

Appendix 10.1 Cultural Heritage – Baseline Assessment

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Appendix 10.1 Cultural Heritage – Baseline Assessment

1 Cultural Heritage – Baseline Assessment

1.1 *Introduction*

1.1.1 The Cultural Heritage Chapter of the EIA Report contains a summary of the Cultural Heritage baseline for the Proposed Development site. Designed to keep the Cultural Heritage Chapter succinct and appropriate to the EIA Report, this summary was the result of detailed research and analysis into the Proposed Development site to identify heritage assets within the site boundary and assess the area’s archaeological potential. The results of the detailed Baseline Assessment which formed the basis of the summary in the Chapter itself are provided below.

1.1.2 This Appendix should be read in conjunction with the Cultural Heritage Chapter of the EIA Report and Appendix 10.2, the Gazetteer (with particular relevance to Appendix 10.2 Table 1).

1.2 *Methodology*

Aims and Objectives

1.2.1 The objective of the Baseline Assessment is to identify the heritage resources of the study area. The study highlights known sites of cultural heritage significance, but also identifies any previously undiscovered features present.

1.2.2 The Baseline Assessment also uses the evidence uncovered to evaluate the archaeological potential of the Proposed Development area.

Sources

1.2.3 The Baseline Assessment is informed by accessing readily available cultural heritage records. Sources consulted for this study include:

- HES databases of Designated Cultural Heritage assets;
- The South Lanarkshire Council Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) as maintained by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS);
- The National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) as maintained by Historic Environment Scotland (HES);
- Historic mapping available from the national Library of Scotland (NLS);
- Vertical and oblique aerial imagery available from online platforms including the National Collection of Aerial Photography (NCAP) and other online platforms;
- Historic Land-use Assessment Map (HLAmap) as held by HES;
- The British Geological Survey (BGS);
- Bibliographic references and early parish accounts, in particular the Old and New Statistical Accounts (OSA and NSA respectively) and the Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland;
- Online resources; and
- Relevant published and unpublished documentary sources.

1.2.4 Current SMR data was secured from WoSAS and uploaded from HES during compilation of the Baseline Assessment.

Walkover Survey

- 1.2.5 The Baseline Assessment is complimented by a detailed and comprehensive walkover survey of the Proposed Development area. This survey was designed to systematically assess the site for previously unrecorded archaeological deposits.
- 1.2.6 The walkover was completed by a qualified and experienced member of the Mott MacDonald Heritage Team on 16 August 2018 in variable weather conditions. Vegetation levels in some areas (particularly the Windrow Burn) were higher than would be considered ideal. However, this was not felt to adversely affect the results of the walkover survey.

1.3 *Baseline Conditions*

Overview

- 1.3.1 The historic environment baseline is established using the sources and methodology outlined in section 1.2 (above). A full Gazetteer of all heritage assets within the site boundary is provided in Appendix 10.2, with figures showing their locations included as Figure 10.1. Each heritage asset is attributed a corresponding unique reference number prefixed by an abbreviation of Hagshaw Hill (HH).

Heritage Assets within the site

Designated Heritage Assets

- 1.3.2 There are no heritage assets protected by statutory legislation within the boundaries of the Proposed Development.

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

- 1.3.3 There are four non-designated sites recorded by the NRHE and SMR within the boundaries of the Proposed Development:

- HH01: Common Hill Shielling Huts;
- HH02: Smithy Burn/Hagshaw Hill Enclosure;
- HH03: High Broomerside Settlement; and
- HH04: Windrow Burn, Field Bank, Enclosure and Shielling.

- 1.3.4 These heritage assets are identified in both the NRHE and WoSAS SMR as single points on a map, the full extent of which is not recorded. Three such points are recorded by the NRHE on the banks of the Podowrin Burn, each recording a series of enclosures, boundaries, huts and areas of cultivation recorded from aerial images. While these NRHE points fall outwith the site boundary, the nature of the records makes it possible that these features extend into the Proposed Development:

- HH05: Podowrin Burn Field Boundary, Hut, Rig and Furrow;
- HH06: Podowrin Burn Enclosure, Farmstead, Field Boundary, Rig and Furrow, Sheepfold; and
- HH07: Smithy Burn, Enclosure, Field Boundary, Rig and Furrow, Shielling Huts.

- 1.3.5 In addition, there is one heritage asset which is located in the footprint of the proposed southern access track. However, this asset has been plotted using an 18th century map, and the exact location of the site cannot be accurately ascertained.

- HH08: Broomerside, Farmstead, Settlement

- 1.3.6 Both the NRHE and SMR record several other points related to the archaeological mitigation associated with the Existing Development and Hagshaw Hill Extension. These record archaeological watching briefs and assessments completed in advance of and during the installation of the existing infrastructure on the site. These are discounted as sites for the Baseline Assessment.

Archaeological and Historical Development

- 1.3.7 The historic baseline in the following narrative is based on indicative archaeological and historical periods as outlined in Table 1 and compiled using information collated from the NRHE and SMR. It is accepted that the date ranges and periods are subjective, but these are supplied to ease discussion and are based on the Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (ScARF 2018) in conjunction with professional judgement.

Table 1: Indicative Archaeological and Historical Periods

Prehistoric Period Dates		Historic Period Dates	
Palaeolithic	12,700 to 11,000 BC	Early Medieval	AD 500 to 1100
Mesolithic	11,000 to 3,800 BC	Medieval	AD 1101 to 1600
Neolithic	3,800 to 1,600 BC	Post Medieval	AD 1601 to 1800
Bronze Age	1,600 to 800 BC	Early Modern	AD 1801 to 1900
Iron Age	800 BC to AD 500	Modern	AD 1901 to present

Prehistoric

- 1.3.8 There is no clear evidence of prehistoric occupation within the Inner Study Area, although it is possible that some undated heritage assets such as cropmark sites HH24 and HH26 may be prehistoric in date, no heritage assets in the Inner Study Area have been definitively identified as prehistoric.
- 1.3.9 However, within the Middle Study Area, there are a series of prehistoric ritual and funerary sites which indicate human presence on the wider landscape during prehistory. Several of these heritage assets are burial cairns located on the summit of prominent hilltops to the south of Hagshaw Hill. Such sites include:
- HH112 Wildshaw Hill, Cairn;
 - HH114 Auchensaugh Hill, Cairn;
 - HH115 Cairn Kinny, Cairn; and
 - HH116 Cairn Table, Cairn.
- 1.3.10 The age of these sites can only be broadly identified based on typology and it is assumed that the burial cairns would have been erected in the Late Neolithic or during the Bronze Age.
- 1.3.11 A further prehistoric site, the Thirstone Stone Circle (HH113), is also located in the landscape south west of the Proposed Development. Like the cairns, this asset can only be dated through typology and is likely to be of Neolithic date.

Historic

Medieval

- 1.3.12 While the upland, northern part of the site is less conducive to agriculture, it is likely the lower, southern part of the site was exploited for small-scale subsistence farming in the medieval period. The SMR records the presence of three areas of rig and furrow (HH05, HH06 and HH07) along the southern limit of the site. These relict agricultural landscapes have been interpreted as of medieval date, but it is accepted that such use may have taken place in or continued into the post-medieval period.

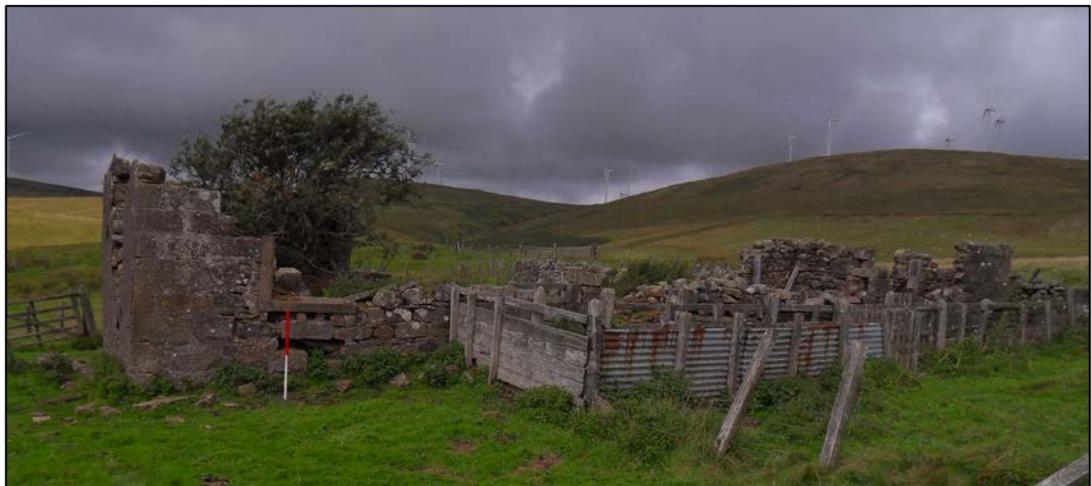
Post-Medieval

- 1.3.13 The SMR and NRHE show the landscape of the Proposed Development site and the Inner Study Area as one characterised by records of relict farmsteads and evidence of pre-improvement farming. Within the site boundary, this is visible through the presence of:

- HH01 Common Hill, Shieling Huts;
- HH03 High Broomerside, Farmstead;
- HH04 Windrow Burn, Enclosure, Field Bank, Shieling; and
- HH08 Broomerside, Farmstead

1.3.14 High Broomerside HH03 (Photo 1) and Broomerside HH08 are recorded on Williams Roy's Military Survey of Scotland c.1750. High Broomerside HH03, Broomerside HH08 and HH04 Windrow Burn enclosures, shielings and field banks are evidence for small-scale farming practices which pre-date the agricultural improvements of the 18th and 19th centuries. These improvements saw the formalisation of agricultural land and creation of larger rectilinear fields to replace the small-scale arrangement of small curvilinear field systems which had previously existed. These earlier field systems had developed over centuries, often following existing topography, resulting in fragmented and small-scale farm holdings. This is known as pre-improvement farming. The agricultural improvements of the 18th and 19th centuries formalised farming to increase agricultural production. In addition, the Common Hill shielings (HH01) indicate use of the northern part of the site for pastoral farming.

Photo 1: High Broomerside Farmstead HH03 looking north-west (Photograph 025)



1.3.15 This pattern is continued into the 1 km buffer around the site which, together with the Proposed Development area, forms the Inner Study Area. 'Fermtouns', or small farming settlements, are recorded at:

- HH22 Overmonks;
- HH26 Windrow; and
- HH28 Mucksfoot.

Early Modern

1.3.16 Many of the farmsteads with origins in the Post-Medieval period may have been occupied into the Early Modern period. However, development of more intensive agricultural practices changed the pattern of land use and occupation. The Proposed Development area appears to have become more focussed on pastoral farming and grazing. Animal enclosures such as HH02 within the site boundary and HH25 within the wider Inner Study Area likely date to this period.

Map Regression

General

1.3.17 All relevant cartographic resources held by the NLS were consulted to identify the recorded development of the site as well as any additional features that may previously have gone

unrecorded within the limits of the Inner Study Area. A summary of consulted maps is listed in the References Section, 10.12 of the Cultural Heritage Chapter of the EIA Report.

Pre-ordnance Survey Maps

1596: 'Glasgow and the County of Lanark' – Timothy Pont

1.3.18 The earliest map to show the site in any detail is 'Glasgow and the County of Lanark' by Timothy Pont. Also known as 'Pont 34', this map was completed in 1596 and clearly shows a large area labelled 'The Hagshawes Hill', with a small icon depicting a structure marked 'Brumersyd' to the south of the hills in the general area of High Broomerside HH03. The symbol used to depict 'Brumersyd' is interpreted by NLS as a 'settlement', and it has been noted that Pont's maps 'give a seemingly structured visual representation of buildings of relatively humble rank.' (McKean, 2001, 118). Whilst the symbol cannot be relied upon to depict the size and style of 'Brumersyd' or to represent High Broomerside itself, it is notable that the symbol is larger than many of the other sites depicted between Douglas and 'Hagshawes Hill'. It also indicates occupation of the High Broomerside area in the 16th century.

1.3.19 Subsequent maps continue to show 'Brumersyd', but the work of 17th century cartographers like Joan Blaeu was heavily drawn from Timothy Pont's earlier work.

c.1750: 'Military Survey of Scotland' – William Roy

1.3.20 William Roy's Military Survey of Scotland conducted between 1747 and 1756 revolutionised map making in Scotland, providing greater accuracy and a lot more terrain detail. Although the map was the result of 'rapid reconnaissance rather than a measured topographic survey' (Fleet 2012, 63), the various inaccuracies can be forgiven in providing the first cartographic view of Scotland with a good level of detail.

1.3.21 Roy's map shows the Proposed Development site, clearly depicting watercourses which can be equated with the Douglas Water, the Smithy Burn and the Windrow Burn. The high ground in the north of the site is also depicted, although marked, perhaps erroneously by Roy as 'Strawberry Hill' and 'Hawksy Hill'. Modern 'Strawberry Hill' lies a short distance to the south of the site. The upper slopes are devoid of recorded settlement, but to the south around the Podowrin and Windrow Burns, there is significant evidence for occupation.

1.3.22 'Broomerside' is depicted as what appears to be three rectangular structures sited around at least two courtyards or enclosures. It can be assumed this is one the site of, or very close to High Broomerside HH03. A second cluster of buildings (HH08) lies south of these, with an open enclosure to the east. The area around and between these two 'fermtouns' is clearly marked by extensive rig cultivation. The southern (HH08) of these two 'fermtouns' seems too far north of the watercourses to correlate with modern 'Low Broomerside' and is probably located a short distance south of the Proposed Development boundary. However, the comparative inaccuracy of the Roy map means it is entirely possible remains related to this 'fermtoun' will lie within the Proposed Development boundary. The SMR places HH08 to the south of the site, along the line of the proposed access track.

1.3.23 To the west of 'Broomerside' the settlement evidence continues, with a cluster of three structures linked by two courtyards labelled as 'Overmonk' (HH29). 'Overmonk' lies to the south of a split in the Smithy Burn, and although the georeferenced NLS map places this inside the site boundary, it would seem this split is the convergence of the Podowrin and Smithy Burns. Accepting this, 'Overmonk' lies to the south of the Proposed Development area.

1816: 'The County of Lanark from actual survey' – William Forrest

- 1.3.24 William Forrest is the first to depict both 'High Broomerside' and 'Low Broomerside' in his map of 1816, although it is notable that 'Low Broomerside' appears to correspond better with the location of the southern 'Broomerside' 'fermtoun' (HH08) shown by Roy than modern 'Low Broomerside', with a third settlement, 'Brunt Walls' depicted in the general area of modern 'Low Broomerside'.

Summary

- 1.3.25 There is evidence for pre-improvement settlement and small-scale agricultural exploitation of the landscape between the Smithy and Windrow Burns. Pinpointing the exact location of the 'fermtouns' associated with these areas is not possible from the early maps, but it is clear there is at least one settlement at 'Broomerside' within the site boundary, with further occupation possible at 'Overmonk' and the southern 'Broomerside' depicted on Roy. Field systems associated with these 'fermtouns' are likely across this landscape.

Ordnance Survey Maps

1858-64: 1st edition map series

- 1.3.26 The Ordnance Survey began surveying the area around Hagshaw Hill in 1857, publishing the first maps in 1860. The southern part of the site around High Broomerside is covered by the detailed 25 inch to 1 mile map series, although the higher ground around Hagshaw Hill is only covered by the 6 inch to 1 mile series which provides less detail.
- 1.3.27 High Broomerside (HH03) is clearly depicted in the 1st edition map series of c.1860 as a north-south aligned rectangular roofed building, with a series of four small enclosures to the north and a larger enclosure to the west containing a well. The complex is reached by a farm track to the south. Modern Low Broomerside is not shown.

1896-97: 2nd edition map series

- 1.3.28 Two circular animal enclosures (HH08 and HH09) are depicted to the north-east of High Broomerside and a semi-circular feature (HH11), likely a sheep-shelter lies on the south-eastern limit of the site.
- 1.3.29 By the production of the 2nd edition in the 1890s, both HH09 and HH10 are marked 'Old Sheep Ree'. A large enclosed field has developed north of High Broomerside and the farm is now reached by a footpath running to the east.

Subsequent editions

- 1.3.30 No additional features are shown on the OS map of 1910, with High Broomerside still shown as roofed. The northern part of the main building is still roofed in the 1:1,250 OS map from 1962.

Aerial Imagery

General

- 1.3.31 The earliest aerial imagery available for the Proposed Development site was flown by the Royal Air Force on 10th May 1946. Flown as part of Sortie 106G/Scot/UK/0087 these images provide a clear view of the Proposed Development area. Further historic images are provided by the Ordnance Survey from May 1989, while modern online platforms provide high resolution colour images of the Proposed Development site. Details of the aerial images consulted can be viewed in Section 10.12 of the Cultural Heritage Chapter of the EIA Report.
- 1.3.32 The difference between the northern and southern parts of the site is clear. The north part of the site is crossed by an extensive network of drainage channels, while the southern contains evidence of the landscape's use for arable farming.
- 1.3.33 All the heritage assets (HH01 to HH12) recorded in the NRHE, SMR and map regression are visible.
- 1.3.34 Features which relate to the three heritage assets recorded along the Podowrin Burn by the NRHE (HH05, HH06 and HH07 – see paragraph 7.3.4) are visible in the aerial images. In each case, these

features lie outwith the Proposed Development boundary in the general location indicated in the NRHE.

Additional Features

- 1.3.35 The animal enclosure HH02 recorded in the NRHE and SMR is shown (see image 4067) as a circular feature with traces of an ephemeral 'square' enclosure around this, but very tight to the edges of the circle. This square feature must either be related to the use of the circular enclosure or relate to stock management from a different period.
- 1.3.36 The south-west area of the Proposed Development site, west of the Smithy Burn is revealed in image 3259 from 1946 as well as frame 0050 from 1989 and the modern images to contain field systems, enclosures and large areas of rig and furrow. It seems likely that these features were included under the NRHE entry HH06, but they are located a little too far north of the point in the NRHE and there is not enough information in the NRHE entry to make this certain. These features are previously unrecorded in any detail and appear to comprise:
- HH19: A small structure with associated compounds/enclosures, possibly a 'fermtoun';
 - HH15: A large earthen bank, possibly a Head Dyke running NE from HH18;
 - HH18: A large earthen bank running NW from HH19, with smaller linear banks running perpendicular in a SW direction. This may also be a Head Dyke incorporating field systems to the south;
 - HH16: A rectangular enclosure on the northern side of earthen bank HH15; and
 - HH17: A square bank on the north side of HH15 and located to the NE of, and adjacent to HH16.
- 1.3.37 The landscapes to the north and south of the head dykes HH15 and HH18 are noticeably different. Improved and crossed by extensive rig and furrow to the south, to the north there is heather moorland with circular animal enclosures north of the Proposed Development boundary.
- 1.3.38 Image 3259 also shows High Broomerside (HH03), seemingly roofed and with none of the field systems and drystone walls visible in the immediate vicinity and to the south today.
- 1.3.39 Large linear banks HH13, HH21 and HH22 are also notable in the landscape around Broomerside.
- 1.3.40 A possible enclosure with an internal compartment (HH23) is recorded immediately south of HH09.

Borrow Pits

- 1.3.41 The area along the southern access track identified for the extraction of stone was assessed on aerial image 3262 from May 1946. This image clearly shows the proposed borrow pit search area as located in an area of intense rig and furrow. The rig and furrow varies in orientation and prominence, indicating multiple periods of use. Along the western end of the site this is wider and regular, running NW-SE across the landscape. There are ephemeral traces of tighter, roughly N-S aligned rig and furrow along the eastern bank of the Robshill Burn, and more regular, wider cultivation on the eastern side of the borrow pit search area.

Previous Archaeological Assessment

- 1.3.42 A Cultural Heritage DBA and EIA was completed as part of the development of the Hagshaw Hill Extension in 2004. This assessment assessed the northern, upland area of the site around Hagshaw Hill, Broomerside Hill and Common Hill.
- 1.3.43 A series of watching briefs completed as part of this scheme from 2007-2008 failed to reveal any archaeological features of interest.

Geology

- 1.3.44 Much of the superficial drift geology of the Proposed Development area has not been recorded. Isolated areas of peat are recorded in the northern part of the Proposed Development area, and

sedimentary deposits of till recorded along the southern perimeter of the Proposed Development area. This deposit formed up to two million years ago in the Quaternary period in a local environment dominated by Ice Age conditions.

- 1.3.45 The formation of peat in Scotland is generally associated with periods of worsening climate conditions from the end of the Neolithic c.2500 BC (Whittington, G., Edwards, K.J., 2003, 21f). In this period existing Neolithic and Early Bronze Age settlements located above 200m AOD were abandoned due to worsening ground conditions associated with the change in climate, although some sites remained in use for agriculture and pasture into the medieval period (Tipping, R., 2003).
- 1.3.46 The presence of localised areas of peat on the upland parts of the site indicates some potential for the survival of prehistoric deposits.

Historic Landscape Usage

- 1.3.47 Analysis of the Historic Land Use Assessment map maintained by HES reveals no evidence for prehistoric exploitation of the site.
- 1.3.48 There is evidence on the southern side of the Proposed Development site of extensive pre-improvement agricultural exploitation of the landscape. In the 18th and 19th centuries as landowners sought increase production from land, fields were amalgamated and formalised, becoming rectilinear and associated with steadings and other farm buildings. Pre-improvement field systems tend to follow the natural topography, are more irregular and often survive in more marginal land. Four irregular, but distinct areas of such pre-improvement, medieval cultivation are recorded within the limits of the site, focussed around HH01; to the east of HH02; the south-east of HH12 and on the northern bank of the Podowrin Burn focussed on HH05 HH06 and HH07.
- 1.3.49 The land around High Broomerside HH03 is considered an example of this improved landscape, with rectilinear field systems focussed on High Broomerside itself. Such small farming landscapes have been replaced by much larger-scale farming since the second half of the 20th century.
- 1.3.50 The remainder of the Proposed Development site is recorded as Rough Grazing or heather moorland from the 20th century.

Walkover Survey

Overview

- 1.3.51 All the sites identified during the DBA were located on the ground and their condition assessed. No sites were noted within the area occupied by the Existing Development. This upland landscape is predominantly unimproved moorland.
- 1.3.52 South of the Existing Development, the landscape has clearly been improved to a degree and is crossed by numerous drainage ditches and networks of drainage channels. There is also extensive evidence for rig and furrow, field systems and stock enclosures, indicating historic exploitation of the landscape for both arable and pastoral purposes.

West of Smithy Burn

- 1.3.53 The area West of the Smithy Burn contains a dense concentration of relict field systems and areas of rig and furrow. The Head Dyke (HH15/HH18) visible in the aerial photographs (see 7.3.35) is up to 3-4 m wide, and c.1.50 m high in places, with a large ditch c.6m wide to the N. Two rectilinear enclosures (HH16 and HH17) abut the larger Head Dyke on its northern side (Photo 1).

Photo 2: View E across junction between HH15 (left) and HH16 (right) (Photograph 044)



- 1.3.54 A linear bank runs perpendicular to the S of the Head Dyke HH18, creating field systems to the south where areas of rig and furrow are discernible. The Head Dyke HH15/HH18 acts as a clear demarcation between the more improved landscape containing field systems to the south and rougher landscape occupied by stock enclosures to the N. the bank running south from the head dyke into the ploughed area appears to be contemporary with the Head Dyke, while the enclosures to the N are clearly secondary.
- 1.3.55 The area between the two stretches of Head Dyke HH15 and HH18 is occupied by two interlinked enclosures, the eastern of which has internal features which are clearly the remains of a complex structure HH19 (Photo 2 and Photo 3).

Photo 3 View SE across internal structures within eastern enclosure of HH19 (Photograph 055)



Photo 4 View NW over internal structures within HH19 eastern enclosure (Photograph 058)



- 1.3.56 The western enclosure of HH19 is rectilinear, while the eastern is less regular. This is interpreted as the remains of a small farmstead located along the Head Dyke HH15/HH18, providing easy access to the arable farmland to the south and the pastoral rough grazing to the north. The secondary enclosures HH16 and HH17, will have been constructed against the Head Dyke to corral stock when this was being brought in to the farm for processing.

Broomerside

- 1.3.57 The buildings at High Broomerside (HH03) are of 19th and 20th century construction, formed by cement bonded faced field stones with dressed quoins and brick and cement sills. The landscape around HH03 is clearly improved, but there is little evidence on the ground for rig and furrow.
- 1.3.58 The presence of occasional large drainage ditches can make identifying relict field systems and boundaries problematic, but three of these (HH13, HH21 and HH22) were recorded within the

landscape around High Broomerside. These curvilinear features were incomplete and formed no real purpose and are likely to be the remnants of larger enclosures subsequently ploughed away.

Common Hill Shielings

- 1.3.59 The series of five shielings (HH01) recorded during the DBA were located during the walkover survey (Photo 4). These varied in size, with three on the east side of burn and two on the west side. Those on the west lay directly south of a large linear bank.

Photo 5: View SE across structure HH01.B (Photograph 075)



- 1.3.60 The concentration and size of these structures perhaps casts some doubt on their interpretation as 'shielings', which are by their nature more solitary and roughly constructed.

Podowrin Burn

- 1.3.61 The walkover survey located the features HH05, HH06 and HH07 identified from the NRHE during the Baseline Assessment. While the descriptions relating to these NRHE entries provide little insight into the particular features they record, in each case physical features were identified which conform to at least part of the NRHE description. These features all lay outwith the site boundary.

- 1.3.62 Where heritage assets were noted within the site boundary (such as HH20) which it is possible may relate to HH05, HH06 or HH07, these were assigned new identifiers.

Windrow Burn

- 1.3.63 HH04 is recorded in the NRHE and SMR as a field bank, enclosure and shieling. During the walkover it was not possible to identify extensive earthworks fitting this description, but a degraded sub-angular enclosure was recorded on the northern side of the Windrow Burn, with ephemeral traces of a W-E aligned linear immediately north of this.

1.4 *Archaeological and Historical Potential*

Overview

- 1.4.1 Collation of the cultural heritage baseline allows the archaeological and historical potential to be summarised, using the timescales outlined in Table 1.

Prehistoric

- 1.4.2 There is no direct evidence for prehistoric occupation in the Inner Study Area to indicate strong potential for the survival of prehistoric remains in the Proposed Development area.

- 1.4.3 However, it is notable that a series of probable Bronze Age funerary cairns have been recorded on the summit of hills to the south of Hagshaw Hill. The Proposed Development area encompasses

several prominent summits, including the 488 m Common Hill and 463 m Broomerside Hill and it is notable that such hilltops were exploited in the general area during the Bronze Age.

1.4.4 Assessment of the geology of the Proposed Development area has also revealed localised deposits of peat. Evidence has shown that the formation of peat occurred in upland areas from the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age, preserving earlier archaeological features beneath as the peat developed. Should such features have existed around Hagshaw Hill, these will have been well preserved.

1.4.5 However, it is notable that no prehistoric features were recorded during archaeological work associated with the erection of the Existing Development. Despite the presence of burial cairns on the hilltops to the south and localised deposits of peat within the Proposed Development site, the archaeological potential for prehistoric archaeological deposits is considered **low**.

Historic

Medieval

1.4.6 There is limited evidence of medieval occupation of the Inner Study Area or the immediate landscape around the Proposed Development.

1.4.7 The landscape of the southern part of the Proposed Development area around the Smithy, Windrow and Podowrin Burns is characterised by relict field systems, areas of rig and furrow, animal enclosures, shielings and 'fermtouns'. It is difficult to accurately date features such as these and it is possible that many may have origins in the medieval period. A settlement or 'fermtoun' is recorded at 'Brumersyd' in Pont's map of 1596, so we can presume this area was occupied in the medieval period.

1.4.8 However, the continual use of the landscape for both pastoral and arable farming into the Post-Medieval and Early Modern periods means that evidence for significant medieval occupation is unlikely to have survived.

1.4.9 The potential for significant medieval archaeological deposits within the Proposed Development site is considered **low**.

Post-Medieval

1.4.10 It is likely that many of the relict field systems, areas of rig and furrow, shielings and 'fermtouns' can be dated to the pre-improvement, Post-Medieval period. The lower slopes of Avermark Hill, Broomerside Hill and Common Hill were clearly extensively farmed in this period, with the landscape west of the Smithy Burn in particular retaining exceptional evidence for pre-improvement farming.

1.4.11 The archaeological potential for Post-Medieval archaeological deposits can be considered **high** for the southern part of the site, and **low** for the area currently occupied by the Existing Development.

Early Modern

1.4.12 Evolution of farming practices and consolidation into larger farms meant that more marginal land like the southern part of the Proposed Development area were often abandoned or exploited solely for pastoral farming. This process is attested by the development of High Broomerside and appearance of rectilinear fields around the farmstead.

1.4.13 The historical development of the landscape from the 1800s is well recorded through the detailed maps of the area, particularly the Ordnance Survey maps surveyed in 1859.

1.4.14 The potential for previously unrecorded Early Modern deposits to survive across the Proposed Development area is considered **low**.

1.5 Summary and Conclusion

Recorded Sites

1.5.1 The Baseline Assessment revealed a total of 23 heritage assets within, or potentially within, the boundaries of the Proposed Development. Only four of these had previously been recorded on the

NRHE or SMR. These heritage assets predominantly relate to small-scale pastoral and arable agricultural exploitation of the landscape in the post-medieval and early modern pre-improvement period.

1.5.2 Details of these can be viewed in the accompanying Gazetteer (Table 1, Appendix 10.2), while the potential effects on the assets as a result of the Proposed Development are discussed further in Section 10.7 of the Cultural Heritage Chapter of the EIA Report.

Archaeological Potential

1.5.3 The archaeological potential of the northern, upland part of the site is considered low, despite the presence of isolated areas of peat. No heritage assets were recorded in this area and no archaeological deposits were recorded during ground works associated with the Existing Development.

1.5.4 The southern part of the site between the Podowrin Burn, Smithy Burn and Windrow Burn has higher potential for the survival of 18th-19th century post-medieval agricultural and occupation remains.

1.6 Photographic Register

Table 2: Register of photographs taken during walkover survey

Image Number	Description	Direction Facing	Date	Initials
001	Proposed location of Turbine 14	E	16/08/2018	RC
002	Proposed location of Turbine 14	E	16/08/2018	RC
003	Proposed location of Turbine 14	NE	16/08/2018	RC
004	Proposed location of Turbine 14	NE	16/08/2018	RC
005	Proposed location of Turbine 10	SE	16/08/2018	RC
006	Proposed location of Turbine 10	SE	16/08/2018	RC
007	General view across southern part of site	SE	16/08/2018	RC
008	General view across southern part of site	NE	16/08/2018	RC
009	General view across southern part of site	S	16/08/2018	RC
010	General view across southern part of site	E	16/08/2018	RC
011	Proposed location of Turbine 11	NE	16/08/2018	RC
012	Proposed location of Turbine 11	E	16/08/2018	RC
013	Proposed location of Turbine 12	W	16/08/2018	RC
014	Proposed location of Turbine 13	SW	16/08/2018	RC
015	Proposed location of Turbine 9	SE	16/08/2018	RC
016	General view across southern part of site	S	16/08/2018	RC
017	General view across southern part of site	SE	16/08/2018	RC
018	View towards proposed location for Turbine 8	SE	16/08/2018	RC
019	View towards proposed location for Turbine 8	S	16/08/2018	RC
020	General view across southern part of site	SW	16/08/2018	RC
021	General view along the Windrow Burn and proposed access track to Turbines 7 and 8	SE	16/08/2018	RC
022	View from High Broomerside enclosure south towards Low Broomerside	S	16/08/2018	RC
023	View of the High Broomerside enclosure and improved land	E	16/08/2018	RC

Image Number	Description	Direction Facing	Date	Initials
024	High Broomerside Farmstead HH03	NW	16/08/2018	RC
025	Detailed view of High Broomerside Farmstead HH03	NW	16/08/2018	RC
026	Detailed view of High Broomerside Farmstead HH03	NW	16/08/2018	RC
027	Detailed view of High Broomerside Farmstead HH03	SW	16/08/2018	RC
028	Detailed view of High Broomerside Farmstead HH03 - compound to N	W	16/08/2018	RC
029	Detailed view of High Broomerside Farmstead HH03	NE	16/08/2018	RC
030	High Broomerside Farmstead HH03	S	16/08/2018	RC
031	Landscape north of High Broomerside	S	16/08/2018	RC
032	Drainage network N of HH03	E	16/08/2018	RC
033	General view of HH13	S	16/08/2018	RC
034	General view of HH13	S	16/08/2018	RC
035	General view of HH13	N	16/08/2018	RC
036	Area of rig and furrow	NW	16/08/2018	RC
037	Area of rig and furrow	NE	16/08/2018	RC
038	General view across HH02	W	16/08/2018	RC
039	General view across HH02	E	16/08/2018	RC
040	General view showing rig and furrow HH14	N	16/08/2018	RC
041	General view showing rig and furrow HH14	N	16/08/2018	RC
042	Upcast mound/bank HH15	SW	16/08/2018	RC
043	Upcast mound/bank HH15	SW	16/08/2018	RC
044	Junction of HH15 and HH16	E	16/08/2018	RC
045	W corner of HH17	E	16/08/2018	RC
046	W bank of HH17 running towards HH15	ESE	16/08/2018	RC
047	General view S towards Podowrin Burn	S	16/08/2018	RC
048	View east from western end of HH18	E	16/08/2018	RC
049	View east from western end of HH18	E	16/08/2018	RC
050	View S along N-S linear bank of HH18	S	16/08/2018	RC
051	View SW along N-S linear bank of HH18	S	16/08/2018	RC
052	View NE across HH19 (W enclosure)	NE	16/08/2018	RC
053	View N across HH19 bank (W enclosure)	N	16/08/2018	RC
054	View along northern limit of western enclosure HH19	E	16/08/2018	RC
055	Internal structures/enclosures within eastern enclosure HH19	SE	16/08/2018	RC
056	Internal structures/enclosures within eastern enclosure HH19	NW	16/08/2018	RC
057	Internal structures/enclosures within eastern enclosure HH19	SW	16/08/2018	RC

Image Number	Description	Direction Facing	Date	Initials
058	Internal structures/enclosures within eastern enclosure HH19	NW	16/08/2018	RC
059	General view HH20	S	16/08/2018	RC
060	General view HH06	S	16/08/2018	RC
061	Internal shot HH06 looking N	N	16/08/2018	RC
062	Landscape west of Smithy Burn	N	16/08/2018	RC
063	Landscape west of Smithy Burn	N	16/08/2018	RC
065	High Broomerside HH03	N	16/08/2018	RC
065	General view of HH21	SE	16/08/2018	RC
066	View along HH21	E	16/08/2018	RC
067	E facing elevation of HH12	W	16/08/2018	RC
068	General view of HH12	NW	16/08/2018	RC
069	General view down Windrow Burn	S	16/08/2018	RC
070	Enclosure/earthworks HH04	N	16/08/2018	RC
071	Enclosure/earthworks HH04	N	16/08/2018	RC
072	General view of structure HH01.A	NW	16/08/2018	RC
073	General view of structure HH01.A	N	16/08/2018	RC
074	General view of structure HH01.B	N	16/08/2018	RC
075	General view of structure HH01.B	SE	16/08/2018	RC
076	General view of structure HH01.C	S	16/08/2018	RC
077	General view of structure HH01.C	S	16/08/2018	RC
078	General view of structure HH01.D	S	16/08/2018	RC
079	General view of structure HH01.E	N	16/08/2018	RC
080	General view across HH01	NE	16/08/2018	RC
081	View S towards HH10 and HH11	S	16/08/2018	RC
082	Earthen bank HH01 to N of structures	W	16/08/2018	RC
083	Animal enclosure HH10	W	16/08/2018	RC
084	Animal enclosure HH11	W	16/08/2018	RC
085	Animal enclosure HH11	W	16/08/2018	RC
086	General view of HH09	E	16/08/2018	RC
087	Possible earthen bank HH22	E	16/08/2018	RC