

Calder Water Community Windfarm

Strathaven, South Lanarkshire

Archaeological Watching Brief: November 2012 – June 2013

for

Community Windpower Ltd.

July 2013



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Data Structure Report

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Executive Summary

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the proposed site of Calder Water Community Windfarm near Strathaven from November 2012 until June 2013 on behalf of Community Windpower Ltd. The windfarm comprises thirteen turbines and all foundations, access tracks and infrastructure excavations were monitored for the presence of unrecorded archaeological features. Although in the main the site proved to be free of significant archaeological remains, two small flint fragments were recovered, one pre-Neolithic in date.

A record of the evaluation has been deposited with the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) website hosted by the Archaeological Data Service (OASIS ID addyman1-156188) and with Discovery and Excavation in Scotland (DES), the annual publication of fieldwork by Archaeology Scotland.

1. Introduction

i. General

Addyman Archaeology was contracted by Community Windpower Ltd. (contact Rob Fryer) in order to complete archaeological works during the development of a thirteen turbine windfarm at Calder Water Community Windfarm, near Strathaven in South Lanarkshire. The initial archaeological involvement included an archaeological assessment, walkover survey and test-pit monitoring followed by an archaeological watching brief on all ground breaking works during development. This was in response to a planning condition placed upon the development of the site by South Lanarkshire Council, and in discussion with the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS), who advise the council in matters relating to archaeological and cultural heritage.

The planning condition stated that:

The developer shall secure the implementation of an archaeological watching brief, to be carried out by an archaeological organisation acceptable to the Planning Authority, during all ground disturbance. The retained archaeological organisation shall be afforded access at all reasonable times and allowed to record, recover and report items of interest and finds.

A desk-based assessment was undertaken prior to the walkover survey to identify any previously known archaeological sites or other features of cultural heritage interest. The baseline survey was undertaken by Community Windpower Ltd and this was enhanced with further research by Addyman Archaeology, which included the consultation of historic maps and aerial photographs of the proposed development site. A walkover survey was completed in October 2008, the aim of which was to assess the character, extent, and condition of the sites, monuments and landscape features of cultural heritage interest not originally detected by the desk based assessment.

The watching brief was completed predominantly by Ross Cameron and Andrew Morrison, with additional representation from Andrew Brown, Kenneth Macfadyen and Edward Raynor. Monitoring took place between 1st of November 2012, and the completion of ground-breaking works on the 12th of June 2013, though there were occasional suspensions in construction activities during this period.

ii. *Setting*

The development area is located approximately 4km southwest of Strathaven and is centred on NGR NS 61260 41445 (261260 641445). The site area is bounded to the east by a road and to the west and northwest by a 20th century coniferous plantation. The northern extent of the site is marked by the Calder Water, which runs approximately northeast-southwest, while the southern extent is marked by east-west orientated field boundaries to the south of Hareshawhill Farm. The majority of the northern section of the site is covered by a 20th century coniferous plantation. The ground to the East of this plantation is composed of drained rough grazing divided into rectangular fields and is transacted by a number of minor water courses. To the South of the coniferous plantation the ground is composed of rectilinear fields and has comparatively less water courses.

Site access to Calder Water Community Windfarm is via the road from Drumclog to Mosside. The Site Access Track cuts due north through the fields of Westerton Farm, and then through the field systems of Fore Hareshaw, reaching the site entrance to the northwest. The Site Access Track runs in the vicinity of location of the Battle of Drumclog as defined by Historic Scotland in the Battlefield Inventory.

To the immediate north west of the development site lies the 215 turbine Whitelee Windfarm. Managed by Scottish Power, Whitelee became operational in 2009. Adjacent to the development site to the N is the proposed West Browncastle windfarm, currently under development.

The underlying geology is remarkably mixed and variable. Across the development area the underlying bedrock is formed by the Clyde Plateau Volcanic Formation, with much of the area categorised as Basaltic Pyroclastic-Rock or Olvine Basalt with a smaller concentration of Microporphyrific Basalt to the NW and an even smaller pocket of Trachyte on the western periphery. The superficial deposits comprise Till and Diamicton of the Devensian period and large deposits of peat across more upland areas. To the north west pockets of superficial clay, silt, sand and gravels have also been recorded.¹



Plate 1 General view across site towards the location of Turbine 4

¹ <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/> - 12/03/12

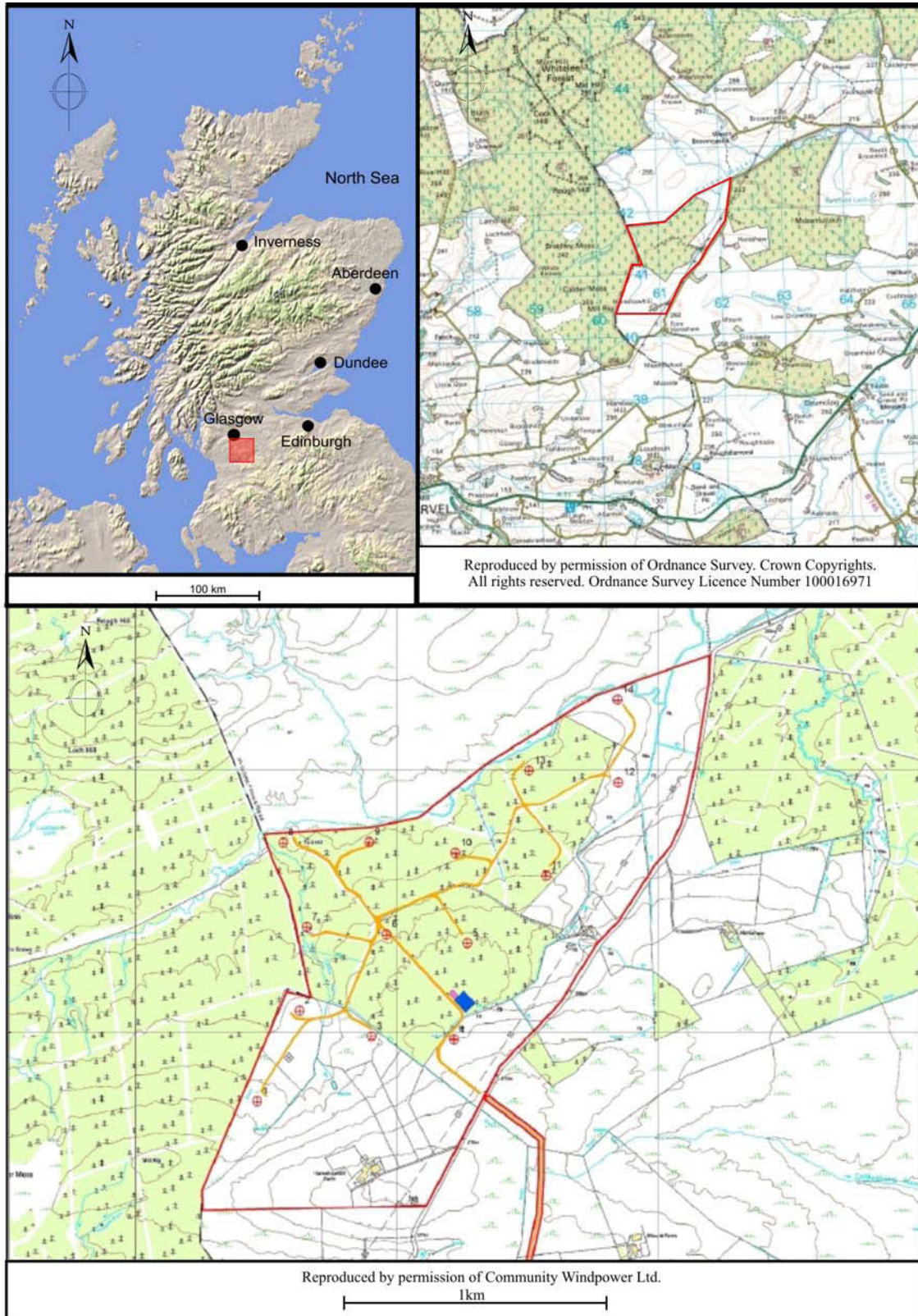


Figure 1 Site location

2. *Desk-based Assessment*

A baseline survey of known cultural heritage sites was undertaken by Community Windpower Ltd in advance of the current archaeological assessment. This involved the consultation of the material held at the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS), utilising CANMORE and PASTMAP; the West of Scotland Archaeological Service (WOSAS) Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and the South Lanarkshire Councils list of Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Archaeological and Industrial sites, Designed Landscapes and Historic Gardens and Conservation Areas.

This baseline survey is intended to identify known sites of cultural historic interest within the proposed development area and for an area extending outwards for 4km. A number of sites of cultural heritage interest are identified within the 4km search area, but no site was found within the proposed development area. Each of the identified sites was allocated a unique identifier number and compiled within a gazetteer (see Appendix B).

Further research by Addyman Archaeology complemented and extended this baseline by consulting historic maps and aerial photographs covering the area of the proposed development site

Map Evidence

The cartographic research into the development site showed development area as being mainly undeveloped marshland in the mid-18th century, with some areas of Rig and Furrow cultivation. The farm buildings present on the periphery of the site today (The Hareshaws, and Browncastle) are already depicted on the earliest available maps dating to this period. The presence of these buildings demonstrates occupation of the area to stretch back to at least the 18th century, and possibly earlier. The main area of the site however, has been devoid of built structures or any significant occupation as far as the early and subsequent map evidence concerned. The lime kilns visible on Forrest's map of 1816 were also noted, but are located outwith the development area.

The map regression was characterised by the lack of any historical or archaeological features of note within the development area. There is no significant change until the second half of the 20th century, when the areas previously depicted as marshland were planted with coniferous plantation and have been subsequently managed as forestry woodland. Maps consulted included: Roy's 1745 Military Survey, Armstrong's 1775 map, and Forrest's 1816 in addition to the 1st edition OS from 1858 and subsequent Ordnance Survey editions.

Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographic evidence revealed a number of sites of possible archaeological and cultural heritage significance, but only one potential site within the development area.

The evidence showed an area of several possible rectilinear features to the southeast of the coniferous plantation, and south of the former farmstead buildings of West Hareshaw. This site should not be affected by the development. A large amount of past cultivation activity in the form of Rig and Furrow can also be identified across the development area, with the most notable area located to the N of the farmstead formerly known as West Hareshaw, to the S of Calder Water and between the coniferous plantation and the E site boundary. It is possible that this area of rig and furrow is comparable with that visible on Roy's Military Survey which surrounds the farmsteads of East and West Hareshaw. If so, this would date the cultivation to at least the middle of the 18th century.

There was a difference in the quality of the photographic coverage from different dates. In general the 1952 and 2000 aerial photographic coverage provided the soundest evidence for a number of potential sites, while the 1966 aerial photographs were less clear to assess for the identification of

features of potential significance. This discrepancy in the quality of the evidence from the varying surveys could be the result of a number of factors, such as varying weather conditions and land use at the time the images were taken. The placement of the 20th century forestry plantation across much of the site also greatly affects the value, and exposes the limitations of aerial photography for a site such as this. The trees obscure large areas of the site, making it impossible to assess features on the ground.

There are several possible factors which could explain the absence of archaeological sites in the development area. For example, the northern section of the site is comprised of apparently uncultivable marshland (later covered by coniferous plantation), perhaps making it an undesirable location for occupation activity in the past. However, it may also be the case that the development area was not the focus of previous occupation activity with discernable remains due to the absence of significant water courses, which appears to have been an important aspect of the location of occupation activity in this area. In relation to the southern section of the development area, the lack of features of potential archaeological significance which are identifiable through crop marks may be attributed to the fact that this area is better drained both naturally and artificially, and therefore amenable to cultivation through time, which may have had a negative impact on the survival potential of sites located in this area.

For more information on the desk-based assessment, please see: Gow, A. 2009. *Calder Water Community Windfarm, Strathaven, South Lanarkshire - Walkover and Reconnaissance Survey: October 2008*. (project AA.1778).

3. Walkover survey

The walkover survey was designed to inspect the potentially archaeologically significant features identified in the desk-based assessment and in the analysis of the aerial photographic evidence. Any other, previously unidentified archaeological features might also be recognised.

The walkover survey was undertaken on the 3rd of October 2008, by Amanda Gow and Kenneth Macfadyen. The survey revealed the present land use to be composed of several distinct types: 20th century coniferous plantation (which covers uncultivated marshland, north area), drained rough grazing to the east of the plantation, and rectilinear fields used for pasture (south section). The areas previously identified in the aerial photographic and cartographic consultations were specifically targeted, however, only the remaining structures of West Hareshaw were able to be assessed by this exercise.

For more information on the walkover survey, please see: Gow, A. 2009. *Calder Water Community Windfarm, Strathaven, South Lanarkshire - Walkover and Reconnaissance Survey: October 2008*. (project AA.1778).

4. Trial-pit Excavation Monitoring

Prior to the main ground-breaking works commencing on site, a number of Trial-pits were excavated between the 10th and the 17th of April 2012. The purpose of the Trial-pits was to determine the depth of topsoil and subsoil makeup, with excavation activities monitored by a qualified archaeologist. In total, 30 trial-pits were excavated, placed in strategic locations within planned construction zones in the development area. The results identified areas of deep peat, though revealed little in the way of archaeological information.

Trial-pit 29 (located in a rectangular field system east of Fore Hareshaw, along the proposed Site Access Track) revealed the presence of an old farm track at a depth of 0.40m overlain by a thin spread

of grass. The farm track was made up of small rounded stones bound by a firmly compact mid-light brown gravelly sand matrix. No further archaeological action was required.

All Trial Pits were monitored by Ross Cameron. For more information on the walkover survey, please see: Cameron, R. 2012. *Calder Water Community Windfarm, Strathaven, South Lanarkshire – Archaeological Evaluation: April 2012*. (project AA.1778).

5. *Archaeological Watching Brief.*

Addyman Archaeology commenced work on site on the 1st of November 2012 to monitor all ground-breaking activities during the excavation and construction of the Calder Water Windfarm. Some ground-breaking works had started on site sometime around the 22nd of October, 2012, which included stripping the area for the site compound, parking, and welfare facilities, as well as portions of the site access road leading from the main road, northwest down towards the location of the primary borrow pit. Works had also taken place at the location of the Sub-station with the removal of some upstanding structures of potentially 18th century origin at the site of West Hareshaw.

During the process of windfarm construction, there are a number of excavation projects which require archaeological monitoring; these include: the excavation of turbine bases and hardstands, the excavation of an access track leading up to the site, the excavation of access tracks within the site, the excavation of primary and secondary borrow pits, among others. For the purpose of this report, rather than summarising the site works using a chronological method, the findings will be outlined based on specific site location and activity. For the location of each phase of excavation, please refer to *Figure 2*.

Please note during the following descriptions, Turbine 10 was omitted from the proposal at an early date and was not excavated.

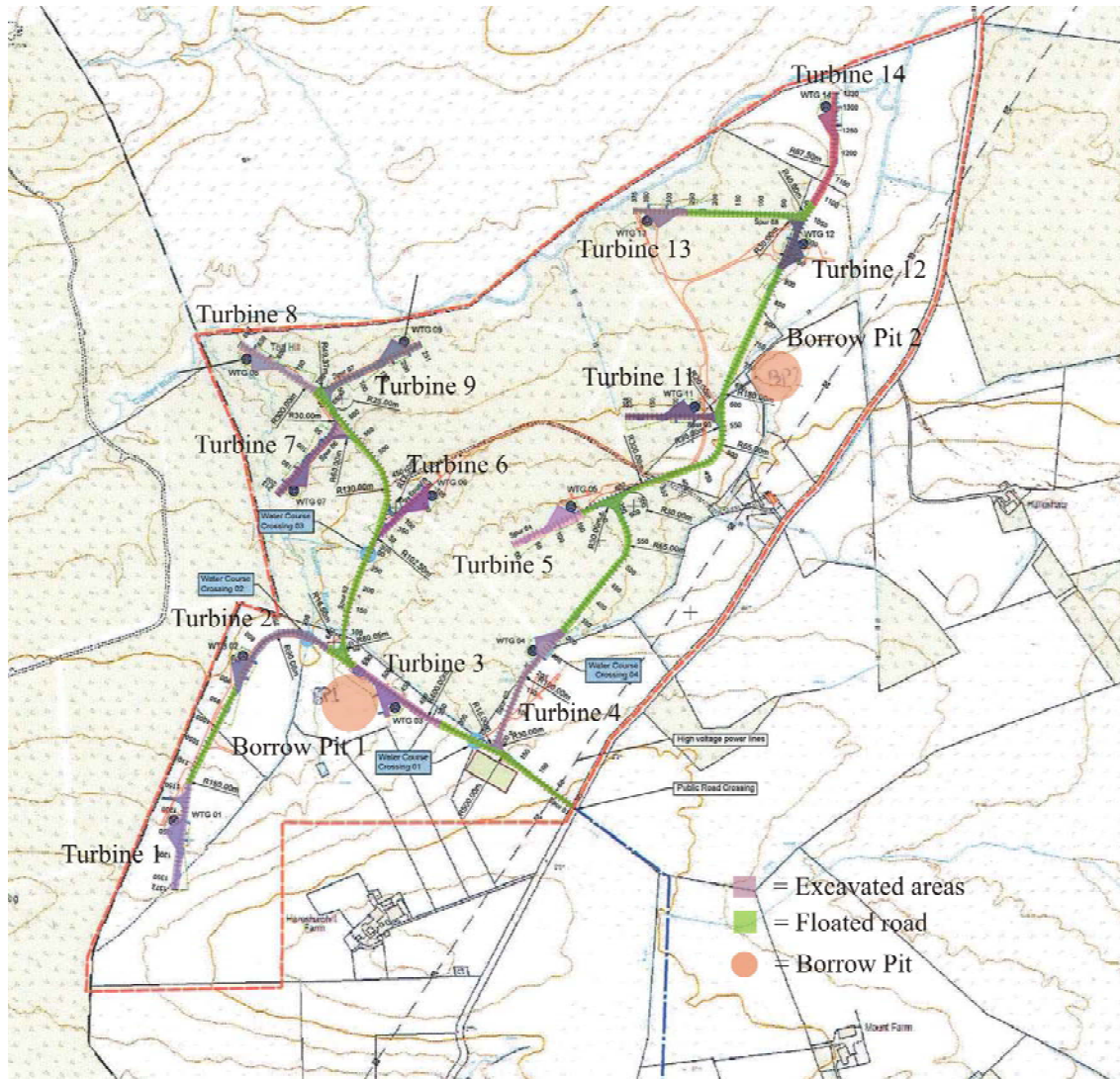


Figure 2 Site layout showing locations of areas excavated and where the road was floated (Addyman Archaeology after Community Windpower & RJ McLeod)

i. Turbine 1

Turbine 1 is the most southern of the 13 turbines, and is located immediately to the northwest of Hareshawhill Farm. Excavation works in this area occurred intermittently between the 3rd of December 2012, and the 15th of February 2013. The topsoil in this area of the site varies considerably from a fibrous and root-rich peat in excess of 2m in depth along the location of the Spur, to 0.25m-0.50m of a black-brown organic loam at the location of the Turbine. Below these topsoil layers, the subsoil is made up of light grey-brown silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions. Due to the depth of peat in places along the Spur towards Turbine 1, excavation took place using a 360° excavator sitting atop a stone road base facing towards the SW, digging into the 2m peat face using an inverted bucket. Once a small area was excavated, it would be filled with stone rubble to form the road surface before proceeding. Portions of the Spur towards Turbine 1 were also floated above ground level.

No archaeological finds or features were identified during the excavation of the Spur, drainage ditches (which did not extend below peat level), Turbine 1 base or turbine hardstand.

ii. Turbine 2

Turbine 2 is located north of Turbine 1, along the same Spur, immediately south and east of the 20th century coniferous plantation. Excavation works in this area occurred between the 29th of November 2012 and the 21st of February 2013. The topsoil along the stripped area of the Spur was found to be a soft, wet organic peat, black- brown in colour, reaching a depth of 0.4m overlying a soft grey silty clay. The excavation of Turbine 2 base and hardstand revealed a varying peat depth of 0.30- 1.0m overlying a mid-grey silty clay. Excavation methods followed the same techniques employed at Turbine 1, with the Excavator sitting atop the stoned-in surface digging horizontally into the peat.

No archaeological finds or features were noted during works in this vicinity.

iii. Turbine 3

Turbine 3 is located immediately to the northwest of the site compound, adjacent to the Primary Borrow Pit. Excavation works in this area occurred between the 8th and the 28th of November 2012, although the access track leading to Turbine 3 was stripped prior to the presence of archaeologists on site. Work at Turbine 3 was slow going due to the nature of the extremely wet ground; the viscous mud had to be shifted up to three times by three machines for its removal. Topsoil consisted of 0.30m of waterlogged peat (002) overlying a mottled orange-brown (004)/ silty grey clay (003) natural.

During the stripping of this area, frequent modern red ceramic field drains were noted, though no finds or features of archaeological significance were present.

iv. Turbine 4

Turbine 4 is located northeast of the site compound, along the eastern verge of the 20th century coniferous plantation. Excavation works occurred here on an intermittent basis between the 1st November 2012 and 22nd June 2013. Works were discontinuous due to a number of factors, including the repositioning of the turbine, and issues with peat management owing to the unexpected depths of peat in this area.

The first stage of construction, northeast along the access track towards Turbine 4 took place between the 1st and 22nd of November. The access track was stripped of topsoil using a 29 tonne excavator with a bladed bucket. The topsoil was found to be a moderate to firmly compact dark brown fibrous peat, reaching a depth of 0.40m, cleaning onto a soft mid-brown to mid-grey clay natural subsoil. The peat was found to increase in depth as the excavation progressed, becoming more fibrous and organic with large wood inclusions, taking on a very red- dark brown colour. During this period, drainage ditches were also excavated along the access track verges and in the vicinity of the turbine base.

No archaeological finds or features were noted during the access track stripping or drainage ditch excavation, though 19th-20th century red ceramic field drains were often encountered. Upon excavation of the Turbine 4 hardstand and base, the peat topsoil became noticeably shallower further to the northeast, and sloping deeper to the northwest extent. Again, in this area, no archaeological finds or features were noted.



Plate 2 Excavating the original location of Turbine 4

On November the 22nd work halted at Turbine 4 and it was agreed at management level to re-align the access track to the north west and re-position Turbine 4 further north. On February 11th 2013, work began again on the now repositioned Turbine 4 and access track. From its junction with Spur 1, the access track would now float above the topsoil, due northeast towards Turbine 4, for approximately 150m. Subsequently, the method of excavation was to have a 360° excavator sit atop the completed road surface and excavate horizontally through the peat face. The peat along this realigned track (northwest of the original) was now at 2.0m deep and would quickly increase to up to 6.0m in depth. It was also found that an underground stream system was present in this area, flowing freely beneath the layer of peat. This meant that once the peat was removed and cleaned down onto the natural clay, the excavated area would quickly fill with water thus obscuring any potential archaeology that may have been present. The depth of peat at over 6 metres, the horizontal excavation method, and the limited visibility due to water logging made for difficult monitoring from an archaeological perspective. At this point, the peat was becoming more and more unstable, collapsing unpredictably and slipping into the road, creating large craters. Monitoring often had to be done at a safe distance. When the soft silty grey clay natural subsoil could be thoroughly investigated, it was found to be sterile and of limited archaeological potential.

Due to the difficult logistics of excavating the turbine base through 6.0m of peat depth, a ‘Long-reach’ 360° excavator was brought on to site. The machine was situated on top of the peat, outside the circumference of the turbine base, and would excavated downwards through the peat from the centre of the base out-wards. The small volume of the bucket, and the slow movement of the machine due to its long arm made for slow progress. The clay subsoil, when visible, was inaccessible and prone to flooding. The unstable, collapsing peat made this area unsafe and unfeasible for close monitoring.

Ground conditions for the Turbine 4 hardstand were much the same as for the turbine base: >5m of waterlogged peat overlying silty blue grey clay, quickly obscured by water once exposed. The visibility was extremely poor, and no archaeological finds or features were noted during the excavation of the turbine base or hardstand.

By the 22nd of May 2013, all works pertaining to Spur 3 and Turbine 4 requiring archaeological monitoring had been completed. No significant archaeological features were recorded.

v. *Turbine 5*

Turbine 5 lies within the boundaries of the coniferous plantation. It is located north of Turbine 4 and southwest of Turbine 11. Excavation works in this area occurred between the 28th of February and the 7th of March 2013. The topsoil in this area was found to be a dark, moderately firm fibrous peat of up to 2.0m in depth. The peat overlay a light blue-grey, silty clay natural subsoil with areas of gravel and stone inclusions. Work in this area progressed quickly with three machines excavating simultaneously in close proximity to one another. One of the machines was removing tree stumps from the cleared coniferous plantation while the other two were removing the peat down to the clay natural using bladed buckets. The visibility on to the natural subsoil was excellent, though no archaeological finds or features were noted.

vi. *Turbine 6*

Turbine 6 is located southeast of Turbines 7, 8, and 9, just south of the pre-existing forestry track in the centre of the coniferous plantation. Excavation works in this area occurred between the 7th of March and the 4th of April 2013. Prior to works commencing, the access track had already been floated through the coniferous plantation from The Primary Borrow Pit, towards the northeast to Turbine 6, and then northwest towards turbines 7, 8, and 9.

Stripping of the access to Turbine 6 and the associated hardstand began on the 7th of March, with three machines working simultaneously; the first machine excavated the Spur and lay-by, the second machine excavated drainage ditches, and the third machine stripping the hardstand. Tree stumps from the cleared coniferous plantation and the majority of the peat was removed using a toothed bucket, leaving 0.15m of peat *in situ* to be removed with a bladed bucket. The peat in this area varied from 0.30m to 1.0m in depth. There was a high frequency of tree roots and branches at the peat's lower layers, which overlay a mid-grey silty clay natural subsoil.

Peat depth in the area of the Turbine 6 base was approximately 0.6m, overlying a grey-brown clay of moderate to firm compaction. Frequent root intrusion was noted in the subsoil relating to the modern coniferous plantation, showing that the subsoil had been disturbed.

No archaeological finds or features were noted.

vii. *Turbine 7*

Turbine 7 is located south of Turbines 8, and 9, just east of the western site boundary. Excavation works in this area took place between the 22nd of February and the 6th of March 2013, with the excavation of the access track followed by the Turbine 7 hardstand and base. Peat depth along the Spur ranged from 1.0-1.5m, overlying a silty mid-grey clay beneath. The peat was of a dark black/brown colour with a hint of red and a large number of wooden inclusions. The area was excavated using a toothed bucket which removed the tree stumps and a majority of the peat, leaving 0.15m to be removed with a bladed bucket. Ground conditions in the area of the hardstand and base were much wetter, with a much softer clay subsoil that was prone to flooding.

No archaeological finds or features were present in any of stripped areas at this location.

viii. *Turbine 8*

Turbine 8 is located in the northwest corner of the site boundaries, immediately south of Calder Burn. Excavation works in this area took place intermittently from February 19th until the 7th of June 2013.

Along the Spur, peat depth was found to vary between 0.30 and 1.0m. The depth of tree roots and peat meant that the upper deposits were excavated using a toothed bucket, leaving 0.15m of peat overtop of the clay natural to be removed later using a smooth bladed bucket.

An isolated mound of re-deposited natural soil (014) was seen beneath the peat (002), measuring 1.90m NW-SE with a height of 0.85m. This mound extended c.1m into the excavation area, but excavation around this revealed little of note and it was felt appropriate to machine this portion away and record in section. In section the feature was seen to comprise a mound of re-deposited natural clearly overlain by a thin deposit of moderately compact dark brown black silty peat (015) with a depth of <0.12m. This darker deposit is overlain by the peat (002). It must be assumed the darker deposit (015) is an older ground surface, pre-dating the formation of the 2.3m of peat in this area.



Plate 3 Oblique view of feature (014) in the SW facing section of Spur 02



Plate 4 (014) in section looking NE

The function of (014) is unknown. Clearly this seems man made and no similar feature was noted anywhere else on site. The fact it underlies the peat build up indicates it could be prehistoric in date, but nothing was recovered either from the feature or in the vicinity to indicate the date or function.

Work began on the Turbine 8 hardstand, excavating on an uphill slope through thinning peat. Peat depth in this area is 0.30m overlying grey silty clay natural subsoil. The excavator was operating by sitting on the completed road surface digging into the peat with a bladed bucket, and then filling in the excavated areas with stone rubble. To the northwest extent of the hardstand, peat depth deepened to 1.7m. Excavation of the Turbine 8 base progressed quickly as the peat thinned from 2.0m down to 0.30m.

No finds or features were noted during the excavation of this area.

ix. Turbine 9

Turbine 9 is located along the northern boundary of the site adjacent to Calder Burn, east of Turbine 8, within the perimeters of the coniferous plantation. Excavation works in this area took place between the 29th of May and the 12th of June 2013. Work began by excavating the access track from the junction with the main track, working eastward towards Turbine 9. Ground conditions in this area were wet and problematic, with deep unstable peat unsuitable for the excavators to track over. Excavation methodology employed the use of an inverted bucket scooping into the peat wall horizontally, and filling in the excavated area with stone before progressing. Peat depth in this area is approximately 5.0m, and is soft and unstable. The waterlogged and viscous peat meant that monitoring the excavation was unsafe at close proximity as the 5.0m peat sections were prone to collapse. Monitoring this area was difficult as visibility was minimal; excavated areas either filled in with water or filled in with the slumping peat. Progress was slow along the spur, and although the peat showed no signs of drying out, it had decreased in depth to 2.0m at the area of the Turbine 9 hardstand. During the stripping of the Turbine 9 hardstand and base, ground conditions became marshy and prone to waterlogging, making monitoring difficult. Peat varied in depth from 0.5-1.5m and overlay a light brown-yellow clay.

No archaeological finds or features were present in the excavated areas of Turbine 9.

x. Turbine 11

Turbine 11 is located within the boundaries of the coniferous plantation, immediately to the northwest of the former location of West Hareshaw (presently the location of the substation), and south of Turbines 12, 13, and 14. Excavation works in this area took place between the 18th and 22nd of February 2013. The first stage of works was to strip the portion of the access track from the Secondary Borrow Pit due south and southwest. From the Borrow Pit, the topsoil was found to be a rich dark brown sandy soil 0.30-0.40m deep, overlying dense orange clay with <10% small stone inclusions. Stripping progressed quickly through this area, as it was through a thin layer of topsoil within firm modern grazing fields. Rig and Furrow (009) was recorded in the area between the 550m and 450m mark. The furrow depth was 0.20m below the level of natural, and had a measurement of 4.0m from rig apex to rig apex. The Rig and Furrow was primarily orientated in a WNW/ ESE direction. No finds were made upon excavation to help date the field system, although colloquial evidence indicates these fields were ploughed in the mid-20th century. By the 20th of February, the route from the Secondary Borrow Pit, southwest to the Forestry track had been fully excavated and filled; work began on the access to Turbine 11 on the 21st.



Plate 5 Stripping Spur 5

The agreed methodology for stripping the access to Turbine 11 involved stripping one side of the track to its full extent, putting the spoil on the baulk. Once the uncovered area had been thoroughly inspected, the remaining half of the Spur would be stripped and the spoil dumped on the excavated area. The spoil would then be shifted using a bulldozer. Topsoil in this area was thin at under 0.50m of peat overlying a mid-brown/ grey silty clay. The excavated area was until recently a coniferous plantation, and the subsoil revealed there to be extreme root disturbance and frequent tree hollows. Had there been anything archaeological in the area, it would have been severely disturbed. A single find of a 19th/ 20th century iron horseshoe was made in one of the tree hollows, likely churned up through root action, a remnant from before the tree plantation when the fields were being tilled. No additional finds or features were made in this area.

xi. Turbine 12

Turbine 12 is located along the verge of the coniferous plantation, north of Borrow Pit 2. Excavation works in this area took place between the 8th and 13th of March 2013. The topsoil of the access track was found to be a dark brown sandy clay extending to a depth of 0.20m. Underlying the subsoil was a moderate to firmly compact sandy orange clay. Heavy root disturbance was noted beneath the coniferous plantation. Modern red ceramic field drains were also present, orientated SW/NE. This portion of the access track was stripped by a single machine using a smooth bladed bucket.

Work was completed quickly on the Turbine 12 base and hardstand. Topsoil was less than 0.10m in depth, and cleaned onto a medium-compact grey brown clay. The area being cleared was situated on a slight rise, and had been used as grazing grounds. No Rig and Furrow was noted, though ceramic field drains were frequent. Two machines were operating simultaneously: one clearing grassland vegetation, the other stripping the thin topsoil onto clay; both machines used smooth bladed buckets while excavating.

No finds or features were made during the excavation of the area surrounding Turbine 12.

xii. Turbine 13

Turbine 13 is situated at the north end of the site, adjacent to Calder Burn within the coniferous plantation, southwest of Turbine 14. It is accessed via a branch leading westwards from the main access track. Excavation work in this area took place intermittently between the 28th of March, and the 2nd of May 2013. The majority the access track was floated. Closer to toe turbine base, the peat in this area was 1.0m deep with lots of wood present at its lower levels; it overlay a silty grey clay natural with angular/ fractured stone inclusions. at the west end of the spur the soil consisted of a peat topsoil 0.30-1.0m deep, overlying a silty, stoney grey clay natural and frost-shattered bedrock. Some ditch digging also occurred in this area, though ditch depth did not extend below the level of the peat.

During excavation of the turbine base, the topsoil in this area was revealed to be 1-1.5m of medium firm peat overlying fractured bedrock and firm grey clay. By the 2nd of May, the turbine base and hardstand were completed. No archaeological finds or features were present in the excavated areas of Turbine 13.

xiii. Turbine 14

Turbine 14 is situated at the northeast corner of the site, adjacent to Calder Burn, outwith the coniferous plantation. Excavation work in this area took place between the 14th and 21st of March 2013. The Spur to Turbine 14 was excavated first, with the soil in this area comprising a moderately compact mid brown clay sand to a depth of 0.30m overlying a mid to light orange sandy clay natural. Excavation of the turbine base revealed less than 0.15m of loam topsoil overlying a gritty light- mid brown clay silt.

No archaeological finds or features were noted in the excavated areas associated with Turbine 14, though red ceramic field drains were frequent.

xiv. Primary Borrow Pit

The Primary Borrow Pit is located on a low bedrock outcrop overlooking Gallow Burn, immediately to the west of Turbine 3, at the junction between Spurs 1 and 2. The area stripped covers roughly 130m x 130m, extending from the field boundaries to the southwest and east, down to the burn to the west. Excavation work in this area occurred between the 9th and 21st of November 2012. Construction works started with the excavation of drainage ditches around the borrow pit's perimeter. Ditches were approximately 0.50m wide by 1.0m deep, with sloping sides. Ground conditions were very wet to begin with, and no archaeology was seen during drainage ditch excavation.

Topsoil stripping of the Primary Borrow Pit began on the 12th of November, and continued over the next ten days. Topsoil was found to be a medium to dark brown sandy till, varying in depth from 0.10- 0.50m. The topsoil was overlying orange- light grey mottled silty clay and bedrock. Upon arrival to site, it was discovered that stripping had already begun in a small area of the borrow pit using a bulldozer. This was halted and a 360° excavator with smooth bladed bucket was used to strip the remaining areas.

A single find of the proximal end of an edge-retouched flint blade (SF001-*Plate 6*) was found in the topsoil at the NW extent of the borrow pit. Found with no secure context, the entire area around the find was then investigated and was shown to be archaeologically sterile. The object is a typical early prehistoric artefact, pre-Neolithic in date, which in a Scottish context usually dates from the Mesolithic period. However, recent discoveries of earlier tools and working debris in the Biggar area indicate that the wider area was periodically inhabited from the Late Upper Paleolithic onwards (*pers. Comm.*, Alan Saville, National Museum of Scotland).



Plate 6 SF001

No other archaeological finds or features noted in relation to the Primary Borrow Pit.

xv. Secondary Borrow Pit

The following summarises the results of the excavations for the Secondary Borrow Pit and its associated access track running eastward to the main roadway.

The Secondary Borrow Pit is located on a bedrock outcrop immediately north of West Hareshaw, adjacent to a burn, between the eastern extent of the coniferous plantation and the high voltage lines and road. Excavation works in this area occurred between the 8th and 15th of February 2013. As was the case in the Primary Borrow Pit, the stripping of a small area had already begun using a bulldozer instead of an excavator; this practise was quickly stopped, using instead a 360° excavator with smooth bladed bucket to strip the remaining areas. The area had been used previously as grazing land, and the topsoil was found to be thin, of varying depth from 0.10m- 0.50m. The topsoil was a medium to dark brown sandy soil overlying an orange- grey mottled clay with frost-shattered bedrock. Two small finds were made in this area: a fragment of a clay pipe (SF004) (not retained), and a small piece of

flint (SF005). Both finds were made in the topsoil at the base of the slope at the SW extent of the borrow pit, and had likely found their way to this location due to previous ploughing activities in the field.



Plate 7 SF005



Plate 8 SF004

The clay pipe fragment is approximately 0.05m long, and is a section of the stem from where it connects to the bowl. Stamped 'J Hanley', it is most likely of mid to late 19th century date.

The flint fragment is highly battered and worn, likely owing to prolonged ploughing activity. It has possibly been retouched, though if it is a fragment of a flint tool, its type is difficult to establish due to its state of preservation. The find area was investigated thoroughly, and no features associated with these finds were present.

The access track from the road to the borrow pit runs north west- south east through grazing fields, and has a topsoil depth of around 0.20m overlying a soft, wet grey silty clay. No finds or features were present along the extent of this access track.

With the exception of the two topsoil finds of the clay pipe and flint fragment, no other archaeological finds or features were present in this area.

xvi. Substation

The substation is located adjacent to the main roadway, at the windfarm's eastern extent, on the site of the pre-1750 West Hareshaw farmstead. Upon the initial arrival of the archaeologists on site, November 1st, it was discovered that the West Hareshaw farm had been demolished, and the foundations for the substation had been excavated. The farmhouses identified during the walkover survey were no longer upstanding.



Plate 9 The farmstead of West Hareshaw as photographed during the walkover survey

On closer inspection, a stub of lime bonded masonry was visible in the section, however it was determined in consultation with Martin O' Hare of WoSAS that no further archaeological work was required in this location.



Plate 10 Looking S across the site of West Hareshaw



Plate 11 The former site of West Hareshaw looking N



Plate 12 SE facing elevation of the stub of the West Hareshaw farmhouse NE wall

xvii. Materials Storage Platform

The Materials Storage Platform is a small area immediately NW of the main site compound on the SW side of the access track, that was established to provide a storage space for site construction materials and turbine components in order to free-up space for parking in the main compound. Excavation took place on the 31st of May. The area measured approximately 10.0 x 40.0m, and was stripped by a single machine using a smooth bladed bucket. Topsoil depth was 0.30m, overlying a clay natural. The clay was of a medium compaction, silty grey with light orange/ brown mottling to the northwest extent, turning to a sandy orange-brown clay to the southeast. Modern red ceramic field drains were noted, running in a north-south direction. There were no archaeological finds or features to report.

xviii. Cable Trenches

The Cable Trenches were excavated to accept the high voltage cables, connecting the turbines from across the site to the central location of the substation. Excavation of the cable trenches took place between the 3rd and 10th of June 2013. As cables are required to be placed 1m below the level of the road surface, the majority of the cable trenches were excavated through redeposited soil along the access track verges and did not need archaeological monitoring. A small number of the trenches, however, were excavated through virgin ground. Areas requiring archaeological monitoring were: along Spur 4- between Spur 3 and the forestry road, along the forestry road- between Spur 2 and Spur 4, and through the field and across the burn from Spur 4 towards the substation.



Plate 13 Cables trenches

The trench along Spur 4- from Spur 3 to the forestry road- was placed on the south side of the track, and measured 1.3m wide, 50.0m long, and 1.0m deep. Topsoil depth was 0.50m overlying a medium firm sandy orange clay natural subsoil. Modern red ceramic field drains could be seen orientated W/E. No archaeological finds or features were present.

The trench along the forestry road measured 1m wide by 1m deep. The depth of the peat topsoil varied from 0.5m to 1m, overlying a bluish grey clay natural. No archaeological finds or features were present.

The trench from Spur 4 towards the substation was divided into two segments: one on the northwest side of the burn, and one on the southeast side. The northwest section was roughly 1.3m wide by 1.5m deep. Topsoil depth was less than 0.30m, overlying a firm orange clay natural. The trench runs southeast parallel to the fence line through a field that had been subject to extensive ploughing. No archaeological finds or features were present. The southeast section measured 1.3m wide by 1.0m deep. Topsoil depth was 0.30- 0.50m, overlying a sandy clay rich orange subsoil. There were no significant finds or features to report, though a modern midden was noted during excavation and could be seen in section and in plan. It was determined to be modern as finds included plastic bags,

plastic bottle caps, and sections of aluminium. It was most likely associated with the later phases of the West Hareshaw farm. This midden was not recorded and no further action was taken.

xix. Car Park Extension

Excavation of an extension to the main site compound took place on the 6th of June 2013. Topsoil stripping was done by a single machine using a 2.0m wide smooth bladed bucket. Topsoil depth was 0.20m to 0.30m and cleaned onto a mixed reddish brown sandy silty clay natural. No archaeological finds or features were noted, though modern red ceramic field drains were present.

xx. Main Site Access Track

The following summarises the results of the excavations for the establishment of the main site access track from the entrance at the south extent of Westertoun Farm, to the site entrance northeast of Hareshawhill Farm.

Excavations in this area took place intermittently between the 14th of November and 12th of February 2013. As the access track would traverse an area associated with the Battle of Drumclog, the entire length was surveyed prior to excavation. No finds or features were noted at this stage.

The first 50m of the access track were excavated through a peat topsoil ranging in depth from 0.3-0.6m depth, overlying a mid grey-brown clay with occasional charcoal flecks; no archaeological features were noted. The majority of the access track running southward along the fence line was floated. Excavations began again once the track reached the fence line running east- west towards Mount.

Further along the track's route, southwards following the fence line before turning southeast, a disused farm track was discovered orientated in the same direction adjacent to the fence, terminating at a gate on the road to Forehareshaw. The disused farm track (008) is approximately 4.0m wide by 0.40m in depth, and extends for roughly 175m in a north/south direction. The track is made up of medium sized angular stones, less than 0.20m in diameter, spread as a cobbled layer with a light brown sandy soil matrix. Immediately to the east was a modern red ceramic field drain running parallel to the disused farm track.



Plate 14 Looking SSW along the route of the site access track with the disused farm track visible along the fenceline

Underlying the north-south orientated disused farm track, Rig and Furrow (010) were uncovered running in a northwest- southeast direction, a different alignment to the modern field boundaries which are aligned north- south. The fill (010) of the furrow [009] was a dark brown- grey sandy humic clay of medium compaction and no inclusions. Removal of (010) showed [009] to be c.1m wide, with sloping sides onto a rounded base and a depth of 0.20m. No finds were made in association with the farm track (008), or Rig and Furrow (009).



Plate 15 Rig and furrow [009/010] in the background, with farm track (008) in the foreground



Plate 16 NW facing section of rig and furrow [009/010]

Following the contours of the road, due southeast towards the road crossing into Westertoun Farm, works progressed relatively quickly. Topsoil in this area was 0.30m in depth, cleaning onto a dense grey clay with 10% small stone inclusions. There were many red ceramic field drains present, as this area of the field systems were prone to flooding, situated as it was at the base of the sloping fields

next to a burn. By the 7th of December, the access track had reached the road crossing point into Westertoun Farm, but was put on hold until further notice while works were completed elsewhere on site. No further archaeological finds or features were present.

On February 7th 2013, works started back up again to excavate the remaining stretch of access track through the field of Westertoun Farm. Topsoil in this area was very thin at 0.2m. No significant finds or features were uncovered in this area, though some ceramic sherds were recovered from the topsoil, and one small linear feature running parallel to the fence line was investigated. The linear feature was very small in width, but long and seemingly filled with degraded stone or shale. The linear feature was found to cut a rubble drain, and a fragment of white ceramic was recovered. No further archaeological action was taken. By the 12th of February, all works pertaining to the construction of the site main access track had been completed.

6. *Summary and Discussion*

The archaeological discoveries made at Calder Water Community Windfarm were limited in scale, but retain significance.

The flint fragments recovered were initially seen as anomalous due to the absence of flint from the general site area. Careful examination revealed SF005 to be a much degraded and worn fragment, with potential evidence for having been worked. The evidence for having been worked was more conclusive on SF001, assigned a pre-Neolithic date by Alan Saville of the National Museum of Scotland. Both flints were recovered *ex situ* from topsoil deposits, and careful examination and excavation of the surrounding area revealed no further traces of human presence. Both are likely to have been re-deposited and disturbed through bioturbation, ploughing and general human land management over thousands of years, but are indicative of prehistoric human presence in the site area.

The presence of the small mound of re-deposited natural (O14) beneath the peat is also indicative of limited prehistoric human occupation in the area, but the scale of the excavations on the windfarm demonstrated that this must have been limited and localised in scale.

Discoveries of rig and furrow and earlier field systems were noted at various places across the site, and sporadic discoveries of 19th century ceramics indicate cultivation of fields with night soil.

Despite the close vicinity of the battlefield, no artefacts of any sort were discovered which could be related to the Battle of Drumclog.

7. *Mitigation and Recommendations*

The archaeological watching brief at Calder Water was comprehensive in its duration and coverage, revealing very limited archaeological results. Given the duration of the watching brief, the archaeology recorded and the stage of the development, Addyman Archaeology do not recommend any further archaeological involvement in the project and believe the archaeological condition can be discharged.



Plate 17 General view across site to Whitelee

Acknowledgements

Addyman Archaeology was commissioned for this project by Community Windpower Ltd. (contact Rob Fryer) and the engineering work was undertaken on the ground by RJ MacLeod (Contractors) Ltd. The project was managed for Addyman Archaeology by Ross Cameron and Tanja Romankiewicz. Preliminary work on the project was undertaken by Amanda Gow and Tanja Romankiewicz.

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Appendix A: 1778 Calder Water

Image	Direction Facing	Date	Description	Taken By	Portrait/ Landscape
Camera 1					
866	NNE	05/12/12	Working shot- Access Track towards T1	RC	L
867	N	06/12/12	Working shot- Access Track towards T1- Deep Peat	RC	L
868	E	06/12/12	Area shot, T2/T1	RC	L
869	NW	06/12/12	Weather conditions, Tree Cutter near T2	RC	L
1114	E	07/02/13	View across site from T1	RC	L
1115	E	07/02/13	View across site from T1	RC	L
1116	NE	07/02/13	Progress around T1 upon return to site	RC	L
1117	ENE	07/02/13	Progress around T1 upon return to site	RC	L
1119	N	07/02/13	Access through trees upon return to site	RC	L
1120	N	07/02/13	Access through trees upon return to site	RC	L
1121	W	07/02/13	Work at Spur 9 upon return to site	RC	L
1122	NE	07/02/13	Face of Spur 9 upon return to site	RC	L
1123	NW	07/02/13	Floating access to T7, T8	RC	L
1124	SE	07/02/13	View up to Spur 9	RC	L
1125	S	07/02/13	Drainage adjacent to Spur 2	RC	P
1126	N	07/02/13	Stone removed from redundant T4	RC	L
1127	S	07/02/13	Ongoing work on Access Track	RC	L
1128	SW	07/02/13	Ongoing work on Access Track	RC	L
1129	SW	07/02/13	Linear Feature [012/013] on Access	RC	P
1130	SW	07/02/13	Linear Feature [012/013] on Access	RC	P
1131	SW	07/02/13	Linear Feature [012/013] on Access	RC	L
1132	NW	07/02/13	Floating Spur 2	RC	L
1133	N	08/02/13	Rig and Furrow adjacent to Access	RC	L
1134	SW	08/02/13	Working shot- around T1	RC	L

1135	SW	08/02/13	Working shot- Access Track	RC	L
1144	S	11/02/13	Working shot- Peat Face at T1	RC	L
1145	SE	11/02/13	Working shot- Peat Face at T1	RC	L
1146	SE	12/02/13	Working shot- access track	RC	P
1147	SE	12/02/13	Working shot- access track	RC	L
1152	NE	13/02/13	Working shot- beginning Spur 3	RC	L
1153	NW	13/02/13	Working shot- beginning Spur 3	RC	L
1154	NE	13/02/13	Working shot- proposed route of Spur 3	RC	L
1155	SE	14/02/13	Working shot- water in Spur 3	RC	L
1159	SW	14/02/13	Working shot- general view of site	RC	L
1160	SW	14/02/13	Working shot- depth of Peat in Spur 3	RC	L
1161	SW	14/02/13	Working shot- depth of Peat in Spur 3	RC	L
1162	SW	15/02/13	Working shot- T1	RC	L
1163	SW	15/02/13	Working shot- T1	RC	L
1175	S	18/02/13	Working shot- Spur 3	RC	L
1176	NW	19/02/13	Working shot- Access to T8	RC	L
1177	SW	19/02/13	Working shot- Access to T8	RC	L
1178	SE	19/02/13	Working shot- Access to T8	RC	L
1179	N	19/02/13	Working shot- Access to T8- SHOWING (014)	RC	L
1181	NW	19/02/13	Working shot- Access to T8- SHOWING (014)	RC	L
1182	NE	19/02/13	SW Facing sample section- Access to T8	RC	L
1183	NE	19/02/13	(014/015) in SW Facing section T8	RC	L
1184	NE	19/02/13	(014/015) in SW Facing section T8	RC	L
1185	N	19/02/13	Oblique view of (014/015)	RC	L
1186	NE	19/02/13	(014/015) in SW Facing section T8	RC	L
1187	NE	19/02/13	(014/015) in SW Facing section T8	RC	L
1188	NW	19/02/13	Working shot Spur 3	RC	P
1189	NW	19/02/13	Working shot Spur 3	RC	P
1190	NW	19/02/13	Working shot Spur 3	RC	P
1191	N	19/02/13	Working shot- general site view	RC	L

1192	NE	19/02/13	(014/015) in SW Facing section- T8	RC	L
1193	NE	19/02/13	(014/015) in SW Facing section- T8	RC	L
1194	NE	19/02/13	(014/015) in SW Facing section- T8	RC	L
1195	N	20/02/13	Working shot- Spur 3	RC	P
1196	NW	21/02/13	Working shot- T8	RC	L
1197	NW	21/02/13	Working shot- T8	RC	P
1200	NW	21/02/13	Working shot- T8	RC	L
1202	N	25/02/13	Working shot- conditions on Spur 3	RC	L
1203	NE	26/02/13	General view of site	RC	L
1204	SW	26/02/13	T1	RC	L
1205	NE	26/02/13	General view of site	RC	L
1206	NE	26/02/13	T2	RC	L
1207	SW	26/02/13	T3	RC	L
1217	S	27/02/13	Working shot- Spur 6	RC	L
1218	SW	28/02/13	Working shot- Spur 6	RC	L
1219	SW	28/02/13	Working shot- Spur 6	RC	L
1220	SW	28/02/13	Working shot- Fog	RC	L
1221	SW	28/02/13	Working shot- Fog	RC	L
1222	SW	28/02/13	Working shot- Fog	RC	L
1223	SW	28/02/13	Working shot- Fog	RC	L
1224	SW	28/02/13	Working shot- Fog	RC	L
1225	SW	28/02/13	Working shot- Fog	RC	L
1226	S	06/03/13	T7 Base- stripping complete	AJLM	L
1227	SW	06/03/13	T7 Base- stripping complete	AJLM	L
1228	NE	07/03/13	Working shot- Spur 9	AJLM	L
1229	NE	07/03/13	Working shot- Spur 9	AJLM	L
1230	NE	08/03/13	Working shot- Spur 5	AJLM	P
1428	E	14/03/13	Working shot- stripping Spur 5	RC	L
1429	E	14/03/13	Working shot- stripping Spur 5	RC	L
1430	NE	14/03/13	Working shot- stripping Spur 5	RC	L

1431	NW	14/03/13	Working shot- Rig and Furrow at T14	RC	L
1432	SW	14/03/13	Working shot- Rig and Furrow at T14	RC	L
1433	N	14/03/13	Working shot- Rig and Furrow at T14	RC	L
1434	N	14/03/13	Working shot- T14	RC	L
1441	NW	19/03/13	Working shot- T14 in snow	RC	L
1442	NNW	19/03/13	Working shot- T14 in snow	RC	L
1443	NW	19/03/13	Working shot- T14 in snow	RC	L
6672	NW	01/11/12	View of work on site prior to arrival	RC	P
6673	NW	01/11/12	View of work on site prior to arrival	RC	L
6674	W	01/11/12	Site Compound: not monitored	RC	L
6675	N	01/11/12	View of un-monitored work on site	RC	L
6676	NE	01/11/12	Pre-Ex of T4 Access Track	RC	L
6677	SW	01/11/12	Site Compound: not monitored	RC	L
6678	NW	01/11/12	Drainage beside road	RC	P
6679	SE	01/11/12	Working shot- Borrow Pit	RC	P
6680	NNE	01/11/12	Working shot- Borrow Pit	RC	L
6681	NNW	01/11/12	Working shot- Borrow Pit	RC	L
6682	N	01/11/12	Working shot- Borrow Pit	RC	L
6683	N	01/11/12	Working shot- Borrow Pit	RC	L
6684	SW	01/11/12	Site of West Hareshaw	RC	L
6685	SE	01/11/12	Site of West Hareshaw	RC	L
6686	SW	01/11/12	Site of West Hareshaw	RC	L
6687	SE	01/11/12	Site of West Hareshaw	RC	L
6688	S	01/11/12	Site of West Hareshaw	RC	L
6689	E	01/11/12	Site of West Hareshaw	RC	L
6690	E	01/11/12	Site of West Hareshaw	RC	L
6691	NNW	01/11/12	Site of West Hareshaw	RC	L
6692	NE	01/11/12	Site of West Hareshaw	RC	L
6693	N	01/11/12	Working shot- Monitored drainage	RC	L
6694	NE	02/11/12	Working shot- T4 Access Track	RC	L

6695	NE	02/11/12	Working shot- T4 Access Track	RC	L
6696	NE	05/11/12	Working shot- T4 Access Track	RC	L
6697	NW	05/11/12	Working shot- T4 Access Track	RC	L
6698	NW	05/11/12	Working shot- T4 Access Track	RC	P
6699	E/V	05/11/12	Working shot- Natural Subsoil (003)	RC	L
6700	E	05/11/12	Working shot- Natural Subsoil (003)	RC	L
6701	NW	05/11/12	Working shot- Turbines	RC	L
6703	NW	05/11/12	Working shot- Turbines	RC	L
6704	E	05/11/12	Working shot- T4 Access Track	RC	L
6710	W	05/11/12	Working shot- T4 Access Track, dusk	RC	L
6711	N	05/11/12	Working shot- T4 Access Track, dusk	RC	L
6712	NE	06/11/12	Working shot- T4 Access Track	RC	L
6713	N	06/11/12	Working shot- T4 Access Track	RC	L
6714	SE/V	06/11/12	Working shot- Drainage	RC	P
6717	NE	07/11/12	Working shot- Drainage	RC	P
6721	N	07/11/12	Working shot- Peat stripping	RC	L
6724	NE	09/11/12	Working shot- Drainage across Rig & Furrow	RC	L
6725	NNE	09/11/12	Working shot- Drainage across Rig & Furrow	RC	L
6726	SE	09/11/12	NW Facing section of drainage showing Rig & Furrow	RC	L
6727	E	09/11/12	Oblique view of Rig & Furrow	RC	P
6728	NW	12/11/12	Working shot- T4	RC	L
6730	N	13/11/12	Working shot- T4	RC	L
6731	N	13/11/12	Working shot- T4	RC	L
6732	NE	13/11/12	SW Facing sample section- T4	RC	L
6733	NE	13/11/12	SW Facing sample section- T4	RC	L
6734	N	13/11/12	Working shot- AM Monitoring BP	RC	L
6735	N	13/11/12	Working shot- AM Monitoring BP	RC	L
6736	N	13/11/12	Working shot- AM Monitoring BP	RC	L
6737	SE	14/11/12	Pre-Ex of Access Track	RC	P
6738	SE	14/11/12	Pre-Ex of Access Track	RC	L

6739	SE	14/11/12	Pre-Ex of Access Track	RC	L
6740	SE	14/11/12	Pre-Ex of Access Track	RC	L
6741	NW	14/11/12	Pre-Ex of Access Track	RC	L
6742	SE	14/11/12	Working shot- Access Track	RC	P
6743	SE	14/11/12	Working shot- Access Track	RC	L
6744	SE	15/11/12	Working shot- Access Track drainage	RC	P
6745	SE	15/11/12	Working shot- Access Track drainage	RC	P
6746	NW	16/11/12	Working shot- Drainage	RC	L
6747	NW	16/11/12	Working shot- Drainage	RC	L
6748	NW	16/11/12	Working shot- Drainage	RC	P
6749	NW	19/11/12	West Hareshaw- [005]	RC	L
6751	NW	19/11/12	Post-Ex view of [005], showing [006]	RC	L
6752	NW	19/11/12	Post-Ex view of [005], showing [006]	RC	P
6753	SW	19/11/12	Post-Ex view of [005], showing [006]	RC	L
6754	SE	19/11/12	Post-Ex view of [005], showing [006]	RC	L
6755	NE	19/11/12	Post-Ex view of [005], showing [006]	RC	L
6756	NW	19/11/12	Post-Ex view of [005], showing [006]	RC	L
6757	NW	19/11/12	Post-Ex view of [005], showing [006]	RC	L
6758	NE	20/11/12	Working shot T4 Pad	RC	L
6759	SE	21/11/12	Working shot- Drainage on Access	RC	L
6760	S	21/11/12	Working shot- Drainage on Access	RC	L
6762	NE	21/11/12	Working shot- T4 Pad	RC	L
6764	SE	23/11/12	General shot- Site Access Track	AJLM	L
6765	W	23/11/12	Working shot- Borrow Pit- stripping complete	AJLM	L
6766	NW	23/11/12	Borrow Pit- stripping complete	AJLM	L
6767	NNE	23/11/12	Working shot- T3	AJLM	L
6769	S	26/11/12	Main Access Track progress	AJLM	L
6770	S	26/11/12	T3- working shot- Platform surfacing	AJLM	L
6771	S	26/11/12	T3- working shot- stripping for Turbine Base	AJLM	L
6773	N	27/11/12	Site Access Track- working shot- progress near to TP27	AJLM	L

6774	NW	27/11/12	T3- Crane Platform surfacing- working shot	AJLM	L
6776	N	28/11/12	Working shot- Dawn over T3	RC	L
6777	N	28/11/12	Working shot- Dawn over T3	RC	L
6778	SW	29/11/12	Disused Farm Track?- area shot	AJLM	L
6779	SSW	29/11/12	Disused Farm Track?- area shot	AJLM	L
6780	SSW	29/11/12	Disused Farm Track?- with scale	AJLM	L
6781	SSW	29/11/12	Disused Farm Track?- Site Access Track location	AJLM	L
6782	NW	30/11/12	Rig and Furrow [009]- Site Access Track	AJLM	L
6783	NW	30/11/12	Rig and Furrow [009]- Site Access Track	AJLM	L
6784	SE	30/11/12	Rig and Furrow [009], (010) NW Facing Section	AJLM	L
6785	SE	30/11/12	Rig and Furrow [009], (010) NW Facing Section	AJLM	L
6786	N	30/11/12	Area shot showing Farm Track [008] in foreground overlying Rig and Furrow [009], NW/SE in background	AJLM	L
6787	N	30/11/12	Area shot showing Farm Track [008] in foreground overlying Rig and Furrow [009], NW/SE in background	AJLM	L
6788	N	30/11/12	Area shot showing Farm Track [008] in foreground overlying Rig and Furrow [009], NW/SE in background	AJLM	P
6789	N	30/11/12	Detail shot of above	AJLM	L
6790	SW	30/11/12	Section through [008] showing relationship with [009]	AJLM	L
6791	SW	30/11/12	Detail of above	AJLM	L
6792	W	30/11/12	Surface [008]	AJLM	L
6793	S	30/11/12	Detail of surface [008] overlying Rig and Furrow [009]	AJLM	L
6794	S	30/11/12	Detail of surface [008] overlying Rig and Furrow [009]	AJLM	L
6795	S	30/11/12	Detail of surface [008] overlying Rig and Furrow [009]	AJLM	L
6796	SW	30/11/12	Area shot of day's Site Access Track progress	AJLM	L
6797	SW	30/11/12	Area shot of day's Site Access Track progress	AJLM	L
6798	WNW	03/12/12	Area shot of T2 Access Track construction	AJLM	L
6799	WSW	03/12/12	Working shot, T2 Access Track construction	AJLM	L
6800	WSW	03/12/12	Working shot, T2 Access Track construction	AJLM	L
6801	E	04/12/12	Site Access Track stripping, between TP30 and TP31	AJLM	L

6802	NW	04/12/12	Site Access Track stripping, day's progress	AJLM	L
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Camera 2

95	SE	12/11/12	Start of Borrow Pit stripping- general shot	AJLM	L
96	SE	12/11/12	Area of SF.001- Unstrat- general shot- Borrow Pit	AJLM	L
97	SE	12/11/12	Area of SF.001- Unstrat- general shot- Borrow Pit	AJLM	L
98	SE	13/11/12	Borrow Pit stripping- general shot	AJLM	L
99	NW	14/11/12	Borrow Pit stripping- general shot	AJLM	L
100	N	14/11/12	Borrow Pit stripping- general shot	AJLM	L
101	SW	20/11/12	Borrow Pit stripping- general shot	AJLM	L
102	N	20/11/12	Borrow Pit stripping- general shot	AJLM	L
103	NW	20/11/12	Borrow Pit stripping- general shot	AJLM	L
104	SE	05/12/12	Site Access Track stripping near TP31	AJLM	L
105	SE	05/12/12	Site Access Track stripping near TP31	AJLM	L
106	N	06/12/12	N/S Rig and Furrow seen in frost (Site Access Track) looking up towards disused quarry	AJLM	L
107	NW	06/12/12	Hint of NW/SE Rig and Furrow, same field as above	AJLM	L
108	E	07/12/12	Site Access Track stripping at road crossing	AJLM	L
109	N	11/12/12	Site Compound Extension stripping	AJLM	L
110	N	11/12/12	Site Compound Extension stripping	AJLM	L
111	W	12/12/12	T1 Access Track, working shot- depth of peat	AJLM	L
112	W	12/12/12	T1 Access Track, working shot	AJLM	L
113	W	12/12/12	T1 Access Track, working shot	AJLM	L
1	SSW	08/02/13	Area shot from Borrow Pit 2	AJLM	L
2	W	08/02/13	Area shot from BP2- showing area stripped on 07/02/13	AJLM	L
3	W	08/02/13	Area shot from BP2- showing area stripped on 07/02/13	AJLM	L
4	WNW	08/02/13	Area shot from BP2- showing area stripped on 07/02/13	AJLM	L
5	NE	08/02/13	Area shot of BP2, Pre-stripping	AJLM	L
6	N	08/02/13	Area shot of BP2, Pre-stripping	AJLM	L

7	NW	08/02/13	Area shot of BP2, Pre-stripping	AJLM	L
8	NNE	08/02/13	Shot showing area tracked-over by Dozer	AJLM	P
9	W	08/02/13	Working shot of stripping- BP2	AJLM	L
10	W	08/02/13	BP2- stripped area	AJLM	L
11	N	08/02/13	BP2- stripped area	AJLM	L
12	NNE	08/02/13	Disused Quarry- BP2	AJLM	L
13	N	08/02/13	Disused Quarry- BP2	AJLM	L
14	SE	11/02/13	BP2 Access Track- stripping complete	AJLM	L
15	SW	12/02/13	Removal of Stonewall- roadside- BP2 Access	AJLM	L
16	NE	12/02/13	As Above, SW Facing Section	AJLM	L
17	NE	12/02/13	As Above, SW Facing Section	AJLM	L
18	SSW	14/02/13	BP2 South extent- post stripping	AJLM	L
19	W	14/02/13	BP2 South extent- post stripping- South end	AJLM	L
20	NW	14/02/13	BP2- post-stripping, Across centre	AJLM	L
21	N	14/02/13	BP2- post-stripping, Across centre	AJLM	L
22	WSW	14/02/13	BP2- post-stripping, Across centre	AJLM	L
23	NE	14/02/13	BP2- post-stripping, Across centre	AJLM	L
24	N	14/02/13	BP2, post-stripping, from W extent	AJLM	L
25	ENE	14/02/13	BP2, post-stripping, from W extent	AJLM	L
26	SE	14/02/13	BP2, post-stripping, from W extent	AJLM	L
27	NE	14/02/13	BP2, post-stripping, showing disused Quarry	AJLM	L
28	NE	14/02/13	BP2, post-stripping, showing disused Quarry	AJLM	L
29	NNE	14/02/13	BP2, post-stripping, showing disused Quarry	AJLM	L
30	N	18/02/13	Area of BP2/ Spur 4 Access Track, showing possible Rig and Furrow (SW/NE), not visible upon excavation	AJLM	L
31	N	18/02/13	Area of BP2/ Spur 4 Access Track, showing possible Rig and Furrow (SW/NE), not visible upon excavation	AJLM	L
32	SSW	18/02/13	Water Crossing, BP2 to Spur 4	AJLM	L
33	NW	18/02/13	BP2/ Spur 4 Access Track	AJLM	L
34	W	18/02/13	BP2/ Spur 4 Access Track	AJLM	L

35	SW	18/02/13	BP2/ Spur 4 Access Track	AJLM	L
36	N	18/02/13	Spur 4 stripping	AJLM	L
37	WNW	19/02/13	Rig and Furrow, at 525m Spur 4, WSW/ESE orientation	AJLM	L
38	W	19/02/13	As above, showing Rig and Furrow, likely 20th century	AJLM	L
39	NW	19/02/13	As above, showing Rig and Furrow, likely 20th century	AJLM	L
40	WNW	19/02/13	Detail shot, Rig and Furrow at 525m Spur 4	AJLM	P
41	N	19/02/13	Rig and Furrow at 450m Spur 4	AJLM	L
42	N	19/02/13	Overall shot, Spur 4, progress at 450m	AJLM	L
43	W	20/02/13	Overall shot, Spur 4, at 350m- road crossing	AJLM	L
44	NE	20/02/13	Overall shot, Spur 4- completed BP2 to 350m	AJLM	L
45	W	20/02/13	Spur 4 general shot	AJLM	L
46	W	21/02/13	Spur 5 and Hardstand- working shot	AJLM	L
47	W	21/02/13	Spur 5 and Hardstand- working shot	AJLM	L
48	NNW	22/02/13	T11- Turbine Base stripping	AJLM	L
49	NW	22/02/13	T11- Turbine Base stripping	AJLM	L
50	SW	22/02/13	Start of Spur 6, stripping towards T7	AJLM	L
51	SE	22/02/13	Start of Spur 6, stripping towards T7	AJLM	L
52	S	25/02/13	Start of Spur 6- down to level	AJLM	L
53	SW	25/02/13	Start of Spur 6- down to level	AJLM	L
54	SW	25/02/13	Start of Spur 6- down to level	AJLM	L
55	NE	27/02/13	End of stripping, Spur 3, to float towards Spur 4	AJLM	L
56	N	28/02/13	Spur 4, just SW of Spur 3 junction, East of T5	AJLM	L
57	N	28/02/13	Spur 4, just SW of Spur 3 junction, East of T5	AJLM	L
58	NW	04/03/13	Stripping Spur 4 at 150m	AJLM	L
59	NW	05/03/13	Progress along Spur 4, T5 Base/ Hardstand up to 70m	AJLM	L
60	W	05/03/13	Progress along Spur 4, T5 Base/ Hardstand up to 70m	AJLM	L
61	SW	05/03/13	Progress along Spur 4, T5 Base/ Hardstand up to 70m	AJLM	L
62	SW	07/03/13	Stripping Spur 4 near T5	EDR	L
63	SW	07/03/13	Stripping Spur 4 near T5	EDR	L
64	SW	07/03/13	Stripping Spur 4 near T5	EDR	L

65	W	07/03/13	Stripping Spur 4 near T5	EDR	L
66	SW	07/03/13	T4 stripping, Peat depth 6m, natural clay visible	EDR	L
67	SW	07/03/13	T4 stripping, Peat depth 6m, natural clay visible	EDR	L
68	NE	08/03/13	T6 Hardstand stripping in progress	EDR	L
69	S	08/03/13	T6 Hardstand clean natural with bladed bucket	EDR	L
70	S	08/03/13	T6 Hardstand clean natural with bladed bucket	EDR	L
71	N	08/03/13	T6 Hardstand, Peat removal with toothed bucket	EDR	L
72	NE	08/03/13	T6 Hardstand, cutting into natural to level surface	EDR	L
73	N	12/03/13	T12 Hardstand and Base, stripping complete	AJLM	L
74	NE	12/03/13	T12 Hardstand and Base, stripping complete	AJLM	L
75	NE	12/03/13	T12 Hardstand and Base, stripping complete	AJLM	L
1	N	28/03/13	T13 Access Track stripping and surfacing due WSW using toothed bucket	AJLM	L
2	N	28/03/13	T13 Access Track stripping and surfacing due WSW using toothed bucket	AJLM	P
3	W	28/03/13	Overall shot T13, 2 machines, Access Track/ Hardstand	AJLM	L
4	N	28/03/13	T13 Access Track showing peat depth and natural	AJLM	P
5	NW	02/04/13	T6 Base and Spur 9 stripping, working shot	AJLM	L
6	NW	02/04/13	T6 Base and Spur 9 stripping, working shot	AJLM	P
7	W	03/04/13	T6 Base and Spur 9 progress- end of day	AJLM	L
8	NW	03/04/13	T6 Base and Spur 9 progress- end of day	AJLM	L
9	W	04/04/13	T6 Base and Spur 9- stripping complete	AJLM	L
10	NW	04/04/13	T6 Base and Spur 9- stripping complete	AJLM	L

Camera 3

1	E	30/04/13	T13 Base- peat removal, working shot	AJLM	L
2	N	01/05/13	T13 Turbine Base- stripping complete	AJLM	L
3	NE	01/05/13	T13 Crane Base- peat removal, working shot	AJLM	L
4	W	02/05/13	T13 stripping complete	AJLM	L

Camera 4

1			TEST SHOT- OFFICE		
2			TEST SHOT- OFFICE		
3	NE	20/05/13	T4 Crane Platform- peat removal, working shot	AJLM	L
4	S	20/05/13	T1 Spur extension- peat removal, working shot	AJLM	L
5	E	20/05/13	New Peat Dump- off Site Access Track	AJLM	L
6	N	20/05/13	New Peat Dump- off Site Access Track	AJLM	L
7	NW	21/05/13	T4 Turbine Base- showing remaining peat to be removed	AJLM	L
8	NE	21/05/13	T4 Hardstand- peat for removal between stake and pump	AJLM	L
9	WSW	29/05/13	T9 drain installation along Spur 7, showing peat slurry	AJLM	P
10	NE	30/05/13	T9- limit of Thursday's progress	AJLM	L
11	E	31/05/13	Materials Storage Platform- topsoil stripping near compound	AJLM	L
12	SE	31/05/13	Materials Storage Platform- topsoil stripping near compound	AJLM	P
13	NW	31/05/13	Materials Storage Platform- end of day progress	AJLM	L
14	NE	31/05/13	T9, Spur 7 progress end of day	AJLM	L
15	SE	03/06/13	Cable Trench- Spur 4, SE to Burn towards Substation	AJLM	P
16	SW	03/06/13	Cable Trench- NW terminus, view of NE Facing Section	AJLM	L
17	S	03/06/13	Cable Trench- overall towards Substation	AJLM	L
18	SE	03/06/13	Cable Trench- overall towards Substation	AJLM	L
19	NW	03/06/13	Cable Trench- NW half, overall	AJLM	L
20	W	03/06/13	T8 working shot, excavating Hardstand	AJLM	L
21	NW	03/06/13	T8 working shot, excavating Hardstand	AJLM	L
22	NE	03/06/13	T9 working shot	AJLM	L
23	SW	03/06/13	T9 looking back towards Spur 4/7 junction	AJLM	L
24	NW	03/06/13	T8 looking up from Spur 4/7 junction	AJLM	L
25	NW	04/06/13	Substation Drainage Trench terminating at Burn	AJLM	P
26	NW	04/06/13	Area shot showing Cable Trench, Spur 4 to Burn	AJLM	P
27	SW	04/06/13	Cable Trench along Spur 4, West of Forestry road	AJLM	P
28	NW	04/06/13	Cable Trench- Substation to Burn- overall- Post-Ex	AJLM	P

29	NE	04/06/13	As above- SW Facing Section, no scale, 1m depth	AJLM	L
30	N	04/06/13	As above- modern Midden- dark soils at NW end of Trench	AJLM	L
31	E	04/06/13	Cable Trench- both sides of Burn	AJLM	P
32	NW	04/06/13	T8 Hardstand complete	AJLM	L
33	SE	04/06/13	T8 excavation of Layby	AJLM	L
34	-	05/06/13	Area shot/ working shot	AB	L
35	N	05/06/13	Working shot, excavation T8 Turbine Shaft	AB	L
36	N	05/06/13	Working shot, excavation T8 Turbine Shaft	AB	L
37	W	05/06/13	Excavation Haul Road T9	AB	L
38	SW	05/06/13	Area shot, Haul Road T9	AB	L
39	N	05/06/13	Working shot, excavation T8 Turbine Shaft	AB	L
40	NE	05/06/13	Working shot, excavation T8 Turbine Shaft	AB	L
41	N	05/06/13	Working shot, excavation T8 Turbine Shaft	AB	L
42	SE	05/06/13	View of Forestry Track	AB	L
43	NE	05/06/13	View of Forestry Track	AB	L
44	W	06/06/13	Car Park extension with Field Drain	AB	L
45	NW	06/06/13	Car Park extension	AB	L
46	NW	06/06/13	Car Park extension	AB	L
47	NW	06/06/13	Car Park extension	AB	L
48	NW	06/06/13	Car Park extension	AB	L
49	SE	06/06/13	Excavation of Cable Trench- Forestry Track	AB	L
50	NW	06/06/13	Excavation of Cable Trench- Forestry Track	AB	L
51	NW	07/06/13	Excavation of Cable Trench- Forestry Track	AB	L
52	NE	07/06/13	Widening Haul Road T9	AB	L
53	NE	07/06/13	T8 Turbine Shaft	AB	L
54	N	07/06/13	T8 Turbine Shaft	AB	L
55	W	10/06/13	Cable Trench excavation	AB	L
56	E	10/06/13	Excavation work at T9	AB	L
57	E	10/06/13	Cable Trench excavation in made ground	AB	L
58	W	10/06/13	Excavation of Cable Trench	AB	L

59	N	10/06/13	South Facing Section of made ground Cable Trench	AB	L
60	W	10/06/13	Excavation Turbine Shaft T9	AB	L
61	SE	10/06/13	General shot T9	AB	L
62	W	10/06/13	Haul Road widening at T9	AB	L
63	W	10/06/13	Excavation of Turbine Shaft T9	AB	L
64	SW	10/06/13	Road widening at T9	AB	L
65	W	10/06/13	Finished Turbine Shaft at T9	AB	L
66	W	10/06/13	Road extension by Turbine Shaft T9	AB	L
67	NW	10/06/13	Flooding at T9 Turbine Shaft	AB	L
68	W	10/06/13	Road extension completed T9	AB	L
69	W	10/06/13	Road extension completed T9	AB	L

Appendix B: 1778 Calder Water

Context Number	Recorded By	Date	Area	Description
001	RC	01/11/12	Site	Turf and Topsoil
002	RC	01/11/12	Site	Peat
003	RC	01/11/12	Site	Natural Subsoil
004	RC	01/11/12	Sub-station	Intermediate deposit of Orange Brown clay between (002)/(003)
005	RC	01/11/12	Sub-station	Mortar Bonded Wall Stub - West Hareshaw Farm
006	RC	01/11/12	Sub-station	Solid Surface below [005]
007	RC	01/11/12	Sub-station	Modern build-up material atop [005]
008	AJLM	30/11/12	Site Access Track	Disused Farm Track- Cobbled layer, medium angular stones <0.20r diameter- light Brown sandy soil matrix
009	AJLM	30/11/12	Site Access Track	Cut- Rig and Furrow, NW/SE, Filled by (010), underlying [011]
010	AJLM	30/11/12	Site Access Track	compaction
011	AJLM	30/11/12	Site Access Track	Dark Grey sandy clay soil underlying [008]
012	RC	07/02/13	Site Access Track	Cut for thin linear feature running adjacent to field boundary
013	RC	07/02/13	Site Access Track	Fill of [012], Black Grey Shale, modern
014	RC	19/02/13	Spur 7	Mound of Natural subsoil beneath peat (002)
015	RC	19/02/13	Spur 7	Old ground surface (015) atop (014) and below (002)

Appendix C: 1778 Calder Water

Finds Register

Find Number	Context	Area	Material	Date	Found By	Quantity	Description	Comments
001	001	Borrow Pit 2	Chert	12/11/2012	AJLM	1	Possible Blade Frag. Worked. Heat affected	Pre-Neolithic worked fragment
002	001	Turbine 11	Fe	-	AJLM	1	Fe horseshoe	Not retained
003	001	Access track	Ceramic	-	RC	3	Glazed ceramic sherds. Clay pipe fragment	19th century. Not retained
004	001	Borrow Pit 2	Ceramic	14/02/2013	AJLM	1	stamped 'J Hanle...'	Mid to late 19th century. Not retained
005	001	Borrow Pit 2	Flint	14/02/2013	AJLM	1	Possibly worked. Heavily battered and worn	Possibly worked

Appendix D: Provisional DES entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	South Lanarkshire
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Calder Water Community Windfarm
PROJECT CODE:	1778.02
PARISH:	Avondale
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Ross Cameron, Andrew Morrison
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Addyman Archaeology
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Windfarm - Archaeological Watching Brief
NMRS NO(S):	None
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	None
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Proximal end of a retouched flint blade. Mesolithic/ Late Upper Paleolithic.
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NS 61260 41445
START DATE (this season)	01/11/12
END DATE (this season)	10/06/13
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	Walk-over reconnaissance survey, desk-based assessment DES 2009.
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>Addyman Archaeology was contracted by Community Windpower Ltd. to perform an archaeological watching brief on all ground breaking works related to the development of the site known as Calder Water Community Windfarm.</p> <p>A desk-based assessment and walk-over survey were undertaken prior to the watching brief which identified a number of sites in the developed area with potential archaeological significance, including possible circular structures and rectangular features.</p> <p>During the course of the watching-brief, none of the potential sites highlighted in the desk-based assessment were noted upon excavation. No sites of archaeological significance were discovered over the length of the project. One Mesolithic/ Late Upper Paleolithic retouched flint blade was recorded <i>ex situ</i> in the topsoil. There were no associated features or additional finds relating to the flint blade.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Community Windpower Ltd.
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Addyman Archaeology St Ninian's Manse Quayside Street Edinburgh EH6 6EJ
EMAIL ADDRESS:	admin@addyman-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Report to be lodged with South Lanarkshire SMR and the NMRS.