

Leadloch, North Lanarkshire: Historic Environment Assessment & Survey

Appraisal



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on behalf of Mark Hamilton Landscape Services

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Executive Summary

1. A historic environment assessment was required by Mark Hamilton Landscape Services to inform a proposed planting scheme at Leadloch, North Lanarkshire. A desk-based assessment and walkover survey was designed to establish a sound baseline on the historic environment within the landholding and to make recommendations on its management. The findings of the assessment and survey are presented in this report.
2. Twelve historic environment sites were identified within the assessment area and are considered within this report (Table 1). These consisted of: a farmstead (**S1**), a well (**S2**), three quarries (**S3**, **S3.1** and **S4**), seven banks (**S5**, **S7**, **S8.1**, **S11**, **S12**, **S12.1** and **S12.2**), two reservoirs (**S6** and **S8**), one circular enclosure (**S9**) and a sandpit (**S10**).
3. Based on the evidence gathered for this assessment, positive management has been recommended to safeguard two sites in whole or part (**S1** and **S9**).

Introduction

4. A historic environment assessment and survey was required by Mark Hamilton Landscape Services to inform a programme of tree planting at Leadloch, North Lanarkshire (centred on NGR: NS 9120 5992). These works were designed to inform on the nature, form and extent of any historic environment assets present within the defined areas, based on archival sources and site inspection undertaken through the walkover survey. From this baseline, management guidelines are presented that seek to protect significant sites in an appropriate setting.
5. This report has been prepared to support Mark Hamilton Landscape Services to address UKFS Historic Environment Guidelines (2016), specifically Good Forestry Practice Requirements 1 to 4.

Topographic and Geological Background

6. The area covered by the archaeological assessment was an area of relatively flat land that comprises a mixture of upland grazing for livestock and forestry plantation that extends to approximately 156ha. The survey area covers ground which extends between 225m and 250m in height. There are five blocks of forestry all of which are subangular in form and one extends outside the survey area to the west.
7. Multiple open drains have been identified in the southwestern portion of the survey area. There are several unnamed burns within the assessment area; one enters from the north and travels in a southeast direction before it terminates in the survey area. Two unnamed burns enter the area from the southwest and travel in a northeast direction until they both terminate in an area of forestry with another entering the assessment area from the southeast, travels west and terminates in the survey area. There is a railway line that travels on the eastern side of the survey area and a disused coal mine identified outside the assessment area to the southwest.
8. The bedrock geology comprises of strips of Scottish Lower Coal Measures Formation – Sedimentary Rock Cycles, Coal Measure Type, Scottish Middle Coal Measures Formation – Sedimentary Rock Cycles, Coal Measure Type. The superficial geology is predominately Till Diamicton with several sections of Peat.

Approach to Assessment

9. The works comprised a desk-based assessment supported by a walkover survey. The assessment focused within the area defined by the boundary of the proposal. For some resources, where insufficient information is available, an adjacent buffer may be included within the study area to examine any sites that are close, and which present the potential to inform on the resource within the proposed planting area.
10. All works were conducted in keeping with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct and Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statements.

Objectives of the Assessment

11. The objective of the assessment was to assess the known archaeological sites and the potential for currently unlocated sites within the planting area. The assessment was then to determine the potential impact of the development on the archaeological aspects of the resource and hence recommend a design and planting approaches to reduce any adverse impacts.

Scope of work

12. The assessment was undertaken using available resources to:
- ❖ identify the known archaeological sites on, or immediately adjacent to, the proposed planting area;
 - ❖ identify significant demolished structures (architectural, social and historical); and
 - ❖ identify areas with credible potential for the survival of archaeological strata.
13. For all identified sites, the characterisation process was to establish the nature, form and extent of the site incorporating an assessment of its date, integrity, level of preservation and importance.
14. Archival sources consulted during this assessment included:
- ❖ the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) (known archaeological sites; aerial photography; Scheduled Monuments and other designations);
 - ❖ the West of Scotland Archaeology Service Historic Environment Record (known archaeological sites; and archived commercial reports);
 - ❖ National Library of Scotland (bibliographic records, historic Ordnance Survey and pre-Ordnance Survey mapping);
 - ❖ British Library (historic newspapers);
 - ❖ local museums, libraries and other archives (Old & New Statistical Accounts, local history books); and
 - ❖ Scottish Government LiDAR data.
15. Information contained within available published and web-based sources was also consulted. This collation of information was undertaken during the restrictions for the COVID-19 pandemic; as such no visits to archives were possible and all resources consulted were either available online or from the company library.
16. A walkover survey of the proposed planting area was undertaken on the 13th April 2022 to assist in the characterisation of surviving upstanding archaeological or historic remains and define their key characteristics (including significance). Also, the walkover survey sought to identify new, previously unrecognised archaeological sites.
17. The walkover survey comprised:
- ❖ classification of the archaeological sites and monuments;
 - ❖ compilation of a written site description (objective measured description; subjective site interpretation; site condition; site evaluation [using FES categorisation guidelines]; and management recommendations if appropriate);
 - ❖ production of a photographic record (digital) of all sites; and
 - ❖ location of all archaeological site limits and elements by GPS equipment allowing real-time correction to Ordnance Survey National Grid and Datum.
18. All works complied with the UKFS Historic Environment Guidelines, the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct and Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statements.

Historic Environment Baseline

19. The desk-based assessment identified twelve sites within the assessment area. None of the sites were protected by designation

Previous Archaeological Works

20. No previous archaeological work has been carried out in the assessment area or its immediate vicinity.

Prehistoric to Roman Land use

21. There are no definitive prehistoric sites within the assessment area. There are, however, within the surrounding landscape five sites which attest to occupation within the Neolithic and Bronze Age. West Harwood (HES ID: SM11210) is a prehistoric barrow that lies 9.88km to the east-southeast of the assessment area with Cairnpapple Hill (HES ID: SM90053) a possibly prehistoric henge lying 13.1km to the north-northeast. A Bronze Age food vessel was found at Raven Craig Cairn (HES ID: SM7571) some 12.6km northeast from the assessment area with another prehistoric cairn identified at Duntilland Hill Cairn (HES ID: SM4245) which lies 7.67km to the north-west of the assessment area. Furthermore, Gala Braes Standing Stones (HES ID: SM6184) is 12.2km to the northeast of the assessment area.
22. The varied types of early prehistoric sites within the wider landscape indicate that there was occupation within the area and that the lack of sites within the assessment area reflect either a genuine absence of intensive occupation or the loss of any sites which were once present, as a result of intensive farming upon this agricultural land.
23. No Iron Age sites are identified within the assessment area. There are two sites of possible Iron Age date. Bowden Hillfort (HES ID: SM2283) lies some 15.4km to the northeast of the assessment area. Approximately 10.4km to the west of the assessment area lie the Mid Bracco hut circles (HES ID: SM9664), that may be Iron Age or earlier. However, in the absence of archaeological excavation, the exact date of these features cannot be known, and it is possible that they may be significantly later.
24. No sites of Roman date have been identified within the assessment area. One site of possible Roman date is identified to the east of the assessment area; Castle Greg, a Roman Fortlet (HES ID: SM1933) located 13.1km from the edge of the assessment area.

Medieval and Later Periods

25. No medieval sites are identified within the assessment area. Some, however, are present in within the wider environs. The earthworks of Bathgate Castle (HES ID: SM1904) lies 10.1km to the northeast of the assessment area. The castle and earthworks is noted as the birthplace of Walter Stewart, the High Steward of Scotland, with the structure identified as a royal residence within the 13th century.
26. There are multiple ecclesiastical sites that show medieval presence in the wider area. Kirkton, Old Parish Church (HES ID: SM5671), a 14th century church lies 10.9km away from the assessment area to the northeast. Torphichen Preceptory (HES ID: SM90305) also lies in the northeast and is 13.47km away from the assessment area.
27. Later 18th and 19th century sites show that the area was heavily industrialised. Wilsontown Ironworks (HES ID: SM2654) lies 6km to the southeast of the assessment area. There also are several collieries and coal mines in the surrounding area. Leadloch Colliery (Canmore ID: 134226) lies 0.76km the north of the assessment area while Braehead Colliery Pits 1 and 2 (Canmore IDs: 297465 and 297481) lie 0.71km and 0.55km respectively to the northeast. Furthermore, Woodmuir Farm Coke Ovens (HES ID: SM11227) lies 5.14km from the assessment area. The intense industrialisation of the area could possibly explain the lack of a dense prehistoric landscape as the land was continually being developed and manipulated for the 18th and 19th century operations.
28. The first available mapping that provides a level of detail of the assessment area is Roy's Military Survey of Scotland (Lowlands) from 1752-5 (Figure 1a). While Leadloch farm is



Figure 1a: Extract from Roy 1752-5, Military Survey of Scotland (Lowlands)



Figure 1b: Extract from Ainslie's 1821 Map of the Southern Part of Scotland.

not named here, there is a farm that is named, but is illegible, to the N of 'The Knows' that may represent Leadloch Farm while 'The Knows' itself may be Badallan Farm. The farm that may be Leadloch is depicted with open blocks of arable fields while the ground to the W and NE are shown as moss. The map shows a number of other named farmsteads or settlements in the immediate area including Headlesscross and an unnamed farm to the E that may represent Braehead Farm.

29. Both entries in the statistical accounts describe an industrial area. *The Statistical Account of Scotland*, compiled in 1794 informs us that the Parish of Cambusnethan, where the assessment area is situated had an 'abundance of excellent coal, capable of being wrought with great ease' (Lockhart, 1794, 571). The *Statistical Account of Scotland*, compiled in 1845, informs us that the parish of Cambusnethan, formed "part of the great coal-field of Lanarkshire" (Livingstone 1845, 610) which corresponds with the number of collieries and the coal mine that surround the assessment area.
30. Ainslie's 1821 *Map of the Southern Part of Scotland* (Figure 1b) shows several named farmsteads and settlements in the area including Leadloch, Badallan and 'Heedless Cross', presumably the Headlesscross from Roy's map (Figure 1a). This map also shows Leadloch Farm **S1** located near the border between Lanarkshire and Linlithgowshire with green and blue coloured lines depicting the boundary lines. No substantial changes were observed on any historical mapping until the 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1860.
31. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1860 (Figure 2a) shows considerable development within the area in comparison to earlier mapping. Leadloch farm **S1** is shown to be a substantial farm comprising of five rectilinear buildings with fields that are now enclosed. This is described in the contemporaneous Ordnance Survey Name Book as 'a farmhouse, in the occupation of Thomas Waddell and the property of his brother James Waddell now residing in Canada West'. To the north of the farm, enclosed by trees, is a named well **S2** with a small quarry **S3** depicted to the east of the farmstead. To the southwest of the assessment area, a sandpit **S10** is depicted as is an unnamed waterbody **S8**. Three field boundaries **S12**, **S12.1** and **S12.2** associated with Leadloch Farm were also depicted.
32. According to the *Journal of the House of Commons, Vol 102*, in 1847, James Waddell of Leadloch, mentioned in the OS Name Book, unsuccessfully petitioned *in absentia*, with others, 'against certain parts of the Wilsontown, Morningside and Coltness Railway (Branches to Benhar Coal-works and Edinburgh and Glasgow Turnpike road) Bill'. The Benhar junction lies directly to the N of the assessment area.
33. Overall, the landscape depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey is of a series of rectangular improved fields to the south of the assessment area whereas the land to the northwest is depicted as moss with the aforementioned open waterbody, contrasting with the "improved" conditions of the southern area. The fields closest to the farmstead appear to be mostly enclosed with planted tree boundaries while the rectilinear fields to the southwest are bounded by unnamed shelterbelts.
34. The 2nd edition Ordnance Survey published in 1899 shows the waterbody **S8** enlarged with a central island and named a private reservoir with a retaining bund or bank **S8.1** on its southern edge. It also depicts a smaller reservoir **S6** for the first time. The well **S2** is noted and the quarry **S3** is now described as the 'old quarry'. The landscape of the assessment area remains wholly unchanged with the farm of Leadloch appearing to be still in use. The sandpit **S10** is no longer noted, and the two shelterbelts are now named the Easter and Wester Plantations.
35. The 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map of 1963 (Figure 2b) shows some changes from the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey. The changes appear to be to Leadloch Farm **S1** which appears to have contracted to two rectilinear buildings while the larger reservoir **S8** named as Lead Loch with a tank depicted to the immediate south. The quarry **S3** is no longer named and remains un-named in the most recent mapping.

Aerial Photography and LiDAR data

36. Modern satellite imagery and Scottish Government LiDAR data is available for the assessment area and has been used to clarify the location and form of many of the sites



Figure 2a: Extract from 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1860

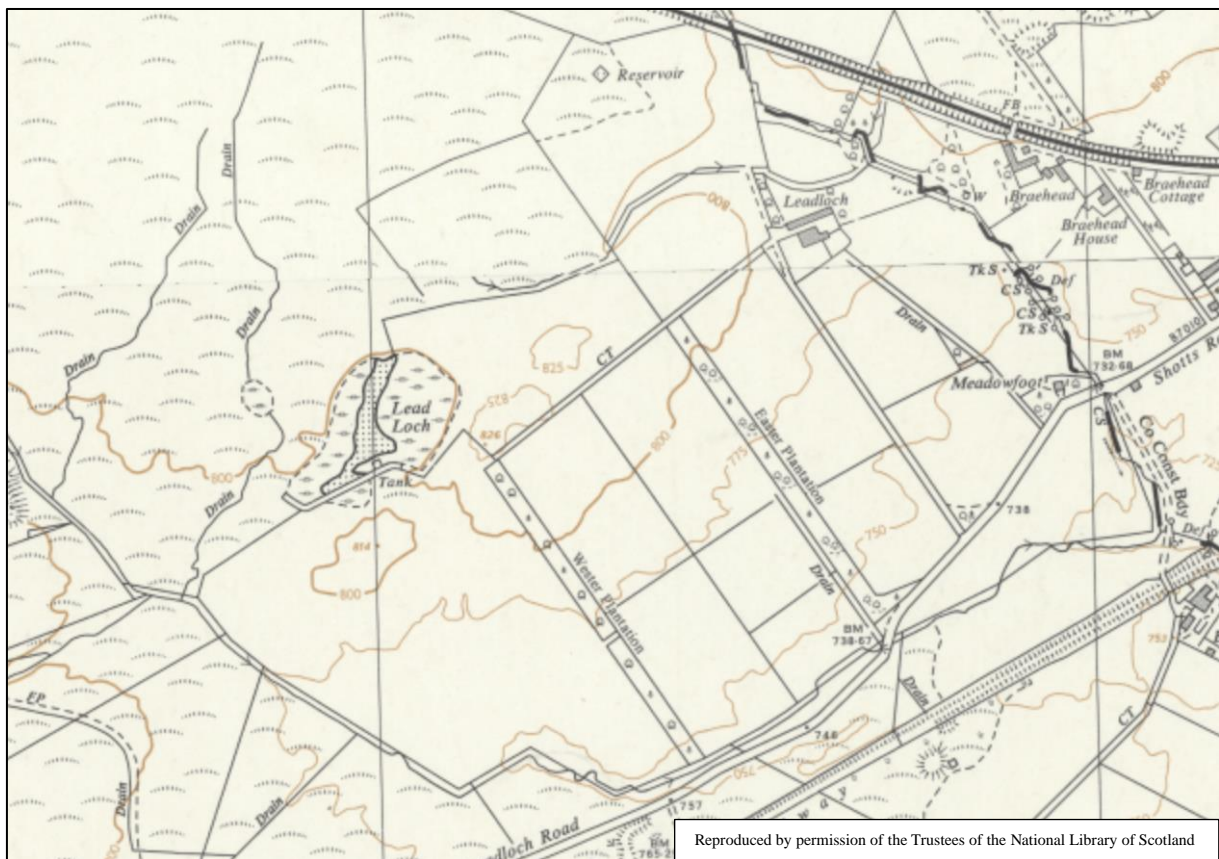


Figure 2b: Extract from the 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map of 1963

identified. In particular, the LiDAR data has enabled the identification of a series of linear banks **S5**, **S7**, **S11**, **S12**, **S12.1**, **S12.2**. Two quarries **S3** and **S4** were also identified as well as one possible circular structure **S9**. Both through aerial photography and LiDAR data, three fields of rig and furrow were identified.

Walkover Survey

37. The walkover survey took place in mixed conditions with overcast conditions in the morning with occasional showers after mid-morning. The assessment area predominately comprised large unenclosed fields dedicated to grazing for sheep and upland rough grazing. Where modern field boundaries existed, they consisted of poorly maintained post-and-wire fencing.
38. Throughout the walkover survey, sites that were identified through historical mapping, LiDAR and aerial imagery were investigated. Sites that were investigated and confirmed to be fruitful included Leadloch Farm **S1**, three quarries **S3**, **S3.1** and **S4**, four banks **S5**, **S7**, **S8.1** and **S11**, a reservoir **S8**, a sandpit **S10** and one circular enclosure **S9**. The reservoir **S6** was not observed due to surrounding dense forestry while the well **S2** and the relict field boundaries **S12**, **S12.1** and **S12.2** were not discernible on the ground.
39. The bank **S7** was identified as a relict field boundary with the remains of wooden posts still in the ground. The bank measured 1.93m wide, between 0.05 and 0.31m high and ran in an ENE – WSW direction for approximately 111.3m.
40. The reservoir **S8** was identified on the walkover as a large depression covering an area of approximately 2.64ha. The ground was boggy and very overgrown with reeds. Bank **S8.1** comprises a relict wooden fence on an earthen mound which follows the contour of **S8** to the N and the forestry plantation to the S. The bank is 2.4m wide, approximately 0.66m high and runs 196.9m.
41. The sandpit **S10**, identified on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey, was also identified on the walkover. It comprises two bowls that contain moss covered stones. The E bowl measured to approximately 0.56m high and contained some moderately large stones measuring approximately 0.40m by 0.26m by 0.37m. The bowl measured approximately 7.7m. The W bowl measured approximately 0.52m high and 8.2m long with large stones measuring to a maximum of 0.78m by 0.39m by 0.69m.
42. The enclosure **S9** was identified as a circular, turf covered, banked enclosure. The banks measured between 1.74m and 2.36m wide and between 0.09 and 0.15m high. The possible entrance to the S measured 1.46m wide. The middle of the enclosure is raised and contains stone. The height of the mound is approximately 0.2m high and 4.24m wide. The ditch between the mound and the banks measures to a maximum of 1.24m.
43. The bank **S11** was discernible, however, was observed from a distance due to the presence of nursing livestock within the field. The bank measured approximately 151m, but this was not verified.
44. The quarry **S3** was observed as a single large deep bowled quarry with a depth of approximately 4m on its SSW side. The quarry is turf covered and has a small burn running through it. Site **S3.1** was also identified as a single bowl quarry which has been cut into the hillside. Oval in plan, it measured approximately 3m deep and had an ephemeral entrance to the N that measured 3.5m wide. A further quarry **S4** was also observed that was covered with woody vegetation and lined with trees. The bowl measured approximately 3.5m deep with its entrance to the N measuring 1.6m wide.
45. A bank **S5** was identified as a relict tree lined field boundary which ran up the hill bordering the burn. It measured between 1.8m and 1.95m wide and between 0.2m and 0.35m high.
46. Leadloch Farm **S1** was identified through historical mapping and identified during the walkover. The farm is in an advanced state of dilapidation. The main house is constructed from yellow sandstone and comprises a ground level and one upper level which has long since collapsed. The S face of the building contains a door with a crest above, rounded finials and squared ashlar surrounding the doors and windows. The N face is large intact







Figure 3a: Outbuildings to the S of the main house showing reuse of gable end wall.






Figure 3b: Example of inscribed stones reused as lintels


Table 1: Historic Environment Sites located within the assessment area


No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S1	Leadloch; Farmstead	Canmore: 227887 WoSAS: -	<p><i>Desk Based Assessment</i> Leadloch Farm was first clearly identified on Ainslie's map in 1821 as a substantial farm comprised of five structures within an enclosed landscape, although an earlier farm shown on Roy 1752-5 that bears an illegible name may also be Leadloch. The farm remains mostly constant in size in subsequent mapping and continues to be depicted in all subsequent Ordnance Survey mapping and appears through aerial imagery to be an abandoned farm.</p> <p><i>Walkover Survey</i> The main structures and outbuildings of Leadloch Farm still survive although in a very dilapidated state. The main house comprises the original farmhouse building with an extension and livestock barns to the W. The outbuilding to the S is in an advanced state of disrepair. The modern outbuildings to the W are still roofed with corrugated metal sheets.</p>	NS 9160 6000	
S2	Leadloch; Well	Canmore: - WoSAS: -	<p><i>Desk Based Assessment</i> A well was depicted on the 1st Ordnance Survey (1860) situated at a short track leading from Leadloch Farm and appears on aerial imagery and LiDAR as a small mound.</p> <p><i>Walkover Survey</i> The well was not discernible on the ground.</p>	NS 9160 6010	

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S3	Leadloch; Quarry	Canmore: - WoSAS: -	<p><i>Desk Based Assessment</i></p> <p>A quarry S3 is depicted on 1st edition Ordnance Survey (1860) as a shaded triangular depression where the quarry is named as the “old quarry” in the 2nd ed Ordnance Survey. The quarry is not depicted on modern mapping; however, the quarry is identifiable through aerial and LiDAR imagery.</p> <p>S3.1 is a possible quarry located to the NW of S3 and was identified through LiDAR and satellite imagery.</p> <p><i>Walkover Survey</i></p> <p>The quarry S3 is a large single bowl with surrounding trees and woody vegetation. Its S side measured more than 4m deep. A small burn runs through the centre with no determined course.</p> <p>The feature S3.1 is a small single bowl quarry surrounded with trees and woody vegetation and is oval shape on plan. The bowl measures approximately 3m deep on the S side with an ephemeral entrance to the N.</p>	NS 9175 6010	<p>S3</p>  <p>S3.1</p> 

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S4	Leadloch; Quarry	Canmore: - WoSAS: -	<p><i>Desk Based Assessment</i> A quarry was identified through LiDAR and aerial imagery but not observed on any historical or modern mapping. The quarry was depicted adjacent to S5 and directly northeast to the farmstead S1.</p> <p><i>Walkover Survey</i> The quarry S4 is a deep single bowl quarry with trees and woody vegetation bordering its outer edge. The bowl measures approximately 3.5m deep with the entrance visible to the N.</p>	NS 9180 6010	
S5	Leadloch; Bank	Canmore: - WoSAS: -	<p><i>Desk Based Assessment</i> A bank was identified through LiDAR and aerial imagery; however, it was not depicted on any historical or modern mapping. The bank appears adjacent to S4 and to the northeast to the farmstead S1.</p> <p><i>Walkover Survey</i> The bank S5 is a tree line bank travels up the hill adjacent to the quarry S4 and traverses in line with the burn that flows to its N. The bank width varied between 1.8m and 1.95m and measured between 0.2m and 0.35m high.</p>	NS 9150 6020 to NS 9180 6020	
S6	Leadloch; Reservoir	Canmore: - WoSAS: -	<p><i>Desk Based Assessment</i> The 2nd edition Ordnance Survey (1899) names a 'Reservoir' in the north-eastern section of the assessment area. The reservoir is identifiable on LiDAR and is located within a forestry plantation to the northwest of the farmstead S1.</p> <p><i>Walkover Survey</i> The reservoir S6 was not observed due to dense forestry surrounding the feature.</p>	NS 9133 6028	

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S7	Leadloch; Bank	Canmore: - WoSAS: -	<p><i>Desk Based Assessment</i> A bank was identified through LiDAR and aerial imagery but not observed on any historical or modern mapping. The bank was depicted adjacent to the east of S8 and S8.1.</p> <p><i>Walkover Survey</i> The bank S7 was identified as relict boundary post and wire fence line. It measured 1.93m wide, 111.3m long and between 0.05m and 0.35m high.</p>	NS 9120 5600 to NS 9130 5600	
S8	Wester Plantation; Reservoir & Bank	Canmore: 87114 WoSAS: -	<p><i>Desk Based Assessment</i> The 2nd edition Ordnance Survey (1899) names a 'Reservoir' with a central island that in part overlies a smaller natural waterbody shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey. The reservoir is identifiable on LiDAR and is located to the west-southwest of the farm S1.</p> <p>The reservoir is bounded to the south by a bank S8.1 that is depicted in the 2nd ed Ordnance survey and is also identifiable on LiDAR imagery.</p> <p><i>Walkover Survey</i> The reservoir S8 was observed as a large bowl in the landscape that was heavily overgrown with reeds due to the very boggy nature of the ground. The bowl covers an area of approximately 2.64ha.</p> <p>The bank S8.1 was observed as a relict wooden fence line that bordered the forestry plantation directly to the N.</p>	<p>S8 NS 9110 5600</p> <p>S8.1 NS 9090 5970 to 9110 5970</p>	<p>S8</p>  <p>S8.1</p> 

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S9	Wester Plantation; Enclosure	Canmore: - WoSAS: -	<p><i>Desk Based Assessment</i> A possible circular enclosure was identified through LiDAR and aerial imagery but not observed on any historical or modern mapping.</p> <p><i>Walkover Survey</i> A circular enclosure measuring approximately 8m wide with an entrance to the S and a central mound. The enclosure banks measured to a maximum of 2.36m wide and 0.15m high while the mound measured to a maximum of 0.15m.</p>	NS 9110 5960	
S10	Wester Plantation; Sandpit	Canmore: - WoSAS: -	<p><i>Desk Based Assessment</i> A sandpit was identified on the 1st ed Ordnance Survey and is observed through LiDAR and aerial imagery but does not appear on any subsequent maps. It is located S of S9.</p> <p><i>Walkover Survey</i> The sandpit comprises two bowls that contain moss covered stones. The E bowl measured to approximately 0.56m high and contained some moderately large stones measuring approximately 0.40m by 0.26m by 0.37m. The bowl measured approximately 7.7m. The W bowl measured approximately 0.52m high and 8.2m long with large stones measuring to a maximum of 0.78m by 0.39m by 0.69m.</p>	NS 9120 5950	

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S11	Meadowfoot; Bank	Canmore: - WoSAS: -	<p><i>Desk Based Assessment</i></p> <p>A bank was identified through LiDAR and aerial imagery but not observed on any historical or modern mapping. The bank was depicted to the S of Meadowfoot to the SE of the assessment area.</p> <p><i>Walkover Survey</i></p> <p>The bank S12 was identified on the walkover although this was observed from a distance due to the presence of nursing livestock within the field.</p>	NS 9200 5980 to NS 9190 5970	



No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S12	Easter Plantation; Banks	Canmore: - WoSAS: -	<p><i>Desk Based Assessment</i> A possible bank S12 was identified through LiDAR running a length of approximately 123m from ENE to WSW. Another possible bank S12.1 was identified through LiDAR running a length of 80m from E to W. A further bank S12.2 was identified through LiDAR running a length of 72m E to W. The banks were also identified on historical mapping as probable field boundaries.</p> <p><i>Walkover Survey</i> The banks S12, S12.1 and S12.2 were not discernible on the ground.</p>	<p>S12 NS 9190 6000 to NS 9180 5990</p> <p>S12.1 NS 9170 5990 to NS 9170 5990</p> <p>S12.2 NS 9160 5990 to NS 9160 5990</p>	<p>S12</p>  <p>S12.1</p>  <p>S12.2</p> 

Table 2: Rig & Furrow Blocks

No	NGR	Block Form	Visibility	Boundaries	Sequence & Relationships	Rig Orientation & Topography	Rig & Furrow Dimensions	Rig Morphology
A	NS 9120 5950	Sub- circular 0.167ha 53.5m NNE-SSW x 41m WNW - ESE	Observed on the ground	No boundary observed	No sequence	Rig orientated WSW - ENE	3.36m mid rig to mid rig	Straight Rig
B	NS 9133 5937	Sub- rectangular 1.054ha 112.08m NNW-SSE x 94.3m WSW-ENE	Identified through LiDAR. Not observed on the ground.	None	No sequence	Rig orientated NNW – SSE	n/a	Straight Rig
C	NS 9180 5990	Triangular 0.146ha 90.78 NNW-SSE x 33.3 WSW – ENE	Observed on the ground	Modern fence boundary	No sequence	Rig orientated NNW – SSE	0.92m mid rig to mid rig	Straight Rig

*Note that Rig Block A has been recorded as Canmore 87131

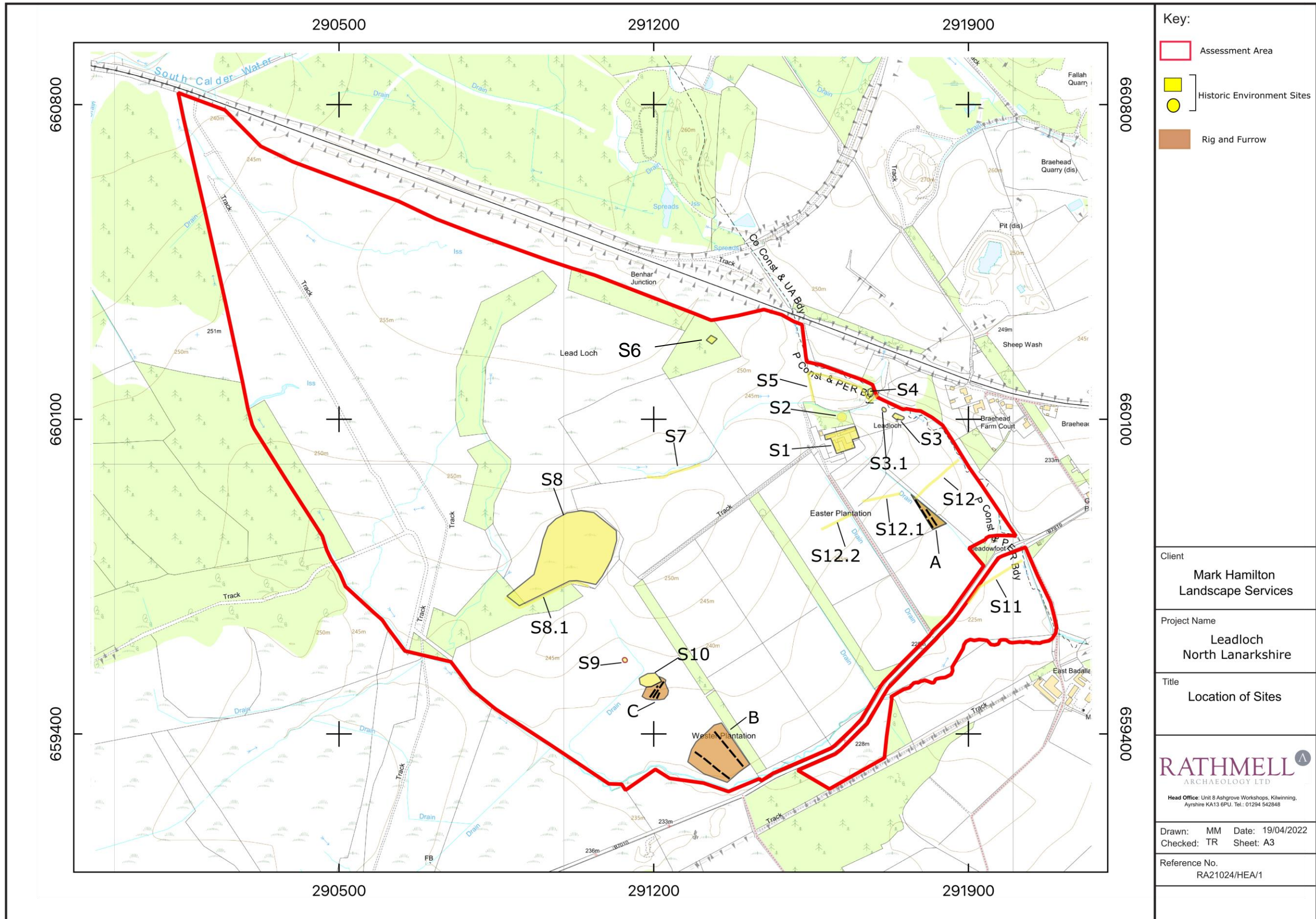


Figure 4: Location Map showing Historic Environment Sites and assessment area

with a modern brick built and rough casted outhouse containing a toilet. At the W of the main building is a later, sandstone extension with stones inscribed in relief that look to have been reused. Attached to the W of the extension is a two-compartment building with stalls and water feeds for livestock. Neither compartment is roofed. The outbuildings to the S comprise yellow sandstone with stones inscribed in relief used as or above the lintels of the doors (see Figure 3b). They contain stalls and water feeding trays for livestock. There is evidence of modern brick repair and extensions although the gable end wall of the original structure is visible and looks reused (see Figure 3a). There is a two-compartment modern barn the to the W of the main complex which is roofed with corrugated metal sheets.

Management Guidance

49. The assessment identified twelve historic sites within the Leadloch assessment area. Not all sites are of equal merit or have equal potential to contribute to the comprehension of the Historic Environment. A fourfold significance is used to reflect the scale of contribution running, from high to low, as National, Regional, Local and Other, where Other denotes a minimal significance. Presented below is our guidance on how we recommend the known historic environment sites should be treated within any Forest Design Plan (summarised in Table 2).
50. Leadloch farmstead **S1** is an example of an historic farmstead with mid 19th century elements although currently in a partially collapsed state. Hence this site both contributes to the historic character of the landscape and will contain complex archaeological information. It has been ascribed Regional significance. It should be **protected** with a 10m buffer and retained as part of a building complex.
51. The well **S2** was not identified during the field walkover. The presumption is that the feature has been destroyed and the area is very overgrown. On this basis it has been ascribed Other significance and **no action** is recommended.
52. The quarries **S3**, **S3.1** and **S4** were observed during the walkover and make a minor contribution to the historic landscape character and are unlikely to embody complex archaeological information. On account of this and their comparatively recent origin, they have been ascribed Other significance and **no action** is recommended.
53. The banks **S5** and **S7** were identified on the walkover as relict subdivisions of the 19th century field pattern. They provide a minor visual contribution to the historic landscape character and are unlikely to embody complex archaeological information. Given the survey record of their location and extent, they have been ascribed Other significance and **no action** is recommended.
54. The reservoir **S6** was not observed during the walkover due to being surrounded by trees. On the basis that it is already planted over by forestry, it has been ascribed Other significance and **no action** is recommended.
55. The reservoir **S8** was identified during the walkover as a large, heavily overgrown depression in the landscape. It provides a minor visual contribution to the historic landscape character and is unlikely to embody complex archaeological information. Given the survey record of its location and extent, it has been ascribed Other significance and **no action** is recommended.
56. A circular banked enclosure **S9** with a probable entrance was observed during the walkover. Its proximity to two other features that were identified on LiDAR (NGR: NS 9120 5960) was investigated. These features were identified on the ground as modern supplementary livestock feeding stations, which overlay rig and furrow (identified through LiDAR). Due to the dissimilar nature of these features to the feature **S9**, they were discounted from the survey. Due to the circular nature of **S9** and its dissimilarity to the feeding stations to the E, it is considered to be a built enclosure and has been ascribed Local significance and a 5m buffer is recommended.
57. The sandpit **S10** was identified on the walkover and make a minor contribution to the historic landscape character and is unlikely to contain complex archaeological information.

Given the survey record of its location and extent, it has been ascribed Other significance and **no action** is recommended.

58. The bank **S11** was identified and makes a minor contribution to the historic landscape character and is unlikely to contain complex archaeological information. Given the survey record of its location and extent, it has been ascribed Other significance and **no action** is recommended.
59. Banks **S12**, **S12.1** and **S12.2** were not identified during the walkover. Given the survey record of their location and extent, they have been ascribed Other significance and **no action** is recommended.

Table 2: Management Guidance for Historic Environment Sites

No	Site	Significance	Management Guidance	UKFS HE Guidelines
S1	Leadloch; Farm	Regional	Leadloch farm S1 should be protected within a 10m buffer and retained as part of a building complex.	GFPR 1
S2	Leadloch; Well	Other	No action is recommended	
S3	Leadloch; Quarries	Other	No action is recommended	
S4	Leadloch; Quarry	Other	No action is recommended	
S5	Leadloch; Bank	Other	No action is recommended	
S6	Leadloch; Reservoir	Other	No action is recommended.	
S7	Leadloch; Bank	Other	No action is recommended	
S8	Wester Plantation; Reservoir & Bank	Other	No action is recommended	
S9	Wester Plantation; Enclosure	Local	The site S9 should be protected with a 5m buffer and retained within a managed clearing that is maintained as an open space.	GFPR 1 HEG 11
S10	Wester Plantation Sandpit	Other	No action is recommended	
S11	Meadowfoot Bank	Other	No action is recommended.	
S12	Easter Plantation Banks	Other	No action is recommended	

LR legal requirement. GFPR good forestry practice requirement HEG Historic Environment Guidelines.

Conclusion

60. A historic environment assessment was required by Mark Hamilton Landscape Services to inform a programme of tree-planting at Leadloch, North Lanarkshire. This process identified twelve historic environment sites located within the assessment area (Table 1).
61. Our management guidance has covered protection measures for two of these sites. These recommendations are compliant with UKFS Historic Environment Guidelines

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