

Whitelee, East Renfrewshire: Archaeological Survey

Data Structure Report



by Claire Williamson, Thomas Rees & Liam McKinstry

issued 30th January 2015

on behalf of Forestry Commission Scotland

RATHMELL 
ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Quality Assurance

This report covers works which have been undertaken in keeping with the issued brief as modified by the agreed programme of works. The report has been prepared in keeping with the guidance of Rathmell Archaeology Limited on the preparation of reports. All works reported on within this document have been undertaken in keeping with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct.

Signed Thomas Rees. Date ..30th January 2015.....

In keeping with the procedure of Rathmell Archaeology Limited this document and its findings have been reviewed and agreed by an appropriate colleague:

Checked A Gordon Date ..30th January 2015.....

Copyright Rathmell Archaeology Limited. All rights reserved.

No part of this report may be copied or reproduced by any means without prior written permission from Rathmell Archaeology Limited. If you have received this report in error, please destroy all copies in your possession or control and notify Rathmell Archaeology Limited.

This report has been prepared for the exclusive use of the commissioning party and unless otherwise agreed in writing by Rathmell Archaeology Limited, no other party may use, make use of or rely on the contents of the report. No liability is accepted by Rathmell Archaeology Limited for any use of this report, other than the purposes for which it was originally prepared and provided.

Opinions and information provided in the report are on the basis of Rathmell Archaeology Limited using due skill, care and diligence in preparation of the same and no explicit warranty is provided as to their accuracy. It should be noted and it is expressly stated that no independent verification of any of the documents or information supplied to Rathmell Archaeology Limited has been made.

Contents

Executive Summary	3
Introduction	3
Topographic and Geological Background	3
Project Works	3
Historic Environment Baseline	4
Survey Results.....	10
Assessment of Significance.....	13
Conclusion	13
References	14
Documentary	14
Aerial Photographs	14
Cartographic	14
Contact Details	14
Appendix 1: Site Gazetteer	15
Site 1: Threepland Burn	16
Site 2: Threepland Burn	17
Site 3: Threepland Burn	18
Site 4: Threepland.....	19
Site 5: Threepland Burn	23
Site 6: Stonebyres Wood	24
Site 7: Threepland.....	25
Site 8: Threepland Burn	29
Site 9: Munzie	31
Site 10: Carrot.....	32
Site 11: Munzie	33

Executive Summary

1. An Archaeological Survey was required by Forestry Commission Scotland to inform the new haul road within Whitelee forest, East Renfrewshire. The survey was designed to enhance the existing baseline on the historic environment along the route of the proposed haul road. This survey targeted 11 specific historic environment sites, the findings of this survey are presented in this report.
2. Only two of the sites could be identified during a walkover survey of the ground. Sites 4 and 7 were turf banks which represented boundaries depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey of 1863. They both appeared to have been quite well preserved having been avoided by the surrounding tree planting, and no bracken overlying the sites was present. Site 4 did however appear to have evidence for animal burrowing directly into it at its northern end, and the presence of trees sitting tight to its edges along some of its length suggests the possibility that root disturbance may be occurring which isn't visible on the surface.
3. The remaining nine sites could not be located, and appeared to sit within mature dense forestry which could not be accessed. The open areas sitting adjacent to their locations were surveyed and no traces were present. If there are any remains still present at these sites, it is very likely that they will have been impacted upon by ploughing and the subsequent planting of the trees.

Introduction

4. An Archaeological Survey was required by Forestry Commission Scotland to inform the new haul road within Whitelee forest, East Renfrewshire (centred on NS 5954 4808). These works were designed to inform on the nature, form and extent of 11 specific historic environment assets present within the defined area based on the existing baseline information held by Forestry Commission Scotland.
5. This report has been prepared to support Forestry Commission Scotland to address UKFS Historic Environment Guidelines (2011), specifically Good Forestry Practice Requirements 1 to 5.

Topographic and Geological Background

6. The survey area was situated between 200m and 300m AOD, generally sloping from south to north, with a number of small knolls and rises throughout. A series of small watercourses rising to the north flowed through the survey area. These included Munzie Burn to the west and southwest, White Cart Water to the east and Threepland Burn which flowed across the centre of the survey area. There were also a number of interconnecting drains and tributaries which flowed into the main watercourses.
7. The geology within the survey area consisted of Eaglesham and Dumdruff volcanic rock formations which were mainly basalt. The overlying soils comprised of alluvial and glacial deposits in the lower lying areas and peat soils in the higher elevations.

Project Works

8. The desk-based assessment collated existing data on the known 11 heritage sites located within the work area as defined by Forestry Commission Scotland (Figure 3; Table 1). While basic validation from the main archival sources was undertaken (inc. RCAHMS Canmore and WoSAS SMR data), the core sources consulted were:
 - ❖ Historic aerial photography;
 - ❖ Whitelee windfarm survey and assessment; and
 - ❖ Eaglesham Parish Archaeological Survey.
9. The detailed focus on the examination of the aerial photographs collections held by the RCAHMS, especially any coverage in the immediate post-war period, enabled the assessment of the extent of monuments prior to afforestation. Specifically a pre-afforestation flight from the 10th May 1946 (Flight 106G/Scot/UK/0077) was the most likely

source. The presumption being that the ground was unimproved and sites should be identifiable as upstanding remains. The aerial photograph(s) were examined by a member of the field survey team, improving the likelihood of ambiguous features identified by on the images being matched to physical sites on the ground.

10. The previous survey and assessment work by CFA Archaeology Ltd in support of the development of Whitelee windfarm by O'Connell, C., Hastie, M., & Hickman, S., CFA Archaeology Ltd., *Whitelee Windfarm. Desk-Based Assessment and Archaeological Field Survey* (2006) collated available information.
11. The comprehensive, long running survey of Eaglesham Parish by Hunter & Hunter also covered this area in 2008 (Hunter, S. & Hunter, R., *ACFA, Ardoch, Stonebyres and Threeplands Farms, Eaglesham Parish, East Renfrewshire: An Archaeological Survey* (2008)). The detailed historical background in this report will be essential in providing a previous known baseline of the 11 heritage sites.
12. The data was combined directly into a GIS project (using ArcView), supported by a database.
13. The survey used a targeted approach to inspect the 11 known heritage sites. All identifiable sites were surveyed and recorded. This record comprised:
 - ❖ classification of the archaeological sites and monuments;
 - ❖ written site description (objective measured description; subjective site interpretation; site condition; site evaluation [using FES categorisation guidelines];
 - ❖ a measured sketch plan;
 - ❖ photographic record (digital) of all sites;
 - ❖ locate all archaeological site limits and elements by DGPS equipment (Leica GS50) allowing real-time correction to Ordnance Survey National Grid and Datum.
14. This record enabled the characterisation of the heritage sites through recording their nature, form and extent. The survey did not include any invasive archaeology, artefact recovery, emergency recording or sampling.
15. All works complied with the UKFS Standard Guidelines, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct and Historic Scotland Policy Statements.

Historic Environment Baseline

16. The desk-based assessment did not identify the presence of any sites protected for their archaeological or historical merit. This includes monuments protected under the terms of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and buildings protected under the Town and Country Planning Act 1997 (Historic Scotland 1998). Nor were any sites identified with the potential to contain human remains.
17. The earliest maps showing the general area of the survey are Blaeu's map of 1654 (Figure 1a) and Adair's map of 1685. These maps depict the nearby towns of Newton Mearns and Eaglesham but are not detailed enough to show the names of individual farms, hills or watercourses.
18. Roy's 1752-55 map of the lowlands (Figure 1b) is more detailed showing watercourses and topography which relate well to later maps. The map also depicts farm buildings at Stonebyres, Threepland and a well which seems to correspond with one shown on later maps at Munzie.
19. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey in 1863 (Figure 2a) shows the survey area bounded by Stonebyres hill to the north, Munzie Burn to the west and White Cart Water to the east. Threepland Burn is shown flowing through the middle of the survey area with a number of associated tributaries and connected drains.
20. A number of farm buildings are shown within the 1st edition Survey. These include buildings

to the northeast of Stonebyres Hill (referred to as 'Honestly Mount' in the 1st edition) at the southern and northern ends of Threepland Burn. Ruined buildings with an associated well are shown close to Munzie burn. A series of old quarries are also shown in the northern and eastern parts of the survey area. Some of these quarries are shown to concentrate around the southern end of Threepland Burn. A number of drains, boundaries and track ways shown on the 1st edition Survey associated with the burn may relate to these quarrying activities.

21. The 2nd edition Ordnance Survey in 1899 (Figure 2b) shows little change in land use within the survey area. The main discernible changes are the addition and removal of field boundaries and drains around Threepland Burn, and the removal or infilling of many of the old quarries (and associated track ways and drains) depicted in the 1st edition Survey. As mentioned above, Stonebyres hill seems to have been known as 'Honestly Mount' in the 1st edition Survey but has reverted to Stonebyres by the 2nd edition.
22. In terms of the broad landscape, there is little change between the 1st edition Ordnance Survey and the modern Ordnance Survey map of the area. Modern aerial photography taken in the 1940s and the 1970s also confirm this. Only the survey area's recent use as forestry land has brought about substantial changes in landscape usage.
23. Four surveys of the area were undertaken by local archaeologists in the late 1960s to early 1970s, prior to afforestation. These surveys identified a range of sites typically taking the form of upstanding banks, enclosures and structures either attributed to prehistory (e.g. hut circles) or medieval and post-medieval periods (e.g. shieling huts). The findings of the surveys were recorded as entries in *Discovery & Excavation in Scotland* in their relevant year.
24. Two surveys were carried out in 1968, one by W. Lonie and F. Newall, and the other by T.C. Welsh and C.I. Macfarlane. Lonie and Newall identified the possible hut circles and huts at Sites **2** and **3**, while Welsh and Macfarlane identified the shieling huts at Site **10**. The survey in 1970 undertaken by Welsh identified the possible remains at Sites **1**, **5**, **6** and **8**, and a further survey undertaken by Welsh in 1979 identified the remains of a farmstead and huts at Sites **9** and **11**.
25. However, none of the surveys produced detailed plans, maps or images of their sites in the available records, and none of them crossed over in confirming the presence of those sites which had been recorded by the other surveys.
26. Subsequent studies of the area include a desk-based assessment undertaken by CFA Archaeology in 2006, and a survey of the area by S. Hunter and R. Hunter in 2008. These works have reproduced the records generated by the earlier surveys but neither were able to validate or resurvey the locations of the identified sites.



Figure 1a: Extract from Bleau's *Praefectura Renfrua, Vulgo, dicto baronia* (1654)

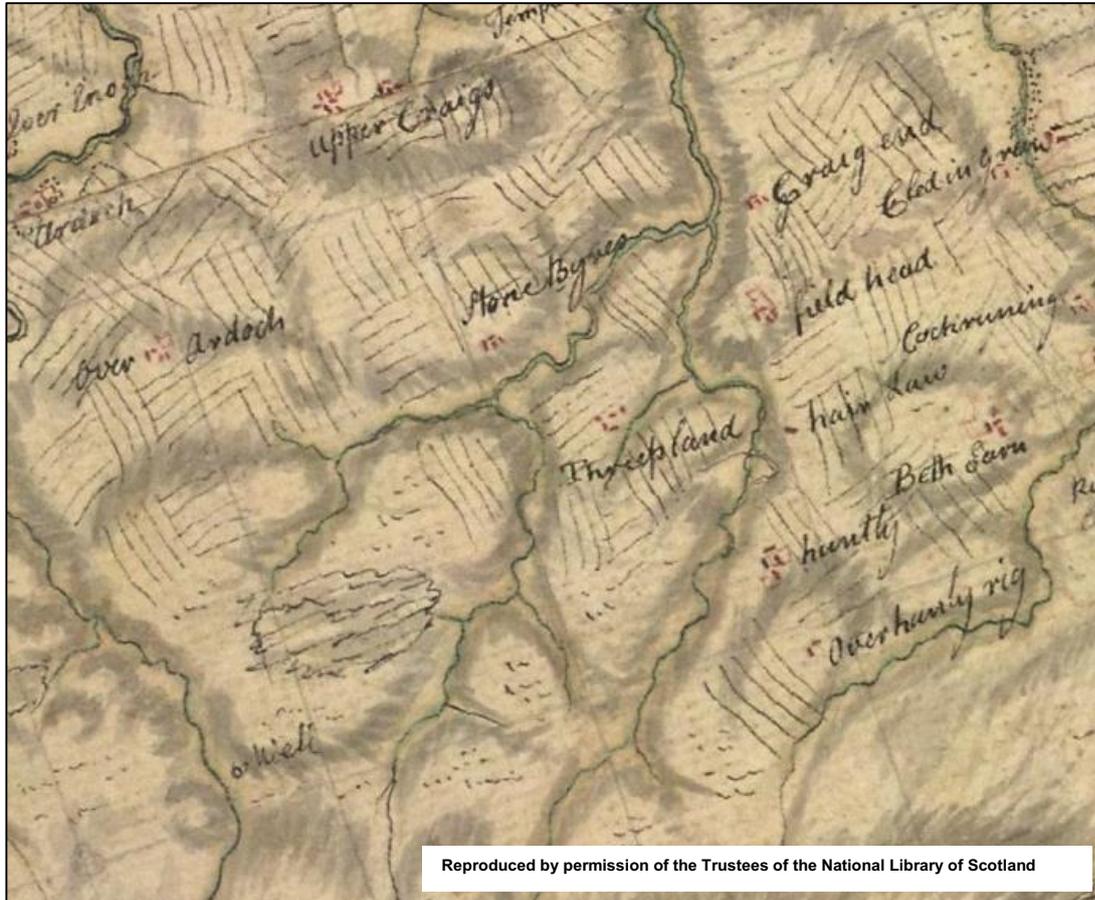


Figure 1b: Extract from Roy's *Military Survey of Scotland* (1752-55)

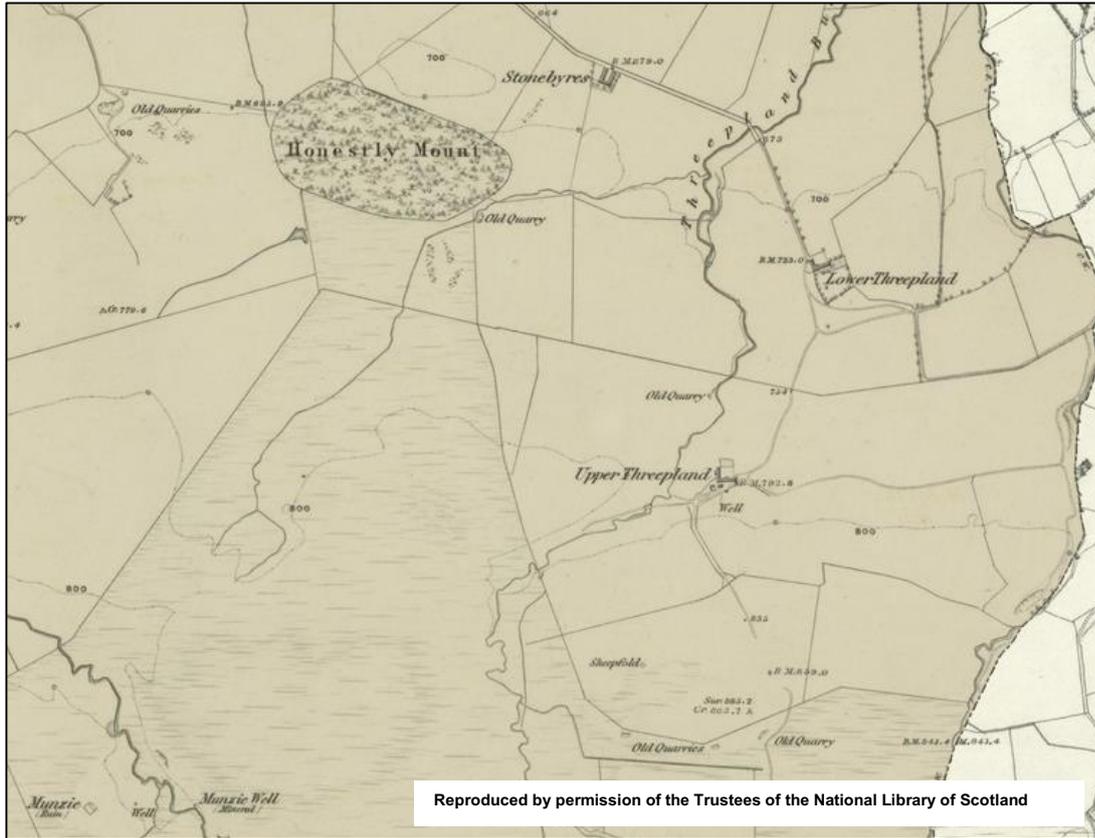


Figure 2a: Extract from 6 inch Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1863 (Surveyed 1856)

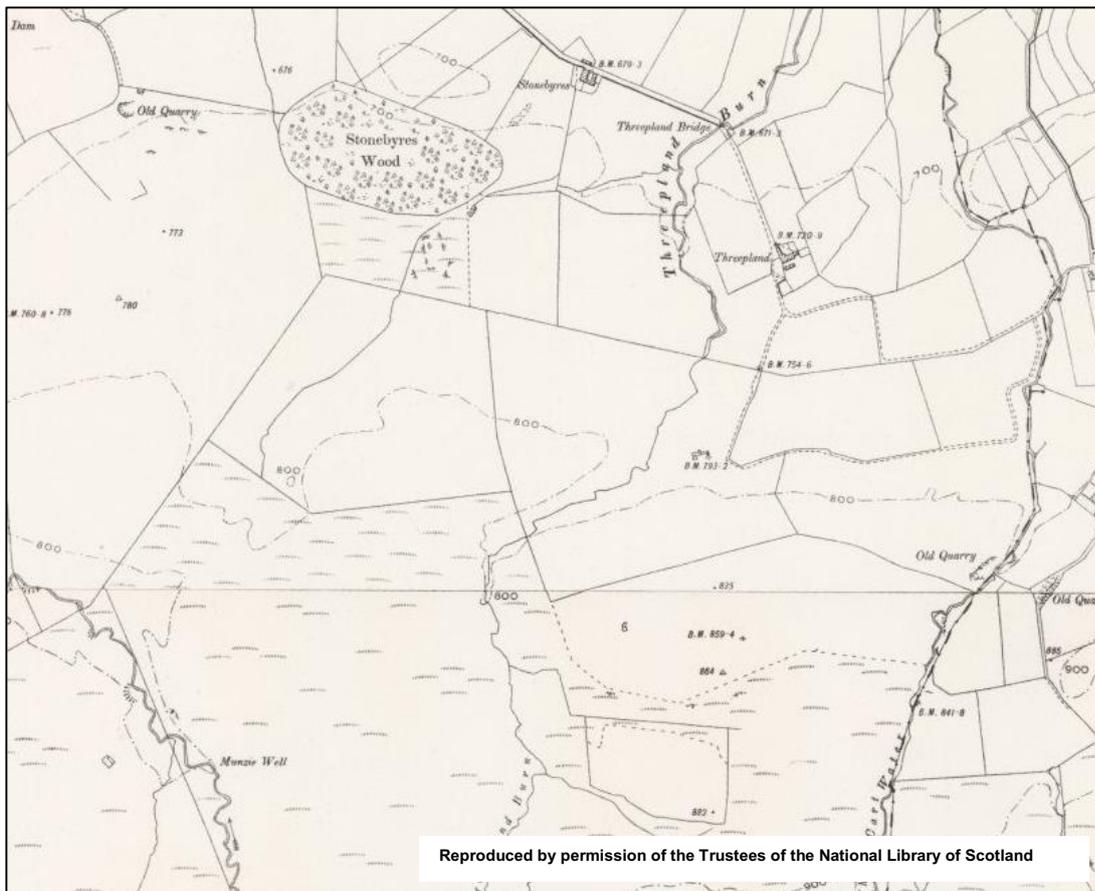


Figure 2b: Extract from 6 inch Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 1899 (Surveyed 1895)

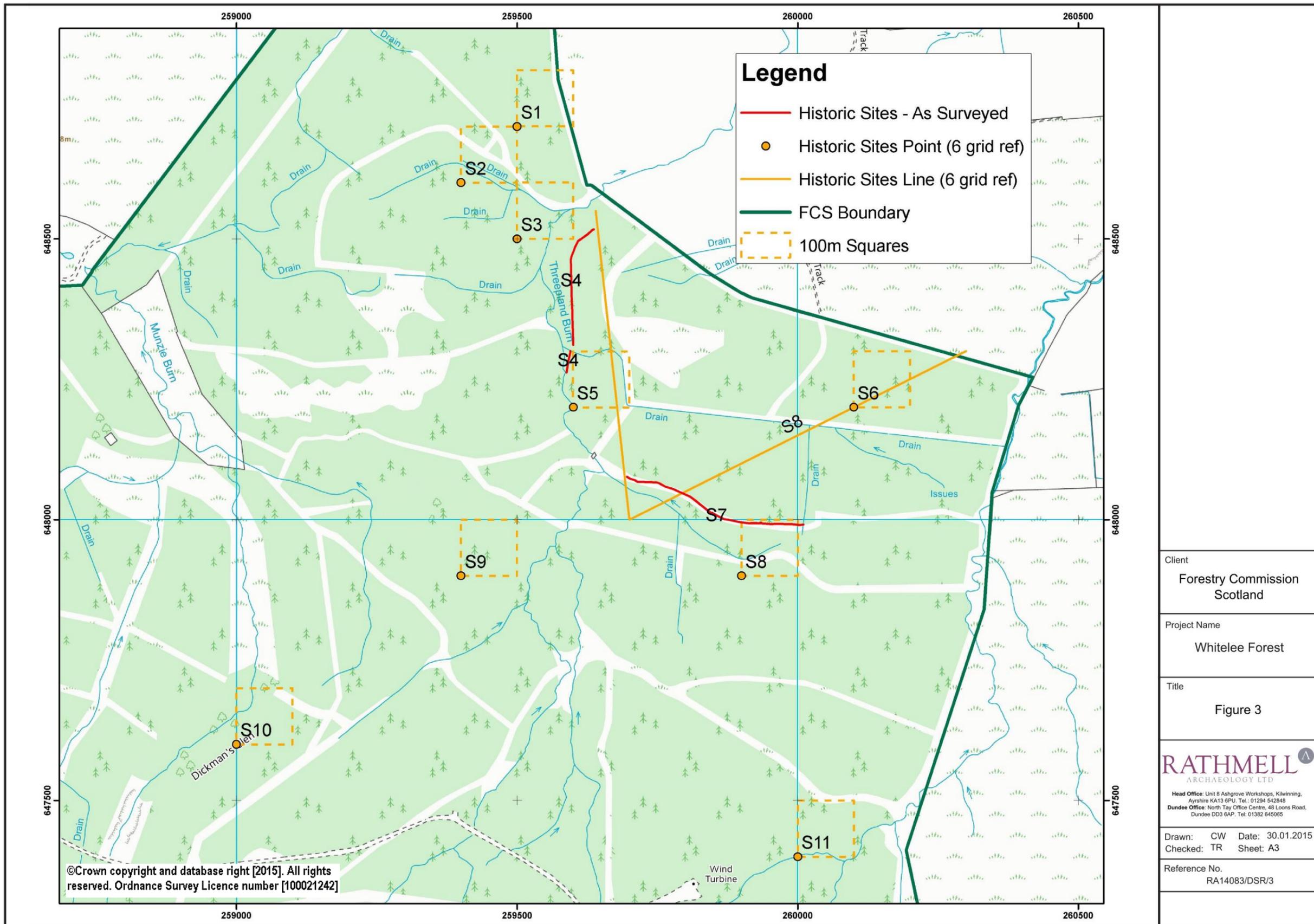


Figure 3: Plan of Historic Environment Sites

Table 1: Historic Environment Sites

No	Name	Type	HER Refs	NGR
S1	Threepland Burn	Hut(s)	WoSAS Id: 8238 Canmore Id: NS54NE 27 - 43745	NS 595 487
S2	Threepland Burn	Hut Circles (possible)	WoSAS Id: 8233 Canmore Id: NS54NE 22 - 43740	NS 594 486
S3	Threepland Burn	Huts	WoSAS Id: 8228 Canmore Id: NS54NE 18 - 43735	NS 595 485
S4	Threepland	Linear	None	NS 59601 48389 to NS 59639 48514
S5	Threepland Burn	Enclosure	WoSAS Id: 8240 Canmore Id: NS54NE 29 - 43747	NS 596 482
S6	Stonebyres Wood	Hut	WoSAS Id: 9177 Canmore Id: NS64NW 10 - 44824	NS 601 482
S7	Threepland	Turf Bank	WoSAS Id: 61027	NS 59743 48050 to NS 60016 47984
S8	Threepland Burn	Bothy(s), Boundary Wall	WoSAS Id: 8242 Canmore Id: NS54NE 30 - 43749	NS 599 479
S9	Munzie	Farmstead; Huts	WoSAS Id: 8261 Canmore Id: NS54NE 7 - 43768	NS 594 479
S10	Carrot	Sheiling Huts	WoSAS Id: 8237 Canmore Id: NS54NE 26 - 43744	NS 590 476
S11	Munzie	Huts	WoSAS Id: 9192 Canmore Id: NS64NW 4 - 44839	NS 600 474

Survey Results

31. The walkover survey took place on the 27th January 2015 in a mixture of dry and wet conditions. Snow cover was minimal, though snowfall in mid- to late January had flattened rank vegetation to some degree. It confirmed the core of the study area as being a mixture of mature dense commercial forestry with some clearings for fire breaks and along the margins of watercourses. The open areas were uneven with some rises, it was often waterlogged and open drains were present running into the natural watercourses.
32. The walkover was targeted at the 11 sites identified by previous surveys and studies of the area. Two of the sites (**S4** and **S7**) were identified as linear banks which matched the location of boundaries depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey of 1863.
33. Site **4** was located running along the length of an open break in the forestry running west-north-west to east-south-east before turning slightly to run west to east. It survived as a turf bank running for a length of approximately 343m. The eastern end of the bank ended at a drain running north-south, while the western end was less well defined and petered out towards the burn which sat further to the west. The eastern end measured approximately 1.5m wide, before the bank spread out slightly further along its western extent, measuring up to 2m wide. The height of the bank was fairly consistent along its length at 400mm. A narrow drainage ditch ran parallel with the bank to the north. The bank itself appeared to be well preserved having been avoided by the positioning of the forestry and with no bracken present either.
34. Site **7** sat to the east of the Threepland Burn further to the north of **S4** running roughly south to north before bending slightly to the northeast at its northern end. Its southern end started in an open area next to the burn before running into an area of forestry where a slight break in tree coverage was present along its route. It ran for a full length of approximately 223m, although a break along its length of approximately 11m was present near to its southern end where a burn crossed its path running west to east. It survived as a turf bank which measured 2m wide and 700mm high along most of its northern extent where it ran through the trees. Its southern extent which sat in the open area close to the burn was larger in size, measuring up to 3.7m wide and 850mm high. This southern extent had one tree present on top of the bank near to its southern end. Apart from this one exception, trees hadn't been planted directly on top of the bank, although their close proximity at points may suggest possible root disturbance which isn't visible. Likewise, there was also no bracken coverage. However there was evidence for a lot of disturbance from animals burrowing directly into the bank at its northern end.
35. The remainder of the sites, **S1** to **S3**, **S5**, **S6** and **S8** to **S11**, all sat within areas of mature dense commercial forestry which appeared to have been ploughed. Figures 4a, 4b, 5a and 5b show samples of the forestry present at some of the locations. The open areas which sat within the proximity of the sites were all surveyed and no evidence for upstanding remains were present. Limited inspection of forested areas also failed to locate any remains. It may be possible that some of the remains may become visible during the felling process. However, the nature of the dense forestry, and the ploughing activity undertaken in their planting, suggests that any remains which may exist within the forestry will likely have been heavily disturbed.
36. At Site **8**, Welsh recorded a boundary which ran down the east bank of the Threepland Burn before it curved round to run to the east. It is possible that the banks surveyed at Sites **4** and **7** may represent the boundaries that Welsh describes, with **S4** running along the east of the Threepland Burn correlating with his northern section, and **S7** representing the section where it curved to the east. No traces of adjacent huts were visible along the length of either section.



Figure 4a: Forestry at Site **9** from the northeast



Figure 4b: Forestry at Site **5** from the southwest



Figure 5a: Forestry at Site **3** from the east



Figure 5b: Forestry at Site **1** from the southeast

Assessment of Significance

37. The assessment examined evidence for a total of 11 historic environment sites, although the character of the descriptions of these sites are such as to suggest many more individual structures and/or enclosures. Given the minimal findings of the on-site survey element of this assessment (see above) it is challenging to confirm or deny the presence and attributes of individual sites. In addition, the assessment has already suggested that two of the sites identified within the 11 are elements of a third site – showing conflation and confusion in the record.
38. Not all sites are of equal merit or have equal potential to contribute to the comprehension of the Historic Environment. A fourfold significance is used to reflect the scale of contribution running (high to low) National, Regional, Local and Other, where Other denotes a minimal significance.
39. The associated stretches of post-medieval dykes (**S4** and **S7**), while in reasonable condition, are relatively isolated and hence they are considered to be of Other significance (i.e. below Local). Given the likely conflation between these sites and **S8** we consider that this site should also be treated as having been confirmed to be of Other significance.
40. For the remaining eight sites we can neither confirm nor deny their validity as heritage sites. Based on their descriptions we would consider that should the sites have survived in moderate condition under the planting, that the shieling huts and enclosures (**S1**, **S3**, **S6**, elements of **S9** and **S10**) would retain the ability to be assessed to be of Local significance. The sites that are alluded to be prehistoric in origin (**S2**, **S5** and elements of **S9**) retain the potential to be assessed as of Regional significance.
41. However, prior to the positive identification of surviving remains at or around the locations indicated by the archival material, caution should be taken to not automatically attribute these levels of significance. The survey has shown that there are not readily identifiable traces of these sites within the breaks between the planted coupes. The planting regime has clearly safeguarded upstanding, clearly visible features (i.e. **S4** and **S7**). Hence, a reasonable interpretation would be that the eight unlocated sites, if valid, were so ephemeral as to not be readily identifiable at the time of planting. If this is the case, the scale of damage and disruption to any valid site from forestry ploughing and planting is likely to have been high.

Conclusion

42. An Archaeological Survey was required by Forestry Commission Scotland to inform the new haul road within Whitelee forest, East Renfrewshire. The survey was designed to enhance the existing baseline on the historic environment along the route of the proposed haul road. This survey targeted 11 specific historic environment sites.
43. Only two of the sites could be identified during a walkover survey of the ground. Sites **4** and **7** were turf banks which represented boundaries depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey of 1863. They both appeared to have been quite well preserved having been avoided by the surrounding tree planting, and no bracken overlying the sites was present. Site **4** did however appear to have evidence for animal burrowing directly into it at its northern end, and the presence of trees sitting tight to its edges along some of its length suggested the possibility that root disturbance may be occurring which isn't visible on the surface.
44. The remaining nine sites could not be located, and appeared to sit within mature dense forestry which could not be accessed. The open areas sitting adjacent to their locations were surveyed and no traces were present. If there are any remains still present at these sites, it is very likely that they will have been impacted upon by ploughing and the subsequent planting of the trees.

References

Documentary

- Anderson, S. & Hickman, S. 2006 'Whitelee Windfarm, Updated Desk-based Assessment', CFA Report No. 1205
- Hunter, S. & Hunter, R. 2008 'Ardoch, Stonebyres and Threepland Farms: An Archaeological Survey', ACFA Occasional Paper No. 96
- Lonie, W. & Newall, F. 1968 'Eaglesham - Threepland area', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1968, pp.37
- Welsh, T.C. and Macfarlane, C.I. 1968 'Carrot', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1968, pp.38
- Welsh, T.C. 1970 'Stonebyres Wood, Eaglesham, structures and boundary wall', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1970, pp.41-2
- Welsh, T.C. 1979 'Munzie, farmstead, huts, etc', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1979, pp.37
- UK Forestry Guidelines, 2011, *Forests and Historic Environment: UK Forestry Standard Guidelines*, Forestry Commission: Edinburgh

Aerial Photographs

- RCAHMS Aerial Photograph for Threepland Burn, Eaglesham, Renfrewshire, Scotland (NCAP-000-000-110-290). 1946.
- RCAHMS Aerial Photograph for Dumdruff Hill, Eaglesham, Renfrewshire, Scotland (NCAP-000-000-078-835). 1971.

Cartographic

Blaeu, J	1654	Praefectura Renfruana, Vulgo, dicta baronia. The Baronie of Renfrew
Adair, J	1685	A mape of the west of Scotland containing Clydsdail, Nithsdail, Ranfrew, Shyre of Ayre and Galloway
Roy, W	1752-55	Military Survey of Scotland (Lowlands)
Ordnance Survey	1863	6-inch 1 st edition, Renfrewshire, Sheet XIX (with inset of XX)
Ordnance Survey	1899	6-inch 2 nd edition, Renfrewshire, Sheet XIX NE & XIX SE

Contact Details

45. Rathmell Archaeology can be contacted at our Registered Office or through the web:

Rathmell Archaeology Ltd	www.rathmell-arch.co.uk
Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops	
Kilwinning	t.: 01294 542848
Ayrshire	f.: 01294 542849
KA13 6PU	e.: contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk

Appendix 1: Site Gazeteer

Site 1: Threeland Burn

Type:	Hut(s)	NGR:	NS 595 487
Canmore Id:	NS54NE 27 - 43745	WoSAS Id:	8238
Designation:	None	NSR Code:	R

Baseline Description:

Welsh records hut foundations at this location. Anderson & Hickman (Site 135) record no additional data. Hunter & Hunter were unable to identify this site during the course of their survey, due to the dense forest cover.

The 1st edition OS map shows the site located within an area of open moorland. A number of notable locations were identified within the 1st edition close to the site. These included Honestly Mount located to the north, Upper Threeland Farm to the east and a series of old quarries located to the northwest, north and east. The 2nd edition OS map showed little change with the exception of the location of Honestly Mount which is now referred to as 'Stonebyres Wood'.

The aerial photographic evidence was not conclusive. A photograph showing Dumdruff Hill, Eaglesham (NCAP-000-000-078-835) showed no visible site. A second photograph showing Threeland Burn, Eaglesham (NCAP-000-000-110-290) showed an oval shape which may have suggested a structure of some kind.

Survey Description:

General area of 6 figure grid reference was a mixture of open ground (fire breaks and burn margins) and mature, dense commercial forestry (ploughed). Described remains could not be relocated during survey in open areas. Limited inspection of forested areas also failed to locate remains.

Condition Assessment:

Any extant remains would be within densely forested area and would have experienced impacts from forestry ploughing and subsequent planting.

Significance:

From archival sources, Local significance – not validated through survey.

Sources

Ordnance Survey 1863 1st edition map of Renfrewshire, sheet XIX (with inset of sheet XX), 6 inch.

Ordnance Survey 1899 2nd edition map of Renfrewshire, sheet XIX.NE, 6 inch.

RCAHMS Aerial Photograph for Threeland Burn, Eaglesham, Renfrewshire, Scotland (NCAP-000-000-110-290) 1946

RCAHMS Aerial Photograph for Dumdruff Hill, Eaglesham, Renfrewshire, Scotland (NCAP-000-000-078-835) 1971

Anderson, S. & Hickman, S. 2006 'Whitelee Windfarm, Updated Desk-based Assessment', CFA Report No. 1205

Hunter, S. & Hunter, R. 2008 'Ardoch, Stonebyres and Threeland Farms: An Archaeological Survey', ACFA Occasional Paper No. 96

Welsh, T.C. 1970 'Stonebyres Wood, Eaglesham, structures and boundary wall', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1970, pp.41-2

Site 2: Threeland Burn

Type:	Hut Circles (Possible)	NGR:	NS 594 486
Canmore Id:	NS54NE 22 - 43740	WoSAS Id:	8233
Designation:	None	NSR Code:	R

Baseline Description:

Lonie & Newall record 'A hut circle 21ft in diameter, with peripheral bank giving overall dimensions of 30ft and, almost contiguous, a circle 15ft in diameter, a large flat stone at NE may mark the entrance'. Anderson & Hickman (Site 133) convert the imperial measurements to metric but record no additional data. Hunter & Hunter were unable to identify this site during the course of their survey, due to the dense forest cover.

The 1st edition OS map shows the site located within an area of open moorland. A number of notable locations were identified within the 1st edition close to the site. These included Upper Threeland farm to the east and a drain or burn to the west and northwest. The 2nd edition OS map showed little change with the exception of the addition of a boundary to the north (19th c. fence or wall line). This boundary ran in a northwest-southeast and then east-west direction.

The aerial photographic evidence was not conclusive. A photograph showing Dumdruff Hill, Eaglesham (NCAP-000-000-078-835) showed a possibly circular feature which may indicate a structure of some kind. A second photograph showing Threeland Burn, Eaglesham (NCAP-000-000-110-290) showed no visible site.

Survey Description:

General area of 6 figure grid reference was a mixture of open ground (fire breaks and burn margins) and mature, dense commercial forestry (ploughed). Described remains could not be relocated during survey in open areas. Limited inspection of forested areas also failed to locate remains.

Condition Assessment:

Any extant remains would be within densely forested area and would have experienced impacts from forestry ploughing and subsequent planting.

Significance:

From archival sources, Regional significance – not validated through survey.

Sources

Ordnance Survey 1863 1st edition map of Renfrewshire, sheet XIX (with inset of sheet XX), 6 inch.

Ordnance Survey 1899 2nd edition map of Renfrewshire, sheet XIX.NE, 6 inch.

RCAHMS Aerial Photograph for Threeland Burn, Eaglesham, Renfrewshire, Scotland (NCAP-000-000-110-290) 1946

RCAHMS Aerial Photograph for Dumdruff Hill, Eaglesham, Renfrewshire, Scotland (NCAP-000-000-078-835) 1971

Anderson, S. & Hickman, S. 2006 'Whitelee Windfarm, Updated Desk-based Assessment', CFA Report No. 1205

Hunter, S. & Hunter, R. 2008 'Ardoch, Stonebyres and Threeland Farms: An Archaeological Survey', ACFA Occasional Paper No. 96

Lonie, W. & Newall, F. 1968 'Eaglesham - Threeland area', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1968, pp.37

Site 3: Threeland Burn

Type:	Huts	NGR:	NS 595 485
Canmore Id:	NS54NE 18 - 43735	WoSAS Id:	8228
Designation:	None	NSR Code:	R

Baseline Description:

Lonie & Newall record 'Beside the Threeland Burn, two oval huts, 17' x 12' and 20' x 12', each with narrower annexe. Probable 14th-17th century date'. Anderson & Hickman (Site 134) convert the imperial measurements to metric but record no additional data. Hunter & Hunter were unable to identify this site during the course of their survey, due to the dense forest cover.

The 1st edition OS map shows the site located within an area of open moorland. One notable location was identified within the 1st edition close to the site. This was Threeland burn located to the east of the site. The 2nd edition OS map showed no change from the 1st edition.

The aerial photographic evidence was not conclusive. A photograph showing Dumdruff Hill, Eaglesham (NCAP-000-000-078-835) showed a possibly circular feature which may indicate a structure of some kind. A second photograph showing Threeland Burn, Eaglesham (NCAP-000-000-110-290) showed no visible site.

Survey Description:

General area of 6 figure grid reference was a mixture of open ground (fire breaks and burn margins) and mature, dense commercial forestry (ploughed). Described remains could not be relocated during survey in open areas. Limited inspection of forested areas also failed to locate remains.

Condition Assessment:

Any extant remains would be within densely forested area and would have experienced impacts from forestry ploughing and subsequent planting.

Significance:

From archival sources, Local significance – not validated through survey.

Sources

Ordnance Survey 1863 1st edition map of Renfrewshire, sheet XIX (with inset of sheet XX), 6 inch.

Ordnance Survey 1899 2nd edition map of Renfrewshire, sheet XIX.SE, 6 inch.

RCAHMS Aerial Photograph for Threeland Burn, Eaglesham, Renfrewshire, Scotland (NCAP-000-000-110-290) 1946

RCAHMS Aerial Photograph for Dumdruff Hill, Eaglesham, Renfrewshire, Scotland (NCAP-000-000-078-835) 1971

Anderson, S. & Hickman, S. 2006 'Whitelee Windfarm, Updated Desk-based Assessment', CFA Report No. 1205

Hunter, S. & Hunter, R. 2008 'Ardoch, Stonebyres and Threeland Farms: An Archaeological Survey', ACFA Occasional Paper No. 96

Lonie, W. & Newall, F. 1968 'Eaglesham - Threeland area', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1968, pp.37

Site 4: Threepland

Type:	Linear	NGR:	NS 59601 48389 to NS 59639 48514
Canmore Id:	None	WoSAS Id:	None
Designation:	None	NSR Code:	None

Baseline Description:

The 1st edition OS map shows a section of boundary wall which runs almost parallel to Threepland burn within an area of open moorland. The wall was located to the east of the burn. The northern end of the wall seemed to terminate at a drain and what appeared to be other drains were located to the east of the wall. The 2nd edition OS map showed that the wall had either been removed or was thought not worthy of note. However most of the drains were still shown.

The aerial photographic evidence was reasonably clear. A photograph showing Dumdruff Hill, Eaglesham (NCAP-000-000-078-835) showed the wall clearly. A second photograph showing Threepland Burn, Eaglesham (NCAP-000-000-110-290) showed a slight shadow which seemed to correspond with the line of the wall.

Survey Description:

Linear turf bank starting near to the Threepland Burn, and running south to north before bending slightly to the northeast at its northern end. Its southern end started in an open area next to the burn before running into an area of forestry where a slight break in tree coverage was present along its route. It ran for a full length of approximately 223m, although a break along its length of approximately 11m was present near to its southern end where a burn crossed its path running west to east. It measured 2m wide and 700mm high along most of its northern extent where it ran through the trees. Its southern extent which sat in the open area close to the burn was larger in size, measuring up to 3.7m wide and 850mm high.

Condition Assessment:

A small portion of the bank sat within open ground at its southern end, while the majority sat within forestry. It appeared to be well preserved with no bracken or trees planted directly on top of it, apart from a single tree present on top of the bank in the open area near to the southern end. The close proximity of the trees along some parts of its length does suggest the potential for root disturbance not visible on the surface. At its northern end, there was evidence for a lot of disturbance from animals burrowing directly into the bank.

Significance:

Other

Sources

Ordnance Survey 1863 1st edition map of Renfrewshire, sheet XIX (with inset of sheet XX), 6 inch.

Ordnance Survey 1899 2nd edition map of Renfrewshire, sheet XIX.SE, 6 inch.

RCAHMS Aerial Photograph for Threepland Burn, Eaglesham, Renfrewshire, Scotland (NCAP-000-000-110-290) 1946

RCAHMS Aerial Photograph for Dumdruff Hill, Eaglesham, Renfrewshire, Scotland (NCAP-000-000-078-835) 1971

Images and Plan:



Site 4, near to northern end, from the north-north-east



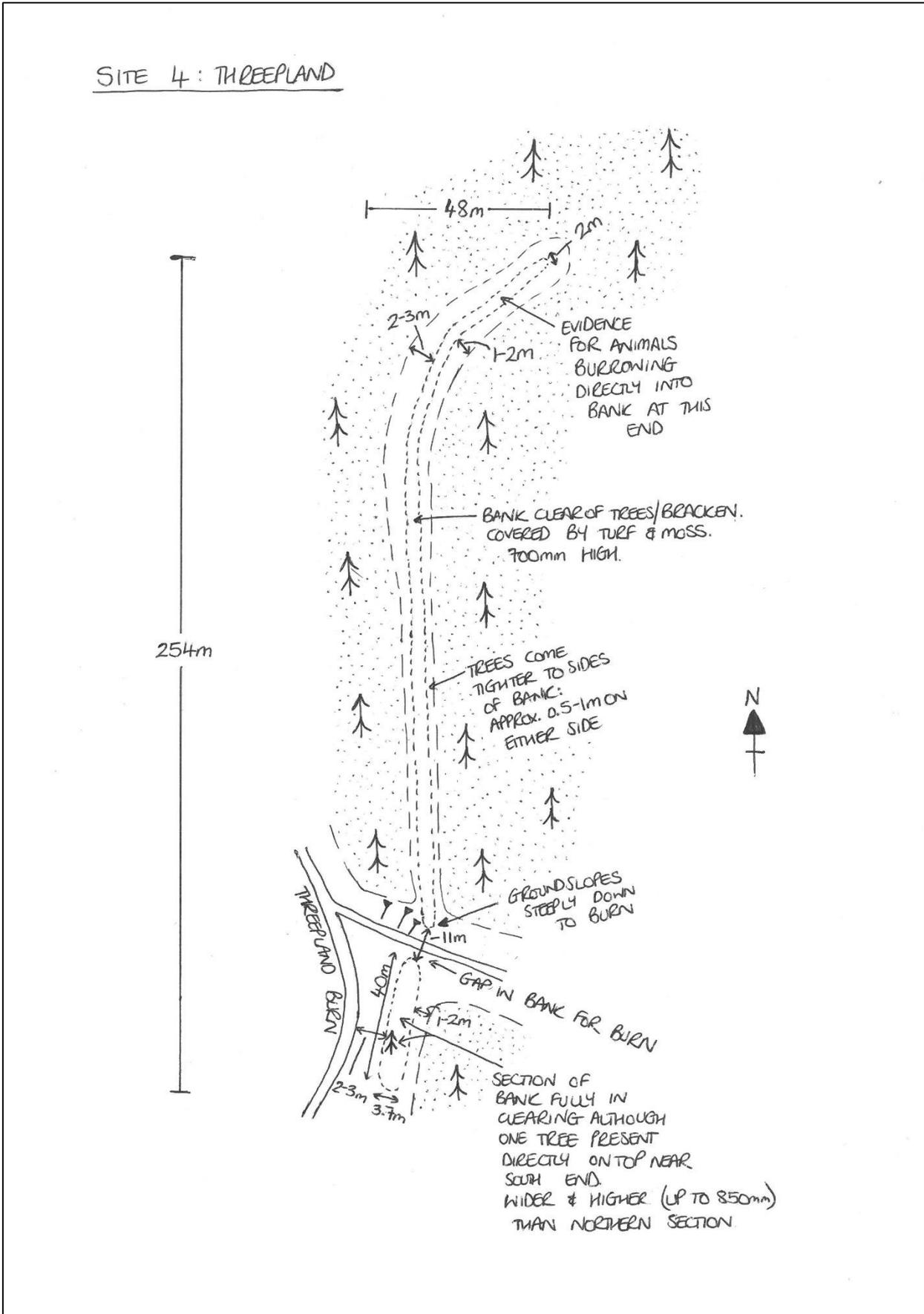
Site 4, central portion where trees come tighter to sides of bank, from the north



Site 4, southern end with gap for burn in foreground, from the north



Site 4, southern portion in clearing with single tree on top, from the south-south-west



Measured sketch plan of Site 4

Site 5: Threeland Burn

Type:	Enclosure	NGR:	NS 596 482
Canmore Id:	NS54NE 29 - 43747	WoSAS Id:	8240
Designation:	None	NSR Code:	R

Baseline Description:

Welsh records 'Enclosure of massive stones, 13m by 10m'. Anderson & Hickman (Site 136) record no additional data. Hunter & Hunter were unable to identify this site during the course of their survey, due to the dense forest cover.

The 1st edition OS map shows the site located within an area of open moorland between Threeland burn (to the west) and a drain which ran off the burn (to the north and east). The 2nd edition OS map showed no change from the 1st edition.

The aerial photographic evidence was not conclusive. A photograph showing Dumdruff Hill, Eaglesham (NCAP-000-000-078-835) showed no visible site. A second photograph showing Threeland Burn, Eaglesham (NCAP-000-000-110-290) also showed no visible site.

Survey Description:

General area of 6 figure grid reference was a mixture of open ground (fire breaks and burn margins) and mature, dense commercial forestry (ploughed). Described remains could not be relocated during survey in open areas. Limited inspection of forested areas also failed to locate remains.

Condition Assessment:

Any extant remains would be within densely forested area and would have experienced impacts from forestry ploughing and subsequent planting.

Significance:

From archival sources, Regional significance – not validated through survey.

Sources

Ordnance Survey 1863 1st edition map of Renfrewshire, sheet XIX (with inset of sheet XX), 6 inch.

Ordnance Survey 1899 2nd edition map of Renfrewshire, sheet XIX.SE, 6 inch.

RCAHMS Aerial Photograph for Threeland Burn, Eaglesham, Renfrewshire, Scotland (NCAP-000-000-110-290) 1946

RCAHMS Aerial Photograph for Dumdruff Hill, Eaglesham, Renfrewshire, Scotland (NCAP-000-000-078-835) 1971

Anderson, S. & Hickman, S. 2006 'Whitelee Windfarm, Updated Desk-based Assessment', CFA Report No. 1205

Hunter, S. & Hunter, R. 2008 'Ardoch, Stonebyres and Threeland Farms: An Archaeological Survey', ACFA Occasional Paper No. 96

Welsh, T.C. 1970 'Stonebyres Wood, Eaglesham, structures and boundary wall', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1970, pp.41-2

Site 6: Stonebyres Wood

Type:	Hut	NGR:	NS 601 482
Canmore Id:	NS64NW 10 - 44824	WoSAS Id:	9177
Designation:	None	NSR Code:	R

Baseline Description:

Welsh records a Hut with no further details given. Anderson & Hickman (Site 141) record no additional data. The hut was not searched for there during the RCAHMS survey of East Renfrewshire in 2007 because of the presumption that the quoted NGR was probably wrong (Canmore entry). Hunter & Hunter were unable to identify this site during the course of their survey, due to the dense forest cover.

The 1st edition OS map showed an 'old quarry' in the vicinity of the site (to the west). The map also showed an old track way to the west of the site which ran in an undulating north-south direction. Further quarries were also located to the west as well as what appeared to be series of drains. The 2nd edition OS map showed little change with the exception of the track and the quarries which were no longer visible and had been presumably covered over in the intervening period.

The aerial photographic evidence was not conclusive. A photograph showing Dumdruff Hill, Eaglesham (NCAP-000-000-078-835) showed an area of broken shadow possibly suggesting a heavily disturbed area, possibly evidence of quarrying. A second photograph showing Threeland Burn, Eaglesham (NCAP-000-000-110-290) also showed similar disturbance.

Survey Description:

General area of 6 figure grid reference was a mixture of open ground (fire breaks and burn margins) and mature, dense commercial forestry (ploughed). Described remains could not be relocated during survey in open areas. Limited inspection of forested areas also failed to locate remains.

Condition Assessment:

Any extant remains would be within densely forested area and would have experienced impacts from forestry ploughing and subsequent planting.

Significance:

From archival sources, Local significance – not validated through survey.

Sources

Ordnance Survey 1863 1st edition map of Renfrewshire, sheet XIX (with inset of sheet XX), 6 inch.

Ordnance Survey 1899 2nd edition map of Renfrewshire, sheet XIX.SE, 6 inch.

RCAHMS Aerial Photograph for Threeland Burn, Eaglesham, Renfrewshire, Scotland (NCAP-000-000-110-290) 1946

RCAHMS Aerial Photograph for Dumdruff Hill, Eaglesham, Renfrewshire, Scotland (NCAP-000-000-078-835) 1971

Anderson, S. & Hickman, S. 2006 'Whitelee Windfarm, Updated Desk-based Assessment', CFA Report No. 1205

Hunter, S. & Hunter, R. 2008 'Ardoch, Stonebyres and Threeland Farms: An Archaeological Survey', ACFA Occasional Paper No. 96

Welsh, T.C. 1970 'Stonebyres Wood, Eaglesham, structures and boundary wall', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1970, pp.41-2

Site 7: Threeland

Type:	Turf Bank	NGR:	NS 59743 48050 to NS 60016 47984
Canmore Id:	None	WoSAS Id:	61027
Designation:	None	NSR Code:	None

Baseline Description:

Hunter & Hunter record 'A turf bank spreading to 2m wide runs uphill in a north-northwest/south-southeast direction from the Threeland Burn for 4 metres The turf bank joins a further turf bank and a ditch running parallel with the burn'.

The 1st edition OS map showed the site as a boundary which hugged the northern side of Threeland burn. A large rectangular shaped, enclosed area/field lay to the immediate north and this area/field may have been enclosed by drains but this was not entirely clear from the map evidence. The 2nd edition OS map showed no change from the 1st edition.

The aerial photographic evidence was reasonably clear. A photograph showing Dumdruff Hill, Eaglesham (NCAP-000-000-078-835) showed the 'turf bank' though not clearly. A second photograph showing Threeland Burn, Eaglesham (NCAP-000-000-110-290) showed the 'turf bank' much more clearly.

Survey Description:

Linear turf bank running west-north-west to east-south-east before turning slightly to run west to east. Ran for a length of approximately 343m. The eastern end of the bank ended at a drain running north-south, well the western end was less well defined and petered out towards the burn which sat further to the west. The eastern end measured approximately 1.5m wide, before the bank spread out slightly further along its western extent, measuring up to 2m wide. The height of the bank was fairly consistent along its length at 400mm. A narrow drainage ditch ran parallel with the bank to the north.

Condition Assessment:

The bank sat within an open break in the surrounding forestry and appeared to have been well preserved, free from trees and bracken.

Significance:

Other

Sources

Ordnance Survey 1863 1st edition map of Renfrewshire, sheet XIX (with inset of sheet XX), 6 inch.

Ordnance Survey 1899 2nd edition map of Renfrewshire, sheet XIX.SE, 6 inch.

RCAHMS Aerial Photograph for Threeland Burn, Eaglesham, Renfrewshire, Scotland (NCAP-000-000-110-290) 1946

RCAHMS Aerial Photograph for Dumdruff Hill, Eaglesham, Renfrewshire, Scotland (NCAP-000-000-078-835) 1971

Hunter, S. & Hunter, R. 2008 'Ardoch, Stonebyres and Threeland Farms: An Archaeological Survey', ACFA Occasional Paper No. 96

Images and Plan:



Site **7**, near to eastern end, from the east



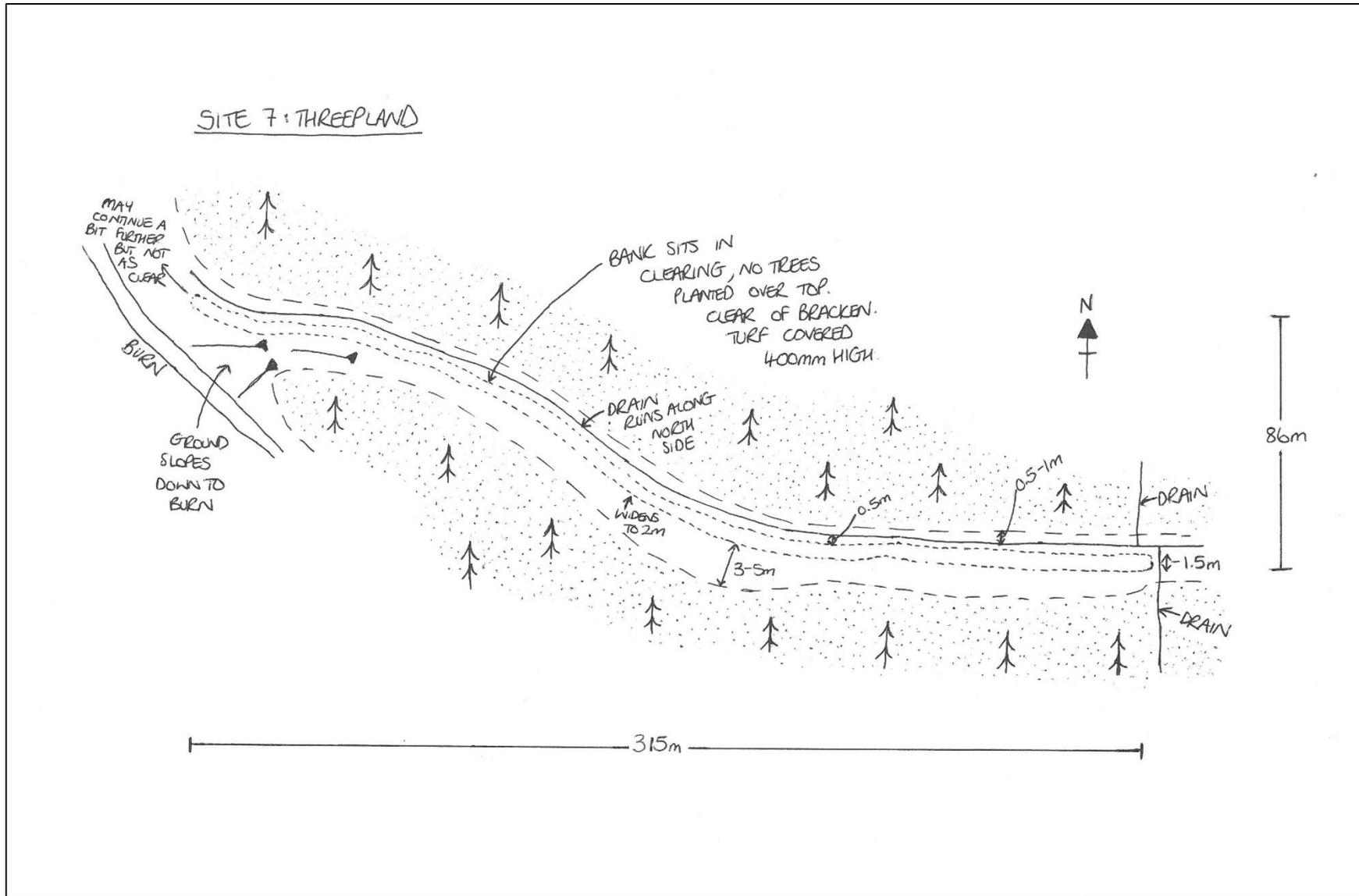
Site **7** from the east



Site **7** from the east-south-east



Site **7**, western end sloping down towards burn, from the northeast



Measured sketch plan of Site 7

Site 8: Threeland Burn

Type:	Bothy(s), Boundary Wall	NGR:	NS 599 479
Canmore Id:	NS54NE 30 - 43749	WoSAS Id:	8242
Designation:	None	NSR Code:	N

Baseline Description:

Welsh records "A boundary wall generally stone-faced on the outside has been traced from NS 5964 4855, along E bank of Threeland Burn to NS 597 480 where it curves E to NS 603 483. Along its top, where it is level with the ground inside, at NS 599 479 are the following foundations: traces of huts 10m by 4m and 5m by 1m, and more definite, 4m by 2m oval and 8m by 2m round-ended. About 100m E, a small structure 3m diameter". Anderson & Hickman (Site 139) record no additional data although they map their approximation of the course of the wall. Hunter & Hunter were unable to identify this site during the course of their survey, due to the dense forest cover.

The 1st edition OS map shows the site located within an area of open moorland. A number of drains and burns were located to the west and north of the site. The 2nd edition OS map showed no change from the 1st edition.

The aerial photographic evidence was not conclusive. A photograph showing Dumdruff Hill, Eaglesham (NCAP-000-000-078-835) showed a possible rectangular shaped shadow which may suggest structure of some kind. A second photograph showing Threeland Burn, Eaglesham (NCAP-000-000-110-290) showed no visible site.

Survey Description:

General area of 6 figure grid reference was a mixture of open ground (fire breaks and burn margins) and mature, dense commercial forestry (ploughed). Described remains could not be relocated during survey in open areas. Limited inspection of forested areas also failed to locate remains.

It is thought likely that the banks at **S4** and **S7** may actually be the boundary described by Welsh here, but placed by way of six figure grid references. Projecting the 100m square range of the grid reference for each of the points along his boundary, does indeed either overly or place some of the points in close proximity to the locations of **S4** and **S7** (see Figure 3).

Condition Assessment:

Any extant remains would be within densely forested area and would have experienced impacts from forestry ploughing and subsequent planting.

Significance:

Other – this is based on the interpretation that **S8** represents the same sites as **S4** and **S7**, and is therefore deemed to have the same level of significance.

Sources

Ordnance Survey 1863 1st edition map of Renfrewshire, sheet XIX (with inset of sheet XX), 6 inch.

Ordnance Survey 1899 2nd edition map of Renfrewshire, sheet XIX.SE, 6 inch.

RCAHMS Aerial Photograph for Threeland Burn, Eaglesham, Renfrewshire, Scotland (NCAP-000-000-110-290) 1946

RCAHMS Aerial Photograph for Dumdruff Hill, Eaglesham, Renfrewshire, Scotland (NCAP-000-000-078-835) 1971

Anderson, S. & Hickman, S. 2006 'Whitelee Windfarm, Updated Desk-based Assessment', CFA Report No. 1205

Hunter, S. & Hunter, R. 2008 'Ardoch, Stonebyres and Threpland Farms: An Archaeological Survey', ACFA Occasional Paper No. 96

Welsh, T.C. 1970 'Stonebyres Wood, Eaglesham, structures and boundary wall', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1970, pp.41-2

Site 9: Munzie

Type:	Farmstead; Huts	NGR:	NS 594 479
Canmore Id:	NS54NE 7 - 43768	WoSAS Id:	8261
Designation:	None	NSR Code:	R

Baseline Description:

Welsh records 'On the north side of a small knoll, 90m west of the confluence of Threepland Burn, is a longhouse with a kiln in the east end, an enclosure upslope, structures and a D shaped enclosure. On the adjacent ridge are two oval huts, two round huts and several other huts'. Anderson & Hickman (Site 132) record no additional data. Hunter & Hunter were unable to identify this site during the course of their survey, due to the dense forest cover.

The 1st edition OS map shows the site located within an area of open moorland. Threepland burn or a tributary of it lay to the immediate southeast of the site. The 2nd edition OS map showed no change from the 1st edition.

The aerial photographic evidence was not conclusive. A photograph showing Dumdruff Hill, Eaglesham (NCAP-000-000-078-835) showed two sub-oval shapes visible possibly indicating structures. A second photograph showing Threepland Burn, Eaglesham (NCAP-000-000-110-290) showed no visible site.

Survey Description:

General area of 6 figure grid reference was a mixture of open ground (fire breaks and burn margins) and mature, dense commercial forestry (ploughed). Described remains could not be relocated during survey in open areas. Limited inspection of forested areas also failed to locate remains.

Condition Assessment:

Any extant remains would be within densely forested area and would have experienced impacts from forestry ploughing and subsequent planting.

Significance:

From archival sources, Local and Regional significance – not validated through survey.

Sources

Ordnance Survey 1863 1st edition map of Renfrewshire, sheet XIX (with inset of sheet XX), 6 inch.

Ordnance Survey 1899 2nd edition map of Renfrewshire, sheet XIX.SE, 6 inch.

RCAHMS Aerial Photograph for Threepland Burn, Eaglesham, Renfrewshire, Scotland (NCAP-000-000-110-290) 1946

RCAHMS Aerial Photograph for Dumdruff Hill, Eaglesham, Renfrewshire, Scotland (NCAP-000-000-078-835) 1971

Anderson, S. & Hickman, S. 2006 'Whitelee Windfarm, Updated Desk-based Assessment', CFA Report No. 1205

Hunter, S. & Hunter, R. 2008 'Ardoch, Stonebyres and Threepland Farms: An Archaeological Survey', ACFA Occasional Paper No. 96

Welsh, T.C. 1979 'Munzie, farmstead, huts, etc', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1979, pp.37

Site 10: Carrot

Type:	Sheiling Huts	NGR:	NS 590 476
Canmore Id:	NS54NE 26 - 43744	WoSAS Id:	8237
Designation:	None	NSR Code:	N

Baseline Description:

Welsh & Macfarlane record crescent shaped' sheiling huts. Anderson & Hickman (Site 43) record no additional data noting that 'The huts could not be identified on any of the aerial photographs. This site was not visited during field survey as it lies well clear of the proposed development features, within a conifer plantation'. Hunter & Hunter were unable to identify this site during the course of their survey, due to the dense forest cover.

The 1st edition OS map shows the site located within an area of open moorland and to the immediate southeast of 'Dickmans Glen' through which Munzie burn runs through. Threeland burn or a tributary of it lay to the immediate southeast of the site. The 2nd edition OS map showed no change from the 1st edition.

The aerial photographic evidence was not conclusive. A photograph showing Dumdruff Hill, Eaglesham (NCAP-000-000-078-835) showed a rectangular shaped shadowed area which may represent a structure of some kind. A second photograph showing Threeland Burn, Eaglesham (NCAP-000-000-110-290) showed no visible site.

Survey Description:

General area of 6 figure grid reference was a mixture of open ground (fire breaks and burn margins) and mature, dense commercial forestry (ploughed). Described remains could not be relocated during survey in open areas. Limited inspection of forested areas also failed to locate remains.

Condition Assessment:

Any extant remains would be within densely forested area and would have experienced impacts from forestry ploughing and subsequent planting.

Significance:

From archival sources, Local significance – not validated through survey.

Sources

Ordnance Survey 1863 1st edition map of Renfrewshire, sheet XIX (with inset of sheet XX), 6 inch.

Ordnance Survey 1899 2nd edition map of Renfrewshire, sheet XIX.SE, 6 inch.

RCAHMS Aerial Photograph for Threeland Burn, Eaglesham, Renfrewshire, Scotland (NCAP-000-000-110-290) 1946

RCAHMS Aerial Photograph for Dumdruff Hill, Eaglesham, Renfrewshire, Scotland (NCAP-000-000-078-835) 1971

Anderson, S. & Hickman, S. 2006 'Whitelee Windfarm, Updated Desk-based Assessment', CFA Report No. 1205

Hunter, S. & Hunter, R. 2008 'Ardoch, Stonebyres and Threeland Farms: An Archaeological Survey', ACFA Occasional Paper No. 96

Welsh, T.C. & Macfarlane, C.I. 1968 'Carrot', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1968, pp.38

Site 11: Munzie

Type:	Huts	NGR:	NS 600 474
Canmore Id:	NS64NW 4 - 44839	WoSAS Id:	9192
Designation:	None	NSR Code:	N

Baseline Description:

Baseline Description: Welsh records 'Five round huts beside a gully'. Anderson & Hickman (Site 46) record no additional data noting that 'The huts could not be identified on any of the aerial photographs. This site was not visited during field survey as it lies well clear of the proposed development features, within a conifer plantation'. Hunter & Hunter were unable to identify this site during the course of their survey, due to the dense forest cover.

The 1st edition OS map shows the site located within an area of open moorland and located on the northwest bank of a tributary of White Cart Water. The 2nd edition OS map showed no change from the 1st edition.

The aerial photographic evidence was not conclusive. A photograph showing Dumdruff Hill, Eaglesham (NCAP-000-000-078-835) showed an oval shape visible which may suggest a structure of some kind. A second photograph showing Threeland Burn, Eaglesham (NCAP-000-000-110-290) showed no visible site.

Survey Description:

General area of 6 figure grid reference was a mixture of open ground (fire breaks and burn margins) and mature, dense commercial forestry (ploughed). Described remains could not be relocated during survey in open areas. Limited inspection of forested areas also failed to locate remains.

Condition Assessment:

Any extant remains would be within densely forested area and would have experienced impacts from forestry ploughing and subsequent planting.

Significance:

From archival sources, Local significance – not validated through survey.

Sources

Ordnance Survey 1863 1st edition map of Renfrewshire, sheet XIX (with inset of sheet XX), 6 inch.

Ordnance Survey 1899 2nd edition map of Renfrewshire, sheet XIX.SE, 6 inch.

RCAHMS Aerial Photograph for Threeland Burn, Eaglesham, Renfrewshire, Scotland (NCAP-000-000-110-290) 1946

RCAHMS Aerial Photograph for Dumdruff Hill, Eaglesham, Renfrewshire, Scotland (NCAP-000-000-078-835) 1971

Anderson, S. & Hickman, S. 2006 'Whitelee Windfarm, Updated Desk-based Assessment', CFA Report No. 1205

Hunter, S. & Hunter, R. 2008 'Ardoch, Stonebyres and Threeland Farms: An Archaeological Survey', ACFA Occasional Paper No. 96

Welsh, T.C. 1979 'Munzie, farmstead, huts, etc', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1979, pp.37

End of Document