

Appendix 9.3

Non-designated Assets Baseline and Assessment and Plates

Appendix 9.3 Non-designated assets baseline and assessment and plates

All assets referenced herein should be cross-referenced to the asset plan location **Figure 9.4**.

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Table 9. 1 Assessment of effects to cultural heritage assets as a resulting of micrositing (if assets cannot be avoided) within the 50m Infrastructure Location Allowance

Asset name	Asset reference	Description	Value	Sensitivity to physical change	Magnitude of change	Significance of effect	Mitigation	Residual effect
Site of Barscube Mill	WoSAS ref: 42306	Site of a former corn mill depicted on the 1863 OS 6-inch map and annotated as a ruin, indicating a medieval or early modern date for its use. The mill is located along a waterway at the bottom of Barscube Hill. Although largely overgrown some stonework, including truncated walls, were observed during the site walkover, along with slight earthworks. See plate 9.1 at end of this appendix	Low Derived from its intrinsic characteristics which have the potential to inform our understanding of medieval or early modern industry and technology and the patterns and distribution of such sites.	High	Low Micrositing of OHL no.97 could result in localised damage to the site of Barscube Mill as a result of truncation. Good practice measures should prevent damage to buried remains as a result of vehicular movement but there remains the potential for damage to above ground walls/ earthworks. However, the hillside location of this asset means that it is unlikely to be suitable for micrositing of the OHL or access, making any interaction highly unlikely.	None It is assumed that no effects would arise due to the hillside location of the asset making it inappropriate for micrositing	N/A	None
Gled Craig field clearance (x2); West Glen clearance cairn; Dargavel Burn clearance cairn (x2); Knockmountain clearance cairn and Cunston clearance cairn	WOA3 and WOA14; WoSAS ref: 68536, 68534, 68533, 68529 and WOA13	Cairns are typically irregular and unstructured piles of moderate to large stones that are normally a by-product of agricultural practices (i.e. field clearance to enable ploughing). However, cairns may also be created as a result of burial practices, or boundary marking (which may then be augmented through field clearance, as convenient, pre-existing locations to dump stone). Whilst cairns are common features from the Bronze Age onwards, they are often undated like this example, which based on its location, size and form was created as the result of field clearance.	Very low Derived from their intrinsic characteristics and ability to evidence past agricultural practices and land use.	High	Low to High WOA3 – OHL105/ 6; WOA14 –OHL106; WoSAS ref: 68536 – OHL113 and access, 68534 – OHL113 and 114; 68533 – OHL114 and access; 68529 - 117 and WOA13 – OHL157. Micrositing of OHL/ accesses may result in either the slight loss of these asset's cultural significance as a result of damage/ truncation or the total loss of its cultural significance if their complete removal is required.	None (barely perceptible) - Minor Truncation/ damage will result in a barely perceptible effect whilst total loss would result in a Minor effect	A watching brief (if deemed necessary by local authority); otherwise, none is required as the existing level of record for this asset is proportionate to the asset's cultural significance	None (barely perceptible) – Minor
Park Erskine derelict house	WOA10	During the site walkover a roofed but semi-derelict house of late 19th century date was identified in Park Erskine. Constructed in uncoursed rubble with a corrugated roof, it comprised two bays with front hall and a later brick and stone lean-to to the southern gable; missing door and window joinery, but internal stud walls and lath with some extant plaster remains. Partially extant cast-iron kitchen range and two fireplaces to both gables noted on field inspection. Review of historic maps suggests that the building replaced a larger structure, also named Park Erskine and depicted on the first edition of the Ordnance Survey 25-inch map (Renfrewshire, Sheet VII.3, 1858, surveyed 1857), along with a small sub-rectangular possible garden enclosure to the northeast, built into the adjacent field boundaries and partially lined with trees. By the time of the second edition (25-inch, Renfrewshire, Sheet VII.3, revised 1895-97, published 1897), the larger structure has gone and been replaced by a smaller roofed structure within the putative garden	Low Derived from its intrinsic ability to evidence local vernacular and contribute to the understanding of settlement patterns.	High	Negligible This asset lies in working area and location ILA of pole no.82. However, for health and safety, as well as practicality reasons it is assumed that this asset will be avoided during the construction of the New 132kV OHL.	None No effect is anticipated.	N/A	Park Erskine derelict house

Asset name	Asset reference	Description	Value	Sensitivity to physical change	Magnitude of change	Significance of effect	Mitigation	Residual effect
		enclosure – the position occupied by the extant building noted on site. See plate 9.2 at the end of this appendix						
Craigmarloch Wood enclosure	Inverclyde ref: 12772	An undated enclosure approximately 280m to the northwest of Craigmarloch Wood, however, the grid reference for this asset is only six digits long meaning that it may actually lie in a 100m ² area and not intersect with the EDM Project at all. The function of the enclosure is unknown but typically they define settlement areas, ritual spaces, defensive positions or animal pens. The enclosure was not identified at that location or in the inner study area, in the review of aerial photography and Lidar data, nor during the site walkover. Given the asset's name and inexact location it is possible that the record pertains to the scheduled prehistoric hillfort in Craigmarloch wood. However, if not, then the general area for its location is close to the scheduled examples in Craigmarloch Wood (scheduled ref: SM4379) and on High Castlehill (scheduled ref: SM12886), suggesting it may be of similar prehistoric date.	Uncertain (likely to be medium to high if it actually exists) Further investigation is required to determine the cultural value of this asset and its location. But potentially, However, it may have good potential to enhance our understanding of prehistoric settlement and land use through its intrinsic characteristics.	High	Low Micrositing of OHL no.145 and 146 could result in localised damage/truncation (if the asset is present, which seems unlikely).	Minor (only if present) Damage or truncation of this asset will result in a Minor effect However, its exact location is unknown.	A watching brief on ground intrusive activity relating to OHL nos. 145-148	None (barely perceptible)
Bomb crater and Bomb craters (four)	Canmore ref: 353359 and 353326	353359: Second World War bomb crater, to the west of Finlaystone Road, near Leperstone Reservoir, identified from aerial imagery. 353326: Four Second World War bomb craters on Devol Moor, identified from aerial imagery.	Very low Derived from their intrinsic and associative characteristics and their ability to inform our understanding of the area during World War II and the attacks that it sustained.	High	None Micrositing of the accesses will not result in any effect as good practice measures mean that wood/ steel matting and LGP vehicles will be used	None	None required due to good practice measures	None
Devol Moor quarry pit	WOA11	A small quarry scoop was identified at Devol Moor during the walkover survey.	Very low Derived from its intrinsic characteristics which, to a limited extent, inform on the location of industrial activity.	High	Low Micrositing of OHL no. 169 could result in damage/ truncation as a result of pole excavation.	None to Minor Damage or truncation will result in a Minor physical effect	None proposed as the existing level of record for this asset is proportionate to the asset's cultural significance	None to Minor

Table 9 2: Assessment of operational setting effects as a result of micrositing (if assets cannot be avoided) within the 50m Infrastructure Location Allowance

Asset name	Asset reference	Value	Sensitivity to setting change	Magnitude of effect	Significance of effect (also residual significance of effect)
Site of Barscube Mill	WoSAS ref: 42306	Low	Low In terms of setting, the mill has an important historical/ functional relationship with the waterway which would have	Negligible The introduction of the New 132kv OHL will result in a negligible to very slight material change to the rural	None The value of this asset lies primarily in its intrinsic characteristics and the

Asset name	Asset reference	Value	Sensitivity to setting change	Magnitude of effect	Significance of effect (also residual significance of effect)
			powered it and the agricultural landscape that supported its function.	character of the landscape, as the Existing 132kV are already visible approximately 180m to the south of the asset. The New 132kV OHL will either be visible in conjunction with, or from, the asset, which is largely comprised of below ground archaeological remains.	ability to understand its key relationships with the waterway and agricultural landscape will not meaningfully be affected.
Gled Craig field clearance (x2); West Glen clearance cairn; Dargavel Burn clearance cairn (x2); Knockmountain clearance cairn and Cunston clearance cairn	WOA3 and WOA14; WoSAS ref: 68536, 68534, 68533, 68529 and WOA13	Very low	Low Setting can make a contribute to the understanding of these assets by aiding in their functional interpretation. For example, burial cairns are less likely on hill slopes and boundary markers are more likely to be located more visibly. Meanwhile, field clearance cairns are often associated with field systems and boundaries. The cairns identified in the working corridor appear to be of the latter function as they are typically located on hillslopes, or near the edge of fields.	Negligible The introduction of the New 132kV OHL will result in a negligible material change to the rural character of the landscape, as in most cases the Existing 132kV or other OHL can be viewed either from or, in conjunction, with the assets. The New 132kV OHL will either be visible in conjunction with, or from, these asses.	None The value of these assets derives from their intrinsic characteristics and the ability to understand their function through their setting will not meaningfully be affected by the ability to perceive the New 132kV OHL within their setting.
Park Erskine derelict house	WOA10	During the site walkover a roofed but semi-derelict house of late 19th century date was identified in Park Erskine. Constructed in uncoursed rubble with a corrugated roof, it comprised two bays with front hall and a later brick and stone lean-to to the southern gable; missing door and window joinery, but internal stud walls and lath with some extant plaster remains. Partially extant cast-iron kitchen range and two fireplaces to both gables noted on field inspection. Review of historic maps suggests that the building replaced a larger structure, also named Park Erskine and depicted on the first edition of the Ordnance Survey 25-inch map (Renfrewshire, Sheet VII.3, 1858, surveyed 1857), along with a small sub-rectangular possible garden enclosure to the northeast, built into the adjacent field boundaries and partially lined with trees. By the time of the second edition (25-inch, Renfrewshire, Sheet VII.3, revised 1895-97, published 1897), the larger structure has gone and been replaced by a smaller roofed structure within the putative garden enclosure – the position occupied by the extant building noted on site. See plate 9.2 at the end of this appendix	Low The agricultural setting of the asset contributes to the legibility of the building as a rural dwelling.	Negligible The New 132kV OHL will pass approximately 50m south of this asset, but micro-siting may result in the OHL being located closer to this asset. This assessment assumes that they may be sited as close as is safe and practicable. The introduction of the OHL will result in a minor change to the rural character of the landscape and setting of the asset, as the Existing 132kV do not interact with its setting. The New 132kV OHL will be experienced in conjunction with, and from, the asset.	Minor The small material change to the rural setting of the asset will be of negligible effect as the asset will retain its intrinsic characteristics and continue to be understood as a rural dwelling.
Craigmarloch Wood enclosure	Inverclyde ref: 12772	An undated enclosure approximately 280m to the northwest of Craigmarloch Wood, however, the grid reference for this asset is only six digits long meaning that it may actually lie in a 100m ² area and not intersect with the EDM Project at all. The function of the enclosure is unknown but typically they define settlement areas, ritual spaces, defensive positions or animal pens. The enclosure was not identified at that location or in the inner study area, in the review of aerial photography and Lidar data, nor during the site walkover. Given the asset's name and inexact location it is possible that the record pertains to the scheduled prehistoric hillfort in Craigmarloch wood. However, if not, then the general area for its location is close to the scheduled examples in Craigmarloch Wood (scheduled ref: SM4379) and on High Castlehill (scheduled ref: SM12886), suggesting it may be of similar prehistoric date.	Uncertain In the absence of any further information the contribution of setting to this asset is uncertain.	None The location of this asset is unknown, but there is no evidence suggesting that it intersects with the New 132kV OHL.	None
Bomb crater and Bomb craters (four)	Canmore ref: 353359 and 353326	Very low	None Setting does not appear to make a meaningful contribution to the significance or understanding these features.	None	None
Devol Moor quarry pit	WOA11	Very low	None Setting does not appear to make a meaningful contribution to the significance or understanding this feature.	N/A	None

Table 9 3: Construction effects to non-designated heritage assets

Asset name	Asset reference	Description	Value	Interaction with EDM Project	Magnitude of change	Significance of effect	Mitigation	Residual significance of effect
Site of former outbuilding at North Porton	WoSAS ref: 42302	An unroofed structure – most likely an agricultural outbuilding belonging to the nearby North Porton Farm - is depicted on the 1858 1:2, 500 OS map of Renfrewshire. The structure, which is unlikely to have been particularly substantial, has been removed by the 1897 OS map (1:2, 500).	Very low Derived from its intrinsic characteristics which, to a limited extent, inform on the nature of local agricultural practices and their material culture.	Potential physical effect lies within working area of New 132kV OHL no. 12	Low There is the risk of compression and truncation of archaeological deposits as a result of vehicular movement in the working area and excavations for the erection of the OHL pole.	Negligible Compression and truncation may result in a slight change to the cultural value of this heritage asset	Ensure use of wood/ steel matting and LGP vehicles in working area; it is unlikely, but a watching brief may be required during ground intrusive works	None (barely perceptible)
Bishopston quarry site	HMA3	A gravel pit located to the east of the Bishopston Tunnel (HMA3) is shown on the 1897 OS 1:2,500 map.	Very low Derived from its intrinsic characteristics which, to a limited extent, inform on the location of industrial activity.	Potential for physical effect lies within route of access and working area of New 132kV OHL no. 29	Low There is the risk of compression and truncation of archaeological deposits as a result of vehicular movement.	Negligible Compression and truncation will result in a barely perceptible change in the cultural value of this asset	None proposed as the existing level of record for this asset is proportionate to the asset's cultural value	None (barely perceptible)
Drums field boundary/ plantation bank	WOA16	During the site walkover a field boundary, or possible plantation bank, was identified to the east of the non-designated post-medieval Drums House and estate. Review of historic OS maps indicates that it was a field boundary in existence by the mid-19th century, at which time it was tree-lined.	Low Derived from its intrinsic characteristics which, to a limited extent, inform our understanding of past land use. Its functional/ historical association with Drums Estate add to its value.	Potential for physical effect lies within route of access between New 132kV OHL no. 72 - 76	None Harm to this feature should be avoidable be micrositing the access to avoid it; or by ensuring the use of matting and LGP vehicles.	None	None required	None (if avoided) to Minor
Barscube field clearance; Knockmountain field clearance (x2)	WOA12; WOA8; WoSAS ref: 68531	Cairns are typically irregular and unstructured piles of moderate to large stones that are normally a by-product of agricultural practices (i.e. field clearance to enable ploughing). However, cairns may also be created as a result of burial practices, or boundary marking. Whilst cairns are common features from the Bronze Age onwards, they are often undated like this example, which based on its location was created as the result of field clearance.	Very low Derived from its intrinsic characteristics which, to a limited extent, inform our understanding of past land use, particularly relating to the agricultural practices.	Potential physical effect: WOA12: lies within the working area of New 132kV OHL no.95 WOA8 lies within the working area of New 132kV OHL no. 115 WoSAS 68531 lies within working area of New 132kV OHL no.115	None to High Where these assets lie in the working area the working areas should be adjusted to exclude the assets. It is possible, but unlikely, that the assets may need to be removed to allow for micrositing of the OHL poles in which case the assets may be removed, resulting in the total loss of their cultural significance.	Minor Partial or complete loss of this very low value asset will result in a Minor effect	If micrositing would result in in physical change to these assets, a watching brief may be required.	None (if avoided) to Minor
Dargavel Burn hut circle(?)	WoSAS ref: 68535	A sub oval area of stone with a low bank along the south side, interpreted as a possible stone hut. Covered by moss and stone and is prominent from the remainder of the long grass covering the field. Measures 10m by 6m by 0.5m high. Visible on LiDAR data. See figure 9.2 at the end of this appendix	Uncertain (but has the potential to be of medium to high value) Hut circles are not common in the area and this possible example - it has only been identified via Lidar as a circular feature - may have potential to enhance our understanding of prehistoric settlement and agriculture through its intrinsic characteristics.	Potential physical effect lies within the working area of New 132kV OHL no.113	None - Minor The working area should be adjusted to avoid this asset and LGP vehicles and matting should be used to avoid compression/ truncation to any potentially associated archaeological deposits in the wider area of the earthworks. There is the potential for the excavation of the OHL pole to truncate previously unknown archaeological deposits in the vicinity	Minor Truncation of previously unknown associated deposits will likely result in a Minor effect	A watching brief may be required during the excavation of OHL no. 115 due to proximity to the possible hut circle	None (barely perceptible)

Asset name	Asset reference	Description	Value	Interaction with EDM Project	Magnitude of change	Significance of effect	Mitigation	Residual significance of effect
					of, and associated with, the possible hut circle.			
Knockmountain settlement/ building	WoSAS ref: 68530	This asset comprises an unclassified and undated building/ settlement site, for which the HER has no further information. It is located to the southeast of Knockmountain in a valley. Review of LiDAR data suggests that the asset is a rectangular shaped building, which must pre-date the mid-19th century as it is not shown on any historic OS mapping. See figure 9.3 at the end of this appendix	Uncertain This undated building/ asset would inform our understanding of local settlement and land use through its intrinsic characteristics.	Potential physical effect extends into the working area of New 132kV OHL no. 115	Low No harm should arise to the asset as a result of vehicular movement as the working area should be adjusted to avoid the asset; and/ or LGP vehicles and matting will be used. There is the risk of truncation of archaeological deposits as a result of excavations for the erection of the OHL pole. This may lead to a slight change in the cultural significance of this asset.	Minor Excavations for the OHL pole may lead to a slight change in the cultural significance of this asset.	A watching brief may be required during ground intrusive works	None (barely perceptible)
Knockmountain quarry	HMA2	A small quarry to the east of Finlaystone Road at the bottom of Knockmountain (HMA2), is shown on the 1897 OS 1:2,500 map.	Very low Derived from its intrinsic characteristics which, to a limited extent, inform our understanding of the industrial practices.	Potential for physical effect lies within working area of OHL 126	No harm should arise to the asset as a result of vehicular movement as the working area should be adjusted to avoid the asset; and/ or LGP vehicles and matting will be used.	None	None required	None
Site of Leperstone building	HMA1	The first edition OS map shows a building complex – potentially associated with the operation of the reservoir, or, otherwise, a farmstead - located at the northeast corner of Leperstone reservoir, in a rural setting. Originally two rectangular buildings set at right-angles to each other with two outbuildings, one to the front and the other to the rear. A well is also shown to the front of the buildings on late 19th century maps (OS 1897 1: 2500). By the early 20th century (OS map 1913 1: 2, 500) the main buildings appear to be much altered with the outbuilding to the front either incorporated into the main building, which is now of courtyard plan, or replaced by an extension. The rear outbuilding has been demolished and the well is no longer shown, but there are two new outbuildings to the south of the courtyard and to the front there is a tank. Other than the addition of two new outbuildings adjacent to the tank and some minor reconfiguration of the outbuildings to the south the building complex remains the same until	Low Derived from its intrinsic characteristics and ability to inform our understanding of late modern settlement.	Potential for physical effect lies within working area of OHL no. 131 and area of tree felling	Low The working area is unlikely to be able to be adjusted to avoid this asset, however, the risk of compression from vehicular movement will be avoided via use of LGP vehicles and matting. There is the risk of truncation of archaeological deposits as a result of excavations for the OHL pole.	Negligible Truncation of this low value asset will result in the slight loss of the cultural value of this low value asset.	A watching brief may be required during ground intrusive works	None (barely perceptible)

Asset name	Asset reference	Description	Value	Interaction with EDM Project	Magnitude of change	Significance of effect	Mitigation	Residual significance of effect
		demolished in the 1970s or 1980s.						

Table 9 4 Operational effects to non-designated assets

Asset name	Asset reference	Description	Value	Sensitivity (to setting change only)	Magnitude of change	Significance of effect (also residual significance of effect)
Old Erskine Church (Bishopton Parish Church) and cemetery	WOA19 and WoSAS 7896	<p>Bishopton Parish Church lies on a knoll to the north-east of the village, in an area that remains largely undeveloped. The Abbey of Paisley founded a church on the site, on the pilgrimage route to Iona, in the twelfth century; however, the current building was constructed between 1813 and 1815. Built to designs by the Glaswegian mason and architect David Hamiltoni (1768 – 1843) the building comprises a hall church with a square tower at the west end. A lawn cemetery lies to the east of the church – over the site of the original church building - and beyond that is the former manse - now a category C listed building – that has been extended for use as a nursing home.</p> <p>See plate 9.2 at the end of this appendix</p>	<p>Low</p> <p>This asset has a low cultural value, derived from a combination of its architectural and historical interest as a well-preserved example of a Scottish post-reformation church designed by a prominent local architect.</p>	<p>Low</p> <p>In terms of setting, the cemetery and lawns contribute to the special interest of the building and its legibility. The church also has an important functional and historical relationship with the Manse, although the ability to appreciate this relationship has been diminished by the increased boundary separation between the two and the built additions to the manse.</p> <p>There is a large commercial/ industrial complex to the rear of the church, but it is screened by an extant woodland shelter belt from Erskine Park. There is also a large tarmac surfaced carpark on the opposite side of the B815, which runs past the church. Otherwise, the setting remains largely undeveloped and allows for its appreciation as a rural parish church.</p>	<p>Negligible</p> <p>The New 132kV OHL will effectively replace the Existing 132kV OHL, running approximately 660m to the south of the church, roughly in line with the M8. Consequently, they will only be perceived from the church and cemetery and not in conjunction with it. As such, there is no risk of any change to the legibility of the relationship between the church, its cemetery and the manse.</p> <p>Views from the church are cross wide-open agricultural land with some intervening trees, and built development (1 Kirkton Cottages), as well as existing OHL. These existing OHL are closer and will be more prominent in the views than the New 132kV OHL.</p>	<p>None</p> <p>The New 132kV will make a barely perceptible material change to the rural character of the landscape and will not affect the legibility of Old Bishopton Church as a rural parish church or any of the Church's key functional and historical relationships.</p>
Drums House and non-designated designed landscape	WOA17	<p>Drums House is a private country house located to the east of Babscube Hill. The architectural style of the house is unknown, but it appears to be of later post-medieval date. It is depicted on the 1857 1:2, 500 OS map with four further buildings – most likely stables and like - immediately to the southwest. The house is set within a non-designated designed landscape with a large area of woodland to the south. To the rear of the associated buildings are gardens laid out with pathways. The main approach to the house is a tree-lined driveway that runs south from the Old Greenock Road.</p> <p>The 1897 1: 2,500 OS map suggests that the main house may have been enlarged as it is no longer T-shaped in plan. The associated buildings to the southwest have also been reconfigured slightly and added to most notably with glasshouses, and a gasometer. The 1913 1: 2,500 OS map shows some further reconfiguration of the outbuildings and a new approach has been created by dividing the drive part way towards the house. There are also several new landscape features including a new ornamental terraced lawn to the front of Drums house, which has necessitated the removal of the trees that were formerly lining the drive to the front of the house, although a new shelter belt has been planted to the front (north) and side (east) of the estate buildings. A second terraced lawn is located to the rear of the property, and beyond that the woodland area has been extended. The outbuildings were further re-configured and added to over the course of the second half of the 20th century and the wooded parkland further expanded to the south and west.</p> <p>The history of the Drums is unclear, but it is known to have been the home to the Lithgow family – who were prominent in the Glasgow ship building industry – from the late 19th century.</p>	<p>Drums house and non-designated landscape are of low cultural value as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Its architectural interest with Drums House providing an example of a post-medieval country house (the exact value here is uncertain as the house remains private and its style unknown); ■ Its historic interest as a result of the association with the Lithgow family; ■ Its potential nature conservation value, which is uncertain. However, whilst the estate has no formal nature designations the extensive woodland park, and its springs and waterways, are likely to provide suitable habitats for different fauna and flora. <p>The horticultural value of the asset is uncertain and there is no recorded archaeological interest within the site, but the absence of evidence is not the same as the evidence of absence.</p>	<p>Low</p> <p>In terms of setting, the house, estate buildings, and designed landscape have important historical, functional, and designed relationships with each other that contribute to their value and legibility. The rural setting around the park is also important to its legibility as a country estate.</p>	<p>Negligible</p> <p>The New 132kV OHL will be routed to the south east and east of the designed landscape surrounding Drum House, deviating from the route of the Existing 132kV OHL, which run through the neighboring Formakin GDL. The main house itself is broadly north facing and is screened by woodland and the probable stable block, so it appears to have no inter-visibility with the OHL.</p> <p>However, there may be some visibility from the front terraces to the house and to the east from the probable stable block, as there is a small break in the woodland planting to the eastern side of this building.</p> <p>In-conjunction views will be limited to the perception of the New 132kV OHL in tandem with the parkland – mainly its shelter belts – and its rural setting.</p>	<p>None</p> <p>The New 132kV OHL will make a small but perceptible material change to the rural landscape character, as experienced in views towards the non-designated designed parkland. This will not affect any of the important historical, functional, and designed relationships between the house, its estate buildings, and designed landscape. The change will be solely to the rural setting of the country estate and the effect of this will be negligible in terms of change to understanding its heritage value.</p>
Park Erskine derelict house	WOA10	<p>During the site walkover a roofed but semi-derelict house of late 19th century date was identified in Park Erskine. Constructed in uncoursed rubble with a corrugated roof, it comprised two bays with front hall and a later brick and</p>	<p>Low</p> <p>This asset has a low cultural value derived from its intrinsic ability to evidence local vernacular</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Negligible</p> <p>The New 132kV OHL will pass approximately 50m south of this asset.</p>	<p>None</p> <p>The small material change to the rural setting of the asset will be of negligible effect as the</p>

		<p>stone lean-to to the southern gable; missing door and window joinery, but internal stud walls and lath with some extant plaster remains. Partially extant cast-iron kitchen range and two fireplaces to both gables noted on field inspection.</p> <p>Review of historic maps suggests that the building replaced a larger structure, also named Park Erskine and depicted on the first edition of the Ordnance Survey 25-inch map (Renfrewshire, Sheet VII.3, 1858, surveyed 1857), along with a small sub-rectangular possible garden enclosure to the northeast, built into the adjacent field boundaries and partially lined with trees. By the time of the second edition (25-inch, Renfrewshire, Sheet VII.3, revised 1895-97, published 1897), the larger structure has gone and been replaced by a smaller roofed structure within the putative garden enclosure – the position occupied by the extant building noted on site.</p> <p>See plate 9.2 at the end of this appendix</p>	and contribute to the understanding of settlement patterns.	The agricultural setting of the asset contributes to the legibility of the building as a rural dwelling.	<p>Their introduction will result in a very slight change to the rural character of the landscape and setting of the asset, as the Existing 132kV do not interact with its setting.</p> <p>The New 132kV OHL will be experienced in conjunction with, and from, the asset.</p>	asset will retain its intrinsic characteristics and continue to be understood as a rural dwelling.
High Auchenleck mound, Devol Moor mound and Burnhead Moor Mound and mounds (near Harelaw)	(Inverclyde ref: 12774, 12773, 7013 and 40476)	<p>The Inverclyde HER records three undated mounds approximately 300m apart on a hill ridge on Devol Moor, near High Auchenleck. No further information is provided, but they are located in an area that also includes undated buildings and enclosures, a homestead, and cultivation remains. Approximately 1.5km west on Devol Moor, near Harelaw, the HER has a record for 'mounds' with no further information given.</p> <p>There is evidence for prehistoric settlement on Devol Moor, which, in combination the hilltop location of these mounds, means that they may be burial mounds or cairns. Such features can be of high cultural value if they have above ground remains, however, it is unclear if these mounds do, or if they have been ploughed out and survive only as ring ditches. The moorland location suggests a potential for above ground remains and there are some possible corresponding features visible on LiDAR imagery for the mounds reported near Harelaw. However, no features could be seen on the LiDAR to correspond to the three mounds reported on High Auchenleck.</p> <p>Alternatively, it is of course possible that these mounds are further indications of the field clearance activity that is common in the area. In this regard, it is of note that both groups of mounds lie in areas that may have been cleared to enable grazing, which is what the surrounding land use is mapped as by HLAmapping.</p>	<p>Uncertain</p> <p>If these assets are burial mounds they will – depending on their survival - be of medium or high cultural value as a result of their intrinsic characteristics and ability to inform our understanding of prehistoric burial practice and society. Although often superficially similar, they exhibit regional variations in form, and a diversity of burial practices. If the mound and the original ground surface below it survives, it may contain information that will further help in understanding the date of the monument, its manner and duration of use, and of the environment in which it was constructed. In contrast, if only field clearance cairns the mounds will be of very low cultural heritage value.</p>	<p>Uncertain</p> <p>Setting can be important to the cultural value of burial mounds/ cairns as they are often located in visually prominent areas with important sightlines between other burial mounds or other prehistoric features. If these assets are burial mounds they could be intentionally grouped, and there may have been intentional sightlines between the two groups. If field clearance cairns, then these asset's open rural setting contributes in a limited way to their interpretation.</p>	<p>Negligible</p> <p>The Harelaw mounds are located approximately 230m northwest of the Existing 132kV OHL and the route of the New 132kV largely aligns with this. However, like the Existing 132kV already are, the New 132kV will be visible in view from the assets and potentially in conjunction with them if they have surface expression.</p> <p>The New 132kV OHL will be located at a greater distance – approximately 280m further south – than the Existing 132kV OHL currently in relation to the mounds on High Auchenleck. Therefore, while they are likely to be experienced from the mounds, they will be less prominent both in scale and siting.</p>	<p>None</p> <p>The negligible material change to the setting of these assets will not affect the relationship between mounds in either group, or any potential relationship between the two groups. As such, it will remain possible to fully understand their heritage value as expressed through their setting.</p>
Site of former outbuilding at North Porton	WoSAS ref: 42302	An unroofed structure – most likely an agricultural outbuilding belonging to the nearby North Porton Farm - is depicted on the 1858 1:2, 500 OS map of Renfrewshire. The structure, which is unlikely to have been particularly substantial, has been removed by the 1897 OS map (1:2, 500).	<p>Very low</p> <p>Derived from its intrinsic characteristics which, to a limited extent, inform on the nature of local agricultural practices and their material culture.</p>	<p>Low</p> <p>In terms of setting, the asset lies in a field northeast of the M8 and the settlement of Kingston. Although it has no surface expression, it may have important historical and functional relationships with the nearby North Porton Farm and the fieldscape that aid in the interpretation of this asset and appreciation of its value.</p>	<p>Negligible</p> <p>The Existing 132kV OHL are located approximately 40m east of the site of this structure. The New 132kV OHL will be routed directly over the asset. The experiential change of this will be barely perceptible.</p>	<p>None</p> <p>Given the very low value of this asset and the barely perceptible change to its setting the significance of this effect is None.</p>
Bishopston quarry site	HMA3	A gravel pit located to the east of the Bishopston Tunnel (HMA3) is shown on the 1897 OS 1:2,500 map.	<p>Very low</p> <p>Derived from its intrinsic characteristics which, to a limited extent, inform on the location of industrial activity.</p>	<p>None</p> <p>Setting does not make a meaningful contribution to their cultural value or the understanding of that value.</p>	<p>None</p> <p>There will be no change to the heritage value of this asset as its setting does not contribute to that value.</p>	<p>None</p> <p>There is no effect.</p>
Drums field boundary/ plantation bank	WOA16	During the site walkover a field boundary, or possible plantation bank, was identified to the east of the non-designated post-medieval Drums House and estate. Review of historic OS maps indicates that it was a field boundary in existence by the mid-19th century, at which time it was tree-lined.	<p>Low</p> <p>Derived from its intrinsic characteristics which, to a limited extent, inform our understanding of past land use. It's functional/ historical association with Drums Estate add to its value.</p>	<p>Low</p> <p>The rural setting of this asset makes a contribution to its legibility as a former landscape feature associated with the Drums Estate.</p>	<p>Negligible</p> <p>The Existing 132kV OHL cannot be experienced from the asset but the New 132kV OHL will be visible 100m to the east of the asset.</p>	<p>None</p> <p>Whilst perceptible from the asset the New 132kV OHL will not affect its heritage value and the ability to understand its function as a agricultural boundary.</p>
Barscube field clearance, Knockmountain	WOA12, WOA8 and	Cairns are typically irregular and unstructured piles of moderate to large stones that are normally a by-product of agricultural practices (i.e. field clearance to enable ploughing). However, cairns may also be created as a result	<p>Very low</p> <p>Derived from their intrinsic characteristics which, to a limited extent, inform our understanding of</p>	<p>Low</p> <p>Setting can contribute to the understanding of these assets by aiding in their functional</p>	<p>Negligible</p> <p>The introduction of the New 132kV OHL will result in a negligible material change</p>	<p>None</p> <p>The value of these assets derives from their intrinsic characteristics and the ability to</p>

field clearance (x2)	WoSAS ref: 68531	of burial practices, or boundary marking. Whilst cairns are common features from the Bronze Age onwards, they are often undated like this example, which based on its location was created as the result of field clearance.	past land use, particularly relating to agricultural practices.	interpretation. For example, burial cairns are less likely on hill slopes and boundary markers are more likely to be located more visibly. Meanwhile, field clearance cairns are often associated with field systems and boundaries. The cairns identified in the working corridor appear to be of the latter function as they are typically located on hillslopes, or near the edge of fields.	to the rural character of the landscape, as in most cases the Existing 132kV or other OHL can be viewed either from or, in conjunction, with the assets. The New 132kV OHL will either be visible in conjunction with, or from, these asses.	understand their function through their setting will not meaningfully be affected by the ability to perceive the New 132kV OHL within their setting.
Dargavel Burn hut circle(?)	WoSAS ref: 68535	A sub oval area of stone with a low bank along the south side, interpreted as a possible stone hut. Covered by moss and stone and is prominent from the remainder of the long grass covering the field. Measures 10m by 6m by 0.5m high. Visible on LiDAR data..See figure 9.2 at the end of this appendix	Uncertain (but has the potential to be medium to high value) Hut circles are not common in the area and this possible example - it has only been identified via Lidar as a circular feature - may have good potential to enhance our understanding of prehistoric settlement and agriculture through its intrinsic characteristics.	None The setting of this asset comprises agricultural land with woodland to the south. This setting does not appear to contribute to its heritage value, which is derived mainly from its intrinsic characteristics.	None There will be no change to the heritage value of this asset as its setting does not contribute to that value.	None There is no effect.
Knockmountain settlement/ building	WoSAS ref: 68530	This asset comprises an unclassified and undated building/ settlement site, for which the HER has no further information. It is located to the southeast of Knockmountain in a valley near two field clearance cairns (WOA8 and WoSas ref: 68531), as well as two settlement sites: to the southwest a ruinous homestead of unknown date (Canmore: 42401), and, to the east, a possible prehistoric hut circle (WoSas ref: 68535). See figure 9.3 at the end of this appendix Review of LiDAR data suggests that the asset is a rectangular shaped building, which must pre-date the mid-19th century as it is not shown on any historic OS mapping.	Uncertain This undated building/ asset will inform our understanding of local settlement and land use through its intrinsic characteristics.	Uncertain The contribution that setting makes to the heritage value of this asset is uncertain as its heritage value is not fully understood. However, it is likely to be an agricultural settlement and, if broadly contemporary, with the surrounding fieldscape the two may be functionally/ historically related. If this is the case, then the asset would be of low sensitivity to setting change given that its value is largely archaeological.	Negligible The Existing 132kV OHL are located approximately 15m south of this asset. The New 132kV OHL will be routed approximately 20m north of the asset. Therefore, the experiential change to the legibility of the asset will be barely perceptible.	None Given the uncertain value of this asset and the barely perceptible change to its setting the value of this effect is None.
Knockmountain quarry	HMA2	A small quarry to the east of Finlaystone Road at the bottom of Knockmountain (HMA2), is shown on the 1897 OS 1:2,500 map.	Very low Derived from its intrinsic characteristics which, to a limited extent, inform our understanding of the industrial practices.	None Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of this asset.	None There will be no change to the heritage value of this asset as its setting does not contribute to that value.	None There is no effect.
Site of Leperstone building	HMA1	The first edition OS map shows a building complex – potentially associated with the operation of the reservoir, or, otherwise, a farmstead - located at the northeast corner of Leperstone reservoir, in a rural setting. Originally two rectangular buildings set at right-angles to each other with two outbuildings, one to the front and the other to the rear. A well is also shown to the front of the buildings on late 19th century maps (OS 1897 1: 2500). By the early 20th century (OS map 1913 1: 2, 500) the main buildings appear to be much altered with the outbuilding to the front either incorporated into the main building, which is now of courtyard plan, or replaced by an extension. The rear outbuilding has been demolished and the well is no longer shown, but there are two new outbuildings to the south of the courtyard and to the front there is a tank. Other than the addition of two new outbuildings adjacent to the tank and some minor reconfiguration of the outbuildings to the south the building complex remains the same until demolished in the 1970s or 1980s.	Low Derived from its intrinsic characteristics and ability to inform our understanding of late modern settlement.	Low In terms of setting, if the complex was a warden's house and infrastructure associated with the reservoir then the building remains will have an important historical and functional relationship with the reservoir. However, if a farm complex then they will have an important historical and functional relationship with the surrounding agricultural land.	Negligible The Existing 132kV OHL already pass 30m to the north of the site of this building complex. The New 132kV OHL will be routed directly through it. Therefore, there is essentially negligible change to the setting of this asset.	None The New 132kV OHL will not result in any change to the heritage value of this asset as result of setting change as its key relationships will remain legible as they are.

Appendix 9.3 - Plates

Plate 9. 1: Remains of a wall associated with Barscube Mill



Plate 9. 3 Derelict house in Park Erskine

Plate 9. 2 Old Erskine Church (Bishopton Parish Church) facing north





Appendix 9.3 Plates cont.

Plate 9. 4: Dargavel Burn hut circle (WoSAS ref: 68535)

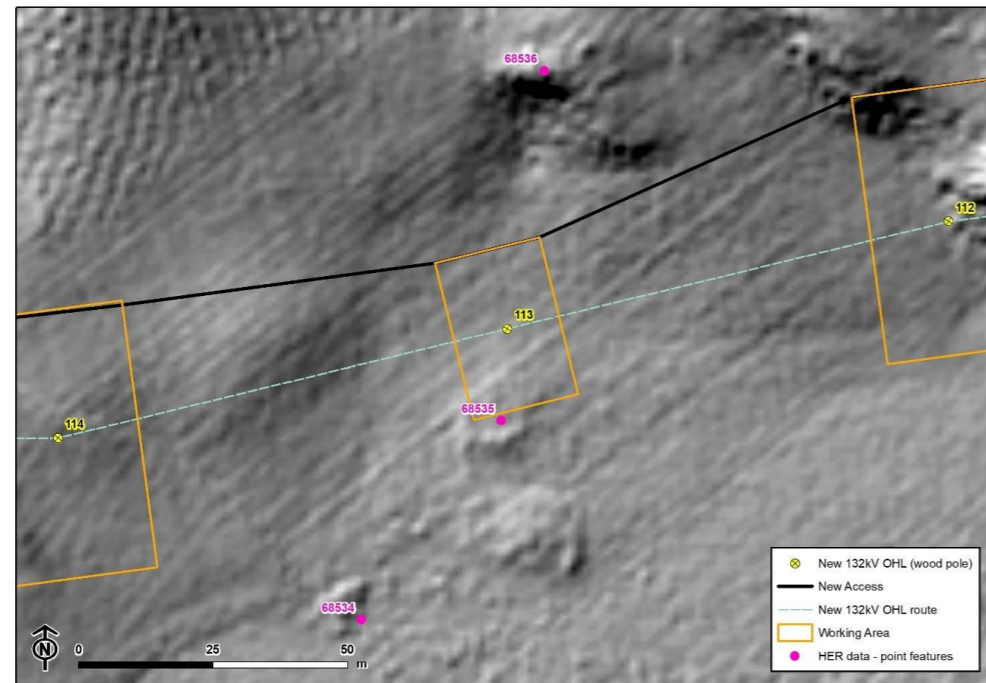
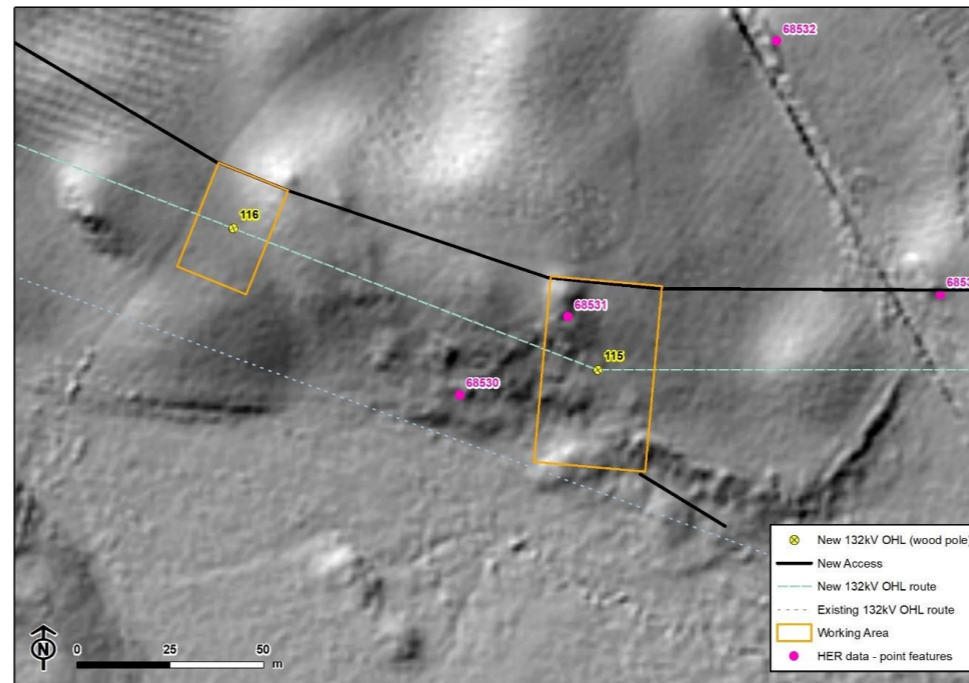


Plate 9. 5: Knockmountain settlement/ buildings (WoSAS ref: 6853)



ⁱ http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/architect_full.php?id=200207