evidence of extraction works were identified during the walkover survey and there is judged to be a Low potential for post-medieval extraction related remains to survive on the Site. Any extraction remains on the Site would likely be of Low importance.

There is a paucity of previous archaeological works (Events) recorded within the 1km study area which reflects the lack of development works in the largely rural surrounding landscape.

A number of events associated with the construction of wind farms and modern extraction works are recorded beyond the 1km study area. These previous archaeological works have in general recorded heritage assets of an agricultural or mineral extraction origin.

The Proposed Development has the potential to have a Permanent Adverse impact on known archaeological remains and hitherto unknown archaeological remains on the Site.

Without mitigation, the construction of Turbine 3 would have a Permanent Adverse impact on the remains of a post-medieval sheepfold (Site 70) and on the remains of lime camps and a quarry (Site 71).

The proposed access would cross the area of improved ground centred on Site 88. The access would be located within 23m of the post-medieval structural remains at Site 88, and within 43m of further potential structural remains (Site 95), though the latter lie outwith the Application Boundary. The construction of the access in this area would have a Permanent Adverse impact on cultivation remains associated with Site 88, though impacts upon the structural remains themselves would be avoided. There is potential for buried remains to survive within the area centred on Site 88, which could be impacted upon by the construction of the proposed access track.

9.6.2 Operational

Operational effects are mainly confined to settings effects. SPP (2014) and HES guidance on setting (2016; Updated 2020) are clear that the setting of an asset can contribute to its significance. Section 9.5 of this report outlines the planning policy with regard to the setting of designated assets.

There are nine Scheduled Monuments (Sites 1-9) within 5km of the Site Boundary and an additional nine Scheduled Monuments (Sites 79-87) between 5km and 10km from the Site Boundary have been considered at the request of HES. In addition, there are 19

Listed Buildings (Sites 10-28) and one Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape (centred Site 29) within 5km.

Two non-designated Code V “Probably of national importance” cairns (Sites 77 & 78) have also been identified within 5km of the Site.

A bare earth ZTV based on the maximum height of each of the three proposed turbines has been produced for this assessment. The bare earth ZTV suggests that the Proposed Development would have no intervisibility with the following designated heritage assets:

- Category B Dovecot Cleugh House (Site 13);
- Category B Auchenhard Tower (Site 14);
- Scheduled Green Moors, long cairn, cairns and field system NW of Kersewell Mains (Site 79);
- Scheduled Kersewell Mains, cairn 1400m ENE of (Site 81); and
- Scheduled Kersewell Mains, cairn 1400m E of (Site 82).

No impacts upon the setting of these assets are therefore anticipated and they are not considered further.

A further ZTV with ‘screening’ produced for this assessment takes into account woodland blocks to a height of 8m and buildings at a height of 6m. This ZTV indicates that the following assets would have no intervisibility with the Proposed Development due to woodland blocks or built structures in their vicinity:

- Scheduled Tashieburn, horse engine platform 50m NE of (Site 1);
- Scheduled Old West Calder Church, West Calder (Site 3);
- Scheduled Cleugh House, bell pits and inclined plane 130m SSW of (Site 4);
- Scheduled Woodmuir Farm, coke ovens and reservoir 600m SSE of (Site 7);
- Scheduled Camilty Hill, enclosure, Harburn (Site 8);
- Scheduled Burngrange, long cairn 800m N of (Site 80);
- Scheduled Kerswell Mains, cairn 450m NE of (Site 83);
- Scheduled Waulkmill, cairn 310m SE of (Site 84);
- Category B Listed Auchengray Church (Site 11);
- Category C Listed Cleugh House and walled garden (Site 12);
- Category B Listed Longlea House (Site 15);
- Category B Listed West Calder 13-19 (Odd Nos) Main Street, Former West Calder Co-op (Site 16);
- Category B Listed West Calder East End, Library (Site 17);
- Category B Listed Harwood Farmhouse (Site 18);
- Category B Listed Harburn House (Hayfield) (Site 19);
- Category B Listed Charles X Monument, Harburn Policies (Site 20);
- Category B Listed Harburn Stables (Site 21);
- Category B Listed Harburn Doocot (Site 22);
- Category C Listed Addiewell Farm (Site 23);

- Category B Listed Auchenhard House including summerhouse and gatepiers (Site 24);
- Category B Listed Auchenhard Farmhouse including boundary wall and gatepiers (Site 25);
- Category C Listed 43 Main Street, Railway Inn (Site 26);
- Category C Listed Valve Houses and Watercourses, Cobbinshaw Reservoir (Site 27);
- Category B Listed West Calder Station, West Calder (Site 28); and
- Non-Statutory Register (Code V) Lingy Knowe, small cairns (Site 78).

Site visits were also made to these assets to confirm the screening. In all cases it was found that the Proposed Development would be effectively screened by woodland blocks or built structures within their vicinity. There is expected to be no visibility of the Proposed Development, or at worst minimal visibility beyond the screening features.

In many cases turbines also already feature between these assets and the Proposed Development and as such any limited visibility of the Proposed Development would be seen in a context which already includes wind turbines in the setting of the assets.

It is further acknowledged that woodland/forestry can be subject to felling and as such there is potential for visibility of the Proposed Development to increase in the future. However, the assessment set out here is based on the current baseline setting and it is thought unlikely that substantial portions of woodland would be removed concurrently, such that there would be a material increase in the visibility of the Proposed Development from these assets.

On this basis it is considered that any impact upon these assets would be at most negligible and there would be no material change to their current settings and they are not discussed further.

Assets within the ZTV and within 5km of the Site are discussed individually below. This is followed by a discussion of those Scheduled Monuments beyond 5km identified by HES which are included in the ZTV. All distances to the Proposed Development are given to the nearest proposed turbine.

Harburn House Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape (centred Site 29)

The Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape (GDL) of Harburn House or Harburn Estate extends within 5km of the Site Boundary. The GDL was designed around the early 19th century, Category B Listed Harburn House (Site 19).

The GDL was designed to envelope the House and is composed of a thick perimeter of mixed conifer and deciduous planting which encloses a parkland. This design is similar to other designed landscapes of the era and was intended to limit views of the main house.

The northern portion of the GDL was redesigned in the mid-19th century due to the construction of the Caledonian Railway, which is located within the northern extent of the GDL, and in the modern era ponds have been added. The main designed approaches to the estate are from the north and the south (HES, 2021b- Plates 14 & 15).

Harburn Estate was originally constructed in a rural, agricultural environment and that setting is still retained, although modern forestry plantations have been constructed in the wider environment to the south and west. Possible young saplings of what appeared to be modern forestry planting were also observed along the western boundary of the GDL, east of the B7008.

Wind turbines were visible to the west of the GDL beyond modern forestry plantations. However, the significance of the GDL and its importance to the setting of its associated Listed Buildings largely relates to the internal setting of the GDL rather than its wider context.

The GDL of Harburn House was designed to enclose an estate, in a form typical of the early 19th century, and it is appreciable as an enclosed post-medieval estate.

The Proposed Development would be located 5.54km south-west of Harburn GDL, in the vicinity of existing wind turbines, the closest of which consist of the existing Harburnhead and Pearie Law windfarms (see Plates 16 & 17 and Figure 9.12).

The Proposed Development is not located on either of the designed approaches to the estate and is screened from view by mature vegetation from the northern access, although existing turbines can be seen on the approach to the northern access of the estate.

The ZTV produced for this assessment, which takes into account woodland blocks to a height of 8m, indicates that the Proposed Development would, largely, not be visible from within the wooded GDL. Though it does indicate some theoretical visibility from an area just east of Harburn House (Site 19). Figure 9-12 provides a bare earth wireline from this location and indicates that there is potential for Proposed Development to be seen from this location behind the operational turbines associated with Pearie Law and Harburnhead Wind Farms and amongst a larger array which includes operational, under construction and consented turbines.

Whilst the wireline presented in Figure 9-12 indicates all three turbines would be visible, the ZTV with screening and site visits have indicated that this would only be from very limited locations, on the northern edge of the GDL and from a single point to the east of Harburn House (Site 19) and that large proportions of the proposed turbines would be screened by the woodland surrounding the GDL.

The Proposed Development would increase the number of visible turbines, however, once constructed it is unlikely that an observer would be able to differentiate the additional turbines from those already in operation.

Whilst there may be partial views of the Proposed Development from within the GDL and from the northern entrance, the Proposed Development would be located beyond the GDL and as such would have no impact on the way in which elements of the GDL relate to one another or the way in which the estate is understood and/or appreciated. In line with Annex A the impact would be negligible.

Haywood, deserted mining village (Site 2)

The Scheduled remains of the deserted mining village at Haywood were visible as one upstanding structure, which has been consolidated during the relatively recent past and low earthworks which appear to be the remains of buildings on a north facing slope (Plate 18).

The earthwork remains of the Caledonian Railway siding are located immediately north of the monument. The monument is currently located in grassland to the north of residential buildings in an agricultural landscape.

The setting of the deserted settlement relates to the former mine workings at Haywood for which the village was constructed, largely located to the east and south-east. The former railway and the immediate environment, which retains dispersed settlement, also contribute to an understanding and appreciation of the asset.

The Proposed Development would be located 2.37km north of the monument. Three turbines are visible to the north of the asset in the same arc of view in which the Proposed Development would be visible (see Plate 19 and Figure 9-13).

A bare earth wireline produced from Haywood (Figure 9-13) suggests that the Proposed Development would be visible beyond a low rise in an arc of view already occupied by turbines. Whilst the Proposed Development would be visible from the monument it would not affect the near environment and as such would not impact upon the ability to understand, appreciate and experience the asset and its relationship to its setting and there would be no adverse impacts upon the integrity of the asset's setting. In line with Annex A the impact would be, at most, low.

Wilsontown Ironworks (Site 5)

Wilsontown Ironworks Scheduled Monument encompasses Lanarkshire's first ironworks. Upstanding and earthwork remains were visible within the extent of the monument (Plate 20) and the monument was accessed using pathways designed to provide visitors with access to the monument. A number of interpretation boards providing information were also seen.

When constructed, the setting of the Ironworks was chosen for its proximity to resources. Evidence for mining remains can be seen alongside accommodation for workers and other amenity buildings constructed to serve the community.

The importance and significance of the monument relates mostly to its surviving remains and their contextual relationship to one another. Much of its significance is derived from its archaeological potential and its setting is not mentioned in the Scheduling as providing any significance (HES, 2021c). The monument is largely surrounded by modern forestry. Tips of existing turbines were visible from the southern portion and the north-west corner of the monument (Plate 23).

The Proposed Development would be located 3.5km north-east of the monument at its nearest point. The ZTV which takes into account woodland blocks suggests there would be no intervisibility with the Proposed Development due to the monument's location within woodland except for two turbines being theoretically visible from the south-west corner of the Scheduled Area.

A bare earth wireline (Figure 9.14) has been produced from the south-west corner of the monument where the ZTV indicated some potential visibility. Whilst this indicates some visibility of the extreme tips of two turbines they are likely to be further screened by the surrounding forestry and would be seen behind and amongst operational and consented turbines. As such the Proposed Development would be visible as part of a larger existing group of turbines to the north-east.

The Proposed Development would not detract from the way in which the monument is understood or appreciated and it would not adversely impact upon the integrity of the assets setting. In line with Annex A the impact would be negligible.

West Harwood, burial mound 720m SSE of (Site 6)

Access to the Scheduled burial mound was restricted due to the presence of bulls in the field in which the monument is located. The setting of the burial mound was assessed from the north-east at a gate along one of the access tracks associated with Harburnhead Wind Farm, which consists of six wind turbines.

The monument was visible as a mound, located beside a derelict post-medieval steading (Plate 21). In the near setting of the monument to the north, west and east lies modern forestry planting, and agricultural land is located further east and to the south.

Further south there is additional modern forestry plantation and six wind turbines.

Whilst a sense of the historic setting of the monument, on a gently sloping southward facing slope above a boggy area can be appreciated, modern changes to the wider landscape in the form of planted forestry and the construction of Cobbinshaw Reservoir has limited the way in which the monument can be understood in the wider environment and how it may relate to other contemporary remains.

The Proposed Development would be located 3.25km to the south-west of the asset. In this direction three turbines, most likely turbines of the Pates Hill Windfarm, are already visible beyond plantation forestry (Plate 22).

The Proposed Development would be visible from the monument and would be located in the same arc of view as existing turbines. However, the setting of the monument has already been compromised by modern developments and the monument's setting, insofar as it contributes to an understanding and appreciation of the asset, is largely restricted to its near environment. The Proposed Development would cause no appreciable change to the current setting of the monument and there would be no adverse impact upon the integrity of its setting. In line with Annex A the impact would be negligible.

Camilty Hill, Roman fortlet, Castle Greg (Site 9)

The Scheduled Roman fortlet (Site 9) on Camilty Hill survives as a banked earth, square in plan earthwork on a relatively flat plateau on the southern side of Camilty Hill (Plate 23). The fortlet occupies a relatively high position in the landscape with views to the south and south-east. The land to the west slopes downwards and as such the fortlet would originally have had views to the east, west and south.

The land to the north gradually slopes upwards and as such whilst there may have been views to the north, these are difficult to appreciate in the fortlet's current setting. The position of modern forestry makes it difficult to appreciate the eastward views which the fort may have had, although the sloping nature of land to the south-east indicates that the fortlet had some views in that direction.

The Scheduled Monument is currently located in a clearing east of the B7008. The modern forestry plantation on Camilty Hill is located immediately east and north of the monument and further modern forestry is located to the west on the western side of the B7008.

The plantation, to the west of the monument, makes it difficult to appreciate the extent of historic views from the monument to the west. Existing turbines are visible beyond the forestry to the west of the asset and the Proposed Development would be located 6.04km west of the Site, in the same arc of view (Plate 24).

Based on a ZTV, which takes into account woodland blocks of 8m in height, three turbines would be visible from the north-western corner of the Roman fortlet (Site 9) however it would not be an appreciable addition to the existing group of turbines to the west once constructed.

The Proposed Development would also not affect the way in which the monument is understood in the current landscape, which has been previously detrimentally impacted by nearby forestry plantations. As such no adverse impacts upon the integrity of the asset's setting are predicted. In line with Annex A the impact would be negligible.

Pigeon Tower, Lawhead (Site 10)

A circular and roofless Pigeon Tower, which is Category C Listed, is located in grassland to the north-west of a non-designated house at Lawhead, and to the west of a roughly north-south aligned tree avenue which leads to the house at Lawhead (Plate 25).

Mature woodland is located to the north and west of the tower, and forestry is located to the east of the tower. The original setting of the tower appears to relate to the house and agricultural land around Lawhead and it was most likely not designed with the wider setting in mind.

The Proposed Development would be 4.6km north-west of the asset. Whilst the ZTV suggests that there would be intervisibility, its likely there would only be visibility of turbine tips from the base of the tower. The Proposed Development would not impact upon the way in which the tower is understood in its setting or its relationship to Lawhead. In line with Annex A the impact would be negligible.

Lawhead Small Cairns (Site 77)

Lawhead small cairns are considered by WoSAS to be 'probably of national importance'. The cairns are located on a natural hill, in a relatively lower lying landscape, which slopes downwards to the north.

The cairns themselves are located on the northern summit and downward, east slope of the hill (Plate 26), to the north of a disused quarry. They survive as earthworks in grassland. In the near setting, the cairns are located in agricultural land, and occupy the higher ground, although in the wider environment large industrial spoil heaps are visible to the north and mixed woodland, forestry and residential areas are visible in all compass directions. The cairns are likely clearance cairns, related to agricultural clearing of the ground and as such their setting, insofar as it contributes to an understanding and appreciation of them, is largely limited to their immediate surroundings.

The Proposed Development would be located 5.0 km north-west of the cairns (Plate 27). Turbines are already visible in this direction,

The turbines are located well beyond the setting of the cairns, such that it relates to an understanding and appreciation of them, and the setting of the cairns would still be appreciable. In line with Annex A the impact would be negligible.

9.6.3 Conclusion

In conclusion the Proposed Development would not impact the settings of any of the designed heritage assets or assets identified by WoSAS to be probably of national importance within 5km of the Site, such that there would be any appreciable diminishment in the ability of the assets' setting to contribute to an understanding, appreciation and experience of their significance. The integrity of setting of the Scheduled Monuments would not be adversely impacted upon. The Proposed Development is likely to be seen in association with the existing turbine field in the area and once constructed it is unlikely that the Proposed Development would result in a material change the current settings of the assets.

9.6.4 Designated Heritage Assets Identified by HES

HES have requested that this HIA include an assessment of the potential impacts on the setting of a group of nine Scheduled Monuments (Sites 79-87) within 10km of the Site. As noted above, the ZTV produced for this assessment, which takes into account woodland blocks to a height of 8m and buildings at a height of 6m, suggests that there would be no intervisibility between six of the identified Scheduled Monuments and the Site:

- Green Moors, long cairn, cairns and field system NW of Kersewell Mains (Site 79);
- Burngrange, long cairn 800m N of (Site 80);
- Kersewell Mains, cairn 1400m ENE of (Site 81);
- Kersewell Mains, cairn 1400m E of (Site 82);
- Kersewell Mains, cairn 450m NE of (Site 83); and
- Waulkmill, cairn 310m SE of (Site 84).

Site visits suggest that due to the local topography and existing forestry plantations these Scheduled Monuments are likely to be shielded from direct intervisibility with the Proposed Development. The existing turbines at East Yardhouses and Muirhall wind farms, will also be visible in part between the Proposed Development and these Scheduled Monuments. As such the Proposed Development would not impact upon the relationship between these cairns and no impacts upon their settings are expected.

The further three Scheduled Monuments which HES requested be included in this assessment are located within the ZTV and are discussed below.

Hare Law, cairn 730m SSE of Wester Yardhouses (Site 85) and Wester Yardhouses, cairn 630m S of (Site 86)

A site visit to the cairns was limited due to the presence of cows in the field. As such their setting was assessed from the north, from a stone wall lined road to Wester Yardhouses. The cairn known as Wester Yardhouses, cairn 630m S of (Site 86) was visible on the north-west facing slope, however Hare Law, cairn 730m SSE of Wester Yardhouses (Site 85) was not visible from the roadside.

A previous visit to Hare Law cairn (Site 85) described it as being "conspicuously located on the summit of Hare Law" and having good views of the relatively lower lying land to the north and to the south.

The original burial cairn (Site 85) is greatly denuded; measuring approximately 20m in diameter, it is nowhere greater than a metre in height. However, a modern cairn has

been constructed on top of the remains and makes it visible for some distance through the landscape.

The cairn has clear intervisibility with the cairn at Site 86 to the north and originally probably had intervisibility with the hut circles at Wester Yardhouse (Site 87) although that visual relationship has been severed, most likely in the post-medieval period. There are another six prehistoric cairns located to the south-east. These cairns may be contemporary and may have been designed to be intervisible with one another.

Wester Yardhouses (Site 86) was visible as a low earthwork and visible stone settings are likely to be the remains of an open cist which was disturbed by excavations in the past.

The cairn would have had good and wide views to the north and east when originally constructed, with rising land to the south and west precluding views in that direction, although the cairn would have intervisibility with Hare Law cairn (Site 86). Woodland to the north does preclude views in that direction and has severed any intervisibility with the hut circles (Site 87) to the north.

The Proposed Development would be located 7.0 km north-west of the cairns (Site 85 & 86) and would be visible along a distant ridgeline, beyond the near Falla Burn valley (Plate 28).

This ridgeline is consistent and is currently occupied and broken by mature plantations and wind turbines. Whilst the Proposed Development is anticipated to be visible, given its distance from the cairns and its location beyond the ridgeline it would clearly be understood as being located well beyond the relevant setting of the cairns (Site 85 & 86), and will be seen as a distant feature.

In addition, the Proposed Development would not be seen in views from Site 85, south-eastward toward the collection of cairns (Sites 79-84) in that direction. Due to the location of Site 85 on the highest point of the local area and due to the distance, of the Proposed Development it is unlikely that the Proposed Development would be readily identifiable when Site 85 is viewed from the south or from the cairns to the south-east.

As such the Proposed Development would not have an adverse impact upon the integrity of the settings of Sites 85 and 86. In line with Annex A. the impact would be negligible.

Wester Yardhouses, hut circles and cairns 270m SSW of (Site 87)

The hut circles and field clearance cairns at Wester Yardhouses survive as earthwork and turf covered stone remains and are located on a terrace on the north-west facing slope above Falla Burn.

It is possible that the relationship of the remains to the burn was significant in their siting and the relationship remains significant to a current understanding of the monuments. The siting would also likely have been based heavily on access to agricultural resources though it is likely that visual and topographic settings were also a consideration, for example for defensive purposes.

The land to the north and east of the asset is agricultural in use, and the remains are bound to the north by a stone-built wall, lining the access to West Yardhouse farm.

Mature woodland is located to the west of the remains. The near setting of the remains appears to be the valley of the Falla Burn. Due to the remains' location, there are wider

views across the landscape to the north, which terminate in a consistent ridgeline which is broken by mature forestry plantations and existing wind turbines.

The Proposed Development would be located 6.6 km north-west (Plate 29) of the asset and the ZTV indicates that all three proposed turbines would be visible from the remains. A site visit also indicates that the turbines would be visible in the far distance, in the same arc of view as existing turbines and mature forestry.

Whilst the Proposed Development would be visible, the Falla Burn setting and topographic location of the remains would not be impacted, and this setting would still be understandable. Given the existing turbines, the Proposed Development would not represent a material change to the current setting of the asset. The integrity of the asset's setting would not be adversely impacted. In line with Annex A the impact would be negligible.

9.6.5 Decommissioning

Provided decommissioning work does not require any ground-breaking beyond those areas to be disturbed during construction, there would be no direct impacts resulting from decommissioning. Any minimal impacts upon the setting of heritage assets would be reversed following decommissioning.

9.6.6 Cumulative

A cumulative impact assessment was requested by HES during consultation and as such is included here.

The assessment of cumulative effects considers whether there would be an increased impact, either additive or synergistic, upon the setting of heritage assets as a result of adding the Proposed Development to a baseline, which may include operational, under construction, consented or proposed developments.

The assessment has been undertaken with reference to the Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook V5 (SNH & HES 2018).

In determining the degree to which a cumulative effect may occur as a result of the addition of the Proposed Development into the cumulative baseline a number of factors are taken into consideration including:

- the distance between wind farms;
- the interrelationship between their Zones of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV);
- the overall character of the asset and its sensitivity to wind farms;
- the siting, scale and design of the wind farms themselves;
- the way in which the asset is experienced;
- the placing of the cumulative wind farm(s) in relation to both the individual proposal being assessed and the heritage asset under consideration; and
- the contribution of the cumulative baseline schemes to the significance of the effect, excluding the individual proposal being assessed, upon the setting of the heritage asset under consideration.
- The Site is located in an area defined by SLC as an "Area of Significant Cumulative Development" (South Lanarkshire, 2021).

The Proposed Development has been designed to appear as an extension to the cluster of wind farms which lie between Tormywheel to the west and Harburnhead to the east. There are seven wind turbines immediately north of the Site collective known as Pates Hill Wind farm.

Eight operational windfarms (Tormywheel, Tormywheel Extension, Heathland, Heathland Resubmission, Longhill Burn, Pates Hill, Pearie Law, Harburnhead) and three individual existing turbines have been identified within a 5km study area of the Site. The proposed Pearie Law extension wind farm, which is currently in planning, would lie immediately east of the Proposed Development.

Site visits found that due to the presence of existing, under construction and consented turbines, it is unlikely that the Proposed Development would be perceived as a separate windfarm within the arc of view of the existing turbine fields. This would also be the case when considering nearby proposed wind developments. As such, in general, would not present a material change to the current setting of heritage assets.

This is confirmed by bare earth wirelines which show that the Proposed Development would be seen in conjunction with this wider turbine field (Figures 9.12 to 9.14, see also LVIA). When viewed from the north and south, the Proposed Development would be seen in conjunction with the existing Pates Hill Windfarm and from the east and west would be visible in conjunction Harburnhead Wind Farm.

As such the arc of view in which turbines would be perceivable as a new modern development is not anticipated to materially change when viewed from any of the designated heritage assets considered as part of this assessment.

The Proposed Development is **not anticipated to have an adverse cumulative impact on the setting of heritage assets considered as part of this assessment.**

9.7 Mitigation

National planning policies and planning guidance, HEPS (Scottish Government 2019), SPP (Scottish Government 2014) and PAN2/2011 (Scottish Government 2011), as well as the local planning policies outlined in this report, require a mitigation response that is designed to take cognisance of the potential for impacts upon heritage assets.

It also requires that the potential for archaeological remains to survive within the Site is assessed and hence allow for any impacts to be mitigated by avoidance or minimisation or where this is not warranted by preservation by record.

There is judged to be a Low potential for prehistoric to medieval and modern remains and a High potential for post-medieval remains to survive on the Site. The possibility of encountering hitherto unknown remains cannot be discounted.

There is also the potential for paleoenvironmental remains associated with local climate change and/or land use to survive in peat accumulations on the Site. In line with national and local planning policies known heritage assets in close proximity to the Proposed Development will be avoided by design and/or micro-siting.

Turbine 3 is proposed to be located in the location of a post-medieval sheepfold (Site 70) and in close proximity to post-medieval lime extraction and processing remains (Site 71). The construction footprint for Turbine 3 will be micro-sited around the known heritage remains to ensure that impacts upon them are avoided.

Upstanding remains within the Application Boundary will be fenced prior to the commencement of construction works on Site to ensure that there is no accidental damage to the remains via plant movement. If required a programme of archaeological monitoring, in the form of a watching brief will be undertaken during ground-breaking works associated with the construction phase. It is envisaged that this will be undertaken as a condition of any planning permission gained and the detailed scope and method of the work will be agreed with WoSAS, as advisors to South Lanarkshire Council, via a Written Scheme of Investigation.

The implementation of the above outlined mitigation measures for construction effects, will prevent inadvertent damage to known heritage assets; allow for recording of known remains and allow for the investigation of the potential for previously unknown assets.

Following the completion of construction, no further groundworks would be undertaken. Mitigation would allow for the detailed recording of any remains encountered during the construction phase and the results would therefore enhance our understanding of the area's archaeological heritage.

As undertaken at Pates Hill windfarm to the north, a programme of interpretation of known and any identified archaeological remains may also be undertaken following the completion of the Proposed Development.

No material impacts upon the setting of heritage assets has been identified as part of this assessment. As such no mitigation measures for setting impacts, beyond those inherent in the design, are deemed necessary.

9.7.1 Residual Effects and Conclusions

Following the implementation of mitigation outlined above there will be no residual direct effects on known heritage assets as these have been avoided through design or will be avoided through the use of micro-siting at the construction phase. A programme of monitoring will ensure that impacts upon any hitherto unrecorded archaeological remains can be avoided, minimised or offset.

Residual impacts upon setting of heritage assets would remain as predicted during the operational phase. However, no material impacts upon the setting of heritage assets has been identified as part of this assessment.

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ASS/50888	0115	27 May 1988	https://ncap.org.uk/frame/8-1-3-1-8-115?pos=0

Annexes

Annex A; Assessment Scope and Criteria

A.1. Scope of the Assessment

This report details the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment and aims to identify and map the nature of the heritage resource within the site and surrounding study area. Where possible, the assessment will evaluate the likely impact from Proposed Development scheme, upon the known and potential heritage resource.

This report will include recommendations for mitigation measures and / or further archaeological works; where the archaeological potential of the site warrants, or where additional information on the site is required.

Further works could include additional research, monitoring of geotechnical investigations, programmes of archaeological surveying and / or field evaluation. The results of any further studies can be used to inform the nature of any subsequent mitigation measures (if required) and provide advice upon the scope and design of the Proposed Development.

The assessment has used the sources listed in the main text to identify and map heritage assets and other relevant find spots or evidence within the site and defined study area. Heritage assets are defined in national planning guidance and can include designated assets (Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings etc.), standing, buried or submerged remains, historic buildings and structures, parks and gardens and areas, sites and landscapes - whether designated or not.

A.2. Assessment Criteria

The potential for surviving archaeological evidence of past activity within the site is expressed in the report as ranging between the scales of:

- High – The available evidence suggests a high likelihood for past activity within the site and a strong potential for archaeological evidence to survive intact or reasonably intact;
- Medium – The available evidence suggests a reasonable likelihood for past activity within the site and consequently there is a potential that archaeological evidence could survive.
- Low – The available evidence suggests archaeological evidence of activity is unlikely to survive within the site, although some minor land-use may have occurred.
- Uncertain - Insufficient information to assess.

Buried archaeological evidence is, by its very nature, an unknown quantity which can never be 100% identified during a desk-based assessment. The assessed potential is based on available evidence but the physical nature and extent of any archaeological resource surviving within the site cannot be confirmed without detailed information on the below ground deposits or results of on-site fieldwork.

Where known heritage assets are identified, the heritage significance of such assets is determined by reference to existing designations where available. For previously

unidentified sites where no designation has been assigned, an estimate has been made of the likely historic, artistic, or archaeological importance of that resource based on professional knowledge and judgement.

Adjustments to the classification (Table 1, below) are occasionally made, where appropriate; for some types of finds or sites where there is no consistent value, and the importance may vary from local to national. Levels of importance for any such areas are generally assigned on an individual basis, based on professional judgement and advice.

Table 1: Assessing the Importance of a Heritage Assets

IMPORTANCE OF HERITAGE ASSET	
HIGH	Assets of high importance and rarity and those considered to be important at a national level., e.g. Scheduled Monuments (or non-designated assets of schedulable quality and importance), Category A Listed Buildings, Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes and Inventory Battlefields. Well preserved historic landscape, whether inscribed or not, with exceptional coherence, time depth, or other critical factor(s)
MEDIUM	Assets of medium or high importance and rarity and those considered to be important at a regional level. Designated or non-designated assets including Category B and C Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas; well preserved structures or buildings of historical significance, historic landscapes or assets of a reasonably defined extent and significance, or reasonable evidence of occupation / settlement, ritual, industrial activity etc. Examples may include burial sites, deserted medieval villages, Roman roads and dense scatter of finds.
LOW	Assets of low or medium importance and rarity and those considered to be important at a local level. Locally listed buildings or non-designated assets with some evidence of human activity which have the potential to contribute to local research objectives, structures or buildings of potential historical merit. Examples include assets such as historic field systems and boundaries, agricultural features such as ridge and furrow, etc.
NEGLIGIBLE	Assets of very low importance which are common. Heritage assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest or buildings and landscapes of no historical significance. Examples include destroyed antiquities, buildings of no architectural merit, or relatively modern landscape features such as quarries, field boundaries, drains and ponds etc.
UNKNOWN	Insufficient information exists to assess the importance of a feature (e.g. unidentified features on aerial photographs).

The likely magnitude of the impact of the Proposed Development works is determined by identifying the level of change from the Proposed Development upon the 'baseline' conditions of the site and the heritage resource identified in the assessment. This effect can be either adverse (negative) or beneficial (positive). The criteria for assessing the magnitude of impact are set out in Table 2.

Table 2: Magnitude of Impact Criteria

LEVEL OF MAGNITUDE	DEFINITION
ADVERSE	
HIGH	Considerable impacts fundamentally changing the baseline condition of the receptor, leading to total or considerable alteration of character or setting – e.g. complete or almost complete destruction of the archaeological resource; dramatic visual intrusion into a historic landscape element; adverse change to the setting or visual amenity of the feature/asset; significant increase in noise or changes in sound quality; extensive changes to use or access. Considerable impacts to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, Inventory Battlefields, Listed Buildings, Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes, and World Heritage Sites.
MEDIUM	Impacts changing the baseline condition of the receptor materially but not entirely, leading to partial alteration of character or setting – e.g. a large proportion of the archaeological resource damaged or destroyed; visual intrusion into key aspects of the historic landscape; and changes in noise levels or use of an asset that would result in detrimental changes to character.
LOW	Detectable impacts which alter the baseline condition of the receptor to a small degree – e.g. a small proportion of the surviving archaeological resource is damaged or destroyed; minor severance, change to the setting or structure or increase in noise; and limited encroachment into character of a historic landscape.
NEGLIGIBLE	Barely distinguishable adverse change from baseline conditions, where there would be very little appreciable impact on a known asset, possibly because of distance from the development, method of construction or landscape or ecological planting, that are thought to have no long term effect on the historic value of a resource.
BENEFICIAL	
NEGLIGIBLE	Barely distinguishable beneficial change from baseline conditions, where there would be very little appreciable effect on a known asset and little long term effect on the historic value of a resource.
LOW	Minimal enhancement to key historic landscape elements, parcels or components, such as limited visual improvements or reduction in severance; slight changes in noise or sound quality; minor changes to use or access; resulting in a small improvement in historic landscape character.
MEDIUM	Changes to key historic elements resulting in welcome changes to historic landscape character. For example, a major reduction of severance or substantial reductions in noise or disturbance such that the value of known assets would be enhanced.
HIGH	Positive changes to most or all key historic landscape elements, parcels or components; visual changes to many key aspects of the historic landscape; significant decrease in noise or changes in sound quality; changes to use or access; resulting in considerable welcome changes to historic landscape character.

In certain cases, it is not possible to confirm the magnitude of impact upon a heritage resource, especially where anticipated buried deposits exist. In such circumstances a professional judgement as to the scale of such impacts is applied.

Annex B; Gazetteer

Site Number	1
Site Name	Tashieburn, horse engine platform 50m NE of
Type of Site	Industrial
NRHE Number	SM9700
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	296123
Northing	654725
Parish	Carnwarth
Council	South Lanarkshire
Description	The monument comprises the remains of an early 19th century horse-engine platform associated with Tashieburn Coal Mine, visible as an upstanding feature. The monument is situated on the northern side of Tashieburn Road at about 265m O.D. The monument comprises a circular platform, about 10m in diameter, located on the southern side of a circular hollow surrounded by a ring of upcast, which marks the location of a coal pit. These features are depicted as disused on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map (Lanarkshire 1864, sheet xx). Horse-engine platforms represent the remains of a horse-gin, a common means of winding the coal up to the surface before the widespread adoption of steam.

Site Number	2
Site Name	Haywood, deserted mining village
Type of Site	Industrial
NRHE Number	SM9684
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	297454
Northing	654659
Parish	Carnwarth
Council	South Lanarkshire
Description	The monument comprises the remains of the deserted colliery village of Haywood, dating from the mid nineteenth century. The monument is situated in rough pasture at between 255-265m O.D. on the N end of a ridge to the S of the Wilsontown Branch of the Caledonian Railway. It consists of a number of rows of miner's houses, a hotel and public house, a village hall, a Post Office, a Police Station and other ancillary buildings, centred at NS 974 546, visible as upstanding remains and low earthworks.

Site Number	3
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Site Name	Old West Calder Church, West Calder
Type of Site	Church
NRHE Number	SM7254
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	301767
Northing	663090
Parish	West Calder
Council	West Lothian
Description	The monument consists of a ruinous and roofless post-Reformation Parish Church. It is dated 1643 by a carved stone in the west gable. The structure is an oblong building built of coursed rubble with later buttresses along the N and S facing walls to secure the original walls. The building has round-headed windows and doorways. The fireplace in, and the stairway to, the Laird's Loft can still be clearly seen. The church served the parish of West Calder from 1646 to 1880 whereafter it was replaced by a new church and fell into disrepair.

Site Number	4
Site Name	Cleugh House, bell pits and inclined plane 130m SSW of
Type of Site	Industrial
NRHE Number	SM11234
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	295365
Northing	654040
Parish	Carnwarth
Council	South Lanarkshire
Description	The monument comprises the remains of early quarrying and mining, visible as a series of pits, many with upcast mounds, as well as an inclined plane The monument is situated in pasture at about 240-250m O.D. The inclined plane stands proud at the N end but at the S end is in a cutting. It appears to be emerging from the cutting at the S end but is cut short, apparently due to erosion caused by cattle. The smallest of the pits is 8m in diameter narrowing to 3m at the bottom and is c. 1m deep. The largest pit measures 16m in diameter narrowing to 8m in diameter internally and c. 4m deep.

Site Number	5
Site Name	Wilsontown Ironworks
Type of Site	Industrial
NRHE Number	SM2654
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument

Easting	295192
Northing	655183
Parish	Carnwarth
Council	South Lanarkshire
Description	The monument comprises the remains of Wilsontown Ironworks and ancilliary outworks, limekilns, coal mines, tramways and workers' accommodation, surviving as upstanding and buried features. The monuments are situated in rough pasture and within forestry plantations between 280-290m O.D.

Site Number	6
Site Name	West Harwood, burial mound 720m SSE of
Type of Site	Barrow
NRHE Number	SM11210
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	301700
Northing	659800
Parish	West Calder
Council	West Lothian
Description	The monument comprises a barrow of prehistoric date, visible as a mound in a cultivated field on the gentle north-east slopes of Pearie Law 425m north west of Vein Syke waterway. The southwest corner of the abandoned steading of Kipsyke is situated about 20m south of the barrow. The barrow measures about 25m in diameter from north-west to south-east by 20m transversely and stands about 1m above present ground level. A broad shallow depression around the base of the mound is probably the remains of a silted-up ditch.

Site Number	7
Site Name	Woodmuir Farm, coke ovens and reservoir 600m SSE of
Type of Site	Industrial
NRHE Number	SM11227
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	296781
Northing	659829
Parish	West Calder
Council	West Lothian
Description	The monument comprises a bank of coke ovens and associated reservoir and chimney situated alongside a former mineral railway. Located within planted forestry, the bank of 10 coking ovens is set back-to-back in five pairs, the bank being about 25m in total length. Each oven measures 3.55m in diameter and about 1.9m high, with a flue at the apex of its conical roof. Two adjacent banks of rubble may be the

remains of a further two banks of coking ovens. The remains of a chimney and reservoir associated with the works are located to the S of the railway, in dense forestry.

The coking ovens, reservoir, chimney and mineral railway are depicted on the 1st edition OS 25 inch map (Edinburghshire, 1864), but are in ruins on the 2nd edition OS 25 inch map (Edinburghshire, 1906).

Site Number	8
Site Name	Camilty Hill, enclosure, Harburn
Type of Site	Enclosure
NRHE Number	SM1165; NT05NW 5
HER Number	17946
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	304922
Northing	659360
Parish	Mid Clader
Council	West Lothian
Description	No description available from HES

From Canmore

(NT 049 593) A circular enclosure lies about 250 yds NW of Castle Greg fort, and measures 40' internal diameter, surrounded by an earth mound now spread to 12' wide and 2' high. The S arc has an ill defined entrance c.13' wide. Encircling this enclosure, at intervals varying from 66 to 100 yds., is a second low-lying earth ridge with an average spread of 10', broken to some extent on the NE.

RCAHMS 1929, visited 1925

When visited in May 1965, this site seemed hexagonal in shape, and may be a Roman shrine.

Oral information from R W Feachem, 31 May 1965.

The enclosure lies some 91.0m NW of the fort and is no more than the remains of a sheepfold or animal pound.

Visited by OS (BS) 14 April 1975

NT 0491 5935. The remains of this collapsed turf-banked sheepfold are generally as described. The outer enclosure is probably a stock pen.

Visited by OS (MJF) 27 April 1979

From HER

NT 04920 59358

The site is generally as described above, but the hexagonal shape recorded by earlier field inspectors is now hard to discern, perhaps because of deterioration in the quality of the ground vegetation since afforestation. There would appear to have been some machine traffic across the site in recent years, although this does not seem to have seriously affected the remains.

The monument as surviving seems to conform to local styles of stock enclosure. Information from WoSAS (HMcb) site visit 18/05/10.

Entered WoSAS (HMcb) 01/06/2010

Site Number	9
Site Name	Camilty Hill, Roman fortlet, Castle Greg
Type of Site	Fortlet
NRHE Number	SM1933; NT05NE 1
HER Number	17932
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	305027
Northing	659243
Parish	Mid Calder
Council	West Lothian
Description	No description available from HES

From WoSAS

This Roman fortlet is rectangular in plan, with rounded corners, measuring internally between crests 180ft by 152ft. It is surrounded by a well-defined rampart, best preserved at the S end where it is 28ft wide, rising 4ft above the interior, and 7ft above the ditch immediately in front: 7ft away is a second ditch, both ditches being 8 ft wide and 2 1/2 ft deep. They surround the fortlet except in the centre of the E side, where there is a 22ft wide causeway, leading to a 9ft gap in the rampart. Some 28ft N of this entrance is an oval hollow, possibly the site of a hut. Near the centre of the fort is a circular hollow, 12ft in diameter, which contained a well.

When excavated in 1851, fragments of Roman pottery were found; the well was excavated to 11ft without anything being found, but it was said by an old local inhabitant that about 1810, a "bull's hide" filled with silver coins was taken from the well. Macdonald (1918) discounts this story, but quotes the OSA, stating several coins, on which the Roman eagle was apparent, had been dug up near this fortlet. If this statement is accurate, the coins could have been of Mark Antony, Vespasian, or Titus.

When visited by the OS in 1953 (JLD, 25 February 1953 and FDC, 9 May 1953) this fortlet was found to be as described above, in a fair state of preservation except for a small part of the ditches at the NW and SW angles which had all but vanished. No signs of internal habitation, or of a tutulus, were found. The track of a road could also be made out, running from the entrance in the E, curving NE for some 40.0m, after which it disappeared.

T H Holbert's notes (19, Thomson Drive, Currie, 23 May 1964) mention that there are indications of a track ascending SW towards Castle Greg, and of the exit from the gateway, visible on air photographs (RAF/541/A/ 393:3451, F58/RAF/3544:0197).

R G Collingwood and I Richmond 1969; RCAHMS 1929, visited 1914; D Wilson 1855; OSA 1796

Many coins and other articles of Roman workmanship are said to have been dug up at Castle Greg from time to time. A round hollow near the centre of the fortlet, locally called the Well, but supposed to have been the foundation of a flagstaff, was excavated about 1830, when under a large stone was found a considerable number of Roman coins, including denarii of Vespasian, Domitian, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, and Marcus Aurelius, indicating a date of about 170 AD. Some of the coins were sold to a goldsmith in Edinburgh, but the remainder were in the possession of the proprietor, Mr Young of Harburn, who presented a complete set of the coins to Charles X of France in 1832.

Further excavations were carried out in 1846 by Mr Cochrane of Harburn, who found fragments of Roman pottery.

H B M'Call 1894

A one-eighth mark of James VI, 1601, found "at the Roman Camp, Harburn," was donated to the NMAS in 1853 by J Cochrane, Harburn.

Proc Soc Antiq Scot 1855

No change to the previous field report.

Surveyed at 1/10,000.

Visited by OS (MJF) 24 April 1979

Inspection of RCAHMS aerial photographs, shows that the E-facing gate has a 'parrot's beak', indicative of a Flavian date.

S S Frere 1989

NT 05030 59255

The monument is in good condition, with upstanding earthworks clearly visible as described above occupying a slightly raised site with good views to E. S and W. The ground to the N is slightly higher beyond a slight dip which shows some peat formation.

A depression which appears to be the "well" described above is not central to the fort, but a little to the S and E of the true centre. It is somewhat overgrown and eroded and is at approximately NT 05037 59248. There is a large, low grassed-over mound approximately 8m across and some 1m high adjacent to the rear of the rampart on the N side of the entrance. It is possible that this is the upcast from antiquarian investigations of 1851. The earthworks survive well on the W, NE, E and especially the S sides and corners, but are somewhat less prominent from the NW corner to about halfway along the N side. There is a slight depression at the NE corner of the rampart, which stands higher on either side. There is no clear indication of a median mound between the two ditches at the SW corner, and as there is a line of natural drainage away from the monument here, it is possible that this has been eroded or otherwise affected by water movement since the Roman period. It is also possible that the median mound was not emphasised during construction so as to allow drainage of both ditches.

There is now no sign of the road identified on the ground by earlier sources, perhaps because forestry now approaches the site closely on the E.

There is a low linear bank (see WoSASPIN 62787) running approximately ENE - WSW some 40m N of the outer defences of the fort which may be contemporary. Information from WoSAS (HMcb) site visit 18/05/10.

Entered WoSAS (HMcb) 01/06/2010

Baldwin, J R , Exploring Scotland's heritage: Lothian and the Borders. Edinburgh.(1985)

Reid, J.K. , 'Castle Greg Roman Fortlet (Kirknewton Parish), Flints', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1989, pp.53.(1989)

Site Number	10
Site Name	Pigeon Tower, Lawhead
Type of Site	Pigeon tower
NRHE Number	LB705; NT05SW 62.01
HER Number	13917
Status	Category C Listed Building
Easting	302526
Northing	654102
Parish	Carnwarth
Council	South Lanarkshire
Description	Circular, roofless.

The roofless remains of this pigeon house are situated in an arable field 140m NW of the now-deserted Lawhead House. Circular on plan and constructed of mortared random rubble which incorporates a number of re-used dressed stones, it measures 3.7m in internal diameter and rises to a dormer window at second floor level. At ground-level on the S, there is a re-used late 16th or early 17th century entrance, the jambs and lintel of which bear roll-mouldings and have not been properly aligned in re-use. In the interior, the presence of joist-sockets indicates two floor-levels above the doorway, but apart from a number of stone nesting-boxes just

below the present roofline, there are no internal furnishings.

The pigeon house was apparently built sometime after 1859 as it is not indicated on the first edition of the OS 6-inch map (Lanarkshire, sheet 21), of that date.

Visited by RCAHMS (JRS/IF) 15 December 1994.

Buildings at Risk Register BARR

Roofless pigeon house to Lawhead House, situated in an arable field some 140m north west of the house. It sits on a circular plan in mortared random rubble and incorporates a number of re-used dressed stones. The block measures some 3.7m in diameter, and rises to a dormer window at second floor level.

A re-used late 16th or 17th century entrance sits to the south, with roll-moulded jambs and lintel. The interior has been lost, save for a number of stone nesting-boxes below the roofline, and joist-sockets indicating that the house once had 2 floors. Does not appear on the 1859 OS map, indicating it was built sometime after. (RCAHMS)

Site Number	11
Site Name	Auchengray Church
Type of Site	Church
NRHE Number	LB707
HER Number	10822
Status	Category B Listed Building
Easting	299589
Northing	654004
Parish	Carnwarth
Council	South Lanarkshire
Description	Front by Pilkington, Architect.

Site Number	12
Site Name	Cleugh House and walled garden
Type of Site	House
NRHE Number	LB709; NS95SE 6.01
HER Number	10819
Status	Category C Listed Building
Easting	295416
Northing	654155
Parish	Carnwarth
Council	South Lanarkshire
Description	18th century, restored.

A property called "Clugh" comprising a main house and several ancillary structures, with gardens and outer enclosures is shown on Roy's Military Survey of 1747-55. The buildings

mapped by Roy do not correspond well in detail with those shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map of the area, but the gardens appear to closely follow the same boundaries. The dovecot (see WoSASPIN 10818) also appears to be shown on Roy's map, within a larger field or enclosure which straddles both sides of the burn.
Entered WoSAS (HMcb) 03/11/2004

Site Number	13
Site Name	Dovecot Cleugh House
Type of Site	Dovecot
NRHE Number	LB710
HER Number	
Status	Category B Listed Building
Easting	295472
Northing	653982
Parish	Carnwarth
Council	South Lanarkshire
Description	Rectangular, roofless, late 17th century.
	Bibliography Old Dovecots of Scotland. Niven Robertson, p. 544.

Site Number	14
Site Name	Auchenhard Tower
Type of Site	Tower
NRHE Number	LB13648
HER Number	
Status	Category B Listed Building
Easting	299515
Northing	663077
Parish	Livingston
Council	West Lothian
Description	Late 18th/early 19th century. Castellated gothic 3-stage circular tower, with pointed openings, crenellated parapet. Rubble-built with ashlar dressings and band courses.
	B-Group with Auchenhard House and Auchenhard Farmhouse (see separate listings). Built as a picturesque folly, above the Breich Burn, in the grounds of Auchenhard House. Parapet in poor condition (1986).

Site Number	15
Site Name	Loganlea House
Type of Site	House

NRHE Number	LB14209
HER Number	
Status	Category B Listed Building
Easting	298281
Northing	661968
Parish	West Calder
Council	West Lothian
Description	Dated 1798. Traditional and Georgian. 2 storeys; 3-bay front; central bay projecting, with chimney gablet. Random rubble. Skew-gabled. Slated roof. Roll-moulding to door-architrave. Date in lintel. Rendered rear with another door of similar type. Harled ends. Belonged to Rev. James Logan c. 1840.

Site Number	16
Site Name	West Calder 13-19 (Odd Nos) Main Street, Former West Calder Co-op
Type of Site	House
NRHE Number	LB14210
HER Number	
Status	Category B Listed Building
Easting	301670
Northing	663140
Parish	West Calder
Council	West Lothian
Description	William Baillie, of Glasgow, 1913. 3-storey symmetrical commercial/ domestic block with renaissance details, thistle-finialed and crowstepped outer gables, integrated and platformed steep-pitched french (slate) roofs, large but delicate open-worked iron crown at centre; modern shop at ground; contrasting grey/red ashlar above, banded at 2nd floor, arched outer panels reach in to gable heads; lower gable central, with square bartizans. Sash windows.

Site Number	17
Site Name	West Calder East End, Library
Type of Site	Library
NRHE Number	LB14211
HER Number	
Status	Category B Listed Building
Easting	301927
Northing	663216
Parish	West Calder
Council	West Lothian
Description	William Baillie of Glasgow, 1903. Public Library on open site with 3 "front" elevations (2 of these are near symmetrical); renaissance, with art nouveau detailing. Contrasting grey and red

ashlar; windows mostly with small-paned upper sashes; mainly single storey, but built on slope, 2-storey elevation to East End with centre doorway, outer 2-storey canted windows; on left return elevation (also 3 bay) is main entrance- arched doorway with sidelights in centre gable and set at upper level, flanking Venetian windows; stacks; gabled slate roofs.

Site Number	18
Site Name	Harwood Farmhouse
Type of Site	House
NRHE Number	LB14213
HER Number	
Status	Category B Listed Building
Easting	301425
Northing	662029
Parish	West Calder
Council	West Lothian
Description	1768. Traditional 2 1/2 storeys; 3-bay front. Random rubble. Skew-gabled. Slated roof. Moulded door-architrave. Piended 1-storey offices at ends. Belonged to Sir Henry Jardine c. 1840.

Site Number	19
Site Name	Harburn House (Hayfield)
Type of Site	House
NRHE Number	LB14215
HER Number	
Status	Category B Listed Building
Easting	304463
Northing	660755
Parish	West Calder
Council	West Lothian
Description	1804. Georgian. 2 storeys and garret; 5-bay front. Polished ashlar. Piended slated roof (platformed on top) behind blocking course. Piended dormers. Mutuled cornice. String courses. Porch with engaged columns approached by stair. 2 bow windows and large floor at rear. Built for Alexander Young, 1st of Harburn (1757-1842)

Site Number	20
Site Name	Charles X Monument, Harburn Policies
Type of Site	Monument
NRHE Number	LB14216

HER Number

Status	Category B Listed Building
Easting	304584
Northing	660798
Parish	West Calder
Council	West Lothian
Description	Erected c. 1835? Column of dressed stone with ball-finial. Inscription on base. Commemorates last visit of Charles X of France to Harburn, 3rd Sept. 1832.

Site Number	21
Site Name	Harburn Stables
Type of Site	Stables
NRHE Number	LB14217
HER Number	
Status	Category B Listed Building
Easting	304417
Northing	661003
Parish	West Calder
Council	West Lothian
Description	Earlier 19th cent. 'Square' 1 storey and loft. Rubble, lime-washed. Piended slated roof. Elliptical arch to pend. Fore-stair in yard.

Site Number	22
Site Name	Harburn Doocot
Type of Site	Dovecot
NRHE Number	LB14218
HER Number	
Status	Category B Listed Building
Easting	304533
Northing	660995
Parish	West Calder
Council	West Lothian
Description	Earlier 19th cent(?) cent. 'Gothick'. Square, 2 storeys. Ashlar. Crenellated parapet. Pointed windows, doorway and blind arches. Interior: 297 nests. A. Niven Robertson. 'Old Dovecots', p. 91 (ill.)

Site Number	23
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Site Name	Addiewell Farm
Type of Site	House
NRHE Number	LB14225
HER Number	
Status	Category C Listed Building
Easting	299106
Northing	662599
Parish	West Calder
Council	West Lothian
Description	Dated 1762. 2-storey house now used as barn. Random rubble. Corbie-step-gabled. Slated roof. Roll-moulding to door-architrave. Date in lintel. Byre at W. end: 1-storey.

Site Number	24
Site Name	Auchenhard House including summerhouse and gatepiers
Type of Site	House; summer house; gatepiers
NRHE Number	LB49089
HER Number	
Status	Category B Listed Building
Easting	299502
Northing	663161
Parish	Livingston
Council	West Lothian
Description	Later 18th century single storey and attic on raised basement, 3-bay, plain classical villa in derelict state (2003). Coursed ashlar to S; coursed rubble to E, N and W. Ashlar string courses; eaves course; stone cills; droved ashlar quoins and window surrounds. Central stair to pedimented entrance. S (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: slightly advanced central pedimented bay with in-filled flying-arch splayed stair, round arched doorway with keystone; flanking windows to raised basement and ground floor. Remains of former boundary wall adjoining to right. E ELEVATION: central doorway to basement connected to semi-derelict brick-built out buildings. Attic-floor window off-centre right; flanking owl holes. N (REAR) ELEVATION: central long round arched stair window; flanking windows to raised basement and ground floor. Central cast-iron rooflight. W ELEVATION: central ground floor window. Attic-floor window off-centre left; flanking owl holes. Windows missing. Pitched slate roof; straight ashlar skews; coped ashlar gablehead stacks; circular clay cans. INTERIOR: derelict but with remnants of original fittings including stone spiral staircase to rear of plan; plain moulded cornices and architraves; panelled doors and shutters; stone fireplaces to basement. SUMMERHOUSE: single storey mono-pitched summerhouse. Random rubble, droved margins;

crowstepped. Plain gable to N and S. Central timber boarded door to E, flanked by arrow slits. Concave profile to W.

GATEPIERS: 3 square-plan ashlar early 19th century gatepiers with pyramidal caps next to gatelodge at main road. 2 droved round-headed gatepiers leading to former flower garden and Gothick tower to S of house.

B-Group with Auchenhard Tower AND Auchenhard Farmhouse (see separate listings). Although unoccupied since the 1960s with a derelict interior (2003), this house is one of a select number of late 18th century buildings still remaining in West Lothian and unusually displays a relatively elaborate and unspoilt designed landscape in relation to its modest scale. Also on the same lands are a picturesque Gothick tower to S set on the edge of a former flower garden, an ornamental pond to the SE, and an ornamental stone summerhouse set closer to the farmhouse. The remains of a former terraced formal garden lies on a clear axis to the S of the farmhouse building. The farmhouse and steading were probably designed to complement the existing Auchenhard House. The farmhouse is a large yet refined early 19th century building and displays a grander design than would have normally been required. A U-shaped steading adjoins the farmhouse to the rear. There is a gatelodge (much altered) at the main road and to the W of the central avenue lies enclosed parkland or pasture, to the E is arable land. Another summerhouse appears on the 1st edition OS map to William Augustus Cunynghame, 4th Bart who was MP the SW of Auchenhard Tower; however this structure (probably made of wood) no longer exists. Small yet carefully designed, this estate originally formed a minor part of the Cunynghame of Milcraig and Livingston estates and was probably established during baronetcy of Sir William Augustus Cunynghame, 4th Bart who was MP for Linlithgowshire (1774-90) and founder of the Linlithgowshire and Stirlingshire Hunt. Linlithgow Cess Book of 1790 names Sir William as proprietor of Auchenhard. The 1799 estate map of Livingston by Bauchope omits Auchenhard indicating that it was probably sold on by this date. Successive owners included Alexander Wilkie (1806) and David Alston (1809). At the death of Sir William in 1828, the Livingston estates as well as Auchenhard were acquired by the Earl of Rosebery. Subsequently the land was tenanted until it was acquired in 1868 by the famous chemist, James (Paraffin) Young (developer of the shale oil industry) who became the owner and occupier while he was building the Addiewell Oil Works which came into production around this time. Young also owned the early 19th century farmhouse and both houses remained in his possession until his death in 1883, after which time the houses remained in the ownership of Young's Paraffin Light and Mineral Oil Company. The oil company occupied the ground floor of both houses; the upper floors of Auchenhard House was tenanted by the Free Church and used as a manse. Coincidentally, the farmhouse, also known as the new mansion house, was tenanted by the Established Church. When the Established and Free churches merged in 1929, the older house ceased to be the Free Church manse. In 1931 the farmhouse was no longer in use as the Manse. Matthew Thomson, bricklayer tenanted Auchenhard House until 1961-62 when the house ceased to be occupied. Both Auchenhard House and Auchenhard Farmhouse (2002) were tenanted by the family of the current owner since the 1960s and were purchased outright in the early 1980s from Scottish Oils (formerly Young's Paraffin Light and Mineral Oil Company).

Bibliography

Armstrong's MAP OF THE THREE LOTHIAN (1773).

W Forrest, map (1818).

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Ordnance Survey Name Books (1850s).

R Jacques, C McKean, WEST LOTHIAN: AN ILLUSTRATED ARCHITECTURAL GUIDE (1994), p81.

Site Number	25
Site Name	Auchenhard Farmhouse including boundary wall and gatepiers
Type of Site	House
NRHE Number	LB49185
HER Number	

Status	Category B Listed Building
Easting	299577
Northing	663229
Parish	Livingston
Council	West Lothian
Description	Early 19th century. Symmetrical 2-storey and attic, 3-bay, square-plan extensive farmhouse with classical detailing. Snecked squared rubble. Ashlar eaves course; ashlar quoin strips; long and short droved quoins to NE angle (facing courtyard); raised margins. Piended roof with central chimney stacks to platform; pilastered doorway to S; canopied doorway to W. Single storey outbuildings linked to E; Early 19th century U-plan steading linked to N. 19th century summer house to SE at edge of former formal garden. S (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: symmetrical. Central pilastered doorway; flanking windows (that to left blocked). 3 1st floor windows. Single cast-iron rooflight. Single storey outbuilding extension (former smiddy) to left and adjoining boundary wall to right. E ELEVATION: 2 central ground floor windows. Central narrow 1st floor window. Projecting single storey outbuilding extension to right (semi-derelect). N (ENTRANCE) ELEVATION: central 20th century timber door; small ground floor window to right; ground floor window to left. Small 1st floor window off-centre left; 1st floor window to left-hand bay. 1 ? storey farm buildings (dairy) adjoin to right. W ELEVATION: symmetrical. Central corniced doorway, plain timber door, 4-pane fanlight; flanking ground floor windows. 3 1st floor windows (that to centre blind). 2 cast-iron rooflights. Predominantly 12-pane timber sash and case windows with horns. Piended roof; grey slates; 4 coped smooth ashlar stacks to roof platform with connecting cast-iron railings; circular clay cans. INTERIOR: original layout mostly intact. Small vestibule to principal entrance; large dogleg stone stair to E, cast-iron balusters with palm leaf mouldings, mahogany handrail. Archways to central ground floor passage (in line with secondary entrance to W). Plain cornices to public rooms at ground and 1st floors. Palm leaf ceiling rose to centre of 1st floor landing; brass talking tube to NE of landing communicating with ground floor kitchen or servants accommodation. Additional circular timber stair from 1st floor to attic, plain cast-iron railings. Only one original plain timber chimneypiece remains in attic room to SW. BOUNDARY WALL AND GATEPIERS: ashlar coped curved random rubble wall adjoining house to W with timber boarded door to centre and gate opening flanked by square-plan gatepiers. B-Group with Auchenhard Tower and Auchenhard House (see separate listings). The farmhouse is a large yet refined early 19th century building. A U-plan steading adjoins to the rear. The horse mill has now disappeared and the inner courtyard has been covered to create a cattle court. Most roof surfaces of the farm offices have been replaced by corrugated metal. The farmhouse and steading were probably designed to complement the existing Auchenhard House and formed part the relatively elaborate and unspoilt designed landscape that was created as a picturesque setting for the late 18th century villa. (For more information on the designed landscape and related buildings see Auchenhard House notes.) Small yet carefully designed, this estate originally formed a minor part of the Cunynghame of Milcraig and Livingston estates and was probably established during the baronetcy of Sir William Augustus Cunynghame (MP for Linlithgowshire 1774-1790). Successive owners included Alexander Wilkie (1806) and David Alston (1809). On the death of Sir William in 1828, all the Livingston estates including Auchenhard were acquired by the Earl of Rosebery. Subsequently the land was tenanted until it was acquired in 1868 by James (Paraffin) Young who became the owner and occupier of Auchenhard House while he was building the Addiewell Oil Works. Young also acquired Auchenhard farmhouse and both houses remained in his possession until his death in 1883, after which time the houses remained in the ownership of Young's Paraffin Light and

Mineral Oil Company. The oil company occupied the ground floor of both houses; the upper floors of Auchenhard House were tenanted by the Free Church and used as a manse. Coincidentally, the upper floor of the farmhouse, was tenanted by the Established Church. It is probably at this time that an additional main doorway was inserted to the W. The W door was the new main access to the ground floor accommodation. Accommodation at 1st and attic floors was accessed via the original S door. When the Established and Free churches merged in 1929, the older house ceased to be the Free Church manse. In 1931 the farmhouse also ceased to be used as the Manse and was tenanted by the family of the current owners who occupied the house as a single dwelling once again. Both Auchenhard House and Auchenhard Farmhouse were purchased outright in the early 1980s by the current owner (2003) from Scottish Oils (formerly Young's Paraffin Light and Mineral Oil Company).

Bibliography

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W Forrest, map (1818).

1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1856).

Ordnance Survey Name Books (1850s).

R Jacques, C McKean, WEST LOTHIAN: AN ILLUSTRATED ARCHITECTURAL GUIDE (1994), p81.

Site Number	26
Site Name	43 Main Street, Railway Inn
Type of Site	Public house
NRHE Number	LB51118
HER Number	
Status	Category C Listed Building
Easting	301610
Northing	663097
Parish	West Calder
Council	West Lothian
Description	Circa 1895. 2-storey tenement/public house on corner site with octagonal corner turret and notable pub interior to ground floor. Bull-faced sandstone with polished ashlar dressings. Base course; fascia cornice. Cills, rounded at ground floor, chamfered at 1st floor. Cantled corner with brackets above supporting projecting section. Moulded architrave with keystone and scroll motif to door at W elevation flanked by narrow windows with astragalled upper sections; carved panel inset above with monogram to centre. Pair of shouldered gables breaking eaves. 4-pane fixed timber windows to 1st floor, non-traditional timber-framed windows to upper floor. Grey slate roof with flared cap to turret weather vane finial. Coped ridge stacks, clay cans. INTERIOR: timber panelling to dado height. Ornamental two-section timber island gantry with turned supports. Large, heavy, U-plan timber bar counter with metal hooks. Jug-bar at entrance with coloured glass and ornamental, finialled crown. Coffered ceilings with elaborate cornicing and plasterwork to rear lounge. Ornamental coloured-glass screens to windows. Gents toilet with substantial marble urinal, ceramic tile walls and stone tiled flooring. Bibliography 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1864). 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1899). Campaign for Real Ale, Michael Slaughter - Editor, Scotland's True Heritage Pubs (2007) p55.

Site Number	27
Site Name	Valve Houses and Watercourses, Cobbinshaw Reservoir
Type of Site	Valve houses
NRHE Number	LB52350
HER Number	
Status	Category C Listed Building
Easting	302487
Northing	659015
Parish	West Calder
Council	West Lothian
Description	South valve house: Hugh Baird, engineer, circa 1820; north valve house: James Jardine, engineer, James Horne, surveyor, 1842-9. Pair of almost identical simple rectangular-plan valve houses, the south one known as the winter house and the north one known as the summer house. Both are components of the Union Canal feeder system, each positioned above a watercourse tunnel, on falling ground below the level of Cobbinshaw Reservoir from which water was taken to feed the Bog Burn and a succession of other streams before flowing into the River Almond and thence to the Union Canal. Long and short quoins. Stugged squared rubble ashlar to north house and droved ashlar to south. Timber doors with ventilation grills. Barrel vaulted interiors. Cast-iron machinery for opening and closing valves in interior. Pitched roofs rendered with non-traditional material. Watercourse to east of valve houses cobbled with ashlar walls and slab copes.

Site Number	28
Site Name	West Calder Station, West Calder
Type of Site	Railway station
NRHE Number	LB19677
HER Number	
Status	Category B Listed Building
Easting	302004
Northing	663379
Parish	West Calder
Council	West Lothian
Description	Circa 1869. Small station and station master's house built for the Cleland and Midcalder Line of the Caledonian Railway. Single storey; stugged ashlar. Westbound side: L-plan. To platform, low range with wide 3-light window to central waiting room, lower gabled block on W gable. At E advanced gable bay with canted window. 3-bay E-facing block with central door and 2 windows. Porch in re-entrant angle to S. Slate roof, coped end stacks.

Site Number	29
Site Name	Harburn House
Type of Site	Garden and Designed Landscape

NRHE Number	GDL00208
HER Number	
Status	Garden and Designed Landscape
Easting	304402
Northing	660973
Parish	West Calder
Council	West Lothian
Description	Harburn House lies to the south of Livingston New Town, and south-east of West Calder. The Caledonian Railway line, built c1850, slices through the north-west boundary of the estate. The B7008 forms the south-west boundary and policy plantations make up the south-east boundary. The estate occupies low, gently undulating ground which is inclined to be boggy. The surrounding countryside is open hill and moorland. The Pentlands lie to the south-east. Bents Burn bisects the estate from south-west to north-east. Harburn is completely enclosed by woodland belts and as a result views out of the landscape are restricted. The designed landscape at Harburn has changed little since 1808 (Bauchop, 1808) and the last noted survey plan (1864, based on the 1st edition OS 6"), shows that the boundaries are unchanged.

Site Number	30
Site Name	Wayside
Type of Site	Rig
NRHE Number	NS95NW 5
HER Number	18427
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	300588
Northing	659610
Parish	West Calder
Council	West Lothian
Description	WoSASPIN 18427 NS95NW 5 centred 940 599 This rig is visible on a vertical air photograph (OS 75/135/282) and extends onto map sheet NS96SW. Information from RCAHMS (RJCM) 26 October 1995.

Site Number	31
Site Name	Muldron
Type of Site	Rig
NRHE Number	NS95NW 61
HER Number	18467
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	301329
Northing	657821

Parish	West Calder
Council	West Lothian
Description	WoSASPIN 18467 NS95NW 61 centred 921 586 Vertical air photographs (541/A/RAF/468 frame 3020 dated 26 April 1949 and 106G/SCOT/UK 84 frames 3383-4 dated 10 May 1946) reveal extensive remains of rig-and-furrow cultivation to the E of Muldron steading (NS95NW 60). Much of it has been ploughed-down or planted with trees in recent years, but a small area remains visible at NS 924 583, immediately SSE of the steading. (CSW 7172). Visited by RCAHMS (JRS, RJCM), 24 January 1995. MS/731/11

Site Number	32
Site Name	Coal Burn
Type of Site	Sheepfold
NRHE Number	NS95NE 7
HER Number	14205
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	299970
Northing	658230
Parish	Carnwath
Council	South Lanarkshire
Description	WoSASPIN 14205 NS95NE 7 9997 5823 A dilapidated and roughly-square sheepfold of dry-stone wall construction is situated on a patch of relatively well-drained ground. CSW 7143 Visited by RCAHMS (JRS, RJCM), 7 November 1994. *Recorded during the walkover survey on 15/06/2021 LB/ML *Dry stone construction, surviving to c. 1m in height with areas of collapse at the corners. The structure no longer appears to be in use

Site Number	33
Site Name	Burnfoot Cottage
Type of Site	Cottage
NRHE Number	NS95NE 52
HER Number	14359
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	298360
Northing	655630
Parish	Carnwath
Council	South Lanarkshire

Description	WoSASPIN 14359 NS95NE 52 9835 5563 For Burnfoot farmstead (NS 9872 5524), see NS95NE 53. The remains of Burnfoot Cottage, which is first depicted on the 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Lanarkshire 1899, sheet xiv), measure 10m from NNW to SSE by 6.8m transversely within mortared-rubble walls up to 1m in height. There is a small brick-built outshot at the NNW end, and immediately beyond this there are the ruins of a second building, measuring overall 8.3m WSW-ENE by 5.3m transversely. (CSW 2982) Visited by RCAHMS (SDB) 15 July 1994
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Site Number	34
Site Name	Burnfoot
Type of Site	Farmstead (Period Unassigned)
NRHE Number	NS95NE 53
HER Number	14360
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	298730
Northing	655240
Parish	Carnwath
Council	South Lanarkshire
Description	WoSASPIN 14360 NS95NE 53 9872 5524 For Burnfoot Cottage (NS 9872 5524), see NS95NE 53.

Site Number	35
Site Name	Wester Mosshat
Type of Site	Farmhouse; Farmstead
NRHE Number	NS95NE 54
HER Number	14361
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	299690
Northing	655600
Parish	Carnwath
Council	South Lanarkshire
Description	WoSASPIN 14361 NS95NE 54 9967 5560 For Easter Mosshat farmstead (NS 9983 5602), see NS95NE 55.

Site Number	36
Site Name	Easter Mosshat

Type of Site	Farmstead
NRHE Number	NS95NE 55
HER Number	14362
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	299830
Northing	656020
Parish	Carnwath
Council	South Lanarkshire
Description	WoSASPIN 14362 NS95NE 55 9983 5602 For Wester Mosshat farmhouse and farmsteading (NS 9967 5560), see NS95NE 54.

Site Number	37
Site Name	Woolforddyke
Type of Site	Cottage
NRHE Number	NT05NW 41
HER Number	14964
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	300610
Northing	656020
Parish	Carnwath
Council	South Lanarkshire
Description	WoSASPIN 14964 NT05NW 41 0061 5602 Two parallel rectangular buildings and fragments of an enclosure are situated within a semi-improved field to the W of the public road. The larger building has four compartments and measures 32.4m from NNE to SSW by 4.3m transversely within mortared rubble footings 0.8m in thickness and 0.5m in height, with the fragments of an enclosure on the ESE. The second building lies to the WNW and measures 5.5m by 4.8m within a grass-grown bank spread to 1m in thickness and up to 1.2m in height. The larger building is shown as roofed on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1853, sheet xvi), falling out of use by the date of the 2nd edition map (Lanarkshire 1897, sheet xiv NE and SE) when the smaller building is also depicted as unroofed. (CSW 4739) Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 21 July 1994

Site Number	38
Site Name	Viewfield Coal Pit
Type of Site	Coal Mine
NRHE Number	NT05NW 42
HER Number	14965
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	301050

Northing	656600
Parish	Carnwath
Council	South Lanarkshire
Description	WoSASPIN 14965 NT05NW 42 0105 5660 This mine is situated to the S of the disused Tarbrax branch railway line and comprises a robbed crow's foot bing and the shattered footings of two buildings to the WNW of the bing. The mine is shown as in use on the 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Lanarkshire 1897, sheet xiv NE and SE) but had closed by the date of the revision (Lanarkshire 1922, sheet xiv, revised 1910). (CSW 4684) Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 19 July 1994

Site Number	39
Site Name	Woolfords Coal Pit
Type of Site	Coal Mine; Miners Rows; Magazine
NRHE Number	NT05NW 43
HER Number	14966
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	300850
Northing	656850
Parish	Carnwath
Council	South Lanarkshire
Description	WoSASPIN 14966 NT05NW 43 008 568 The site of Woolfords Coal mine lies on both sides of the disused Tarbrax branch railway to the NE of Woolfords farmstead and SE of the miners rows of Woolfords Cottages (NT 004 570). A largely removed crow's foot bing lies at the centre of the site, to the SSE of which there is a rectangular, crenellated, two-compartment, flat-roofed brick building (CSW 4680) with, in the SW compartment, electrical fittings, possibly for a generator. To the N of the bing, and at the NW end of the railway platform, there is a further brick building, unroofed at the date of visit, but shown as roofed on the current edition of the 1:10,000 map (1981). The fragmentary brick footings of two miners rows are situated to the SW of the bing. To the S of the mine there is the roofless shell of what may have been the magazine (NT 0079 5665, CSW 7009). Nothing is now visible of the pit head, which may lie amongst the fragmented shuttered-concrete machinery plinths to the S of the crenellated building (e.g. NT 0081 5682). To the NE of the mine there is a pit (NT 0093 5696, CSW 4682), surrounded by spoil and relatively recent subsidence hollows. The platform along the SW side of the railway has two distinct phases of construction and a siding at the SE end of the platform appears to have been built over a loop. The mine is depicted as in use on the 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Lanarkshire 1897, sheet xiv NE and SE) and the revised edition (Lanarkshire 1910, sheet xiv). The crenellated building was specifically constructed by the Pumpherston Oil Company for this coal mine. It is not depicted on the 2nd edition map (ibid). The Pumpherston Oil Company was taken over in the 20th century by the Tarbrax Shale-oil Company. (CSW 4678-4682, 7009) Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 19 July 1994

Site Number	40
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Site Name	Woolforddyke
Type of Site	Sawpit
NRHE Number	NT05NW 49
HER Number	14967
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	300750
Northing	655900
Parish	Carnwath
Council	South Lanarkshire
Description	WoSASPIN 14967 NT05NW 49 0075 5590 An oval pit, measuring 2m by 1.6m across and 0.4m in depth, is situated within a shelter belt to the S of the track to Viewfield. It corresponds to a saw pit marked on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1853, sheet xvi). (CSW 4700) Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 20 July 1994

Site Number	41
Site Name	Burnfoot
Type of Site	Structures; Shale Oil Mine (19th Century)
NRHE Number	NS95NE 67
HER Number	15716
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	298500
Northing	655730
Parish	Carnwath
Council	South Lanarkshire
Description	WoSASPIN 15716 NS 9850 5573. On the north side of a track from Burnfoot Cottage (ruin) towards Wester Mosshat. Square built structure circa 4.5 metres long and circa 1.5 metres high. Doorway in south side 1.5 metres wide. Concrete slabs, possible roof, lying on west side. Bricks are marked with "FREW". Other concrete slabs set into the ground nearby. Large mound of cinders and red shale debris to the NW of the brick structure. Visited Heather James, WoSAS 05/94. Entered WoSAS (CS) 16/09/98. The 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Lanarkshire 1899, sheet xiv) depicts a spoil heap and two 'Old Shafts' to the NE of Burnfoot Cottage (NS95NE 52), apparently an abandoned oil-shale mine. The visible remains consist of a partly-robbed bing, composed largely of burnt shale, surmounted by a machine plinth, with the remains of brick buildings to the SE and SW and a pit to the W. The two shafts depicted on the 2nd edition map are visible as hollows in marshy ground at NS 9853 5571 (CSW 2984) and NS 9859 5575 (CSW 2985). (CSW 2983-5) Visited by RCAHMS (SDB) 15 July 1994 SRC SMR , 'Submission by Strathclyde SMR (for year to 31 October 1994)', Discovery and

Excavation in Scotland, 1994, pp.50-1, 61, 62, 63, 64, 67, 68, 71, 72, 75, 80.(1994)

Site Number	42
Site Name	Adie's Sike
Type of Site	Quarry; Pits
NRHE Number	NT05NW 16
HER Number	18293
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	300130
Northing	659140
Parish	West Calder
Council	West Lothian
Description	WoSASPIN 18293 NT05NW 16 0013 5914. This quarry, which was not located on the date of visit, lies in a conifer plantation. It is depicted on the OS first edition six-inch map (Edinburghshire, sheet 15, 1852-9), but by 1893 the quarry appears to have gone out of use; it is not noted on the second edition six-inch map (Edinburghshire, sheet 11SW, 1893). The only features visible in the vicinity are several small quarry-pits. (CWS 2069) Visited by RCAHMS (JRS/RJCM) 7 November 1994. MS/731/11

Site Number	43
Site Name	Cobbinshaw Station
Type of Site	Railway Station
NRHE Number	NT05NW 21
HER Number	18295
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	301210
Northing	657830
Parish	West Calder
Council	West Lothian
Description	WoSASPIN 18295 NT05NW 21 0121 5783. This intermediate station on the Carstairs Junction-Edinburgh line of the (former) Caledonian Railway was opened on 4 October 1875, replacing an earlier station of the N. It closed to regular passenger traffic on 18 April 1966. G Daniels and L Dench 1980; R V J Butt 1995.

Site Number	44
Site Name	North Cobbinshaw

Type of Site	Farmstead
NRHE Number	NT05NW 22
HER Number	18296
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	301350
Northing	657580
Parish	West Calder
Council	West Lothian
Description	WoSASPIN 18296 NT05NW 22 0135 5758 RCAHMS. (1998b) Forts, Farms and Furnaces: Archaeology in the Central Scotland Forest. Edinburgh. RCAHMS Shelf Number: A.1.7.AFF

Site Number	45
Site Name	Coal Burn
Type of Site	Quarries; Spoil Heaps
NRHE Number	NT05NW 33
HER Number	18299
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	300140
Northing	659530
Parish	West Calder
Council	West Lothian
Description	WoSASPIN 18299 NT05NW 33 0014 5953 and 0013 5950. Two quarries, on opposite sides of the Coal Burn, are revealed by their spoil heaps which protrude into the stream valley. That on the E has apparently diverted the course of the burn. (CSW 7141) Visited by RCAHMS (JRS/RJCM) 7 November 1994. MS/731/11

Site Number	46
Site Name	Cobbinshaw Reservoir, Causeway
Type of Site	Causeway
NRHE Number	NT05NW 34.02
HER Number	18302
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	301400
Northing	657490
Parish	West Calder

Council	West Lothian
Description	WoSASPIN 18302 NT05NW 34.02 0140 5749 to 0163 5741

Site Number	47
Site Name	Adie's Sike
Type of Site	Building
NRHE Number	NT05NW 15
HER Number	18304
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	300120
Northing	659260
Parish	West Calder
Council	West Lothian
Description	WoSASPIN 18304 NT05NW 15 0012 5926. This building has been reduced to a scatter of rubble in a forestry clearing and was not measureable in long grass on the date of visit. The building is depicted as roofed on both the first (sheet 15, 1852-9) and second (sheet 11SW, 1893) editions of the OS six-inch map (Edinburghshire). (CSW 2068) Visited by RCAHMS (JRS/RJCM) 7 November 1994. MS/731/11

Site Number	48
Site Name	Coal Burn
Type of Site	Pond
NRHE Number	NT05NW 17
HER Number	18305
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	300100
Northing	658360
Parish	West Calder
Council	West Lothian
Description	WoSASPIN 18305 NT05NW 17 0010 5836. This pond, which is marked on the 2nd edition of the OS six-inch map (Edinburghshire, sheet 11SW, 1893), could not be located on the date of visit in an area which appears to have been subject to peat-cutting. (CSW 2070) Visited by RCAHMS (JRS/RJCM) 7 November 1994. MS/731/11

*Recorded during walkover survey 15/06/2021 LB/ML

*No evidence of a pond was identified but a mound was identified which may be evidence of

later infilling

Site Number	49
Site Name	Adie's Sike
Type of Site	Limestone Quarry
NRHE Number	NT05NW 18
HER Number	18306
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	300010
Northing	659530
Parish	West Calder
Council	West Lothian
Description	WoSASPIN 18306 NT05NW 18 0001 5953. This quarry, which lies in a forestry plantation, was not located on the date of visit, but several small quarry-pits were noted in the vicinity. The quarry is marked as a limestone quarry on the OS first edition six-inch map (Edinburghshire, sheet 16, 1852-9), but, by 1893, the quarry appears to have gone out of use and is not indicated on the second edition map (OS six-inch map, Edinburghshire, sheet 11SW, 1893). (CSW 2074) Visited by RCAHMS (JRS/RJCM) 7 November 1994. MS/731/11

Site Number	50
Site Name	Baad's Mill Bridge
Type of Site	Bridge
NRHE Number	NT05NW 19
HER Number	18307
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	300170
Northing	659650
Parish	West Lothian
Council	West Calder
Description	WoSASPIN 18307 NT05NW 19 0017 5965. This bridge spans the Harwood Water immediately to the S of Baad's Mill (NT05NW 14.00). It comprises a single arch of mortared stone construction with an inset of brickwork at the base of the arch on the SE and a secondary buttress adjacent. (CSW 7132) Visited by RCAHMS (JRS/RJCM) 7 November 1994. MS/731/11

Site Number	51
Site Name	Coal Burn
Type of Site	Mining Activity
NRHE Number	NT05NW 31
HER Number	18317
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	300250
Northing	659050
Parish	West Calder
Council	West Lothian
Description	WoSASPIN 18317 NT05NW 31.00 00 59. A number of features apparently associated with the coal mine, NS95NE 4, are situated on the adjacent map sheet to the E, on both sides of the Coal Burn: NT05NW 31.01 NT 0022 5911 Dam NT05NW 31.02 NT 0018 5895 Spoil Heap NT05NW 31.03 NT 0028 5904 Spoil Heap NT05NW 31.04 NT 0023 5912 to 0031 5917 Lade NT05NW 31.05 NT 0025 5902 Building Visited by RCAHMS (JRS/RJCM) 7 November 1994. MS/731/11

Site Number	52
Site Name	Coal Burn
Type of Site	Dam
NRHE Number	NT05NW 31.01
HER Number	18318
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	300220
Northing	659110
Parish	West Calder
Council	West Lothian
Description	WoSASPIN 18318 NT05NW 31.01 0022 5911. The feature noted on the current OS 1:10,000 map (1981) as a footbridge is actually a small dam of reinforced concrete fronted on the downstream side by an earthen revetment. Though now breached, it appears to have retained a pond or pool, now defined by its accumulated sediment. (CSW 7137) Visited by RCAHMS (JRS/RJCM) 7 November 1994. MS/731/11

Site Number	53
Site Name	Coal Burn

Type of Site	Spoil Heap
NRHE Number	NT05NW 31.02
HER Number	18319
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	300180
Northing	658950
Parish	West Calder
Council	West Lothian
Description	WoSASPIN 18319 NT05NW 31.02 0018 5895. A large spoil tip is situated on the left bank of the Coal Burn; it has been flattened and it measures at least 100m in diameter and 3m in height. (CSW 7138) Visited by RCAHM (JRS/RJCM) 7 November 1994. MS/731/11

Site Number	54
Site Name	Coal Burn
Type of Site	Spoil Heap
NRHE Number	NT05NW 31.03
HER Number	18320
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	300280
Northing	659040
Parish	West Calder
Council	West Lothian
Description	WoSASPIN 18320 NT05NW 31.03 0028 5904. For adjacent building, see NT05NW 31.05. A large spoil tip is situated on the right bank of the Coal Burn; now partly landscaped and planted with trees, it measures at least 240m across from N to S by 80m transversely and up to about 2.5m in height. (CSW 7139) Visited by RCAHMS (JRS/RJCM) 7 November 1994. MS/731/11

Site Number	55
Site Name	Coal Burn
Type of Site	Lade
NRHE Number	NT05NW 31.04
HER Number	18321
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	300230

Northing	659120
Parish	West Calder
Council	West Lothian
Description	WoSASPIN 18321 NT05NW 31.04 0023 5912 to 0031 5917. A lade runs from NT 0023 5912 where it joins the Coal Burn immediately S of a dam and pond (CSW 7137) for a distance of about 70m to a point (NT 0031 5917) where it has either been covered or destroyed by the deposition of spoil and the digging of a drain. It probably originally continued to an un-named stream some 20m to the NE. (CSW 7142) Visited by RCAHMS (JRS/RJCM) 7 November 1994. MS/731/11

Site Number	56
Site Name	Coal Burn
Type of Site	Building
NRHE Number	NT05NW 31.05
HER Number	18322
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	300250
Northing	659020
Parish	West Calder
Council	West Lothian
Description	WoSASPIN 18322 NT05NW 31.05 0025 5902. A small brick-built building with a thick concrete roof is situated at the edge of a large spoil tip (NT05NW 31.03) on the right bank of the Coal Burn. Built with bricks made in Motherwell, the structure has an entrance but no windows and may have been an explosives magazine for the nearby coal mine (NS95NE 4). Adjacent to the building on the E there is a narrow brick-built structure of unknown function. Visited by RCAHMS (JRS/RJCM) 7 November 1994. MS/731/11

Site Number	57
Site Name	Coal Burn
Type of Site	Dam
NRHE Number	NT05NW 32
HER Number	18323
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	300170
Northing	659470
Parish	West Calder
Council	West Lothian

Description	WoSASPIN 18323 NT05NW 32 0017 5947. A substantial earthen dam, measuring 2m in height on the downstream side, is situated on the Coal Burn about 320m S of Baad's Mill. It has been breached by the stream at its E end. (CSW 7140) Visited by RCAHMS (JRS/RJCM) 7 November 1994. MS/731/11
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Site Number	58
Site Name	Adie's Sike
Type of Site	Coal Mine
NRHE Number	NS95NE 4
HER Number	18324
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	299960
Northing	658790
Parish	West Calder
Council	West Lothian
Description	WoSASPIN 18324 NS95NE 4 9996 5879. For related mining remains (NT 00 59), see NT05NW 31.00. Noted as oil shale mine. Mines Department 1931. (Location cited as NS 999 588). This mine was operated by the Glasgow Iron and Steel Co Ltd between 1946 and 1958, producing steam domestic and industrial coal. Of the two surface mines, no. 1 was 205' (63m) long at 1 in 4.5, and no. 2 was 128' (39m) long at 1 in 3 (upcast). NMRS, MS/819.

Site Number	59
Site Name	Harwood Water
Type of Site	Dam
NRHE Number	NS95NE 8
HER Number	18329
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	299890
Northing	659500
Parish	West Calder
Council	West Lothian
Description	WoSASPIN 18329 NS95NE 8 9989 5950 Weir [NAT] OS 1:10,000 map, 1987. This concrete dam (on the Harwood Water) has been breached. CSW 7148 Visited by RCAHMS (JRS, RJCM), 7 November 1994.

Site Number	60
Site Name	Pate's Hill
Type of Site	Sheepfold
NRHE Number	NS95NE 21
HER Number	18343
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	299360
Northing	659130
Parish	West Calder
Council	West Lothian
Description	WoSASPIN 18343 NS95NE 21 9936 5913 Sheepfold [NAT] OS 1:10,000 map, 1987. This sheepfold is depicted on the first edition OS six-inch map (Edinburghshire, sheet xv, 1859). It now lies within dense forestry and was inaccessible on the date of visit. CSW 1528. Visited by RCAHMS (JRS, RJCM), 8 November 1994.

Site Number	61
Site Name	Pate's Hill
Type of Site	Sheepfold
NRHE Number	NS95NE 22
HER Number	18344
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	299300
Northing	659200
Parish	West Calder
Council	West Lothian
Description	WoSASPIN 18344 NS95NE 22 9930 5920 This sheepfold is depicted on the first edition OS six-inch map (Edinburghshire, sheet xv, 1859). It now lies within dense forestry, and was inaccessible on the date of visit. CSW 1527. Visited by RCAHMS (JRS, RJCM), 8 November 1994.

Site Number	62
Site Name	Todholes
Type of Site	Shooting Lodge
NRHE Number	NS95NE 23

HER Number	18345
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	299390
Northing	659210
Parish	West Calder
Council	West Lothian
Description	WoSASPIN 18345 NS95NE 23 9939 5921 This shooting lodge is depicted on the first edition OS six-inch map (Edinburghshire, sheet xv, 1859); it now lies within dense forestry and was inaccessible on the date of visit. CSW 1526. Visited by RCAHMS (JRS, RJCM), 8 November 1994.

Site Number	63
Site Name	North Cobbinshaw Lime Works
Type of Site	Lime Works
NRHE Number	NT05NW 40
HER Number	18419
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	301210
Northing	657580
Parish	West Calder
Council	West Lothian
Description	WoSASPIN 18419 NT 05NW 40 0110 5753 The remains of this lime works (CSW 3577) comprise a large water-filled quarry with spoil to the S and SE. The brick footings of a kiln are situated on a terrace on the SE side of the quarry. The 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1906, sheet xi.SW) shows the works as in use, with a row of three kilns in a location corresponding to the surviving kiln, and a railway branch line to the SW. The works were still in use by the date of the revised edition of the same map (Lanarkshire 1922, sheet xiv). Nothing now remains visible of an 'Old Quarry' (CSW 3579, NT 0130 5763) and a building (CSW 3580, NT 0130 5746) shown on the 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1893, sheet xi.SW) to the NE and SE of the works respectively. (CSW 3577, 3579, 3580) Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 19 July 1994

Site Number	64
Site Name	Cobbinshaw Station
Type of Site	Coal Mine; Building
NRHE Number	NT05NW 48
HER Number	18424
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	300960

Northing	657950
Parish	West Calder
Council	West Lothian
Description	WoSASPIN 18424 NT05NW 48 009 578 The ground to the N of the public road W of Cobbinshaw Station has been afforested, taking in the site of a building (CSW 3573) which is depicted as a ruin on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1852, sheet xvi). A bing (CSW 3574) shown on the 2nd edition of the 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1893, sheet xi.SW) and the revised of the same map (Edinburghshire 1906, sheet xi.SW)) and a level (CSW 3575) shown on the revised edition (Lanarkshire 1922, sheet xiv) have also been afforested. (CSW 3573-3575) Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 19 July 1992

Site Number	65
Site Name	Woolfords
Type of Site	Lime Kilns; Quarries
NRHE Number	NT05NW 50
HER Number	19119
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	300050
Northing	656490
Parish	Carnwath
Council	South Lanarkshire
Description	WoSASPIN 19119 NT05NW 50 0005 5649 and 0008 5649 There are two lime clamps and two disused quarries by a small burn about 350m WSW of Woolfords farmstead. The W clamp (CSW 7071, NT 0005 5649) is oval and measures 7m by 5.5m over a bank 0.4m high and spread to a thickness of 2.2m. It has an open ESE end, and there is a second narrower opening on the WNW, which may be a flue. The other clamp (CSW 7072) lies about 30m to the E (NT 0008 5649) at the NE edge of a small quarry which is now filled with rubbish (CSW 3600). The clamp measures 6m NE-SW by 4.5m transversely within a bank spread to 1.5m in thickness, and it has been dug into the slope so that it stands 1.8m high on the NE. The SW end is open. Across the burn to the SE there is a second disused quarry (CSW 3599, NT 0007 5646). Both quarries are depicted as unannotated hollows on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Lanarkshire 1864, sheet xiv), and they are again shown on the 2nd edition (1899). The kilns are not depicted on either map, although the 2nd edition does mark a kiln a short distance to the W at NS 9997 5650 (CSW 2992). (CSW 2992, 3599-60, 7071-2) Visited by RCAHMS (SDB) 21 July 1994

Site Number	66
Site Name	Mosshat Burn
Type of Site	Spoil Tip
NRHE Number	NS95NE 77
HER Number	19294

Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	297900
Northing	655780
Parish	Carnwath
Council	South Lanarkshire
Description	WoSASPIN 19294 NS95NE 77 9790 5578 The 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Lanarkshire 1899, sheet xiv) depicts a substantial area of spoil to the W of the Mosshat Burn, about 450m ESE of Mountainblaw farmsteading. No buildings or other features are depicted. The site now falls within a forestry plantation and was not visited during fieldwork in 1994, although vertical APs taken in 1988 (All Scotland Survey 513/88 frames 053-4) show that it survives in a clearing. (CSW 2968-9) Recorded by RCAHMS (SDB) 15 February 1996

Site Number	67
Site Name	Mosshat Burn
Type of Site	Stell;Sheepfold (Period Unassigned)
NRHE Number	NS95NE 78
HER Number	19295
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	298110
Northing	655600
Parish	Carnwath
Council	South Lanarkshire
Description	WoSASPIN 19295 NS95NE 78 9811 5560 There is an oval stell on a slight knoll above the W bank of the Mosshat Burn to the N of the road between Haywood and Burnfoot. It measures 6.5m WNW-ESE by 6m transversely within a turf bank 1.1m thick and 0.4m high. The entrance is on the ESE. (CSW 2978) Visited by RCAHMS (SDB) 15 July 1994

Site Number	68
Site Name	Harryfoothill
Type of Site	Farmstead; Miners Row (possible); Building
NRHE Number	NS95NE 79
HER Number	19296
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	298200
Northing	655660
Parish	Carnwath
Council	South Lanarkshire

Description	WoSASPIN 19296 NS95NE 79 9821 5566 and 9811 5574 The remains of this farmstead, which may have been reused to house miners working the adjacent pit, stand in a pasture field in the angle of a bend in the Mosshat Burn, about 650m NW of Burnfoot farmstead. There may be the remains of another building about 125m farther to the NW. The farmstead (CSW 2980) measures 41.4m in length by 4.3m in breadth within faced-rubble walls 0.7m in thickness which stand up to 0.6m high; the walls have been partly robbed out and a later track runs through the middle of the remains. Within, there are eight compartments, two of which have been subdivided. There is a level terrace along the SSE side, onto which the entrance opens. The possible building to the NW, of which only grassed-over banks remain, lies at the bottom of a narrow gully on the E bank of the burn at NS 9811 5574. No sensible measurements of these remains were possible (CSW 2979). The 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Lanarkshire 1864, sheet xiv) depicts 'Harryfoothill' as a single building, shorter than the surviving ruins, with a well and two small enclosures, and it is described in the Name Book as 'a small farmsteading one story in height, thatched and in good repair' (ONB 1864). The 2nd edition of the map (1899) shows a longer building, with several small enclosures. It may be that the farmstead had been enlarged or rebuilt to house miners at the adjacent pit (NS95NE 80), which would explain both the number of compartments and the number of small enclosures (presumably garden plots) shown on the 1899 map. The pit was already disused by the time of the 2nd edition, and by the next revision (1910, published 1922) the building was in ruins. (CSW 2979-80) Visited by RCAHMS (SDB) 15 July 1994 Ordnance Survey , Name Book (County), Original Name Books of the Ordnance Survey.(n/a)
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Site Number	69
Site Name	Harryfoothill
Type of Site	Coal Mine
NRHE Number	NS95NE 80
HER Number	19298
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	298270
Northing	655700
Parish	Carnwath
Council	South Lanarkshire
Description	WoSASPIN 19298 NS95NE 80 9829 5570 The 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Lanarkshire 1899, sheet xiv) depicts an 'Old Shaft' at the NE edge of an area of spoil immediately E of Harryfoothill farmstead (NS95NE 79). A hollow now marks the site of the shaft; it lies to the NE of a two-phase bing, the tip of the earlier bing protruding through the SE corner of the later spoil tip. (CSW 2981) Visited by RCAHMS (SDB) 15 July 1994

Site Number	70
Site Name	Mosshat Burn

Type of Site	Sheepfold
NRHE Number	NS95NE 81
HER Number	19299
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	298760
Northing	656770
Parish	Carnwath
Council	South Lanarkshire
Description	WoSASPIN 19299 NS95NE 81 9876 5677 There is a rectangular drystone sheepfold on open moorland to the E of the Mosshat Burn, about 1.4km NW of Wester Mosshat farmsteading. It is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Lanarkshire 1864, sheet xiv). (CSW 2990) Visited by RCAHMS (SDB) 21 July 1994

Site Number	71
Site Name	Woolfords
Type of Site	Lime Clamps; Limestone Quarry
NRHE Number	NS95NE 82
HER Number	19300
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	298760
Northing	656770
Parish	Carnwath
Council	South Lanarkshire
Description	WoSASPIN 19300 NS95NE 82 9992 5682 There are two lime clamps next to a quarry at the edge of a field about 500m NW of Woolfords farmsteading. The clamps stand side by side on the E edge of the quarry. The WNW clamp (CSW 7073) measures 5.5m square within a bank up to 1.5m high; the ESE clamp (CSW 7074) measures 6.5m by 5m internally within a faced bank 1.5m high. They both open towards the SSW. The quarry-pit (CSW 2991) is subrectangular, with upcast on its E and W sides. The quarry and the kilns are shown on the 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Lanarkshire 1899, sheet xiv), but three kilns, not two, are depicted. (CSW 2991, 7073-4) Visited by RCAHMS (SDB) 21 July 1994

Site Number	72
Site Name	Mosshat Burn
Type of Site	Enclosure
NRHE Number	NS95NE 102
HER Number	40588

Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	299210
Northing	656880
Parish	Carnwath
Council	South Lanarkshire
Description	WoSASPIN 40588 NS95NE 102 9921 5688
	An enclosure attached to a boundary dyke is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Lanarkshire 1864, sheet xiv). The enclosure is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1987). Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 26 September 2000.
	NMRS Report date for above text 27/09/00

Site Number	73
Site Name	Mosshead Burn
Type of Site	Mining Activity; Quarrying Activity
NRHE Number	NS95NE 105
HER Number	50799
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	298890
Northing	655880
Parish	Carnwath
Council	South Lanarkshire
Description	WoSASPIN 50799 NS95NE 105 9889 5588
	NS95NE 105 centred on 9889 5588

Site Number	74
Site Name	Benry Bog
Type of Site	Sports site (flying model aircraft)
NRHE Number	
HER Number	66593
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	300340
Northing	658090
Parish	Carnwath
Council	South Lanarkshire
Description	WoSASPIN 66593
	NT 00340 58090 (centred) On a slight rise 900m N of Woolfords Cottages and 60m W of the road, there is a small shed

converted from a steel container with an adjoining irregular area of hard standing for car parking at the end of an access track. An L-shaped arrangement of tarmac strips c. 5m wide extends some 60m to the NNW and then a similar distance to the WSW, with narrower paths extending from each long strip to join at a point in the interior of the angle. The WSW-ENE aligned strip is surrounded by a 10-2m wide area of close-trimmed grass. A sign set back from the road some distance N of the access track identifies the site as the flying-ground of "West Calder Aeromodellers". Were it not for the scale of the arrangement of features, the site which is visible on aerial photographs might be mistaken for a full-sized airfield. Information from Google aerial photographic cover and from site visit (HMcb, 07/09/2012).
Entered WoSAS (HMcb 12/09/2012) 12/09/2012

Site Number	75
Site Name	Shothed
Type of Site	Farmstead
NRHE Number	
HER Number	67374
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	301400
Northing	658300
Parish	West Calder
Council	West Lothian
Description	WoSASPIN 67374

NT 01400 58300
A farmstead or small settlement called "Shothed" is shown at or near this location on General Roy's Military Survey of Scotland (1747-5), but not on any later map currently available through the National Library of Scotland's online resources (as of June 2015). Roy's map depicts three buildings within a small area of arable or improved land lying on the low ridge between the headwaters of what is named on later maps as the Vein Syke and the Bog Burn, the upper reaches of which now form part of Cobbinshaw Reservoir (see WoSASPIN 18300). The Shothed site may have been affected by creation of the reservoir in 1817, but is likely to have been abandoned some time earlier as it is not shown on James Knox's 1812 "Map of the Shire of Edinburgh, or County of Mid Lothian". Information from NLS online mapping resources. It is not known whether Roy's representation of this site records the last phase of a declining medieval rural settlement, or depicts a short-lived or failed attempt at small-scale agricultural settlement in the early modern period which was overtaken by either climatic deterioration or by the process of farm aggregation during the Agricultural Revolution. The site now lies under a commercial conifer plantation, and is likely to have been heavily compromised by forestry ploughing.
Entered WoSAS (HMcb) 01/06/2015

Site Number	76
Site Name	Wester Shothed
Type of Site	Farmstead
NRHE Number	
HER Number	67375
Status	Non-designated heritage asset

Easting	301100
Northing	658600
Parish	West Calder
Council	West Lothian
Description	WoSASPIN 67374

NT 01400 58300

A farmstead or small settlement called "Wr. Shothhead" is shown at or near this location on General Roy's Military Survey of Scotland (1747-5), but not on any later map currently available through the National Library of Scotland's online resources (as of June 2015). Roy's map depicts at least one large building and what may be three outbuildings and an enclosure at the W end of an area of arable or improved land lying at the headwaters of what is named on later maps as the Vein Syke. The Wester Shothhead site is likely to have been abandoned during the second half of the 18th century, as it is not shown on James Knox's 1812 "Map of the Shire of Edinburgh, or County of Mid Lothian". Information from NLS online mapping resources.

It is not known whether Roy's representation of this site records the last phase of a declining medieval rural settlement, or depicts a short-lived or failed attempt at small-scale agricultural settlement in the early modern period which was overtaken by either climatic deterioration or by the process of farm aggregation during the Agricultural Revolution. The site now lies under a commercial conifer plantation, and is likely to have been heavily compromised by forestry ploughing.

Entered WoSAS (HMcB) 01/06/2015

Site Number	77
Site Name	Lawhead
Type of Site	Small Cairns
NRHE Number	NT05NW 7
HER Number	11146
Status	Non-Statutory Register Code: V
Easting	303450
Northing	655150
Parish	Carnwath
Council	South Lanarkshire
Description	WoSASPIN 11146 NT05NW 7 0345 5515.

NT 033 549 - NT 035 551. At least twenty-five small cairns are situated at a height of 335m OD, on the crest of a ridge 150m NE of the ruins of Upper Lawhead. At the highest point there is a cairn 6.0m in diameter and 0.6m in height, surmounted by an Ordnance Survey triangulation station; attached to its NE side is a small turf enclosure of uncertain date and purpose, which measures 4.0m in diameter within a bank 1.6m thick and 0.3m high. It is likely that many cairns have been destroyed by the large disused quarry that occupies much of the SW end of the ridge, for to the S and E of the quarry there are four small cairns, and to the NE a further twenty-two which range in size from an insubstantial scatter of stone less than 2.0m in diameter and 0.2m high to a cairn 3.4m in diameter and 0.4m high. The larger cairns are not composed wholly of stone, having a considerable proportion of earth in their make-up (cf NT05SE 3).

RCAHMS 1978, visited 1975

Centred NT 0345 5515. A group of small grass-covered stony mounds occupy about 5.0 hectares of gently sloping ground. They are similar in size and general appearance to other

mounds in the area and are probably field clearance cairns. There is no trace of lynchets or field banks and no apparent evidence of other associated features. The origin and purpose of the enclosure adjacent to the site of the former triangulation pillar is uncertain but it may have been a small shelter.

Visited by OS (BS) 14 February 1979

RCAHMS, The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland.
Lanarkshire: an inventory of the prehistoric and Roman monuments. Edinburgh.(1978)

Site Number	78
Site Name	Lingy Knowe
Type of Site	Small Cairns
NRHE Number	NT05SW 8
HER Number	11173
Status	Non-Statutory Register Code: V
Easting	302580
Northing	652280
Parish	Dunsyre
Council	South Lanarkshire
Description	WoSASPIN 11173 NT05SW 8 0260 5232.

NT 027 522. A group of six small cairns, similar to those described on NT05SW 9 in size and general appearance, lies approximately 380m N of the barrow noted on NT05SW 9.
RCAHMS 1978, visited 1976

Centred NT 0260 5232. These "cairns", situated in pasture, were noted as field clearance heaps by OS in 1971. There were no indications of lynchets. (However, cf NT05SE 3).
Visited by OS (DWR) 15 July 1971

A group of six irregular stony mounds ranging from 2.5m to 4.0m in diameter and with a maximum height of 0.4m. They are situated in pasture land which appears to have been formerly cultivated, and are probably field clearance heaps rather than burial cairns. There is no evidence of lynchets or field banks.
Visited by OS (BS) 9 February 1979

NT 0350 5300 (centre) An archaeological survey was carried out on c 61ha of land to the E of the A70, around 6 miles NE of Carnwath. The survey confirmed the existence of a known group of small cairns (NT05SW 08) and identified a previously unrecorded group.
A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.
Sponsor: Mr H Spurway
S Stronach 2000
(See WoSAS Events record)
Entered WoSAS (SJ) 19/06/2003

Site identified during the course of an environmental assessment conducted in relation to construction of a proposed windfarm at Harrows Law:

NT 0260 5232 : The NMRS and HER record that an archaeological survey was carried out on c 61ha of land to the east of the A70, around 6 miles northeast of Carnwath in 2000. The survey confirmed the existence of a known group of six irregular stony mounds ranging from 2.5m to 4.0m in diameter and with a maximum height of 0.4m is situated in pasture land which appears to have been formerly cultivated (NT05SW 08). They are probably field clearance heaps rather than burial cairns. There is no evidence of lynchets or field banks.

CFA Archaeology Ltd, 'Harrows Law Wind Farm Volume 2: Environmental Statement, Chapter 12 - Cultural Heritage and Archaeology', (2010)

RCAHMS, The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. Lanarkshire: an inventory of the prehistoric and Roman monuments. Edinburgh.(1978)

Stronach, S, 'Dykefoot Farm, South Lanarkshire (Carnwath parish), survey', Discovery and Excavation, Scotland, 2000, pp.85, 2001 (2000)

Site Number	79
Site Name	Green Moors, long cairn, cairns and field system NW of Kersewell Mains
Type of Site	Cairn; long cairn; clearance cairn; cairnfield; field system
NRHE Number	SM4212
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	302188
Northing	649458
Parish	Carnwarth
Council	South Lanarkshire
Description	The monument is an extensive field-system of prehistoric date, consisting of field boundaries, small fields marked by lynchets, and a large number of field clearance cairns. Within the system and included in the scheduling are three prehistoric burial cairns, one a long cairn measuring 82m N-S by 13m E-W and up to 1m high, and the others round cairns, one 13.4m in diameter and 0.5m high, the other 11.3m in diameter and 1.7m high.

Site Number	80
Site Name	Burngrange, long cairn 800m N of
Type of Site	Long cairn
NRHE Number	SM4295; NT04NW 15
HER Number	11044
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	303084
Northing	649560
Parish	Carnwarth
Council	South Lanarkshire
Description	No description available from HES This cairn has suffered severe damage from stone-robbing and the construction of a stone sheepfold at its E end, and what remains is now largely obscured by a thick growth of heather. Aligned with the long axis running from WNW to ESE, the cairn material is about 7 m broad at the W end, increasing to a maximum of about 12m at the most easterly point where a measurement can still be taken with any certainty. The E end has been mutilated to such an extent by the building of the sheepfold that without excavation it is no longer possible to determine the original length of the cairn. As shown on the plan, however, it can be seen to be at least 30m long, and it may originally have extended for a further 6m as far as the W arc of

the sheepfold. Towards the W end, where it is best preserved, the cairn material survives to an average height of 1.2m. A number of large earthfast boulders belonging to a kerb can be seen intermittently round the edge of the cairn material, protruding up to 0.4m above it.

Towards the E end of the cairn, and aligned approximately at right angles to the long axis, there is a lateral chamber opening to the S, of which only the end slab and four of the side-slabs are at present visibly still in position; several other large slabs are lying dislodged within the interior. As exposed, the chamber measures about 1.0m in width by 3.0m in length, but if, as is likely, it extended outwards as far as the line of the kerb flanking the S side of the cairn, the total length would have been about 4.6m.

Three upright stones, situated 4.3m N of the chamber just described, may be the two portal stones and one of the slabs forming the E side of a second lateral chamber on the same alignment as the first, and opening to the N.

RCAHMS 1978, visited 1974; A S Henshall 1972, visited 1963

NT 0308 4954. A heather-covered cairn as described above.

Surveyed at 1/10,000.

Visited by OS (BS) 22 February 1979

Site Number	81
Site Name	Kersewell Mains, cairn 1400m ENE of
Type of Site	Cairn
NRHE Number	SM4662
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	302335
Northing	648837
Parish	Carnwarth
Council	South Lanarkshire
Description	The monument is a prehistoric burial cairn situated on a rise 100m N of the Westruther Burn. The cairn is 11m in diameter and rises to 1m in height. It is composed of small boulders and shows no sign of having been disturbed.

Site Number	82
Site Name	Kersewell Mains, cairn 1400m E of
Type of Site	Cairn
NRHE Number	SM4663
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	302417
Northing	648428
Parish	Carnwarth
Council	South Lanarkshire
Description	The monument is a prehistoric burial cairn situated on open moorland. It is on average 8m in diameter and rises to a height of 0.6m.

Site Number	83
Site Name	Kersewell Mains, cairn 450m NE of
Type of Site	Cairn
NRHE Number	SM11201
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	301348
Northing	648654
Parish	Carnwarth
Council	South Lanarkshire
Description	The monument is a cairn of prehistoric date, visible as a grass-covered mound, lying in pasture on a plateau that runs gently down to Westruther Burn, 230m above sea level. The cairn consists of a mound 10m in diameter and 1.5 in height. It is surrounded by a slight ditch 1.2m wide and 0.2m at its greatest depth. There are slight traces of an upcast bank on the outer edge of the ditch and the monument measures 17.5m in total diameter. There is a shallow depression in the top which may indicate antiquarian investigation. There is also a low spread of stones, found 8m to the north-east of the first cairn, about 5m in diameter and 0.3m high from present ground level; this may be the remains of another cairn. There are traces of other cairns in the local area.

Site Number	84
Site Name	Waulkmill, cairn 310m SE of
Type of Site	Cairn
NRHE Number	SM11284
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	301418
Northing	649003
Parish	Carnwarth
Council	South Lanarkshire
Description	The monument is a cairn of prehistoric date, visible as a grass-covered mound, lying in pasture 230m above sea level. The cairn consists of a mound 8m in diameter and c. 0.8m in height. There is an apparent trench on its northern side, which may be the remains of an antiquarian investigation.

Site Number	85
Site Name	Hare Law, cairn 730m SSE of Wester Yardhouses
Type of Site	Cairn
NRHE Number	SM11230

HER Number**Status** Scheduled Monument**Easting** 300643**Northing** 649905**Parish** Carnwarth**Council** South Lanarkshire**Description** The monument is a cairn of prehistoric date, visible as a stony mound, with several kerb stones surviving in-situ, at the summit of Hare Law, at 294m OD.

It is c. 20m in diameter and is up to c. 1m in height, although it has been augmented by a modern walkers' cairn. The SW quadrant is badly denuded but the E half is better preserved. The W half is defined by a low bank, c. 0.3m in height. Human bones are reputed to have been found in it c. 1830. Cairns of this type are funerary monuments dating to the Neolithic and Bronze Age, and may be expected to contain burials and material relating to their mode of construction and use.

Site Number 86**Site Name** Wester Yardhouses, cairn 630m S of**Type of Site** Cairn**NRHE Number** SM11231**HER Number****Status** Scheduled Monument**Easting** 300467**Northing** 649980**Parish** Carnwarth**Council** South Lanarkshire**Description** The monument is a cairn of prehistoric date, visible as a stony mound, lying in gently sloping pasture near the foot of Hare Law.

The main body of the cairn is 8m in diameter, although it has a 'tail' 3m in length. The cist was excavated in the 20th century and there is evidence of earlier disturbance, but the greater part of the cairn is undisturbed. The cairn survives to a maximum of 1m in height. The central cist is c. 1m long and 0.5m wide; no human remains were found during the excavation.

Site Number 87**Site Name** Wester Yardhouses, hut circles and cairns 270m SSW of**Type of Site** Hut circle; cairn**NRHE Number** SM11236**HER Number****Status** Scheduled Monument**Easting** 300368**Northing** 650358**Parish** Carnwarth

Council	South Lanarkshire
Description	The monument comprises at least two hut circles of prehistoric date, visible as upstanding features. lying in gently sloping pasture, at 270m OD. Hut circle 1 (NT 00362 50340) measures 6m in external diameter and has a sunken floor. The walls measure up to 0.3m in height. Hut circle 2 (NT 00386 50339) is oval, with a maximum external diameter of 6m and walls measuring up to 0.25m in height. There are two scoops c. 5m in diameter, with possible walls, which may represent the remains of other hut circles. Other scooped areas mark probable quarry pits. Hut circles are characteristic of Bronze and Iron Age settlement sites and represent the remains of timber-roofed roundhouses. The cairns in the same field may be the remains of prehistoric field clearance.

Site Number	88
Site Name	Building remains
Type of Site	Building
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	299488
Northing	657620
Parish	
Council	South Lanarkshire
Description	*LB *04/06/2021 *Building outline *Satellite imagery *c. 27m NW-SE by 11m NE-SW *The remains of what appears to be the outline of a building, aligned roughly NW-SE in a green area of land. The lidar shows cultivation remains in this area and they are likely contemporary *Satellite imagery- Google 2021 *Walkover survey 15/06/2021 LB/ML *Recorded as a roughly N-S aligned rectangular in plan structure with extending walls towards the east but no side wall. This area was also divided into three by deep drainage channels. Dry stone construction with areas of collapse and later consolidation identified. Due to the size and location within a cultivated and improved area it has been theorised that the surviving structure is the remains of a building, potentially a farmstead which has been altered for a sheep pen in its latter use. A few stones which may have been doorways or window sills were identified in the structure.

Site Number	89
Site Name	Structure
Type of Site	Sheepfold
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	299139

Northing	657952
Parish	
Council	South Lanarkshire
Description	*LB *04/06/2021 *Square structure *Satellite imagery *c. 15m square *The remains of what appears to be the outline of a building, square in plan. Possible a sheep pen like Site 32. *Satellite imagery- Google 2021; Recorded as sheepfold by the OS plan dated 1891-89 1:10000 *Recorded during walkover survey 15/06/2021 LB/ML * A rectangular in plan dry stone wall construction with collapse noted to N wall. The top of the wall survived relatively well compared to the other sheepfolds on the site. *Walkover survey

Site Number	90
Site Name	Structure
Type of Site	Sheepfold
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	298940
Northing	657525
Parish	
Council	South Lanarkshire
Description	*LB *04/06/2021 *Square structure *Satellite imagery *c. 16m square *The remains of what appears to be the outline of a building, square in plan. Possible a sheep pen like Site 32. *Satellite imagery- Google 2021; Recorded as sheepfold by the OS plan dated 1891-89 1:10000 *Recorded during walkover survey 15/06/2021 LB/ML *Dry stone wall construction and square in plan *Max height survives to 1m *Areas of collapse and no longer appears to be in use

Site Number	91
Site Name	Circular structure
Type of Site	Sheepfold
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	298879

Northings	657272
Parish	
Council	South Lanarkshire
Description	*LB *04/06/2021 *Square structure *Satellite imagery *c. 16m diameter *The remains of what appears to be the outline of a building, square in plan. Possible a sheep pen/enclosure like Site 32. Recorded as a "Ree" on the 25 in OS map published in 1898. *Satellite imagery- Google 2021; Recorded as sheepfold by the OS plan dated 1891-89 1:10000; Ordnance Survey. 1898. Lanarkshire XIV.11 (Carnwath; West Calder) Revised: 1897, Publication date: 1898 *Recorded during walkover survey 16/05/2021 LB/ML *Substantial dry stone wall, circular in plan sheep fold which survives c. 1m in height with collapse in the W and E sides and evidence of historic sheep practices in walls. The sheepfold is located in an area of improved ground

Site Number	92
Site Name	Butterybush
Type of Site	Farmstead?
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	299388
Northings	657113
Parish	
Council	South Lanarkshire
Description	*LB *04/06/2021 *Historic maps *Place name with pictogram similar to Woolfords *Approximate location given- not on OS maps to geo-reference *A building, presumably the location of a farmstead similar to Woolfords based on the similarities between depictions to the north-east of Woolfords and potentially within the Site. Possibly in one of the cultivation areas identified by Lidar and also potentially located at Site 88. Potential early 18th century farmstead which was not in use by the 1st ed map. *References-Forrest, W. 1816. The county of Lanark from actual survey; Knox, J. 1822. Edinburgh Shire / from actual survey by James Knox under the superintendence of the following gentlemen viz. Mr. Baron Clerk, Sir George Clerk, Mr Sheriff Rae, And[rew] Wauchope Esq., James Rothead Esq., James Dewar Esq., Henry Jardine Esq.; Thomson, J. 1822. [Edinburgh : John Thomson & Co, 1822]

Site Number	93
Site Name	Woolfords
Type of Site	Farmstead
NRHE Number	

HER Number	
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	300433
Northing	656561
Parish	
Council	South Lanarkshire
Description	*LB *08/06/2021 *Farmhouse *Historic maps *Recorded on historic maps from Forrest 1816 and described as a single story farmhouse in the ownership of R.C. Buchanan Esquire in 1858-61 *Forrest, W. 1816. The county of Lanark from actual survey. ; Scotland's Places. 2021. Ordnance Survey Name Books-Lanarkshire OS Name Books, 1858-1861, Lanarkshire volume 12- OS1/21/12/11. Available at: https://scotlandsplaces.gov.uk/digital-volumes/ordnance-survey-name-books/lanarkshire-os-name-books-1858-1861/lanarkshire-volume-12/11 (Accessed 08/06/2021)

Site Number	94
Site Name	Sheep Shelter
Type of Site	Sheep Shelter
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	299462
Northing	657207
Parish	
Council	South Lanarkshire
Description	*LB *08/06/2021 *Historic map annotation *Semi-circular linear annotated *Ordnance Survey. 1963. NS95NE - A (includes: Carnwath; West Calder) Surveyed / Revised: 1961 to 1962, Published: 1963

Site Number	95
Site Name	Improved area/ Possible Building remains
Type of Site	Possible building remains
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	299444
Northing	657599

Parish	
Council	South Lanarkshire
Description	*LB/ML *15/06/2021 *Walkover survey *A relatively flat and levelled area on a south facing slope to the W of Site 88. A number of stones were identified in the area which didn't appear to make a structure, although some were finished which suggests that a building was once located here. Possibly a sheepfold or possibly the spread of remains associated with the structure at Site 88 *Recorded as Site 200 during walkover survey

Site Number	96
Site Name	Possible building remains
Type of Site	Possible building
NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	299037
Northing	657496
Parish	
Council	South Lanarkshire
Description	*LB/ML *15/06/2021 *Walkover survey *A relatively flat and levelled area of ground, on the localised highest point c. 341m AOD, with a collection of stones which appear to make a circular in plan feature, to the south of the upstanding Site 90. The feature measured c. 12m diameter. It may be the remains of a smaller sheepfold on the high ground which has been replaced by the larger sheepfold at Site 90 *Recorded as Site 200 during walkover survey

Annex C; Plates



Plate 1: 180 degree panorama (E-S-W) from the centre north within the Site Boundary



Plate 2: South-west facing view from the location of proposed Turbine 1 towards the location of proposed Turbine 2



Plate 3: North-east facing view of the sheepfold at Site 32



Plate 4: North facing view of the sheepfold at Site 90



Plate 5: West facing view of the potential sheepfold at Site 96



Plate 6: South-west facing view of the improved area centred on Site 88



Plate 7: South facing view of the building remains at Site 88



Plate 8: South-east facing view of improved land within the eastern Site Boundary



Plate 9: North facing view of potential building remains at Site 95



Plate 10: West facing view of the sheep pen at Site 91



Plate 11: West facing view of the sheepfold at Site 89



Plate 12: Northing facing view of the location of proposed Turbine 3 and a sheepfold (Site 70)



Plate 13: North facing view of the location of a former pond (Site 48) which appears to have been infilled



Plate 14: South facing view of the northern entrance into the Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape (GDL) of Harburn House (centred Site 29)



Plate 15: East facing view from the southern access to the GDL of Harburn House (centred Site 29)



Plate 16: South-west facing view towards the Site from northern access to Harburn House (centred Site 29)



Plate 17: West facing view towards the Site from the southern access to Harburn House (centred Site 29)



Plate 18: East facing view of the Scheduled Haywood Mining Village (Site 2)



Plate 19: North facing view from the Scheduled Haywood Mining Village (Site 2) towards the Site



Plate 20: 180 degree panorama (N-E-S) from the southern portion of the Scheduled Wilsontown Ironworks (Site 5)



Plate 21: West facing view towards the Scheduled West Harwood, burial mound (Site 6)



Plate 22: West facing view from the closest access to the Scheduled West Harwood, burial mound (Site 6) towards the Site



Plate 23: East facing view from the B7008 towards the Scheduled Monument on Camilty Hill (Site 9)



Plate 24: West facing view from the centre of the Scheduled Roman fortlet (Site 9) towards the Site



Plate 25: West facing view of the Category C Listed Pigeon Tower at Lawhead (Site 10)



Plate 26: East facing view within the cairnfield centre Site 77



Plate 27: North-west facing view from the largest cairn at Site 77 towards the Site



Plate 28: North facing view from the track to West Yardhouse Farm north of two Scheduled cairns (Sites 85 & 86)



Plate 29: North facing view from the Scheduled Wester Yardhouses, hut circles and cairns (Site 87) towards the Site