

# Caledonian Solar Park

## City of Glasgow

**APPENDIX 8.1: BUILT HERITAGE STATEMENT TECHNICAL APPENDIX | OCTOBER 2021**

On behalf of Derwent London Green Energy Ltd



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Section 1

**Introduction.**

# 1 | Introduction

- 1.1 Icen Projects has been commissioned by Derwent London Green Energy Ltd (the 'Applicant') to undertake a Cultural Heritage - Built Heritage Assessment of the impacts of the Proposed Development at the Site of Lochfauld Farm - Caledonian Solar Park (the 'Site').
- 1.2 This is part of technical assessment relating to built heritage assets within the vicinity of the Site. It forms part of the Cultural Heritage chapter (Chapter 8) of the Environmental Statement (ES). There are no designated built heritage assets within the Site. As such, the Chapter assesses potential indirect impacts on the settings of the identified designated assets within the Study Area.
- 1.3 The Study Area is a 3km radius of the Site as tested in the Bare Land Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV). The methodology used for scoping this area is set out in the Assessment Methodology section below. In summary, the receptors have been identified through a consideration of likely inter-visibility and non-visual setting factors, guided by Historic Environment Scotland (HES) best-practice guidance, details of which are set out below.

Figure 1.1 The Site

Section 2

**Planning Legislation, Policy &  
Guidance.**

## 2 | Planning Legislation, Policy and Guidance

### Legislation

2.1 Primary legislation regarding the Historic Environment is the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 and The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, both of which are modified by the Historic Environment (Amendment) (Scotland) Act (2011). Also of relevance is The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017, and the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997.

### National Policy

#### National Planning Framework 3 (NPF 3) 2014

- 2.2 The National Planning Framework 3 (NPF 3) is a long-term strategy for Scotland providing plans for development and investment in infrastructure.
- 2.3 Chapter 4 of the framework proposes to respect, enhance and make responsible use of the natural and cultural assets. Paragraph 4.6 recognises the historic environment as an integral part of the well-being and cultural identity.

#### Scottish Planning Policy 2014

- 2.4 The Scottish Planning Policy 2014 (SPP) sets out the national planning policies which reflect priorities for operation of the planning system. It sits alongside the National Planning Framework.
- 2.5 Paragraph 137 of the SPP promotes the care and protection of designated and non-designated historic environment and its contribution to sense of place, cultural identity, social well-being, economic growth, civic participation and lifelong learning. It further enables positive change in the historic environment which is informed by a clear understanding of the importance of the heritage assets affected and ensure their future use
- 2.6 Paragraph 141 states that changes to a listed building should be managed to protect its special interest while enabling it to remain in active use. Where planning permission and listed building consent are sought for development to, or affecting, a listed building, special regard must be given to the importance of preserving and enhancing the building, its setting and any features of special architectural or historic interest.
- 2.7 Paragraph 145 concerns Scheduled Monuments and their setting. It states that where there is potential for a proposed development to have an adverse effect on a scheduled monument or on the integrity of its setting, permission should only be granted where there are exceptional circumstances.
- 2.8 Paragraph 147 states that World Heritage Sites are of international importance. Where a development proposal has the potential to affect a World Heritage Site, or its setting, the planning authority must protect and preserve its Outstanding Universal Value.

#### Historic Environment Policy for Scotland 2019 (HEPS)

- 2.9 HEPS is a policy statement directing proposals that affect the historic environment. Whilst non-statutory, HEPS is a material consideration for planning proposals that might affect the historic environment, and in relation to listed building consent.
- 2.10 Policy HEP1 states that 'decisions affecting any part of the historic environment should be informed by an inclusive understanding of its breadth and cultural significance.'
- 2.11 Policy HEP2 states that 'decisions affecting the historic environment should ensure that its understanding and enjoyment as well as its benefits are secured for present and future generations.'
- 2.12 Policy HEP3 states that 'plans, programmes, policies and strategies, and the allocation of resources, should be approached in a way that protects and promotes the historic environment. If detrimental impact on the historic environment is unavoidable, it should be minimised. Steps should be taken to demonstrate that alternatives have been explored, and mitigation measures should be put in place.'
- 2.13 Policy HEP4 states that 'changes to specific assets and their context should be managed in a way that protects the historic environment. Opportunities for enhancement should be identified where appropriate. If detrimental impact on the historic environment is unavoidable, it should be minimised. Steps should be taken to demonstrate that alternatives have been explored, and mitigation measures should be put in place.'
- 2.14 Policy HEP5 states that 'decisions affecting the historic environment should contribute to the sustainable development of communities and places.'
- 2.15 Policy HEP6 states that 'decisions affecting the historic environment should be informed by an inclusive understanding of the potential consequences for people and communities. Decision-making processes should be collaborative, open, transparent and easy to understand.'

### Local Plan

2.16 Local planning policy is set out within the Glasgow City Development Plan (2017), the Glasgow City Development Plan Supplementary Guidance (2017) and the Clydeplan Strategic Development Plan (2017).

#### Glasgow City Development Plan (2017)

- 2.17 Section CDP 9: Historic Environment states:
- 2.18 The Council will protect, preserve and, where appropriate, conserve and/or enhance the historic environment, in line with Scottish Planning Policy, Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statement, and this policy together with associated supplementary guidance (SG), for the benefit of our own and future generations. For clarity, historic environment encompasses, in this context, world heritage sites, listed buildings, conservation areas, scheduled monuments, archaeological sites, Inventory and non-Inventory gardens and designed landscapes and Inventory battlefields. The Council will assess the impact of proposed developments that affect historic environment features and/or their settings according to the principles set out in relevant SG. The Council will not support development that would have an adverse impact on the historic environment, unless SG criteria are fully satisfied.

#### Glasgow City Development Plan Supplementary Guidance SG9 (2017)

- 2.19 This guidance supports and provides further detailed guidance in relation to Policy CDP 9, including principles that will be applied in assessing the impact of proposed developments upon the historical environment. Of particular relevance to this assessment are:
- Section 2D Development affecting the setting of listed buildings [...]
  - Section 8: Ancient Monuments and Scheduled Monuments
  - Section 9: Sites of archaeological importance, and
  - Section 10: The Antonine Wall World Heritage Site.

### Guidance Documents

#### Clydeplan Strategic Development Plan 2017

2.20 The Clydeplan Strategic Development Plan 2017 covers the Proposed Development area. While detailed consideration of the historic environment falls beyond the remit of the Strategic Development Plan, the plan clearly adheres to SPP. One of the placemaking principles of the SDP is that it “Safeguards and promotes significant environmental, historic and cultural assets”

#### Frontiers of the Roman Empire (Antonine Wall) World Heritage Site SPG

2.21 The Frontiers of the Roman Empire (Antonine Wall) World Heritage Site SPG is a material consideration in the assessment and determination of planning applications affecting the Antonine Wall and its setting. It is a document which is adopted by all of the five LPAs along the Antonine Wall.

2.22 Paragraph 3.2 of the Guidance states the following:

2.23 Development must not compromise the Outstanding Universal Value for which the Antonine Wall was inscribed as a WHS. The Key consideration in assessing the impact of development...is the presumption against development which would have an impact on the Antonine Wall and its setting; that is any impact that would damage the integrity, authenticity, significance or understanding of the WHS. Examples of what could be considered adverse include development that:

- Destroys or would lead to the damage of archaeological remains;
- Interrupts key views to from or within the WHS;
- Changes the character of the landscape in and around the WHS;
- Reduces people’s appreciation or understanding of the WHS in its landscape setting;
- Could negatively affect any of the qualities or significance for which the WHS was inscribed.

2.24 Section 3.5 considers impacts on setting. Whilst the buffer zone is recognised as the primary protection of the immediate setting, this does not either preclude development within it, or constitute the entire setting of the WHS. Paragraph 3.5.1 states that the relationship of the wall with the landscape is a fundamental part of the WHS’s significance and contributes to how it is experienced, understood and appreciated. Paragraph 3.5.2 states that ‘it is considered essential that new development is effectively accommodated within the landscape and is designed and located to conserve and enhance the setting of the WHS. This also applies to developments out with the Buffer Zone that may have an impact by virtue of their scale or visual relationship with the Antonine Wall.’

2.25 Paragraph 3.5.5 notes how the longer distance views to and from significant landscape features (Campsie Fells and Kilpatrick Hills) play an important part in the setting of the WHS. This states that ‘Most development beyond the Buffer Zone will not have an adverse effect on the setting of the WHS, however major development in particular has the potential to detract from or damage longer distance views to and from the Site.’

2.26 The guidance also recognises the need for good design in the setting of the WHS, which is expected to demonstrate, careful site selection; well considered development layout; appropriate building design; and high quality landscape design.

#### Managing Change in the Historic Environment Guidance Notes: Setting (2016)

2.27 This note sets out the principles that apply to developments affecting the setting of historic assets or places, including scheduled monuments, listed buildings, Inventory historic gardens and designed landscapes, World Heritage Sites, conservation areas, historic battlefields, Historic Marine Protected Areas and undesignated sites.

2.28 It states that where development is proposed it is important to, assess this impact in a three stage approach:

- identify the historic assets that might be affected by the proposed development;
- define the setting of each historic asset by establishing how the surroundings contribute to the ways in which the historic asset or place is understood, appreciated and experienced; and,
- evaluate the potential impact of the proposed changes on the setting, and the extent to which any negative impacts can be mitigated.

2.29 It further states that:

*‘If proposed development is likely to affect the setting of a key historic asset, an objective written assessment should be prepared by the applicant to inform the decision-making process. The conclusions should take into account the significance of the asset and its setting and attempt to quantify the extent of any impact. The methodology and level of information should be*

*tailored to the circumstances of each case.’*

2.30 Where the assessment indicates that there will be an adverse impact on the setting of a historic asset or place, even if this is perceived to be temporary or reversible, alterations to the siting or design of the new development should be considered to remove or reduce this impact.

2.31 The most effective way to prevent impacts on setting is during site selection and early design. Any mitigation and enhancement proposals should be discussed as part of the pre-application process.

#### Further Guidance Documents of Relevance with Material Weight

- Environment Impact Assessment Handbook (EIA) Scottish Natural Heritage and Historic Environment Scotland, Published 22 May 2018)
- Managing Change in the Historic Environment: World Heritage (Historic Environment Scotland, published 05 September 2016, updated 03 February 2020)
- Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Site: The Antonine Wall Management Plan 2014-19
- Designation Policy and Selection Guidance (Historic Environment Scotland, Published 5 April 2019, updated 4 December 2020)

Section 3

# **Historic Development of the Site and Surroundings.**



### 3 | Historic Development of the Site and Surroundings

#### Historic Development and Context

##### Prehistoric Period

3.1 There is some evidence of prehistoric activity in the area, albeit confirmed to cropmarks located at Summerstown Landfill, approximately 350m north-west of the Site. Excavations of these cropmarks confirmed the presence of a ditch running 19m east-west, other ditches aligned north-south and a curvilinear ditch running northeast-northwest.

##### Roman Period

3.2 Remains of the Antonine Wall are located approximately 468m north of the Site. The Antonine Wall was established by the Emperor Antoninus Pius (AD 138-61) after successful campaigning in AD 139-42 by the Governor of Britain, Quintus Lollius Urbicus. It replaced Hadrian's Wall as the Empire's most northerly frontier. The Wall remained in use until it was abandoned, possibly after AD 165, when the Roman army withdrew from Scotland and the frontier line shifted again to Hadrian's Wall. The wall extends around 60 kilometres across central Scotland from Bo'ness on the River Forth to Old Kilpatrick on the River Clyde. The Wall marked the north western frontier of the Roman Empire and functioned as both a frontier control and military defence, as well as a trading checkpoint.

3.3 The Wall originally comprised of a substantial turf rampart built on a solid stone base fronted to the north by a broad, deep ditch and outer mound. Military Way, a road located to the south of the rampart, permitted the movement of troops, goods and materials from north and south and connected the series of permanent stone-built forts and fortlets which were distributed along the wall at roughly two mile intervals. It was the last linear frontier built by the Romans and was only occupied for approximately one generation before being abandoned.

3.4 The Antonine Wall is a component part of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire UNESCO World Heritage Site (WHS) and was inscribed in 2008. The WHS Buffer Zone has been defined to protect the immediate setting of the WHS. The Site is located outside the buffer area defined in relation to the Antonine Wall in the WHS designation. Whilst the potential for below-ground remains of the Roman period to be located within the Site are discussed within the Archaeological DAB and appraisal accompanying this application, there exists no above-ground built heritage associated with this period on the Site.

3.5 The Roman fort at Balmuildy and the and temporary camp at Buchley are thought to be intrinsically linked, the camp providing the accommodation for the Roman legionaries building the fort. Unusually, the camp is only one of two camps known to lie to the north of the frontier. The grouping of the fort, camp and wall in this area is of particular note.

##### Post-Roman Period

3.6 The Roy Military Survey of Scotland, produced between 1747-55 [Figure 3.1] provides the earliest known detailed cartographic illustration of the Site. The map shows the area surrounding the Site to comprise defined field systems located to the south, close to Glasgow, and comparatively open pasture located further north, leading to the River Kelvin. The Antonine Wall is identified within the map as, 'Roman Wall' and is located north-west of the Site at the border of a large formal garden which likely belonged to the Cawder Estate.

3.7 The close proximity of the Site to, 'Lochfaulds' suggests that it provided an agricultural function for this farmstead which was known to have grazed cows as part of a system of dairy farming.<sup>1</sup> A survey map dated 1795 [Figure 3.2] reveals the immediate area surrounding Lochfaulds and the Site to have maintained its agricultural character of open fields, associated with a handful of modestly sized dairy farms such as those at Blackhill, Caldercult and Balmutie.

3.8 Nevertheless, this map also identifies several major developments which had occurred during the late eighteenth century within the wider area surrounding the Site. These include the construction of the Great Canal, situated east of the Site, in 1775 and the existing Balmore Road, located along the western border of the Site. The map also captures the emergence of estates such as those at Killermont to the north-west and Kenmore, to the south-east. These estates were defined by landscaped gardens and avenues which, alongside the linear forms of the canal and road, semi-enclosed the Site within a larger area of pastoral land.

<sup>1</sup> Alexander Ramsay, *History of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland*, 1879

3.9 An Ordnance Survey map dated 1858 [Figure 3.3] provides a detailed illustration of the Site and reveals it to have comprised a series of fields arranged in a somewhat regular grid pattern, with its existing border partially defined by these fields. The Site remained unoccupied by buildings at this time, however it was divided from east to west by the existing Lochfauld Road and what appears to be a tram track which provided a transport route between the canal and Balmore Road. An ironstone pit is shown to be located within the Site, along the tram track. This feature was a common occurrence within the surrounding area and was associated with the mining of coal, ironstone and fireclay which was practiced on an industrial-scale at this time.<sup>2</sup>

3.10 Whilst the area surrounding the Site gradually evolved away from agriculture into a rural landscape populated by mining communities, the Site itself remained unoccupied. An Ordnance Survey map dated 1896 [Figure 3.4] shows Blackhill Cottages and Lochfauld Cottages, both purpose-built mining communities, located along the south-west and south-east borders of the Site respectively. Previous ironstone pits, including that situated within the Site, are labelled, 'old shaft[s]' and the Site's tram track is no longer shown to exist.

3.11 An aerial photograph of the surrounding area dated 1937 [Figure 3.5] confirms that the Site remained unoccupied during the early twentieth century. Whilst lands located to the east and south of the Site gradually evolved into shrublands, as shown by an Ordnance Survey map dated 1969 [Figure 3.6], the Site was used as arable farmland and presently exists as such.

3.12 In 2018, the National Lottery Heritage Fund granted £2.1m to the Rediscovering the Antonine Wall project which 'aims to raise awareness of the Antonine Wall, primarily amongst local communities but also with visitors'. The project will run until 2021.

<sup>2</sup> Extracted from "*The Housing Condition of Miners*" Report by the Medical Officer of Health, Dr John T. Wilson, 1910



### 3 | Historic Development of the Site and Surroundings

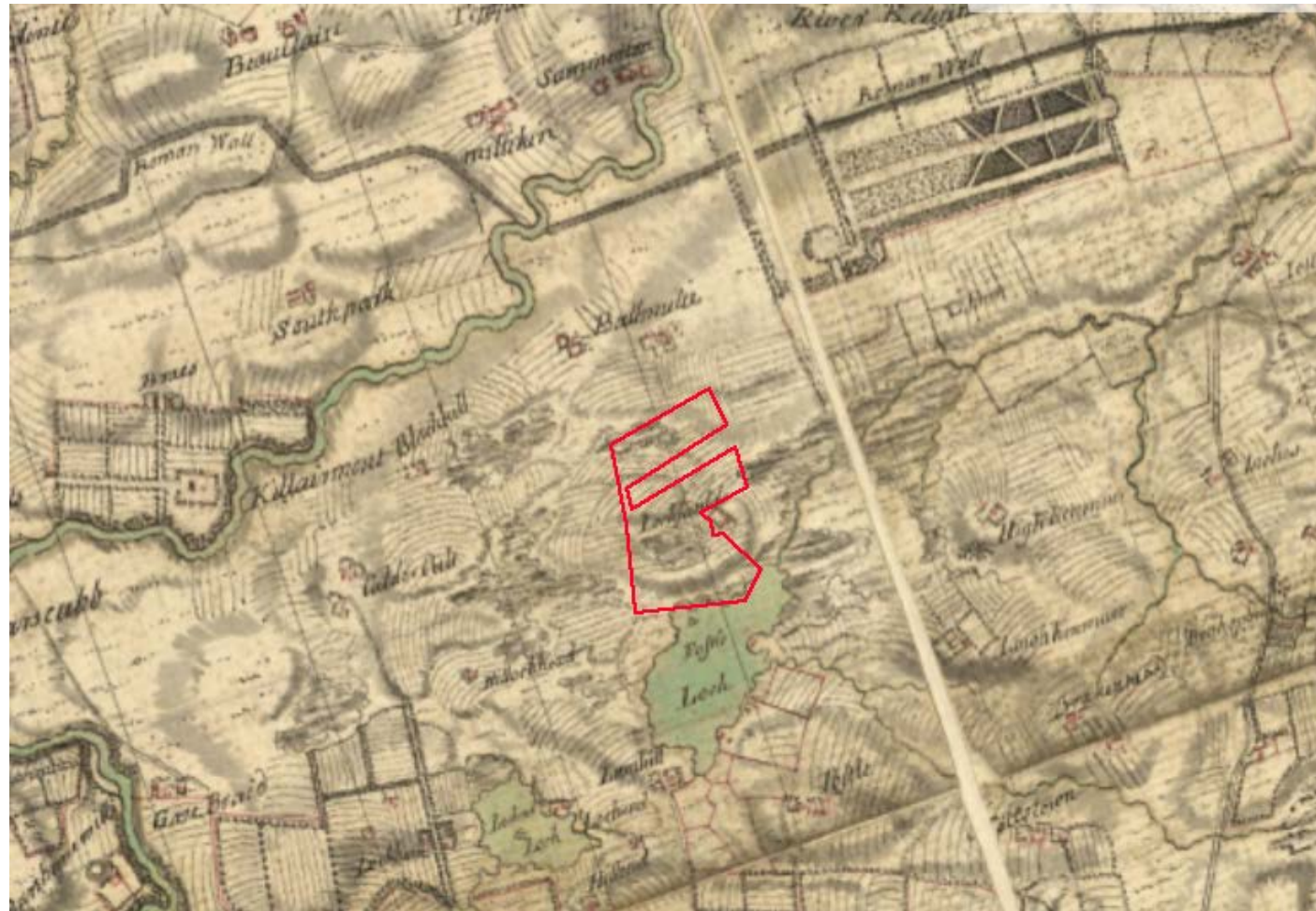


Figure 3.1 Roy Military Survey of Scotland 1747-55

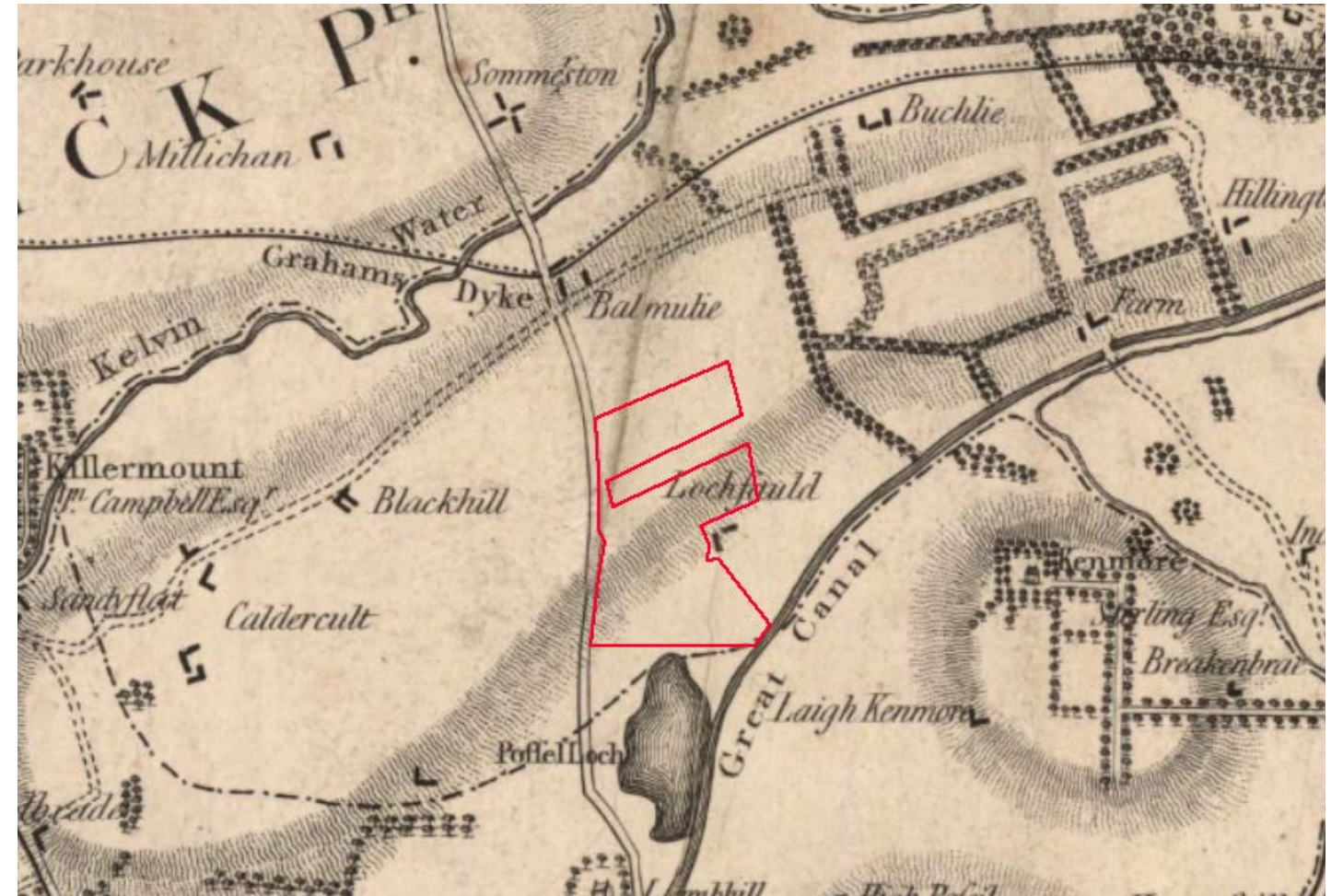


Figure 3.2 1795 Thomas Richardson survey



### 3 | Historic Development of the Site and Surroundings

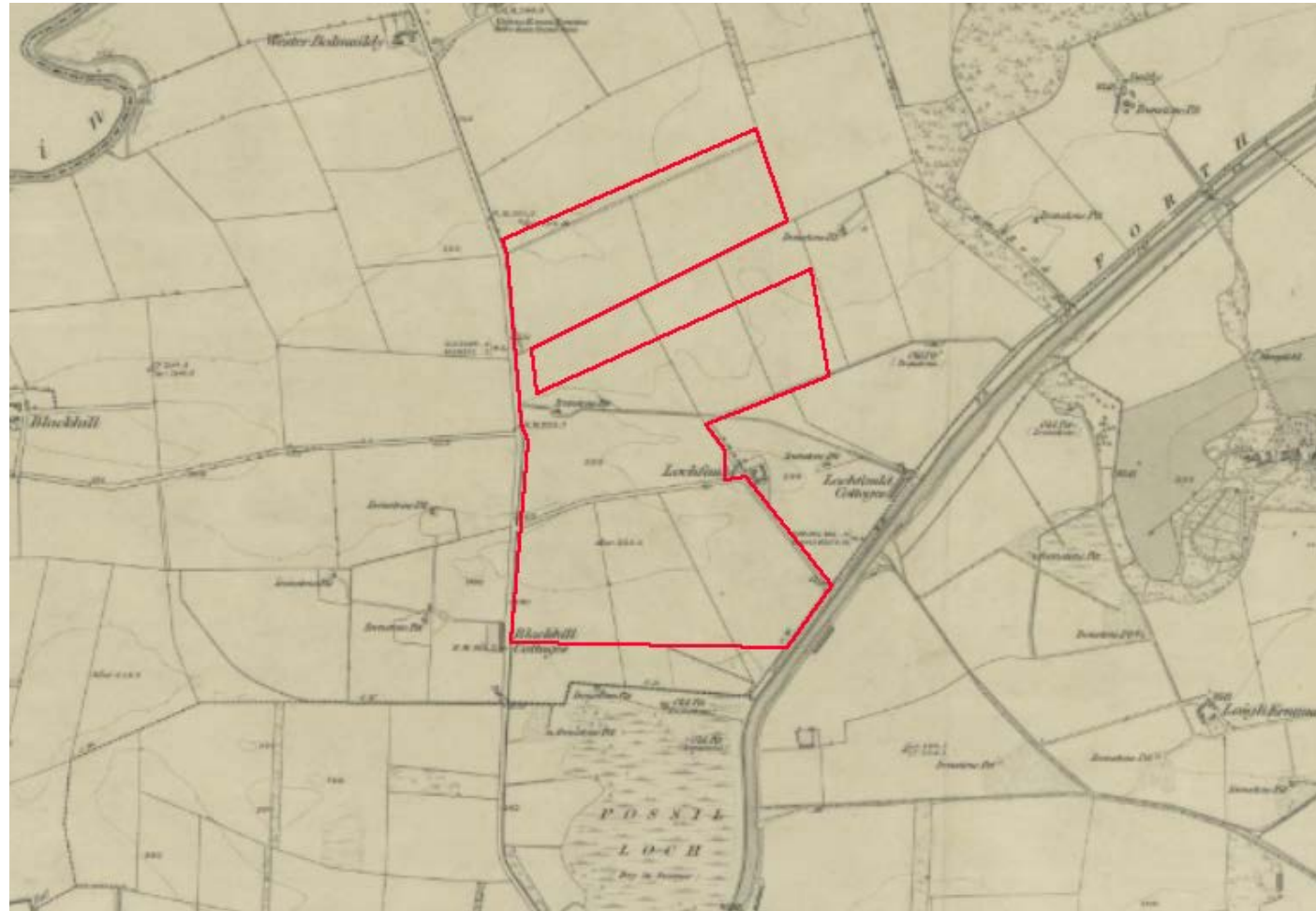


Figure 3.3 1858 OS  
© Crown copyright and database rights 2018 Ordnance Survey 100035207

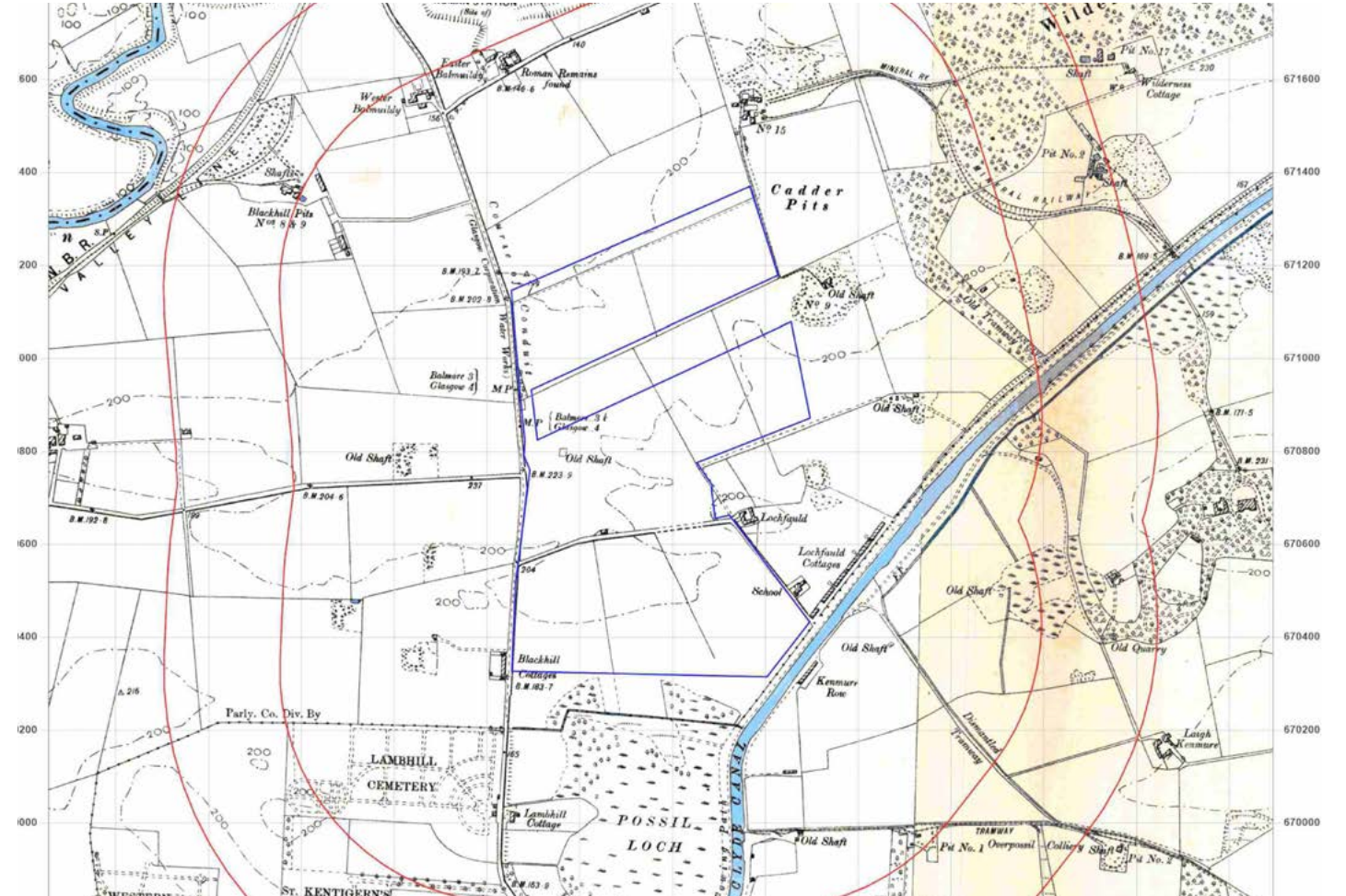


Figure 3.4 1896 OS  
© Crown copyright and database rights 2018 Ordnance Survey 100035207



### 3 | Historic Development of the Site and Surroundings



Figure 3.5 1937 Aerial photograph  
Britain from Above

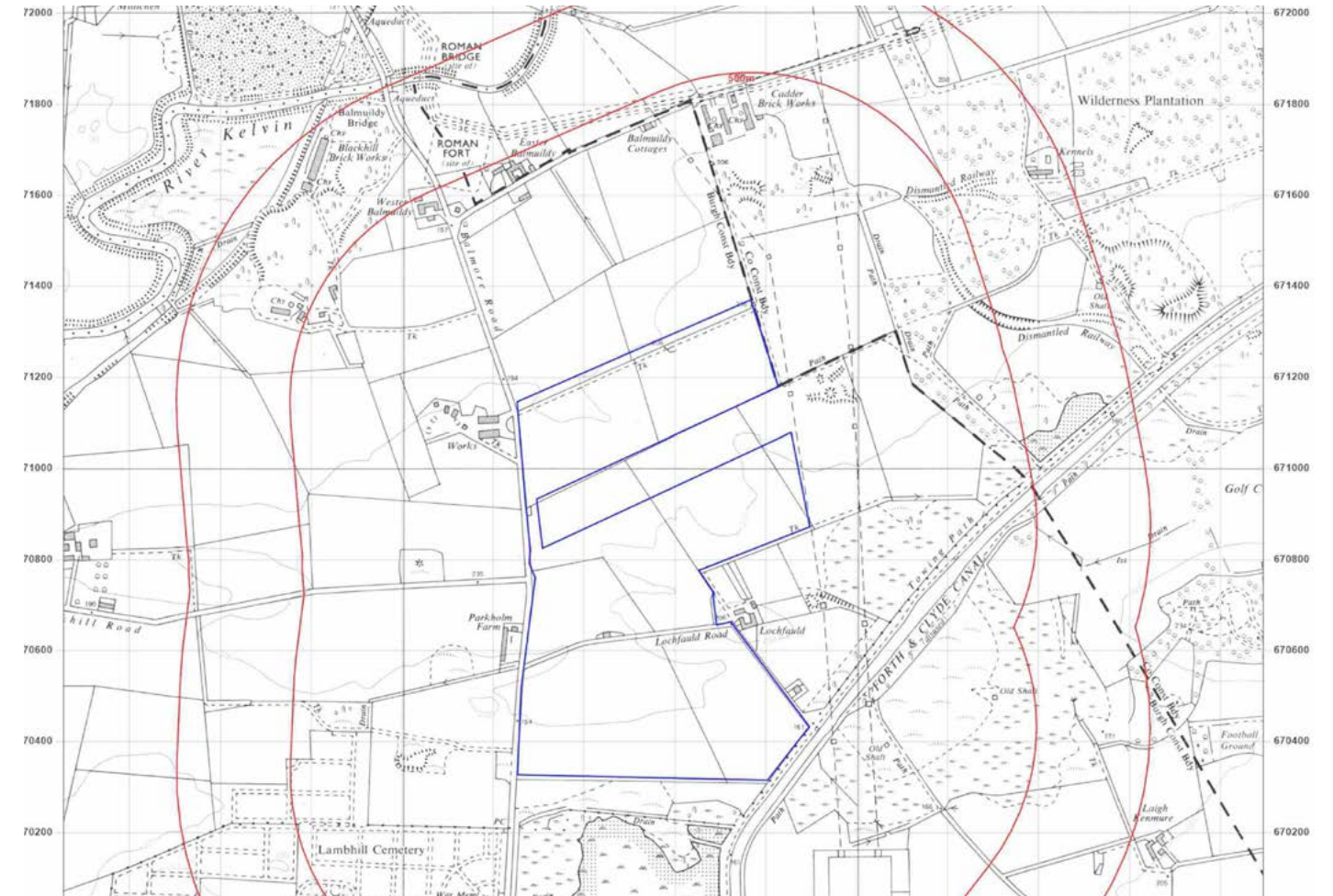


Figure 3.6 1969 OS  
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### 3 | Historic Development of the Site and Surroundings

#### Lochfauld Farm

- 3.13 Lochfauld Farm is identified within the Roy Military Survey of Scotland, produced between 1747-55 [Figure 3.1]. According to Dr Peter Drummond, Lochfauld likely derived part of its name from the term 'fauld' which defines, 'part of the outfield which was manured by folding cattle upon it'.<sup>3</sup> As such, Lochfauld, like many farms located in the parishes of Cadder, the Barony and others, almost certainly originated as a dairy farm.<sup>4</sup> Indeed, the 1747-55 map suggests that the farm was located within an extensive area of open pasture which was bordered to the south and west by a comparatively regular system of defined fields.
- 3.14 The few buildings which comprised Lochfauld Farm during the eighteenth century are illustrated in Thomas Richardson's map, dated 1797 [Figure 3.2]. This map also shows the farmlands to be open pasture and the boundaries of Lochfauld are not clearly defined. An Ordnance Survey map dated 1858 [Figure 3.3] reveals that this pasture was, at this time, divided into individual fields, however the boundaries of Lochfauld remain unclear. Nevertheless, Lochfauld Road is shown to have been established by 1858 and possibly served as the southern boundary to the farm.
- 3.15 By 1858, lands associated with Lochfauld Farm were involved in an extensive programme of mining which occurred throughout the surrounding area. An ironstone quarry was located approximately 500m east of the farm, on the opposite side of the canal, and road or tram track is revealed by the 1858 map to have traversed through Lochfauld Farm to provide a link for the transportation of quarried goods between the canal and Balmore Road.

- 3.16 Multiple ironstone pits are identified in close proximity to Lochfauld and the farm was known to have been occupied by miners since at least 1835, when William Mitchell, a collier, registered Lochfauld as his residence in accordance with the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland's 1834 Veto Act.<sup>5</sup> At this time, multiple farmers registered Lochfauld as their residence, suggesting that the farm retained some agricultural function.<sup>6</sup> The Ordnance Survey map of 1858 identifies, 'Lochfauld Cottages' which functioned as purpose-built accommodation for local miners. Like Lochfauld Cottages, many surrounding farms were mined and sited as the location of miner's housing, including Blakchill, Lambhill and Wilderness Cottages.
- 3.17 A report by the Medical Officer of Health, Dr John T. Wilson produced in 1910 identified two small apartment houses, consisting of 240 cubic feet, to have been erected as part of Lochfauld Cottages around 1857.<sup>7</sup> These single-storey buildings were constructed from stone and one was used as a school house. The school house is not identified on the Ordnance Survey map dated 1858, but is included in an edition dated 1896 [Figure 3.6].
- 3.18 At this time, the increased number of cottages is shown to extended in a liner arrangement along the north boundary of the canal. A resident of Lochfauld in 1877 recalled, 'potato beds belonging to the miners' which gradually fell into disuse due to the high wages of the miners.<sup>8</sup> Lochfauld was tenanted by the Carron Company, a Scottish ironworks, in 1879. At this time, fifty-three mine employees were recorded as residents of Lochfauld Cottages. In 1910, Lochfauld Cottages comprised, '46 houses; 12 one apartments, 34 two apartments', however, 'some overcrowding [was] discovered in three houses'.<sup>9</sup>

3 Drummond, Peter John (2014) *An analysis of toponyms and toponymic patterns in eight parishes of the upper Kelvin basin*. PhD thesis, pg. 320

4 Alexander Ramsay, *History of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland*, 1879

5 Male Heads of Families 1835 (NRS Reference CH2/31/6 pp. 98-109), available on [Beith parish records - Genealogy and Family History in Scotland \(oldscottish.com\)](http://Beith.parish.records - Genealogy and Family History in Scotland (oldscottish.com))

6 Ibid.

7 Extracted from "The Housing Condition of Miners" Report by the Medical Officer of Health, Dr John T. Wilson, 1910

8 William Rennie, 'Fossil Marsh - A Reterospect', in *The Journal of the Glasgow and Andersonian Natural History and Microscopical Society*, Vol. XIV (1943), by Donald Patton

9 Alexander Ramsay, *History of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland*, 1879

- 3.19 According to Ordnance Survey mapping, Lochfauld Cottages were demolished between 1913 and 1969 [Figures 3.6 and 3.7]. During this time, Lochfauld Farm expanded with the construction of two new buildings within its existing buildings cluster. The farm is considered to have returned to agricultural use following the departure of miners and it has remained as such until present-day.

#### Forth and Clyde Canal

- 3.20 Construction of the Forth and Clyde Canal was granted royal assent in 1768 in, 'An Act for making and maintaining a navigable Canal from the Frith or River of Forth...to the Frith of River of Clyde'.<sup>10</sup> This Act intended for the canal to further extended to the city of Glasgow and to the Port of Borrowstounness, resulting in the creation of a navigable waterway across the country.
- 3.21 Sir Lawrence Dundas, 1<sup>st</sup> Baronet invested the majority of funds for the construction of the canal, the execution of which was reported to have, 'proceeded with such rapidity...that in two years and three quarters from the date of the first Act, one half of the work was finished'.<sup>11</sup> Nevertheless, merely six miles from Clyde, 'the work was stopped in 1775 for want of funds and it continued at a stand for several years'.<sup>12</sup>
- 3.22 The canal was completed in 1790, however it had been almost entirely fit for navigation since 1775.<sup>13</sup> Whilst the canal was originally used for the transportation of goods and communication, passenger boats were sailed there from 1783 and provided a means of travel from Edinburgh to Falkirk in 3 hours and 30 minutes, with comforts including food, drink and newspapers. From 1828, a formal passenger steamboat service was operated on the canal by Thomas Grahame's boat Cupid.<sup>14</sup>

10 Joseph Priestley, *A Historical Account of the Navigable Rivers, Canals and Railways of Great Britain*, Longman, Rees Orme, Brown and Green, London, 1831

11 Ibid.

12 Ibid.

13 Rennie, 'Fossil Marsh - A Reterospect'

14 Robertson, C. J. A (1983), *The Origins of the Scottish Railway System, 1722-1844*. Edinburgh: John Donald

- 3.23 During the early nineteenth century, the canal was enlarged to increase its original capacity from vessels of around 7ft, to larger sea-faring boats of up to 10ft. Locks, 74ft long and 20ft wide, were introduced along the canal and 33 draw-bridges, 43 aqueducts were constructed.<sup>15</sup>

- 3.24 The enlargement of the canal resulted in changes to the topography and character of its surrounding environment, predominantly through the increased water retention surrounding Possil Loch. In 1894, a nearby resident of Lochfauld described how the well-established hard beaten tracts in the area had been, 'lost in the soft mud' and in 1915, a local resident recalled how the existing marshland had been 'so firm' when he was a child.<sup>16</sup> In 1913, resident John Aitkenhead, a tenant of Lochfauld Farm from 1877 to 1925, claimed that he had never seen the marsh dry in summer.<sup>17</sup>

- 3.25 In 1842, an Act of Parliament authorised the Caledonian Railway to take over the Forth and Clyde Canal with the Forth and Cart Canal. This did not take effect until 1867. The canal was nationalised in 1948 and closed in 1963 when proposals to construct a motorway crossing were abandoned. In 2000, the semi-derelict canal was the combined focus, alongside the Union Canal, of a regeneration program funded by the National Lottery.

15 Priestly, *A Historical Account of the Navigable Rivers*, 1831

16 Rennie, 'Fossil Marsh - A Reterospect'

17 Ibid.



### 3 | Historic Development of the Site and Surroundings

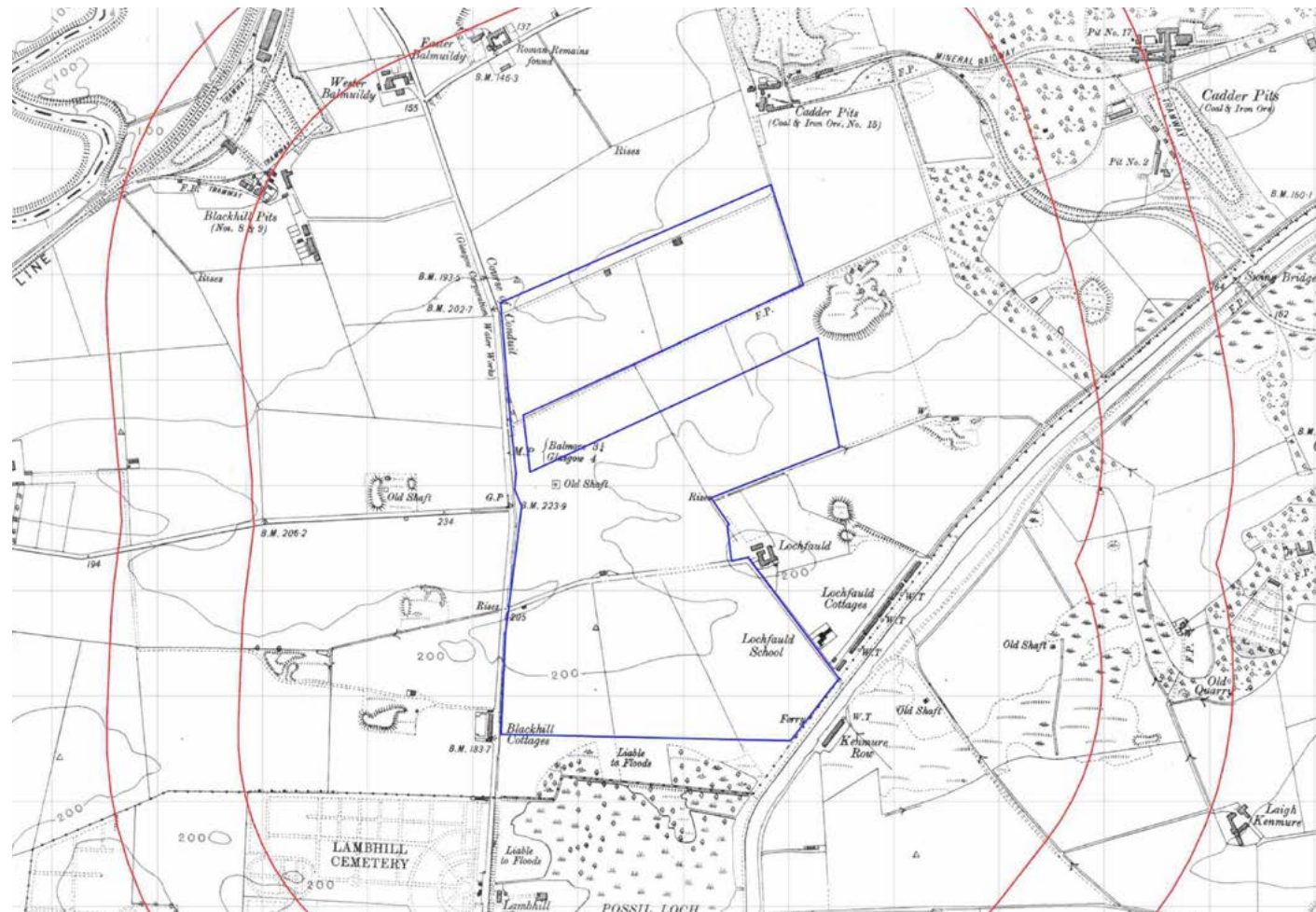


Figure 3.7 1913 OS  
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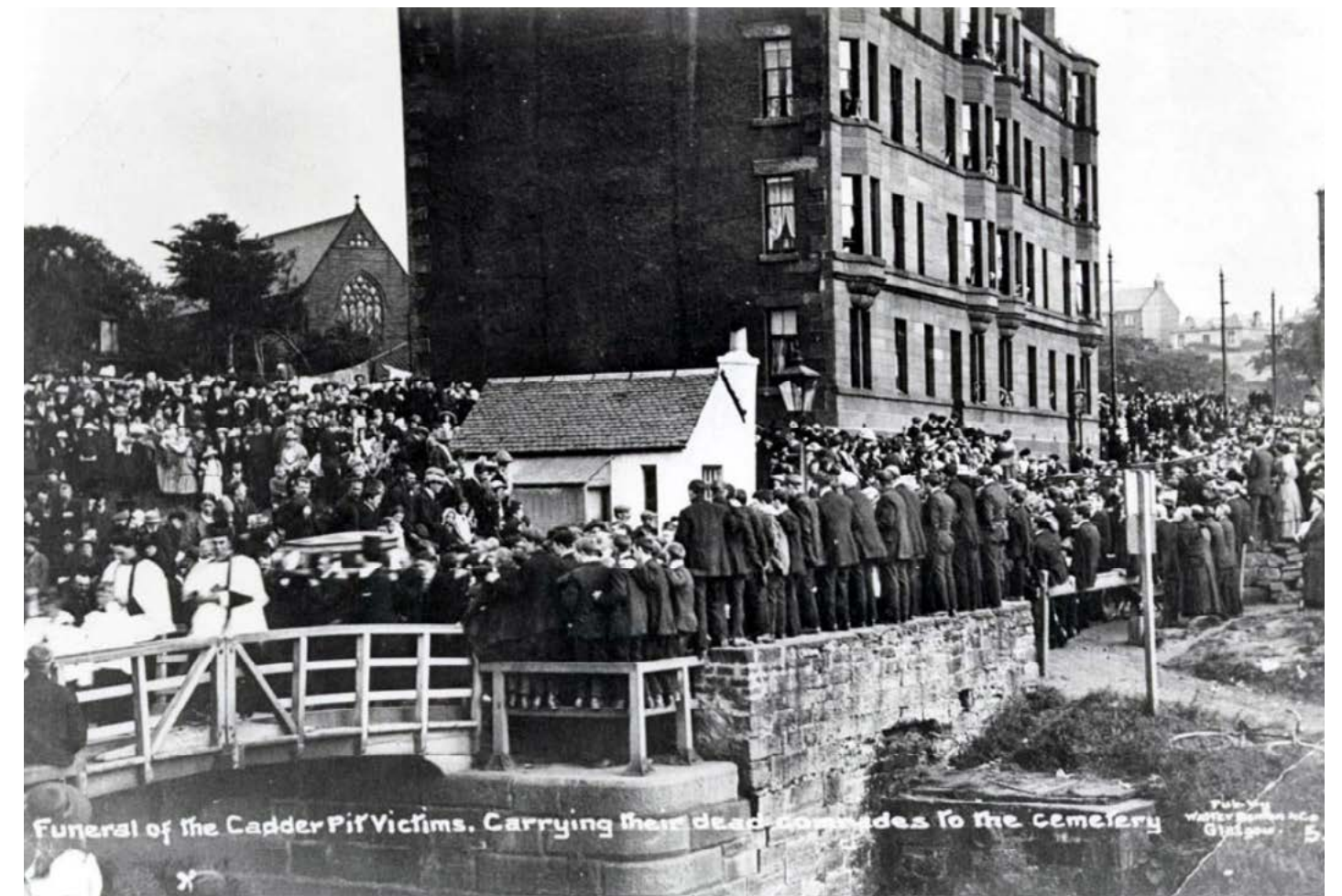


Figure 8.1 1913 Mining disaster funeral

### 3 | Historic Development of the Site and Surroundings

#### Lambhill Cemetery

- 3.26 An Ordnance Survey map dated 1896 [Figure 3.4] provides the earliest known cartographic illustration of Lambhill Cemetery. It shows the cemetery to have existed as part of the present Western Necropolis Complex which comprised a cluster of burial grounds, including Western Necropolis, located to the south-west and St Kentigern's R.C Cemetery, located to the south.
- 3.27 Lambhill Cemetery takes its name from the nearby community of Lambhill which was settled in the mid-eighteenth century. Architect James Sellars designed the arched gateway to the cemetery, located on Balmore Road, in 1880 and it was around this time that the cemetery opened.<sup>18</sup> Sellars is himself buried within the cemetery.
- 3.28 The close proximity of the cemetery to Lambhill Cottages, as shown by the 1896 map, suggests that it was predominantly used by, or perhaps built for, local mining families. Indeed, in 1913, the cemetery hosted the funerals of 22 men who had died in a mining disaster at the Cadder mines, and a memorial was erected in remembrance to the event [Figure 3.8].
- 3.29 Lambhill Cemetery contains 114 scattered burials of First World War soldiers, 123 from the Second World War and one Norwegian grave. The grounds of the cemetery expanded northward during the mid-twentieth century and have remained largely unchanged.<sup>19</sup> In 1970, the gatehouse entrance was listed Category B by Historic Environment Scotland, however in 1991, the two flanking gatehouse lodges were demolished.<sup>20</sup>

18 Historic Environment Record, *1035 Balmore Road, Lambhill Cemetery, Entrance Arch, Railings and Gates LB33728*

19 Ibid.

20 Ibid.

Section 4

**Site Description, Identification  
of Assets and Assessment of  
Significance.**



## 4 | Site Description, Identification of Assets and Assessment of Significance

### Site Location and Description

- 4.1 The Site is located 4.5km to the north of Glasgow city centre and approximately 2km to the north west of Bishopbriggs. It is located wholly within the Glasgow City Council administrative boundary.
- 4.2 Lochfauld Road runs through the site west to east, providing access to Lochfauld Farm.
- 4.3 The site is bounded to the west by Balmore Road (A879) and to the south by Possil Loch and Marshes. To the north by fields which are included in the WHS Buffer Zone, and to the south-east by the Forth and Clyde Canal.
- 4.4 The Site is currently arable farmland with a tree belt between the fields proposed for development. There are overhead electricity lines running across the southern portion of the site.



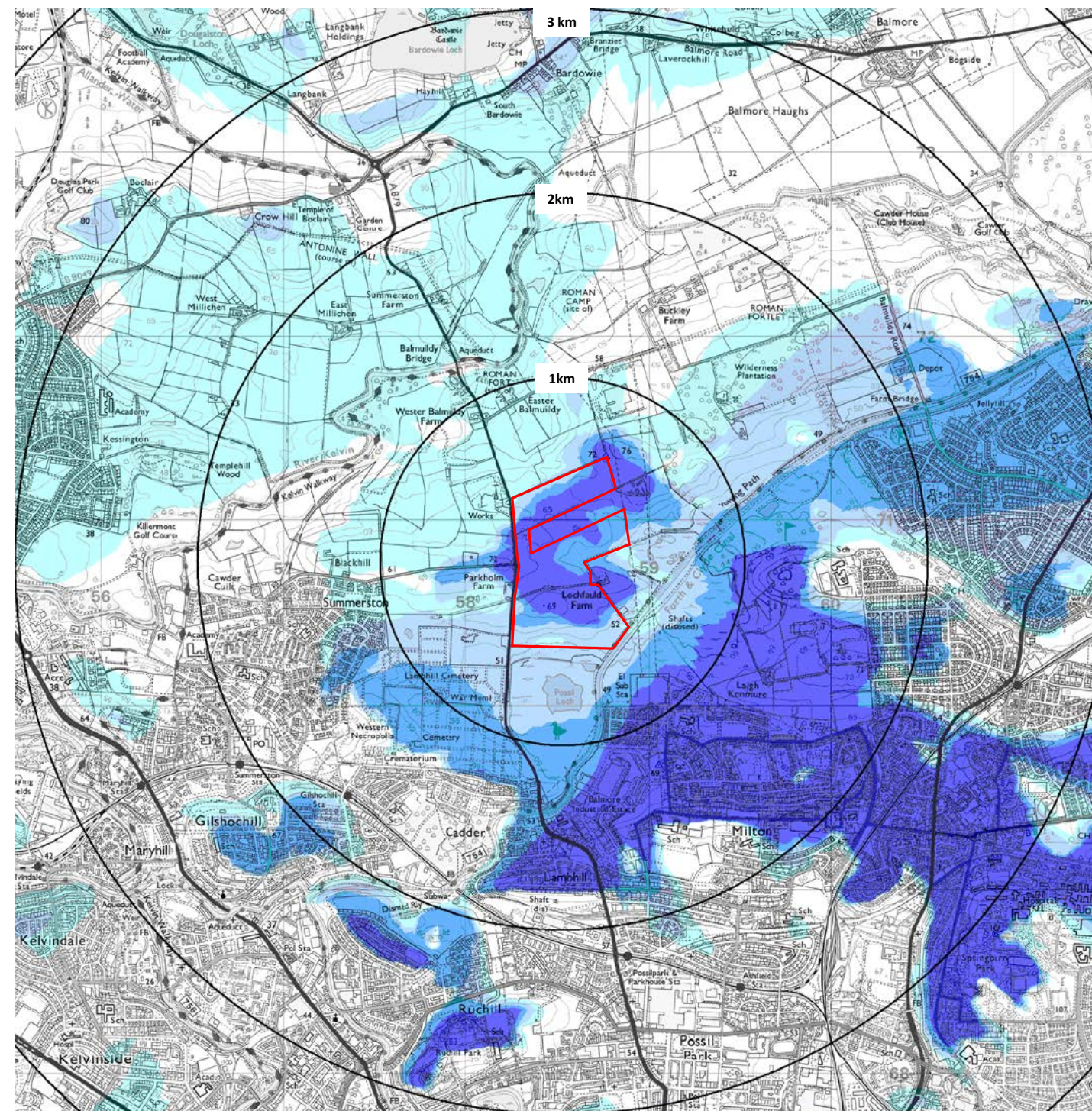
Figure 4.1 The Site, looking towards the south, the Forth and Clyde Canal sits to the other side of the hill.



## 4 | Site Description, Identification of Assets and Assessment of Significance

### Identification of Assets

- 4.5 The area scoped for potential assessment is a 3km radius as tested by The Greenspan Agency in the accompanying Bare Land Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV).
- 4.6 This analysis has been based on the potential height of the solar panel and fixtures reaching 3.1m (likely exceeding the design height). The Bare Land ZTV does not consider vegetation or buildings or urban context intercepting potential visibility towards the site, therefore a judgement guided by desk top analysis and on-site appraisal has been adopted to consider and identify those receptors likely to be affected. Whilst setting of heritage assets includes factors beyond the visual, as a scoping exercise intervisibility is considered to be an appropriate approach to this assessment due to the Site containing no designated assets and its current status as arable land.
- 4.7 The methodology of this identification of assets has been conducted as follows:
- 4.8 Stage 1: Bare Land ZTV 0-2km from the Site, designated heritage assets (receptors) in areas indicating any of the Site visible; and, 2-3km from the Site, designated heritage assets (receptors) in areas with more than 25% of the Site visible; Designated heritage assets identified using HES Designations Map Search and cross checked with a designation records search;
- 4.9 Stage 2: Consideration of intervisibility related to the interception of buildings and urban context and non-visual setting connections to or through the Site. Using HES best practice guidance on Managing Change: Setting, and Managing Change: World Heritage Sites.
- 4.10 A plan showing the designated heritage assets is included at figure 4.3. It is noted that the WHS Buffer Zone is not a designated heritage asset in its own right and is considered in relation to the WHS only.



Project Name:  
**Caledonian Solar Park**

Document title:  
**Zone of Theoretical Visibility, Bare Land**

Scale:  
**1 : 25,000 @ A3**

Key:

- Site Boundary
- Up to 25% of the site visible
- Up to 50% of the site visible
- Up to 75% of the site visible
- Up to 100% of the site visible



This ZTV assumes bare land and does not take into account screening by any surface features such as trees or buildings. As such, the solar project will be far less visible in the real world than is suggested in this diagram. Written commentary is provided in the landscape and visual impact assessment. For the purposes of this diagram, the height of the solar panels is 3.1m. This is a maximum and exceeds the likely design height.

Client:  
**Derwent London Green Energy Ltd**

Drawing by:  
**The Greenspan Agency**

Version No.	2.0
Produced by:	AC, AW
Checked by:	JC
Date Last Amended:	29/07/2021

Figure 4.2 Bare Land ZTV, The Greenspan Agency



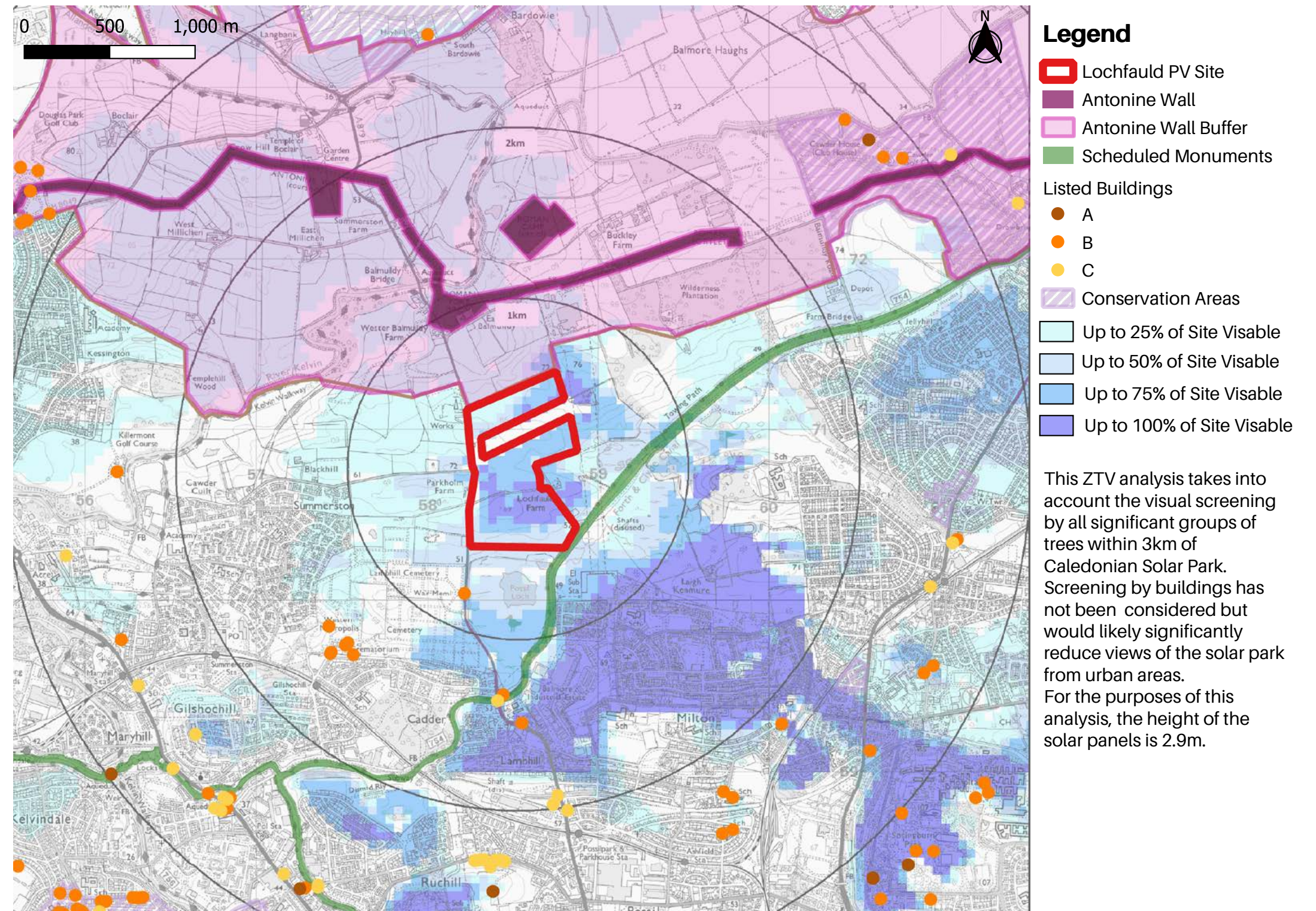


Figure 4.3 ZTV, with designated assets marked



## 4 | Site Description, Identification of Assets and Assessment of Significance

4.11 Of the heritage assets identified in Stage 1 the following remain scoped into the assessment:

### World Heritage Site

1. Antonine Wall – World Heritage Site (approx. 485m north) (WHS1)

### Scheduled Monuments also part of WHS

2. Antonine Wall, Roman temporary camp 450m W of Buchley Farm (approx. 650m to the north);
3. Antonine Wall, 270m S of Buchley to 25m SW of Buchley Lodge (SM7547)
4. Antonine Wall, 120 m NE of Balmuildy Cottages to 270m S of Buchley (SM7543)
5. Antonine Wall, River Kelvin to 120m NE of Balmuildy Cottages (SM7542)
6. Antonine Wall, Balmore Road to Summerston (SM7496)
7. Antonine Wall, Summerston to River Kelvin (SM7497)
8. Antonine Wall, Crow Hill to Balmore Road (SM7479)
9. Antonine Wall, field boundary S of Boclair to Crow Hill (SM7480)

### Other Scheduled Monuments

10. Forth & Clyde Canal – Scheduled Ancient Monument (partially borders the Site to the southeast);

### Category B

11. Lambhill Cemetery, Entrance Arch, Railings and Gates (approx. 210m south-west).

4.12 These assets identified at Stage 1 were scoped out of the assessment following further consideration under Stage 2:

### Category A

12. Water Tower, 520 Bilsland Drive, Ruchill Hospital (LB33750) (Site itself inaccessible to public, view from closest location no inter-visibility to site)

### Category B

13. St Agnes Church
14. Huntershill House (LB22281) and Gateway at drive entrance (LB22282). (Site and asset fully occluded by buildings).
15. Colston Wellpark Church, 1378 Springburn Road (LB33299) (Site and asset fully occluded by buildings)
16. St Augustine RC Church and Presbytery (LB33736) (Considerable occlusion by buildings between site and asset)
17. Mosesfield House, 100 Belmont Road (LB33292) (Considerable occlusion by buildings between site and asset)

### Category C

18. Lambhill Bridge (LB33740) (approximately 920m to the south) In a dip in the road, no relationship to the Site, a feature on the Forth and Clyde Canal. Site wholly screened by built development.)
19. Former Maryhill Primary School, 2 Viewmount Drive (LB 50893) (Approximately 2km to the south-west). Situated on a hill, there is a considerable degree of occlusion of the urban environment and there are no views obtainable towards the Site.)

## 4 | Site Description, Identification of Assets and Assessment of Significance

### Assessment of Significance and Setting Methodology

- 4.13 HEPS defines 'cultural significance' utilising the ICOMOS Burra Charter 2013 definition of aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations. Cultural significance can be embodied in a place itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects.
- 4.14 The policy goes on to define how to recognise cultural significance and value, which embeds the need to understand the historic environment over time and how this can be appreciated today and passed on to the future. This policy is followed in relation to determining significance.
- 4.15 The principles with regard to setting assessment are taken from the HES Managing Change: Setting guidance document.
- 4.16 These two documents are utilised in the assessment of the cultural significance and setting of the identified assets.

### Antonine Wall: Frontiers of the Roman Empire, World Heritage Site (FRE(AW)WHS)

#### Description

- 4.17 This part of the World Heritage Site is located approximately 485m north of the Site and extends from Old Kilpatrick in the west to Bo'ness in the east. The Antonine Wall was constructed by the order of the Emperor Antoninus Pius in the years following AD 140 and intended to function as both a physical and symbolic tool to facilitate the Roman Empire's power and control. At the time of its erection, the Antonine Wall existed as the most northerly and most complex frontier ever constructed by the Roman army, however it was likewise the last linear frontier built by the Romans and was only occupied for approximately one generation before being abandoned in the AD 160s.
- 4.18 The Antonine Wall comprised a turf rampart fronted by a wide and deep ditch, along which forts and fortlets were erected to house troops stationed at the frontier. These stations functioned as points of control over the movement of goods and people north and south. A road, later named the Military Way, extended along the rear of the rampart and linked these stations together.

#### Heritage Value / Significance

- 4.19 As a World Heritage Site, the Antonine Wall (WH1) is a receptor of high sensitivity.
- 4.20 The Outstanding Universal Value of the WHS is identified in three related but differing Statements of Outstanding Universal Value (SOUV). The SOUV for the Frontiers of the Roman Empire as a whole WHS is set out by UNESCO. The description is included on the UNESCO World Heritage List entry 430 [<https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/430/>, accessed 19 July 2021] and copied in full in Appendix 3.
- 4.21 An SOUV is also included within the Antonine Wall SPD this is copied in full below. Whilst another slightly different SOUV is contained within the Antonine Wall Management Plan 2014-19 (also copied in full below). What links all these SOUVs is the Wall's reason for construction as the outermost extension of the Roman Empire, linked with the other frontiers and the Roman Empire's domination across Europe, the Middle East and North Africa; its demonstration of military and civil engineering of that period and the example of the methods developed by Romans to protect their empire.

#### SOUV - Antonine Wall SPD

- 4.22 *The Statement of Outstanding Universal Value for the Frontiers of the Roman Empire (Antonine Wall) World Heritage Site as contained in the decision notice of the World Heritage Committee outlines the exceptional cultural significance of the Antonine Wall: "The Antonine Wall fully illustrates the effort of building the Limes on the frontiers of the Roman Empire, at the time of its apogee and greatest extension in the British Isles and worldwide (middle of the 2nd century AD). It embodies a high degree of expertise in the technical mastery of earthen defensive constructions, in the construction of a strategic system of forts and camps, and in the general military organisation of the Limes. The Antonine Wall also demonstrates the diffusion of the military and civil engineering of the Roman civilisation to the whole of Europe and the Mediterranean world."*
- 4.23 *The Antonine Wall meets three of the selection criteria for inscription as a World Heritage Site, (ii), (iii) and (iv):*

- 4.24 *(ii) The Antonine Wall is one of the significant elements of the Roman Limes present in Europe, The Middle East and North Africa. It exhibits important interchanges of human and cultural values at the time of the apogee of the Roman Empire;*
- 4.25 *(iii) The Antonine Wall bears testimony to the maximum extension of the Roman Empire, by the consolidation of its frontiers in the north of the British Isles, in the middle of the 2nd Century AD. The property illustrates the Roman Empire's ambition to dominate the world in order to establish its law and way of life there in a long-term perspective;*
- 4.26 *(iv) The Antonine Wall is an outstanding example of the technological development of Roman military architecture and frontier defence.*

#### SOUV - Antonine Wall Management Plan 2014-19

- 4.27 *The Antonine Wall, as a Roman frontier, is a physical and visual testimony to the former extent of one of the world's greatest states, the Roman Empire. It formed part of a frontier system which surrounded and protected that empire.*
- 4.28 *The Antonine Wall has a particular value in being the most highly developed frontier of the Roman Empire: it stands at the end of a long period of development over the previous hundred years and therefore facilitates a better understanding of the development of Roman frontiers in Britain and beyond. It is one of only three artificial barriers along the 5000 km European, North African and Middle Eastern frontiers of the Roman Empire. These systems are unique to Britain and Germany, though more fragmentary linear barriers are known in Algeria and Romania. Built following an invasion of what is now Scotland during 139-142 and occupied for possibly only 20 years, it served as the most northerly frontier of the Roman Empire at the high point of its power and influence in the ancient world. It has many unique features which demonstrate the versatility of the Roman army, while its short life is of considerable value in offering a snap-shot of a Roman frontier in its most advanced state. As the most northerly frontier, it stands as an example of Rome's stated intention to rule the world.*

- |   |  |   |   |
|---|--|---|---|
| <p>4.29 <i>The Antonine Wall has a distinctive value as a unique physical testimony to the nature of the constitution of the Roman Empire and the requirement of the emperor for military prestige. The abandonment of Hadrian's Wall and the construction of a new northern frontier at the behest of a new emperor reflects the realities of power politics in Rome during Edward Gibbon's 'Golden Age'. It also stands as a physical manifestation of the statements of writers flourishing during the reign of Antoninus Pius about the measures which Rome took to protect its inhabitants, even those living in its most distant province.</i></p> <p>4.30 <i>The Antonine Wall is of significant value in terms of its rarity, scale, preservation, and historical and archaeological value; the engineering and planning skills of its builders; the understanding of Roman</i></p> <p>4.31 <i>Frontier policy and management, and its influence on the landscape and history of local peoples during the Roman period and beyond; and also in terms of its contribution to the economic, educational and social values of today's society.</i></p> <p>4.32 <i>Criteria under which Property is nominated:</i></p> <p>4.33 <i>i on the basis that the Antonine Wall is the most complex and developed of all Roman frontiers;</i></p> <p>4.34 <i>ii as the most northerly frontier of the Roman Empire, the Antonine Wall reflects the wish of Rome to rule the world; and is a physical manifestation of a change in Roman imperial foreign policy following the death of the emperor Hadrian in 138AD;</i></p> <p>4.35 <i>iii on the basis that the Antonine Wall was constructed at the time when writers were extolling the virtues of Roman frontiers; that it bears an exceptional testimony to the military traditions of Rome; and is an exceptional example of the methods</i></p> | <p><b>Setting and Site's Contribution to Setting</b></p> | <p>4.36 The close setting of the Antonine Wall is recognised in the WHS Buffer Zone. The wider setting includes the area of the Site, surrounding landscape and the urban built landscape features of the north reaches of Glasgow (Milton, Summerston).</p> <p>4.37 Of course, as a boundary wall the setting of the wall in relation to its north side, beyond the Roman frontier, and its southern side, within the boundaries of the Roman Empire is important. Key to this is the surrounding landscape and topographical features which make sense of the Wall's position. The Antonine Wall SPD (paragraph 3.5.1), acknowledges how the wall was:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><i>deliberately positioned with reference to the surrounding topography, resources and landscape of central Scotland, notably the southern edge of the valley formed by the Rivers Kelvin and Carron - a position that offered the Wall wide-ranging views over the Kilsyth Hills, the Campsie Fells, and Kilpatrick Hills and meant that it too was widely visible in the landscape. The 'setting' of the FRE(AW)WHS is predominately well preserved and readily perceptible and it is this relationship with the landscape that is a fundamental part of what makes the WHS so significant and contributes to how it is experienced, understood and appreciated: its outstanding universal value which must be protected.</i></p> <p>4.38 The SPD also notes that the long distance views towards the WHS with the Campsie Fells backdropping is important to appreciations of the significance of the WHS. Acknowledging that whilst 'most development beyond the Buffer Zone will not have an adverse effect on the setting of the WHS', the main point of evaluating impact on the setting is in relation to the potential to detract from or damage longer distance views to and from the Site.</p> | <p>4.39 The criteria the SPD sets out to define adverse impacts to the setting of the WHS from development in the Buffer Zone are set out at paragraph 3.5.3. These criteria are also recognised as having some pertinence to the impact of development outside of the Buffer Zone. As such these criteria will be referred to in the assessment of impact in Section 5 of this report.</p> <p>4.40 The Site currently generally forms part of the wider landscape setting of the WHS, which is currently agrarian in nature, but within the context of pylons across the Site and to the east, indicating a modern landscape. The Site sits entirely to the south of the Antonine Wall in what would have been land controlled by the Romans and therefore in the historic context of a location with Roman expectations of order, development and infrastructure - even if this was only for a single generation. This contrasts to the northern side of the Wall, outside of the Empire and encapsulated by the wilder landscape of the Campsie Fells.</p> <p>4.41 The recent HLF funded project 'Rediscovering the Antonine Wall' has introduced an additional layer of interpretation and public engagement. To the south of the Site, at Lambhill Stables south of Possil Park, is a new sculpture of a Roman Head at further interpretation. This view is not one of particular importance to understandings of the WHS, but may become so if it becomes a popular visitor site.</p> |
|---|--|---|---|

## 4 | Site Description, Identification of Assets and Assessment of Significance

### Scheduled Monuments also part of the FRE(AW) WHS

4.42 There are eight sections of the wall, plus the Roman temporary camp, which fall into the scoping of identified assets for further assessment. Due to their shared historical period, context and purpose, these are identified separately, but their significance and setting, as well as the Site's contribution to that setting, are considered together.

#### Antonine Wall, 270m S of Buchley to 25m SW of Buchley Lodge (SM7547):

##### Description

4.43 The Scheduled Monument is located approximately 683m north-east of the Site and comprises the rampart, the ditch, the berm and the upcast mound. The Antonine Wall has been flattened at this section, however the list description suggests that archaeological deposits are likely to survive. The north boundary of the Scheduled Monument is defined by the edge of a field and a track, whilst the south boundary is defined by another field. The area south of the Scheduled Monument has been excluded from the designation due to the disturbance of its grounds by modern activities associated with the Brick Works.

4.44 As a Scheduled Monument, the Antonine Wall, 120 m NE of Balmuirdy Cottages to 270m S of Buchley (SM7543) is a receptor of high sensitivity.

#### Antonine Wall, 120 m NE of Balmuirdy Cottages to 270m S of Buchley (SM7543):

##### Description

4.45 The Scheduled Monument is located approximately 498m north of the Site and comprises the rampart, the ditch, the berm and the upcast mound. The Antonine Wall has been flattened at this section, however the list description suggests that archaeological deposits are likely to survive. At the east end of the Scheduled Monument lies the site of a Roman fortlet which was previously attached to the rear of the Antonine Wall.

4.46 The west boundary of the Scheduled Monument is defined by fields and to the east and south-east it is bounded by two roads. The Scheduled Monument was expanded to the south to include the remains of the Roman fortlet located west of Buchley Lodge. Balmuirdy Road is excluded from scheduling due to the construction of hard standing with an overlying midden upon its surface, however deposits located beneath the hard standing are scheduled.

4.47 As a Scheduled Monument, the Antonine Wall, 120 m NE of Balmuirdy Cottages to 270m S of Buchley (SM7543) is a receptor of high sensitivity.

#### Antonine Wall, Roman temporary camp 450m W of Buchley Farm (approx. 650m to the north):

##### Description

4.48 The Scheduled Monument is located approximately 680m north of the Site and comprises the buried remains of a Roman temporary camp, visible on aerial photographs as the cropmarks of its perimeter ditch. The Scheduled Monument is situated on the edge of a low rise and extends across two fields which are used for pasture and arable cultivation. The list description for the site identifies the area within the scheduled boundary to be inadequate to protect the full extent of archaeological remains associated with the camp.

4.49 The Scheduled Monument comprises an irregular plan within which cropmarks reveal a rectangular enclosure with four rounded corners and four gates. Two rectangular annexes, the larger of which is incomplete, are located adjoining the east corner of the site. The scheduling specifically excludes the above-ground elements of all post-and-wire fences to allow for their maintenance.

4.50 As a Scheduled Monument, the Antonine Wall, Roman temporary camp 450m W of Buchley Farm (approx. 650m to the north) is a receptor of high sensitivity.

#### Antonine Wall, River Kelvin to 120m NE of Balmuirdy Cottages (SM7542):

##### Description

4.51 The Antonine Wall, River Kelvin to 120m NE of Balmuirdy Cottages (SM7542) is located closest to the Site out of all other Scheduled Monuments of this wall, being situated approximately 468m to the north.

4.52 This section of the Antonine wall comprises the rampart, the ditch, the berm (area between rampart and ditch), the upcast mound the site of an Antonine Wall fort with its annexe. At this section, the ditch, the rampart and the fort have been flattened and The Antonine Wall ditch and rampart and the fort have been flattened, however the list description of this monument suggests that substantial buried remains are likely to survive.

4.53 The immediate setting of the Scheduled Monument comprises fields to the east and south ends of the site which include the fort and undeveloped part of the annex. The south-west section of the fort is included within a small detached area of the Balmore Road. Approximately 25 north of the Scheduled monument lies the Antonine Wall ditch and the River Kelvin forms the north-west boundary to the Site.

4.54 As a Scheduled Monument, the Antonine Wall, River Kelvin to 120m NE of Balmuirdy Cottages (SM7542) is a receptor of high sensitivity.



## 4 | Site Description, Identification of Assets and Assessment of Significance

### Antonine Wall, Summerston to River Kelvin (SM7497):

#### Description

- 4.55 The Scheduled Monument is located approximately 795m north-west of the Site. It is comprised of the rampart, the ditch, the berm and the upcast mound. The Antonine Wall has been flattened at this section, however the list description suggests that archaeological deposits are likely to survive. The northern boundary of the Scheduled Monument is defined by the edge of the enclosure around Summerston Farm, whilst the south boundary is defined by the north bank of the River Kelvin which includes part of the flood embankment.
- 4.56 As a Scheduled Monument, the Antonine Wall, Summerston to River Kelvin (SM7497) is a receptor of high sensitivity.

### Antonine Wall, Balmore Road to Summerston (SM7496):

#### Description

- 4.57 The Scheduled Monument is located approximately 1.18km north-west of the Site and comprises the rampart, the ditch, the berm and the upcast mound. The Antonine Wall has been flattened at this section, however the list description suggests that archaeological deposits are likely to survive. The north-west boundary of the Scheduled Monument is defined by the east side of Balmore Road and the south boundary is defined by the north side of the tract to the north of Summerston Farm.
- 4.58 As a Scheduled Monument, the Antonine Wall, Balmore Road to Summerston (SM7496) is a receptor of high sensitivity.

### Antonine Wall, Crow Hill to Balmore Road

#### Description

- 4.59 This Scheduled Monument is located approximately 1.1km north-west of the Site and comprises a rampart, the ditch, the berm and the upcast mound. A Roman forlet is situated east of the Scheduled Monument and is recognised within the list description as historically forming part of the Antonine Wall complex. A Roman temporary camp is also located here and is described by the list description as being associated with the construction of the Antonine Wall. The western boundary of the Scheduled Monument is defined by fields located on Crow Hill and the eastern boundary is defined by the western edge of Balmore Road.
- 4.60 As a Scheduled Monument, the Antonine Wall, Crow Hill to Balmore Road (SM7479) is a receptor of high sensitivity.

### Antonine Wall, field boundary S of Boclair to Crow Hill (SM7480):

#### Description

- 4.61 The Scheduled Monument is located approximately 2.08km north-west of the Site and comprises the rampart, the ditch, the berm and the upcast mound. The Antonine Wall ditch and the east section comprising ditch survives as a pronounced hollow located to the west of the Boclair Road. Faint traces of the ditch are evident within earthwork located in this area and suggest the existence of buried remains in this location.
- 4.62 As a Scheduled Monument, the Antonine Wall, field boundary S of Boclair to Crow Hill (SM7480) is a receptor of high sensitivity.

### Heritage Value / Significance

- 4.63 As with the WHS's OUV, the cultural significance of each of the scheduled monuments and the monuments combined, is borne out of the Wall being the physical and functional manifestation of the outermost extension of the Roman Empire, linked with the other frontiers and the Roman Empire's domination across Europe the Middle East and North Africa; its demonstration of military and civil engineering of that period and the example of the methods developed by Romans to protect their empire within Britain. Some parts of the Wall in this study area have been flattened and have significance for their historic form and archaeological potential (which is not assessed here). However, other parts of the wall remain physically legible with pronounced hollows of ditches. The scheduled monuments have an additional collective value in this area due to close proximity of the wall, fort and temporary camp. The significance of each part of the wall is increased by its formation as a whole, as recognised as component parts of a much wider WHS.

### Setting and Site's Contribution to Setting

- 4.64 The most important element of setting of each of the scheduled monuments is arguably to each other, without which understandings of the Wall, or fort and camp's composition and structure would be diluted. Each of the scheduled sections has its own distinctive setting, informed by the surrounding topography. The section around Crow Hill has a wider setting informed by longer vistas, particularly to the south. The setting to the area around the fort (River Kelvin to 120m NE of Balmuirdy Cottages) is of interest due to its less visually strategic location, but importance in relation to the River Kelvin, both in terms of a crossing point and a water source.
- 4.65 The setting of the temporary camp, to the north of the wall, is intrinsic to understanding's of the camp as outside of the frontier, also in close proximity to the river.
- 4.66 The Site is distinctly to the south of these scheduled monuments, with limited inter-visibility between them and the fields comprising the Site. The Site makes up part of the setting to the south with is part arable farmland and part the northern reaches of the City of Glasgow. For all of the identified scheduled monuments the Site is experienced within the visible or non-visible surrounding context to the south - and thus historically within the bounds of the Roman Empire.



## 4 | Site Description, Identification of Assets and Assessment of Significance

### Forth & Clyde Canal: Cleveden Road – Bishopbriggs Golf Course (SM6773)

#### Description

- 4.67 The Forth & Clyde Canal Scheduled Monument is located approximately 25m south-east of the Site and comprises a portion of the Forth & Clyde Canal which is four miles in length and spans between Cleveden Road culvert to the western side of Bishopbriggs Golf Course. The Scheduled Monument includes the length in water, the banks on either side of the canal, including the towing path running along on side. It also includes the Kevin Aqueduct, Maryhill Road Aqueduct, Hallowe'en Pend Foot Aqueduct, Stockingfield (or Lochburn Road) Aqueduct and Lambhill Railway Tunnel Aqueduct and locks numbered 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25.
- 4.68 The Scheduled Monument does not include either the Cleveden Road Bridge culvert, the Maryhill Footbridge, the Lambhill (or Balmore Road) Bridge, or any (modern) fences or walls, but does include an area to either side of the area in water in which traces of activities associated with its construction or use may survive.
- 4.69 As a Scheduled Monument, the Forth & Clyde Canal: Cleveden Road – Bishopbriggs Golf Course (SM6773) is a receptor of high sensitivity.

#### Heritage Value / Significance

- 4.70 The monument is of national importance as an integral part of the Forth and Clyde Canal, it is described in the list description as a 'superlative example of Georgian civil engineering'. The canal was the first of Scotland's great inland waterways to be constructed and at the time of opening was called 'The Great Canal'. This stretch of the canal was the work of two eminent engineers, John Smeaton and Robert Whitworth. The canal is of considerable importance as a piece of historic infrastructure. Following restoration the canal has also become an area of leisure activity.

#### Setting and Site's Contribution to Setting

- 4.71 The setting of the canal along this stretch is now relatively rural in nature, with the exception of the close context of pylons and substations to the east. However, historically the canal would have been a busy transit route and within the mid-nineteenth century to the early twentieth century, the area would have been seen as a highly active location of mining around Lochfauld.

- 4.72 This activity from the inception of the canal until the mid-twentieth century the context of the canal was therefore one of industry and activity. The relatively tranquil nature of the setting now belies its industrial past, a far more interesting feature of its historic setting.
- 4.73 The Site therefore contributes to understandings of this history in a limited fashion, as arable fields it relates to a rural past which was there in part but not representative of the historic surroundings, particularly to the east. Currently the Site forms part of the wider quieter more rural landscape setting of the canal.

### Lambhill Cemetery, Entrance Arch, Railings and Gates, 1035 Balmore Road, (LB33728)

#### Description

- 4.74 This Category B listed building is located approximately 210m south-west of the Site. The building was constructed to designs by James Sellars in 1880 and comprises a severe classical triumphal arch formed of cream sandstone ashlar with banded courses decorating the roadside elevation. The entrance archway is decorated with a moulded surround and impost course which is flanked by ionic columns and outer piers with pilastered panels and simple oval motifs. A full entablature with cornice is positioned along the roadside elevation. The rear elevation is comparatively plain in design, with narrow piers flanking the central arch.
- 4.75 Original gate lodges were demolished in 1991 and remnants of these features comprise dwarf walls flanking the central arch. Decorative, two-lead wrought and cast iron gates with scroll ornamentation and embossed panels of Biblical text are fitted to the entrance. Similarly detailed railings with pilasters and a paterae frieze also form part of this listing.
- 4.76 As a Category B listed building, the 1035 Balmore Road, Lambhill Cemetery, Entrance Arch, Railings and Gates (LB33728) is a receptor of medium sensitivity.

#### Heritage Value / Significance

- 4.77 The Lambhill Cemetery entrance arch is of cultural significance for its architectural and aesthetic qualities, the entrance arch is recognised as a significant indicator of place providing an element of sobriety as appropriate for a cemetery.
- 4.78 Reflective of the expanding population of Glasgow in the north and the increase in surrounding activity from mining, the distinctly later nineteenth century character of the architecture indicates this need for burial places in this location by this date. It therefore contributes to wider understandings of urban growth and sets the character of the cemetery beyond.

#### Setting and Site's Contribution to Setting

- 4.79 The setting of the Category B listed building is in close proximity to a busy road (Balmore Road A879), with access difficulties and the expansion of the cemetery to the south which has created preferred entrances, resulting in the entrance gates becoming more remote than was intended in the design. The gates no longer function as a regular entrance to the cemetery, which has diminished their overall significance and purpose.
- 4.80 The Site is separated from the arch by the Balmore Road, which acts as a physical and aural barrier, there is also a lack of intervisibility between the Site and the arch due to topography and dense vegetation. Although not actively appreciated as forming part of a setting, more widely the Site acts as part of the wider landscape and rural context of the arch along with the wider fields and rural settlements to the north.



Figure 4.4 The canal to the right looking south with the site on the far right and in the context of the pylons and sub stations (to the left out of shot)



Figure 4.5 Lambhill Cemetery Entrance Arch

Section 5

# **Assessment of Impact.**

# 5 | Assessment of Impact

## Overview of Proposals

- 5.1 The proposals for the Site include the installation of ground mounted photovoltaic panels, associated frames and ground mounting, access tracks, substations, communications room and inverters.
- 5.2 The PV panels will be arranged in arrays which will cover much of the 42 ha of land. The design of the layout includes a 20m set back from the Forth and Clyde Canal. The northern boundary of the Site has been determined by the edge of the WHS Buffer Zone.
- 5.3 The arrays will be mounted to face southwards, as is necessary for the most solar exposure. The maximum height of the highest point of the PV panel is 3.1m, with a typical mounting to be of 2.565m.
- 5.4 The boundary of the Site is also proposed to have a security fence erected, visually permeable in nature due to its construction, the fence will rise to 3.5m.
- 5.5 A substation is also proposed, to be located to the south-west portion of the Site. It is proposed to be 3.05m across and 7.75m in length.
- 5.6 Figure 5.1 shows the proposed site layout plan.

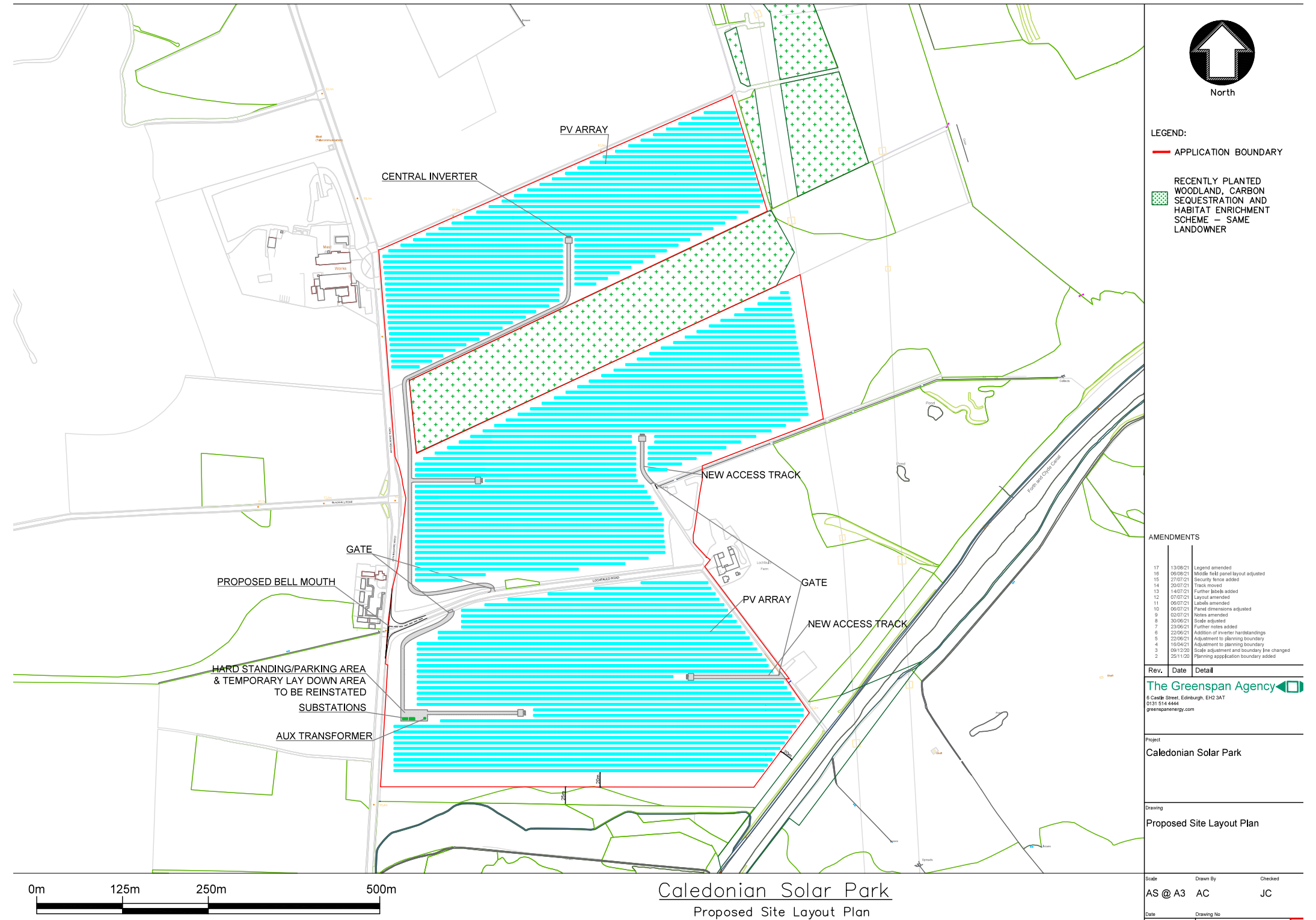


Figure 5.1 Proposed Site Layout Plan



### Assessment of Impact Methodology

5.7 As there are no built heritage assets on the Site, the assessment methodology focuses entirely on setting assessment and impacts.

5.8 The assessment of impact utilises the guidance set out in HES's Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting (Historic Environment Scotland, Published June 2016, updated 3 February 2020) and Managing Change in the Historic Environment: World Heritage (Historic Environment Scotland, published 05 September 2016, updated 03 February 2020). Along with criteria outlined in the WHS SPD at paragraph 3.5.3 as follows:

*Adverse impacts will be defined as those which could affect the following criteria:*

*The authenticity and integrity of the setting, e.g.:*

- *Changes to the prominence/dominance of the WHS in the landscape;*
- *Obstruction of views to and from the WHS;*
- *Changes in the overall preservation of the landscape setting.*

*The significance of the setting, e.g.:*

- *How the function and meaning of the WHS relates to the landscape;*
- *How the WHS is understood and can be appreciated in the landscape;*
- *Relationships between components of the WHS and related sites.*

*The character of the landscape in which the WHS sits, including the contribution the WHS makes to wider landscape character.*

*The quality of the wider landscape.*

5.9 The guidance sets out a process for assessing setting which is a process where historic assets are identified, the setting of each asset is defined (both carried out in section 4 of this report) and the impact of new development on this setting is assessed.

5.10 The setting includes both the visual and non-visual (including historical relationships, historical associations and sense of place).

5.11 With regard to views, key vistas, visual prominence, views to or across or beyond the asset are all of relevance.

5.12 As the Site is a large landscape based development, low rising, and in an area where views to and from the Antonine Wall is important, the setting assessment here will largely be informed through visual assessment, with other setting factors considered where relevant.

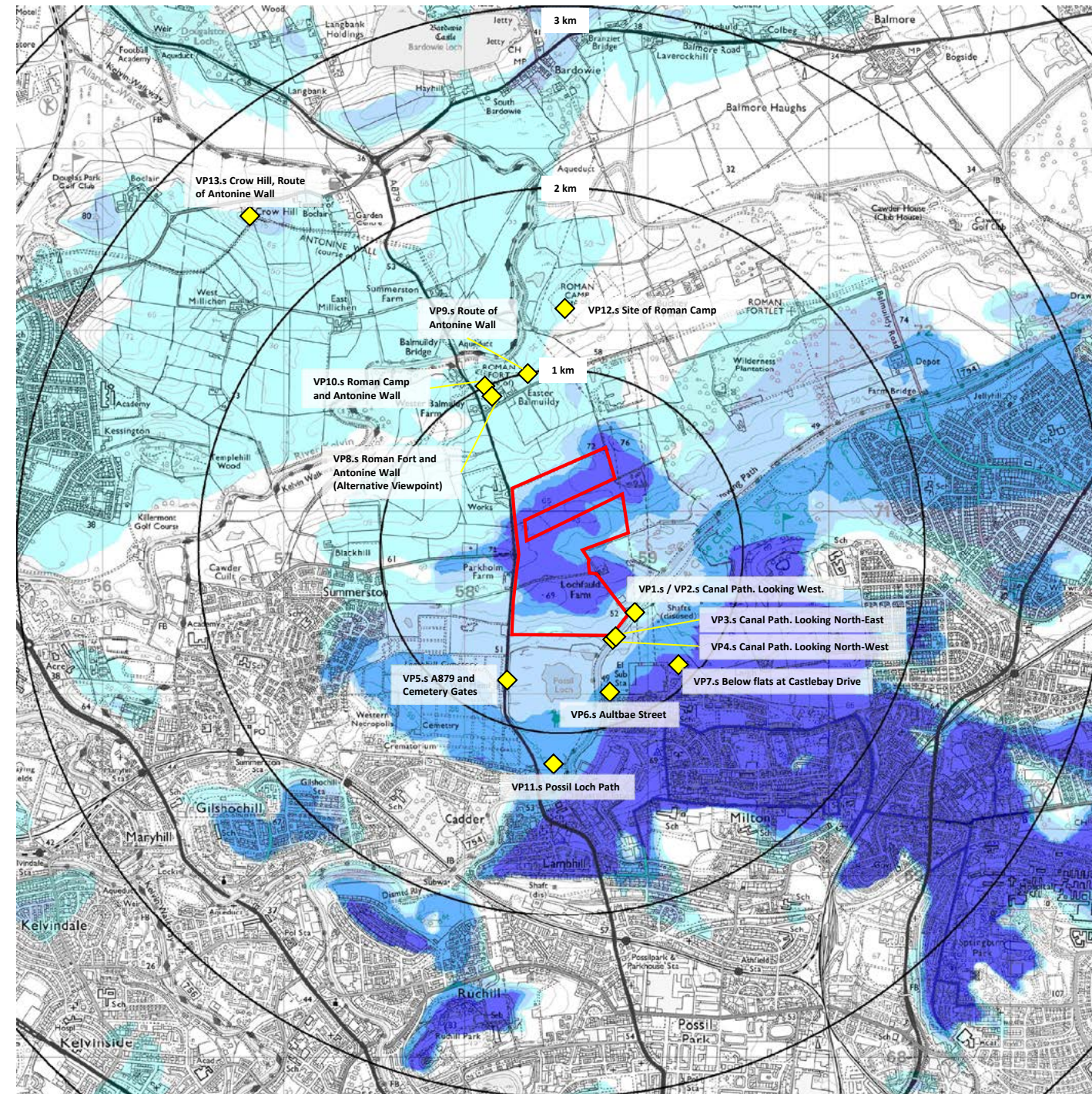
5.13 To aid the assessment a number of wirelines have been produced by The Greenspan Agency. These comprise 5 no. Viewpoints taken from locations around the Site looking towards the Site (viewpoint map figure 5.2). These are assessed in detail within the separate LVIA provided by The Greenspan Agency, as well as utilised here for Cultural Heritage Assessment purposes.

5.14 Further panoramas have also been taken from key locations and utilised as part of this assessment.

5.15 The impact assessment is set out as follows:

- Assessment of impact on the OUV of the Antonine Wall as part of the FRE(AW)WHS.
- Assessment of the impacts on the setting of the Antonine Wall sub-parts as Scheduled Monuments.
- Assessment of the impacts on the setting of the Forth and Clyde Canal as a Scheduled Monument.
- Assessment of the impact on the setting of the Lambhill Cemetery Entrance Arch as a Category B listed building.





Project Name:  
**Caledonian Solar Park**

Document title:  
**Viewpoints Map:** shown on bare land zone of theoretical visibility map

Scale:  
**1 : 25,000 @ A3**

Key:

- Site Boundary
- ◆ Viewpoint Locations VP1.s to VP13.s
- Up to 25% of the site visible
- Up to 50% of the site visible
- Up to 75% of the site visible
- Up to 100% of the site visible



Client:

**Derwent London Green Energy Limited**

Drawing by:

**The Greenspan Agency**

Version No.	4.0
Produced by:	AC, AW, LD
Checked by:	JC
Date Last Amended:	13/10/2021

Figure 5.2 Viewpoints map and Bare Land ZTV



# 5 | Assessment of Impact

## Assessment of Impact

Assessment of impact on the OUV of the Antonine Wall as part of the FRE(AW)WHS.

- 5.16 The effect of the development on the Antonine Wall as part of the FRE WHS is limited to the Site's location outside of the Buffer Zone and its position on the edge or urban development and its more often than not lack of inter-visibility between the Site and the WHS. There are some views from further south through the Site towards and beyond the Antonine Wall, these are discussed more thoroughly below, but in principle due to the maximum 3.1m height of the PV panels the possibility of the development obscuring these views is nil and if visible will remain part of the general landscape setting of the WHS.
- 5.17 The manner in which the PV arrays are understood by observers are to a degree landscape based, the rhythm of the layout resembling crop formations and whilst the development is certainly built it will also be read largely as landscape development rather than urban built development, particularly by virtue of the retention of views.
- 5.18 The figures presented here allow for a greater tangible analysis of possible impacts deriving from views to and from the WHS, each are considered further below.
- 5.19 Separate to views, the nature of the Solar Park positioned to the south of the wall - and therefore within the historic Roman boundary - is considered to be an appropriate location for an advanced means of energy production. The Romans utilised their advanced engineering across the Empire and it seems fitting that a similarly advanced means of energy production would be positioned within rather than without the historic Roman boundary.

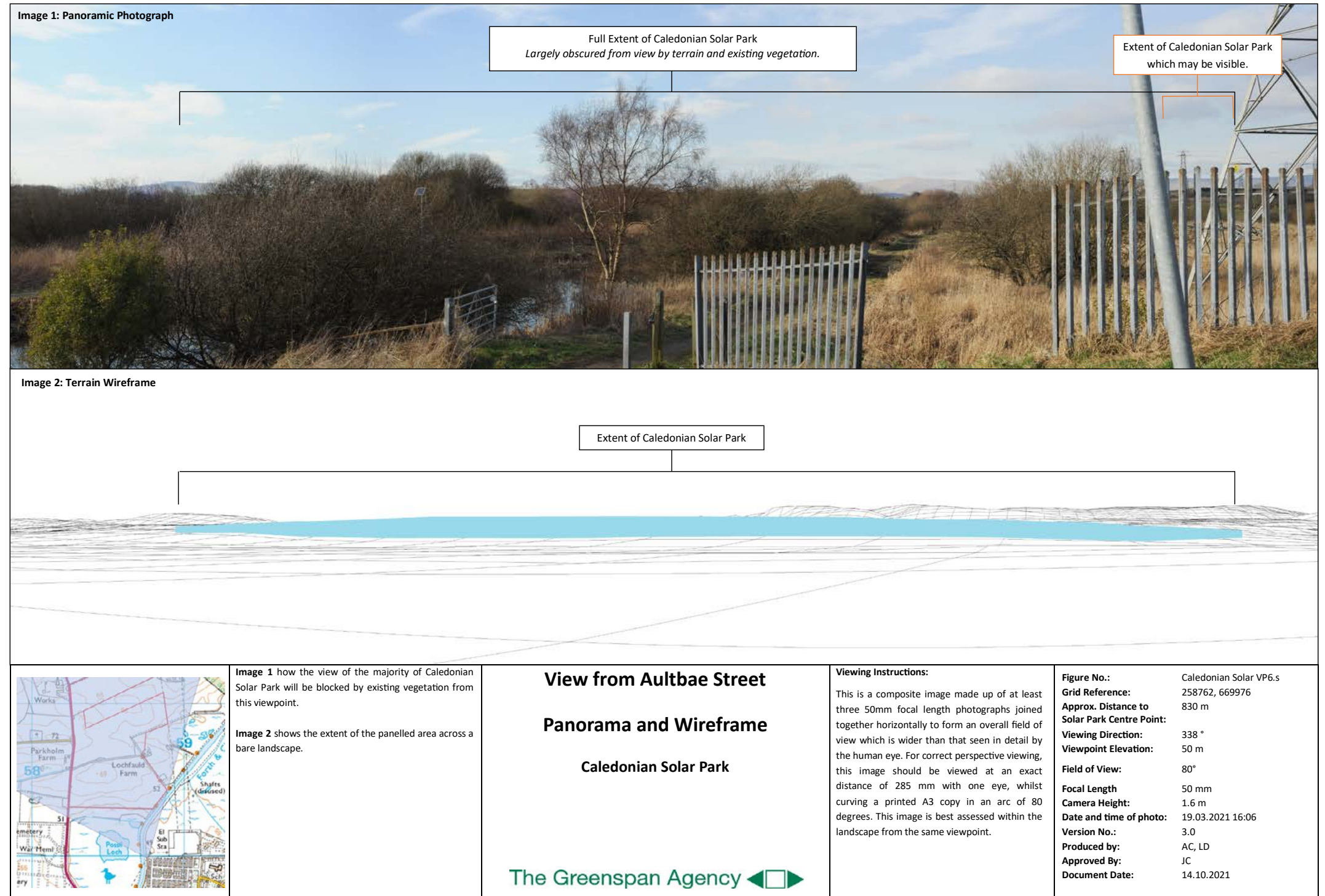
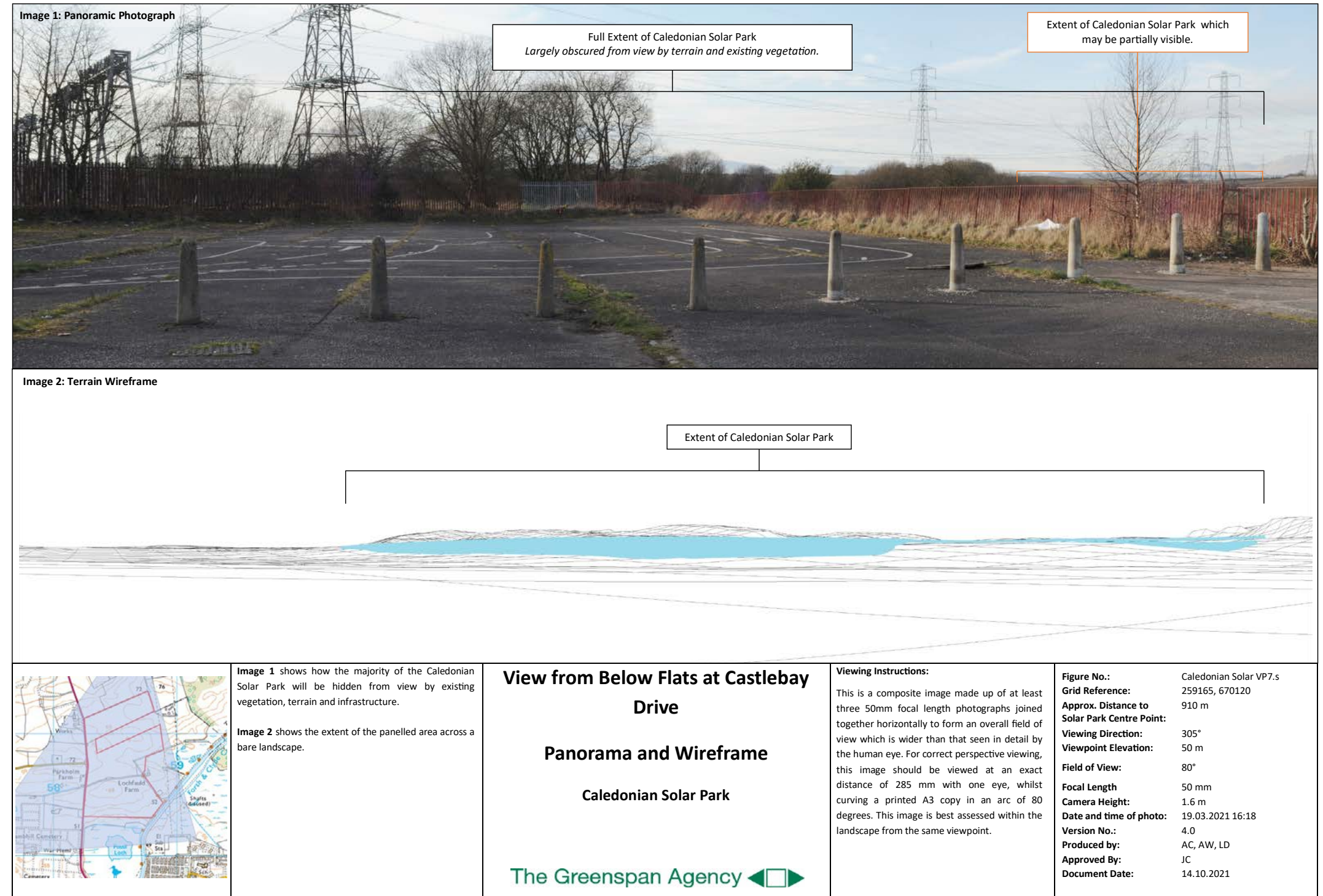


Figure 5.3 VP6 View from Aultbae Street



## 5 | Assessment of Impact

- 5.20 Further, the current Antonine Wall Management Plan 20-14-19 identified the Impact of Climate Change as an emerging issue of concern (page 34). The potential of climate change impacts to the wall include erosion, flooding, changes to flora and fauna amongst others. This section also mentions the potential of green / alternative energy approaches to impact the wider setting of the monument. In this case the impact is a balance of the need to deliver green energy and the potential setting impacts arising. In this case, as is set out below, the location and positioning of the Solar Park will not result in a harmful impact to the OUV of the WHS or understandings of its OUV. As such, the positive addressing of the need for clean energy to reduce the effects of climate change is considered to be beneficial to the WHS in the longer term.
- 5.21 There are two visuals presented looking towards the Antonine Wall from the south, through the Site, (VP6 and VP7, reproduced as figures 5.3 and 5.4).
- 5.22 There are four viewpoints (VP8, 9, 10 and 12) presented looking from points on or near to the WHS looking south. Each of these figures are set out on the following pages.
- 5.23 The views looking from the south to the north allow for assessment of how the proposed development interacts with the landscape context of the WHS and the important legibility and context of the frontier with the Campsie Fells beyond, falling in land outside of the Roman Empire.
- 5.24 The two wireframes present largely occluded views of the Site, although the fells are visible in the wider backdropping landscape. This type of view is the predominant experience of the Site from the surroundings, either occluded by topography, vegetation or a combination of both. The sense of the termination of the settlement and the wilder lands beyond captures something of a sense of frontier, this will remain undisrupted by the development. These two viewpoints are also experienced in the wider context of surrounding infrastructure, pylons and substations, which establishes the existing setting.



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Figure 5.4 VP7 View from below flats at Castlebay Drive