

Glenapp Estate Forestry, South Ayrshire: Historic Environment

Appraisal



by Sarah Krischer

issued 26 February 2018

on behalf of Glenapp Estate

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Quality Assurance

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Introduction

1. This report details the assessment and survey works undertaken to consider the Historic Environment in respect of a programme of afforestation required by Glenapp Estate to be delivered on a stretch of land between Ballantrae, South Ayrshire and Stranraer, Dumfries & Galloway.
2. These works were designed to inform on the character of historic environment sites which may be affected, assess the significance of the anticipated impact and thereby inform the design of the proposed planting scheme and any necessary mitigation strategy.
3. The assessment and survey works will inform conservation management and provide an enhanced record of the sites within the context of the UKFS Historic Environment guidelines. Management guidance would include defined protection areas, compliant with these guidelines.
4. The study area is located within a mainly upland and coastal landscape. Most of the central and northern parts of the study area are situated between the existing A77 road (which winds within Glen App from Ballantrae in the north to Finnarts Bay in the south) and the coastline. The remainder of the study area lies to the south of Finnarts Bay or to the immediate east of the A77 (Figure 1). The individual parcels of land making up the study area consisted of a mix of existing enclosed farmland, areas of existing forestry and open moorland/hill ground with areas of improved fields.
5. There is one historic environment site protected by designation and another fifteen non-designated sites identified within the Glenapp Estate Forestry study area (see Table 1, Figures 2 and 3).
6. This report has been prepared to support Glenapp Estate to address UKFS Historic Environment Guidelines (2011), specifically Good Forestry Practice Requirements 1 to 4.

Proposed planting scheme

7. The programme of afforestation will consist of 79 parcels of land (160ha) which are spread out across the Glenapp Estate. (Figure 1)

Approach to Assessment

8. The works comprised a desk based assessment supported by a targeted walkover survey. The walkover survey included all the sites identified during the desk based element of the assessment as well as targeting other areas where there was the potential for archaeological sites surviving within the landscape.
9. All works were conducted in keeping with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct and Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statements.

Objectives of the Assessment

10. The objective of the assessment was to assess the known historic environment sites and the potential for currently un-located archaeological sites within the planting scheme. The assessment was then to determine the potential impact of the planting scheme on the historic environment resource and hence recommend a mitigation strategy to reduce any adverse impacts.

Project Works

11. The programme of works agreed with Glenapp Estate comprised a desk-based assessment and walkover survey.
12. The desk-based assessment consulted resources within:
 - ❖ National Collection of the Historic Environment (NCHE) (including Canmore, the National Collection of Aerial Photography (NCAP) Scheduled Monuments and other designations);
 - ❖ West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS) Sites and Monuments Record

- (known archaeological sites);
 - ❖ National Library of Scotland (bibliographic records, historic Ordnance Survey and pre-Ordnance Survey mapping); and
 - ❖ Local museums, libraries and other archives (Old & New Statistical Accounts, local history books).
13. The walkover survey comprised:
- ❖ classification of the archaeological sites and monuments;
 - ❖ written site description (objective measured description; subjective site interpretation; site condition; site evaluation [using FES categorisation guidelines]; and management recommendations if appropriate);
 - ❖ photographic record (digital) of all sites; and
 - ❖ locating all archaeological site limits and elements by DGPS equipment (Leica GS50) allowing real-time correction to Ordnance Survey National Grid and Datum.
14. All works complied with the UKFS Standard Guidelines, the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct and Historic Scotland Policy Statements.

Historic environment baseline

15. Within the Glenapp proposed afforestation area the desk-based assessment identified one historic environment site protected by designation. In addition, 15 non-designated archaeological sites were identified within the study area. (see Table 1).
16. Presented below are details of the known historical environment sites located within the proposed planting scheme areas.

Previous Archaeological Studies

17. There have been a number of archaeological studies carried out within the development area. In 1997 a watching brief was carried out on land directly above Finnarts Bay including land parcel 1/17 (Johnstone, 1998). The area was suspected to be a Mesolithic raised beach, but excavation was minimal and no artefacts or archaeological features were uncovered. In 2000 a measured survey of a structure likely to be directly south of 1/17 was carried out by Stranraer & District Antiquarian Society (Bell, 2000). The survey was undertaken by volunteers and the date and function of the structure were unknown.
18. Also in 2000 a walkover survey and archaeological monitoring was carried out by CFA archaeology at High Ballochdown (Land Parcels 180, 202 and 204/17) and Shallochwreck Burn (109/17) as part of construction of the Auchencrosh to Currarie Port Cable Route. This revealed Rig and Furrow as well as a metaled track (Cameron, 2000).
19. A walkover survey was carried out as part of the production of the Environmental statement from Glen App Windfarm by CFA archaeology in 2012. This included sites 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in land parcels 23, 30, 45, 49, 60, 62, 64, 68 and 175/17 (CFA, 2012). In 2016 a further walkover survey for the Glen App windfarm connection scheme was carried out along the centre of the Glen and included sites 5 and 6 in land parcel 175/17 (Vallance, 2016).




Prehistoric and Early Historic Landuse




20. A few of the land parcels show evidence of possible occupation in the prehistoric and early historic periods. There was a possible Mesolithic raised beach directly above Finnarts Bay in land parcel 1/17 although no archaeological features or artefacts were discovered during excavation work (see above). In addition the Starling Knowe burnt mound **S2** is likely to be prehistoric in date.
21. A cross marked stone that dates to the 10th or 11th century was found on a drystone dyke **S10**, however there is no known site in the vicinity that the carving could have originated from (RCAHMS 1981).




The Medieval and Later Periods




22. Within the study area, Roy's *Military Survey of Scotland* (1752-55) depicts an area of open hillside and areas of rig and furrow in bottom of the glen, (Figure 4a and b). The area is dotted with small farmsteads and is generally similar to the present day landscape. A coaching road runs through the glen, taking a more easterly route from Balantrae and returning to the coast farther south at a settlement marked as Polymodie, near the burn of the same name.
23. The 6-inch 1st edition Ordnance Survey (1843-1882) shows an area of open hillside, enclosed lowland fields and areas of woodland (Figure 5a and b). The 1st edition map also depicts the main Ballantrae to Stranraer road in its present day location for the first time. The 6-inch 2nd edition Ordnance Survey (1888-1913) showed that there had been little change in landscape use since the 1st edition map, although a number of ruined sites are no longer depicted and the Glenn App estate had developed into its present form (Figures 6a and b).
24. The Hay Ree **S01** is marked as part of the "Old Park of the Gleick" farmstead on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Surveys. A farmstead labelled as "Old Mark" is depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey which is most likely **S06** although there is the possibility that it may be the neighbouring farmstead of **S05**. By the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey, surveyed in 1907, no structures are shown in land parcel 175/17.
25. Finnarts Estate **S04** is recorded on Blaeu's 1654 map, which is itself based on the earlier map by Timothy Pont. Roy's map drawn in the early 1750s, records a small tree-lined enclosure, with unenclosed woodland and cultivation adjacent. Armstrong's 1775 map depicts a mansion house with enclosed park and a possible avenue. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey shows extensive woodland areas, although this might relate to the Glen App estate rather than Finnarts Estate. Little survives of the old Finnarts estate and it was incorporated into the Glen App estate in the 1930s (Love, 2005).
26. The gravel pit **S07** is depicted within both the 1st and 2nd editions of the Ordnance Survey though it appears to be disused in the 2nd edition map. The Glendrisaig Farm Sluice Channel and Pond, **S08** along with their accompanying buildings of Glendrisaig House are depicted on both the 1st and 2nd editions of the Ordnance Survey.
27. The drystone dyke at Shallowreck burn **S09** is depicted on both the 1st and 2nd editions of the Ordnance Survey. Farm track **S12** is also shown on the 1st edition, although the disused nature of **S12** implies that is likely to predate the 1850s. It is not shown at all on the 2nd edition map, indicating it had gone out of use by 1907. The unroofed ruin **S13** was depicted within the 1st edition Ordnance Survey, but again had completely disappeared from view on the 2nd edition ordinance survey. The farmstead at Blood Glen **S14** is shown on the 1st edition, but appears to have been abandoned as it was not depicted within the 2nd edition map. The paddocks/enclosures **S15** at Kilantrigan Loch are clearly visible on both the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Surveys.
28. The beginnings of the modern Glenapp estate **S16** is depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey. The castle was constructed around 1870, and by the completion of the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey in 1907 the estate had begun to take its current form.
29. During the Second World War Finnarts Bay was the location of the 407th Coastal Defence Battery, Royal Artillery (p37, Bell, 2005). The Battery was constructed as part of the defence of the military port at Cairnryan. The remains of two gun sites, searchlight site, control post and several other buildings remain at the southern end of the bay. A signal station remains on the hillside to the west of land parcel 1/17 (ibid).




Table 1: Historic Environment Sites within study area


Site	Land Parcel	Name	NGR Ref:	UID, Designation & Description	Classification & Period	Image from Site Inspection
S01	49/17	Old Park Of The Gleick	NX 05544, 71972 205544, 571972	<p>Canmore ID: 170313, HER ID: 42591; An unroofed structure marked as Hay Ree is shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey, but it is not shown on more recent maps such as the 1992 OS 1:10000 map. A square structure is visible on modern aerial photographs.</p> <p>A sub rectangular structure on a flat surface adjacent to Altehit Burn was found during field survey. It measured 5.67m east-west and 11.02m north-south. The walls survived to a maximum height of 0.5m and were 0.6m wide. The structure was heavily overgrown. The Hay Ree was attached to a poorly surviving stone wall that formed part of the field system of Old Park of the Gleick.</p>	Structure (period Unassigned)	
S02	45/17	Starling Knowe / Finnarts Bridge	NX 05444, 72230 205444, 572230	<p>Canmore ID: 73402, HER ID: 12411, HES Scheduled Monument 5521; A burnt mound sits on a slight terrace above a steep west facing slope to the northwest of Starling Knowe. In 1993 it was recorded as being crecentic in plan and measuring 7.5m in diameter with a maximum height of 0.7m high. It had an opening to the west onto the head of an unnamed stream (Foster and Marshall, 1992). In 2012 it was noted that the area had become badly overgrown making it difficult to observe the mound (CFA, 2012).</p> <p>A slight rise of grass covered stone surrounded by a low bank of exposed stone was observed at the location of the mound. This monument was surveyed as having a diameter of 4.42m, although the edges of the monument were very diffuse. However, it appears to have been badly degraded and overgrown since the original survey in 1992.</p>	Burnt Mound (prehistoric)	
S03	45/17	Haggstone Wood	NX 05940 73040 205940, 573040	<p>HER ID: 67628; A sinuous bank is visible on modern aerial photography on the north side of a modern farm track. It may relate to a former field system and be associated with the southern boundary of Finnarts Farm Garden and Designed Landscape. When surveyed in 2012 it was found to be a low turf bank 1-1.5m wide and 0.2m high (CFA, 2012).</p> <p>This bank was not observed in the current field survey, and it may have become future overgrown or eroded. It may also have become incorporated into the bank running to the north of the modern access road for Glen App windfarm.</p>	Field Bank (period Unassigned)	

Site	Land Parcel	Name	NGR Ref:	UID, Designation & Description	Classification & Period	Image from Site Inspection
S04	23, 30, 60, 62, 64 and 68/17	Finnarts Farm / Finard; Finnard; Finnarts House	NX 05600 73500 205600, 573500	<p>HER ID: 53430; Several Woodland Areas may infringe on Finnarts House's Designed Landscape. Blaeu's 1654 map, which is itself based on an earlier manuscript by Timothy Pont, shows a significant house. Roy records a small tree-lined enclosure, with unenclosed woodland and cultivation adjacent. Armstrong's 1775 map shows a mansion house with enclosed park, planting and a possible avenue. The first edition ordinance survey shows extensive planting, although this might relate to the Glen App estate as oppose to Finnarts. Little survives of the old Finnarts estate and it was incorporated into the Glen App estate in the 1930s (Love, 2005).</p> <p>There were no elements of land parcels 23, 30, 60, 62, 64 and 68/17 that appeared to be part of a designed landscape.</p>	Designed Landscape (period Unassigned)	
S05	175/17	Mark, Glen App	NX 07837, 74360 207837, 574360	<p>Canmore ID: 60888, HER ID: 11228; RCAHMs records a farmstead comprising the remains of three rectangular buildings, an enclosure and a kiln. They note extensive traces of rig-and-furrow cultivation, field walls and stone-built pens on the surrounding hillside. Areas of rig and furrow and the remains of several upstanding buildings were found in the 2012 field survey carried out prior to the construction of Glen app windfarm (CFA, 2012). The current field survey found a large open area with remains of rig and furrow, a collection of several ruined structures and an enclosure. The field area had a turf mound at the centre that measured 8.83m north-south and 6.94m east west. It was approximately 1m tall. The rig ran northwest-southeast and measured 2.5m crest to crest with a height of 0.1m-0.2m. It was surrounded by the remains of a turf and stone bank measuring 1.5m wide by 0.5m high. There was a cluster of three structures to the northwest of the field. Structure 1 measured 9.17m northwest-southeast and 4.8m southwest-northeast. Structure 2 measured 6.69m northwest-southeast and 4.70m southwest-northeast. Structure 3 measured 9.8m northwest-southeast and 3.9m southwest-northeast. All wall were badly damaged and had a maximum height of 0.40m. The enclosure measured 43.56m northwest-southeast and 17m southwest northeast, and was bounded by a low stone wall that was covered in turf in places. The wall had a maximum height of 0.5m and a maximum width of 0.8m. In addition there were several small stone piles that might have been the remains of stone built pens or evidence of field clearance.</p>	Farmstead (period Unassigned), Kiln (period Unassigned), Rig And Furrow (medieval)	
S06	175/17	Mark, Glen App	NX 07637, 74303 207637, 574303	<p>Canmore ID: 60889, HER ID: 11229; About 90m to the west of S05 there are the remains of a rectangular building adjoined by a D-shaped enclosure S06. A ruined farmstead is recorded as "Old Mark" A farmstead is shown on the 1st Edition Ordinance survey map as Old Mark and depicted as two unroofed buildings, one of which is a long building This farmstead is not shown on the 1992 1:10,000 map.</p> <p>A few extremely fragmentary remains of walls that may have related to the farmstead were found in survey along the northwest edge of the area. In addition, a large open area with traces rig and furrow was observed. This field measured 100.65m northwest-southeast and 73.5m northeast-southwest.</p>	Farmstead (period Unassigned), Old Mark	

Site	Land Parcel	Name	NGR Ref:	UID, Designation & Description	Classification & Period	Image from Site Inspection
S07	28a/17	March Burn	NX 05408, 75129 205408, 575129	No Site ID's; A gravel pit is shown on both the first and second edition ordinance survey maps. The pit lies straddling a small track or road which runs towards Glendrisaig farm to the North. The pit was visible as a depression in the field surrounded by gorse bushes with occasional visible bedrock. It measured 27.89m east-west and 14.91m north-south.	Gravel Pit (period Unassigned)	
S08	24/17	Glendrisaig Farm	NX 05582, 76116 205582, 576116	No Site ID's; A sluice channel which ran in a NW to SE direction behind Glendrisaig House. The channel emptied into a small pond located to the immediate south of the house. The sluice channel and pond were first shown on the 1st edition ordnance survey and were still present on the second ordnance survey. The original farm house has been replaced with a modern building. The sluice channel and dried up pond were visible in the field survey, although heavily overgrown. The channel ran east-west along the length of land parcel 24/17 and was approximately 0.4m wide by 32.29m long. The pond measured 31.2m east-west by 31.20m north-south. At the western edge the pond was defined by a stone revetment 0.40m high and 3m wide that was overgrown with turf in places. To the east the pond was cut 0.40m into the hillside.	Sluice Channel & Pond (period Unassigned)	
S09	109/17	Shallochwreck Burn	NX 06910 77380 206820, 577320	Canmore ID: 60860, HER ID: 11204; A drystone dyke is shown on the first edition ordinance survey and the 1979 1:10000 map. The ruined wall was identified during the construction of the Auchencrosh to Currarie Port Cable Route (Cameron, 2012). The area had become badly overgrown with gorse and the wall was not identified during field survey.	Dyke (period Unassigned)	

Site	Land Parcel	Name	NGR Ref:	UID, Designation & Description	Classification & Period	Image from Site Inspection
S10	109/17	Shallochwreck	NX 05540 71980 206910, 577380	Canmore ID: 170313, HER ID: 42591; A cross-marked stone was found in the top of a drystone dyke on Shallochwreck farm in 1957 by the farmer, Mr Douglas. The stone is believed to date from the 11 th century AD (RCAHMS, 1981). There is no known sites near the find spot, and no sites were identified during field survey.	Cross Incised Stone (early Medieval)	
S11	180, 202 and 204/17	High Ballochdowan	NX 08000 77700 208000, 577700	Canmore ID: 235183, HER ID: 61852; an extensive area of rig and furrow originally identified by archaeological works associated with the Auchencrosh To Currarie Port Cable Route. The rigs were aligned NW-SE and unevenly spaced and only the largest examples had furrows preserved in the subsoil surface (Cameron, 2012). The rig and furrow were not visible in the current field survey and are only identifiable in excavation.	Rig And Furrow (medieval)Auchen crosh	
S12	180, 202 and 204/17	High Ballochdowan	NX 08020 77790 208020, 577790	Canmore ID: 235181, HER ID: 61851; A disused track was shown on the first edition ordinance survey. The track was identified by archaeological works associated with the Auchencrosh To Currarie Port Cable Route. It was found to be of insubstantial construction (Cameron, 2012). No trace of the track was visible in field survey.	Track (period Unassigned)	

Site	Land Parcel	Name	NGR Ref:	UID, Designation & Description	Classification & Period	Image from Site Inspection
S13	Not IACS Registered	Low Ballochdowan	NX 07980 78470 207980, 578470	Canmore ID: 170283, HER ID: 41894; The first edition ordinance survey shows an unroofed building, marked as “Ruin”. The structure is not shown on the 1979 edition of the 1:10000 map. This structure was not seen in the field survey.	Building (period Unassigned)	
S14	221/17	Blood Glen	NX 08670 78280 208670, 578280	Canmore ID: 170287, HER ID: 41890; A farmstead comprising one partially roofed long building and one enclosure is shown on the 1st edition ordinance survey. The structure is not shown on the 1979 edition of the 1:10000 map. This structure was not seen in the field survey.	Farmstead (period Unassigned)	
S15	262/17	Kilantringan Loch	NX 08945 79254 208945, 579254	No Site ID's; A series of small rectangular shaped enclosures or paddocks are shown on both the first and second editions Ordnance Survey to the immediate north of Kilantringan Loch. The outline of sub rectangular enclosures can be seen as crop marks in modern aerial photography. No evidence for the paddocks were found in the field survey.	Field enclosure – paddocks (period Unassigned)	

Site	Land Parcel	Name	NGR Ref:	UID, Designation & Description	Classification & Period	Image from Site Inspection
S16	264, 278, 295 and 310/17	Glenapp	NX 9417 80450 209417, 580450	<p>No Site ID's; Designed garden and landscape associated with Glenapp Castle/House. Only one land parcel (278/17) is located within the designated area with the rest just lying against the boundary line.</p> <p>No evidence of a designed landscape could be seen as 264, 278 and 310/17. 295/17 contained a series of curved banks. The banks were approximately 1.5m in height and concentrated in the south side of land parcel 295/17 but were not visible within the historic mapping so most likely modern. The area is marked as disused pits on the 2006 1:25000 ordinance survey, but there is no indication in the historical mapping of when the pits was in use.</p>	Inventory Garden & Designed Landscape (period Unassigned)	

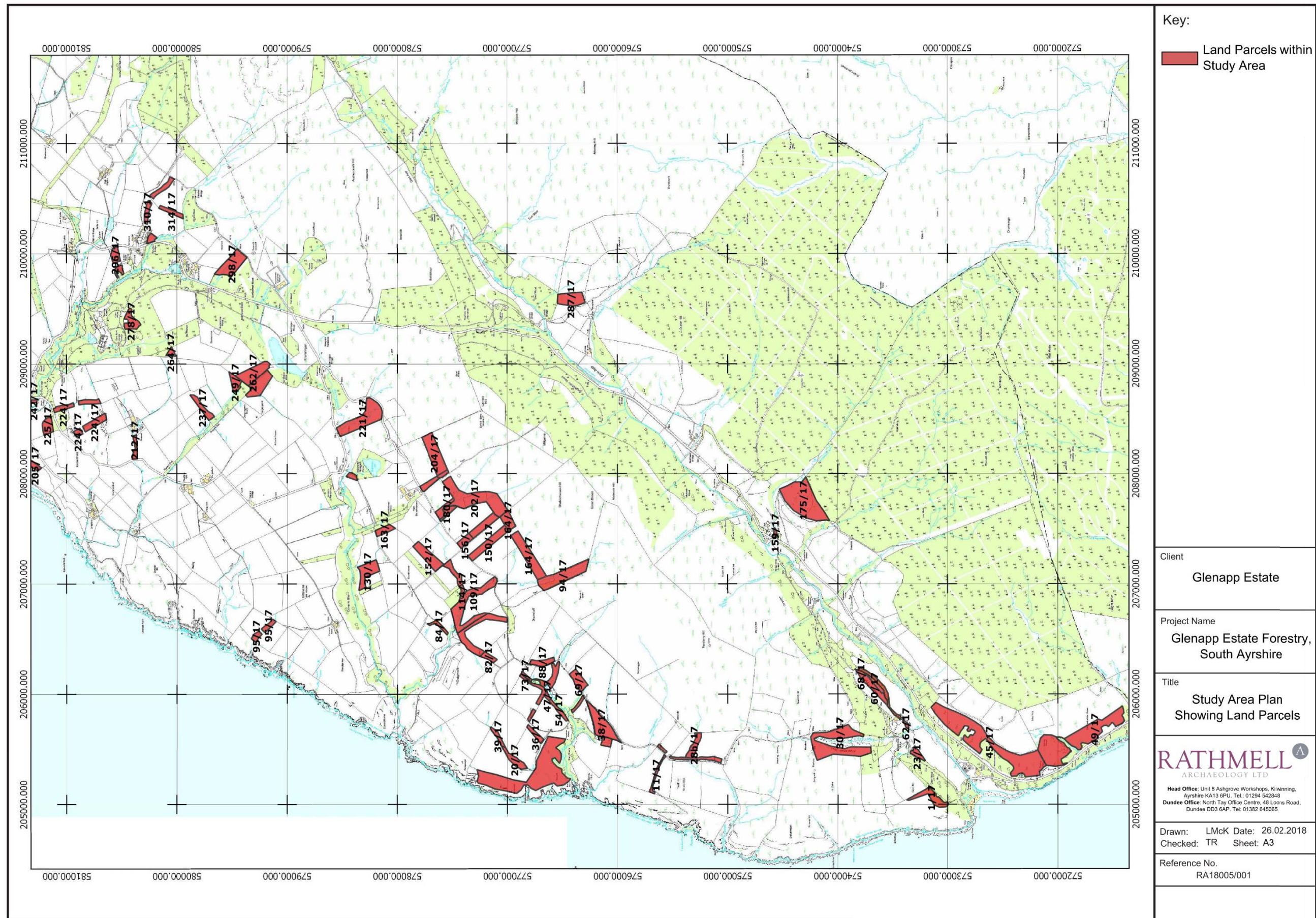


Figure 1: Study area showing land parcels.

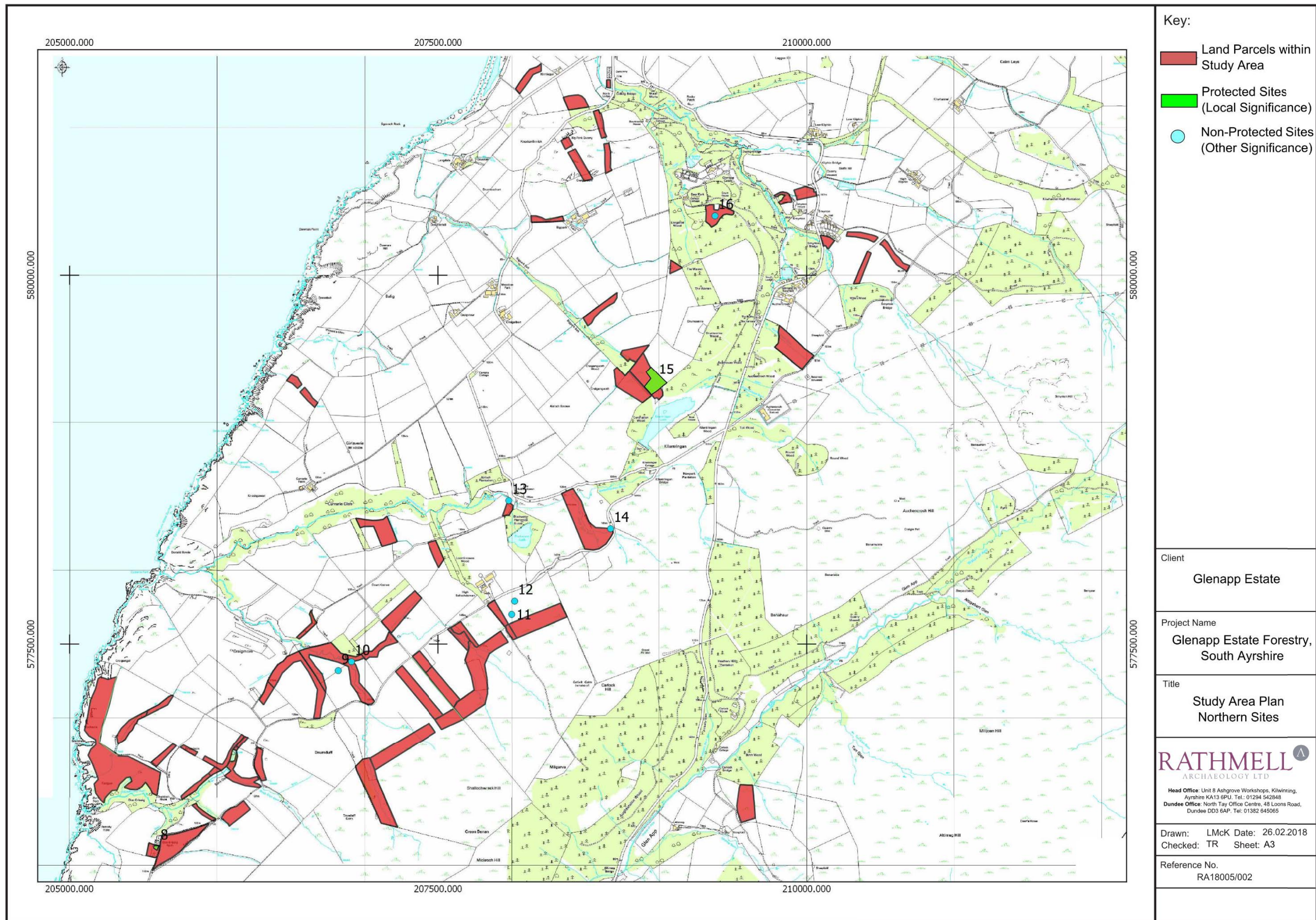


Figure 2: Study area plan showing northern sites.

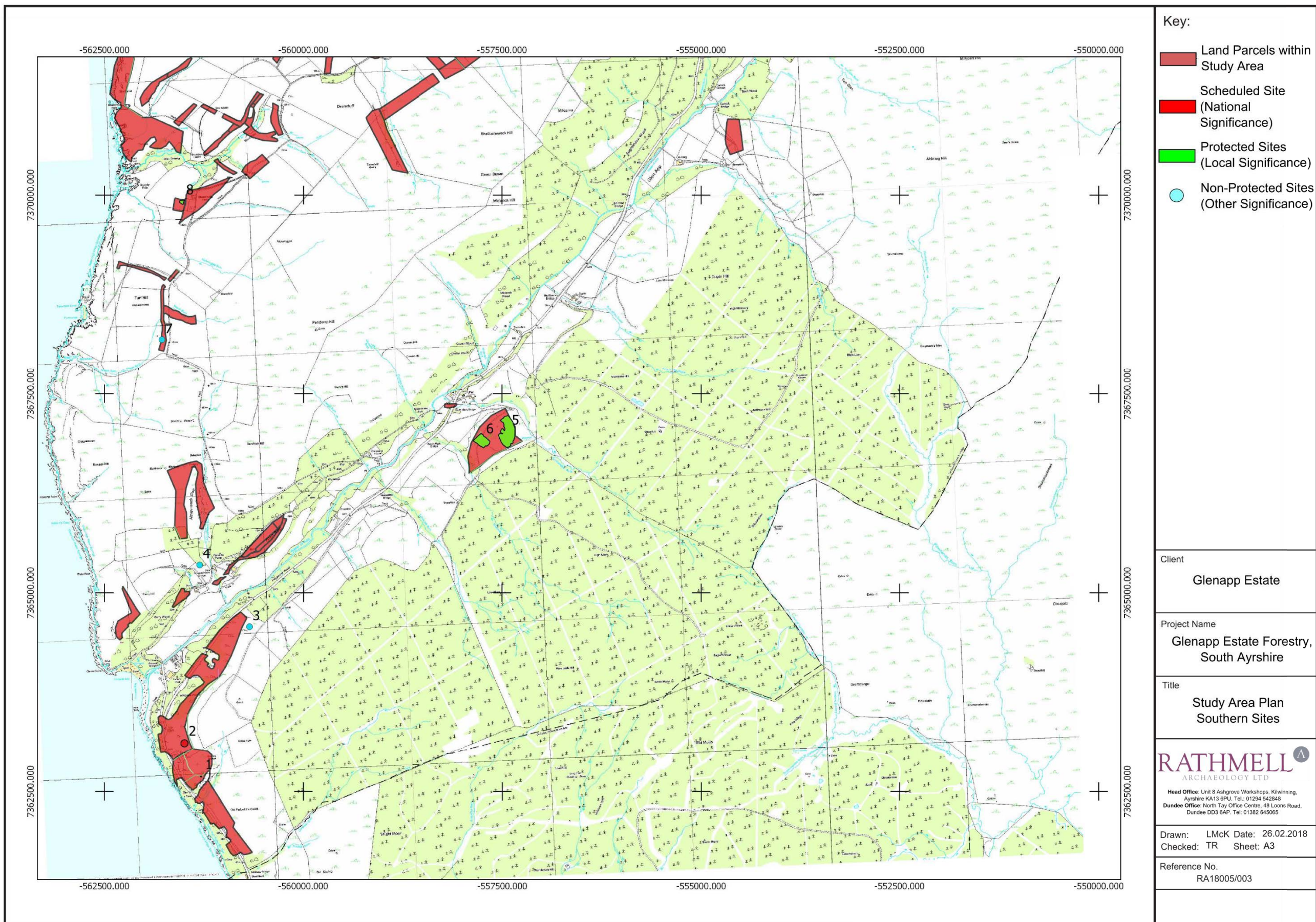


Figure 3: Study area plan showing southern sites.

Walkover Survey

30. An inspection survey of the proposed afforestation area was undertaken between the 8th and 21st of February 2018 and in order to assist in the characterisation of surviving upstanding archaeological or historic remains, define their key characteristics (including significance) and map their extent. Conditions were generally cold, with some days of heavy rain and high winds.
31. The assessment area covered a series of hills and was rough pasture, and improved land with either grass or tall vegetation. Field boundaries within the study area took the form of dry stone dykes and timber post and wire fences.
32. **S1** the Hay Ree of Old Park of the Gleick was a rectangular structure oriented east-west on a flat surface overlooking the Altheit Burn. The walls survived to a maximum height of 0.5m and were heavily overgrown with turf.
33. **S2** was the burnt mound at Starling Knowe/ Finarts Bridge is the only scheduled monument within the survey area. A slight rise of grass covered stone surrounded by a low bank of exposed stone was visible. It appears to have been badly degraded and overgrown since it was originally surveyed in 1992.
34. **S3** was a low bank associated with the Finnarts estate. This bank was not found during survey. No evidence of the designed landscape of **S4** could be seen in land parcels 23, 30, 60, 62, 64 and 68/17. These areas all appeared to be fields and rough pasture, with no banks or other features that would indicate a formal landscape.
35. The farmsteads of **S5** and **S6** were located in land parcel 175/17. Both of these sites are referred to as Mark or Old Mark and there is some confusion as to which abandoned farmstead this name refers to. **S5** consisted of a large open area with remains of rig and furrow, a collection of several ruined structures and an enclosure. **S6** was smaller than **S5** and comprised an open area of hillside with remains of rig and furrow. There were some badly degraded walls visible directly to the northwest of the abandoned field.
36. The March Burn Gravel Pit **S7** was visible as a depression on the hillside just to the east of the farm track, with the central depression outlined by gorse bushes that appeared to be covering a low bank.
37. **S8** the Glendrisaig Farm Sluice Channel and Pond were located in heavily overgrown land parcel 24/17. The pond was visible cut down into the field and the channel ran east-west along the length of the land parcel. **S9** a drystone dyke marked on the first ordnance survey could not be located in land parcel 109/17. The area was covered in an extensive layer of gorse. This might have covered the dyke however it is more likely that the dyke is not visible on the surface. **S10** was the finds spot of an early medieval cross incised stone. There was no known site in the vicinity from which the stone could have come from (Foster 1960) and nothing was found relating to the stone during field survey. As with **S9** the area was under a thick layer of gorse.
38. **S11** and **S12** were located in the fields directly to the southeast of High Ballochdowan farm. **S11** was an extensive area of rig and furrow identified during archaeological works related to the Auchencrosh to Currarie Port Cable Route. However, no trace of the rig and furrow was located during the walkover survey. **S12** was a disused track identified within the 1st edition Ordnance Survey. It had also been investigated as part of the Auchencrosh to Currarie Port Cable Route project, however, as with the rig and furrow no trace of the track was visible during the walkover survey.
39. The farmstead at Low Ballochdowan **S13** was depicted as an unroofed ruin on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey but not shown in any of the later editions of the Ordnance Survey. No trace of the structure could be found during the walkover survey. **S14** the farmstead at Blood Glen was depicted as a partially roofed long building and enclosure on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey but as with site **S13** it is not shown on more recent editions. No remains of this structure was identified during the walkover survey.

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This is a detailed historical map of the Firth of Clyde area, showing various hills, moors, and rivers. Key features include Finnerhill, Sandbank Hill, Derry's Hill, Mullbank Hill, and Hagston Moor. The map also shows the River Clyde, Finnerhill Bay, and the surrounding landscape with contour lines and place names.

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This is a detailed historical map of the Mull of Galloway region. The map shows the coastline of Mull of Galloway, with several hills labeled, including Tross Hill, Pendery Hill, Mullach Hill, and Mullach Hill. The River Mull is shown flowing through the region. The map includes numerous place names and topographical features, with a scale bar at the bottom indicating distances in miles and furlongs.

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40. A series of sub rectangular shaped enclosures or possible paddocks **S15** depicted on the 1st and 2nd Ordnance Survey to the immediate north of Kilantringan Loch. Again no trace of these sites could be found during the walkover survey.
41. Glenapp Castle has a large area of designed gardens and landscape at the north end of Glenapp Estate that forms **S16**. Land parcel 278/17 is located within the designed area, with 264,295 and 310/17 lying just outside of it. 278 was an open area surrounded by areas of woodland but there was no evidence of intentional design features in the land parcel. Likewise 264, 295 and 310 showed no evidence of intentional design elements.

Management Guidance

42. The assessment identified a total of sixteen historic environment sites within or adjacent/overlapping to the Glenapp study area (Table 1). Not all sites are of equal merit or have equal potential to contribute to the comprehension of the Historic Environment. A fourfold significance is used to reflect the scale of contribution running, from high to low, as National, Regional, Local and Other, where other denotes a minimal significance. Presented below is our guidance on how we recommend the known historic environment sites should be treated within any Forest Design Plan.
43. Site **S2**, which consisted of a prehistoric burnt mound, at Starling Knowe/Finnarts Bridge is a scheduled monument (Scheduled Monument No. 5521) and due to its status this site has been ascribed National significance. The protection of this site from planting and other forestry operation impacts is recommended, with a minimum 20m boundary of this site, on top of the boundary stipulated in the scheduling act (50m diameter). It should also be noted that there was a discrepancy between the coordinates for the site given by Canmore with that given by the HER and the scheduling. Because of this the buffer has been extended further to the southwest to include the Canmore coordinates as well as the scheduled are.
44. Sites **S1**, **S5**, **S6**, **S8** and **S15** all consist of Farmsteads, agricultural buildings, rig and furrow and small scale rural industrial sites which date to the early 19th century (though some may have their origins in the late 18th century). Because of this these sites have been ascribed Local significance. The protection of these sites from planting and other forestry operation impacts is recommended, with a minimum 10m boundary for each site.
45. During the walkover survey of sites **S3**, **S4**, **S9-S14** and **S16** no visible trace of the sites could be found. Many of the sites were visible in the Historic mapping for the area or listed within Canmore but during the desk based element of the assessment no trace of these sites could be found through online aerial resources. Because of this all of these sites have been ascribed Other significance and as such no protection of these sites from planting and other forestry operation impacts is recommended.

Conclusion

46. A historic environment assessment was required by Glenapp Estate to inform afforestation design throughout the estate at Glenapp, South Ayrshire. This process identified 16 historic environment sites, only one of which, **S2**, was protected for its significance.
47. Our management guidance has covered protection measures for six of these historic environment sites. These recommendations are compliant with UKFS Historic Environment Guidelines.

Table 2: Management of effects on sites within the proposed afforestation area

No	Site	Significance	Management Guidance	UKFS HE Guidelines
S1	Old Park Of The Gleick	Local	Protection of area where the structure S1 was identified through 10m buffer. Clearing to be managed as open space.	SFM*11, 18
S2	Starling	Scheduled	Protection of burnt mound S2 with a	LR* 1,

	Knowe Finnarts Bridge	/		20m buffer (on top of the existing scheduled area), Clearing to be managed as an open space and any measures set out must comply with the Scheduling act.	SFM 11,18
S3	Haggstone Wood		Other	No action recommended for S3	
S4	Finnarts Farm / Finard; Finnard; Finnarts House		Other	No action recommended for S4	
S5	Mark, Glen App		Local	Protection of area where the Farmstead, kiln and rig and furrow S5 were identified through 10m buffer. Clearing to be managed as open space.	SFM*11, 18
S6	Mark, Glen App		Local	Protection of area where the Farmstead S6 was identified through 10m buffer. Clearing to be managed as open space.	SFM*11, 18
S7	March Burn		Other	No action recommended for S7	
S8	Glendrisaig Farm		Local	Protection of area where the sluice channel and pond S8 were identified through 10m buffer. Clearing to be managed as open space.	SFM*11, 18
S9	Shallochwreck Burn		Other	No action recommended for S9	
S10	Shallochwreck		Other	No action recommended for S10	
S11	High Ballochdowan		Other	No action recommended for S11	
S12	High Ballochdowan		Other	No action recommended for S12	
S13	Low Ballochdowan		Other	No action recommended for S13	
S14	Blood Glen		Other	No action recommended for S14	
S15	Kilantringan Loch		Local	Protection of area where the series of enclosures S15 were identified through 10m buffer. Clearing to be managed as open space.	SFM*11, 18
S16	Glenapp		Other	No action recommended for S16	

SFM* sustainable forest management. LR* legal requirement.

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