

Technical Appendix 5.2: Gazetteer of Cultural Heritage Assets in the Inner Study Area

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- 1.1.1 This appendix provides details of the heritage assets recorded in the Inner Study Area together with an assessment of their heritage sensitivity. Their locations and extents are shown on **Figure 5.1 (EIAR Volume 3a)**.
- 1.1.2 This appendix should be read in conjunction with **Chapter 5: Cultural Heritage (EIAR Volume 2)**.

Asset No	Asset Title / Type	Easting	Northing	Source (s)	Description	Heritage Sensitivity
SM4714	Waterhead, Platform Settlement 900 m N of	288919	619034	HES, HER, NRHE, Lidar	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: platform settlement. Monument consists of a single scooped platform measuring 14.4 m in diameter, located on the southeast flank of the hillside north of Carle Gill and c. 100 m west of the track ascending from the public road bridge. The scheduled area is a square, 50 m on each side, oriented northwest-southeast and centred on the platform. This site is significant as an example of an isolated prehistoric house platform that appears to have been constructed independently, rather than part of a larger, now-eroded settlement. Not depicted on historic Ordnance Survey maps.	High (Scheduled Monument)
WoSAS 10035	Glendorch Bastle	287070	618895	HER, NRHE, Historic Maps, Current Maps, Previous Archaeological Investigations, Field Survey	The HER records the ruined remains of a bastle house (fortified farmhouse). Excavation by the Biggar Archaeology Group (1985) revealed a 5 m by 3.7 m room separated by a 0.6 m wall with a central doorway, where only the dressed sandstone doorstep and one jamb stone remain. External walls are 1 m thick and stand to 1 m high. The cobbled floor and trough suggest use as a byre. The original wall survived to 3.5 m, with vaulting reaching 2.2 m and a small sandstone-framed window. Finds are mostly unstratified due to disturbance and include green-glazed pottery, early glass, peg-holed slates, bone, iron objects, haematite, ochre, and items from the 18th to 20th centuries.	Medium
WoSAS 10403	Bulmer Moss Gold-workings	291150	617750	HER, NRHE, Historic Maps, Google Earth	The NRHE records as an area of alluvial mining for gold-bearing gravels comprising two parallel linear spoil mounds and a single circular mound. A shallow bench on the north side of the burn marks the extent of extraction. Gold was worked in the Leadhills area from the 16th century. Located in area of red mining risk so was not visited during the 2025 walkover survey.	Low to Medium
WoSAS 10408	North Shortcleuch Unenclosed Platform Settlement; Small Cairns; Pen	292905	617535	HER, NRHE, Historic Maps, Previous Field Survey, Google Earth	The HER records an unenclosed platform settlement recorded by the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) in 1975. Located on the steep southwest slope of Craggy Brae, two house platforms measuring 10 m and 11.5 m in width respectively. The eastern platform's forward scarp had been partially quarried, likely during the construction of the now disused railway that ran immediately below it. In addition to the platforms Ward (1992) recorded four cairns (probably field clearance cairns) each 5 m in diameter and 0.3 m high. Also recorded were a sheepfold and a rectangular sheep bught.	High (NSR site of schedulable quality)
WoSAS 10412	Peat Hill, Elvanfoot Flat Bronze Axe	291750	617600	HER, NRHE	The HER records that an Early Bronze Age flat axe, was discovered near Elvanfoot at an elevation of c.427 m OD and donated to the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland by W. Daniels in 1965-1966.	None
WoSAS 10413	Elvan Water Socketed Bronze Axe	292500	617500	HER, NRHE	The HER records that a Late Bronze Age ribbed socketed bronze axe was discovered in 1905 in peat moss on the north side of the River Elvan. The artefact was exhibited in Glasgow in 1911, loaned by R. F. Dalziel, but its current whereabouts remain unknown.	None
WoSAS 10505	Kirk Gill Chapel; Burial Ground (possible)	291310	621185	HER, NRHE, Historic Maps, Previous Field Survey, Field Survey	The HER and NRHE note that the Ordnance Survey Name Book 1858 records that the ruins of a chapel may be seen on the lands of Glengonnar, which belonged to the Cistercian monks of Newbattle. The HER goes onto record that in 1864 surveyors recorded the grass covered foundations of a building, 53 x 26 ft, stand at this site. This is locally though to have been a kirk or chapel. Ordnance Survey (1955) recorded that the site of the chapel is in an old sheep stell, 17 m by 12 m and composed of a turf bank 2 m wide, 0.4 m maximum height. The Ordnance Survey (1978) identified no trace of a chapel in the area indicated and that the former recorded site of the chapel (on the Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1912) is an early modern sheep stell. Some 20 m to the southeast of the sheep stell is a 19/20th century circular sheepfold situated within an earlier circular enclosure. The circular enclosure is 30 m in diameter within a turf-covered tumbled wall 0.6 m high and 2.5 m wide. It is believed locally to have been a graveyard, presumably with the chapel within it, however, no graves have been found, and none were seen at the time of investigation. Field Survey in 2025 recorded the possible chapel structure as visible as a raised turf covered mounds with occasional stones protruding. Rectangular in shape it measured 18 m by 12 m, orientated on a north-northwest to south-southeast alignment, with possible entrances on the north and south sides. The banks are 0.5 m high and 1.5 m wide. A curvilinear bank arcs to the northeast from the north-northwest corner of the feature.	Low to Medium

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					To the southeast of the possible chapel structure 2025 Field Survey recorded the remains of a sub-circular sheepfold 9 m by 10.5 m with visible stone banks 1 m wide by 0.4 m high. It has a central depression and an 8 m long turf covered bank extending out to the north-northwest. Field Survey 2025 also recorded a possible turf covered wall visible as a line of stones orientated north-northwest to south-southeast, measuring 16 m long by 1 m wide and 0.3 m tall. Given the low, turf-covered nature of the remains of this asset it could not be confirmed without intrusive investigation whether it is the remains of a chapel or stock enclosures.	
WoSAS 10508	Kirk Gill Stock Enclosure (possible)	291410	621010	HER, NRHE, Lidar, Previous Field Survey, Historic Maps	The HER and NRHE entries record an earthwork comprising a strong bank and outer ditch lying on both sides of a stream, near the foot of a long hill-slope. It appears to contain two separate units with two banks running north to south on either side of the stream. Within the enclosure on the west of the stream is a further strong bank, apparently forming a smaller enclosure, also self-contained. The banks are 5.0 m - 6.0 m broad and 1.3 m average height. The bank and ditch to the west are the best preserved. There are no signs of habitation within the enclosure.	Low
WoSAS 10517	Glengonnar Wood Gold Find	292755	622275	HER, NRHE, Historic Maps	The HER records that gold was discovered on the north side of Glengonnar Water, approximately 256 m west of Glengonnarfoot, around 1843 (Ordnance Survey Namebook 1858). The spot where this gold was found is marked on First and Second edition Ordnance Survey maps (1864 & 1899).	Negligible
WoSAS 12009	Long Cleuch Buildings; Bell Pits; Adits; Enclosures	292057	617180	HER, NRHE, Historic Maps, Previous Field Survey	The HER records that, at the foot of Long Cleuch, the turf-covered remains of at least five buildings and associated enclosures are situated on both sides of the burn. On the west bank, upslope from the structures, lie four bell pits with accompanying adits (mining activity). Two sub-rectangular buildings, each approximately 5 m by 3 m, are defined by turf and stone banks, with adjacent enclosure dykes. Partially obscured by a modern sheepfold. On the northeast side, between the modern road and a circular sheepfold, an area of slight platforms and banks remains visible.	Medium
WoSAS 12014	Scapcleuch Burn Unenclosed Platform Settlement; Small Cairns	291885	617115	HER, NRHE, Previous Field Survey	The HER records two well defined oval platforms are located at NS 9188 1711 and NS 9184 1708, approximately 100 m upslope from a disused railway line, surveyed by the RCAHMS (1991). Ward (1992) recorded that the eastern platform, measuring 8 m by 6 m, features offset front and back scarps, while 30 m to the west lies a double platform, each component also measuring c. 8 m by 6 m. An access route appears to lead from the eastern side, likely connecting to the entrance of the adjacent platform, and the western side of the double platform remains open. Scattered elsewhere on the terrace are at least two small cairns.	High (NSR site of schedulable quality)
WoSAS 12015	Scapcleuch Burn Unenclosed Platform Settlement; Small Cairns	291885	616805	HER, NRHE, Previous Field Survey	The HER records that RCAHMS (1991) recorded three heather-covered house platforms located on a slight terrace along the south-southwestern side of Scapcleuch Burn, between the road and a disused railway. The western and southern platforms (NS 9188 1680 and NS 9190 1677) are scooped into the slope with stony aprons downslope, while the northern (NS 9190 1681) is terraced with an east-southeast entrance and adjacent rectangular footings. South of these platforms are six cairns up to 4 m wide and 0.4 m high. Ward (1992) in addition to the platforms, recorded at least 11 small cairns (1 m in diameter) located within a stone enclosure. To the west of the dyke there are at least 24 cairns range from 2 m to 8 m by 5 m, some disturbed, others ring-shaped. The cairns align with lynchets, which may have served as trackways. South of a dry gully, a faint enclosure bank is visible, and at NS 9166 1689 a stone ring, possibly a robbed cairn or hut remains.	High (NSR site of schedulable quality)
WoSAS 13299	Pyatshaw Brae House Platform	289500	620200	HER, NRHE, Previous Field Survey, Field Survey	The Biggar Archaeology Group in advance of the M74 Project (1992) recorded a single house platform measuring 10 m by 8 m on the east-facing slope of Pyatshaw Brae at 375 m OD. The rear scarp is clearly defined, while the front is less distinct. Field Survey in advance of this project (2025) could not identify this asset. It is unclear if this asset has simply become overgrown and unidentifiable since the 1992 walkover, or if it was a natural feature that was incorrectly recorded as a house platform.	Negligible - Medium
WoSAS 13326	North Shortcleuch House Platform; Cairns	292740	617540	HER, NRHE, Previous Field Survey	The HER notes that Ward (1992) recorded a house platform (12 m by 6 m) with southwest access, on the lower southeast flank of Peat Hill at 335 m OD, 30 m west of Shortcleuch Burn and north of the old rail track. Below it is a scooped area, possibly an unfinished platform. About 100 m to the southwest are three cairns, the largest measuring 5 m in diameter and 0.4 m high.	High (NSR site of schedulable quality)
WoSAS 15759	Brown Dod, Unenclosed Platform Settlement	287650	618750	HER, NRHE, Previous Field Survey	The HER notes that Ward (1994) recorded an unenclosed platform settlement during fieldwalking. No further details available.	Negligible - Medium
WoSAS 17391	Glengonnarfoot Mill	292770	622240	HER, Historic Maps	Woolen Mill and Mill Lead depicted on the First edition Ordnance Survey map (1864), By the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map (1899) the mill appears to have been converted/replaced by a house annotated 'Glengonnar' with small outbuilding to the rear, the mill lade is no longer shown on this map. Glengonnar House (WoSAS 76805) was demolished in 1947. By the	Negligible

Asset No	Asset Title / Type	Easting	Northing	Source (s)	Description	Heritage Sensitivity
					Ordnance survey map of 1961 ¹ the building is no longer shown on mapping though incomplete enclosures/ partial wall lines are shown. First Lidar data suggests that no remains of the buildings survive.	
WoSAS 18913	North Shortcleuch Farmstead	292540	617200	HER, Historic Maps, Previous Archaeological Investigations	The farmstead depicted as roofed on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map (1864), now survives as low turf and stone banks, building platforms, and dykes. A trial pit dug by West of Scotland Water through the presumed courtyard revealed just 3cm of topsoil over boulder clay. The farmstead remains have been damaged by the construction of the railway on their northern edge and by a farm track which crosses one building. However substantial remains of the farmstead survive.	Low
WoSAS 52579	Lamb Knowes Mining Hush (possible)	287000	615430	HER, NRHE, Aerial Photography	The HER records that oblique aerial photography (RCAHMS Aerial Photographs 2000) have identified possible remains of a mining hush (feature where water was used to scour away soil and expose ore-bearing rock) on the northwest flank of Lamb Knowes, overlooking Snar Water.	Low
WoSAS 52580	Hunt Law Mining Hush (possible)	286820	616220	HER, NRHE, Aerial Photography	The HER records that oblique aerial photography (RCAHMS Aerial Photographs 2000) have identified possible remains of a mining hush on the northwest flank of Hunt Law, overlooking Snar Water.	Low
WoSAS 52582	Snar Water Sheepfolds	286530	616230	HER, NRHE, Aerial Photography, Lidar, Historic Maps	Four sheepfolds are visible on oblique aerial photography (RCAHMSAP 2000) along the east bank of Snar Water, three in an east – west line along the riverbank and the fourth approximately 100 m to the northeast of the group. One of these, annotated as "Ree," appears on both the First edition OS 6-inch map (1864) and the 1961 OS 1:10,560 map. From aerial photography it appears that only one of these sheepfolds survives upstanding as a drystone wall feature and the other three are the sites of sheepfolds, suggesting the replacement of one sheepfold with another over time. The four sheepfolds are visible on Lidar.	Low
WoSAS 55558	Glencaple Burn Lead Smelting Site	292366	620897	HER, NRHE, Discovery and Excavation Scotland, Historic Maps, Google Earth, Lidar	The HER notes that the Biggar Archaeology Group recorded a lead smelting site at this grid reference, as part of the Clydesdale Survey (2005). It is not shown on the historic Ordnance maps and there is no clear evidence from Lidar or aerial photography.	Low
WoSAS 55559	Over Cleuch Lead Smelting Site	292641	620215	HER, NRHE, Discovery and Excavation Scotland, Historic Maps, Google Earth, Lidar	The HER notes that the Biggar Archaeology Group recorded a lead smelting site at this grid reference, as part of the Clydesdale Survey (2005). It is not shown on the historic Ordnance maps and there is no clear evidence from Lidar or aerial photography.	Low
WoSAS 55560	Hershaw Burn Burnt Mound	293178	619628	HER, NRHE, Discovery and Excavation Scotland, Historic Maps, Google Earth, Lidar	Biggar Archaeology Group recorded a burnt mound as part of the Clydesdale Survey (2005), at this grid reference. It is not shown on the historic Ordnance maps and there is no clear evidence from Lidar or aerial photography. There is, however, evidence of structures on Lidar, within this wider area. It is within the area of Glencaple Burn, Enclosures and structures HA053.	Medium
WoSAS 76804	Glendorch Farmstead	287089	618878	HER, NRHE, Historic Maps, Field Survey	The HER records that a farmstead comprising two unroofed buildings, an enclosure, and a sheepfold was recorded on oblique aerial photography at the junction of Sim’s Burn and Glendorch Burn. South of the sheepfold lies a patch of rig and field banks, with additional rig visible within the walled enclosure to the north. The First edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map (1864) depicts the site as two roofed buildings, an enclosure, and two sheepfolds annotated as "Rees." The northern building incorporates the remains of Glendorch towerhouse (NS81NE 1) Ward 2015 records “A ruinous 19th century shepherds cottage lies beside the bastle remains and it is clear that the later house relied on the bastle for much if not all of its stonework, as may be seen especially by the dressed sandstone in the ruin, most especially window and door jamb stones, roof ridge stones, gun loops and even a fine mantelpiece. The common form of exterior finish on them all is a simple 45° chamfer, including the upper frontal edge of the mantelpiece. The cottage is a total ruin having been abandoned in 1957. Two ancient sycamore trees still thrive on the site. Encompassing the site and reaching the burn in the valley floor is an improved field surrounded by a drystone dyke; this is the only other modern (19th century) feature in the area. There are no traces of rig cultivation in the improved area, possibly having been ploughed down at some time. Indications of earlier agriculture may be seen immediately to the southeast of the site, with patches of rig cultivation on the steep slopes there. Enclosures and further rig may be seen on the opposite side of the valley on the lower slopes of Brown Dod (hill) (see App II for details). A single sheep milking bucht lies beside the site, located just above the fenced area and stretching along the same hill on an northwest-southeast alignment. Above the bucht is an old turf bank, probably a head dyke dating to the 17th century.”²	Low

² Ward T (2015) The partial excavation of Glendorch Bastle House, near Crawfordjohn, South Lanarkshire, Biggar Archaeology Group unpublished grey literature repot Available at https://biggararchaeology.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/BAG_GLENDORCH_low.pdf [Accessed 07 January 2026].

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					Field Survey 2025 recorded a linear banked enclosure in fair condition with possible rig and furrow within its western part. It measures 1.5 m wide and has a height of 0.2 m - 0.75 m. The northern and far western edge is delineated by a drainage ditch and bank and the far western edge/side peters out. Field Survey 2025 also recorded a curving trackway in fair condition measuring 4 m wide and 0.5 m high, running through the middle of the asset leading to a farmhouse. The southern side is cut down with only a slight dip on the northern side in parts.	
WoSAS 76805	Glengonnar House	292805	622266	HER, NRHE, Historic Maps, Lidar, Google Earth	The HER records the site of Glengonnar House, an Edwardian country style mansion built in the early 20th century for Lady and Lord Colebrooke, following the destruction of their Abington House by fire. The house was built on site of a former mill (WoSAS 17391). Despite its grandeur, the house was demolished in 1947 after unsuccessful efforts to sell it. By the Ordnance Survey map of 1961, the building is no longer shown on mapping, though incomplete enclosures/partial wall lines are depicted. Lidar data suggests that no remains of the buildings survive.	Negligible
WoSAS 86730	Glencaple Farmstead	292129	621332	HER, NRHE, Historic Maps, Google Earth	The HER records a farmstead, the buildings of which are loosely grouped around three sides of a courtyard. It includes a byre built into a slope, a detached range with farmhouse, bothy, byre, and a long building with ventilated byres and a shed. Also present are an open byre and a granary above a two-bay cart shed with external stair access. Farmstead shown on the First edition Ordnance Survey (1899) remains in use as of 2025.	Low
WoSAS 92956	Leadhills Mine Hushes	288279	616502	HER, NRHE, Historic Maps, Google Earth	Area of mine hushes on steep slopes of Glengonnar Water valley. Two mine hushes depicted on the First edition Ordnance Survey (1899) still visible as gorges in the hillside today.	Low
WoSAS 95077	Harryburn Brae Structure	292840	619953	HER, NRHE, Historic Maps, Previous Field Survey, Google Earth	The HER notes that Biggar Archaeology Group (2004-2012) recorded on the northern flank of Harryburn Brae, the outline of a rectangular stone building, approximately 8 m by 3 m, aligned downslope. A pile of stones at the southeast corner may suggest either construction material or remnants from stone removal. Not shown on historic mapping and no Lidar available for this area.	Negligible
WoSAS 95078	Harryburn Brae Stone Feature (possible) / Natural	293101	619675	HER, NRHE, Historic Maps, Previous Field Survey, Google Earth	The HER notes that Biggar Archaeology Group (2004-2012) recorded, on the northern flank of Harryburn Brae, east of Hershaw Burn, a scatter of isolated stones resembling a circular feature (might be natural). Biggar Archaeology Group noted it due to its proximity to the burnt mound uphill. Not shown on historic mapping and no Lidar available for this area.	None
WoSAS 95079	Glendorch Ring Enclosure (possible)	287254	619253	HER, NRHE, Previous Field Survey, Field Survey	The HER notes that Biggar Archaeology Group (2004-2012) recorded at Glendorch, an enclosure located at grid reference NS 87254 19253, measuring approximately 10 m in diameter. Its surrounding bank is 2 m wide and 0.3 m high, with no visible entrance. Field survey 2025 recorded the circular bank, a very slight feature, unclear if it is the remains of a turf structure or natural feature.	Negligible - Medium
WoSAS 95080	Glendorch Sheepfold	287216	619225	HER, NRHE, Previous Field Survey, Field Survey	The HER notes that Biggar Archaeology Group (2004-2012) recorded a sheep bucht measuring 12 m by 17 m, with a 20 m extension bank to the southeast. Its banks reach up to 3 m wide and 0.75 m high. A partition bank at the upper end forms a 4 m × 4 m chamber, accessible via a gap. The lower section includes a narrow internal bucht (8 m × 1 m) for guiding sheep, aided by an offshoot bank. Evidence of turf stripping is visible on the eastern side. Field survey 2025 recorded the area of the sheepfold was very overgrown with reeds	Negligible
WoSAS 95081	Glendorch Boundary Bank	287273	619211	HER, NRHE, Previous Field Survey, Field Survey	The HER notes that Biggar Archaeology Group (2004-2012) recorded a poorly preserved turf bank running across the ridge from burn to burn, centred at NS 87273 19211. It measures c. 2 m wide and 0.3 m high. Field survey 2025 recorded this bank as very poorly preserved.	Negligible
WoSAS 95082	Glendorch; Enclosure, Lazy Beds	287250	619100	HER, NRHE, Historic Maps, Previous Field Survey, Field Survey, Google Earth	The HER notes that Biggar Archaeology Group (2004-2012) recorded a turf bank enclosure, shown on OS maps, measuring approximately 50 m ² and sited on a steep slope. In its lower southeast corner, there is a patch of lazy beds; around the northern corner, a series of small rock quarries. Enclosure is not shown on the First or Second edition Ordnance Survey map (1863, 1899), and first depicted on the Ordnance Survey map 1961 ³ . Field Survey 2025 confirm this enclosure as previously recorded.	Low

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WoSAS 95083	Glendorch, Unenclosed Platform Settlement	287340	619090	HER, NRHE, Previous Field Survey, Google Earth	The HER notes that Biggar Archaeology Group (2004-2012) recorded a shallow depression, possibly an unenclosed platform settlement measuring c. 14 m by 8 m. It lacks a frontal apron but features a crescent-shaped back scarp. The platform is fairly level and covered with 0.25 m of moss.	Negligible - Medium
WoSAS 95084	Glendorch, Natural Feature	287165	619214	HER, NRHE, Historic Maps, Previous Field Survey, Field Survey, Google Earth	The HER notes that Biggar Archaeology Group (2004-2012) recorded a depression, lacking both back scarp and frontal apron. Such natural features were documented during the survey to help distinguish them from burnt mounds and unenclosed platform settlements, which can present similar surface characteristics.	None
WoSAS 95085	Glendorch, Cairn / Natural Feature	287312	619099	HER, NRHE, Previous Field Survey, Field Survey, Google Earth	The HER and NRHE notes that Biggar Archaeology Group (2004-2012) recorded a possible turf covered cairn measuring 6 m by 5 m and 2 m high (from the lower side). Whilst a few stones protrude through the grass, probing revealed a gravelly texture, suggesting the mound may be of natural origin.	Negligible/ none
WoSAS 96945	Waterhead Toll Cottage	288774	618153	HER, NRHE, Historic Maps, Google Earth	Waterhead Toll Cottage located outside the Inner Study Area to the west of the route of the B797 Road. Within the Inner Study Area to the west of the road is an area of field boundaries and rig and furrow visible on aerial photography. The Toll Cottage remains in use.	Low
WoSAS 96802	Braehead, Lazy Beds	289982	620082	HER, NRHE, Previous Field Survey, Aerial Photography, Lidar, Google Earth	Oblique aerial photographs (RCAHMS 2014) record an area of possible lazy beds visible on the northwest-facing slope, on the south bank of Glengonnar Water. Located upslope of an enclosure and sheepfolds	Low
WoSAS 96803	Braehead, Enclosures	289737	620337	HER, NRHE, Aerial Photography, Field Survey, Historic Maps, Lidar, Google Earth	The HER records field boundaries, sheepfold and possible enclosure were recorded by oblique aerial photography in Braehead. It appears that this record is incorrectly located in the HER at NGR 289737, 620337 and is actually located at 289910, 620050 and is the enclosures and sheepfold (CFA008) which neighbour the lazybeds (WoSAS 96802) between Glengonnar Water and Cleuch Burn, depicted on First and Second edition (1864 & 1899) and current Ordnance Survey maps, Lidar and Google Earth. These stock enclosures match the aerial photographs shown on Trove for this asset. At this location Lidar and Google Earth data show the presence of three circular sheepfold structures. Field Survey 2025 recorded a single upstanding sub-circular stone sheepfold recorded at this location. Clear visible stones with possible entranceway northeast to southwest, 1 m wide banks and 15.5 m diameter. It is probable that the three other sheepfolds visible on Lidar/Google Earth are earlier sheepfolds which now survive as low profile mounds not visible in the high vegetation.	Low
WoSAS 96945	Waterhead Toll Cottage, Enclosures	288774	618153	HER, NRHE, Aerial Photography, Historic Maps, Google Earth	The HER records field boundaries, an enclosure and rig and furrow were identified on oblique aerial photography (RCAHMS 2014). The Ordnance Survey First Edition (1861) depicts one roofed building on the west side of the road and one on the east, each surrounded by a rectangular enclosure. The building to the east of the road is annotated 'Waterhead T.P' (Toll) and the one to the west is not annotated. By the Second Edition Ordnance Survey (1899) only the building to the west of the road is depicted, and no unnamed. Google maps show that the west building and enclosure has been entirely built over by the modern Broadlaw Kennels. Possible remains of the east building can be faintly seen outlined on Google Earth as turf-covered mounds adjacent to the road. A more recent stock enclosure appears further west.	Low
HA1	Sheepfold	292216	621548	Historic Maps, Lidar, Google Earth	A rectangular sheepfold located overlooking Glencaple Burn, is visible on First edition Ordnance Survey map (1864). Not shown on subsequent Ordnance Survey maps or Lidar.	Negligible
HA2	Sheepfold	291925	621264	Historic Maps, Lidar, Google Earth	A large rectangular sheepfold with multiple internal compartments is located near Glencaple farmstead (WoSAS 86730), visible on First and Second edition Ordnance Survey maps (1864, 1899). Remains upstanding as of 2025, visible on Google Earth and Lidar imagery.	Negligible
HA3	Grouse butts	291964	620956	Lidar, Google Earth	Grouse butts near Craig Dod, aligned north-northeast to south-southwest, comprising nine butts. Visible on Lidar and the current edition Ordnance Survey, not visible on historic First or Second Edition Ordnance Survey maps, relatively modern.	Negligible
HA4	Sheepfold	290744	620777	Historic Maps, Lidar, Google Earth	Circular sheepfold with south-facing tail, situated near Glengonnar Water, is visible on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map (1899), Google Earth and Lidar.	Negligible
HA5	Sheepfold	290753	620822	Lidar	Rectangular sheepfold with internal compartment visible on Lidar near Glengonnar Water. Situated directly north from circular sheepfold (HA004). Not depicted on Google Earth or any Ordnance Survey maps.	Negligible
HA6	Enclosure, track	290276	620385	Historic Maps, Lidar, Google Earth	Cut in track and possible enclosure at its southern end, situated on Glengonnar Rig. Visible on Lidar and current Ordnance Survey map.	Negligible
HA7	Grouse butts	290328	620100	Lidar, Google Earth	Grouse butts aligned northwest to southeast, comprising nine butts. Visible on Lidar and 1:25,000 Ordnance Survey maps.	Negligible

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HA8	Stock enclosures	289910	620050	Historic Maps, Lidar, Google Earth	Irregular-shaped stock enclosures between Glengonnar Water and Cleuch Burn, visible on First and Second edition Ordnance Survey maps, and on Lidar imagery.	Negligible
HA9	Grouse butts	290159	619906	Lidar, Google Earth	Grouse butts on Glengonnar Rig aligned northwest to southeast, comprising seven butts. Visible on Lidar.	Negligible
HA10	Grouse butts	291868	619550	Google Earth, Field Survey	Grouse butts on Ravengill Dod, aligned northwest-southeast, comprising nine butts. Field Survey 2025 recorded the line of grouse butts as modern squared wooden butts with banked surrounding earth.	Negligible
HA11	Sheep stell	292535	620013	Historic Maps, Lidar, Google Earth	Circular sheep stell between Raven Gill and Glencaple Burn, visible on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey (1899) and Lidar.	Low
HA12	Grouse butts	292793	619160	Lidar, Google Earth, Field Survey	Grouse butts near Glencaple Burn aligned northwest to southeast, comprising 11 butts. Visible on current Ordnance Survey map. Field Survey 2025 recorded a line of modern, squared wooden grouse butts.	Negligible
HA13	Sheepfold	287443	618701	Historic Maps, Google Earth	Two circular sheepfolds at Glendorch Burn, visible on First edition Ordnance Survey map (1864), absent in the Second Edition. Only the southerly most sheepfold is visible as upstanding remains on Google Earth.	Low
HA14	Sheepfold	287624	618679	Historic Maps, Google Earth	Rectangular sheepfold at Glendorch Burn visible on the Second edition Ordnance Survey (1899) and current edition Ordnance Survey maps. Clearly visible on Google Earth.	Low
HA15	Possible Lead Mining	288651	618508	Lidar, Google Earth	Remains of possible lead mining activity at Brown Neese, visible on Lidar.	Low
HA16	Sheepfold	288911	618730	Historic Maps, Lidar, Google Earth	Circular sheepfold marked as "Sheep Ree" on First and Second edition Ordnance Survey maps (1864, 1899) and on Lidar imagery.	Negligible
HA17	Grouse Butts	289274	618501	Google Earth	Eight grouse butts between Caple Gill and Clow Gill, aligned northwest to southeast.	Negligible
HA18	Possible Lead Mine	289037	618948	Google Earth, Lidar	Remains of possible lead mining between Glengonnar Water and Carle Gill. At least 10 pits visible on Lidar imagery.	Low
HA19	Cairn	290550	617515	Historic Maps, Lidar, Google Earth, Field Survey	Cairn on Bulmer Moss, marked on the 1:25,000 OS map. Field Survey 2025 recorded elongated oval-shaped cairn, probable clearance cairn. Dimensions of 4.6 m long by 2 m wide and 0.7 m high. Number of visible stones amongst vegetation. Possible sort of adder/animal trap incorporated into the eastern side.	Negligible
HA20	Lead Mine	290930	617896	Historic Maps, Lidar, Google Earth	Area of lead mining at Long Cleuch. Marked as 'Old Lead Mines' on First edition Ordnance Survey Map (1864) (6 pits) and on Second ed OS map (1899). Marked also on current Ordnance Survey map. Not surveyed 2025 as within Black Area of mining risk.	Low
HA21	Grouse Butts	290554	616982	Historic Maps, Lidar, Google Earth, Field Survey	Grouse butts visible on the current Ordnance Survey map, 14 butts aligned north to south. Field Survey 2025 recorded this line of modern, squared wooden butts.	Negligible
HA22	Cairn	291221	616669	Historic Maps, Google Earth	A cairn marked on the 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey map (1961). Appears to be shepherd's marker cairn.	Negligible
HA23	Grouse Butts	291641	616986	Historic Maps, Google Earth	Grouse butts on Scaplaw Burn, visible on the current Ordnance Survey map. Aligned northwest to southeast, nine butts marked.	Negligible
HA24	Sheepfolds	291966	616938	Historic Maps, Google Earth, Lidar	Rectangular stock enclosures at the confluence of Shortcleugh Water with Scaplaw Burn. Marked as "Sheepfold" on the First edition Ordnance Survey Map (1864), also visible on subsequent Ordnance Survey Maps bisected by Scaplaw Burn at the southern end.	Low
HA25	Former Railway	289866	615265	Historic Maps, Google Earth, Lidar	Dismantled railway line. Former Leadhills and Wanlockhead Light Railway Line built in 1894 and went out of use in 1939, shown on current Ordnance Survey Maps	Low
HA26	Snarhead; Farmstead, Sheep Ree	286058	616782	Historic Maps, Google Earth	Farmstead marked as "Snarhead" on First Edition Ordnance Survey map (1864). Enclosure enlarged on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map (1899). A well is marked on both maps with a small circular sheep ree with tail to the southwest.	Low
HA27	Grouse Butts	286575	616814	Google Earth, Field Survey	Grouse butts east of Snarehead farmstead, visible on the current Ordnance Survey Map. Aligned northeast -southwest, 15 butts marked, Field Survey 2025 recorded a line of modern, squared wooden butts.	Negligible
HA28	Grouse Butts	286867	616756	Google Earth, Field Survey	Grouse butts east of Snarehead farmstead, visible on the current Ordnance Survey Map. Field Survey 2025 recorded a line of modern, squared wooden butts, possibly replaced by the newer grouse butts HA028	Negligible
HA29	Grouse Butts	286641	616475	Google Earth, Field Survey	Grouse butts southeast of Snarehead farmstead, visible on the current Ordnance Survey Map. Aligned northeast - southwest, eight butts marked. Field Survey 2025 recorded a line of modern, squared wooden butts in poor condition.	Negligible

⁴ RailsScot (c.1995) Leadhills and Wanlockhead Light Railway. Available at: https://www.railscot.co.uk/companies/L/Leadhills_and_Wanlockhead_Light_Railway/ [Accessed November 2025].

Asset No	Asset Title / Type	Easting	Northing	Source (s)	Description	Heritage Sensitivity
HA30	Sheepfold	287248	617081	Historic Maps, Google Earth, Field Survey	Sheepfold near Glenkip Burn, marked as Ree on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (1864). Rectangular on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map (1898) and 1:25,000 OS maps. Field Survey 2025 recorded the remains of two celled building in good/fair condition. Only visible as small bank measuring 12.5 m long by 6.5 m wide and 0.3 - 0.5 m high. Smaller northeast cell 4 m wide with walls between 1.5-2 m wide. Field Survey also recorded the remains of a small linear boundary wall/bank in good to fair condition. The wall measures 43 m long by 0.5 m wide and 0.3 m high, with occasional stones visible. Circular sheepfold 18 m in diameter and 0.7 m high with banked walls up to 2 m wide. The sheepfold is in good to fair condition, and a possible entrance is visible on the northwest side.	Low
HA31	Grouse Butts	286224	616052	Google Earth	Grouse butts south of Snarhead farmstead, visible on the current Ordnance Survey Map. Aligned northeast-southwest, nine butts marked.	Negligible
HA32	Lead Mine	286912	615269	Historic Maps, Google Earth, Lidar	Lead mines between Lamb Knowes and Snarhead Hill. Visible on the First, Second (1864, 1899) and current Ordnance Survey Maps. Visible on Lidar.	Low
HA33	Grouse Butts	287754	615166	Google Earth	Grouse butts near Laverock Hall and Corbie Hall. Aligned almost north to south, with eight butts marked.	Negligible
HA34	Grouse Butts	290782	618017	Google Earth, Field Survey	Field Survey 2025 recorded a linear of numerous square-shaped wooden grouse butts (c.1.5 m ² by 0.8 m deep), still in use, with vegetation banking around each side. Can be traced from AP's orientated southeast to northwest, a total of five surveyed in. Split by existing access track.	Negligible
HA35	Grouse Butt	291646	617964	Field Survey	Field Survey 2025 recorded an earlier grouse hide, 2.6 m long by 2 m wide and 1.3 m deep, identified as a sub-circular depression covered in vegetation and c.6 wooden posts, one with the number '9' labelled on it. Fallen into disrepair, likely replaced by later modern grouse butts.	Negligible
HA36	Grouse Butts	291937	617814	Field Survey	Field Survey 2025 recorded a line of squared wooden built grouse butts in current use. Banking on all sides and some form of water drainage channel off of each. Each butt is numbered. They are linear, oriented east-southeast to west-northwest. Close to the site of T17.	Negligible
HA37	Grouse Butt	291906	617824	Field Survey	Field Survey 2025 recorded the site of a possible earlier grouse hide visible as a sub-circular depression within vegetation. Clear shape suggests not natural. No sign of wooden posts or stones. Amongst line of modern butts.	Negligible
HA38	Grouse Butts	291406	618535	Field Survey	Field Survey 2025 recorded a linear of up to 11 square wooden grouse butts still in use up to the existing access track. Oriented west northwest – east southeast, with one butt separated from the others by the track.	Negligible
HA39	Ordnance Survey Trig Point	291769	619609	Historic Maps, Google Earth, Field Survey	Field Survey 2025 recorded a triangular standard OS survey point atop of Ravengill Dod hill (c.538m). It has a squared base, tapering 0.3 -0.4 m wide and 1 m high.	Low
HA41	Wall	292369	621875	Historic Maps, Field Survey	Field Survey 2025 recorded the remains of a linear wall orientated northeast to southwest, made up of small-medium sub-angular stones abutting wall HA043. Sunk into grass sloping field. Measurements are c.35 m long by 1 m wide and 0.2 m high. Depicted on historic Second Edition historic map (1898) as a partial linear extent.	Negligible
HA42	Wall	292385	621884	Historic Maps, Field Survey, Lidar	Field Survey 2025 recorded a linear stone wall part of field wall over 42 m long by 0.65 m wide and 1 m high, orientated east-southeast to west-northwest. It lies on a steep sloping field with breaks in the wall for modern access gates. Extends further uphill and downslope to burn. Depicted on historic First, Second and later edition historic maps and on Lidar, delineating an area of former Kirktonhill Wood.	Negligible
HA43	Wall	292848	621847	Historic Maps, Google Earth, Field Survey	Field Survey 2025 recorded an upstanding curvilinear dry-stone wall situated on steep sided moorland close to M74. The wall measures over 35 m long by 0.5 m wide and 1.5 m high. Part of a larger enclosure seen on the Second edition historic map (1898) onwards delineating an area around Kirktonhill Wood.	Negligible
HA44	Clearance Cairn	292805	621970	Field Survey	Field Survey 2025 recorded an oval-shaped clearance cairn (date unknown) measuring 12.5 m long by 4 m wide and 1 m high, situated within a hollow in sloping hillside landscape close to modern BAS/pipe accesses. No further clearance cairns are visible in the area.	Negligible
HA45	Wall	291852	621534	Field Survey	Field Survey 2025 recorded two sections of dry-stone field wall both linear, oriented north-south, over 112 m long by 0.2 m wide (wall thickness) and 1 – 1.3 m high, with some areas of tumble. Part of a larger rectangular stone field enclosure.	Negligible
HA46	Grouse Butt	290398	619991	Field Survey	Field Survey 2025 recorded a possible older grouse shooting hide on the same hillside as modern grouse butts HA007. Visible by clear overgrown green moss differing from surrounding mounds of rushes. Sub-oval shape with central depression, oriented east to west and measuring 2.5 m long by 2 m wide and 0.3 m high. Surrounding outer bank is 0.4-1.2 m wide.	Negligible
HA47	Wall	288873	619465	Field Survey	Field Survey 2025 recorded sections of long linear stone-built wall, over 600 m long by 0.5 m wide and 0.8-1 m high; parallel to modern fence line. Areas of tumble throughout. The wall extends along Glendowran hill upwards. There is forestry where it encloses an area of rough vegetation and delineates forestry.	Negligible

Asset No	Asset Title / Type	Easting	Northing	Source (s)	Description	Heritage Sensitivity
HA48	Possible Quarry Scoop	288934	619771	Field Survey	Field Survey 2025 recorded possible (multiple) quarry scoops indicated by uneven pockets of ground, possibly old mining, delineated by areas of tall vegetation and up to five central depressions. Occasional stones; may be from stone wall HA048 which bisects the quarry scoop area. Quarry scoop measures 25 m long by 18.5 m wide and 1.6 m at its deepest point.	Negligible
HA49	Grouse Butt	288233	617711	Field Survey	Field Survey 2025 recorded possible earlier grouse butt, sub-square depression in vegetation. No evidence of posts. The hide is in fair condition and measures 2.35 m long by 2.35 m wide with a depth of 0.5 m.	Negligible
HA50	Quarry Scoop, Clearance Cairn	288118	617297	Field Survey	Field Survey 2025 recorded a sub-oval possible quarry scoop 8.2 m in length by 8.2 m in width and 2 m deep. There are some large loose stones in base. To its immediate northeast is a circular clearance cairn which appears to be waste from the quarry; the cairn measures 2.7 m long by 2.4 m wide and 0.3 m high.	Negligible
HA51	Grouse Butt	287778	617206	Field Survey	Field Survey 2025 recorded a possible earlier grouse hide, sub-circular depression in vegetation. In fair condition with no evidence of posts. The hide measures 2.7 m long by 1.8 m wide and 0.4 m deep.	Negligible
HA52	Grouse Butts	286754	616579	Google Earth, Field Survey	Field Survey 2025 recorded a line of square grouse butts around 1.5 m deep running northeast to southwest. The furthest southwest butt has been surveyed, but they continue to the northeast which can be seen on the aerial photographs.	Negligible
HA53 (WoSAS 10530, WoSAS 95126, WoSAS 95075, WoSAS 95076 – labelled as the group HA53 on Figure 5.1 (EIAR Volume 3a))	Glencaple Burn Enclosures, Structures	292825	620265	HER, NRHE, Lidar, Google Earth	The HER notes that Biggar Archaeology Group (2004-2012) recorded a number of enclosures and building footings which are grouped as one asset, and include: A fairly well preserved post-medieval farmstead at the junction of two streams with the Glencaple Burn. It includes a turf-covered stone-walled structure (28 m by 5 m), divided by a cross wall and flanked by subsidiary enclosures and banks. Nearby, two hut foundations measuring 3 m by 9 m and 4 m by 12 m stand 4 m apart, bounded by a turf bank. Banks run adjacent to the farm, enclosing former cultivated fields. Also straddling Glencaple Burn, is a group of structures built on boulders. On the east of the burn is a 23 m open ended enclosure with internal divisions and adjacent smaller enclosures. These structures do not appear to have been roof and are probable stock enclosures. On the west bank of the burn, two rectangular stone buildings sit on an elevated ledge; one may have been a dwelling. On the lower, northern flank of Harryburn Brae between Glencaple and Hershaw Burns a turf bank enclosure occupies a steep slope. Open to the northwest, it uses the burn scarp as a natural boundary. The enclosure measures approximately 120 m northwest to southeast by 100 m northeast to southwest. On the lower west flank of Kirkton Rig, a D-shaped enclosure surrounds a drystone sheep stell. Built with large boulders and a turf bank, it lies on a steep slope east of Hershaw Burn, enclosing an area of c. 170 m north to south by 70 m east to west. Appended to its south side is a smaller L-shaped enclosure, measuring about 40 m by 20 m, also on the east bank of the burn. These structures are not shown are not depicted on the First and Second Ordnance Survey maps (1864 & 1899) however the earthwork remains are visible on Lidar.	Low