



ARCUS

TORRANCE WIND FARM EXTENSION II

**TA 12.1 - ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED
ASSESSMENT**

CULTURAL HERITAGE REPORT NUMBER: 22015

FEBRUARY 2023



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DATA ENTRY FORM

PROJECT INFORMATION

Project title	Torrance Wind Farm Extension II
Description	Wind Farm
Report	Desk Based Assessment and Walkover Survey
Contractor name	Arcus Consultancy Services Ltd.
Client	GreenGridPower3 Ltd

SITE LOCATION INFORMATION

Council	North Lanarkshire
Area (ha)	106 ha
Grid References	Centred on NS 89960 65000

PROJECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

Type of publication	Unpublished document/manuscript
Title	Torrance Wind Farm Extension II Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Author	Joana Valdez-Tullet and David McCaughie
Date	February 2023

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

An archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) has been undertaken by Arcus Consultancy Services Limited ('Arcus') on behalf of GreenGridPower3 Ltd (the '**Applicant**') for the proposed Torrance Wind Farm Extension II (**the 'Proposed Development'**).

The purpose of this DBA is to establish the known and potential archaeological and heritage baseline and provide design advice for the Proposed Development. The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) will utilise the baseline within this DBA to fully assess any potential effects to the archaeological resource.

In order to assess the potential for on-site archaeology, two study areas were defined, based upon the likelihood of potentially significant effects arising from the Proposed Development on archaeology and cultural heritage:

- Core Study Area (CSA); and
- 1 km Study Area.

The CSA is defined as the area in which direct effects on archaeological assets are most likely to occur. The 1 km Study Area, which includes the CSA and land within a 1 km radius, was used to aid the assessment of potential unknown archaeology.

No designated heritage assets were identified within the CSA or 1 km Study Area. However, a single non-designated asset was identified through Canmore archaeological records, **recording the location of an 'Old Hall' depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey**. Two additional assets consisting of a series of interconnected field boundary walls and a section of railway line, were identified during the site walkover and review of historic mapping respectively. The field boundaries relate to the small settlement at '**Nethertown**', which was noted through cartographic analysis as occupying the majority of the CSA during the 18th century. A review of Post-Medieval mapping and the available data sets has demonstrated that areas of the CSA have been subject to mineral extraction, with both quarrying and mining activities recorded on 19th and 20th century mapping. The site is bisected by a disused section of the Monkland Railway Shotts Branch railway line with the colliery railway for Barblues Colliery Pit Number 10 connecting in the central part of the CSA. Barblues Colliery Pit Number 10 is recorded on the Second Edition OS and is located in the southwest corner of the CSA above Howe Burn. The 1937 OS also records colliery work on the eastern edge of the CSA, northeast of Netherton Farm.

The eastern half of the CSA is covered in forestry, which was planted in the late 20th century. The presence of so many trees within the eastern part of the site has reduced the potential to find ephemeral below ground archaeological features within this part of the CSA, with only substantial features dug to depth likely to be recognisable amongst the disturbance of tree roots and tree bowls.

1 INTRODUCTION

An archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) has been undertaken by Arcus Consultancy Services Limited ('Arcus') on behalf of GreenGridPower3 Ltd (the 'Applicant') for the Torrance Wind Farm Extension II (the 'Proposed Development'), centred at NS 90054 65506 (Figure 12.1.1), an extension to the operational Torrance Farm Wind Park (North Lanarkshire Reference: 10/00973/FUL) and Torrance Extension (North Lanarkshire Reference: 12/00284/FUL).

The purpose of DBA is to establish the known and potential archaeological and heritage baseline, and provide design advice for the Proposed Development for which an application is to be submitted in 2023.

An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) will utilise the baseline within this DBA to fully assess the potential for direct effects on the heritage resource from the Proposed Development, within a separate EIA Report chapter.

1.1 The Site

The Proposed Development is located approximately 1.5 km north of Harthill, North Lanarkshire (the Site), located on the edge of an area of distinctive upland moorland and more settled farmland which lies to the north of the M8 transport corridor, between Edinburgh and Glasgow. The Site is adjacent to the existing Torrance Wind Park and Torrance Extension and occupies undulating farmland and a commercial forestry area in the south, rising between approximately 175 m to 200 m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD). The existing on-site farming and forestry operations will continue throughout the construction and operation of the Proposed Development.

The Site is entirely within the North Lanarkshire Council (NLC, the Council) administrative area; however, the administrative boundary with West Lothian Council (WLC) is adjacent to the northern boundary of the Site (Figure 12.1.1). There are a number of residential areas nearby including Blackridge, Harthill and Armadale.

1.2 The Proposed Development

The Applicant is proposing to extend the consented Torrance Farm Wind Park on land to the west. The infrastructure associated with the Proposed Development, as defined in Section 1.4 of Chapter 1: Introduction, will comprise:

- Four wind turbines with a maximum blade tip height of 200 m, together with associated turbine foundations, wind turbine hard-standings and crane pads;
- A series of on-site access tracks connecting each of the turbine locations;
- A network of underground cables linking the turbines to an on-site electricity substation and control/maintenance building;
- A Temporary Construction Compound for use during the construction phase;
- A Construction Compound and Substation; and
- Proposed new recreational paths for pedestrians and cyclists, which are planned to be constructed within the forestry on the Site, and extend to the north of the Site to connect to Core Path / National Cycle Route 75.

1.3 Study Areas

To assess the potential for on-site archaeology, two study areas were defined, based upon the likelihood of potential significant effects upon archaeology and cultural heritage:

- Core Study Area; and
- 1 km Study Area.

The Core Study Area (CSA) comprises the Site, the extent and location of which is shown on Figure 12.1.1. The CSA is the area in which direct effects to archaeology may occur as this is the area in which the Proposed Development infrastructure will be sited.

A 1 km study area, which includes the CSA and land within a 1 km radius of the CSA, was used to establish the known heritage resource (both designated and non-designated) and inform an assessment of the potential for unidentified archaeology to be present within the CSA.

2 LEGISLATION, POLICY AND GUIDANCE

The assessment has been undertaken taking into account relevant heritage legislation and guidance as outlined below.

2.1 Legislation

The assessment of impacts to the historic environment falls under the Schedule 2 Environmental Impact Assessment (Scotland) Regulations 2017¹, and this DBA informs the baseline against which this assessment will occur. This DBA is a technical appendix to the EIA Report that will accompany the application for consent.

Statutory protection for archaeology is principally outlined in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)², as amended by the National Heritage Act (1983)³, and nationally important sites are listed in a Schedule of Monuments. The 1979 Act makes no reference to the settings of Scheduled Monuments.

Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas receive protection under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997⁴, as amended by the Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act (2013)⁵. The 1997 Act places a duty on the local planning authority with respect to Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas, and their settings. Section 59 of the 1997 Act states (in part):

"In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, a planning authority or the Secretary of State... shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses."

Section 64 states:

"In the exercise, with respect to any buildings or other land in a conservation area, of any powers under any of the provisions in subsection (2), special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area."

The Historic Environment Scotland Act 2014 defines the role of Historic Environment Scotland (HES) and the processes for the designation of heritage assets, consents and rights of appeal.

¹ Guidance on The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017 <https://www.gov.scot/publications/planning-circular-1-2017-environmental-impact-assessment-regulations-2017/pages/3/> [Accessed 05/05/2022]

² UK Government (1979) *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act*. Available at www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46 (Accessed 05/05/2022)

³ UK Government (1983) *National Heritage Act*. Available at <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1983/47> (Accessed 05/05/2022)

⁴ UK Government (1997) *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997*. Available at <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1997/9/contents> (Accessed 05/05/2022)

⁵ UK Government (2013) *Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013*. Available at <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2013/24/contents/enacted> (Accessed 05/05/2022)

2.2 Policy

National Planning Framework 4⁶ (NPF4) is the national spatial strategy for Scotland. It sets out the Scottish Government's spatial principles, regional priorities, national developments, and national planning policy.

Policy 7 intends to *"protect and enhance historic environment assets and places, and to enable positive change as a catalyst for the regeneration of places."*

Policy outcomes:

- *"The historic environment is valued, protected, and enhanced, supporting the transition to net zero and ensuring assets are resilient to current and future impacts of climate change."*
- *"Redundant or neglected historic buildings are brought back into sustainable and productive uses"*, and
- *"Recognise the social, environmental and economic value of the historic environment, to our economy and cultural identity."*

Regarding designated heritage assets, NPF4 states:

"Development proposals with a potentially significant impact on historic assets or places will be accompanied by an assessment which is based on an understanding of the cultural significance of the historic asset and/or place. The assessment should identify the likely visual or physical impact of any proposals for change, including cumulative effects and provide a sound basis for managing the impacts of change. Proposals should also be informed by national policy and guidance on managing change in the historic environment, and information held within Historic Environment Records."

"Development proposals for the demolition of listed buildings will not be supported unless it has been demonstrated that there are exceptional circumstances and that all reasonable efforts have been made to retain, reuse and/or adapt the listed building."

"Development proposals for the reuse, alteration or extension of a listed building will only be supported where they will preserve its character, special architectural or historic interest and setting. Development proposals affecting the setting of a listed building should preserve its character, and its special architectural or historic interest."

"Development proposals in or affecting conservation areas will only be supported where the character and appearance of the conservation area and its setting is preserved or enhanced."

"Development proposals in conservation areas will ensure that existing natural and built features which contribute to the character of the conservation area and its setting, including structures, boundary walls, railings, trees and hedges, are retained."

"Demolition of buildings in a conservation area which make a positive contribution to its character will only be supported where it has been demonstrated that:

- reasonable efforts have been made to retain, repair and reuse the building;*
- the building is of little townscape value;*
- the structural condition of the building prevents its retention at a reasonable cost; or*
- the form or location of the building makes its reuse extremely difficult."*

⁶ Scottish Government (2022) *Scottish Planning Policy*. Available at <https://www.gov.scot/publications/national-planning-framework-4-revised-draft/pages/3/> (Accessed 19/01/2023)

"Where demolition within a conservation area is to be followed by redevelopment, consent to demolish will only be supported when an acceptable design, layout and materials are being used for the replacement development."

"Development proposals affecting scheduled monuments will only be supported where:

- i. direct impacts on the scheduled monument are avoided;*
- ii. significant adverse impacts on the integrity of the setting of a scheduled monument are avoided; or*
- iii. exceptional circumstances have been demonstrated to justify the impact on a scheduled monument and its setting and impacts on the monument or its setting have been minimised."*

"Development proposals affecting nationally important Gardens and Designed Landscapes will be supported where they protect, preserve or enhance their cultural significance, character and integrity and where proposals will not significantly impact on important views to, from and within the site, or its setting."

"Development proposals affecting nationally important Historic Battlefields will only be supported where they protect and, where appropriate, enhance their cultural significance, key landscape characteristics, physical remains and special qualities."

"Development proposals at the coast edge or that extend offshore will only be supported where proposals do not significantly hinder the preservation objectives of Historic Marine Protected Areas."

"Development proposals affecting a World Heritage Site or its setting will only be supported where their Outstanding Universal Value is protected and preserved."

"Development proposals which sensitively repair, enhance and bring historic buildings, as identified as being at risk locally or on the national Buildings at Risk Register, back into beneficial use will be supported."

"Enabling development for historic environment assets or places that would otherwise be unacceptable in planning terms, will only be supported when it has been demonstrated that the enabling development proposed is:

- i. essential to secure the future of an historic environment asset or place which is at risk of serious deterioration or loss; and*
- ii. the minimum necessary to secure the restoration, adaptation and long-term future of the historic environment asset or place."*

NPF4 also states that:

"Non-designated historic environment assets, places and their setting should be protected and preserved in situ wherever feasible. Where there is potential for non-designated buried archaeological remains to exist below a site, developers will provide an evaluation of the archaeological resource at an early stage so that planning authorities can assess impacts. Historic buildings may also have archaeological significance which is not understood and may require assessment.

Where impacts cannot be avoided they should be minimised. Where it has been demonstrated that avoidance or retention is not possible, excavation, recording, analysis, archiving, publication and activities to provide public benefit may be required through the use of conditions or legal/planning obligations.

When new archaeological discoveries are made during the course of development works, they must be reported to the planning authority to enable agreement on appropriate inspection, recording and mitigation measures."

'Our Place in Time: the Historic Environment Strategy for Scotland'⁷ presents the Scottish **Government's strategy for the protection and promotion of the historic environment**. The Historic Environment Policy for Scotland⁸ (HEPS) and the Historic Environment Scotland Circular⁹ complement the SPP and provide further policy direction. In particular, HEPS provides more detailed policy on historic environment designations and consents.

2.2.1 Local Policy

The Local Development Plan Policy for North Lanarkshire¹⁰ is the primary document for the Proposed Development. The Local Development Plan comprises a Policy Document and Map Book, accompanied by a number of supporting documents, background papers and assessments.

The following policies are considered to be relevant to the Proposed Development:

The Protecting Assets (PROT) B Policy of the Local Development Plan **states that 'North Lanarkshire Council will protect natural and create resilient sustainable places by safeguarding historic environment assets'. Furthermore, 'the Council will seek guidance where appropriate from Historic Environment Scotland (...) and their 'policy and guidance documents for aspects of the historic environment which the Council will utilise and will expect developers to consider in preparing proposals'.**

According to PROT B Policy 'Planning permission or any other relevant consent will only be granted for such sites where the character and appearance of the site and its setting, including any special interest or features of architectural or historical interest, is preserved and/or enhanced'.

The categories of assets as described in the PROT B Policy, and relevant to this application, document are as follows:

<i>Category B1 International:</i>	
Frontiers of the Roman Empire (Antonine Wall), World Heritage Site	There will be a presumption against development which have an adverse impact on the Frontiers of the Roman Empire (Antonine Wall) World Heritage Site as defined on the Protection Map. There will be a presumption against development within the Frontiers of the Roman Empire (Antonine Wall) World Heritage Site Buffer Zones which would have an adverse impact on the site and its setting, unless: mitigating action to the satisfaction of the Council in consultation with Historic Environment Scotland can be taken to redress
Frontiers of the Roman Empire (Antonine Wall), World Heritage Site Buffer Zones	

⁷ Historic Environment Scotland (2014) *Our Place in Time: The Historic Environment Strategy for Scotland*. Available at <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationId=fa088e13-8781-4fd6-9ad2-a7af00f14e30> (Accessed 05/05/2022)

⁸ Historic Environment Scotland (2019) *The Historic Environment Policy for Scotland*. Available at <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationId=1bcfa7b1-28fb-4d4b-b1e6-aa2500f942e7> (Accessed 05/05/2022)

⁹ Historic Environment Scotland (2019) *Historic Environment Scotland Circular: Regulations and Procedures*. Available at <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationId=a768f3cb-eb44-4473-b27baa2500e4892b#:~:text=This%20document%20sets%20out%20the%20special%20architectural%20or%20historic%20interest> (Accessed 05/05/2022)

¹⁰ Local Development Plan, Modified Proposed Plan Policy Document 2018. Available Online: <https://www.gov.scot/binaries/content/documents/govscot/publications/factsheet/2018/06/north-lanarkshire-council-planning-authority-core-documents/documents/proposed-modified-plan-2017/policy-document/policy-document/govscot%3Adocument/NLC%252BNLLDP%252BModified%252BProposed%252BPlan%252BPolicy%252BDocument.pdf> [Accessed 05/05/2022].

	the adverse impact; and there is no conflict with other Local Development Plan policies.
<i>Category B2 National</i>	
<i>Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland</i>	Development shall not impact adversely upon important views to, from and within them, or upon the site or setting of component features which contribute to their value.
<i>Scheduled Monuments</i>	Development shall preserve archaeological remains in situ and within an appropriate setting. Adverse impact on the integrity of the monument or its setting shall not be permitted unless there are exceptional circumstances. Historic Environment Scotland is responsible for granting Scheduled Monument Consent for works directly affecting a Scheduled Monument.
<i>Category A Listed Buildings</i>	<p>Applications for Planning Permission in Principle are not normally considered appropriate for these historic environment assets.</p> <p>The layout, design, materials, scale, siting and use of any development shall be appropriate to the character and appearance of the listed building and its setting. There is a presumption against demolition or other works that adversely affect the special interest of a listed building or its setting. No listed building should be demolished unless it can be clearly demonstrated: that the building is not of special interest; or that the building is incapable of repair; or that the demolition of the building is essential to delivering significant benefits to economic growth for the wider community; or that the repair of the building is not economically viable and it has been marketed at a price reflecting its location and condition to potential restoring purchasers for a reasonable period. Historic Environment Scotland shall be formally notified of all proposals to demolish listed buildings to enable features to be recorded.</p>
<i>Category B3 Regional/Local</i>	
<i>Category B and Category C Listed Buildings</i>	Applications for Planning Permission in Principle are not normally considered appropriate for these Regional (Category B listed building) and Local (Category C listed building) historic environment assets.

<p><i>Conservation Areas</i></p>	<p>Development shall be consistent with any relevant Conservation Area appraisal management plan, including the provisions of any Article 4 Direction. The designs, materials, scale, and siting of any development shall be appropriate to the character of the conservation area and its setting. Trees which are considered by the Planning Authority to contribute to the character and appearance shall be preserved (or replaced with a new tree if healthy reasons justify). Where an existing building (listed or not) contributes positively to the character of the Conservation Area, the presumption against demolition shall apply. Demolition should not begin until there is evidence of contracts being let for the approved development.</p>
<p><i>Canal Corridors</i></p>	<p>Canal Corridors are important to the preservation and setting of the Forth & Clyde and Monkland Canals, which are protected as Scheduled Monuments. Development within the defined Canal Corridors shall be consistent with protecting this environment through the application of EDQ Policies.</p>
<p><i>Sites of Archaeological Interest</i></p>	<p>For Sites of Archaeological Interest, the aim should be to preserve in situ wherever feasible. The Council will weigh the significance of the archaeological resource and of any impacts upon them and their setting against other merits. An archaeological evaluation report may be required. Where demolition results in damage or destruction, the site shall first be appropriately recorded. The developer may be requested to supply an archaeological evaluation prior to determination of the planning application. Where the case for preservation does not prevail, the developer shall be required to make appropriate and satisfactory provision for archaeological excavation, recording analysis, publication and archiving in advance of development, and, at the developer's expense.</p>

The Environmental and Design Qualities Policy EDQ 1 Site Appraisal states that '*Any proposed development will be required to be appraised in terms of the site and its surroundings to ensure it will integrate successfully into the local area to avoid harm to neighbouring amenity. The matters to be addressed in the appraisal include (...) heritage, or amenity value of buildings or structures above or below on the site and surrounding Land Use Character Area*'.

Moreover, the local Development Strategy Policies (DSP1-4) 2012¹¹, conveys that all **applications for planning permission should 'Where appropriate (...) demonstrate that:**

- An appraisal has been carried out of the existing character and features of the site and its setting – including: ground stability and contamination, identity, connections, landscape, biodiversity, heritage or amenity value;
- Existing rights of way or features of natural or historic environment interest (including stone buildings) will be safeguarded or enhanced – including: archaeological, historic environment, landscape features and wildlife interests; and
- The proposed development takes account of the site appraisal and any evaluation of **design options, and achieves a high quality development'.**

Full consideration of the relevant local plan policies can be found within the Planning Statement that accompanies the planning application.

2.3 Guidance

Planning Advice Note 2/2011: Planning and Archaeology¹² provides advice on dealing with archaeological remains. Whilst it covers a range of issues, of particular relevance is the planning balance associated with the preservation of archaeological remains and the benefits of development; the circumstances under which developers may be required to provide further information or field evaluation to inform decisions; and measures that can be taken to mitigate adverse effects.

Designation Policy and Selection Guidance (DPSG, 2019) accompanies HEPS and details the policy and selection guidance used by Historic Environment Scotland when designating heritage assets of national importance.

Guidance on how to apply the policies set out in the SPP is set out in Historic Environment **Scotland's 'Managing Change in the Historic Environment Series'**, of which their guidance on **'Setting'**¹³ is particularly relevant.

Standards and Guidance published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) have been followed in preparing this HIA, in particular the 'Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment'¹⁴ and the 'Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment'¹⁵. The Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook (2018)¹⁶ has also been used which provides guidance relating to the assessment of a **proposal's impacts upon** cultural heritage in the context of the EIA process.

¹¹ North Lanarkshire Local Plan Policy Document 2012. Available online:

<https://www.gov.scot/binaries/content/documents/govscot/publications/factsheet/2018/06/north-lanarkshire-council-planning-authority-core-documents/documents/north-lanarkshire-local-plan-2012/policy-document/policy-document/govscot%3Adocument/NLC%252BNLLP%252B2012%252BPolicy%252BDocument.pdf> [Accessed 05/05/2022].

¹² Scottish Government (2011) *Planning Advice Note 2/2011: Planning and Archaeology*. Available at <https://www.gov.scot/publications/pan-2-2011-planning-archaeology/> [Accessed 05/05/2022]

¹³ Historic Environment Scotland (2016) *Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting*. Available at: <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationId=80b7c0a0-584b-4625-b1fd-a60b009c2549> [Accessed 05/05/2022]

¹⁴ Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2020) *Standard and Guidance for Commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment*. Available at https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GCommissioning_2.pdf [Accessed 05/05/2022]

¹⁵ Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2020) *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment*. Available at https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS&GDBA_2.pdf [Accessed 05/05/2022]

¹⁶ Scottish Natural Heritage and Historic Environment Scotland, *Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook*, (2018). Available at <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationId=6ed33b65-9df1-4a2f-acbb-a8e800a592c0> [Accessed 05/05/2022]

3 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims

The aims of this DBA are to:

- Establish the known heritage resource within the CSA and 1 km Study Areas;
- To establish the potential for unknown buried archaeology to survive within the CSA;
- To identify heritage assets that may be impacted by the Proposed Development and for which further design consideration and assessment may be required; and
- Where appropriate, to make design recommendations to mitigate effects on archaeological and heritage assets.

3.2 Methodology

The following methodology follows those guidelines as outlined in the EIA Handbook¹⁷, Section C.6 and Appendix 1 Baseline Studies and Baseline Reporting, as well as giving cognisance to **the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance Paper for historic environment desk-based assessment**¹⁸.

The DBA comprises a written report including a description of the baseline heritage **resource and archaeological potential of the study area, a description of the area's historic character, the archaeological and historical baseline's significance**, the potential effect of the Proposed Development upon the outlined archaeological and historical resource, and possible mitigation strategies. The following section outlines the methodology used to fulfil the aims of the assessment stated in Section 3.1 above.

3.2.1 Baseline data collection

In order to establish the historic environment baseline and aid in the assessment of the archaeological potential of the CSA, a comprehensive desk-based review of data was collated from the following sources:

- Historic Environment Scotland Datasets including:
 - Canmore Archaeological Records;
 - Database of World Heritage Sites;
 - Database of Scheduled Monuments;
 - Database of Listed Buildings;
 - Database of Inventoried Garden and Designed Landscapes; and
 - Database of Inventoried Battlefields.
- Aerial Photography and LiDAR;
- Cartographic evidence from the Ordnance Survey and historic maps;
- The North Lanarkshire, West Lothian and Stirling Councils' Historic Environmental Record (HER) - consulted on the 6th of April 2022;
- The Statistical Accounts for Scotland;
- Archaeological Data Service (ADS) for heritage including grey literature reports, archaeological journals, and the Excavation Index for Scotland;
- Regional and national research framework assessments and strategies; and
- Published and grey literature archaeological journals and monographs.

These resources have been collated and examined alongside the results of any fieldwork.

¹⁷ SNH and HES (April 2015) EIA Handbook, Version 5. Available at [Publication 2018 - Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook V5.pdf \(nature.scot\)](#) [Accessed 25/04/2022]

¹⁸ Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2020) *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment*, Published December 2014, Updated October 2020 [Online] Available at: https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GDBA_4.pdf [Accessed 25.04.2022]

3.2.2 National Records of Scotland

A search of the national archives¹⁹ for the closest villages and place names to the Proposed Development was undertaken. This included the toponyms of 'Harthill', 'Netherton', and 'Eastfield', with no records identified.

For 'Shotts', the majority of entries returned refer to individual names in the 1871, 1881, 1891 and 1901 Census. One other entry refers to Death and Burials of Old Parish Registers, and another one to Coal Mining Records, linked to the industrial activities taking place within the study area during the 19th Century. Shotts Iron Company Ltd 1871-1946 is named amongst the Records of Earlier Coal Companies.

3.2.3 Aerial Photography and LiDAR

Aerial Photography

Aerial Photographs for the area around the archaeological core study area were consulted using the National Collection of Aerial Photography²⁰ (NCAP) and Google Earth. Analysis of the aerial photographic archive revealed no additional archaeological features.

LiDAR

LiDAR data for the CSA and adjacent study areas was extracted from the Scottish Remote Sensing Portal²¹. Beyond the known assets and mining disturbance on site there are no additional features identified.

3.2.4 Site Visit

To accompany this consultation, a site walkover was conducted on 5th of May 2022.

The purpose of the walkover survey was to:

- Validate the baseline dataset within the CSA and to identify any other unrecorded archaeological remains that may exist within the CSA; and
- Identify unforeseen factors which may result in impacts to the historic environment as a result of the Proposed Development.

Any previous unknown heritage assets present within the CSA were located using ArcGIS Collector, and recorded by use of digital photography with an appropriate scale.

3.2.5 Assumptions and Limitations

This assessment comprises a desk-based review of information taken from the HES datasets and data from the HER, as well as a variety of secondary sources. Whilst this information is assumed to be accurate, it does not constitute a complete record of the historic environment and does not preclude the potential for hitherto unidentified archaeological remains or deposits to be encountered within the CSA.

Due to the restricted access of archival services during the COVID-19 pandemic, the historic environment baseline data has been primarily restricted to readily available digital sources only and on-site surveys.

4 HISTORIC BASELINE AND DBA RESULTS

4.1 Character, Geology and Topography

The CSA is adjacent to the Existing Wind Farm and occupies undulating farmland and a commercial forestry area in the south, rising between approximately 175 to 200 m Above

¹⁹ National Records of Scotland. Available Online: <https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/> [Accessed 05/05/2022]

²⁰ National Collection of Aerial Photography. Available Online: <https://ncap.org.uk/> [Accessed 05/05/2022]

²¹ Scottish Remote Sensing Portugal. Available Online: <https://remotesensingdata.gov.scot/data#/map> [Accessed 05/05/2022]

Ordnance Datum (AOD). The wider context of the CSA is in close proximity to the M8 motorway and adjacent to the Harthill services; beyond the immediate area include a series of residential areas including Blackridge, Harthill and Armadale.

The entirety of the Site is underlain by the Scottish Lower Coal Measures Foundation comprising sedimentary rocks sandstone, siltstone and mudstone in repeated cycles that most commonly coarsen upwards, but also fine upwards locally, with seatclay or seatearth and coal at the top. The mudstone and siltstone are usually grey to black, while the sandstone is fine- to medium-grained and off-white to grey. Coal seams are common, and many exceed 0.3 m in thickness.

4.2 Baseline Context

HER data was requested from NLC prior to commencing this DBA. Discussions with the archaeological advisor to NLC confirmed that no HER data was available for the CSA. Some limited HER data was available for the 1 km Study Area where this falls within the boundary of WLC. Three non-designated assets are recorded within the WoSAS data to the north and south of the Study Area. Where no WoSAS Pin ID is allocated, the assets CANMORE ID is given. A full summary of these assets, and associated WoSAS Pin and CANMORE IDs, descriptions, and period are presented in Section 8.

Where possible assets have been assigned to time periods as defined by the Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (ScARF) National Framework Panel Reports Chronology and Downloads²² (Table 1).

Table 1: Period Definitions

Period name		Date range
Early Prehistory	Upper Palaeolithic to Mesolithic	12,700 BC – 4,100 BC
	Neolithic	4,100 BC – 2,500 BC
Later Prehistory	Chalcolithic and Bronze Age	2,500 BC – 800 BC
	Iron Age	800 BC – AD 400
Roman		AD 77 – AD 211
Medieval		AD 400 – 1500
Post-Medieval to Modern		AD 1500 - 1900
Modern		1900 - present AD

4.3 Designated Heritage Assets in CSA and 1 km Study Area

There are no designated heritage assets within the CSA or 1 km Study Area.

4.4 Non-designated Heritage Assets in the CSA

There are three non-designated assets located within the CSA, including one identified through Canmore archaeological records:

- **Netherton Old 'Hall', Building, Canmore ID 124452.**

Two further non-designated asset located within the CSA were identified during the site walkover and through a review of historic mapping:

- Field boundary walls, Heritage Asset 1 (HA-1); and

²² ScARF) National Framework Panel Reports Chronology and Downloads <https://scarf.scot/national/panel-report-chronology-and-downloads/> [Accessed 14/11/2022]

- Section of Shotts Branch of local railway and linked mineral railway for Barblues Colliery (HA-2).

4.5 Non-designated Heritage Assets within 1 km Study Area

In addition to the three non-designated heritage assets located within the CSA, there are a further nine non-designated assets within 100 m of the CSA:

- Blairmuckill Colliery, Colliery(s), Canmore ID 82446;
- Stanyhill, Building, Canmore ID 82612;
- Hill Farm, Farmstead, Canmore ID 179779;
- Loan Farm, Building, Canmore ID 179780;
- Netherton, Building, Canmore ID 124451;
- Netherton Colliery, Colliery, Canmore ID 132393;
- Harthill, Harthill Motorway Service Station, Service Station, Canmore 297470;
- Harthill, Service Area Old Footbridge, Footbridge, Canmore ID 297471; and
- Harthill, Service Area New Footbridge, Footbridge, Canmore ID 297472;

Of these assets, several of the collieries have the potential for subsurface remains to extend into the CSA.

There are a further 18 non-designated assets within 1 km of the CSA:

- Harthill, Well, Canmore ID 47783;
- Harthill, Town, Canmore ID 70184;
- Benhar Colliery, Canmore ID 79674, 82450 and 82451;
- Quarryneuk, Building, Canmore ID 82436;
- South Blairmuchole, Farmstead, Canmore ID 82445;
- Easter Muirhead, Farmstead, Canmore ID 82447;
- Knowhead, Building(s), Canmore ID 82586;
- Dyke, Miners Row(s), Canmore ID 124449;
- **Tam's Loup Quarry, Whinstone Quarry, Canmore ID 132795;**
- Loan Farm, Farmstead, WoSAS Pin 66077;
- Harthill, Power Supply Cable Block, Energy Production Site, Canmore ID 2000070;
- Airdrie to Bathgate Railway, Blackridge, Station Road, Westcraigs Station, Railway Station, WoSAS Pin 77920;
- Blackridge, Station Road, General, General View, Canmore ID 291754;
- Terrabanks Farm, Farm, Canmore ID 313430;
- Harthill, St Andrews Church and War Memorial, Church, WoSAS Pin 93260; and
- Eastfield Golf Course, Golf Course, Canmore ID 350582.

4.6 Previous Archaeological Investigations

A search of Canmore event database found only one previous archaeological investigation within the CSA, summarised in Table 2 below. Events do not constitute heritage assets but where archaeological remains, or potential archaeological remains, have been identified, these results have been considered within the DBA baseline.

Table 2: Previous archaeological Investigations within the Site

Canmore ID Event	Event Name	Event Year	Organisation	Results Summary
124452	Netherton Old Hall, North Lanarkshire (Shotts Parish), geophysical survey	2010	West Lothian Archaeology Group	A Kite Aerial Photography (KAP) and resistivity was undertaken at the remains of a building thought to be the Old Hall at Netherton. A ditch was noted as a curving white feature on the ground resistance plot and on

				the KAP An L-shaped feature was identified to the left within the bank and ditch in the KAP image and this was also recorded on the resistance survey. There were no obvious signs of building rubble extending across the survey area, suggesting any remaining foundations are possibly more complete than was first thought. It is considered that the site is worth further investigation, using either further targeted geophysical survey, kite aerial photography in the near infra-red or intrusive excavation.
356994	Archive from archaeological watching brief at Torrance Farm, near Harthill	2014	AOC Archaeology Group	Watching brief of topsoil strip associated with the erection of two wind turbines at Torrance Farm, near Harthill, North Lanarkshire. Stripping revealed a natural subsoil of pale orange boulder clay. No significant archaeology was revealed.

5 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The following section situates known heritage assets within a chronological framework and provides an archaeological and historical background for the Site and surrounding area.

The assets referred to that are within the CSA or 1 km Study Area are also detailed in the Heritage Gazetteer in Section 8 and shown in Figures 12.1.2 and 12.1.3.

5.1 Early Prehistoric Period

No early Palaeolithic heritage assets or findspots have been identified within the CSA or 1 km Study Area. Representative of a wider paucity of Palaeolithic evidence within Scotland, this scarcity **is thought to be reflective of the landscape's periglacial conditions, with** evidence of human occupation (albeit transient) increasing in visibility during the Mesolithic period, in line with early Holocene climatic amelioration and glacial retreat. Moreover, hunter-gatherers leave little trace of their presence in the Mesolithic, resulting in a perishable and fragmentary archaeological record. Most Mesolithic finds derive from stone working, including stone tools as well as bone and antler implements, often uncovered as isolated finds. Nevertheless, it was in Howburn Farm northeast of Falkirk.

Given the absence of early prehistoric assets within the CSA and 1 km Study Area there is considered to a low potential for further unknown assets to be present. Should any archaeological material dating to this period be present it will likely take the form of isolated ceramic and stone finds.

5.2 Late Prehistoric Period

The transition from the Neolithic to the Chalcolithic and Bronze Age in Scotland, is typically characterised by extensive social and cultural change, coupled with the introduction of a range of technical novelties, including Beaker Pottery, copper or copper alloy manufactured tools, ornaments and weapons, and gold, introduced by continental incomers. Moreover, there is evidence for the reuse of funerary Neolithic monuments during the Chalcolithic and

Early Bronze Age periods, together with the construction of a variety of other monument types such as hillforts, recumbent stone circles, small henges, cairns, and hut-circles²³.

No Chalcolithic or Bronze Age evidence has been identified within the CSA or 1 km Study Area, however, a few key archaeological findings can be noted from the surrounding area, particularly at Cairneyhill Quarry, approximately 4.2 km northwest of the CSA. In 1969, a Bronze Age cairn (Cairny Cist, Canmore ID 46714) was excavated at the locality, by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS). In 1999, an archaeological evaluation in advance of the extension of Cairneyhill Quarry (Canmore ID 185665) identified two penannular and two linear banks, as well as six possible cairns, 600 m southwest of the aforementioned Cairny Cist (Canmore ID 46714). One penannular featured was found to be a stone structure, provisionally interpreted as a prehistoric hut circle, while one of the linear banks was postulated as defining a yard associated with the hut circle. A possible burial cairn is located c. 4.4 km west of the CSA, at Cant Hills (Canmore ID 82220). Further afield, bronze age funerary monuments are recorded on Cairnpapple Hill and Raven Craig Wood, located c. 8.8 km northeast of the CSA north of Bathgate. A pair of Bronze Age settlement sites are recorded c. 13 km northeast of the CSA, near Linlithgow and take the form of palisaded enclosures. Settlement activity is also recorded with a scattering of stone and bronze finds within 15 km of the CSA²⁴

The 1st millennia BC saw a shift in bronze to iron technologies, and a decrease in the visibility of funerary/ritual traditions within the landscape, but with a perceptible increase in defensive and communal centres. Relative to the Highlands and Islands, there is a paucity of Iron Age excavational data within the region, and subsequently a poor understanding as to the nature of occupation at this time. Studies of the Iron Age in Scotland tend to focus on better researched regions, including the Highlands and Islands, rather than west and central Scotland. Archaeological remains that encapsulate the Iron Age, are typically defended settlement remains such as Forts and Brochs and enclosed settlements containing hut circles. Iron Age settlement is recorded on Cairnpapple Hill. The pair of Bronze Age settlement sites recorded c. 13 km northeast of the CSA, near Linlithgow would appear to continue to be settled and used in the Iron Age. Brochs are located near to Cumbernauld (18 km northeast of the CSA) and Carnwatch (20 km south of the CSA)

The nearest forts including those around Renfrewshire and Paisley, such as Black Hill Fort (SM 2882, Canmore ID 46670), are located approximately 20 km from the CSA²⁵.

Due to the absence of prehistoric evidence within the CSA and 1 km Study Area and its scarcity beyond, there is a low potential for hitherto unidentified archaeological evidence from prehistoric periods to be present within the Proposed Development. The nearest known settlement sites are some distance and funerary monuments are well mapped. Should evidence survive, it is likely to comprise isolated findspots only with stone tools and ceramics possibly present on site.

5.3 Romano-British Period

Roman legions first arrived in the territory of modern Scotland in the 1st century AD, establishing a series of forts and camps along a border first along the Gask Ridge, and later to the south along what became the Antonine Wall in the 2nd century AD. Roman archaeology in Scotland is generally characterised by these military encampments and **fortifications, usually sited within a single day's march from each other, and typically located**

²³ Chalcolithic and Bronze Age Scotland: ScARF Panel Report (2012) Online. Available at <https://scarf.scot/wp-content/uploads/sites/15/2015/12/ScARF%20Bronze%20Age%20Sept%202012.pdf> [Accessed 15/11/2022]

²⁴ Canmore search. Bronze Age within 15 km. [Sites \(13\) | Canmore](#) [Accessed 19/12/2022]

²⁵ Iron Age Scotland: ScARF Panel Report (2012). Online. Available at [ScARF Iron Age Sept 2012.pdf](#) [Accessed 15/11/22]

along communication routes and at river crossings²⁶. These forts and camps were occupied, abandoned and rebuilt over several phases of military activity from the 1st to early 4th centuries

Roman troops first ventured north of the Forth under Agricola in c. 79 AD, establishing the first Forts and Fortlets from Carlisle extending northwards along the Gask Ridge, west and **southwest of Perth. Tacitus, in his chronicles of Agricola's campaign, names the 'Dumonii'** as the local people occupying southwest Scotland and the isthmus between the Clyde and Forth. In this region, Forts were established at Crawford, Castledykes, Easter Happrew and Cemelon, with smaller fortlets at Castle Greg and Mollins²⁷, before venturing north of the Tay to harry local tribes (the Venicones, Uacomagi, Boresti, Taxali and Decantae) along the northeast coast up to the Moray Firth. This campaign eventually culminating in the battle of Mons Graupius in 84 AD and Roman victory over a collection of Caledonian tribes. The site of the battle is uncertain but the hills of the Cairnie Brae, below the Gask Ridge are a purported site with the Roman camp at Dunning housing troops prior to the conflict²⁸.

The nearest of these Flavian, 1st Century Forts are Castledykes and Easter Happrew, located around 20 km south of the CSA. The nearest Fortlets are Castle Greg, located 16 km southeast and Mollins, located 20 km west.

Scotland is home to the Antioine Wall, added to the Frontiers of the Roman World UNESCO World Heritage site in 2008. The Wall was commissioned by Emperor Antoninus Pius and built in AD 140, marking the northwest frontier of the Roman Empire, extending 63 km across the Central Belt of Scotland between the Firth of Forth and the Firth of Clyde, with several forts, fortlets, and other supporting structures built alongside the Wall. This monument epitomises the Roman occupation of Scotland, and a large section crosses the region of North Lanarkshire, stretching from Nethercroy Road, Croy, to the Castlecary House Hotel, 13.3 km north of the Proposed Development.

The only Roman assets recorded within 5 km of the CSA are a pair of findspots, the first comprising two gold Roman coins recovered in 1845 from a bog in Cowhill (Canmore ID 47779), West Lothian, c. 3.7 km southeast of the CSA. The other findspot comprises five Roman coins, possibly found in Shotts and given to the Hunterian Museum in 1954, c. 4.8 km southwest of the CSA (Canmore ID 46732).

Due to the absence of Romano-British evidence within the CSA and 1 km Study Area, there is a low potential for hitherto unidentified archaeological evidence from this period to be present within the Proposed Development. Should Roman-British material be present within the CSA it is likely to take the form of individual metal finds or ceramics representative of trade, either direct or indirect trade between the Roman military and the local population.

5.4 Medieval Period

The kingdom of Strathclyde emerged in the Post-Roman period extending from north of the Clyde down into Dumfries and Galloway. The Britons of southwest Scotland were descended from the native Iron Age peoples of the Dumonii and represent the northern extent of a continuum of British-speaking peoples. Further to the north were the Picts and Gaels of Dal Riata, and to the south, the incoming and expanding Anglo Saxons. The kingdom of the Clyde withstood the assault of the Anglo-Saxons, and it was the only territory to retain its independence until the end of the Early Medieval Period (c. AD 1100). The kingdom of the Clyde (centred on Dumbarton) has extensive influence, extending to the south as far as Cumbria. However, this influence waned following the sacking of Dumbarton by Dublin Vikings in 870. Northumbrian influence in Southwest Scotland

²⁶ SCARF (2012) *Roman*. [Online] Available at <https://scarf.scot/national/roman-scotland-panel-report/2-changing-perspectives/2-4-the-modern-era-and-its-research-strategies/> [Accessed 31/08/2022]

²⁷ Breeze, D. 2006. Roman Scotland: Frontier Country.

²⁸ Fraser, J. 2008. The Roman Conquest of Scotland. The Battle of Mons Graupius AD 84.

increased from the late 8th century. The Northumbrian king **Eadberht's conquest of Kyle** (East and South Ayrshire) in 752 is accompanied by significant English settlement, which is indicated by the Anglo-Saxon place names and ecclesiastical dedications found across the south-west. By the eighth century, English appears to have been spoken as far north as the Clyde, given place name evidence. There are no assets relating to this early Medieval period within the CSA or the 1 km Study Area.

In the 9th century, the Picts united with the Gaelic Scots in the face of ongoing Norse attacks, and from this period onwards they all but disappear from view as a distinct cultural group. During this period the shire became the basic unit of landholding across lowland Scotland and likely as far north as Angus. The Shire itself containing a hall and settlement with central church, with outlying muirs, farmsteads and typically a mill. The shire itself **governed by a Tòiseach or Thane appointed by the 'King' collected taxes, with the church collecting its Tithe from the local populous.** By the late 11th century Anglo-Norman political and cultural influence was on the rise, as demonstrated by the familial links between King Malcolm III (reigning between 1058 – 1093 AD) and the courts of England and France, King Henry I of England and Eustace III of Bologna both being sons in Laws. The introduction of a feudal system of governance with the creation of new titles in the form of Lords, Earls and Sherriffs, also saw religious changes associated with a move towards Rome and Catholicism²⁹.

These cultural and political changes are seen throughout the region in the foundation of new religious, settlement and defensive sites.

The later stages of the Medieval period are slightly better represented within the 1 km Study Area, with two assets identified. The first of which being Knowehead (Canmore ID 82586) where there is evidence of rig and furrow cultivation in the field to the east of two ruinous buildings, approximately 575 m northwest of the CSA. Secondly, Dyke deserted farmstead (Canmore ID 124449), 570 m northeast of the CSA, also contains evidence of rig and furrow. Aside from these assets, there is no further known evidence of late Medieval assets within the CSA or 1 km Study Area.

Within the wider landscape, Ogilface Castle (Canmore ID 47772), has been documented since the mid-12th century, **although there remains uncertainty surrounding the asset's** exact location. On the 1st Edition OS Map, 1856, the Castle is placed within a natural ridge which juts into Barbauchlaw Glen, at Woodend, 3.8 km northeast of the CSA, immediately west of the town of Armadale. However, further research has shown that Ogilface Castle may instead be situated 2 km to the west of this place, in Stand Hill (Canmore ID 92515).

Approximately 5km west of the CSA sits the town of Shotts, documented since the 15th **century, when Pope Sixtus IV confirmed the construction of 'the Church of Bartram Shotts in that desert place called St. Catherine's' in 1476 (Canmore ID 46737), but founded in 1450.**

The **Laird's** House is another Listed Building (LB14554/Canmore ID 46716), referred to as having a Medieval origin, although the current structure dates mostly to the 17th Century. It is also known as Bedlormie House, being located in the place of the same name, approximately 2.7 km to the northwest of the CSA.

Other late Medieval assets within the wider landscape context of the Proposed Development include a Military Camp at Boghead Burn (Canmore ID 304830), located approximately 4 km to the west of the CSA, and two findspots of coin hoards, approximately 4.5 km to the southwest, in West Lothian. One of the hoards was found in Fauldhouse, Eastwood (Canmore ID 47780), comprising 37 silver coins, deposited c. 1320 and found in 1913. The other coin hoard was found in Bickerton Hall (Canmore ID 74465) in 1988, containing 243 Edwardian coins.

There is an absence of early and late Medieval evidence within the CSA or 1 km Study Area. Later Medieval assets within the 1 km Study area are and limited to two records of ridge and furrow cultivation within 500m of the CSA. Given the presence of known Medieval agriculture within close proximity of the Proposed Development site, the CSA is considered to have medium potential to contain further assets relating to Medieval agriculture and the Medieval rural economy. If present, assets will likely take the form of additional ridge and furrow and isolated finds of metal and pottery, possibly associated with manuring of the land.

5.5 Post-Medieval and Modern Period

The Post-Medieval period saw changes to the regional and national socio-economic climate, with everyday life set against the backdrop of religious upheaval in the late 16th century with the Scottish Reformation and political upheaval throughout the 17th century leading to the Act of Union in 1707 AD. A series of land reform bills throughout the 17th and 18th centuries led to physical changes within the landscape of the 1 km Study Area and wider environs.

These changes were predominately characterised by a shift from dispersed rural populations to larger villages and townships, as a direct result of the change from subsistence farming, to homogenised agricultural practices. The 1 km Study Area contains a large number of assets dating to the Post-Medieval period, with cartographic, documentary, and archaeological evidence indicating that these assets were precipitated by an increase in commercial exploitation of natural resources of the region, namely coal.

The Statistical Accounts for the CSA encapsulate these physical changes within the landscape within the 1 km Study Area and wider environs providing an overview of population and land use changes in the parish during the post medieval period. The CSA is found in the county of Lanark, Parish of Bertram Shotts, with land associated with the CSA referenced within the early accounts, where records highlight a rapidly shifting population, with a decrease in the parish populous from 2322 individuals in 1755 to 2041 in 1793, increasing to 3750 in 1845. This increase appears to tie into the increasing occurrence of collieries, including Benhar, southwest of Harthill, and the abandonment of farmsteads and agricultural practices within the 1 km study area ^{30 31}.

Of the 30 non-designated assets within the CSA and 1 km Study Area, 15 have Post-Medieval or probable Post-Medieval origins, including two asset within the CSA, Netherton 'Old Hall' (Canmore ID 124452), and a field boundary identified during the site walkover (HA-1, Section 5.6.1). Though the probable Post-Medieval **Netherton 'Old Hall' (Canmore ID 124452)** has not been securely dated, documentary and cartographic evidence, in addition to the site survey (Section 5.6), suggests an 18th century origin for the site. The building comprises the ruins of an old house built by Sir Charles Inglis for one of his sons, although it is believed to have never been completed or occupied. A single unroofed building marked as 'Ruin' is shown on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Lanarkshire 1864, sheet ix), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1994).

Post-Medieval assets within the 1 km Study Area are largely agricultural or industrial in nature, with agricultural sites generally scattered across the fields to the northwest, north and northeast of the CSA, and industrial assets generally found to the south of the CSA, in the town of Harthill, as well as in proximity to the CSA (Netherton Colliery, Canmore ID 132393). The key agricultural and industrial assets identified include the following (note that this is not an exhaustive list, but a full gazetteer is provided in Section 8):

³⁰ Bertram Shotts, County of Lanark, OSA, Vol. XV, 1795 Online. Available at [Statistical Accounts of Scotland \(edina.ac.uk\)](https://www.edina.ac.uk/Statistical-Accounts-of-Scotland/) [Accessed 16/11/2022]

³¹ Bertram Shotts, County of Lanark, NSA, Vol. VI, 1845 Online. Available at [Statistical Accounts of Scotland \(edina.ac.uk\)](https://www.edina.ac.uk/Statistical-Accounts-of-Scotland/) [Accessed 16/11/2022]

Agricultural assets:

- South Blairmuchole (Farmstead), Canmore ID 82445;
- Easter Muirhead (Farmstead), Canmore ID 82446;
- Knothead (Steadings), Canmore ID 82586;
- Dyke (Farmstead), Canmore ID 12449;
- Hill Farm (Farmstead), Canmore ID 179779; and
- Loan Farm (Farmstead), WoSAS Pin 66077.

Industrial assets:

- Benhar Colliery, Canmore IDs 79673, 82450, 82451;
- Netherton Colliery, Canmore ID 132393;
- Blairmuckil Colliery, Canmore ID 82446; and
- **Tam's Loup Quarry, Canmore ID 132795.**

Whilst historic mapping is predominantly schematic, it can be a useful source in understanding historic settlement patterns and land division. Pont's Maps of Scotland, ca. 1583-1614 (not reproduced) does not show sufficient detail to ascertain land use of the CSA. However, the **place name of 'Schots' (modern day 'Shotts') is marked on the map with a chapel, presumed to be the Chapel of St Catherine (Canmore ID 46737) (See Section 5.4). Additionally, 'Murehead' can be seen to the east of 'Schots', which is presumed to be 'Muirhead' and appears to align roughly with the location of Easter Muirhead (Canmore ID 82447), the site of a farmstead.**

These sites are not present in Blaeu's Atlas of Scotland, 1654 (*The Scotia regnum cum insulis adjacentibus / Robertus Gordonius a Straloch descripsit*) (Plate 1), which shows the CSA located **between the placenames of 'Hamiltown' (modern day 'Hamilton') and 'Torfichen' (modern day 'Torphichen')**. These maps are not of sufficient detail to ascertain land use of the CSA, though it does not appear to have been subject to settlement.



Plate 1. **Extract of Blaeu's Atlas of Scotland, 1654** (*The Scotia regnum cum insulis adjacentibus / Robertus Gordonius a Straloch descripsit*), the approximate location of the Proposed Development is highlighted in red³².

³² Blaeu's Atlas of Scotland, 1654 (*The Scotia regnum cum insulis adjacentibus / Robertus Gordonius a Straloch descripsit*) https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/a/a9/Atlas_Van_der_Hagen-KW1049B11_038-SCOTIA_REGNUM_cum_insulis_adjacentibus.jpeg [Accessed 16/11/2022]

Following the risings of 1717 and 1719, an extensive programme of military road building was undertaken. The principal aim of this was the connectivity of British military outposts and garrisons, and precipitated one of the largest military cartographic surveys of the 18th century. **Roy's military map of Scotland (1747-1752)** is perhaps one of the earliest maps to show the CSA in detail, and situates 'Nethertown of ?' (herein referred to as 'Nethertown') within the CSA during the mid-18th century (Plate 2), corresponding with Netherton (Canmore ID 124451) and Netherton 'Old Hall' (Canmore ID 124452), although this asset does not appear on Roy's map. Two archaeological surveys associated with Netherton 'Old Hall' are outlined in Table 2 in Section 4.6. In 2010, the first investigation (Canmore ID 124452), involved a Kite Aerial Photography (KAP) and resistivity work at the remains of a building thought to be the Old Hall at Netherton. A ditch was noted as a curving white feature on the ground resistance plot and on the KAP an L-shaped feature was identified. There were no obvious signs of building rubble extending across the survey area, suggesting any remaining foundations are possibly more complete than was first thought. It was concluded that the site is worth further investigation, using either further targeted geophysical survey, kite aerial photography in the near infra-red or intrusive excavation. In 2014, (Canmore ID 356994) a watching brief of topsoil strip associated with the erection of two wind turbines at Torrance Farm, near Harthill, North Lanarkshire, was undertaken. However, no significant archaeology was revealed.

Plate 2 shows the occurrence of several other placenames, including 'Blairmagole', to the west of the CSA, corresponding to the location of South Blairmuchole (Canmore ID 82445) and close to Quarryneuk (Canmore ID 82436). 'Muirhead' is also shown to the southwest of the CSA and southeast of 'Blairmagole', relating to Easter Muirhead (Canmore ID 82447) and providing continuity with Pont's map, which depicted 'Murehead' in a similar locality.

Roy's plan suggests that the CSA would have been agricultural land, and due to its proximity, likely associated with 'Nethertown'.

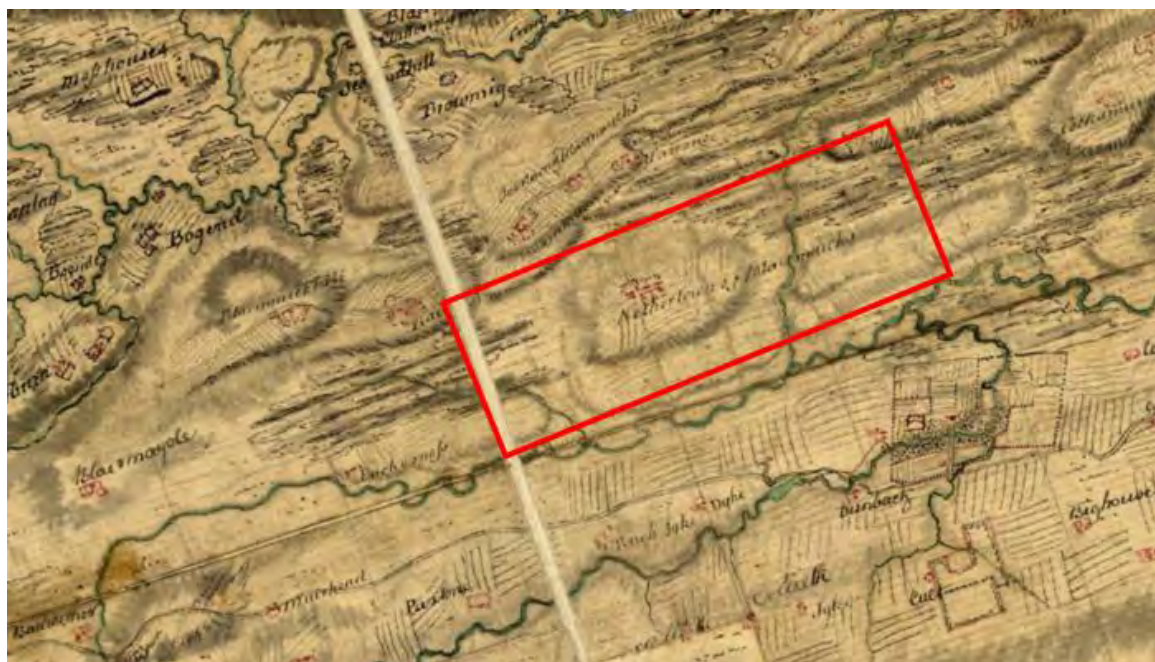


Plate 2. Extract of Roy Military Survey of Scotland, 1747-1755, the approximate location of the Proposed Development is highlighted in red³³.

Netherton 'Old Hall' (Canmore ID 124452) within the CSA, appears on the first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map, published in 1865 (not reproduced), depicted as 'Old Hall' (Ruin), supporting evidence that the building dates to the mid-18th century and was neither

³³ Roy Military Survey of Scotland, 1747-1755 <https://maps.nls.uk/roy/> [Accessed 16/11/2022]

completed nor occupied. **By 1888, the 'Old Hall' is no longer marked on the OS map (Figure 12.1.4).** Within the wider 1 km Study Area, several other placenames corresponding to assets appear on the first edition map, including Quarryneuk (Canmore ID 82436), to the west of the CSA and just north of South Blairmuchole. Knowehead, to the northwest of the CSA also appears on the first edition OS, corresponding to the location of two ruinous buildings (Canmore ID 82586). Stanyhill can also be seen on the map, depicted as a roofed structure with associated enclosure (Canmore ID 82612).

To the north of the CSA, Loan Farm (Canmore ID 179780 & WoSAS Pin 66077) and Dyke (Canmore ID 124449) appear on the OS mapping, so too does Westcraigs Station (WoSAS Pin 77920) at the northern edge of the 1 km Study Area. To the southwest of the CSA, Easter Muirhead appears (Canmore ID 82447), immediately east of Muirhead, depicted in **Roy's map. Tam's Loup is also depicted, immediately west of Muirhead, marked as a quarry** (Canmore ID 132795).

The 1888 OS map (Figure 12.1.4) shows **'Barblues Colliery Pit No. 10' immediately adjacent** but to the northwest of the CSA. On the same map, and to the north of the colliery is the Mineral Railway, running west to east, and a section of the Monkland Railway Shotts Branch railway line, running generally south to north (HA-2). These sections of railway connect in the central part of the CSA and exemplify the industrial nature of the CSA during this time. Moreover, Blairmuckill Colliery (Canmore ID 82445), to the NW of Harthill, consisted of two pits, linked by a siding to the Monkland Railway Shotts Branch.

The 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Lanarkshire 1899, sheet ix) shows the aforementioned Barblues Colliery Pit No.10, at NS 8926 6486. On the revised edition of the OS 6-inch map (Lanarkshire, sheet ix, resurveyed 1910) this pit is considerably enlarged, and the siding has been extended westward to Blairmuckhill Colliery Pit No.11. The 'Catalogue of Plans of Abandoned Mines'³⁴ notes the abandonment of workings of Upper Drumgray coal at both these pits in 1910, although the register of mines compiled following nationalisation in 1947 records that new workings were opened in 1910 and Shaft Nos. 10 and 11 (the latter for ventilation) remained in use until final closure in 1959 (NMRS MS 819)³⁵. The remains are situated about 600m WNW of the M8 Motorway Service Area. All that remains of Pit No.11 is a large bing, now landscaped and grassed over. At Pit No.10 **the course of the siding can be followed through the site, with a crow's foot bing on its N side and an area of broken ground to the S, where the mine buildings stood.**

Successive OS plans during the 19th century (1937 OS map, Figure 12.1.5) further showcase the industrialisation of Harthill and the surrounding area, with the aforementioned railways still bisecting the CSA and numerous coal pits appearing close to Benhar (Benhar Colliery Canmore ID 79674, 82450 & 82451), to the south of the CSA, also at Blairmuckil (Blairmuckil Colliery Canmore ID 82445), close to the western edge of the CSA, **and at Netherton Colliery (Canmore ID 132393), between 'Torrance' and 'Southrig'**, close to the northeast edge of the CSA. The OS Six Inch, 1888-1913 also notes a number of shafts and old shafts in proximity to the CSA, including at the present-day location of Harthill Service, immediately south of the CSA, the extents of which could stretch into the CSA. Also, southwest of Treebanks Farm (Canmore ID 313430), immediately west of the CSA.

Coupled with the surge in industrialisation is a marked decline in individual farmsteads and associated agricultural activity in the late 19th and 20th centuries, with assets including South Blairmuchole (Canmore ID 82445), Easter Muirhead (Canmore ID 82447), Stanyhill (Canmore ID 82612) **and Back o' Moss** becoming disused and falling into a state of ruin, either by abandonment or deliberate destruction to make way for collieries. Analysis of

³⁴ Coal mining data: abandoned mines catalogue. Available online [Coal mining data: abandoned mines catalogue - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](http://www.gov.uk) [Accessed 21/01/23]

³⁵ Blairmuckill Colliery [Blairmuckill Colliery | Canmore](https://www.canmore.gov.uk/entry/82445) [Accessed 21/01/23]

satellite imagery shows a marked expansion of field boundaries within the CSA and 1 km Study Area, as aforementioned individual farmsteads decline, and Netherton Farm and Loan Farm (WoSAS 66077) become the main agricultural assets in and around the CSA. Towards the late 20th century, early growth forestry becomes visible on satellite imagery within the majority of the CSA, with mature commercial forestry dominating the site at present.

Although there are no modern assets within the CSA, the area was considered for a proposed housing development, although this was never constructed, it showcases the urbanisation of the wider Harthill area. Within the wider 1 km Study Area, notable modern assets include St Andrews Church and War Memorial, located in the town of Harthill (WoSAS Pin 93260). Aside from this, modern assets relate to expanding infrastructure within the region, including the M8 Motorway and Harthill Services (Canmore ID 297470, 297471 and 297472).

Due to the presence of Post-Medieval evidence within the CSA and 1 km Study Area, there is a high potential for hitherto unidentified archaeological evidence from this period to be present within the CSA. However, within areas of the CSA known to have been disturbed through coal mining, recorded at Benhar (Benhar Colliery Canmore ID 79674, 82450 & 82451), Blairmuckil (Blairmuckil Colliery Canmore ID 82445), and Netherton Colliery (Canmore ID 132393) this potential will have been reduced to low. Within areas of the CSA covered by 20th forestry, the potential to find ephemeral below ground archaeological features has been reduced to low, with only substantial features dug to depth likely to be recognisable amongst the disturbance of tress roots and tree bowls. Where archaeology does survive it will likely take the form of Post-Medieval agricultural features and former field boundaries. Finds and structures associated with colliery works may also be present on site, and there also remains the potential to identify additional shafts and railway infrastructure associated with mining activity. There is considered to be a high potential to identify Modern 20th century agricultural features across the CSA.

5.6 Walkover Survey Results

A walkover survey was undertaken on the 5th of May 2022. The weather was predominantly grey and cloudy. Visibility was reduced by modern commercial forestry across the CSA. A series of waste heaps and rubble piles associated with Netherton Colliery were noted, highlighting the industrial nature of the CSA during the 19th century.

The locations of all known assets in the CSA were visited in order to confirm the presence/absence, extent and condition of any physical remains, and to determine and assess potential effects on these from the Proposed Development.

A total of one asset within the CSA was identified during the walkover survey (Plates 3-5).

5.6.1 Walkover Survey – Heritage Asset 1

Heritage Asset 1, referred to hereafter, and in the Heritage Gazetteer in Section 8 as HA-1, comprised a dry-stone field boundary structure, aligned northeast to southwest across the central area of the CSA (Plates 6 – 8). HA-1 was heavily damaged by tree roots, vegetation overgrowth and probable stone robbing. No obvious entrance or internal divisions could be identified due to overgrowth and loss of stone material. This structure appears to coincide **with the location of 'Nethertown', as depicted on Roy's map (Section 5.5)**.



Plate 3. View from the southwest edge of HA-1 within the CSA, facing NE.



Plate 4. Field boundary junction in HA-1 within the CSA



Plate 5. Field boundary at the northeast extent of HA-1 within the CSA

5.6.2 Walkover survey wider observations

Within the CSA, evidence of an industrial past is clear, particularly surrounding Netherton Colliery (Canmore ID 132393), in its northwest corner, where spoil and rubble heaps are evident (Plate 6). Similar features are found in proximity to the access track (Plate 7). In addition to the post-medieval industrial use of the site, the current commercial forestry operations (Plate 3-5) are also likely to have disturbed any unknown buried and otherwise unrecorded archaeology.



Plate 6. Spoil and rubble heaps associated with Netherton Colliery



Plate 7. Spoil and rubble heap in proximity to the access track

5.7 Archaeological and Historical Potential

The following section summarises the potential for subsurface archaeological remains within the CSA, outlining the potential impacts from the Proposed Development to these remains, and suggesting further work and mitigation strategies.

There are no designated assets within the CSA. One non-designated site was, however, identified through a Canmore database search to be within the CSA and of post-medieval and modern chronology, **comprising Netherton 'Old Hall' (Canmore ID 124452)**.

The site walkover revealed one previously unknown archaeological asset, HA-1, related to **'Nethertown'**, comprising a series of interconnecting northeast to southwest trending field boundary walls.

Whilst located outside of the CSA, two areas of Medieval ridge and furrow have been recorded within 500m of the Proposed Development site. Based on proximity it is not unlikely that sections of ridge and furrow extend into the Proposed Development site.

A review of Post-Medieval mapping and the available data sets has demonstrated that areas of the CSA have been subject to mineral extraction, with both quarrying and mining activities recorded on 19th and 20th century mapping. The site is bisected by a disused section of the Monkland Railway Shotts Branch railway line (HA-2) with the colliery railway for Barblues Colliery Pit Number 10 connecting in the central part of the CSA. Barblues Colliery Pit Number 10 is recorded on the Second Edition OS and is located in the southwest corner of the CSA above Howe Burn. The 1937 OS also records colliery work on the eastern edge of the CSA, northeast of Netherton Farm.

The eastern half of the CSA is covered in plantation woodland, which was planted in the late 20th century. The presence of so many trees within the eastern part of the site has reduced the potential to find ephemeral below ground archaeological features within this

part of the CSA, with only substantial features dug to depth likely to be recognisable amongst the disturbance of tress roots and tree bowls.

Given the historical evolution of the landscape described in the baseline above, and the absence of evidence, it can be concluded that there is a low potential for assets pre-dating the post-medieval period to survive within the CSA. Table 3 provides a summary of the Archaeological Potential of the Site.

Table 3: Archaeological Potential

Period name		Potential
Early Prehistory	Palaeolithic	Negligible to Low
	Mesolithic	Negligible to Low
	Neolithic	Negligible to Low
Later Prehistory	Bronze Age	Low
	Iron Age	Low
Romano-British		Low
Medieval	Early Medieval	Low
	Later Medieval	Low to Medium
Post-Medieval		High – known evidence
Modern		High – known evidence

6 POTENTIAL IMPACT FROM THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

Direct effects are physical alterations which may affect either known sites or currently unknown buried and otherwise unrecorded archaeology. Direct or physical effects may damage or destroy archaeological features and are usually permanent and irreversible. These effects are likely to occur during the construction phase of the Proposed Development.

The following assets have been identified within the CSA and may be subject to direct effects:

There are three non-designated assets located within the CSA, including one identified through Canmore archaeological records:

- **Netherton Old 'Hall', Building, Canmore ID 124452.**
- **'Nethertown'**, Heritage Asset 1 (HA-1); and
- Section of Shotts Branch of local railway and linked mineral railway for Barblues Colliery (HA-2).

In addition, earthworks and features associated with Netherton Colliery, Canmore ID 132393, may extend into the CSA, although the asset itself is located outwith the Site.

Direct effects are limited to the Proposed Development footprint where earthmoving and excavation will take place, and not to the full extent of the CSA.

There is also the potential for indirect impacts resulting from changes to the settings of designated heritage assets. Consideration of indirect effects will be reported on fully in the EIA Report, taking into account the way in which the Proposed Development may affect the cultural significance of designated heritage assets.

The final layout of the Proposed Development and consideration of direct effects will be fully assessed within the EIA Chapter that accompanies the application.

6.1 Potential Mitigation

It is considered that preservation in situ is the preferred method of mitigation for known archaeological remains. However, where this is not possible, or where there is a likelihood of encountering locally important unknown subsurface archaeological remains, a programme of archaeological works leading to preservation by record may be considered appropriate.

Due to the low potential for further unknown significant archaeological remains within the Site area where turbines and infrastructure are likely to be sited, intrusive investigations are unlikely to be required. However, it is proposed that the following steps are embedded into the design process and undertaken to reduce the potential impact:

- Avoidance of known or potential archaeological features and sites during finalisation of site design; and
- A walkover survey of the final design layout to identify potential archaeological assets and the need for micrositing or further evaluation.

The final layout of the Proposed Development and consideration of direct effects will be fully assessed within the EIA Chapter that accompanies the application.

7 CONCLUSION

The DBA revealed that most of the assets recorded within the study areas date to the post-medieval period, and primarily relate to industrial activity associated with coal mining.

The review of the data collected indicates that the CSA has low potential to contain assets pre-dating the Medieval period. There is a medium potential to encounter Medieval ridge and furrow, recorded in fields within 500m of the CSA. There is a high potential to encounter post-Medieval assets relating to agriculture and mineral extraction within sections of the CSA not heavily disturbed by mining or quarrying. Areas of the CSA covered by modern forestry have limited potential to preserve ephemeral archaeological features due to the disturbance from tree roots and tree bowls.

Construction work undertaken within the CSA would have the potential to directly impact upon significant known as well as previously undiscovered archaeological remains. Avoidance of known archaeology is recommended. Where this is not feasible, a programme of archaeological work to secure preservation by record may be appropriate. The DBA forms the baseline for use in the assessment within the EIA Report chapter, with further recommendations for mitigation considered within the EIA Report, based on the final design layout.

There is also the potential for indirect impacts resulting from changes to the settings of designated heritage assets. Consideration of indirect effects will be reported on fully in the EIA Report, taking into account the way in which the Proposed Development may affect the cultural significance of designated heritage assets.

8 GAZETTEER OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

The following gazetteer summarises the results of the desk-based assessment and includes non-designated heritage assets within the 1 km study area. Archaeological sites within the CSA are highlighted in grey.

There are no Designated heritage assets within the CSA or 1 km Study Area.

There are 30 non-designated heritage assets, of which, two are in the CSA, detailed in Table 8.1.

8.1 CSA and 1 km Study Area Heritage Gazetteer

Table 8.1: Non-designated heritage assets Data 1 km

Designation	Canmore ID/WoSAS Pin	Asset Name	Description	Period	Direction/ Distance from Site	Easting	Northing
N/A	47783	Harthill Well	During building work at the old Royal Bank of Scotland in Harthill a well was discovered beneath the present structure. The well, approximately 4m in depth was drained and the sediments at the bottom were excavated.	19 th Century	521 m S	290200	664300
N/A	70184	Harthill Town	General view of the town of Harthill	Unassigned	309 m S	290525	664652
N/A	79674	Benhar Colliery	The remains of the once extensive Benhar Colliery, situated to the SW of Harthill, comprise a number of bings and the earthworks of dismantled railways. Much of the site has been destroyed through opencast mining or the recycling of bings, and much of the ground is now occupied by an explosives manufacturer. Mining had started in the area at least as early as 1793 and it continued until the last pits closed in 1962	19 th -20 th Century	874 m S	289000	663460
N/A	82436	Quarryneuk	This building, with enclosures to N and S, is depicted on the 1 st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Lanarkshire 1864, sheet ix) at a road junction 300m SSE of Blairmuckhole steading. It was still	19 th Century	717 m W	288080	664490

Designation	Canmore ID/WoSAS Pin	Asset Name	Description	Period	Direction/ Distance from Site	Easting	Northing
			roofed on the revised edition of the OS 6-inch map (Lanarkshire 1922, sheet ix, resurveyed in 1910), but all that remains now is part of the S wall.				
N/A	82445	South Blairmuckhole	A farmstead is depicted on the E side of the road, some 500m SSE of Blairmuckhole steading, on the 1 st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Lanarkshire 1864, sheet ix). By the 2 nd edition (Lanarkshire 1899, sheet ix) this had been destroyed, and a small quarry occupied the W half of the steading. All that now remains of the farmstead are traces of the E end of a building, to the E of the quarry.	19 th Century	714 m W	288110	664310
N/A	82446	Blairmuckkil Colliery	This colliery, to the NW of Harthill, consisted of two pits, linked by a siding to the NBR Shotts Branch. The 2 nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Lanarkshire 1899, sheet ix) shows one mine, Barblues Colliery Pit No.10, at NS 8926 6486. On the revised edition of the OS 6-inch map (Lanarkshire, sheet ix, resurveyed 1910) this pit is considerably enlarged, and the siding has been extended westward to Blairmuckhill Colliery Pit No.11. The 'Catalogue of Plans of Abandoned Mines' (Mines Department 1931) notes the abandonment of workings of Upper Drumgray coal at both these pits in 1910, although the register of mines compiled following nationalisation in 1947 records that new workings were opened in 1910 and Shaft Nos. 10 and 11 (the latter for ventilation) remained in use until final closure in 1959 (NMRS MS 819). The remains are situated about 600m WNW of the M8 Motorway Service Area. All that remains of Pit No.11 is a large bing, now landscaped and grassed over. At Pit No.10 the course of the	19 th Century	68m N	289200	664800

Designation	Canmore ID/WoSAS Pin	Asset Name	Description	Period	Direction/ Distance from Site	Easting	Northing
			siding can be followed through the site, with a crow's foot bing on its N side and an area of broken ground to the S, where the mine buildings stood.				
N/A	82447	Easter Muirhead	The site of a farmstead, on the W edge of Eastfield, is marked by a scatter of stones. Three buildings, set within a group of enclosures, are depicted on the 1 st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Lanarkshire 1864, sheet ix), but by the 2 nd edition (Lanarkshire 1899, sheet ix) only part of one building remained. Another farmstead, Muirhead, depicted on the 1 st edition (ibid) 100m to the W, has also been destroyed.	19 th Century	451 m SW	288950	663880
N/A	82450	Benhar Colliery	Benhar Colliery Pit No.21 was situated at the S edge of Eastfield on a siding of the N.B.R. Shotts Branch. The 2 nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Lanarkshire 1899, sheet ix) depicts a group of buildings and a bing, with a pump (presumably an air shaft) in the field to the SW. By the time of the revised edition of the OS 6-inch map (Lanarkshire 1921, sheet ix, resurveyed in 1910) the siding had been removed and only the bing remained. There is no longer any trace of this mine on the ground, nor is there anything left of the two bings to the E of Eastfield depicted on the 2 nd edition (ibid), which presumably indicate the position of another mine, abandoned before 1899: a dismantled railway is depicted leading past Pit No.21 towards the gap between the two bings, which suggests that the shaft was located there.	19 th Century	628 m S	289560	663910
N/A	82451	Benhar Colliery	Benhar Colliery Pit No.19 is depicted on the 2 nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Lanarkshire 1899, sheet ix), situated on a siding of the NBR Shotts	19 th Century	905 m S	289010	663430

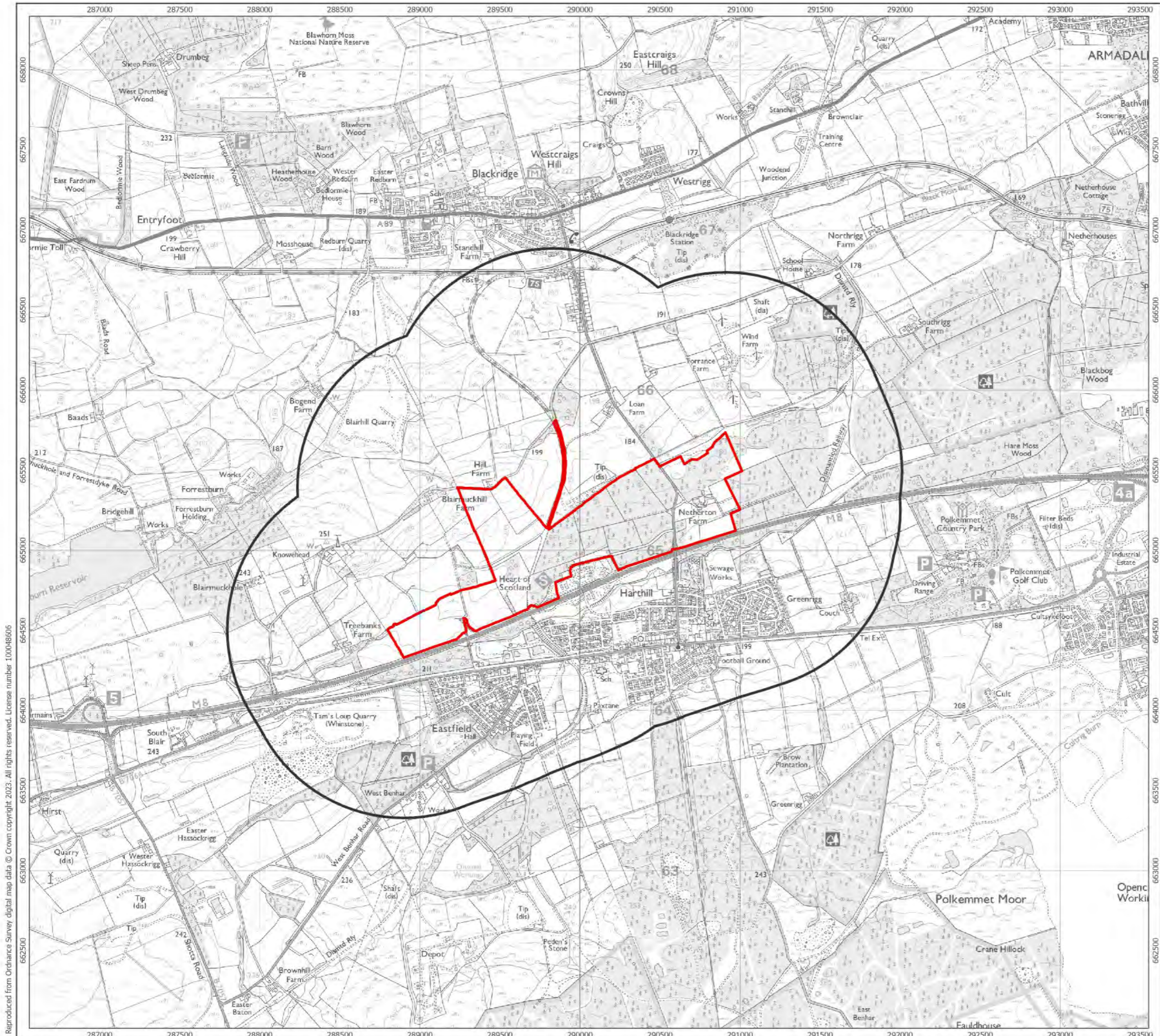
Designation	Canmore ID/WoSAS Pin	Asset Name	Description	Period	Direction/ Distance from Site	Easting	Northing
			Branch. A number of buildings, sidings and tanks are shown, including a large reservoir to the E. By 1910, when the map was resurveyed (Lanarkshire 1921, sheet ix), the mine had closed and the sidings and most of the buildings had been removed. It reopened in 1914, and remained in operation (with No.3 Pit) until 1962. None of the buildings shown on the 2 nd edition (ibid) survive, and the area of the reservoir and the bings have been opencast and landscaped, but two buildings from the last phase of mining remain, the bath-house and the canteen, now used by a scrap merchant.				
N/A	82586	Knowehead	On the S side of the road between the steadings of Knowehead and Blairmuckhill, there are the ruins of two buildings, about 30m apart. Both these buildings are depicted on the 1 st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Lanarkshire 1864, sheet ix), although only the W building is shown as roofed.	Medieval	572 m W	288500	665000
N/A	82612	Stanyhill	This gable-ended building, with an attached enclosure to the S, is situated on a terrace on the N side of the road about 150m ENE of Blairmuckhill farmhouse. The entrance is on the SSE side and there is an outshot on the WSW end. It is divided into two compartments and a modern lean-to now stands within the ruins. The building is depicted as roofed on the 1 st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Lanarkshire 1864, sheet ix) but was roofless by the time of the 2 nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Lanarkshire 1899, sheet ix).	Probable Post- Medieval	46 m W	289210	665430
N/A	124449	Dyke	Deserted farmstead, including evidence of rig and furrow, identified, and recorded during	Medieval; Unassigned	530 m N	290400	666100

Designation	Canmore ID/WoSAS Pin	Asset Name	Description	Period	Direction/ Distance from Site	Easting	Northing
			fieldwork carried out by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service.				
N/A	124451	Netherton	Structure identified and recorded during fieldwork carried out by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service.	Unassigned	29 m N	290700	665600
N/A	124452	Netherton, 'Old Hall'	A single unroofed building annotated 'Ruin' is depicted on the 1 st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Lanarkshire 1864, sheet ix), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1994).	Probable Post- Medieval	0	290910	665720
N/A	132393	Netherton Colliery	Netherton Mine.	Unassigned	20 m N	290700	665590
N/A	132795	Tam's Loup Quarry	Tam's Loup whinstone quarry identified from aerial photographs.	Unassigned	630 m SW	288430	663910
N/A	179779	Hill Farm	A farmstead, comprising one unroofed building and one enclosure is depicted on the 1 st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Lanarkshire 1864, sheet ix), but it is not shown on the edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1980).	Probable Post- Medieval	93 m E	289640	665470
N/A	179780	Loan Farm	What may be a single unroofed building is depicted on the 1 st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Lanarkshire 1864, sheet ix), but it is not shown on the edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1980).	Probable Post- Medieval	64 m E	289960	665680
N/A	180282/WoSAS Pin 66077	Loan Farm	A farmstead, comprising three roofed buildings, one unroofed building and four enclosures is depicted on the 1 st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Lanarkshire 1864, sheet ix). Three roofed buildings and two enclosures are shown on the edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1980).	Probable Post- Medieval	342 m E	290190	665890

Designation	Canmore ID/WoSAS Pin	Asset Name	Description	Period	Direction/ Distance from Site	Easting	Northing
N/A	200070	Harthill, Power Supply Cable Box	A modern power supply cable box.	Modern	480 m S	290600	664500
N/A	214895/WoSAS Pin 77920	Airdrie to Bathgate Railway, Blackridge Road Station, Westcraigs Station	Westcraigs Station is situated to the N of Station Road, W of Harthill Road. The down platform survives as does the station house. In addition the goods platform still stands at the W end of the station and the remains of a brick and stone built passenger shelter survives on the up platform. The station house is stone built and has modern tiles on the roof. The cast iron road overbridge carrying the track to Standhill Farm and Millbank Cottages still stands about 83m W of the end of the platform.	19 th Century	862 m N	289818	666748
N/A	291754	Blackridge, Station Road, General	Station Road S of the former Westcraigs Station consists of modern housing.	Unassigned	856 m N	289890	666740
N/A	297470	Harthill, Harthill Motorway Service Station	Motorway service area on both N and S side of M8 motorway. Fuel provision and food services. Built late 1960's or early 1970's and remodelled in October 2008.	20 th Century	51 m S	289920	664775
N/A	297471	Harthill Service Area Old Footbridge	Old footbridge built late 1960's or early 1970's to connect N service area with S service area. The old bridge was removed 29 October 2008, the same day that the new bridge was opened.	20 th Century	82 m S	289999	664778
N/A	297472	Harthill Service Area New Footbridge	New footbridge connecting N service area with south area on M8 Motorway. Opened in October 2008 replacing old footbridge which was removed on the same day.	Modern	95 m S	289999	664761

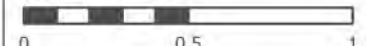
Designation	Canmore ID/WoSAS Pin	Asset Name	Description	Period	Direction/ Distance from Site	Easting	Northing
N/A	313430	Treebanks Farm	Farm.	Unassigned	259 m W	288549	664415
N/A	339283/WoSAS Pin 93260	Harthill, St Andrews Church and War Memorial	St Andrews Church and war memorial.	20 th Century	642 m SE	290897	664433
N/A	350582	Eastfield, Golf Course	A golf course is depicted on the 3 rd edition of the OS 1:10560map (1921).	20 th Century	268 m S	288888	664049
N/A	N/A	Heritage Asset 1 (HA-1)	HA-1 was identified during the site walkover, it comprises a dry-stone field boundary structure, aligned NE to SW across the central area of the CSA. The asset is heavily damaged by tree roots, vegetation overgrowth and probable stone robbing. No obvious entrance or internal divisions could be identified due to overgrowth and loss of stone material. This structure appears to coincide with the location of 'Nethertown', as depicted on Roy's map.	Post-Medieval	0	290300	665180
N/A	N/A	Heritage Asset 2 (HA-2)	The site is bisected by a disused section of the Monkland Railway Shotts Branch railway line (HA-2) with the colliery railway for Barblues Colliery Pit Number 10 connecting in the central part of the CSA. Barblues Colliery Pit Number 10 is recorded on the Second Edition OS and is located in the southwest corner of the CSA above Howe Burn.	Post-Medieval	0	289737	664945


9 FIGURES



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Core Study Area
 1 km Study Area

1:23,000 Scale @ A3




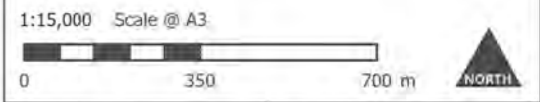
 NORTH

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Checked By:	Date: 01/02/2023

Site Location and Study Areas
 Figure 12.1.1

Torrance Wind Farm Extension II
Desk-Based Assessment

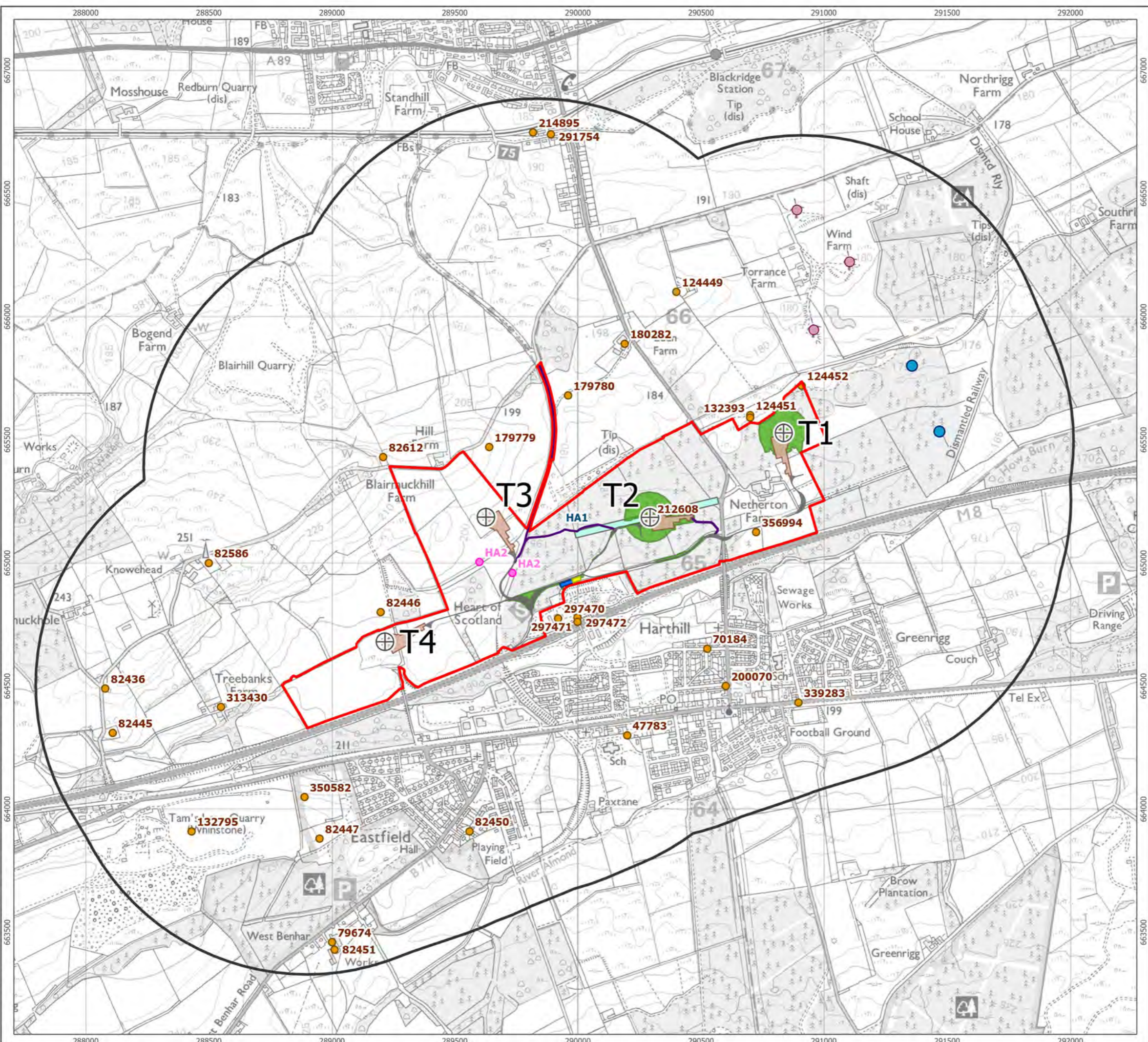
- Core Study Area
- Historic mapping asset
- Canmore Assets
- Assets Identified on Walkover Survey
- Turbine Hardstanding
- Access Track
- Substation Compound
- Temporary Construction Compound
- Proposed Recreational Path
- Forestry Felling
- ⊕ Proposed Turbine Location
- Torrance Farm
- Torrance Farm Extension



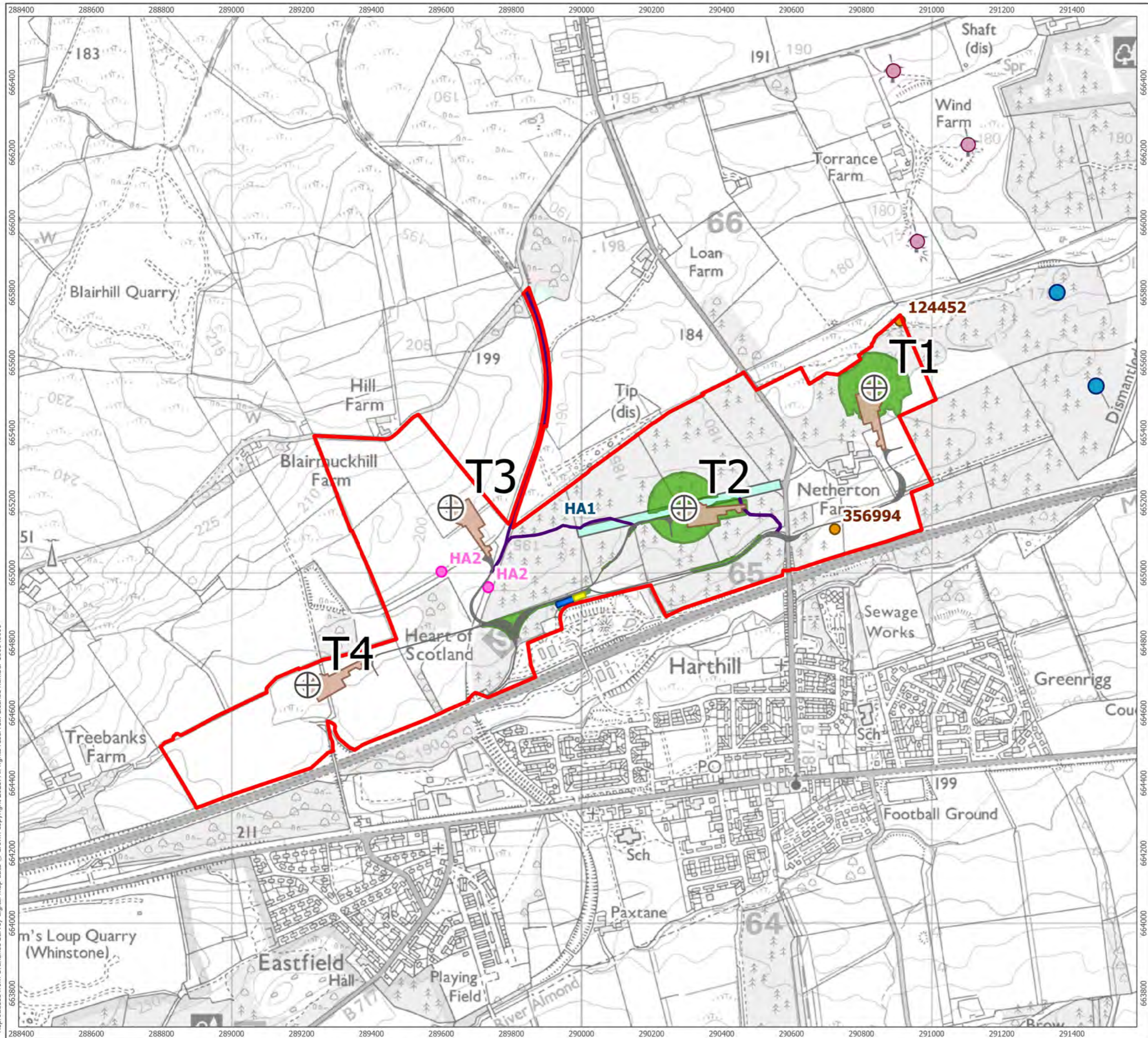
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Checked By: EL	Date: 06/02/2023

Heritage Assets within 1 km
Figure 12.1.2

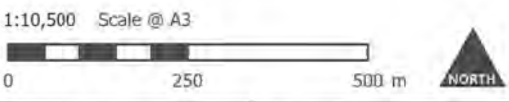
Torrance Wind Farm Extension II
Desk-Based Assessment



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- Core Study Area
- Historic mapping asset
- Canmore Assets
- Assets Identified on Walkover Survey
- Turbine Hardstanding
- Access Track
- Substation Compound
- Temporary Construction Compound
- Proposed Recreational Path
- Forestry Felling
- ⊕ Proposed Turbine Location
- Torrance Farm
- Torrance Farm Extension

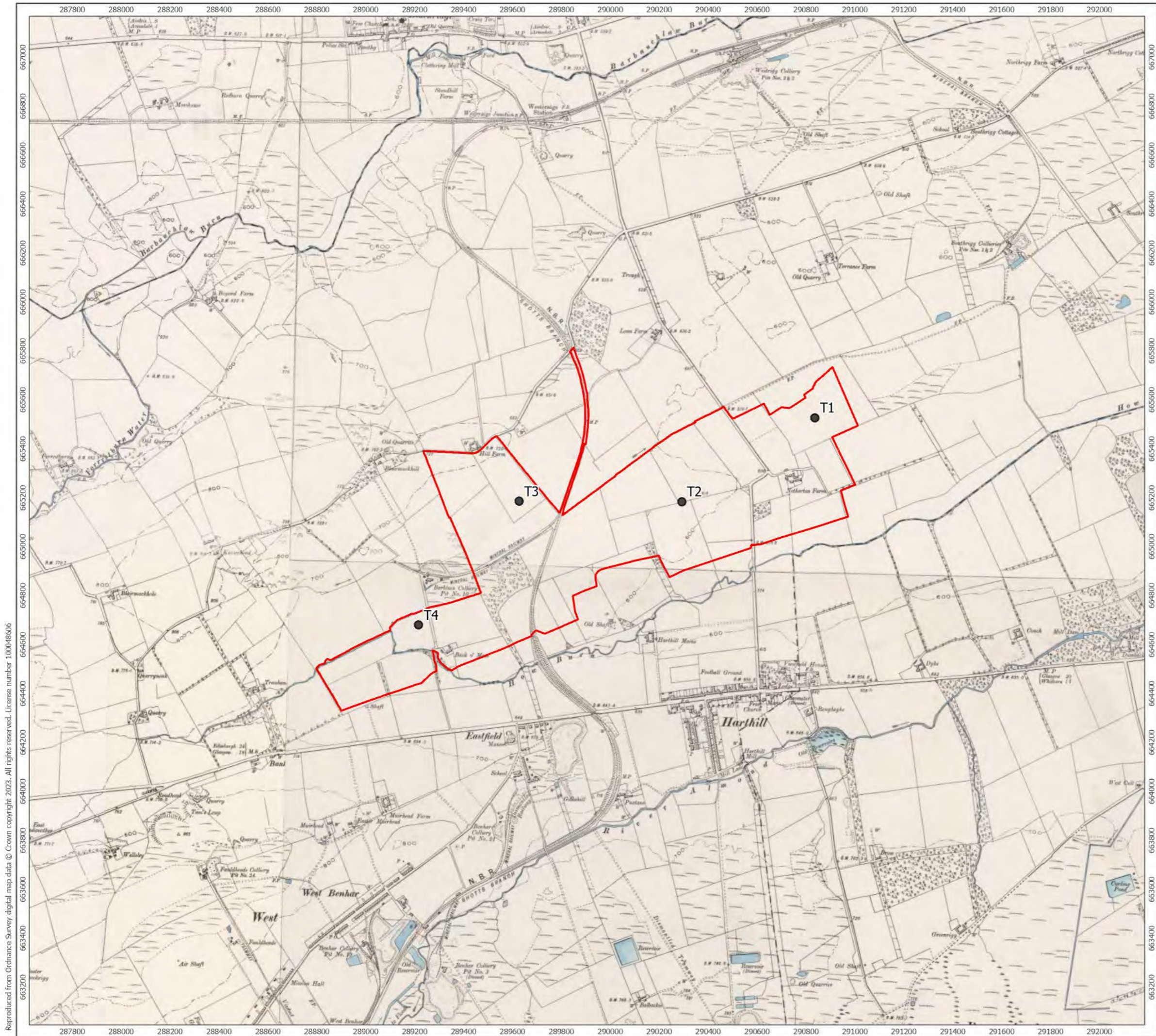


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Heritage Assets within CSA
Figure 12.1.3

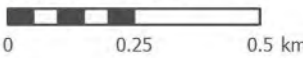

Torrance Wind Farm Extension II
Desk-Based Assessment

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 Y:\GIS\Cultural Heritage\3959 Torrance Wind Farm Extension II\3959 Harthill Wind Farm\3959 Harthill Wind Farm2.aprx\3959-REP-085 Fig02 Heritage Assets within 1 km



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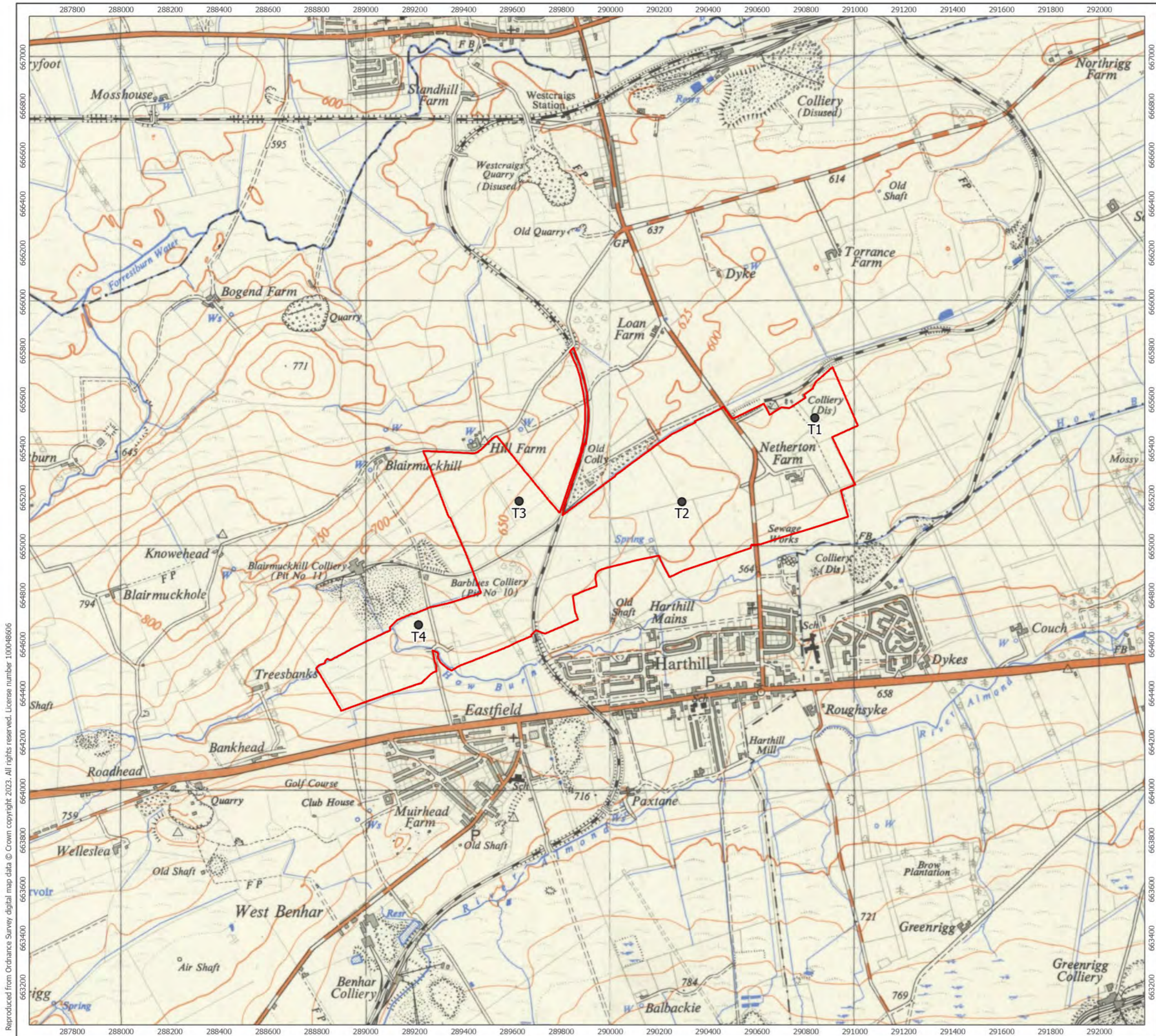
- Core Study Area
- Proposed Turbine Location

1:15,000 Scale @ A3



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Checked By:	Date: 01/02/2023

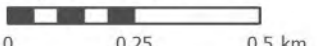

1888 Ordnance Survey (OS) Map
 Figure 12.1.4

Torrance Wind Farm Extension II
Desk-Based Assessment



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- Core Study Area
- Proposed Turbine Location

1:15,000 Scale @ A3



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1937 Ordnance Survey (OS) Map
Figure 12.1.5

Torrance Wind Farm Extension II
Desk-Based Assessment