

Halkshill and Blair Park, *Largs, North Ayrshire*

Archeological Survey and Assessment: October – November 2013

for

UPM Tilhill Ltd.

November 2013



Cockmalane Fort on Castle Hill looking over Great Cumbrae Island (Photograph 376)



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Halkhill and Blair Park

Largs, North Ayrshire

Archaeological Survey and Assessment: October - November 2013

Data Structure Report

AA 2088

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Contents

Executive Summary

1. Introduction

- i. General
- ii. Setting

2. Desk Based Assessment

- i. General
- ii. The History of the development area
- iii. Scheduled monuments
 - Scheduled Monuments within the development area
 - Scheduled monuments in the immediate vicinity of the development area
- iv. Listed buildings in the vicinity of the development area
- v. Designed Gardens and Landscapes
 - Designed Gardens and Landscapes within Halkhill and Blair Park
 - Designed Gardens and Landscapes adjacent to Halkhill and Blair Park
- vi. Crashed aircraft within the development area
 - General
 - Vickers Wellington R1164
 - De Haviland Devon VP969
 - Vickers Viking G-AIVE
- vii. Potential for the survival of unknown buried heritage assets within the development area

3. Map Regression

- i. General
- ii. Pre-ordnance survey maps of the area
- iii. Ordnance Survey maps of Halkhill and Blair Park
- iv. Summary

4. Aerial Photographs

- i. General
- ii. Halkhill and Blair Park
- iii. Summary

5. Walkover Survey

- i. General
- ii. Sites located during walkover

6. Gazetteer – Baseline survey

- i. Introduction
- ii. Gazetteer of sites located during the assessment
- iii. Assessment of Significance and development impacts - Conclusion

7. Impact Assessment and Mitigation

- i. Impacts within the development area
- ii. Summary of impact assessment and mitigation
- iii. Summary of visual and setting impacts

8. Overall Conclusion and Recommendations

9. Archiving

Acknowledgements

Abbreviations

Bibliography

Documents consulted

The Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes

Historic Scotland database of Scheduled Monuments

Websites Consulted

Appendices

Appendix A ***Maps consulted***

Appendix B ***Photographic Thumbnails***

Appendix C ***Provisional DES entry***

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Halkshill and Blair Park

Largs, North Ayrshire

Archaeological Survey and Assessment: October - November 2013

Executive Summary

Addyman Archaeology were contacted by UPM Tillhill Ltd. in order to undertake an archaeological survey and Desk Based Assessment (DBA) of the area known as Halkshill and Blair Park to the immediate E of the town of Largs in North Ayrshire. This assessment will be fed into an Environmental Impact Assessment for the woodland creation scheme proposed for the area.

During the DBA process 31 known sites were identified from the online records of Historic Scotland, the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland and The West of Scotland Archaeology Service. To these were added a further known site from the *Ayrshire Designed Landscape Survey*, and three further sites from online databases of crashed aircraft. Of these known sites, one Listed Building and two of the crashed aircraft sites have legal protection.

The map regression revealed the site to have essentially been devoid of any significant occupation, although 12 further sites previously unrecorded were added to the total. On the whole these were indicative of a pastoral farming landscape and comprised sheepfolds or animal enclosures, as well as shielings or shepherd's shelters.

A detailed analysis of the aerial photographs held by the National Collection of Aerial Photography, the National Library of Scotland and online platforms, identified a further possible 7 previously unknown sites. Of these, four previously unknown sites were deemed as meriting a detailed on ground investigation, with one site in particular appearing to show a clearly defined, irregular hill top enclosure.

The walkover survey of the site recorded a total of 50 sites, of which 28 were 'new' sites, previously unidentified by the preliminary research.

The design of the proposed woodland creation scheme is detailed and varied. Although there are large areas allocated for the planting of Sitka Spruce and Douglas Fir, other areas are to be left as open ground, are proposed for native woodland with glades, or will be in area of transition to open ground. While the planting of Sitka Spruce and Douglas Fir will have a High level of impact on any of the identified remains, the building in of these open areas within the proposal should allow those sites within other areas to be adequately avoided.

It is recommended that all identified sites are avoided by the planting, where possible leaving a buffer of c.5m around the monuments. With the exception of a small number of sites, the significance of these monuments is low and avoidance during planting is considered enough to reduce the direct impact and the impact upon setting upon these to be negligible.

It is recommended the impact upon the setting of the scheduled monument on Castle Hill is mitigated by the placement of interpretation boards and on site display. This could be informed by a proposed short archaeological evaluation involving local community groups.

The two military aircraft sites are protected by law and cannot be altered in any way without a

licence. The increased access to these remains provided by the improved roads and forestry tracks will make their deterioration through vandalism and souvenir hunting more likely and it is proposed that these remains are in no way publicised and periodically monitored over the course of the development with a view to re-appraising the situation should damage be done. The air crash site at Irish Law is not covered by the same regulations and it is felt this could benefit from some on site interpretation and analysis to mitigate against the damage the remains will receive from an increased visitor presence.

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 addyman1-164026) and with Discovery and Excavation in Scotland (DES), the annual publication of fieldwork by Archaeology Scotland.

1. Introduction

i. General

Addyman Archaeology were contracted by UPM Tilhill Ltd. (contacts Glen Heggs and Jenny Mulgrew) to undertake a Desk-Based Assessment and walkover survey in advance of a proposed woodland creation scheme at Halkshill and Blair Park to the E of Largs.

Plate 1 General view SW across the Gogo Glen (Addyman Archaeology, Photograph 022)

An initial Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) was undertaken prior to the walkover survey in order to identify any known archaeological sites or other features of cultural heritage interest within the proposed development area. This included the consultation of historic maps and aerial photographs. The DBA was completed by assessing cultural heritage sites immediately beyond the proposed development boundary and relevant Scheduled Monuments (SM) and Listed Buildings (LB). The assessed sites are detailed in *Table 1* below.

A five day walkover survey of Halkshill and Blair Park was undertaken intermittently from the 30th of

September until the 9th of October 2013 by Ross Cameron, Andrew Morrison and Robert McCorrisken. Weather conditions deteriorated during the progress of the walkover survey, with bright sunshine giving way to high winds and heavy rainfall. Intense fog on the 4th of October severely limited visibility and it was felt that a further day of assessment should be undertaken in order to ensure that the site was appropriately covered by the walkover. This was duly completed on the 9th of October. Despite taking place late in the year, in many places vegetation and fern cover remained high, possibly due to the general absence of grazing animals across the development area.

The walkover survey aimed to assess the character, extent and condition of any sites, monuments and landscape features identified by the DBA, but also aimed to identify any other features of cultural heritage interest not originally detected by the desk-based study.

This report contains several maps reproduced by permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland (NLS). To view these maps online, see www.nls.uk. This report also contains licensed images from the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS). To view these images online, see www.rcahms.gov.uk/canmore.html.

This report is prepared in accordance with standard Addyman Archaeology procedures and in line with guidelines as established by the Institute for Archaeologists (*IfA*).

ii. Setting

Roughly centred on NS 23617 59410, the proposed development area comprises the farm holdings of both Halkhill and Blair Park. . The site lies immediately E of the town of Largs, situated in part on high ground overlooking the town and the Firth of Clyde. On a clear day it is possible to see Cumbrae, Bute, Arran and Kintyre, as well as the Cowal Peninsula to the N.

The assessment area straddles the Gogo Water, a significant water course which flows westwards from the eastern boundary of the site into Largs itself before meeting the Firth. The Gogo is fed by a number of smaller burns and tributaries, the most significant of which is the Greeto Water, a deeply cut water course which runs south-westerly from the N of the site, before turning S and merging with the Gogo Water. Many of the water courses and burns fluctuate significantly with the weather, but regardless of their size, the most common characteristic is the deep and undulating manner in which most are cut into the surrounding hillside. Dry conditions leading up to the start of the survey meant it was possible to cross the Greeto Water at a number of points along its length. However, after heavy rainfall on the 2nd of October this became impossible with the Greeto only passable at the existing Greeto Bridge.

The general topography of the site is varied, but on the whole can be characterised as undulating moorland. As discussed, where water courses had cut into the hillside these undulations were much more pronounced. With a general absence of grazing animals, much of the site is occupied by thick grasses and isolated pockets of heather, although clear attempts have been made to improve the upland areas with overgrown drainage channels and cuttings visible in patterns across the site. The land is slightly better along the southern and western perimeters of the site, where improvement has taken place and a more regimented series of fences define fields. However, it is once again notable that no beasts are grazing on the land and it is likely that these areas have been allowed to become unmanaged and overgrown. Although the entire site is marked by steep hills and deep cuttings, the SW of the site W of Howcraig and S of the Greeto Water is much more rugged, with large outcrops of weathered stone dominating.

Forestry is essentially absent from the majority of the site and on the whole confined to the edges of the major water courses. The most substantial woodland area is in the extreme W of the site around

the Gogo where it enters Largs.

The bedrock geology is almost wholly comprised of igneous bedrock of the Greeto Lava Group - Basalt, Macrophyric. This material formed 331 to 343 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period and is indicative of an environment previously dominated by eruptions of silica-poor magma. To the S of the site is a band of Central Scotland Late Carboniferous Tholeiitic Dyke Swarm - Quartz-microgabbro, igneous bedrock formed approximately 229 to 326million years ago in the Carboniferous Period, in an environment dominated by the intrusion of silica-poor magma. There are also sporadic patches of Dinantian Dykes (within Mcpad) – Felsite, another type of igneous bedrock formed in the Carboniferous Period due to silicon-rich intrusion. The overlaying superficial geology comprises of Devensian Till – Diamicton and Alluvium - Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel. The former are deposits from approximately 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period, from an environment dominated by Ice Age conditions. The latter is from the same time period but caused by an area previously dominated by rivers.¹

¹ <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> - 22/10/13

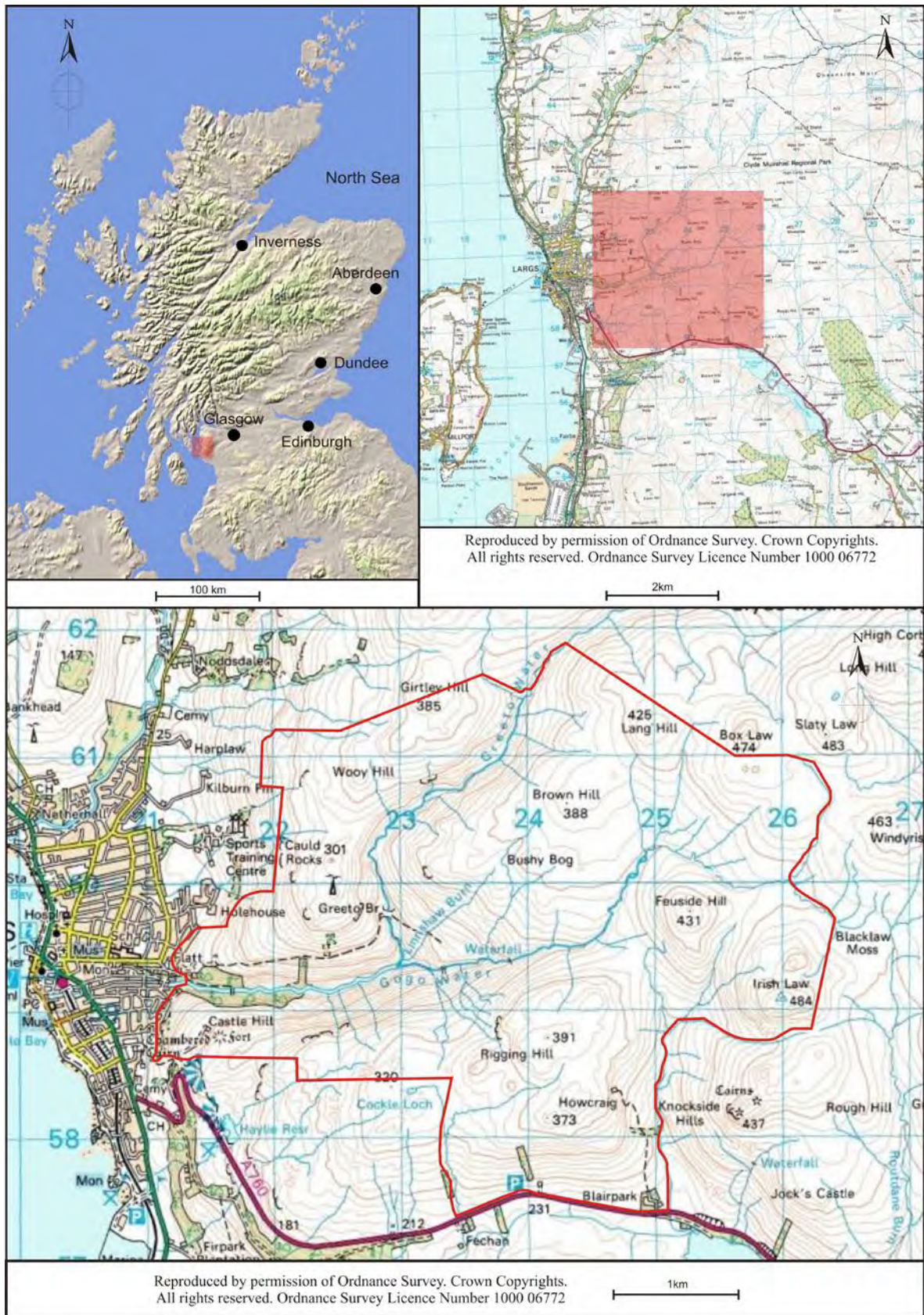


Figure 1 Site boundaries

2. Desk-Based Assessment

i. General

An assessment of readily available sources was undertaken to identify sites of cultural heritage significance. These included:

- The West of Scotland Archaeological Services (WoSAS) Sites and Monuments Record SMR
- The National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS)
- Historic Scotland Database of Listed Buildings
- Historic Scotland database of Scheduled Monuments
- The Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland
- The Inventory of Historic Battlefields in Scotland
- Aerial imagery as held by the National Collection of Aerial Photography (NCAP), the National Library of Scotland (NLS) and online platforms
- Map resources available from the NLS including all available Ordnance Survey (OS) maps
- www.aircrashesites-scotland.co.uk – this website is working towards providing comprehensive coverage of air-crash sites in Scotland
- The Ayrshire Survey of Gardens and Designed Landscapes

In addition, relevant papers and books were sought from The Mitchell Library in Glasgow, the WoSAS database and the searchroom of the RCAHMS. All sources consulted were the most up to date available.

31 known sites were identified within the development area (*Figure 2*), these recorded in the National Monument Record of Scotland (NMRS) and the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) of the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS). These sites can be identified with their unique NMRS or SMR numbers as detailed in *Table 1*. One of these is a Scheduled Monument protected by the Ancient Monuments and Areas Act 1979. An additional site was pinpointed from the *Ayrshire Designed Landscape Survey*. Three aircraft crash sites were also identified within the area of the development, two of which are military aircraft, protected by the Ministry of Defence (MOD) under the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986. This gave a final total of known sites from the DBA section of the research, as 35.

The following Desk Based Assessment extensively covers all the known cultural heritage sites within the boundaries of, and thus directly affected by the proposed woodland development. Due to the extensive nature of the site it is possible that the proposed woodland creation scheme may have an indirect impact on the setting of other monuments in the immediate vicinity of the site boundaries. Where relevant such monuments are discussed within the text and included in *Table 2*. Due to the proximity of Largs and Kelburn Castle, a large number of Listed Buildings are located in close proximity to the site boundary. Only those that are directly adjacent to the site, or Category A listed are discussed or included in *Table 2*.

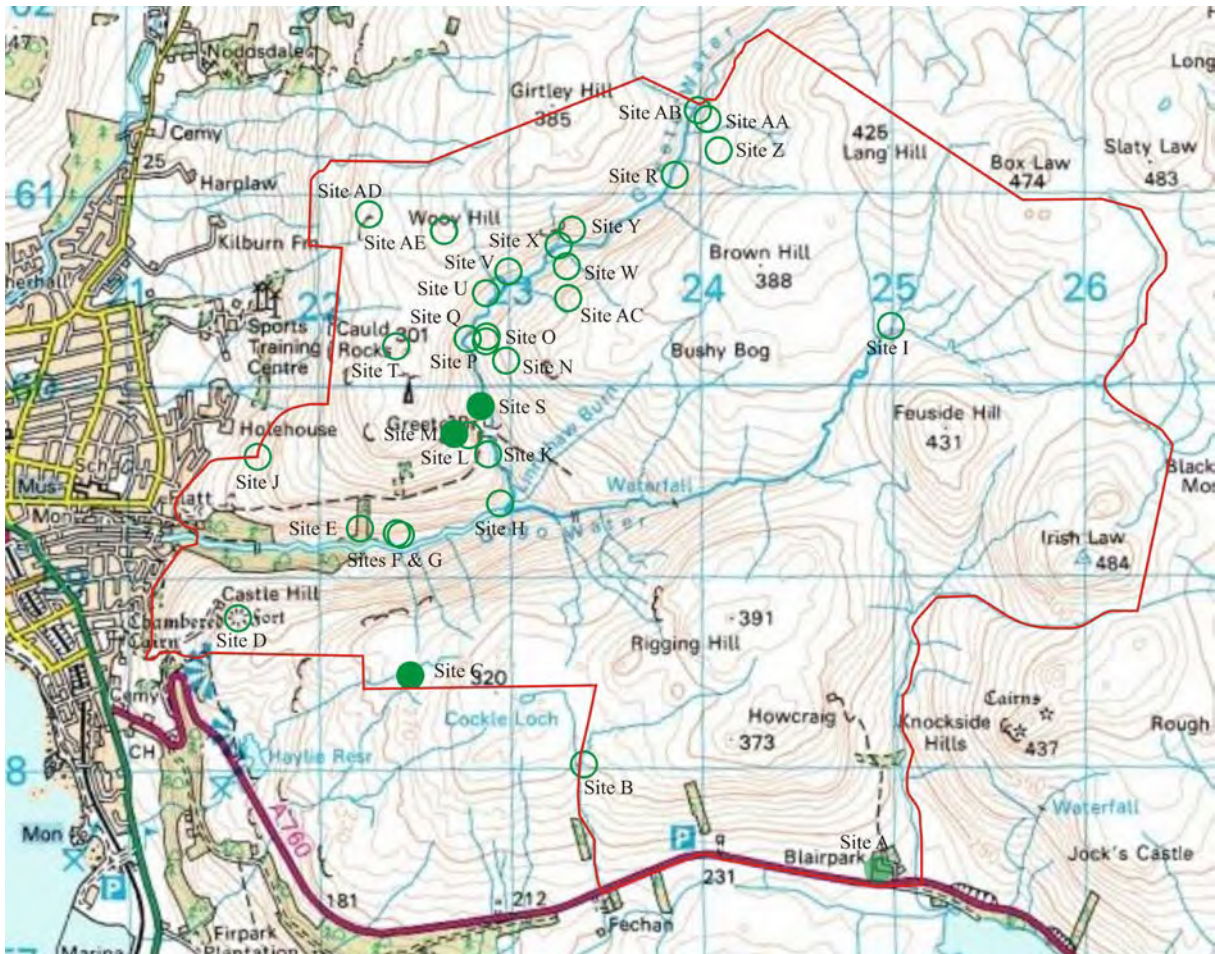


Figure 2 Indicative locations of sites within the development area as taken from NMRS and WoSAS SMR. Those on both are marked as a green circle, while those solely on the SMR are marked by a filled circle (Addyman Archaeology after Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 1000 06772)

ii. The History of the development area

Initial assessment of the development area from the NMRS and the WoSAS SMR indicated a large concentration of sites within the site boundaries. This is particularly true along the length of the Greeto Water when compared with other significant water courses in the immediate vicinity.

However, as each site was researched it became clear that the area had been extensively surveyed in the mid to late 1990s by the amateur group the Association of Certified Field Archaeologists (ACFA) and the density of sites is likely to be a survey bias rather than an anomalous concentration. Although the ACFA survey was recorded in *Discovery and Excavation Scotland (DES)*, the annual publication of all fieldwork, the main survey reports never made it to WoSAS or the RCAHMS archive, despite the DES entries recording that a fuller report would be lodged with NMRS. As a result the majority of sites are known only from the brief entry placed in DES.

In addition to the ACFA survey, the site area was walked over and discussed by John Smith in the early 1890s, publishing his findings in *'Prehistoric Man in Ayrshire'* (1895). Smith's book is essentially a prose list of his observations, recording the existence of many 'prehistoric' sites which it is now generally accepted were naturally occurring or wholly geological features. These are included

in both the NMRS and the SMR, allowing the areas around the Greeto Burn and the Gogo Water do appear richer in archaeological sites than is actually the case.

34 sites were identified within the site limits by the DBA. Of these, 4 identified by Smith are now accepted as naturally occurring or geological features. The majority of the sites are of unknown date and provenance, seeming to relate to pastoral farming and land improvement. Many of these are shielings or animal enclosures and are likely to be post-medieval, or relatively recent in date although this cannot be said with any certainty.

Of the remainder, the possible existence of a Roman road and ford (Site S, SMR 22754) is of particular interest. The main Roman road has been recorded running along the coast, through Largs to the W of the proposed development site (eg. SMR 12354), but to the N a spur (SMR 22753) branches off at Blackhouse Moor, extending SE until it is lost just N of Girtley Hill. The southern slopes of Girtley Hill form part of the northern boundary of the Halkhill and Blair Park proposed woodland creation scheme and it seems certain that the route of the road would have continued into the site if it was completed. The route of the road was plotted by Frank Newall in the 1960s and he also records the possible existence of a ‘well cambered 15ft causeway fording the Greeto Burn just N of Greeto Bridge’.² He does qualify the record by saying that further research would be required to securely categorise this as Roman.

In the eastern side of the site, N of the curve in the Gogo Water, a structure known as Gogo Lodge (Site I, SMR 41698, NMRS NS26SE 4) is recorded. No actual description is given for the site, but it is recorded as ‘a remote pre-enclosure dwelling with a small enclosure’ and that it appears on a map of 1829 as a ‘shooting lodge’.³

The fort on Castle Hill is protected as a Scheduled Monument and is discussed in *Section 2.iii* below.

On the whole the survey area seems dominated by agricultural sites associated with a pastoral and grazing lifestyle. However, the possible presence of a Roman Road, the existence of an important Iron Age Fort and the little known Gogo Lodge all point to periods of human presence not yet attested elsewhere on site.

In addition all of the prehistoric monuments identified by Smith will require further visual investigation to ensure they are in actual fact archaeological features.

iii. Scheduled Monuments

Scheduled Monuments within the development area

A Scheduled Monument is a monument that has been categorised as of national importance and is legally protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. There is one Scheduled Monument located within the boundaries of the proposed forestry development – the fort known as ‘Castle Hill’ in the SW of the development area (*Plate 2*).

Located immediately E of Largs, the name ‘Castle Hill’ is the most obvious indicator of a fortification on site. As shall be seen in *Section 3.ii*, this name first comes on record in William Roy’s map of 1752-55. The site is also known as ‘Cockmalane’, ‘Gogo Fort’ or ‘Gogo Water’.

² Newall, F 1964 in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 21

³ Bickers, V. 1998 in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 68

However, the fort itself is first explicitly referred to by David Christison writing in 1893. Christison's article 'The Prehistoric Forts of Ayrshire' was published in Volume 27 of the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* and was intended to be an in-depth analysis of all the known fort sites in the area. However, Christison's work was cut short by illness and he was unable to visit all the sites he wished, or record them in the depth he initially intended. As a result, the passage given to 'Castle Hill, Largs' is short, but clearly describes the site as it survives today. Christison describes a 'prominent hillock'⁴ with a relatively flat summit measuring 190 feet by 120 feet. The wall can be traced around the summit, but 'it is very slight'⁵ except to the E where the slope is shallower.

John Smith surveyed much of the development area in the 1890s, presenting his findings in '*Prehistoric Man in Ayrshire*' which was published in 1895. Smith describes the dimensions of the fort in terms of paces, but also points to the existence of a second rampart and the remnants of a 'turf hut, 8 paces in diameter'⁶ between the two walls.



*Plate 2 Oblique aerial view of Castle Hill from the NW ©RCAHMS SC_10_1015446. Licensor
www.rcahms.gov.uk*

The site was visited and recorded by the OS and RCAHMS throughout the 20th century, and was protected in March 2002⁷ as a Scheduled Monument. On each visit, the description of the site varies very little. All assessments subsequent to Smith record the S wall to be much more prominent than the others, with the RCAHMS recording this to be composed of a 'rubble core faced on each side with

⁴ Christison, D 1893 'Prehistoric Forts in Ayrshire' in *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, 1892-1893, Volume 27*, Edinburgh, 401

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ Smith, J. *Prehistoric Man in Ayrshire*, London, 4

⁷ Historic Scotland, The Monument Known as Castle Hill, fort, Largs, Schedule Document - http://data.historic-scotland.gov.uk/pls/htmldb/ESCHEDULE.P_ESCHEDULE_DOWNLOADFILE?p_file=10390

dry walling?⁸ The RCAHMS, OS and Historic Scotland assessments also agree that the outer wall referred to by Smith is a natural feature and that the entrance to the fort would be to the NE where the slope is more winding. The OS visit of October 1964 mentions the presence of a possible ‘hut circle’ at the base of the slope to the S, but this is subsequently dismissed.

The Scheduled area encompasses all the remains described, but also a significant area around them in which associated remains may survive (*Figure 3*). The protected area measures around 105m NE-SW by 85m NW-SE, and no works including repairs are allowed on site without prior written consent of Historic Scotland on behalf of the Scottish Ministers.

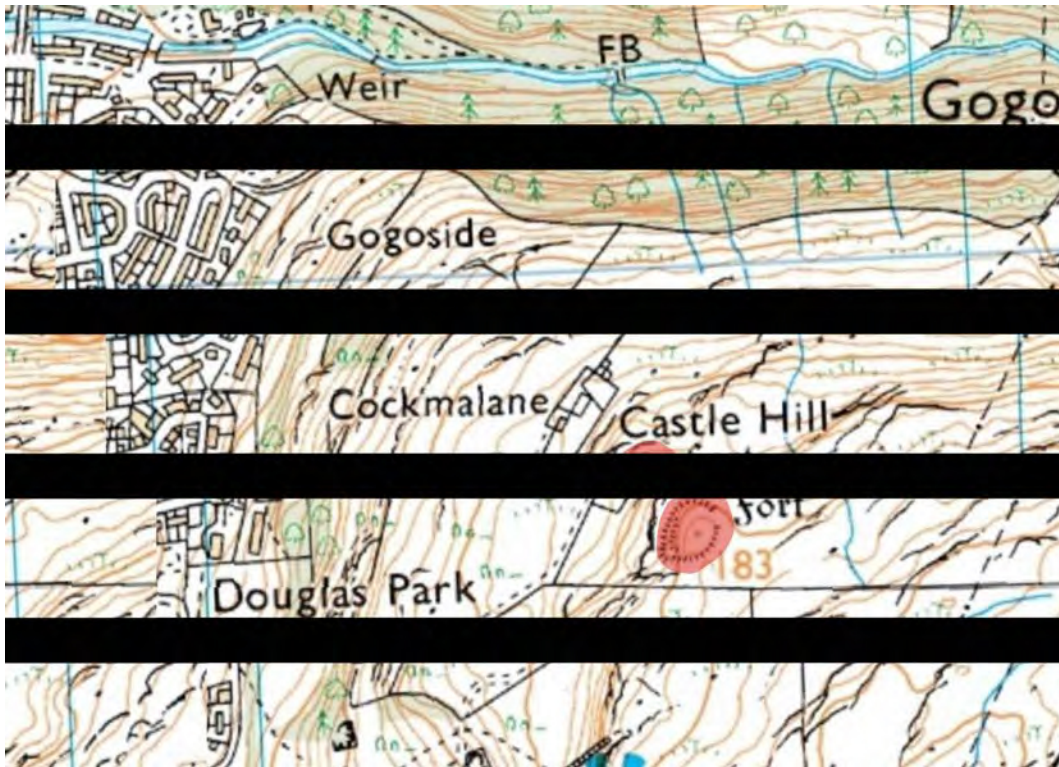


Figure 3 The Scheduled Area around, and encompassing, the fort on Castle Hill (indicated red)
(Addyman Archaeology after Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 1000 06772)

The age of the site is unknown as there has never been any recorded archaeological investigation on Castle Hill. Historic Scotland give the date of the site as The Iron Age and this seems suitable for a monument of this type.

Scheduled Monuments in the immediate vicinity of the development area

To the SW of Castle Hill, Haylie House Chambered Cairn sits on the very edge of Largs directly adjacent to the site boundary (*Figure 4*). Although not directly affected by the development, the proximity of the chambered cairn to the site may mean that the setting of the monument is affected and it is possible that the surrounding landscape may contain archaeological remains related to the cairn.

⁸ RCAHMS *Marginal Land Survey*, June 1952, 40

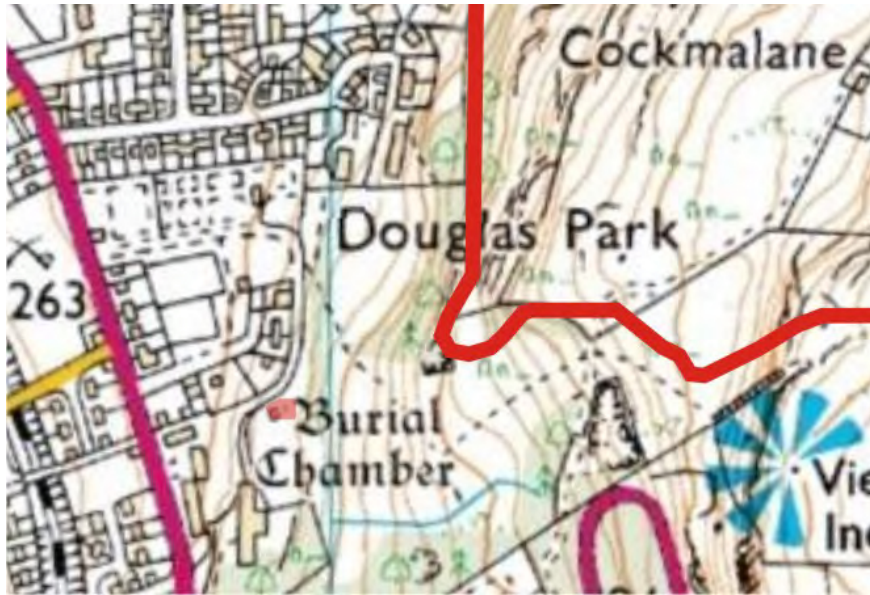


Figure 4 Location of the Haylie House Chambered Cairn (marked light red) on the edge of Largs off the SW tip of the development area (indicated in red) (Addyman Archaeology after Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 1000 06772)

The site was originally scheduled in 1964, but the current Scheduling of the site dates from November 2002,⁹ when the boundary was re-aligned to ensure all known remains were protected. The site first comes on record in an Old Statistical Account (OSA) of 1791-99, but was subsequently recorded, excavated and assessed across the 20th century.

The NMRS (NS25NW 1) shows that the site is recorded as having originally been covered by a large cairn. This was removed in 1772 and it was reported that five skulls were revealed and an assortment of artefacts. An excavation was subsequently completed in 1954 and revealed parts of two skulls and numerous other bones.

As discussed, the site is not within the boundary of the site and will not be directly impacted upon. It is also felt unlikely there will be an indirect impact on the monument caused by the proposed planting. Haylie Cairn sits in a wooded area at the base of a steep slope. Any associated prehistoric landscape to the W has been irretrievably lost by the development of Largs, while no associated sites have been identified to the upland area to the E. Any woodland development here is unlikely to be clearly visible from the Scheduled Monument.

iv. Listed Buildings in the vicinity of the development area

There are no Listed Buildings contained within the boundaries of the Halkhill and Blair Park.

The proximity of the historic town of Largs and Kelburn Castle ensures that a large number of Listed Buildings are located within the vicinity of the development area. Of these, only seven are Category A listed and none of these are to be found in a setting which will be affected by the proposed planting of woodland on Halkhill and Blair Park. All Category A Listed buildings in the immediate vicinity of the site are included in *Table 2* alongside the Category B Listed Halkhill House and associated Summer House, both of which essentially border the development area.

⁹ Scotland, The Monument Known as Haylie House, Chambered Cairn, Largs, Schedule Document - http://data.historic-scotland.gov.uk/pls/html/db/ESCHEDULE.P_ESCHEDULE_DOWNLOADFILE?p_file=2482

Built c.1815, Halkshill House is a two storey, 7 bay house in the style of David Hamilton. Facing the WSW, the House has now essentially been consumed by Largs and is to the N, S and E encroached upon by modern and lesser buildings. The house has now been converted into flats. Built in the mid 19th century, the octagonal Summer House is located further W and located within dense woodland.

The area to the E of these sites already contains mature woodland that will be unaltered by the proposed woodland creation scheme.

None of the Listed Buildings in the immediate vicinity of Halkshill and Blair Park will be adversely affected by the proposal.

v. *Designed Gardens and Landscapes*

Designed Gardens and Landscapes within Halkshill and Blair Park

There are no gardens or designed landscapes within the limits of the Halkshill and Blair Park forestry development that are defined as nationally important by inclusion on *The Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland*.

However, the *Ayrshire Designed Landscapes Survey* completed in 2009, does record the band of trees lining the Gogo Glen to the E of Halkshill House as a 19th century designed landscape (Site AF), but provides very little detail other than this. This site is recorded on the WoSAS SMR (ID 53447), but the information has evidently been taken directly from the *Ayrshire Designed Landscapes Survey*. The website dedicated to providing information about gardens and designed landscapes, www.parksandgardens.org provides a little further information saying that Halkshill consists largely of ornamental ‘woodland planting in a glen with riverside walks’ and that it remains extant.¹⁰ Where this additional information came from could not be ascertained and the woodland in the Gogo Glen appears to be naturally occurring.



*Plate 3 Looking NW towards Largs and the designed landscape in the Gogo Glen
(Photograph 002, Addyman Archaeology)*

¹⁰ <http://www.parksandgardens.org/places-and-people/site/3930/summary> - 06/11/13



Figure 5 Location of the designed landscape Site AF indicated green, according to the Ayrshire Survey of Gardens and Designed Landscapes (Addyman Archaeology after Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 1000 06772)

The relationship between the designed landscape and Halkshill House has already been altered by the placement of structures to the E of the House and the conversion of this into flats. Of local importance, the Halkshill designed landscape will be left intact by the proposed woodland creation scheme.

Designed Gardens and Landscapes immediately adjacent to Halkshill and Blair Park

To the S of Halkshill and Blair Park, but not actually bordering the development site, the impressive designed landscape around Kelburn Castle is assessed as of Outstanding importance in four of the six criteria as outlined by Historic Scotland. The other two categories are assessed as of ‘high’ importance.¹¹

¹¹ <http://data.historic-scotland.gov.uk/pls/htmldb/f?p=2400:15:0::::GARDEN:GDL00233-06/11/13>

The designed landscape lies within an ‘attractive valley’¹² bordered to the N and E by steep hills crowned by moorland. The woodland creation scheme to the N, will not border the site and will have no effect upon the setting of the Kelburn Castle designed Landscape.

vi. Crashed Aircraft within the development area

General

Crashed military aircraft are considered property of the Ministry of Defence (MOD) and in line with the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986, no remains can be removed, or any excavations take place without obtaining a licence from the MOD.

Neither the NMRS nor the WoSAS SMR maintains a record of crashed aircraft and there is no Historic Scotland Inventory listing the locations of such sites. As was the case with the Desk Based Assessment for Halkhill and Blair Park, it is often possible to locate such sites through a simple internet search. The development area sits within the Clyde Muirshiel Regional Park and the Regional Park had prepared a readily available list of aircraft crash sites within the boundaries of the Park.¹³ By using the information supplied on this list, it was possible to research each crash site further through privately maintained websites¹⁴ and direct contact with the amateur archaeological aviation community in Scotland.¹⁵

When researching a military crash site it is important to ascertain whether any of the crew lost their lives and if the site may be designated as a war grave. There is no official list of which crash sites are listed as war graves, but it is possible to research this further if the names of the crew can be identified and their final resting places located through the online database of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission.

¹² *Ibid.*

¹³ Parker, D. & Howcutt L. 2013 *Aircraft Crashes in and around Clyde and Muirshiel Regional Park* - <http://www.clydemuirshiel.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2011/03/Aircraft-Crashes-in-CMRP1.pdf>

¹⁴ www.aircrashesites-scotland.co.uk

¹⁵ Many thanks to Gordon Lyons of www.aircrashesites-scotland.co.uk, Mark Evans of the British Aviation Archaeological Council (BAAC) and Alan Leishman of the Dumfries and Galloway Aviation Museum for their help and guidance in researching these sites.



Figure 6 Locations of crashed aircraft (indicated green) recorded during the DBA (Addyman Archaeology after Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 1000 06772)

Vickers Wellington R1164

A Royal Air Force Vickers Wellington 1C is on record as having crashed on the 25th January 1941 on the SW side of the summit of Box Law (Site AG). The location of the site is recorded as NS 25661 60929 and Pilot Officer John Forrest Morton Miller is recorded as having lost his life in the crash. The aircraft (R1164) was being transported from RAF Kilbride in Cumbria to RAF Lossiemouth in Moray when it crashed into Box Law, E of Largs. The circumstances surrounding the crash are unknown, but the body of Pilot Officer Miller was recovered on 28th January 1941 and is buried in Edinburgh Grange Cemetery.¹⁶

It is recorded the remains of the aircraft were removed by the RAF and the site today consists of a scar on the landscape scattered with heat affected fragments of tubing and metal panels. English Heritage record that of 11,461 Vickers Wellington aircraft produced between 1937-1953, two aircraft remain relatively intact.¹⁷

Locating the grave of the pilot ensures the site is not a protected war grave, although as a military air crash site, the remains must not be interfered with without the permission of the MOD.

¹⁶ Pilot Officer JFM Milller is buried in Compt. Z. Grave 366., Edinburgh (Grange) Cemetery

¹⁷ <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/military-aircraft-crash-sites/aircraft-table.pdf>

De Havilland Devon VP969

The remains of de Havilland Devon VP969 are located at NS 25828 60782 off the summit of Box Law (Site AH). The Devon was a military (non-combat) aircraft operated by the RAF, and VP969 was the personal transport aircraft of Air Marshall Sir Richard Jordan, who was Air Officer Commanding in Chief of Maintenance Command. The aircraft had been flying from the Isle of Man to Renfrew where it was to pick up passengers for transportation on to Andover when it crashed in bad weather on 3rd June 1958. Both Flight Lieutenant Barney Barclay and his navigator survived the crash.

Substantial remains of the aircraft survive on the hillside, with parts of the fuselage, wings, tail plane, engines and landing gear to be found on site. As a military aircraft the remains will be protected by the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986.

Vickers Viking G-AIVE

On 21st April 1948 British European Airways Vickers Viking G-AIVE (Site AI) took off from London Northolt Airport and flew N towards Glasgow Renfrew Aerodrome. Captain John Ramsden failed to locate the outer landing beacon and as a result began his landing manoeuvre too far W over higher ground than anticipated. Severe turbulence and mist over the hills caused the aircraft to strike Irish Law. All sixteen passengers and four crew members safely escaped the wreckage before it caught fire.

The main concentrations of aircraft remains are located at NS 26140 59225 and NS 26069 59195 with substantial parts of the fuselage, wings, engines, nacelles and landing gear all visible on site.

The Vickers Viking was not a military aircraft and as a result is not covered by the Military Remains Act 1986.

vii. Potential for the survival of unknown buried heritage assets within the development area

As has been shown, there are a large number of known heritage sites within the boundaries of the development area. However, these results are skewed by the 19th century survey work of John Smith, which has been shown to record a number of sites which have been shown to be of natural or geological origin. An earlier survey completed in the late 1990s by the Association of Certified Field Archaeologists (ACFA) in the area also distorts the results, making Halkshill and Blair Park appear more densely populated with archaeological sites than elsewhere around Largs.

Although water courses cross the development area, often the banks of these are precipitous and the majority of the site is dominated by undulating upland, unimproved rough grazing. The presence of shielings and isolated structures is evidence of farming communities working these upland areas at some point in the past. In prehistory when the climate was milder, such upland areas would have been more readily available for exploitation, generally being abandoned along with worsening climate conditions at the end of the Neolithic period c.2500BC.¹⁸ Existing Neolithic and Early Bronze Age upland settlements above 200m OD were in general abandoned around this time due to worsening

¹⁸ Whittington, G., Edwards, K.J., 2003, 'Climate Change', in: *Scotland after the Ice Age. Environment, Archaeology and History, 8000 BC – AD 1000*, Edwards, K.J., Ralston, I.B.M., (eds.), Edinburgh University Press, Edinburgh, 21f

ground conditions. However, occasional upland sites remained in use for agriculture and pasture until the medieval period.¹⁹

Haylie House Chambered Cairn shows the presence of prehistoric or Neolithic communities in the vicinity of Largs and there remains the possibility for further buried remains associated with the fort on Castle Hill. Although no traces were noted during the Desk Based Assessment or walkover survey, it remains a possibility that remnants of a Roman road will survive somewhere across the development area. The road is recorded to the N of the site and the natural route would bring this across Halskhill and Blair Park.

Any groundbreaking activities related to the proposed woodland development scheme would have a detrimental impact on buried and upstanding features.

¹⁹ Tipping, R., 2003, 'Living in the Past: Woods and People in Prehistory to 1000 BC', in *People and Woods in Scotland: A History*, Smout, T.C. (ed.), Edinburgh University Press, Edinburgh, 14-39

Site No.	Name, feature	OS Grid Reference	X	Y	SM / NMRS / HER No.	Designation	Period
<i>Table 1: Cultural heritage sites within the development area located in the DBA</i>							
<i>A</i>	Blairpark, <i>Mill, Sluice</i>	NS 24936 57467	224936	657467	NS25NW 274	NMRS	Unknown
<i>B</i>	Fechan, <i>Field Boundary(s), Hut Circle (possible)</i>	NS 234 580	223400	658000	NS25NW 30, 5754	NMRS, SMR	Modern/Prehistoric
<i>C</i>	Backstone Burn, <i>Shieling Hut (possible)</i>	NS 22510 58470	222510	658470	22572	SMR	Unknown
<i>D</i>	Castle Hill, <i>Fort</i>	NS 21565 58800	221565	658800	5741, NS25NW 2, 10390	Scheduled Monument, NMRS, SMR	Iron Age
<i>E</i>	Gogo Water, <i>Enclosure, Storehouse (possible)</i>	NS 2224 5923	222240	659230	NS25NW 50, 41700	NMRS, SMR	Unknown
<i>F</i>	Gogo Mound, Gogo Glen, <i>Stone Circle</i>	NS 2242 5920	222420	659200	NS25NW 16, 5737	NMRS, SMR	Natural
<i>G</i>	Gogo Mound, Gogo Glen, <i>Mound</i>	NS 2242 5920	222420	659200	NS25NW 15, 5736	NMRS, SMR	Natural
<i>H</i>	Gogo Water, <i>Enclosure, Storehouse (possible)</i>	NS 2297 5936	222960	659360	NS25NW 51, 41699	NMRS, SMR	Unknown
<i>I</i>	Gogo Lodge, <i>Enclosure, Hunting Lodge</i>	NS 2501 6030	225010	660300	NS26SE 4, 41698	NMRS, SMR	Post-medieval?
<i>J</i>	Flatt Farm, <i>Shieling Hut</i>	NS 217 596	221700	659600	NS25NW 47, 22114	NMRS, SMR	Unknown
<i>K</i>	'Old Stell' Greeto Water, <i>Hut</i>	NS 2289 5967	222890	659670	NS25NW 21, 5743	NMRS, SMR	Unknown

Site No.	Name, feature	OS Grid Reference	X	Y	SM / NMRS / HER No.	Designation	Period
<i>L</i>	Greeto Water, <i>Sheep Shelter (possible), Shieling Hut(s)</i>	NS 228 597	222800	659700	NS25NW 42, 20071	NMRS, SMR	Unknown
<i>M</i>	Greeto Water/ Auchenmaid Craigs, <i>Shieling Hut</i>	NS 228 597	222800	659700	20071	SMR	Unknown
<i>N</i>	Greeto Water, <i>possible enclosure</i>	NS 230 601	223000	660100	NS26SW 40, 41593	NMRS, SMR	Unknown
<i>O</i>	Greeto Water, <i>Stores, Pens</i>	NS 2290 6023	222090	660230	NS26SW 35, 41598	NMRS, SMR	Unknown
<i>P</i>	Greeto Water, <i>Building (possible)</i>	NS 2289 6023	222890	660230	NS26SW 39, 41594	NMRS, SMR	Unknown
<i>Q</i>	Greeto Water, <i>Huts, Building, Bank, Store (possible)</i>	NS 2280 6024	222800	660240	NS26SW 32, 41601	NMRS, SMR	Unknown
<i>R</i>	Greta Glen/ Greeto Water, <i>Shieling Huts, possible Pen(s)</i>	NS 2387 6110	223870	661100	NS26SW 8, 5870	NMRS, SMR	Unknown
<i>S</i>	Girtley Hill- Greeto Burn, <i>Roman Road, Ford</i>	NS 2288 5988	222880	659880	22754	SMR	Roman? Possibly natural.
<i>T</i>	Wooy Hill, <i>Cairn (possible)</i>	NS 2243 6018	222430	660180	NS26SW 10, 5858	NMRS, SMR	Unknown. The site can no longer be located and the co-ordinates are considered erroneous.
<i>U</i>	Greeto Water, <i>Sheepfold</i>	NS 2290 6045	222900	660450	NS26SW 38, 41595	NMRS, SMR	Unknown
<i>V</i>	Greeto Water, <i>Building (possible), Structure</i>	NS 2301 6056	223010	660560	NS26SW 37, 41596	NMRS, SMR	Unknown
<i>W</i>	Greeto Water, <i>Building</i>	NS 233 606	223300	660600	NS26SW 41, 41592	NMRS, SMR	Unknown

Site No.	Name, feature	OS Grid Reference	X	Y	SM / NMRS / HER No.	Designation	Period
X	Greeto Water, <i>Enclosure</i>	NS 2327 6070	223270	660700	NS26SW 33, 41600	NMRS, SMR	Unknown
Y	Greeto Water, <i>Enclosure</i>	NS 2334 6078	223340	660780	NS26SW 36, 41597	NMRS, SMR	Unknown
Z	Greeto Water, <i>Shieling Hut</i>	NS 228 597	222800	659700	NS26SW 42, 41591	NMRS, SMR	Unknown
AA	Greeto Water, <i>Buiding; Huts; Sheepfold; Shieling Hut (possible)</i>	NS 2404 6136	224040	661360	NS26SW 34, 41599	NMRS, SMR	Unknown
AB	Greeto Water, <i>Building, Shieling Hut (possible)</i>	NS 240 614	224000	661400	NS26SW 43, 41590	NMRS, SMR	Unknown
AC	Castle Hill, <i>Fort</i>	NS 2332 6043	223320	660430	NS26SW 7, 5869	NMRS, SMR	Natural feature.
AD	Laverlock Castle, <i>Natural Feature</i>	NS 2233 6100	222330	661000	NS26SW 4, 5866	NMRS, SMR	Natural feature.
AE	Wooy Hill, <i>Hut circle (possible)</i>	NS 22680 60810	222680	660810	NS26SW 11, 5829	NMRS, SMR	Prehistoric? Recorded as within the site on the SMR, and outwith on NMRS. The SMR co-ordinates are more accurate.
AF	Halkshill, <i>Designed Landscape</i>	NS 21200 59300	221200	659300	53447	SMR	19th century. The co-ordinates supplied are outwith the site, but the landscape runs into the site.
AG	RAF Vickers Wellington IC R1164, <i>Military Crash site</i>	NS 25661 60929	225661	660929	N/A	MOD	25/01/41. Pilot Officer JFM Miller lost his life.
AH	RAF (MCCF) de Havilland DH-104 Devon VP969, <i>Military Crash site</i>	NS 25828 60782	225828	660782	N/A	MOD	03/06/58

Site No.	Name, feature	OS Grid Reference	X	Y	SM / NMRS / HER No.	Designation	Period
AI	BEA Vickers Viking 610 VC.1 Viking 1B G-AIVE, <i>Civil crash site</i>	NS 26140 59225	226140	659225	N/A	-	21/04/48

Table 1 Cultural Heritage Sites within the boundary of the proposed woodland creation scheme

Site No.	Name, feature	OS Grid Reference	X	Y	NMRS / HER No.	Designation	Period
<i>Table 2: Cultural heritage sites immediately adjacent to the development area</i>							
n/a	Nodsdale Farm, <i>Fort</i>	NS 22 61	222000	661000	NS26SW 6, 5868	NMRS, HER	Natural feature
n/a	Fechan Bridge, <i>Standing Stone</i>	NS 2297 5775	222970	657750	NS25NW 20, 5742	NMRS, HER	Natural/Prehistoric
n/a	Cauld Rocks, <i>Farmstead</i>	NS 2166 6016	221660	660160	NS26SW30, 41510	NMRS, HER	Post-medieval
n/a	Hangingheugh Farm, <i>Farmstead</i>	NS 2146 6002	221460	660920	NS26SW18, 20069	NMRS, HER	Post-medieval
n/a	Halkshill, Largs, <i>Carding Mill</i>	NS 2116 5918	221160	659180	NS25NW56, 41545	NMRS, HER	Post-medieval
n/a	Largs, Halkshill, <i>House (19th century)</i>	NS 21189 59250	221189	659250	37172, NS25NW 192	Category B Listed Building, NMRS	19 th century – c.1815
n/a	Largs, Halkshill, Summer House, <i>Summer House</i>	NS 21095 59297	221095	659297	37173, NS25NW192.1, 50540	Category B Listed Building, NMRS, HER	Mid 19th century
n/a	Flatt, <i>Shieling Huts</i>	NS 2223 5856	222230	658560	NS25NW44, 20073	NMRS, HER	Unknown
n/a	Haylie Brae, <i>Cist (possible), Shieling Hut(s), Pit, Sheepfold, Structure(s)</i>	NS 2189 5859	221890	658590	NS25NW 49, 663	NMRS, HER	Unknown
n/a	Douglas Park, <i>Structure</i>	NS 212 587	221200	658700	NS25NW 43, 20072	NMRS, HER	Unknown

Table 2 Cultural Heritage Sites immediately adjacent to the proposed woodland creation scheme

3. *Map Regression*

i. *General*

A large number of maps were consulted in order to assess the development of the site itself and pinpoint any features that may previously have gone unrecorded. For such a large site, it was felt worthwhile to view maps drawn at a larger scale in addition to those more detailed maps of the Largs area that begin to become available from the late 17th century. However, particularly with the earlier maps, it was not always possible to accurately pinpoint the site. The position of the Gogo Water running across the centre of the site alleviates this difficulty to a degree. A summary of maps consulted can be viewed in *Appendix A*.

Where new sites were located that had not been previously noted in the earlier desk based research, these were assigned a new letter, continuing alphabetically from the last recorded site in the DBA. Where sites were seen to be the same as those already recorded, the original numbers were used. A list of all sites recorded can be viewed in the Gazetteer, *Section 6*.

ii. *Pre-Ordnance Survey maps of the area*

The earliest detailed maps of Scotland and the area E of Largs were drawn by Timothy Pont who lived from the 1560s until c.1615. It is known that Pont compiled a map which would encompass Halkhill and Blairpark, but unfortunately his manuscript does not survive.

However, in the early to mid 17th century the importance of Pont's work was recognised and the Dutchman Joan Blaeu used Pont's existing maps as the basis for his *Atlas Novus* which was published in 1654. Blaeu engraved reproductions of the surviving Pont manuscripts and engaged Robert Gordon of Straloch to re-work seven of the Pont maps which had become illegible, while producing three more maps to ensure complete coverage of Scotland.²⁰ Thus it is clear that these 17th century manuscripts retain 16th century information.

The earliest map specifically covering the area around Largs is 'Cunningham' surveyed by Robert Gordon between 1636 and 1652. This simple map clearly shows the historic town of Largs, lying to the N of what is presumably the Gogo Water. The proposed development area to the E of Largs is shown as devoid of any annotation with the exception of water courses. Although this cannot be used as evidence that no settlement existed across the site, it can be argued that none were deemed large or significant enough by Gordon to merit inclusion.

²⁰ Fleet C., Wilkes M. & Withers, C. 2011 *Scotland – Mapping the Nation*, 63

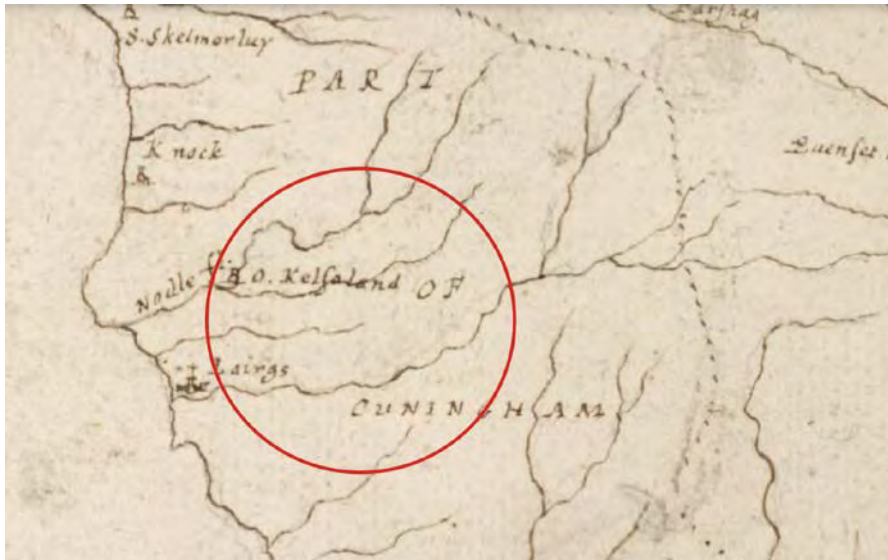


Figure 7 Extract from Robert Gordon's 'Cunningham. Cunningham' surveyed between 1636 and 1652. This is the earliest depiction of the Largs area. The approximate location of the proposed development site is indicated in red (NLS)

Blaeu's *Atlas Novus* of 1654 reproduces two of Pont's maps, the first to specifically name the Gogo Water. 'Cunninghamia/ex schedis Timotheo Pont; Ioannis Blaeu excudebat' was clearly taken from the earlier work of Pont, and while the accuracy of the map is far from perfect, the presence of recognisable sites such as Largs itself, the Gogo Water, Knock Castle, Kelburn and Greater Cumbræ allow the location of the proposed development to be tentatively pinpointed (Figure 8). In contrast with Robert Gordon's earlier map, Blaeu shows a very busy hinterland E of Largs, with a large number of what are presumably named settlements or dwellings.



Figure 8 'Cunninghamia/ex schedis Timotheo Pont; Ioannis Blaeu excudebat' published by Blaeu in 1654 uses the earlier survey work of Pont and shows the site to be busy with named settlements (NLS)

'Halkhill' is clearly marked N of the Gogo Water. The modern town of Largs will have grown significantly since the 17th century and encompassed many of the sites depicted W of 'Halkhill'. The appellation 'Kilburn' can also be tied with 'Kilburn Farm' to the immediate NE of modern Largs. If this is taken into account, the 'busy hinterland' E of Largs is shown to be less representative of the proposed development area and it is unlikely that many of the sites noted by Blaeu fall within this.

Two notable exceptions are 'Taverock Chastel' and 'Castelhill'. The locations of both sites correspond with 'Laverock Castle' and 'Castle Hill' - named geographical features noted on the modern OS map. Blaeu's map is the first recorded usage of these names with 'Taverock Castle' in particular using the same style and symbols used to depict known residential sites such as 'Halkhill', 'Flot' and 'Kilburn'.



Figure 9 Extract from John Adair 'A Map of the West of Scotland containing Clysdail, Nothsdail, Ranfrew, Shyre of Ayre and Galloway' imprinted in 1685. The approximate location of the proposed development site is indicated in red (NLS).

In contrast to Blaeu's earlier depiction, John Adair's 1685 map of West Scotland (*Figure 9*) shows few settlements, focusing on the larger towns of Largs (Lairg), Kilbirnie ('Kilburny'), Beith, Castle Semple and Skelmorlie (Skelmurly). The area directly to the E of Largs is still shown as devoid of any settlement and the other named settlements in Blaeu's map are similarly neglected, most likely deemed too small to be of significance. It can be assumed, through the similarity of the river placement, that the water course drawn running through Largs is Gogo Water. Few other water courses are shown, however, unlike Blaeu, Adair depicts large expanses of water to the E, compliant with the locations of the modern Castle Semple Loch and Barr Loch.



Figure 10 Extract from 'The Shire of Renfrew with Cunningham. The North Part of Air' by Hermann Moll, published in 1745, shows Largs to be the main town with little development to the E (NLS)

Dutch cartographer Herman Moll's 1745 map (Figure 10) clearly shows Largs (Largis) as the main town in the area, with the Gogo Water named to the S of the town. Other smaller but notable features like Kelburn Castle, Tharter, Castel Hill and Kelsoland are also shown, but it is the dominance of Largs and lack of notable settlement in the upland areas to the E that is most revealing with regards to the development of the area. Like Blaeu's 1654 map, Castel Hill seems to depict a geographical feature, although the usage of the name 'Castle' remains interesting.

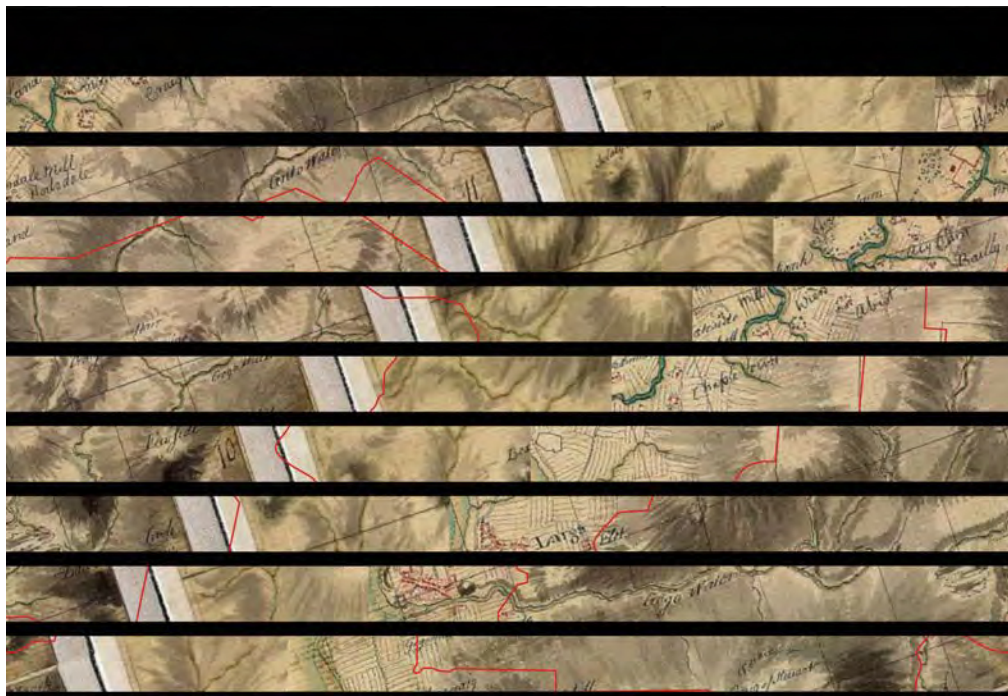


Figure 11 William Roy's 'Military Survey of Scotland. Lowland of Scotland' surveyed between 1752 and 1755 (NLS)

William Roy's *Military Survey of Scotland* conducted between 1747-1756 (*Figure 11*) revolutionised map making in Scotland, containing a lot more terrain detail. Although the map was the result of 'rapid reconnaissance rather than a measured topographic survey'²¹, the various inaccuracies can be forgiven in providing us with the first cartographic view of Scotland with any level of detail – a snapshot of mid 18th century Scotland. The position of Largs as the largest town in the area lying to the N of Gogo Water remains the same as drawn in Blaeu's and Moll's maps, though there is increasing urban development stemming from Largs and spreading along the coastline to the N and S. However, Roy's detailed depiction still shows no development to the E of Largs. The name 'Castlehill' is now used to describe the hill immediately E of Largs, now sometimes called 'Cockmalane' where a hillfort can still be seen. In the modern Ordnance Survey maps, both 'Cockmalane' S of the Gogo Water and 'Castle Hill' to the E of the Greeto Water are known by the same appellation.



Figure 12 Extract from Andrew Armstrong's 'A New Map of Ayrshire' of 1775 shows the first depiction of Blair Park, and other towns to the W of Largs (NLS)

Andrew Armstrong's *New Map of Ayrshire* of 1775 (*Figure 12*) clearly shows Largs as the largest town in the area, providing extra detail of the designed landscape around Kelburn Castle to the S of Gogo Water. Unlike many earlier maps, Armstrong includes smaller named settlements, alluding to developments to the E of Largs near the Halkshill area. The inclusion of 'Kilburn' can be tallied with the modern Kilburn Farm to the NE of Largs. If this is the case, it seems likely that Armstrong's map shows the first depicted settlement within the development area. Both 'Burnside' and 'Heugh' appear to lie within the proposed site, within the area of land defined by the Gogo and Greeto Waters. Armstrong's map also includes the first reference to Blair Park, a site still in use today as a farm. Clearly the development site to the NW of Blair Park remains relatively devoid of any settlement.

²¹ Fleet C., Wilkes M. & Withers, C. 2011 *Scotland – Mapping the Nation*, 88



Figure 13 'Northern Part of Ayrshire. Southern Part' by John Thomson in 1820 shows the rapid growth of Largs (NLS)

Like Andrew Armstrong's *New Map* (Figure 12), John Thomson's *Northern Part of Ayrshire* of 1820 (Figure 13) focuses on the growing road structures and increased settlement of Largs but, it does not contain the same quantity of smaller settlements to the E, only showing Blair Park. Thomson also shows the increasing urban development to the N of Largs, along Noddesdale Water. The E bank in particular is now very urbanised and Largs is beginning to resemble its modern counterpart, encompassing Kilburn to the S. Thomson's map clearly has a greater level of detail than Armstrong's, with the course of both the Gogo and the Greeto clearly following their modern path. It is interesting to note that Armstrong's 'Heugh' is not depicted, while 'Burnside' is used to name an area just N of Largs, but outwith the proposed site boundary.



Figure 14 John Ainslie's 'Map of the Southern Part of Scotland' of 1821. The approximate location of the proposed development site is indicated in red (NLS)

John Ainslie's 1821 *Map of the Southern Part of Scotland* (Figure 14) shows a clear depiction of the urban areas concentrated around Largs and main links between the towns. However, the smaller towns to the N and S are still separately named, not yet aggregated into Largs itself. Like

Armstrong's *New Map (Figure 12)*, Ainslie shows smaller named settlements to the E of Largs, concentrated around the tributaries of the Gogo Water. From Ainslie's map 'Dochra', 'Burnside' and 'Hauch' all appear to be within the site boundaries.

Later Ordnance Survey maps show Burnside Farm to lie just W of the site boundary, on the approximate position today occupied by the National Sports Centre and significantly W of the Greeto Water. Today, Dochra Cottage lies to the NW of this, demonstrating the seemingly incorrect placement of these sites on Armstrong's map (*Figure 12*) and Ainslie's *Map of the Southern Part of Scotland (Figure 14)*. It is likely that Ainslie took information from Armstrong's map, compounding his error.

If the placement of 'Burnside' and 'Dochra' is considered erroneous on Armstrong and Ainslie, this cannot be said for the otherwise unrecorded 'Hauch' which seems to be well located E of the Greeto Water within the area of land formed by the northward turn of the Gogo.

It seems clear from these early maps that while there is some indication of settlement within the boundaries of the proposed development, on the whole this area seems notable for being devoid of any significant occupation. Where sites such as 'Hauch' have been located, these have been shown to be too inaccurate to plot onto a modern OS map.

iii. Ordnance Survey maps of Halkshill and Blair Park

The earliest Ordnance Survey maps of this area were surveyed in 1855 and provide the first accurate cartographic evidence for the development of the site. The 1st edition 25 inch to 1 mile maps surveyed published in 1857 are the most useful in gaining an accurate, detailed view of the area, although in the case of Halkshill and Blair Park, the issue is confused by the E end of the site straddling the parishes of Largs, Dalry and Kilbirnie. Each 1st edition map only shows one particular parish, with the rest of the sheet shown as blank. This means that for some areas of the site, 3 sheets were consulted where normally one would suffice.



Figure 15 General indicative plan of site showing sites (indicated red) as recorded from the OS data (Addyman Archaeology after Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 1000 06772)

One of the most notable differences to have occurred between the 1820s and the 1850s is the first depiction of woodland along the Gogo Glen.

From the 1857 Ayr III.12 (Largs) map (Figure 16) two small structures were distinguished that are of interest. The first structure (Figure 17) lies to the S of Gogo Water and Gogo Glen, and to the W of Castle Hill. On a 1910 OS map the structure is referred to as *Cockmalane* and still exists on the site today, but is considered outwith the development area. Castle Hill is also shown crowned by a fort, which presumably gave Castle Hill its name pre c.1750 when it appears on Roy's map. The 1857 OS map is the first proper documentation of this fort. The 1st edition map also records a geographical feature to the E of the Gogo Water as 'Castle Hill' and 'Laverock Castle' to the N of the site. These are not shown as forts, but the name perhaps indicates an earlier belief that they may have been fortified sites. Both of these were first recorded by Blaeu in 1654 (Figure 8).

The second feature of interest from the same map sheet is another small structure (Figure 18) on the very edge of the site. Lying to the W of Flatt and N of Gogo Water in the midst of a woodland this small structure remains unnamed until 1910 when it is noted to be a kennel.

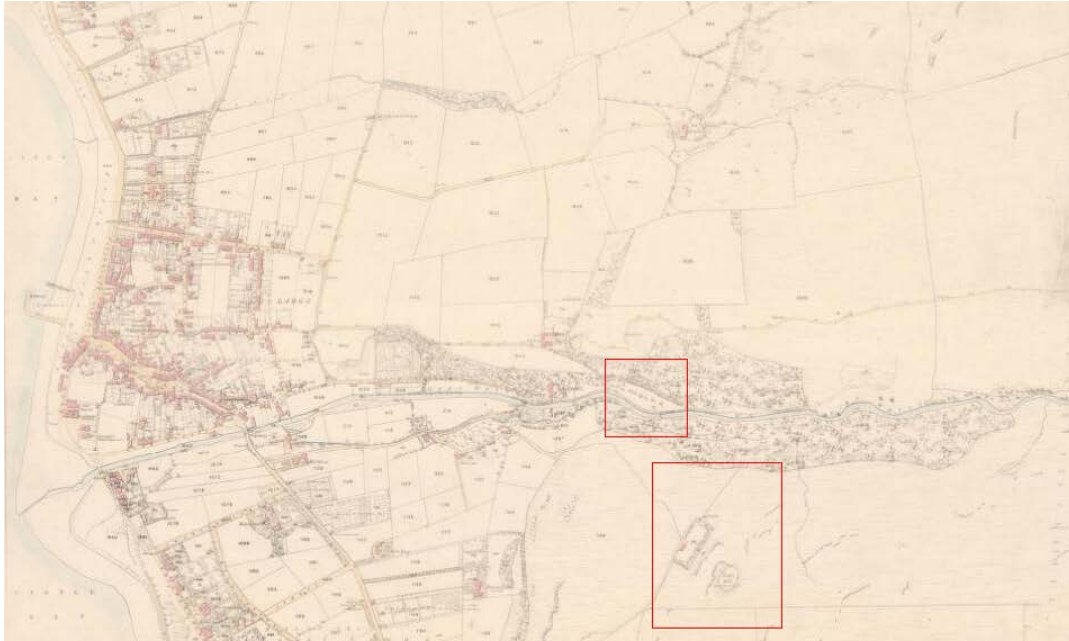


Figure 16 25 inch to 1 mile, Ayr III.12. Published 1857 (NLS)



Figure 17 Details of OS Map above. OS 1857 Ayr III, 25 inch to 1 mile. On 1910 OS named as Cockmalane. (NLS) Note the hillfort Site D on Castle Hill



Figure 18 Details of OS Map above. OS 1857 Ayr III, 25 inch to 1 mile. Small structure later recorded as a kennel (Site AJ). (NLS)

In addition to Cockmalane, the farm Blair Park in the SE of the site, as well as Muttonhall along the southern perimeter of the site and Howcraig N of Blair Park are all recorded for the first time. All of these buildings remain habitable today.

As to be expected on such a large expanse of moorland grazing, sheepfolds (Figure 19) are a common occurrence in the Ordnance Survey maps, predominantly situated near to water.



Detail of Sheepfold Site AK on OS 1857 Ayr IV.9 (Largs), 25 inch to 1 mile (NLS)



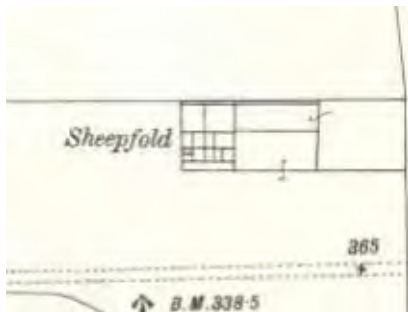
Detail of Sheepfold Site U on OS 1857 Ayr IV.5 (Largs), 25 inch to 1 mile. (NLS)



Detail of OS 1857 IV.10 (Dalry), 25 inch to 1 mile showing Sheepfolds Site AL and AM (NLS)



Detail of Sheepfold Site AN on OS 1857 Ayr IV.13 (Dalry), 25 inch to 1 mile. (NLS) This is subsequently annotated in the 2nd edition



Detail of Sheepfold (Site AO) on OS Ayrshire 003.12 25 inch to 1 mile. Published 1910. Sheepfold (NLS)



Detail of Sheepfold Site AP on OS Ayrshire IV.SW 6 inch to 1 mile. Published 1911. Sheepfold (NLS). This is subsequently annotated

Figure 19 Collection of extracts from 1857-1911 OS Ayr Maps showing some of the sheepfolds on site

NE of the meeting of the Gogo Water and the Greeto Burn, a large enclosed area or field was visible from the 1st edition. This is notable as one of the only clearly enclosed 'fields' on the site at this time. By the production of the 1897 edition, this has the addition of further animal pens and enclosures on its NW perimeter (Figure 20).



Figure 20 Extract from OS 6 inch to 1 mile Ayrshire Sheet IV.SW (1897) showing the large enclosed area with the animal pen (Site AQ) in the NW below the Linnshaw Burn (NLS)

The 1st edition also shows that there were a collection of small local quarries (Figure 21 and Figure 22). These are all recorded as ‘Old’ quarries for the removal of whinstone.



Figure 21 Detail from OS 1857 Ayr IV.14 (Dalry), 25 inch to 1 mile: Old Quarry Site AR S of Rye Plantation (NLS)



Figure 22 OS Ayr IV. 6 inch to 1 mile. Surveyed 1855. Published 1857. Old Quarries (Whinstone), Sites AS and AT. (NLS)

On the 1st edition OS Ayrshire IV.6 (Dalry), a small structure is recorded and annotated as a ‘Gogo Lodge’ (Site I). This building appears to be roofed, and consequently may have been in use at the time. The main building is shown as a rectangle aligned N-S on the N bank of the Gogo Water. Immediately W of the building, an irregular enclosure is drawn, with some complexity indicated by the presence of walls in the interior. Surprisingly this detail is clearer on the larger scale 6 inch to 1 mile map which seems to show a small square annex within the courtyard (Figure 23). No other 25 inch to 1 mile maps cover the site, but the 2nd edition 6 inch to 1 mile seems to show the site unroofed.



Figure 23 Detail from 6 inch to 1 mile Ayrshire Sheet IV showing Gogo Lodge roofed and with some complexity in the courtyard to the W. (NLS)

To the NW of Gogo Lodge on the westwards facing slope of the Greeto Water, a small enclosure is depicted as 'ruin'. This is Site AA from the earlier research and is shown as a small rectangular structure aligned W-E, with a small square annex at the E end. This may be an entrance porch, or store annex. The 'ruin' is not shown as roofed.



Figure 24 The 'ruin' Site AB from the 1st edition 25 inch to 1 mile Ayr IV.5 (Largs). (NLS)

The 1st edition Ayr Sheet IV.9 (Largs) records the existence of a length of trackway that requires further consideration. The route from Largs/Halkhill to Greeto Bridge is today well established running along the N slopes above the Greeto Water before snaking northwards to cross the Greeto Water. The road runs further E for a short distance before disappearing. However to the N of the track, snaking around Auchenmaid Craigs the 1st edition records a small length of trackway. This is clearly well defined, yet does not run any further N or S. Indeed the OS do not give any indication from contours or landscaping that the route of the track way could be at all discerned in either direction. This relic of a clearly once well established routeway, is recorded as Site AU.



Figure 25 Small length of trackway Site AU above the Greeto Bridge on the OS 1st edition Ayr Sheet IV.9 (Largs)

iv. Summary

The cartographic research of the Halkhill and Blair Park site backed up the findings of the Desk Based Assessment – showing the site area to contain little human activity other than sheepfolds and enclosures associated with a pastoral lifestyle. Although known from the NMRS and SMR, the map regression revealed further detail about Gogo Lodge, which was revealed to be roofed in the 1850s, with an irregularly shaped enclosure directly adjacent to the W.

Of particular note was the existence of Site AU below Auchenmaid Craigs overlooking the Greeto Bridge. Clearly a fragmentary survival of an earlier roadway of unknown date, this is interesting in an area where a Roman Road is known to be located.

4. *Aerial Photographs*

i. *General*

Aerial photographs of the proposed development area E of Largs were consulted in order to assess the potential for previously unrecorded archaeological features to survive within the boundary. The photographic coverage of the site was extensive, with each available image requiring detailed analysis in order to assess for archaeological survival.

A wide variety of vertical aerial photographs were consulted with varying degrees of usefulness. A number of factors are important in revealing features on the ground in aerial photographs. The weather, cloud cover, time of day, time of year and height of the flight are all important factors affecting the usefulness of the picture, making it very important to view and assess as many images as possible. In addition the image itself may not be of great quality or sharpness, perhaps due to issues when the picture was taken or due to the conditions in which the photograph was subsequently stored.

From the National Collection of Aerial Photography (NCAP) held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS), Addyman Archaeology consulted the following aerial images:

Sortie	Date	Frames	Scale
106G_UK_1027	26/11/45	3021-3030	1:10,500
106G_UK_0084	10/05/46	3295-3298, 3277-3284, 6002_6003, 6041-6043	1:10,000
106G_UK_0084	11/05/46	4278-4281, 4296-4299	1:10,000
CPE_UK_0261	13/08/47	3170-3179, 4171-4178, 4240-4242	1:9,800
542_0145	11/03/55	0170-0173, 0224-0231, 0271-0275	1:63,600
58_2517	17/07/58	0018-0020	1:10,000
58_3544	16/05/60	0003-0005	1:253,440
OS_63_093	13/06/63	027-033	-
OS_64_098	05/07/64	106-110	1:7,500
OS_72_060	1972	021-022	1:26,000
OS_72_086	1972	059-061	1:26,000
ASS_513_88	10/06/88	020-023	1:24,000

The National Library of Scotland also includes a small number of Ordnance Survey aerial photographs online. Dated from 1948, these images were not available at the NCAP.

Sortie	Date	Frames	Scale
-	1948	NS 25 N.W.	1:10,560
-	1948	NS 26 S.W. & NS 16 S.E. (Ayrshire)	1:10,560

In addition, readily available aerial views online were also analysed from both www.bing.com, and www.google.co.uk. Google Earth also provided aerial views dated from 11/07/06, 20/01/07, 18/06/11 and 14/11/12.

ii. *Halkhill and Blair Park*

The earliest flown sortie recorded across Halkhill and Blairpark was undertaken in 1945 and the site was photographed extensively from the late 1940s right through until 1988 as first the Royal Air Force and subsequently the Ordnance Survey sought to gain comprehensive coverage of the area. The satellite images available on the internet bring the coverage to the present day.

The aerial images of the site showed it to comprise primarily upland moorland with some rough grazing and more fertile land to the W around Halkhill Farm and to the S in the immediate vicinity of Blairpark Farm. Both the Gogo Water and the Greeto Burn are shown as significant water courses, occupying deep cuttings through the site. These are in turn fed by a large number of tributaries, burns and small water courses, many forming a deep cutting into the hillside. Various parts of the site have clearly undergone some degree of improvement, with systematic linear drainage ditches visible across the site and larger drainage channels following the contours of the larger hills, specifically around Feuside Hill.

The aerial images revealed nineteen possible sites in total, 7 of which had not been recorded in the DBA or map regression. While some of these were recorded during the preliminary research and map regression, other anomalies were previously unknown and were assigned new letter identifiers continuing from the last recorded site during the map regression.

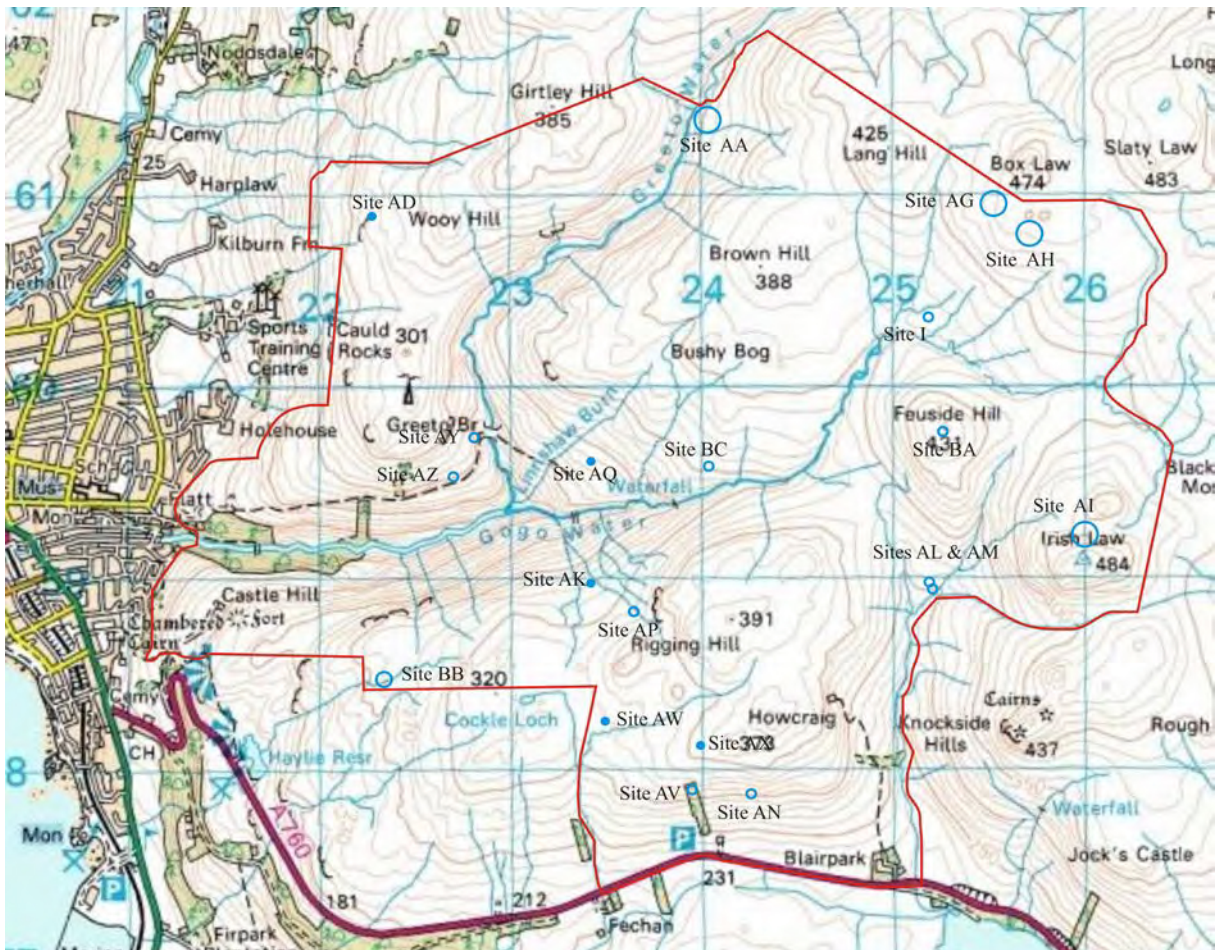


Figure 26 Indicative plan of sites identified by aerial photography (Addyman Archaeology after Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 1000 06772)

The majority of the sites noted appear as large circular enclosures, likely to be sheepfolds or livestock enclosures of limited archaeological interest. Some of these are detailed below.



Plate 4 Detail of image 4278 from 1946 showing Site AV. ©RCAHMS[NCAP_SCOT_106G_UK_0084_4278]. Licensor www.rcahms.gov.uk



Plate 5 Inset from image 3022 taken in 1945 showing Site AN. ©RCAHMS[NCAP_SCOT_106G_UK_1027_3022]. Licensor www.rcahms.gov.uk



Plate 6 Details taken from image 3024 from 1945. Sites AL and AM are indicated (left) and Site AW (right) ©RCAHMS[NCAP_SCOT_106G_UK_1027_3024]. Licensor www.rcahms.gov.uk

The completion of the historical research and map regression prior to visiting the NCAP often helped to guide the assessment of a particular aerial image towards a predetermined location. This was the case with regards to the site previously identified as ‘Gogo Lodge’. In the majority of the aerial photographs, the resolution or the scale was not sufficient to see the remains of this structure, although this can be faintly discerned in the OS image NS 26 S.W. 1948 (Plate 7).



Plate 7 Detailed view of Gogo Lodge (Site I) from OS Sortie NS 26 S.W (NLS)

Although the majority of those sites identified from the aerial images were already known, or considered of limited archaeological significance, four previously unidentified potential sites were recorded which merit further investigation.

Two of these are located immediately W of the Greeto Water on the slopes of Auchenmaid Craigs. Visible in image 3297 from sortie 106G_UK_0084, both appear as slightly indistinct depressions in the slope of the hill. The image is not particularly clear, but the location above the crossing of the Greeto Water and beside the routeway known to be in existence by the creation of the first OS map is interesting. These may be interpreted as quarries associated with the roadway construction.



Plate 8 Possible sites AY and AZ located immediately W of the Greeto Bridge. ©RCAHMS[NCAP_SCOT_

106G_UK_0084_3297]. Licensor www.rcahms.gov.uk.

The same can be said of an indistinct feature noted atop Feuside Hill in the eastern quarter of the development area. While not readily visible on other aerial images, the anomaly appears to indicate an irregular depression.



Plate 9 Possible Site BA located immediately atop Feuside Hill. ©RCAHMS[NCAP_SCOT_542_0145_0273]. Licensor www.rcahms.gov.uk.



Plate 10 Possible Site BB along the southern perimeter of the development area. Image taken in 1955. ©RCAHMS[NCAP_SCOT_542_0145_0226]. Licensor www.rcahms.gov.uk.

Site BB appears to be a clearly defined enclosure, situated atop an area of high ground within an area of the site characterised by rocky crags and outcrops. Roughly oval in shape, the site would be very small if taken in comparison with the Cockmalane Hillfort in the W of the site.

The modern aerial images available online are obviously much sharper and clearer, allowing for sites to be assessed in detail and in colour. This is shown by the clarity in which Site AA was viewed (*Plate 11*). Previously this site had not been noted on the older images available.



Plate 11 View of ruin (Site AA) in N of site (www.bing.com)

Few sites not previously identified were noted in the online images. The historical research had revealed the presence of three aircraft crash sites within the site boundaries and all three were clearly visible on the online aerial images, with Site AH, the de Havilland Devon being particularly clearly shown (*Plate 12*).



Plate 12 View of Plane Crash sites Site AG (left) and Site AH (right) (www.bing.com)



Plate 13 View of Plane Crash Site AI (www.bing.com)

iii. Summary

The aerial images confirmed the interpretation of the site as a sparsely occupied farming landscape, with a large number of animal enclosures and sheep pens recorded. In addition to those sites already recorded, four anomalous features (Sites AY, AZ, BA and BB) are worthy of further consideration. This is particularly true of Site BB (*Plate 10*), which appears to show a rocky mound crowned by a perimeter rampart.

The online aerial images also provide very clear images of the plane crash sites, giving an indication of the state of preservation at each.

5. *Walkover Survey*

i. General

The walkover survey was designed to provide comprehensive cover of the site whilst specifically targeting those areas identified from earlier research as being of potential archaeological significance. The absence of grazing animals across the site clearly had an effect on the height and density of the vegetation. Whilst this would be expected to be high across the main upland areas of the site, this would be expected to be less so in the lower areas, particularly around the main water courses. Despite this it is not felt the density of vegetation affected the coverage of the walkover or the level of confidence that all sites of archaeological significance were recorded.

The precipitous nature of the slopes to the deeply cut Gogo Water and Greeto Burn proved difficult to traverse, but these could generally be assessed from the opposite slope of the burn. The burns themselves could be crossed with relative ease at the start of the survey, but as the weather deteriorated, these quickly became impassable.

The walkover survey was unable to locate a number of sites recorded during the Desk Based Assessment, even when the co-ordinates of the site were known and pinpointed on GPS. This could be due to the site deteriorating and becoming overgrown or invisible in the time since it was recorded or the natural features being misinterpreted in the initial survey.



Plate 14 General view along the Gogo Glen (Photograph 001, Addyman Archaeology)

Undertaken over five days, the locations of sites identified in the walkover were plotted to within 3m accuracy by hand-held GPS and their dimensions recorded along with any other relevant impressions. Each site recorded was digitally photographed.

Where sites recorded during the Desk-Based Assessment (DBA), analysis of aerial photographs and map regression were allocated a letter, those noted during the walkover were assigned a number. Where a site recorded in the DBA, aerial photography or map regression was noted in the walkover, the two are combined, i.e. Site I6.

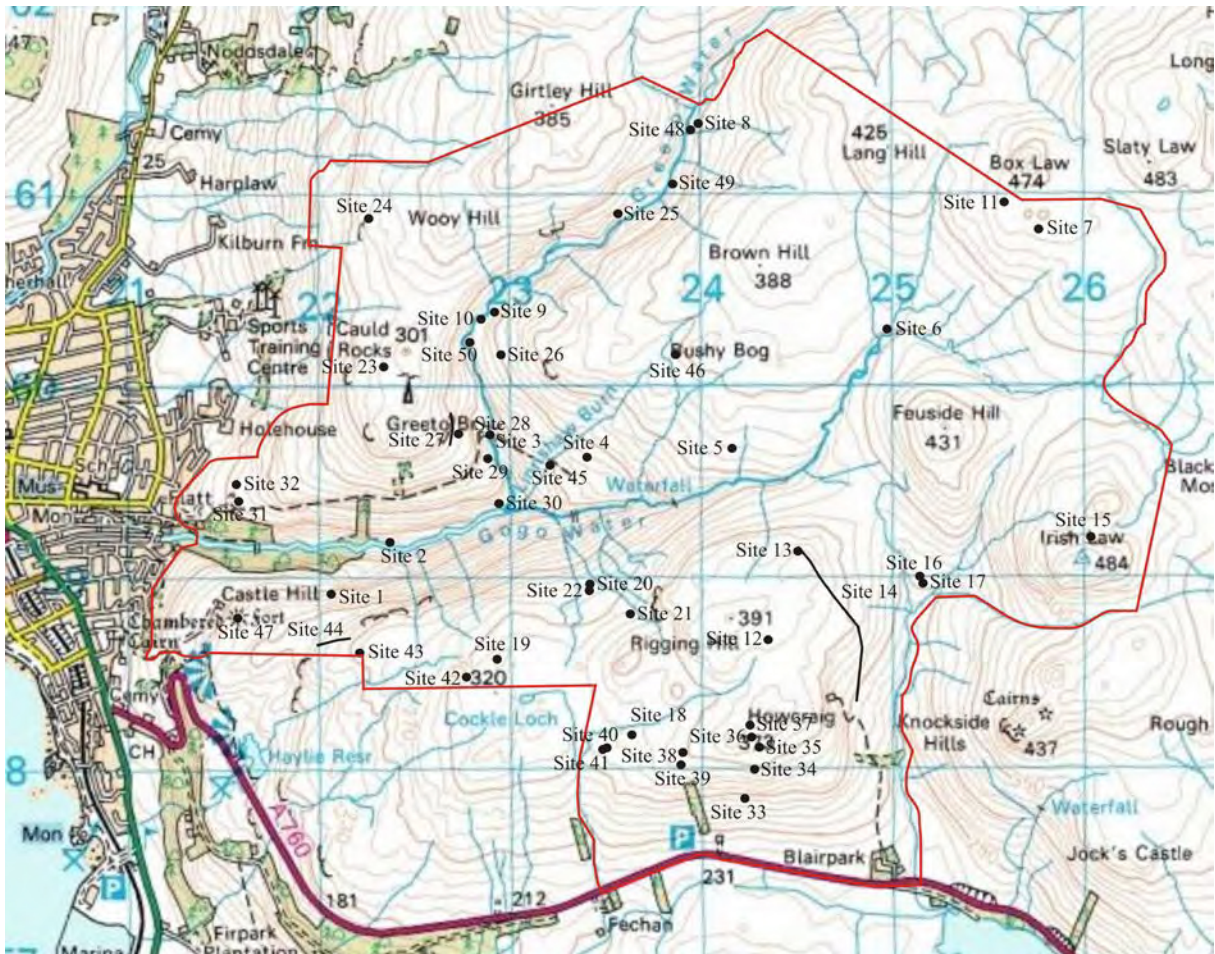


Figure 27 Map showing indicative locations of sites from the walkover survey (Addyman Archaeology after Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 1000 06772)

A detailed record of each site and additional images can be viewed as part of the Gazetteer included as Section 6 within this report.

ii. *Sites located during walkover*

Site 1 (Plate 15 and Plate 16)

The S bank of the Gogo Water proved to be very steep and near precipitous in places with frequent rocky outcrops and cliff faces. Although much of this N facing slope would be unsuitable for human occupation or management, Site 1 was located in a small NNE running gully of much flatter, more gradual and, on a small rise within the depression and overlooking the burn below. Heavily overgrown, a small irregular enclosure could be discerned in the vegetation, appearing as a low mound of c.0.15m high, with a dipped interior. Occasional stones protruding from the sides indicated this was a stone walled structure, but no evidence could be seen for bonding material. No obvious entrance could be ascertained.



Plate 15 Looking N towards Site 1 and the Gogo Glen (Photograph 004, Addyman Archaeology)



Plate 16 Site from the N facing slope of the Gogo Glen (Photograph 006, Addyman Archaeology)

Site 2 (Plate 17)

Site 2 was located on a small plateau on the N bank of the Gogo Water. Consisting of a much degraded and overgrown drystone wall with a width of 1m, it was initially felt that this may encircle the flat area of land, the walls along the S and E sides combining with the steep slopes of the N and W to form an enclosure. However, after further assessment the wall clearly ran along the N bank of the Gogo Burn for some distance and is presumably a much degraded land boundary of limited significance despite the larger than usual width.



Plate 17 Looking eastwards along the drystone wall with the flat area of land to the W (left) (Photograph 011, Addyman Archaeology)

Site 3 (Plate 18)



Plate 18 Looking NE towards the Greeto Bridge (Photograph 016, Addyman Archaeology)

The Bridge over the Greeto Water remains in use to some degree and has clearly undergone significant alteration and repair over its life. The abutments at both ends of the bridge have been constructed from locally sourced rounded boulders of varying sizes, raising the road up to create

corresponding level platforms upon which the bridge was to be placed in order to span the Greeto Water. No evidence could be discerned that the bridge itself had ever been constructed from stone, with no indication of an arch visible in either abutment. This function is currently performed by iron beams overlaid by stout timber planks with corrugated iron panels forming the edging.

The abutments seemed to be of drystone construction reinforced with concrete. There were also a number of areas where repairs had been made using bricks, presumably in the 20th century. The bridge spans a gap of c.5m and when first recorded stood around 4m above the Greeto Burn below.

Due to the precipitous nature of the slopes either side of the Greeto Burn, the location of the bridge is probably at the easiest crossing point, with the land on either side much flatter and less undulating than elsewhere. It is probable that any historic crossing of the Greeto Burn would have been in this vicinity.

Site 4 (Plate 19)

Site 4 was located within a large animal enclosure to the N of the Gogo Water and E of the Greeto Burn. The enclosure had clearly remained in use until recently, and comprised a series of pens and gates created by the placement of 20th century wire fencing and timber posts. The E wall of the complex was formed by a drystone wall, part of a larger enclosed field to the E.

The animal enclosure itself seemed modern and of no significance, but one section along the eastern perimeter wall is worthy of consideration. Built within, and incorporated by, the drystone wall an area of lime mortar bonded masonry was recorded. The stonework of this area is subtly different from the surrounding material, much redder and cracked although not obviously fire affected. The mortar is rough, containing frequent small stones, while the fragment also stands much higher than the surrounding wall.



Plate 19 Site 4 looking E (Photograph 027, Addyman Archaeology)

The date and function of this feature remain unclear, but it seems likely that Site 4 is a relic of an earlier structure. No further walling or features could be located in the grass nearby and it is likely any other stones were removed for use in the drystone wall or animal pen.

Site 5 (Plate 20)

Although not clearly man-made, Site 5 was recorded on the N side of the Gogo Burn as an anomalous feature not seen at any other part of the survey. A large, circular pond with a diameter of c.0.10m, Site 5 had very clear edges and no obvious inflow or outflow.

Although the feature may be natural, its isolated nature on an area of flat ground below Scotlaw raised the possibility of being man made, perhaps to provide water for livestock.



Plate 20 Site 5 (Photograph 030, Addyman Archaeology)

Site 6 (Plate 21, Plate 22 and Plate 23)

The remains of 'Gogo Lodge' are built within a crescent shaped bowl, cut into some raised ground overlooking the Gogo Water. This far into the hills, the Gogo has split into a number of much smaller tributaries, with the lodge sitting on an area of flat land between two of these smaller burns.

The remains are clearly a substantial complex of buildings. The eastern end of the site is occupied by a heavily overgrown structure, through which very few stones are visible. The outlines of the walls are very clear, surviving to a height of 0.20-0.80m with a cross-wall dividing the building into two clear rooms. The entrance to the building seems to be midway along the E wall of the structure.

Assessment of protruding stones at the N end of the structure revealed the presence of a rough lime mortar with many stone inclusions and a small number of heat affected stones. Taken along with the volume of overgrown masonry nearby, it seems likely this may be the location of the building's fireplace and flue.



Plate 21 General view of Gogo Lodge looking S (Photograph 035, Addyman Archaeology)

The eastern half of the site seems to have comprised the main structure, with the western half having the appearance of an irregular shaped yard. While the walls of the main structures to the E are overgrown and appear as wide linear mounds, those on the W remain relatively intact, and appear to be slighter, with the stones clearly visible. The yard is terraced into the slope, with a faced revetment wall built against the high ground curving around the site to the NW.



Plate 22 Looking W across Site 6 (Photograph 036, Addyman Archaeology)

Between the assumed structure to the E and the enclosed area to the W, a small rudimentary structure has been constructed from available stone. This has the appearance of secondary occupation, a small shelter constructed from the stone available from the earlier building. This may be a shepherds shieling or shelter.



Plate 23 Detailed view of the small shelter or shieling constructed within Gogo Lodge (Photograph 041, Addyman Archaeology)

Site 7 (Plate 24, Plate 25 and

Plate 26)

Site 7 is an aircraft crash site on the SE slope of Box Law, aligned approximately NW - SE. The wreckage is scattered over an area around 20m in length, and comprises the wing, tail, and nose sections of the aircraft along with the engines and fuselage door. The remains represent a twin-engined, fixed low-wing aircraft, with a retractable tricycle landing gear set-up.

The crash site can be grouped into three areas: the main wing, twin engines, and fuselage door to the N; the vertical and horizontal tail planes; and the nose section at the Southern edge of the site. It is likely that many of the aircraft's transportable components have been removed from site over time. Based on the surviving wreckage, the aircraft was of an aluminium construction with riveted panels. The section of the aircraft's nose containing the housing for the landing gear survives, minus the nose cone, and was sheared off aft of the landing gear mechanism. The horizontal tail plane and vertical tail fin remain, along with the top tip of the fin, though the rudder and elevators are missing (*Plate 24*).



Plate 24 View of the crash site on Box Law (Photograph 052, Addyman Archaeology)

The major part of the crash-site is represented by the wings, engines, and fuselage door of the aircraft. The wing is broken into three sections: the central portion which housed the twin engines and would have been affixed to the air-frame, and the two wing-tips. The central section of the wing contains the retractable landing gear, the remains of the engine nacelles, and the steel crossbeam that would have spanned the width of the fuselage (*Plate 25*). The wings are resting with their ventral face exposed and show the markings 'VP969'. The survival of these markings with no other indication of painted panels is a possible indication that this aircraft was finished in polished aluminium.



Plate 25 Detailed view of the wing section of the aircraft (Photograph 057, Addyman Archaeology)

The engines, which lay just beyond the wing, are turbocharged in-line 6 cylinders with an aluminium block (

Plate 26). There are many engine components still attached, including the exhaust manifold, though like other parts of the airframe, it is likely that many components have been removed. The fuselage door is located just beyond the Eastern tip of the wing. It is the only surviving section of fuselage on site and shows that, like the wings and tail plane, the fuselage would have been of an aluminium construction as well.



Plate 26 Looking SE across the aircraft remains (Photograph 060, Addyman Archaeology)

Site 8 (Plate 27)

Lying amidst dense vegetation and long grasses on the N side of the Swinside Burn, Site 8 is a roughly SW-NE aligned sub-rectangular drystone walled enclosure, with squared corners and an opening or entrance at the N corner. The walls of the structure survive to a height of <0.75m and have a thickness of 0.50m.

With a length of 8m and a width of 6m, it seems more likely Site 8 is the remains of an animal pen rather than a dwelling.



Plate 27 Looking towards Site 8 (Photograph 091, Addyman Archaeology)

Site 9 (Plate 28)

Site 9 is recorded as a concentration of stones on the slope overlooking the Greeto Water. Whilst areas of scree and other isolated collections of stones were located in other areas around the Greeto, in the case of Site 9 these seemed more defined and were interpreted as a possible cairn. Comprised of small to medium angular stones, the 'cairn' measured c.8.50m in length, with a noticeable concentration at the NE extent surviving to a height of c.0.40m.



Plate 28 Possible cairn Site 9 (Photograph 094, Addyman Archaeology)

Site 10 (Plate 29)

The walkover survey located two drystone enclosures on the SW bank of the Greeto Water, in a large, flat area of ground heavily overgrown with long grasses. Very few beasts were noted during the

walkover, allowing the grass in such fertile parts of the site to become overgrown.

Aligned NE-SW, it was felt both were too large to be dwellings, but ideally placed to be animal pens. The larger, and more complete of the two was rectangular in plan with sides measuring 10m and 6.5m and a possible entrance on the SW side.

Immediately SW of the first enclosure, further walling was apparent on the same alignment as the SE wall. Only a SE and NE wall of the second enclosure were visible, meeting at right angles and measuring 14m by 3m respectively.



Plate 29 Structure 10 (Photograph 097, Addyman Archaeology)

Site 11 (Plate 30)

Site 11 is an aircraft crash site along the Western slope of Box Law, aligned roughly NW - SE. The crash site is represented by a scatter of fragmentary components within a linear scar in the landscape, rather than a collection of larger, recognisable remains (*Plate 30*).



Plate 30 Site 11 showing the wreckage of the Wellington scarring the landscape (Photograph 074, Addyman Archaeology)

Amongst the scatter of remains, both metal and wooden components were noted. Very little is readily identifiable, though a reduction gear from a propeller shaft and various cables and levers can be seen. Significant melting of metal was noted on many of the components, indicating that the aircraft burned at an intense heat either prior to, or following impact. The presence of plastic poppies on site along with a small wooden cross possibly identifies this site as a WWII war memorial.



Plate 31 Detail of the aircraft wreckage (Photograph 081, Addyman Archaeology)

Site 12 (Plate 32)

Site 12 comprises a small overgrown cairn of small-large angular stones with a diameter of c.0.15m on the summit of Rigging Hill.



Plate 32 Cairn Site 12 (Photograph 102, Addyman Archaeology)

Site 13 (Plate 33)



Plate 33 Quarry Site 13 (Photograph 104, Addyman Archaeology)

On the NE slope of Rigging Hill, a large quarry measuring around 10m NW-SE by 6m SW-NE was located with a depth of around 2m. Recorded as Site 13, no obvious use for the quarried stone was located nearby so it must be assumed this was taken from the vicinity, presumably by the trackway (Site 14) located immediately adjacent.

Site 14 (Plate 34 and Plate 35)

Site 14 is a trackway, in all likelihood associated with the quarry recorded as Site 13. Curving N and

westwards around Paton's Hill from Howcraig to the S, the trackway is clearly well established and occasionally in use with a timber bridge spanning an eastwards running water course.



Plate 34 View of the bridge (Photograph 108, Addyman Archaeology)



Plate 35 Trackway Site 14 cutting across the E side of Paton's Hill and Jamieson's Hill (Photograph 110, Addyman Archaeology)

Site 15 (Plate 36, Plate 37, Plate 38 and Plate 39)

Site 15 is an aircraft crash site located within the saddle of Irish Law, aligned approximately NE - SW. The crash site can be divided into four areas: the tail section to the NE (and potential point of impact), a section of wing SE of the tail, the main crash site along the NW facing slope, and propeller components far from the main wreckage further to the SE. Ceramic and glass fragments indicate food service and that this was most likely an airliner.

Tail wreckage consists of a riveted section of the rear fuselage with the proximal ends of the tail

planes and fin still attached. The rear wheel strut is also present, and protrudes, minus the wheel, from the tail section (*Plate 36* and *Plate 37*). The landing gear set-up of one wheel in the tail section indicates that this aircraft was a ‘tail-dragger’, with two front wheels located at the wing, and one small wheel trailing at the rear. It is most likely that the plane impacted tail-first along the saddle between the peaks of Irish Law, and broke apart with the main fuselage coming to rest 75-100m away to the SW.



Plate 36 Wreckage of an aircraft N of Irish Law (Photograph 123, Addyman Archaeology)



Plate 37 Tail section of the aircraft looking E (Photograph 123, Addyman Archaeology)

The main crash site, along the N facing slope, SE of the tail section, is dominated by the two engine nacelles with attached wing sections and twin rotary engines (*Plate 38*). The starboard nacelle (as it would have appeared on the aircraft) is the largest surviving component on the site and is relatively well-preserved. The engine nacelle is largely intact, with a large section of wing, and airframe attachments also present; the nacelle also contains the retractable landing gear, complete with wheel

and rubber tyre still attached to its rim. There is also a large 14 cylinder radial engine (two banks of 7 cylinders) still affixed to the nacelle via a series of steel brackets (*Plate 39*). The port engine nacelle is in much worse shape than its twin, with a smaller section of wing present, the landing gear sheared off, and the engine laying some distance away. Based on the melted nature of the engine and surrounding components, it is likely that it was either was on fire at impact or burned shortly after.

Between the main wreckage and the tail section, there is a portion of the trailing edge of one of the wings, possibly where it sheared-off after impact. Beyond the main site to the SE, in two separate locations, are the two propeller shafts and propeller blade sections. The blade ends, shaft, reduction gears, and gear housing survive, though the blades themselves do not. The blades are shown to have been sawn-off, and were likely collected by souvenir hunters.



Plate 38 The main wreckage spread of Site 15 (Photograph 145, Addyman Archaeology)



Plate 39 Detail of the engine (Photograph 147, Addyman Archaeology)

Site 16 (Plate 40)



Plate 40 View of Site 16 within the vegetation (Photograph 172, Addyman Archaeology)

Measuring 6m in diameter internally, Site 16 is a circular drystone sheepfold surviving to a height of 0.20-0.50m with walls around 0.60m thick. There is no clear entrance or opening in the walls.

Site 17 (Plate 40)

Lying some 30m to the S of Site 16, Site 17 is another sheepfold very similar in appearance. It is highly likely the two are associated with one another. Site 17 is slightly larger, with a diameter of c.7m internally and a surviving height of 0.50m. The walls are of drystone construction and c.0.60m thick.



Plate 41 Site 17 looking towards Knockside Hills (Photograph 176, Addyman Archaeology)

Site 18 (Plate 42)

The area between Windy Hill and Gogo Glen is rugged and dotted by rocky outcrops, many of which, such as Cochrane's Craigs or Jock's Castle, are individually named. This area is also crossed by a number of drystone field walls and boundaries. The stone for these walls seems to have been quarried from the stone immediately available nearby.

The first quarry recorded measured 9m N-S with a depth in the hill of 1.8m. The mouth of the quarry (Site 18) measured 3m across, spreading to 5m at the rear face.



Plate 42 Quarry – Site 18 (Photograph 183, Addyman Archaeology)

Site 19 (Plate 43)

Located in close proximity to the popular tourist resort of Largs, it is not surprising that many of the hilltops within Halkshill and Blair Park are crowned by cairns in all likelihood accumulated by hill walkers depositing stones upon reaching the hilltop.

Site 19 is a small cairn of piled angular stones around 1m across at the base. The cairn is essentially low in profile, with one prominent stone standing to around 0.70m.



Plate 43 (Photograph 190, Addyman Archaeology)

Site 20 (Plate 44)

Measuring 8m N-S by 6m W-E, Site 20 is a roughly square drystone enclosure with rounded corners. Located on a small, possibly scarped platform on a steep, N facing slope running towards the Gogo Water, the walls survive as low, spread mounds of medium angular stones.

It is felt likely that Site 20 is an animal enclosure and associated with the small shieling/shelter Site 22 located nearby.



Plate 44 Drystone enclosure Site 20 (Photograph 195, Addyman Archaeology)

Site 21 (Plate 45)



Plate 45 Sheepfold Site 21 (Photograph 200, Addyman Archaeology)

Site 21 sits on a level area of ground off the NW slope of Rigging Hill, beneath a large cliff face known as Big Craigstewart. The site is a large animal enclosure of 17.5m diameter, constructed from small to medium angular stones essentially taken from the nearby scree at the bottom of the crags. The enclosure is well preserved, clearly surviving in many places to its full height of c.1.30m, with a wall width of 0.60m. A wide entrance some 2.5m across is located at the southern end of the enclosure and the presence of a timber gate post at the western end of the opening indicates the former existence of a gate.

Site 22 (Plate 46 and Plate 47)

Site 22 is located in close proximity to the animal enclosure Site 21. A small, single cell structure of unbonded medium angular stones, Site 21 lay a short distance uphill from the animal enclosure, providing a clear vantage point towards it. The structure is very rudely built, around 1.5m across, with wide based walls tapering to a height of around 1m. Although the slope around Site 22 is steep, the structure is built on a relatively flat patch of ground, providing a flat base for any occupant of the structure. The lack of loose stones and tumble around the site indicate that it survives to near its original height.

Similar structures were noted at Site 6 and Site 25. Due to the isolated nature of the structure and its proximity to the animal enclosure, it is felt Site 22 may be a small shieling, or shepherd's shelter.



Plate 46 Detailed view of Site 22 (Photograph 197, Addyman Archaeology)



Plate 47 Site 22 overlooking Site 21 and the Gogo Water (Photograph 199, Addyman Archaeology)

Site 23 (Plate 48)



Plate 48 Cairn atop Cauld Rocks (Photograph 215, Addyman Archaeology)

As with other hilltops across the development area, the Cauld Rocks at the western limits of the site are crowned by a cairn of small to medium angular stones. With an overall diameter of 1.50m, the cairn survives to a height of 0.80m.

Site 24 (Plate 49)

A stone cairn was located atop the geological feature known as ‘Laverock Castle’. Measuring 1.50m in diameter the cairn is comprised of small to medium angular stones and is c.0.50m high.



Plate 49 Stone cairn Site 24 located atop Laverock Castle (Photograph 221, Addyman Archaeology)



Plate 50 looking W(?) towards Laverock Castle (Photograph 224, Addyman Archaeology)

Site 25 (Plate 51)



Plate 51 The small shelter beside the Greeto Water (Photograph 233, Addyman Archaeology)

As noted when recording Site 2, much of the length of the Gogo Burn and the Greeto Water is bordered by a degraded and overgrown drystone wall. Site 25 is built against the wall, and constructed of similar small to medium rounded and angular boulders.

The structure measures 2m in diameter and survives to a height of c.0.70m. Much like both Site 6 and Site 22 the walls are primitively, but effectively constructed with wide bases tapering to a narrower top. There is no bonding material to hold the stones and it is thought that Site 25 is likely to be small shepherd's shieling or shelter.

Careful assessment of the ground beneath Site 25 presents the possibility that it is constructed atop a

feature of greater complexity, but this could not be ascertained with certainty. With the eye of faith, possible wall lines could be made out as low turf covered mounds, providing an overall extent of around 5.50m W-E by >2m N-S.

The similar shelter noted within Site 2 was clearly constructed after the abandonment of the Lodge using the stones available from the larger building. It is likely Site 25 was similarly created from material robbed from the neighbouring drystone walls. As any potential underlying features are so unclear, it seems probable these represent the vestigial remnants of stone piled for the creation of Site 25 alongside landscaping to create a flat location for the shelter.

Site 26 (Plate 52)

Located on the western side of the Greeto Water near the top of Bull Craigs a solitary, but substantial timber post was noted protruding from the vegetation. A substantial piece of wood the size of a railway sleeper, Site 26 may mark a land boundary subsequently forgotten. A search of the surrounding area revealed no further timbers or markers.



Plate 52 Large timber post Site 26 (Photograph 241, Addyman Archaeology)

Site 27 (Plate 53 and Plate 54)



Plate 53 Trackway (Site 27) looking NNE (Photograph 244, Addyman Archaeology)



Plate 54 Looking SSW the trackway (Site 27) can be clearly seen cut into the slope below Auchenmaid Craigs (Photograph 245, Addyman Archaeology)

Below the rocky E face of Auchenmaid Craigs a trackway was clearly visible terraced into the hillside. Measuring around >2m in width with a length of >100m, the track skirted around the hill below the cliff before petering out. Although heavily overgrown, the trackway felt firm and stoney underfoot, built up from the slope along its eastern edge by a placed accumulation of angular boulders and scree. This, along with the terracing along the western edge of the track, created the flat surface for the road.

At both the northern and southern ends, no continuation of the trackway could be discerned in the landscape with it seemingly just coming to an abrupt halt. This is interesting when the level of effort to scarp and build up the surviving track is taken into account. However, the surviving trackway essentially mirrors the line of cliffs above and it is likely these have protected Site 27 from hill-wash and accumulated material which has covered or removed the route of the track both N and S.

The Desk Based Assessment raised the possibility of a Roman Road crossing the site and it is tempting to tie this isolated, but substantial trackway to the Roman Road. However, WoSAS record the last known route of the road to the N as being 15.5-16 feet (c.4.7-4.9m) in width with ditches on either side. Although the topography is difficult, it would be unlikely that this would be reduced to the c.2m wide section of track surviving today.

Site 28 (Plate 55 and Plate 56)

Site 28 is situated downslope of Site 27, on a small area of flat ground overlooking the Greeto Bridge. The site comprises a sub-rectangular enclosure measuring 6m W-E by c.5m N-S with overgrown walls built of medium to large angular stones and scree. The walls survive as low mounds to a height of <0.50m. A possible opening is noted at the NE corner of the site indicating Site 28 may be a hut or shieling.



Plate 55 Looking E towards Site 28 and Greeto Bridge (Photograph 247, Addyman Archaeology)



Plate 56 Site 28 looking E (Photograph 250, Addyman Archaeology)

Site 29 (Plate 57, Plate 58, Plate 59 and Plate 60)



Plate 57 Looking E towards Site 29 and the Greeto Burn (Photograph 255, Addyman Archaeology)

Immediately S of Greeto Bridge (*Site 3*), a small hillock overlooking the Greeto Water is crowned by a small, roughly rectangular structure. Although much degraded and overgrown, clear wall alignments stand out, with large flat stones placed on their sides directly adjacent to large rounded boulders. Appears sub-circular at the southern end, and possibly to the N as well where a small annex may be in place. The entrance isn't absolutely clear, but it seems likely this was at the SW corner.



Plate 58 Detailed view of Site 29 (Photograph 258, Addyman Archaeology)



Plate 59 The 'L-Shaped' enclosure to the SE of the main structure (Photograph 265, Addyman Archaeology)

Downslope to the S of the site, the topography levels off somewhat and a relatively flat area of ground

is bordered by a substantial, but degraded edging or wall of medium sized angular stones. The walling runs roughly N-S, before returning to the W to run along the side of the Greeto Burn.



Plate 60 Looking S towards the 'L-Shaped' enclosure from the structure (Photograph 266, Addyman Archaeology)

Site 29 clearly comprises a small dwelling and associated terrace and/or enclosure. The age of this site remains unclear, but the heavily overgrown nature of the walls and lack of tumbled stones suggest this may have lain abandoned for a long time and may be a site of some antiquity.

Site 30 (Plate 61 and Plate 62)

Site 30 is a sub-rectangular enclosure situated on an area of flat land created by the angle between the Greeto Burn to the E and the Gogo Water to the S. The enclosure is of very rudimentary construction, essentially comprising large boulders laid in a roughly rectangular plan. The stones themselves are likely accumulated from rockfalls tumbling down the steep slope to the N – many similar stones litter the area around the enclosure. Possible entrances are located in both the NE and SE corners.



Plate 61 Looking down on Site 30 towards the junction of the Greeto Burn and Gogo Water (Photograph 273, Addyman Archaeology)



Plate 62 Detailed view of enclosure Site 30 (Photograph 275, Addyman Archaeology)

Site 31 (Plate 63)

Site 31 comprises a turf covered linear feature of unknown date and function. Located in the western edge of the site, the feature arcs in a NE-SW direction and is seemingly cut by both a drainage ditch and the main site access track.

This feature is likely to be the remnants of a field boundary, superseded post-improvement.



Plate 63 Looking NE across Site 31 (Photograph 285, Addyman Archaeology)

Site 32 (Plate 64)

Small rectangular structure measuring 2m N-S by 1.5m W-E and constructed from a very rough set concrete incorporating angular stone and broken bricks. Two broken, stout timbers sit in the interior of the structure and in all likelihood initially formed the roof of the hut. These may be re-used railway sleepers. Although 20th century in date, the function of this feature is unclear. It may be a water trough, although the height of it may make this unlikely.



Plate 64 (Photograph 285, Addyman Archaeology)

Site 33 (Plate 65)



Plate 65 Looking SW across Site 33 (Photograph 298, Addyman Archaeology)

Site 33 comprises a circular enclosure on the S slope of Windy Hill. With a diameter of 12m and opening 1.3m wide to the NW, Site 33 is clearly a disused animal enclosure. The walls survive better to the W, where they survive to around 1m high. Elsewhere this is as little as 0.20m, with the walls surviving as low mounds of stone. The bases of the walls are much wider than the tops, giving a tapering effect.

Although very little bedrock is evident nearby, it seems that some landscaping has been undertaken immediately adjacent to the entrance way, with the bedrock possibly cut back to provide a clearer passage.

Site 34 (Plate 66)

A small quarry located on the edge of Windy Hill was recorded as Site 34. Roughly cut into a rocky outcrop, the quarry measures around 4m by 4m with a depth of c.1.30m. It is likely this quarry would have been opened in order to construct the network of drystone walls nearby.



Plate 66 Small quarry (Site 34) on Windy Hill (Photograph 300, Addyman Archaeology)

Site 35 (Plate 67)

Site 35 is another of the series of quarries that are placed across the summits of Windy Hill. Comprising a large, circular quarry with a mouth/opening of 4m extending 12m to the back wall, Site 35 is a larger and more organised quarry than Site 34. It is also felt Site 35 would have been used to provide stone for the nearby network of drystone field walls.



Plate 67 Site 35 looking NW (Photograph 302, Addyman Archaeology)

Site 36 (Plate 68)

The summit of Windy Hill is dotted with a significant number of quarries, of which Site 36 is one. Measuring 12m N-S by 10m W-E, it is probable Site 36 was also used to construct the network of drystone walls in the area. No clear trackways or paths indicate that the quarried stone was removed *en masse*, and the presence of so many quarries along the route of the walls indicates this was their purpose.



Plate 68 Site 36 (Photograph 307, Addyman Archaeology)

Site 37 (Plate 69)

Site 37 lies immediately S of Site 36 and is part of the same loose network of quarries. The quarry measures 8m N-S by 4m W-E.



Plate 69 (Photograph 311, Addyman Archaeology)

Site 38 (Plate 70)

Site 38 is located near the summit Thiefs Craigs. A quarry measuring 6m N-S by 4m W-E, Site 38 has vertical working faces to both the S and W.



Plate 70 View of Site 38 (Photograph 314, Addyman Archaeology)

Site 39 (Plate 71)



Plate 71 Bowl shaped quarry Site 39 (Photograph 316, Addyman Archaeology)

Unlike the other quarries recorded during the walkover, Site 39 was not excavated directly into the hillside, but formed a large bowl dug down into the SW slope of the hill. Measuring 10m from lip to lip, this domed to a roughly flat base measuring 3m.

Site 40 (Plate 72)



Plate 72 Quarry Site 40 (Photograph 320, Addyman Archaeology)

Cut into a northwards facing slope of Thief's Craigs, Site 40 is a quarry measuring 9m W-E by 5m N-S with a depth of 2m. The sides are gently sloping and heavily overgrown.

Site 41 (Plate 73)

Site 41 lies 21m W of Site 40. It is likely the two are contemporaneous, used to source stone for the substantial field wall to the N. This quarry measures 9m W-E by 5m N-S.



Plate 73 Looking W to Site 41 (Photograph 324, Addyman Archaeology)

Site 42 (Plate 74)

Marker cairn Site 42 sits atop a rocky crag in the SW of the site overlooking the Gogo Glen to the N and Largs and the Firth of Clyde to the W. Comprised of small to medium angular stones, the cairn has a diameter of c.1m with a height of 0.40m.



Plate 74 Site 42 cairn overlooking Largs (Photograph 329, Addyman Archaeology)

Site 43 (Plate 75)



Plate 75 Site 43 (Photograph 333, Addyman Archaeology)

Like Site 42, Site 43 is a small cairn placed atop a prominent hillock overlooking Largs. The cairn is essentially an accumulation of medium angular stones placed by visitors to the hill. This cairn is 0.50m high with a diameter of 1m.

Site 44 (Plate 76)

Site 44 is an overgrown and disused farmtrack running roughly W-E around the hilltop above the Gogo Glen. The track is terraced into the N facing slope of the hill and crosses a land boundary through an old iron gate. At this point the track is 3m wide, but this tapers to c.1m as the road climbs the hill. No metalling is obvious, but the track is clearly very firm underfoot.

Although it is possible the track may be of some antiquity, the existence of the gate in the fence makes it likely this was the route the farmer used to access the site with farm vehicles.



Plate 76 Looking E up the trackway Site 44 (Photograph 335, Addyman Archaeology)

Site 45 (Plate 77)



Plate 77 The bridge over the Linnshaw Burn – Site 45 (Photograph 341, Addyman Archaeology)

The road from Largs to the Greeto Water continues as a disused trackway on the E side of the Greeto Burn. In order to cross the Linnshaw Burn, a short timber bridge has been put in place. The track essentially peters out very quickly on the E side of the Linnshaw Burn, but it is presumed this route was used to provide access to the large sheepfold located immediately to the E.

Site 46 (Plate 78)

Site 46 was located atop Bushy Bog in the centre of the site. The site is an interesting one, in that it appears as a low turf covered mound, but clearly has a dipped interior and a possible entrance to the S. The feature measures 2m N-S by 1m W-E and has a surviving height of <0.30m. It was initially felt that Site 46 would be another cairn, situated atop the summit of a prominent hill, but it seems more likely that this is the remains of a very small stone structure or shelter, similar to those recorded at Site 22 and Site 25.



Plate 78 Turf covered mound Site 46 (Photograph 344, Addyman Archaeology)

Site 47 (Plate 79 and Plate 80)



Plate 79 Looking N, uphill past Cockmalane to Castle Hill Fort (Photograph 379, Addyman Archaeology)

The fort on Castle Hill is magnificently situated, with views over the Firth of Clyde encompassing Great Cumbrae, Bute and Arran with Cowal and Kintyre visible on a clear day.

The N and W approaches to the castle are precipitous, with the summit circled on these sides by near vertical rock faces. To the NE, the slope becomes easier, sweeping down towards gradual fertile slopes overlooking the steeper banks of the Gogo Water.

The summit of the hill is sub-oval in plan, aligned roughly NNE-SSW and circled by a singular sunken and degraded rampart. At the weaker southern end of the site, the rampart is significantly better preserved. Although it can be tentatively traced around the whole of the summit, it is likely the rampart was always more substantial to the S and SE. In numerous places along the length of the rampart damage and erosion has been caused by the presence of livestock. Assessment of these areas provided no artefacts or evidence of construction techniques.

It seems likely the final slopes to the summit have been scarped and landscaped, with a large ditch excavated along the S and E perimeter.



Plate 80 View Looking W along the S rampart of Castle Hill towards Great Cumbrae

(Photograph 376, Addyman Archaeology)

The area enclosed by the rampart is undulating with no obvious areas of landscaping or construction. Although no sign of an entrance could be discerned, the most obvious location for this would be to the NE where the landscape is more forgiving.

Site 48 (Plate 81)

Site 48 is located around 40m SW of Site 47, in a hollow along the side of the Swinside Burn. The site is very poorly preserved and turf covered with only occasional rounded boulders protruding from the turf. Measuring 4m W-E by 2m N-S, the structure is of an adequate size to have been a dwelling rather than an animal enclosure.



Plate 81 Ephemeral Site 48 (Photograph 354, Addyman Archaeology)

Site 49 (Plate 82)

Site 49 is an ephemeral turf covered enclosure or structure with clear banks defining the N, E and S walls, with the third presumably being occupied by the entrance. Large angular stones protrude from the banks in a number of locations, with particularly large stones defining the corners. These ‘walls’ or banks have spread over <math><1\text{m}</math>, possibly reducing an interior which is currently measured around 1.80m. The length of the structure is 3m.



Plate 82 Site 49 (Photograph 359, Addyman Archaeology)

Site 50 (Plate 83)

Site 50 lies on a small neck of land overlooking the Greeto Burn to the E and Bull Craigs forming the W bank of the Greeto. The site is clearly a structure, with a clear sub-rectangular outline discernible with an obviously dipped interior. The walls have clearly spread to a degree and although few stones protrude, changes in the interior indicate the possible presence of two interior partition walls. The bank at the W end is less pronounced and this may indicate the location of an entrance.



Plate 83 Possible dwelling Site 50 (Photograph 368, Addyman Archaeology)

6. Gazetteer – Baseline Survey

i. Introduction

The following table provides an overview of the cultural heritage sites identified in the various exercises as part of the desk based assessment and the walkover survey. It also assesses the significance of each of these sites and their possible sensitivity to development impacts together with an assessment of the type and magnitude of the proposed impact.

The categories of assessing the significance of the site are:

- Negligible
- Low
- Moderate
- High

Where the significance could not be assessed due to lack of information, this was identified as:

- Unknown (in combination with the most likely assessment)

The categories of assessing the magnitude of the proposed impact are:

- Negligible
- Low
- Moderate
- High

The sites are discussed in the following order:

- Sites with numbers as identified on the ground during the walkover survey
- Sites with letters as identified during the desk based assessment (including the map regression and aerial imagery assessment)


Where the two site types overlap, i.e. when a site identified in the walkover survey corresponds with a site identified during the desk based assessment, the site has been labelled with a walkover number and the corresponding letter code from the DBA added, e.g. Site 6I. To avoid duplication in the assessment, these sites are discussed within the walkover survey section of the table only.


Whilst it is recommended that all sites recorded in the DBA and the walkover survey are avoided during the planting process, it is also recognised that the planting of Sitka Spruce and Douglas Fir has significant potential to disrupt sites located within these areas. As a result the impact on such sites has been assessed as High.



In areas of ‘native woodland with glades’ or ‘open ground transition’, the impact is obviously likely to be less. As the assessment is primarily concerned with sites that survive above ground, on the whole those identified in the preliminary research but not noted during the walkover are assigned low significance.




The majority of sites were located along the water courses and as a result in areas of proposed ‘native woodland with glades’. In these the impact on the site will obviously be less.

ii. *Gazetteer of sites located during the assessment*Table 3: *Gazetteer of sites located during the assessment*


Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	NMRS/ SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
1	Unknown	NS 22124 59010	Walkover Survey	N/A	Enclosure	<p>A small irregular enclosure appearing as a low mound in the landscape with a dipped interior. Drystone construction, with no obvious entrance. Walls survive as low mounds with protruding stones. Measures 7m by 4m. Wall height <0.15m, with a thickness of 0.6m.</p> 	Unknown/ Low	Located within an area proposed for Douglas Fir	High



Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	NMRS/ SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
2	Unknown	North extent: NS 22371 59185 South extent: NS 22413 59168	Walkover Survey	N/A	Field wall	<p>A degraded and overgrown drystone wall edging a plateau, overlooking the Gogo Water to the South. Rubble core construction faced with larger stones. Up to two courses surviving. Aligned W-E. Measures 1m in width by <0.1m in height.</p> 	Negligible/ Low	The site is in an area to be planted with native woodland with glades. It should be possible to avoid the wall.	Low
3	Greeto Bridge	NS 22893 59764	Walkover Survey	N/A	Bridge / water crossing	<p>Bridge over the Greeto Water. Still in use. Bridge supports of a drystone construction with mortar reinforcing in places. Some later brick repairs within South footing. Bridge deck span utilises Iron beams with wooden slats to surface. No evidence of arched stonework indicating an earlier stone span.</p> <p>Bridge spans a width of 5m, with the deck standing roughly 4m above the riverbed below. Likely that earlier water crossings utilised this same location.</p>	Low	Greeto Bridge will be replaced by a new bridge.	High


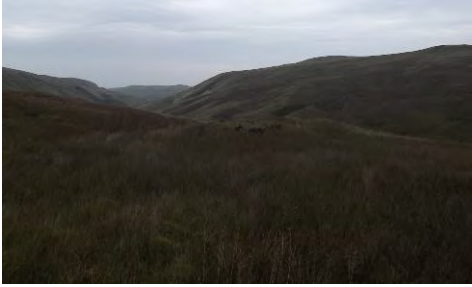
Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	NMRS/ SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
						 			
4AQ	Unknown	NS 22893 59764	Walkover Survey Map regression Aerial Photographs	N/A	Lime mortar bonded wall section	A section of rough lime mortar-bonded masonry incorporated into a later drystone wall. The date and function of the bonded masonry is unclear, though it seems likely to be the relic of an earlier structure. The reddish stonework is subtly different from the surrounding walling. Measures 2m in length by 1.5m in height.	Low	Located in an area of planned Sitka spruce	High



Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	NMRS/ SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
									
5AW	Unknown	NS 24258 59713	Walkover Survey Aerial Photographs	N/A	Circular pond, possibly man-made	Circular pond with clear edges, and no obvious inflow or outflow. An anomalous feature not seen in any other part of the walkover, possibly a man-made livestock watering hole. Measures 10m in diameter. 	Negligible/ Low	Is located in an area to be planted with Sitka Spruce	Moderate
6I	Gogo Lodge	NS 25027 60301	Walkover Survey DBA Map regression Aerial photography	NS26SE 4 41698	Structure	Built within a crescent shaped bowl, cut into some raised ground overlooking the Gogo Water.  The remains are a substantial complex of	Moderate	The site is in an area to be planted with native woodland with glades	Low


Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	NMRS/ SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
						<p>buildings measuring around 12m N-S by 21.5m W-E. The eastern end of the site is occupied by a heavily overgrown structure. The outlines of the walls are clear, surviving to a height of 0.20-0.80m with a cross-wall dividing the building into two compartments. The entrance to the building seems to be midway along the E wall.</p> <p>Presence of a rough lime mortar with many stone inclusions and a small number of heat affected stones at the N end of the structure, may indicate the location of the chimney.</p> <p>The eastern half of the site seems to have comprised the main structure, with the western half having the appearance of an irregular shaped yard. While the walls of the main structures to the E are overgrown and appear as wide linear mounds, those on the W remain comparatively intact, and appear to be slighter, with the stones clearly visible. The yard is terraced into the slope, with a faced revetting wall built against the high ground curving around the site to the NW.</p>			



Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	NMRS/ SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
						 <p>Between the assumed structure to the E and the enclosed area to the W, a small rudimentary structure has been constructed from available stone. This has the appearance of secondary occupation, a small shelter constructed from the stone available from the earlier building. This may be a shepherds shieling or shelter.</p>			




Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	NMRS/SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
7AH	VP969 De Havilland Devon	W wingtip NS 25822 60774 E wingtip NS 25837 60780	Walkover Survey DBA Aerial photo- graphs	N/A	Aircraft crash site	<p>Wreckage of a DH104 De Havilland Devon, on the SE slope of Box Law. Surviving wreckage comprises the wings, tail planes, nose section with front landing gear, two engines, and fuselage door. Aircraft was a twin-engined, military VIP transport of aluminium construction, and a tricycle landing gear set-up. This aircraft was operational for the R.A.F. in the years following WWII.</p>  	Moderate/ High	No direct impact although there will be increased access to the site.	Low

Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	NMRS/ SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
									
8AA	Greeto Water	NS 24050 61354	Walkover Survey	NS 26SW 34 41599	Sheep fold	<p>A subrectangular, drystone walled enclosure on the N side of Swinside burn. Enclosure has squared corners, with an opening or entrance at the N corner. Walls survive to a height of 0.75m in places, and have a width of 0.5m. Measures 8m by 6m.</p> 	Low	The site is in an area to be planted with native woodland with glades.	Low


Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	NMRS/ SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
9	Unknown	NS 22988 60470	Walkover Survey	N/A	Possible cairn	<p>A concentration of defined stones in an area of scree on the slope overlooking the Greeto Water. Comprised of small to medium angular stones with a noticeable concentration at the NE extent; surviving to a height of 0.4m. Measures 8.5m in length.</p> 	Negligible/ Low	The site is in an area to be planted with native woodland with glades.	Low
10U	Greeto Water,	<p>Site A: NS 22922 60440</p> <p>Site B: NS 22913 60432</p>	<p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>DBA</p> <p>Map regression</p>	<p>NS26SW 38</p> <p>41595</p>	Drystone animal enclosures	<p>Two grouped drystone enclosures, aligned NE-SW. Site A is the larger and more complete of the two is rectangular in plan with an entrance to the SW. Measures 10m by 6.5m, and survives to a height of 0.7m. Site B is immediately SW of site A, with only the SE and NE walls upstanding. Walls meet at right angles and measure 14m and 3m respectively.</p> 	Low	The site is in an area to be planted with native woodland with glades.	Low



Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	NMRS/ SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
11AG	RAF Vickers Wellington R1164	North end of site: NS 25654 60924 South end of site: NS 25665 60920	Walkover Survey DBA Aerial photography	N/A	Aircraft crash site	<p>The fragmentary remains of a crashed Vickers Wellington Bomber along the Western slope of Box Law. No large, recognisable aircraft components remain on site. The crash site can be identified by the scattering of fragmentary wood and vitrified metal parts strewn through a burnt scar in the landscape.</p> <p>The Wellington normally operated with a crew of six. On this occasion, a ferry flight, the pilot perished in the crash. It is likely that the pilot's remains and the majority of the wrecked aircraft would have been removed by the MOD.</p> 	High	No direct impact although there will be increased access to the site	Low



Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	NMRS/ SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
									
12	Unknown	NS 24435 58724	Walkover Survey	N/A	Cairn	A small overgrown cairn of small to large angular stones on the summit of Rigging Hill. Measures 1.5m in diameter. 	Negligible/ Low	Located within an area to be planted with Sitka Spruce	Moderate
13	Unknown	NS 24582 59178	Walkover Survey	N/A	Quarry	A large quarry on the NE slope of rigging hill. No obvious usage of the stone was located nearby, it was likely removed via the associated adjacent trackway (Site 14). Measures 10m NW / SE, 6m SW / NE, and approximately 2m in depth.	Negligible/ Low	Located within an area to be planted with Sitka Spruce	Low



Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	NMRS/ SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
									
14	Unknown	NS 24671 59080	Walkover Survey	N/A	Trackway and wooden bridge	<p>A rutted trackway curving North and Westwards around Paton’s Hill from Howcraig to the South. Associated with Site 13, the trackway appears to be well established, though infrequently used, with a timber bridge crossing a nearby water course.</p>  	Low	Located within an area to be planted with Sitka Spruce	Low



Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	NMRS/ SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
15AI	BEA Vickers Viking G-AIVE	Tail section: NS 26152 59233 Main crash site: NS 26077 59185 Wing section: NS 26106 59217 Propellers: NS 26018 59226 NS 25953 59217	Walkover Survey DBA Aerial photography	N/A	Aircraft crash site	Crash site of a BEA Vickers Viking G-AIVE, within the saddle of Irish Law. The crash site can be grouped into four main areas: the tail section, the main crash site, a wing section, and the two propellers. The tail section consists of a riveted section of the rear fuselage with the proximal ends of the tail plane and fin and protruding rear wheel strut still attached. Measures 3m by 1.5m, with a height of at least 1m exposed above the peat. The main crash site consists of the port and starboard engine nacelles with attached wing fragments and associated radial engines. There is also a considerable debris field with glass and ceramic fragments hinting to the aircraft's use as an airliner. The starboard engine nacelle is largely intact with the landing gear in place, complete with rubber tyre. The starboard engine is still affixed to the nacelle, with a large portion of wing protruding. The port nacelle is more fragmentary, and shows vitrification of metal around the engine components.	Moderate	No direct impact. Situated in an area of planned montane woodland/ open ground transition so should be possible to avoid the wreckage. The development will provide increased access to the site.	Moderate




Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	NMRS/ SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
						 <p data-bbox="999 1034 1469 1209">There is a section of the trailing edge of a wing between the main site and the tail section, as well as the remains of the two propellers a further distance away from the main crash site to the SE.</p>			


Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	NMRS/ SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
									
16AL	Unknown	NS 25221 59014	Walkover Survey Map regression Aerial photography	N/A	Sheep fold	A circular drystone sheepfold, associated with Site 17. No obvious entrance or wall opening. Has an internal diameter of 6m, and survives to a height 0.2-0.5m. Wall thickness is 0.6m. 	Low	Located within an area of planned Sitka Spruce and native woodland with glades.	Moderate
17A M	Unknown	NS 25221 59014	Walkover Survey Map regression Aerial photography	N/A	Sheep fold	Circular drystone sheep fold associated with, and at a distance of 30m from Site 16. It has an internal diameter of 7m, and a wall thickness of 0.6m. The enclosure survives to a maximum height of 0.5m.	Low	Located within an area of planned Sitka Spruce and native woodland with glades.	Moderate


Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	NMRS/ SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
									
18	Unknown	NS 23704 58247	Walkover Survey	N/A	Quarry	<p>A small quarry in a rocky outcrop overlooking a series of fieldwalls to the S. A likely source for many of the fieldwalls nearby. Measures 9m N-S, with a depth of 1.8m. The quarry mouth measures 3m, expanding to 5m at its back wall.</p> 	Negligible/ Low	The site is in an area to be planted with native woodland with glades.	Low


Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	NMRS/ SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
19	Unknown	NS 23007 58655	Walkover Survey	N/A	Cairn	<p>A small cairn of piled angular stones, low in profile, with a large vertical stone at its centre. Measures 1m by 1m in plan, and stands to a height of 0.7m.</p> 	Low	Located in an area of montane woodland/open ground transition	Low
20AK	Unknown	NS 23501 59039	Walkover Survey Map regression Aerial photo- graphy	N/A	Enclosure	<p>A subrectangular drystone enclosure with rounded corners, located on a small platform on the N facing slope. Largely overgrown, it survives a series of low, spread mounds made up of medium angular stones. Likely associated with Shieling Site 22. Measures 8m by 6m.</p> 	Low	Located in an area of montane woodland/open ground transition	Low
21AP	Unknown	NS 23713 58884	Walkover Survey Map regression Aerial	N/A	Sheep fold	<p>A large circular animal enclosure on the NW slope of Rigging Hill beneath the large cliff-face known as Big Craigstewart. Made up of small to medium angular stones collected from the adjacent scree field. The enclosure is well preserved, surviving in places to its full height of 1.3m. The</p>	Negligible/ Low	Located in an area of montane woodland/open ground transition	Low


Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	NMRS/ SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
			photo- graphy			<p>entrance is to the S, and is 2.5m wide, with a timber gate post surviving at the E terminal. It has an internal diameter of 17.5m, and a wall thickness of 0.6m.</p> 			
22	Unknown	NS 23501 59039	Walkover Survey	N/A	Possible shieling	<p>A possible shieling or Shepherd's shelter likely associated with site 20. A small, single cell structure of unbonded stone, the lack of loose stones indicates that it likely survives to its original height. Measures 1m across at its base, tapering upwards. Survives to a height of around 1m.</p> 	Low	Located in an area of montane woodland/open ground transition	Low
23	Unknown	NS 22442 60179	Walkover Survey	N/A	Cairn	<p>A small cairn of piled small to medium angular stone atop Cauld Rocks. Measures 1.5m in diameter, with a height of 0.8m.</p>	Low	Located in an area of montane woodland/open ground transition	Low



Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	NMRS/ SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
									
24AD	Unknown. Located on Laverock Castle	NS 22343 60988	Walkover Survey DBA Aerial photographs	Associated numbers: NS26SW 4 5866	Cairn	<p>A small cairn of small to medium angular stones piled atop the geological formation known as Laverock Castle. Measures 1.5m in diameter, by 0.5m in height.</p>  	Low	Located in an area to be planted with Sitka Spruce	Low



Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	NMRS/ SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
25	Unknown	NS 23669 60940	Walkover Survey	N/A	Shieling or Shepherd's shelter	<p>A small drystone shieling or Shepherd's shelter incorporated in a fieldwall overlooking the Gogo Water. A wide base of small to medium angular mounded stones tapering to thinner walls. It may be situated atop an earlier more complex structure. Measures 2m in diameter, and survives to a height of 0.7m.</p> 	Low	The site is in an area to be planted with native woodland with glades.	Low


Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	NMRS/ SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
26	Unknown	NS 22965 60161	Walkover Survey	N/A	Land boundary	A solitary but substantial timber post on the Western side of Greeto Water near the top of Bull Craigs. May mark a forgotten land boundary. No other associated markers were noted. Possibly a railway sleeper, it protrudes 1.3m from the surface.	Negligible/ Low	Is located in an area to be planted with Sitka Spruce	Moderate
27AU	Unknown	NS 22713 59814	Walkover Survey Map regression	N/A	Trackway	Trackway terraced into the hillside of Auchenmaid Craigs, running roughly N-S. Trackway is disused and overgrown but firm underfoot. Built up with stones on far side and terraced into the slope to create a flat surface. Disappears to the N and S, and measures 2m in width. 	Unknown/ Moderate	Located in an area of montane woodland/open ground transition	Low


Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	NMRS/ SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
28M (?)	Greeto Water / Auchenmaid Craigs	NS 22750 59829	Walkover Survey DBA	20071	Sub-rectangular enclosure	<p>A subrectangular enclosure situated downslope from Trackway site 27, and overlooking the Greeto bridge. Drystone construction built of medium to large angular stones and scree, now overgrown, with a possible opening to the NE corner of the site. May be a possible hut or shieling. Measures 6m by 5m, and survives to a maximum height of 0.5m.</p> 	Moderate	Located within an area to be planted with Douglas Fir	High
29K	'Old Stell' Greeto Water	NS 22898 59675	Walkover Survey DBA	NS25NW 21 5743	Small dwelling with associated enclosure	<p>A small sub-rectangular structure located atop a small hillock overlooking the Greeto Water, immediately S of the Greeto Bridge. An associated L-shaped stone feature is located downslope, to the S of the structure. Shows clear wall alignments, with large flat stones placed immediately next to rounded ones. Structure is sub-circular at its S end, with a possible annex to the N. There is a likely entrance to the structure along the SW wall. Interior dimensions measure 4.9m by 3m.</p> <p>To the S of the site, a flat area of ground is bordered by a substantial, but degraded edging of medium sized angular stones.</p>	Moderate	The site is in an area to be planted with native woodland with glades.	Moderate



Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	NMRS/ SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
						<p>The walling runs roughly N-S, before returning to the W to run along the side of the Greeto Burn. Both area of the site are heavily overgrown.</p> 			


Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	NMRS/ SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
									
30H	Gogo Water	NS 22971 59404	Walkover Survey DBA	NS25NW 51 41699	Sub-rectangular enclosure	<p>A sub-rectangular drystone enclosure with possible entrances in the NE and SE corners. The site is situated at a junction between th Gogo Water and the Greeto Burn, it is a rudimentary construction, likely utilising large boulders from rock-fall as material.</p> 	Low/ Moderate	The site is in an area to be planted with native woodland with glades.	Low


Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	NMRS/ SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
									
31	Unknown	NE end: NS 21662 59402 SW end: NS 21644 59389	Walkover Survey	N/A	Possible field boundary	A low, turf covered linear feature, possibly a field boundary. Measures 1.2m in width and continues to the NE and SW. Is cut by a drainage ditch and the main site access track to the SW. Probing indicates the presence of a stone core. 	Negligible/ Low	The site is in an area to be planted with native woodland with glades	Low



Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	NMRS/ SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
32	Unknown	NS 21642 59464	Walkover Survey	N/A	Concrete structure	<p>A small rectangular structure constructed from very rough set concrete incorporating angular stone and broken bricks. Measures 2m by 1.5m. Two broken timbers sit in the interior of the structure and in all likelihood initially formed the roof of the hut. These may be re-used railway sleepers.</p> 	Negligible/ Low	The site is in an area to be planted with native woodland with glades	Low
33AN	Unknown	NS 24281 57923	Walkover Survey Map regression Aerial photography	N/A	Circular enclosure	<p>A circular drystone animal enclosure on the S slope of Windy Hill, with an interior diameter of 12m, and an opening of 1.3m to the NW. Wide wall bases taper upwards, with surviving wall height showing 0.2m to the E, and 1m to the W. It is possible that the bedrock has been cutback in the entranceway to provide a clearer passage.</p>	Low	Located within an area of planned Sitka Spruce	High



Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	NMRS/ SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
									
34	Unknown	NS 24343 58081	Walkover Survey	N/A	Quarry	A small quarry cut into a rocky outcrop along the edge of Windy Hill. It is likely this quarry would have been opened in order to construct the network of drystone walls nearby. Measures 4m by 4m with a depth of c.1.30m.	Negligible/ Low	Is located in an area to be planted with Sitka Spruce	Low


Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	NMRS/ SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
									
35	Unknown	NS 24368 58183	Walkover Survey	N/A	Quarry	Another in the series of quarries that are placed across the summits of Windy Hill. Comprising a large, circular quarry with a mouth/opening of 4m extending 12m to the back wall. A likely source of stone for the nearby network of drystone field walls. 	Negligible/ Low	Is located in an area to be planted with Sitka Spruce	Low
36AS	Unknown	NS 24320 58285	Walkover Survey Map regression	N/A	Quarry	One of the numerous quarries along the summit of Windy Hill. Measuring 12m N-S by 10m W-E, is also a likely source for materials used to construct the network of drystone walls in the area. No clear trackways or paths indicate that the quarried stone was removed <i>en masse</i> .	Negligible/ Low	Is located in an area to be planted with Sitka Spruce	Low



Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	NMRS/ SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
									
37AT	Unknown	NS 24324 58228	Walkover Survey Map regression	N/A	Quarry	Located immediately S of Site 36, is part of the same loose network of quarries along Windy Hill. Measures 8m N-S by 4m W-E. 	Negligible/ Low	Is located in an area to be planted with Sitka Spruce	Low
38	Unknown	NS 23959 58088	Walkover Survey	N/A	Quarry	A small quarry located near the summit Thiefs Craigs. Measures 6m N-S by 4m W-E, and has vertical working faces to both the S and W. 	Negligible/ Low	Is located in an area to be planted with Sitka Spruce	Low

Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	NMRS/ SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
39	Unknown	NS 23968 58148	Walkover Survey	N/A	Quarry	<p>A small bowl-shaped quarry dug down into the SW slope of the hill rather than having been excavated into the hillside. Measures 10m in diameter from lip to lip, and has a flat base measuring 3m.</p> 	Negligible/ Low	Is located in an area to be planted with Sitka Spruce	Low
40	Unknown	NS 23567 58191	Walkover Survey	N/A	Quarry	<p>Quarry cut into a northwards facing slope of Thief's Craigs, with gently sloping, heavily overgrown sides. Located next to Quarry Site 41. Measures 9m W-E by 5m N-S with a depth of 2m.</p>	Negligible/ Low	Is located in an area to be planted with Sitka Spruce	Low



Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	NMRS/ SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
									
41	Unknown	NS 23546 58185	Walkover Survey	N/A	Quarry	Rectangular quarry 21m W of Site 40. It is likely the two are contemporaneous, used to source stone for the substantial field wall to the N. This quarry measures 9m W-E by 5m N-S, with a depth of 2m. 	Negligible/ Low	Is located in an area to be planted with Sitka Spruce	Low
42	Unknown	NS 22841 58560	Walkover Survey	N/A	Cairn	Small marker cairn situated atop a rocky crag in the SW of the site overlooking the Gogo Glen to the N and Largs and the Firth of Clyde to the W. Made up of small to medium angular stones, the cairn has a diameter of c.1m with a height of 0.40m.	Low	Situated in an area of planned montane woodland/ open ground transition	Low


Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	NMRS/ SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
									
43	Unknown	NS 22275 58677	Walkover Survey	N/A	Cairn	<p>A small cairn placed atop a prominent hillock overlooking Largs. The cairn is an accumulation of medium angular stones likely placed by visitors to the hill. Measures 0.50m high and 1m in diameter.</p> 	Low	Situated on the boundary of open ground and planned sitka spruce planting	Low
44	Unknown	W reading NS 22044 58739 At gate NS 22067 58736	Walkover Survey	N/A	Trackway	<p>An overgrown and disused farmtrack running roughly W-E around the hilltop above the Gogo Glen. The track is terraced into the N facing slope of the hill and crosses a land boundary through an old iron gate. At this point the track is 3m wide, but tapers to c.1m as the road climbs the hill. The track is firm underfoot, but with no obvious metalling. Although it is possible the track may be of</p>	Low	Located in an area to be planted with Sitka Spruce	Low



Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	NMRS/ SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
		Eastern reading NS 22220 58759				<p>some antiquity, the existence of the gate in the fence makes it likely this was the route the farmer used to access the site with farm vehicles.</p> 			
45	Unknown	NS 23220 59615	Walkover Survey	N/A	Bridge	<p>A small timber bridge over the Linnshaw burn, part of a disused trackway that continues E of Greeto burn from the road leading from Largs to the Greeto Water. Track disperses after the bridge crossing but may have provided access to the sheep fold immediately to the East. Has a span of 3m, and a width of 2.2m.</p>	Negligible/ Low	<p>Located in an area of proposed open ground.</p> <p>Will be replaced by a new bridge</p>	High

Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	NMRS/ SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
									
46	Unknown	NS 23981 60199	Walkover Survey	N/A	Possible cairn	<p>Located atop Bushy Bog, the site is an interesting one, in that it appears as a low turf covered mound, but clearly has a dipped interior and a possible entrance to the S. The feature measures 2m N-S by 1m W-E and has a surviving height of <0.30m. It is likely that these are the remains of a very small stone structure or shelter, similar to those recorded at Site 22 and Site 25.</p> 	Low	Located in an area of open ground	Negligible

Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	NMRS/ SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
47D	Castle Hill	NS 21565 58800	Walkover Survey DBA Map regression	SM Number: 5741 NS25NW 2 10390	Fort	<p>The N and W approaches to the castle are precipitous, with the summit circled on these sides by near vertical rock faces. To the NE, the slope becomes easier, sweeping down towards gradual fertile slopes overlooking the steeper banks of the Gogo Water.</p> <p>The summit of the hill is sub-oval in plan, aligned roughly NNE-SSW and circled by a singular sunken and degraded rampart. At the weaker southern end of the site, the rampart is significantly better preserved. Although it can be tentatively traced around the whole of the summit, it is likely the rampart was always more substantial to the S and SE. In numerous places along the length of the rampart damage and erosion has been caused by the presence of livestock. Assessment of these areas provided no artefacts or evidence of construction techniques.</p> <p>It seems likely the final slopes to the summit have been scarped and landscaped, with a large ditch excavated along the S and E perimeter.</p>	High	Located in an area of proposed open ground	Low

Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	NMRS/SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
						 <p data-bbox="1001 735 1467 954">The area enclosed by the rampart is undulating with no obvious areas of landscaping or construction. Although no sign of an entrance could be discerned, the most obvious location for this would be to the NE where the landscape is more forgiving.</p> 			

Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	NMRS/ SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
48AB (?)	Greeto Water	NS 24013 61340	Walkover Survey DBA Map regression	NS26SW 43 41590	Sub-rectangular enclosure	<p>Located around 40m SW of Site 47, in a hollow along the side of the Swinside Burn, the turf covered site is very poorly preserved, with only occasional rounded boulders protruding from the turf. Measuring 4m W-E by 2m N-S, the structure is of an adequate size to have been a dwelling rather than an animal enclosure.</p> 	Low/ Moderate	Located within an area of native woodland with glades. It should be possible to avoid the site.	Low
49R	Greta Glen/ Greeto Water	NS 23912 61086	Walkover Survey DBA	NS26SW 8 5870	Possible enclosure	<p>An ephemeral turf covered enclosure or structure with clear banks defining the N, E and S walls, with the third presumably being occupied by the entrance. Large angular stones protrude from the banks in a number of locations, with particularly large stones defining the corners. These 'walls' have spread over <1m, possibly reducing an interior which is currently measured around 1.80m. The length of the structure measures 3m.</p>	Negligible/ Low	Located within an area of native woodland with glades. It should be possible to avoid the site	Low


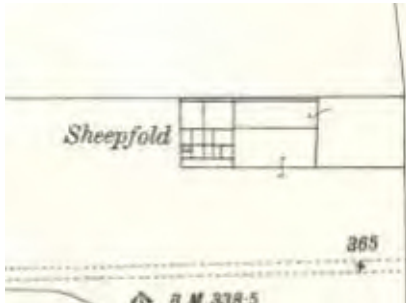
Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	NMRS/ SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
									
50Q	Greeto Water	NS 22804 60232	Walkover Survey DBA	NS26SW 32 41601	Sub-rectangular structure	<p>Sub-rectangular structure laying on a small neck of land overlooking the Greeto Burn to the E and Bull Craigs forming the W bank of the Greeto. The site has a clear sub-rectangular outline discernible with an obviously dipped interior. The walls have clearly spread to a degree and although few stones protrude, changes in the interior indicate the possible presence of two interior partition walls. The bank at the W end is less pronounced and this may indicate the location of an entrance. Measures 8m in length, with a possible annex at the Eastern extent.</p> 	Moderate	Located within an area of native woodland with glades. It should be possible to avoid the site	Low

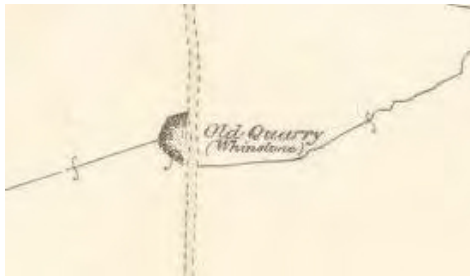
Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	NMRS/ SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
A	Blairpark	NS 24936 57467	DBA	NS25NW 274	Mill, sluice	Mill and sluice adjacent to Blair park. Not noted during walkover survey.	Low	Located in an area of proposed native woodland with glades	Negligible/ Low
B	Fechan	NS 234 580	DBA	NS25NW 30 5754	Field Boundary, Hut Circle (possible)	Derived from HS non-statutory register. Field boundaries appear to be of relatively recent date. Hut circle is difficult to identify. Not noted during walkover survey.	Low/ Moderate	Located in an area of proposed native woodland with glades	Low
C	Backstone Burn	NS 22510 58470	DBA	22572	Shieling Hut (possible)	Two small roofless structures and rectangular enclosures. Not noted during walkover survey.	Low	Located in an area of montane woodland/ open ground transition	Negligible/ Low
E	Gogo Water	NS 2224 5923	DBA	NS25NW 50 41700	Enclosure, Store-house (possible)	Store; turf banked enclosure - ?stock enclosure; L-shaped boulder alignment. These and other features are situated on a river terrace on the N Bank of Gogo Water. They form a compact group on a flat grassy area. Not noted during walkover survey.	Low	Located within an area of existing woodland	Negligible
F	Gogo Mound, Gogo Glen	NS 2242 5920	DBA	NS25NW 16 5737	Stone circle (?) - Natural	Natural feature recorded in 19 th century by Smith.	Negligible/ Low	Located within an area of proposed native woodland with glades	Negligible



Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	NMRS/ SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
G	Gogo Mound, Gogo Glen	NS 2242 5920	DBA	NS25NW 15 5736	Mound - Natural	Natural feature recorded in 19 th century by Smith.	Negligible/ Low	Located within an area of proposed native woodland with glades	Negligible
J	Flatt Farm	NS 217 596	DBA	NS25NW 47 22114	Shieling Hut	Single cell stone shieling situated on a natural terrace, 48m from a ruined stone dyke. Structure reduced to footings only. Not noted during walkover survey.	Low	Located in area of proposed Sitka Spruce planting	Low
L	Greeto Water	NS 228 597	DBA	NS25NW 42 20071	Sheep shelter (possible), Shieling Hut(s)	Two structures. 1 Rectangular three compartmented structure, c 8 x 3m. Probable entrance to NE. Footings only, turf-covered with stones protruding. 2 Below a small scarp and on the bank of Greeto Water - roughly circular structure of boulder construction - now turf-covered; 1.5-2m in diameter. Not noted during walkover survey.	Low	Located within an area of proposed Douglas Fir	Moderate
N	Greeto Water	NS 230 601	DBA	NS26SW 40 41593	Possible enclosure	Possible enclosure. Not noted during walkover survey.	Low	Located within an area of proposed Sitka Spruce planting	Moderate
O	Greeto Water	NS 2290 6023	DBA	NS26SW 35 41598	Stores, pens	Two stores or animal pens Not noted during walkover survey.	Low	Located within an area of proposed native woodland with glades	Low


Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	NMRS/ SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
P	Greeto Water	NS 2289 6023	DBA	NS26SW 39 41594	Building (possible)	Possible dwelling. Not noted during walkover survey.	Low	Located within an area of proposed native woodland with glades	Low
S	Girtley Hill- Greeto Burn	NS 2288 5988	DBA	22754	Roman Road, Ford – Natural?	Possible ford from Roman road. This was viewed during the walkover survey and no obvious sign of a ford was noted.	Low/ Moderate	Located within an area of proposed native woodland with glades	Low
T	Wooy Hill	NS 2243 6018	DBA	NS26SW 10 5858	Cairn (possible)	A small cairn note din the 1960s. The grid reference is considered erroneous as no cairn is visible today. No site visible on this spot during the walkover survey.	Negligible/ Low	Located in an area of proposed montane woodland/open ground transition	Low
V	Greeto Water	NS 2301 6056	DBA	NS26SW 37 41596	Building (possible), Structure	Possible dwelling or structure. Not noted during walkover survey.	Low	Located within an area of proposed native woodland with glades	Low
W	Greeto Water	NS 233 606	DBA	NS26SW 41 41592	Building	Possible dwelling. Not noted during walkover survey.	Low	Located within an area of proposed native woodland with glades	Low



Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	NMRS/ SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
X	Greeto Water	NS 2327 6070	DBA	NS26SW 33 41600	Enclosure	Possible shieling huts. Not noted during walkover survey.	Low	Located within an area of proposed native woodland with glades	Low
Y	Greeto Water	NS 2334 6078	DBA	NS26SW 36 41597	Enclosure	Possible enclosure. Not noted during walkover survey.	Low	Located within an area of proposed native woodland with glades	Low
Z	Greeto Water	NS 228 597	DBA	NS26SW 42 41591	Shieling Hut	Possible shieling hut. Not noted during walkover survey.	Low	Located within an area of proposed native woodland with glades	Low
AC	Castle Hill	NS 2332 6043	DBA	NS26SW 7 5869	Fort? - Natural	Natural feature recorded by Smith in 19 th century. Assessed during walkover survey and accepted as natural.	Low	Located within an area of proposed open ground	Negligible
AE	Wooy Hill	NS 22680 60810	DBA	NS26SW 11, 5829	Hut circle (possible)	Possible hut circle recorded in 1960s. The grid reference is now considered erroneous. No site has been noted here in subsequent searches. Not noted during walkover survey.	Low/ Moderate	Located within an area of proposed Sitka Spruce	High

Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	NMRS/ SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
AF	Hawkshill	NS 21200 59300	DBA	53447	Designed Landscape	Mature woodland plantation leading from Largs up the Gogo Glen. Not noted during walkover survey.	Low	Will be left intact	Negligible
AJ	Unknown	-	Map regression	N/A	Structure	Small structure on the very edge of the development site. Later recorded as a kennel. Not noted during walkover survey. 	Low	Located within an area of proposed native woodland with glades	Negligible/ Low
AO	Unknown	-	Map regression	N/A	Structure	20 th century sheepfold first visible in 1910. Not noted during walkover survey. 	Negligible/ Low	Located within an area of proposed native woodland with glades	Low

Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	NMRS/SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
AR	Unknown	-	Map regression	N/A	Quarry	<p>Old whinstone quarry on 1st edition OS. Not noted during walkover survey.</p> 	Low	Located with an area of Douglas Fir	Low
AV	Unknown	-	Aerial photography	N/A	Unknown. Sheepfold?	<p>Ephemeral circular anomaly within a scanty tree plantation. Possibly a sheepfold. Not noted during walkover survey.</p>	Low	Located within an area of planned Sitka Spruce planting	High

Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	NMRS/ SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
									
AX	Unknown	-	Aerial photography	N/A	Unknown. Possible animal enclosure.	Possible circular enclosure, S of fenceline. Not noted during walkover survey.	Unknown/ Low	Located within an area of planned Sitka Spruce planting	High
AY	Unknown	-	Aerial photography	N/A	Unknown	Ephemeral feature on the slopes above the Greeto Bridge. Not noted during walkover survey. 	Unknown/ Low	Located within an area of proposed native woodland with glades	Low

Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	NMRS/ SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
AZ	Unknown	-	Aerial photographs	N/A	Unknown	Ephemeral feature on the slopes above the Greeto Bridge. Not noted during walkover survey. 	Unknown/ Low	Located within an area of proposed native woodland with glades	Negligible/ Low
BA	Unknown	-	Aerial photographs	N/A	Unknown	Ephemeral feature on the crest of Feuside Hill. Not noted during walkover survey.	Unknown/ Low	Located in an area of proposed montane woodland/ open ground transition	Negligible/ Low

Site No.	Site name	NGR	Located	NMRS/ SMR site no.	Site type	Description	Significance	Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
									
BB	Unknown	-	Aerial photography	N/A	Enclosure?	<p>Clearly defined enclosure, situated atop an area of high ground within an area of the site characterised by rocky crags and outcrops. Roughly oval in shape, the site would be very small if taken in comparison with the Cockmalane Hillfort in the W of the site. Not noted during walkover survey.</p> 	Unknown/ Low	Located in an area of proposed Sitka Spruce planting	High

iii. Assessment of Significance and development impacts - Conclusion

Assessment of the cultural heritage sites identified in the comprehensive desk based assessment and walkover survey has shown the majority of these to be of negligible/low significance. In line with UK Forestry Standard guidelines, the landowner is required to take into account all *upstanding* remains within the boundaries of the site. This emphasis will not be to the detriment of identified, buried archaeological remains, but as a result those sites not identified during the walkover survey and thus not visible on the ground have on the whole been assessed as of low significance.

The landscape is clearly one dominated by pastoral farming and the majority of the sites relate to this activity, comprising sheepfolds, animal enclosures or small shielings. Amongst these, some potentially more significant sites survive. These include small structures and possible dwellings such as Site 50Q and Site 48AB. Both of these have been assessed as of moderate significance.

Accurate grid references could not be provided for those sites identified only by map regression, or through aerial photographs.

Further details on the development impact and recommended archaeological mitigation are detailed in Table 4 in the 'Impact Assessment and Mitigation' section of the cultural heritage report.

7. Impact Assessment and Mitigation

i. Impacts within the development area

The magnitude of development impacts on the sites of heritage value has been assessed according to their degree of sensitivity as outlined below.

		Magnitude of Impact			
		High	Moderate	Low	Negligible
Significance	High	Major	Major	Moderate	Minor
	Moderate	Major	Moderate	Minor	Negligible
	Low	Moderate	Minor	Minor / Negligible	Negligible

This is summarised using this format in the table below. The assessment of the impact on the site includes consideration of the impact upon the setting of the site. Any development impact that had already been identified as of negligible magnitude has not been included below. Those sites that could not be accurately located during the walkover survey have also been omitted from the table as locating such sites may be problematic. It is accepted that all archaeological sites should be avoided when planting trees.

For the sites assessed as receiving development impact the following additional mitigations are recommended:

Table 4: Summary of Impacts on sites within the development area					
		(Significance / Magnitude of Impact)			Significance of residual impact
Cultural Heritage and Archaeology	Impact/ Proposed planting	Assessment / Categorisation of Impact	Mitigation to achieve minor or negligible adverse effect		
1	Unknown (Enclosure)	Douglas Fir planted	Low/High Moderate	Avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible
2	Unknown (Field wall)	Native woodland with glades	Low/Low Minor/Negligible	Avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible
3	Greeto Bridge	Replaced by new bridge	Low/High Moderate	Photographic record of existing structure. This has been achieved during the walkover survey.	Negligible
4AQ	Unknown (lime mortar bonded wall fragment)	Sitka Spruce planted	Low/High Moderate	Avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible
5AW	Unknown (circular pond)	Sitka Spruce planted	Low/Moderate Minor	Avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible
6I	Gogo Lodge	Native woodland with glades	Moderate/Low Minor	Avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible
7AH	VP969 De Havilland Devon	Located in open ground. Increased access to remains.	Moderate/Low Minor	Not publicising remains and monitoring of any deterioration/removal of remains over a prolonged period.	Negligible

Table 4: Summary of Impacts on sites within the development area					
		(Significance / Magnitude of Impact)			Significance of residual impact
Cultural Heritage and Archaeology	Impact/ Proposed planting	Assessment / Categorisation of Impact	Mitigation to achieve minor or negligible adverse effect		
8AA	Greeto Water (sheepfold)	Native woodland with glades	Low/Low Minor/Negligible	Avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible
9	Unknown (cairn?)	Native woodland with glades	Low/Low Minor/Negligible	Avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible
10U	Greeto Water,	Native woodland with glades	Low/Low Minor/Negligible	Avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible
11AG	RAF Vickers Wellington R1164	Located in open ground. Increased access to remains.	High/Low Moderate	Not publicising remains and monitoring of any deterioration/removal of remains over a prolonged period.	Negligible
12	Unknown (cairn)	Sitka Spruce planted	Low/Moderate Minor	Avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible
13	Unknown (quarry)	Sitka Spruce planted	Low/Low Minor/Negligible	Avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible
14	Unknown	Sitka Spruce planted	Low/Low Minor/Negligible	Avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible
15AI	BEA Vickers Viking G-AIVE	Montane woodland/ open ground transition. Increased access to the remains	Moderate/Moderate Moderate	Avoidance during planting. Possible placement of information boards and interpretation, telling the story of the air crash.	Negligible
16AL	Unknown (sheep fold)	Sitka Spruce planted	Low/Moderate Minor	Avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible
17AM	Unknown (sheepfold)	Sitka Spruce planted and Native woodland with glades	Low/Moderate Minor	Avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible
18	Unknown (quarry)	Native woodland with glades	Low/Low Minor/Negligible	Avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible
19	Unknown (cairn)	Montane woodland/ open ground transition	Low/Low Minor/Negligible	Avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible
20AK	Unknown (enclosure)	Montane woodland/ open ground transition	Low/Low Minor/Negligible	Avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible
21AP	Unknown (sheepfold)	Montane woodland/ open ground transition	Low/Low Minor/Negligible	Avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible

Table 4: Summary of Impacts on sites within the development area					
Cultural Heritage and Archaeology		Impact/ Proposed planting	Assessment / Categorisation of Impact	Mitigation to achieve minor or negligible adverse effect	Significance of residual impact
			(Significance / Magnitude of Impact)		
22	Unknown (possible shieling)	Montane woodland/ open ground transition	Low/Low Minor/Negligible	Avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible
23	Unknown (cairn)	Montane woodland/ open ground transition	Low/Low Minor/Negligible	Avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible
24AD	Unknown. Located on Laverock Castle	Sitka Spruce planted	Low/Low Minor/Negligible	Avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible
25	Unknown (shieling/shepherds shelter)	Native woodland with glades	Low/Low Minor/Negligible	Avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible
26	Unknown (land boundary)	Sitka Spruce planted	Low/Moderate Minor	Avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible
27AU	Unknown (trackway)	Montane woodland/ open ground transition	Moderate/Low Minor	Avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible
28M (?)	Greeto Water / Auchenmaid Craigs (enclosure)	Douglas Fir planted	Moderate/High Minor	Avoidance during planting. Archaeological evaluation possibly in conjunction with volunteer groups. Possible topographic survey to better understand the setting of the monuments.	Negligible
29K	'Old Stell' Greeto Water (dwelling)	Native woodland with glades	Moderate/Moderate Moderate	Avoidance during planting. Archaeological evaluation possibly in conjunction with volunteer groups. Possible topographic survey to better understand the setting of the monuments.	Negligible
30H	Gogo Water (enclosure)	Native woodland with glades	Moderate/Low Minor	Avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible
31	Unknown (field boundary)	Native woodland with glades	Low/Low Minor/Negligible	Avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible
32	Unknown (concrete structure)	Native woodland with glades	Low/Low Minor/Negligible	Avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible
33AN	Unknown (enclosure)	Sitka Spruce planted	Low/High Moderate	Avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible
34	Unknown (quarry)	Sitka Spruce planted	Low/Low Minor/Negligible	Avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible
35	Unknown (quarry)	Sitka Spruce planted	Low/Low Minor/Negligible	Avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible

Table 4: Summary of Impacts on sites within the development area					
Cultural Heritage and Archaeology		Impact/ Proposed planting	Assessment / Categorisation of Impact	Mitigation to achieve minor or negligible adverse effect	Significance of residual impact
36AS	Unknown (quarry)	Sitka Spruce planted	Low/Low Minor/Negligible	Avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible
37AT	Unknown (quarry)	Sitka Spruce planted	Low/Low Minor/Negligible	Avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible
38	Unknown (quarry)	Sitka Spruce planted	Low/Low Minor/Negligible	Avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible
39	Unknown (quarry)	Sitka Spruce planted	Low/Low Minor/Negligible	Avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible
40	Unknown (quarry)	Sitka Spruce planted	Low/Low Minor/Negligible	Avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible
41	Unknown (quarry)	Sitka Spruce planted	Low/Low Minor/Negligible	Avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible
42	Unknown (cairn)	Montane woodland/ open ground transition	Low/Low Minor/Negligible	Avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible
43	Unknown (cairn)	Sitka Spruce planted	Low/Low Minor/Negligible	Avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible
44	Unknown (trackway)	Sitka Spruce planted	Low/Low Minor/Negligible	Avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible
45	Unknown (bridge)	Replaced by new bridge	Low/High Moderate	The photographs taken during the walkover survey will provide an adequate record of this structure.	Negligible
47D	Castle Hill – Hillfort	Located in an area of planned open ground. There will be an impact upon the setting of the monument.	High/Low Moderate	Placement of interpretation boards explaining the history of the site and its position in the landscape. Possible community archaeological evaluation to feed into the interpretation and history of the site.	Negligible
48AB(?)	Greeto Water (enclosure)	Native woodland with glades	Moderate/Low Minor	Avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible
49R	Greta Glen/ Greeto Water (enclosure)	Native woodland with glades	Low/Low Minor/Negligible	Avoidance during planting with suitable buffer around the monument	Negligible
50Q	Greeto Water (dwelling structure?)	Native woodland with glades	Moderate/Low Minor	Avoidance during planting. Archaeological evaluation possibly in conjunction with volunteer groups.	Negligible

ii. Summary of impact assessment and mitigation

It is recommended that all sites are avoided during the planting process. This will obviously be easier in areas where open ground or glades are already planned as part of the proposal, but a buffer of 5m around each monument should be sufficient to protect it from any damage.

Although a significant number of the sites will have a high magnitude direct impact as a result of the proposed planting of Sitka Spruce and Douglas Fir, the significance of these sites is on the whole categorised as low. Avoiding these sites during the planting process will be sufficient to reduce the impact on these monuments to a negligible one.

Bridges (Sites 3, 45) recorded during the survey are to be removed and replaced by new structures, but the photographic record already undertaken during the walkover survey is a sufficient record of these sites to allow the work to proceed.

The crashed aircraft will on the whole not be directly impacted upon by the planting proposal, but the installation of pathways and forestry tracks will lead to increased public awareness and access to these sites. There is a strong possibility that this will result in vandalism and removal of aircraft parts by souvenir hunters. With regards to the two military aircrafts, such interference is illegal in line with the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986. In discussion with the aviation archaeology community in Scotland²² it was felt that there was little of value at the sites to require archaeological investigation pre planting, but that the two military sites should be continually monitored to ensure the remains are not damaged and removed illegally. If, through time, it is felt such remains are being damaged, these may require removal. In such a situation a plaque or commemoration of Pilot Officer JFM Miller at Site AG would be fitting.

The crash site of the civil aircraft on Irish Law is not covered by existing legislation and will be in close proximity to proposed forestry tracks. It is felt that this site may benefit from on site interpretation due to the story associated with the 1948 crash. Such interpretation would mitigate against any impact upon the site.

iii. Summary of visual and setting impacts

Clearly the proposed woodland planting scheme will have an impact on the setting of these monuments in Halkhill and Blair Park. The majority of the sites are regarded as of low significance and the setting of these is not considered important enough to affect the categorisation of the residual impact as negligible.

A small number of sites (Sites 28M, 29K and 50Q), are considered a little more interesting and indicate a period in which the land was occupied and worked. The landscape or setting associated with these dwellings will be significantly altered by the woodland planting. These sites should be carefully avoided during planting, perhaps with a larger open area or glade to preserve their setting beside the Greeto Water.

The impact upon the setting can perhaps best be mitigated against by a topographic survey of the area W of Greeto Bridge, or the placement of simple evaluation trenches to provide more information about these sites. This mitigation could be further enhanced by the involvement of local community groups who would be taught the principals of archaeology.

Gogo Lodge (Site 6I) to the E of the site is also considered to be a site of some archaeological potential. The proposed planting in this area must be carefully co-ordinated to preserve the setting of

²² *Alan Leishman, Dumfries and GALLOWAY Aviation museum pers. comm*

the site, specifically to the S where it views the Gogo Burn. The site looks S, where the ground will remain open and this is not felt to be an issue.

Interpretation boards are proposed for the Scheduled Monument at Castle Hill. Little is known about the site, and it is proposed that some limited archaeological evaluation is completed on the fort to inform the interpretation. This will require securing Scheduled Monument Consent from Historic Scotland. This will mitigate against any impact on the setting to the E where Sitka Spruce and Douglas Fir are proposed. . A large buffer has been left around the scheduled monument and this will preserve any landscape features not yet recognised which are directly associated with the fort.

8. Overall Conclusion and Recommendations

The DBA and associated research identified 54 known sites within the boundaries of Halkhill and Blair Park. A number of these were also located during the walkover, where a further 28 previously unknown sites were recorded, giving a total of 82 identified cultural heritage sites within the boundaries of Halkhill and Blair Park. These were of varying cultural heritage significance and the vast majority will be impacted by the development to some degree. The site is characterised as an upland one with the majority of sites associated with pastoral farming activity.

It is recommended that the planting avoids all visible, above ground sites recorded during the walkover, and care is taken where possible to avoid those not visible above ground.

It is recommended that the impact on setting at three of the sites is mitigated by a small community evaluation in order to provide further information about their history.

The two known military aircraft are legally protected and will remain unpublicised, but monitored to ensure there is no real deterioration brought upon by increased visitor access.

It is recommended the civil aircraft site on Irish Law is provided with interpretation boards to tell the history of the 1948 crash.

Interpretation boards are also proposed for the Scheduled fort on Castle Hill. The placement of these will mitigate against the impact on setting and may be informed by information provided by a short archaeological evaluation. This latter would require Scheduled Monument Consent from Historic Scotland.

9. Archiving

Both a hard copy and a digital copy of this report in its final draft form will be submitted to the NMRS as held by the RCAHMS. This will be accompanied by the project archive including email correspondence, site records and digital copies of all site photographs.

A copy of the report will also be submitted to WoSAS for inclusion on their SMR.

An entry has been created on the online OASIS platform to ensure public access to the research and an entry will be submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, the annual journal produced by Archaeology Scotland charting fieldwork completed across Scotland.

Acknowledgements

Addyman Archaeology were commissioned to complete the project by Glen Heggs of UPM Tilhill and the direct contact at UPM throughout the works was Jenny Mulgrew. Both Jenny and Glen deserve our gratitude for their organisation and commitment to ensuring the archaeological resource is adequately protected.

Special thanks are due to those in the Archaeological Aviation community that provided help and guidance after the discovery of the three crashed aircraft. Gordon Lyons of www.aircrashesites-scotland.co.uk, Mark Evans of the British Aviation Archaeological Council and Alan Leishman of the Dumfries and Galloway Aviation Museum provided their time, knowledge and enthusiasm in ensuring all the various legalities and facts regarding the aircraft sites were fully understood.

Thanks are also due to Martin O'Hare of WoSAS and Matt Ritchie of the Forestry Commission who provided advice and guidance.

Abbreviations

DBA	Desk based assessment
DES	Discovery and Excavation Scotland
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessments
HS	Historic Scotland
LB	Listed Buildings
NMRS	National Monuments Record Scotland
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations
OS	Ordnance Survey
RCAHMS	Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland
SM	Scheduled Monument
SMR	Sites and Monuments Record
WoSAS	West of Scotland Archaeology Service

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Appendix A: Maps consulted; Halkhill and Blair Park, Largs - Archaeological Survey and Assessment

Maps consulted included:

Robert Gordon (1580-1661)

- ‘Cunningham. Cunningham’. Surveyed c.1636-1652

Joan Blaeu (1596-1673)

- ‘Cunninghamia/ex schedis Timotheo Pont; Ioannis Blaeu excudebat’. Published 1654
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John Adair (1650-1722)

- ‘A mape of the west of Scotland containing Clydsdail, Nithsdail, Ranfrew, Shyre of Ayre, and Galloway’. Imprint 1685

John Adair (1650-1722)

- ‘A new and exact map of the River Clyde done by the late Mr John Adair, now published for the good of the people by George Scott’. Published 1731

Hermann Moll (d.1732)

- ‘The Shire of Bute: Contains Bute and Arran with Cantire which is part of Argyle Shire’. Published 1745
- ‘The Shire of Renfrew with Cunningham. The North Part of Air’. Published 1745

Andrew Armstrong (1700-1794)

- ‘A new map of Ayrshire’ 1775

George Taylor and Andrew Skinner (1760-88)

- ‘The Road from Greenock to Irvine and Ayr; the Road from Dumbarton to Row Kirk and Portencaple’ 1776

Johannes van Keulen (1654-1715)

- ‘Nieuwe Coart van de Rivier van Glasgow in t Groat’ c.1780

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- ‘Northern Part of Ayrshire. Southern Part’ 1820

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- 25 inch to 1 mile, Ayr Sheet III.8 (Largs). Surveyed 1855. Published 1857
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- 25 inch to 1 mile, Ayr Sheet IV.10 (Dalry). Surveyed 1855. Published 1857
- 25 inch to 1 mile, Ayr Sheet IV.13 (Dalry). Surveyed 1855. Published 1857
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- 25 inch to 1 mile, Ayrshire Sheet 004.13. Revised 1895. Published 1896
- 25 inch to 1 mile, Ayrshire Sheet 004.14. Revised 1895. Published 1896
- 25 inch to 1 mile, Ayrshire Sheet 003.08. Revised 1909. Published 1910
- 25 inch to 1 mile, Ayrshire Sheet 003.12. Revised 1909. Published 1910
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- 25 inch to 1 mile, Ayrshire Sheet 004.14. Revised 1908. Published 1910
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- 6 inch to 1 mile, Ayrshire Sheet III. Revised 1855. Published 1857
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Appendix B:
Photographic Thumbnails; Halkhill and Blair Park, Largs - Archaeological Survey and Assessment



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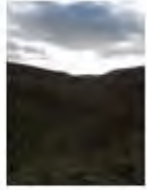
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Appendix C:
Provisional Discovery and Excavation Scotland (DES) entry; Halkshill and Blair Park –
Archaeological Survey and Assessment

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	North Ayrshire
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Halkshill and Blair Park – Archaeological Survey and Assessment
PROJECT CODE:	AA 2088
PARISH:	Largs
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Ross Cameron
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Addyman Archaeology
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and walkover survey
NMRS NO(S):	-
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	-
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	N/A
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NS 23617 59410
START DATE (this season)	30/09/13
END DATE (this season)	09/10/13
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	-
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>Addyman Archaeology were contacted by UPM Tillhill Ltd. in order to undertake an archaeological survey and Desk Based Assessment (DBA) of the area known as Halkshill and Blair Park to the immediate E of the town of Largs in North Ayrshire. This assessment will be fed into an Environmental Impact Assessment for the woodland creation scheme proposed for the area.</p> <p>During the DBA process 31 known sites were identified from the online records of Historic Scotland, the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland and The West of Scotland Archaeology Service. To these were added a further known site from the <i>Ayrshire Designed Landscape Survey</i>, and three further sites from online databases of crashed aircraft. Of these known sites, one Listed Building and two of the crashed aircraft sites have legal protection.</p> <p>The map regression revealed the site to have essentially been devoid of any significant occupation, although 12 further sites previously unrecorded were added to the total. On the whole these were indicative of a pastoral farming landscape and comprised sheepfolds or animal enclosures, as well as shielings or shepherd's shelters.</p> <p>A detailed analysis of the aerial photographs held by the National Collection of Aerial Photography, the National Library of Scotland and online platforms, identified a further possible 7 previously unknown sites. Of these four previously unknown sites were deemed as meriting a detailed on ground investigation, with one site in particular appearing to show a clearly defined, irregular hill top enclosure.</p> <p>The walkover survey of the site recorded a total of 50 sites, of which 28 were 'new' sites, previously unidentified by the preliminary research.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	-
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	-

SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	UPM Tilhill Ltd.
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	St. Ninian's Manse, Quayside Street, Edinburgh, EH6 6EJ
EMAIL ADDRESS:	admin@addyman-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive and report to be deposited with RCAHMS and WoSAS SMR.