

Bellamore Farm, South Ayrshire: Historic Environment

Appraisal



by Peter Klemen


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on behalf of Gareth Ventress, Forestry Commission Scotland

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Introduction

1. This report details the assessment and survey works undertaken to consider the Historic Environment in respect of a proposed planting scheme required by Gareth Ventress, Environment Forester, Galloway Forest District at the Forestry Commission Scotland, on hill ground being considered for afforestation at Bellamore Farm, South Ayrshire.
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. Bellamore Farm extends to some 530ha and is a mixture of enclosed pasture adjacent to the Muck Water (a tributary of the Duisk Water and hence River Stinchar). Historic mapping (eg; Roy 1752-5) depicts a series of farmsteads on alternating banks of the Muck Water which survived, frequently as ruins, on to the 1st edition Ordnance Survey (1858).
5. There are no historic environment sites protected by designation within the proposed planting area. There are twenty-one non-designated sites identified within the Bellamore Farm Study Area.
6. This report has been prepared to support Gareth Ventress, Environment Forester, Galloway Forest District to address UKFS Historic Environment Guidelines (2011), specifically Good Forestry Practice Requirements 1 to 4.

Proposed planting scheme

7. The proposed area covered by Bellamore Farm is topographically hill ground to be considered for afforestation near Pinwherry in South Ayrshire, and is a mix of improved grassland (Figure 1a) along the course of the Muck Water and unimproved grassland and boggy ground on the upper areas (Figure 1b).

Approach to Assessment

8. The works comprised a desk-based assessment supported by an inspection survey. The assessment focused on the proposed afforestation boundary for the area. For some resources where insufficient information was available, an adjacent buffer has been included within the study area to examine any sites that are in close proximity and which present the potential to inform on the resource within the planting scheme – in particular, past archaeological interventions have been considered from a larger area.
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 Gareth Ventress, Environment Forester, Galloway Forest District comprised a desk-based assessment and a walkover survey, combined with a detailed instrument survey and test pit exercise at the site of Kilbride Knowe **S14**.



Figure 1a: Improved grassland running along the lower reaches of the Study Area and the River Muck



Figure 1b: Unimproved grassland and boggy ground along the upper reaches of the Study Area

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);
 - ❖ Dumfries & Galloway 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.

Detailed Survey and Investigation

14. Instrument survey was undertaken at Cille Bhrighde / Kilbride Knowe (Canmore 62517; WoSASPIN 11514) to:
- ❖ record all elements of the monument; the relationships between different elements will be clarified as far as possible;
 - ❖ capture level information to inform on the reported height difference between the interior & exterior of the enclosure; and
 - ❖ record the extent of obscuring / deleterious vegetation and other relevant environmental conditions (eg unvegetated surfaces).
15. A linear series of test pits was then excavated to:
- ❖ characterise the soil profile outwith the enclosure
 - ❖ inform on the character of the bank, especially whether a coherent structure is present with wall faces; and
 - ❖ characterise the interior and whether residual cairn fabric is present, improved soil or graveyard soil.
16. All works complied with the UKFS Standard Guidelines, the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct and Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statements.

Historic environment baseline

17. Within the Bellamore Farm proposed afforestation area the desk-based assessment identified no historic environment sites protected by designation. In addition, twenty-one non-designated archaeological sites were identified within the area (see Table 1).
18. Bellamore Farm extends to some 530ha and is a mixture of enclosed pasture adjacent to the Musk Water (a tributary of the Duisk Water and hence River Stinchar). Historic mapping (eg Roy 1752-5) depicts a series of farmsteads on alternating banks of the Musk Water which survived, frequently as ruins, onto the 1st edition Ordnance Survey. Modern aerial imagery shows evidence of the strong survival of the settlement cores from this post-medieval farming landscape.
19. Presented below are details of the known historical landscape use of the proposed planting scheme area.

Previous Archaeological Studies

20. Within the proposed afforestation boundary there have been three previously recorded archaeological studies. These include: An Archaeological Appraisal for the Coylton to Mark Overhead Line Upgrade (WoSAS pin: Ev5251) (RSK 2014) and a Cultural Heritage Assessment for the Kilgallioch 275kV cable route (WoSAS Pin: 4969) (CFA 20123). The third was a Watching Brief on two poles for a new overhead powerline at Mark Farm (WoSAS Pin: 1506) (Headland 2003).



Prehistoric and Early Historic Landuse



21. There is minimal evidence of land use or occupation within the planting scheme area during the prehistoric or early historic period.



The Medieval and Later Periods



22. Within the study area there is an early depiction of a number of the farmsteads along the Much River and within the Study Area. Bleau's *Carricta meridinalis: South Part of Carrick* (1654) (Figure 3a) spells Bellamore as 'Ballmoir' and depicts the site of **S1** as a house of some status, with a wooded park surrounded by an enclosed and defined fenced outline. Roy's *Military Survey of Scotland* (1752-55) (Figure 3b) using the spelling 'Balemore' and depicts a walled garden or enclosure with an area of unenclosed woodland. Armstrong's survey; *A new map of Ayrshire: southwest section* (1775) (Figure 4a) depicts planting and enclosure on the east side of the house and uses the spelling 'Ballimore'.
23. By the time of the 6-inch 1st edition Ordnance Survey (1858) (Figure 4b) the spelling of 'Bellymore' is used. The current area of woodland to the northwest of **S1** has been established possibly from the previous areas of woodland. Bellamore Farm **S1** is depicted on either side of the current minor road with two rectangular structures on the south of the road with a linked garden area to the east. Three rectangular structures are depicted on the north side of the road and to the northeast. There is little change in the 6-inch 2nd edition Ordnance Survey (1897) (Figure 5a).
24. Sited to the north of Bellamore Farm, the site of **S2** is labelled as 'Tank' and first depicted on the 6-inch 2nd edition Ordnance Survey (1897) (Figure 5a) and still depicted on current mapping.
25. The farmstead of Garleffin **S3** is first depicted on Bleau's *Carricta meridinalis: South Part of Carrick* (1654) (Figure 3a) and uses the current spelling. Roy's *Military Survey of Scotland* (1752-55) (Figure 3b) uses the spelling 'Girlefin' and depicts three structures within a rectilinear enclosure. Armstrong's survey; *A new map of Ayrshire: southwest section* (1775) (Figure 4a) depicts two structures and uses the spelling 'Garlathan'. The 6-inch 1st edition OS map (1858) (Figure 4b) indicates three roofed buildings, and two enclosures and uses the spelling 'Garleffin'. On current mapping the farmstead is depicted as three unroofed buildings and an incomplete enclosure.
26. Both sites of **S4** and **S5** are depicted on the 6-inch 1st edition OS Map (1858) (Figure 4b) and located to the south and northeast of Garleffin farmstead respectively. The site of **S5** is still depicted on the 6-inch 2nd edition OS mapping (1897) (Figure 5a).
27. The site of **S6** forms the lower southwest corner of the proposed afforestation area and the most northerly area of the Parish Boundary. Moving north to south the boundary runs from the Muck Water just south of Bellamore Farm (Bellymore on 19th century maps, figures 4b & 5a) up an unnamed stream to the south-east before turning south and then running south-east to Loch Farroch. In addition to being shown on 19th century OS maps, the course of the boundary is shown on current surveys.
28. A single unroofed structure annotated 'Sheep Ree' **S7** with an attached enclosure and a short length of wall are depicted on the 6-inch 1st edition of the Ordnance Surevy (1858) (Figure 4b) and on mapping it is annotated as Sheepfold.



Table 1: Historic Environment Sites within study area



Site	Name	NGR Ref:	UID, Designation & Description	Period	Image from Site Inspection
S01	Bellamore Farm	NX 23286 86908	No designation; Bleau (1654) depicts a house of some status, with an impaled, wooded park. Roy (1752-55) shows a walled garden or enclosure, but unenclosed woodland. Armstrong (1775), too, records planting and enclosure, though later maps show only minimal planting to the east and west of the house (Canmore ID: 203430, WoSAS Pin: 53513).	Post-medieval	
S02	Bellamore Farm	NX 23228 87020	No designation; A structure labelled as 'Tank' is first depicted on the 6-inch 2 nd edition OS mapping (1897 Sheet LXII.SE) and still on current mapping. Sited to the north of Bellamore Farm.	Modern	



Site	Name	NGR Ref:	UID, Designation & Description	Period	Image from Site Inspection
S03	Garleffin Farmstead	NX 23840 87080	No Designation; Farmstead identified on the current OS 1:10,000 map as three unroofed buildings and an incomplete enclosure. The 6-inch 1 st edition OS map (1858 Sheet LXII) indicates three roofed buildings, and two enclosures, named "Garleffin" (WoSAS Pin: 17195).	Post-Medieval to Modern	
S04	Garleffin Well	NX 23746 87010	No Designation; Depicted on 6-inch 1 st edition OS Map (1858 Sheet LXII), located to the south of Garleffin farmstead.	Post-Medieval to Modern	



Site	Name	NGR Ref:	UID, Designation & Description	Period	Image from Site Inspection
S05	Garleffin Well	NX 23747 87117	No Designation; Depicted on 6-inch 1 st edition OS Map (1858 Sheet LXII), located to the northwest of Garleffin farmstead. Still depicted on the 6-inch 2 nd edition OS mapping (1897 Sheet LXII.SE).	Post-Medieval to Modern	
S06	Barrhill Parish Boundary	NX 23271 86757 to NX 23713 86289	No Designation; Forms the lower southwest corner of the proposed afforestation area and the most northerly area of the Parish Boundary. Moving north to south the boundary runs from the Muck Water just south of Bellamore Farm ('Bellymore' on 19 th century maps) up the unnamed stream to the south-east before turning south and then running south-east to Loch Farroch. In addition to being shown on 19 th century OS maps, the course of the boundary is shown on the modern OS 1:25,000 map (WoSAS Pin: 59900).	Post-Medieval to Modern	



Site	Name	NGR Ref:	UID, Designation & Description	Period	Image from Site Inspection
S07	Garleffin Hill Sheepfold	NX 2406 8619	No Designation; One unroofed structure annotated 'Sheep Ree', an attached enclosure and a short length of wall are depicted on the 1 st edition of the OS 6-inch map (1858 Sheet LXII) and on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map where they are annotated as 'Sheepfold' (Canmore ID: 170501, WoSAS Pin 42470 & 17197).	Modern	
S08	Cawan	NX 24600 87101 (Canmore) or NX 24650 87150 (WoSAS)	No Designation; About 350m SSE of the ruinous farmstead of Cawan there are the remains of three small oval or sub-rectangular structures, possibly huts, and a small sub-square enclosure (Canmore ID: 62508, WoSAS Pin: 11505). On-site inspection nothing was observed that could be definitively defined as possible structural features.	Post-Medieval to Modern	



Site	Name	NGR Ref:	UID, Designation & Description	Period	Image from Site Inspection
S09	Cawan Sheepfold	NX 24752 87084	No Designation; A possible sheepfold is depicted on current OS. Not depicted on the 6-inch 1 st edition (1858 Sheet LXII) so possibly a modern addition.	Modern	
S10	Cawan Farmstead	NX 2462 8756	No Designation; A farmstead comprising two unroofed buildings, which are each annotated 'Ruin', one roofed building, and three enclosures, a Sheepfold and a field-system are depicted on the 6-inch 1 st edition OS map (1858 Sheet LXII). One unroofed building, two enclosures, the fragmentary remains of the field-system and the head-dyke are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (Canmore ID: 170500, WoSAS Pin: 17199 & 42471).	Post-Medieval to Modern	


Site	Name	NGR Ref:	UID, Designation & Description	Period	Image from Site Inspection
S11	Cawan enclosure	NX 24790 87630	No Designation; Identified on the current OS 1:10,000 map as two unroofed buildings, and one enclosure near "Cawan" farmstead. The 1 st edition map (1858 Sheet LXII) indicates the same buildings with two enclosures. The structures may have been used as sheepfolds (Wosas Pin: 17200).	Post-Medieval to Modern	
S12	Mark Farmstead	NX 25250 87850	No Designation; Situated on a spur 300m E of Mark farmhouse there are the remains of a farmstead, comprising a rectangular building and enclosure, adjacent to a small area of rig-and furrow cultivation (Canmore ID: 62505, WoSAS Pin: 1502)	Post-Medieval	

Site	Name	NGR Ref:	UID, Designation & Description	Period	Image from Site Inspection
S13	Mark Sheep Dip (shelter)	NX 25234 87931	No Designation; Depicted on the 6-inch 2 nd edition OS mapping (1897 Sheet LXII.SE) are a set of enclosures and on current mapping labelled as 'Sheep Dip'.	Modern	
S14	Kilbride Knowe	NX 2448 8776	No Designation; Labelled as 'Cairn' on the 6-inch 1 st edition OS survey (1858 Sheet LXII). A circular enclosure, 19m-23m in diameter, situated on a gentle N-S slope. The earth and stone bank is 3.8m broad with a maximum height of 0.5m on the exterior and 1.0m in the interior on the north side. No stones are visible in the slightly hollowed interior. There is nothing on the ground to suggest there having been a cairn on this site, nor an early church, despite the name Kilbride. Attached to the E side of the enclosure is a large contemporary field, while nearby several field walls can be seen. The good state of preservation of this enclosure in an area farmed in recent times suggests a farming enclosure of no great age (Canmore ID: 62517, WoSAS Pin: 11514).	Unknown	

Site	Name	NGR Ref:	UID, Designation & Description	Period	Image from Site Inspection
S15	Kilbride Knowe Farmstead	NX 24325 87645	No Designation; The remains of this farmstead are situated at the foot of Kilbride Knowe adjacent to an area of rig-and-furrow cultivation. They comprise three rectangular buildings and an enclosure which were depicted as 'Ruins' on the 1 st edition of the OS 6-inch map (1858 Sheet LXII). Although Armstrong's (1775) map notes only the place-name of 'Kilbride', the maps of Roy (1752-55) and Bleau (1654) record the settlement of 'Kirbride' or 'Kirkbryd' in this area. They are not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (Canmore ID: 62509, WoSAS Pin: 11506).	Post-Medieval	
S16	Kilbride Knowe	NX 24303 87910	No Designation; Depicted on the 6-inch 1 st edition OS survey (1858 Sheet LXII) is a gravel pit. Not depicted on the 6-inch 2 nd edition OS mapping (1897 Sheet LXII.SE).	Modern	

Site	Name	NGR Ref:	UID, Designation & Description	Period	Image from Site Inspection
S17	Kilbride Knowe	NX 24158 87786	No Designation; Depicted on the 6-inch 1 st edition OS survey (1858 Sheet LXII) is a gravel pit sited on the north side of a track leading to Kilbride Knowe. Not depicted on the 6-inch 2 nd edition OS mapping (1897 Sheet LXII.SE).	Modern	
S18	Knocknamuck	NX 23907 87630	No Designation; Depicted on the 6-inch 2 nd edition OS mapping (1897 Sheet LXII.SE) is a gravel pit; labelled as 'Disused' on current mapping.	Modern	

Site	Name	NGR Ref:	UID, Designation & Description	Period	Image from Site Inspection
S19	Kilbride Knowe Field Enclosure	NX 24221 87849 (centre)	No Designation; A series of turf & stone earthworks, measuring a maximum of approximately 700mm in height. Possibly a form of early enclosure and field systems and covering an area of improved grassland.	Post-medieval	
S20	Ballamore Farm Clearance Cairn	NX 23154 87037	No Designation; Clearance Cairn, elliptical in plan and half covered in turf and half exposed stone measuring 7m north-south by 9m east-west.	Modern	

Site	Name	NGR Ref:	UID, Designation & Description	Period	Image from Site Inspection
S21	Bellamore Farm Stone	NX 23142 87207	No Designation; A single (standing) stone located in an area of improved grassland. Sub-rounded in shape, smooth and uneven measuring approximately 1m high by 1m wide. There a number of solution holes/basins (erosion areas) but visible cup-marks. There are several area where the stone has been used as a rubbing stone by animals (sheep).	Unknown (Prehistoric?)	

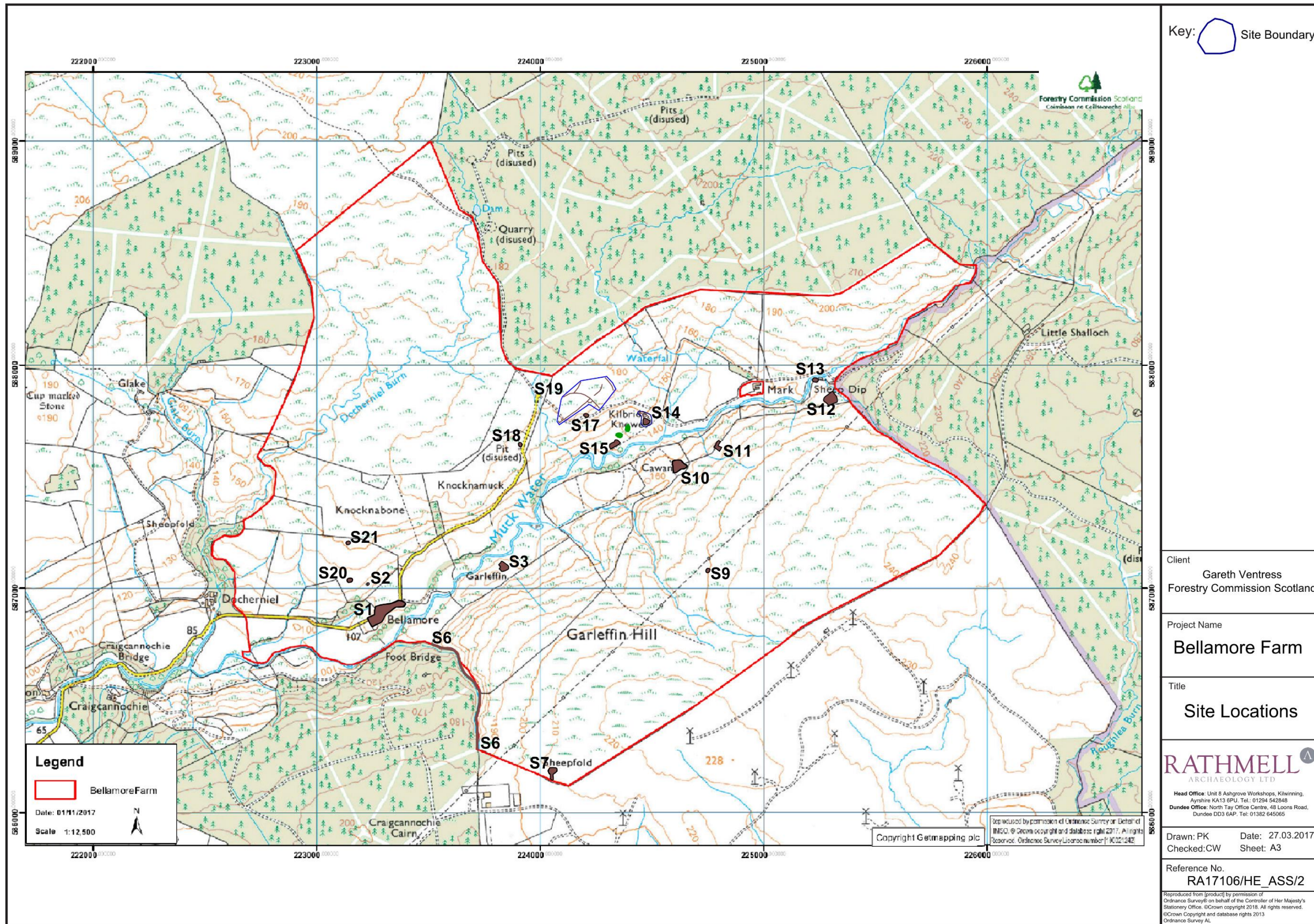


Figure 2: Location Map showing Historic Environment Sites.

29. The site **S8** is located approximately 350m SSE of the ruinous farmstead of Cawan (**S10**) where there are recorded remains of three small oval or sub-rectangular structures, possibly huts, and a small sub-square enclosure. Nothing is depicted on any previous surveys. On current mapping a sheepfold; **S9** is depicted on mapping but not on previous surveys.
30. The farmstead of Cawan **S10** is first depicted on *Bleau's Carricta meridinalis: South Part of Carrick* (1654) (Figure 3a) and spelt 'Cawan of Glenkrouboch'. *Roy's Military Survey of Scotland* (1752-55) (Figure 3b) uses the spelling 'Kawan' and depicts two structures within a rectilinear enclosure. *Armstrong's survey; A new map of Ayrshire: southwest section* (1775) (Figure 4a) depicts two structures and uses the spelling 'Cawan'. The 6-inch 1st edition OS map (1858) (Figure 4b) indicates three roofed buildings, and two enclosures and uses the spelling 'Garleffin'. On current mapping the farmstead is depicted as three unroofed buildings and an incomplete enclosure.
31. On the 6-inch 1st edition Ordnance Survey (1858) (Figure 4b) **S10** is depicted as a farmstead comprising two unroofed buildings, annotated as 'Ruin' with one roofed building, three enclosures, a Sheepfold and a field-system. One unroofed building, two enclosures, the fragmentary remains of the field-system and the head-dyke are shown on the current mapping
32. Site **S11** is located to the southeast of **S10** and depicted on the 6-inch 1st edition Ordnance Survey (1858) (Figure 4b) depicts two unroofed structures and one enclosure and most likely reflect sheepfolds. They are still depicted on the current ordnance survey.
33. Situated on a spur of land approximately 300m east of current Mark farmhouse are the remains of a farmstead, comprising a rectangular building and enclosure, adjacent to a small area of rig-and furrow cultivation. It is likely that this site is the earlier farmstead of Mark, **S12** and first depicted on *Bleau's Carricta meridinalis: South Part of Carrick* (1654) (Figure 3a) and spelt 'Markland'.
34. *Roy's Military Survey of Scotland* (1752-55) (Figure 3b) uses the spelling 'Mark' and depicts two structures within a rectilinear enclosure. *Armstrong's survey; A new map of Ayrshire: southwest section* (1775) (Figure 4a) depicts two structures as with Roy uses the spelling 'Mark'. The site is not depicted on any detailed ordnance surveys.
35. Potentially associated with the later and current Mark farmstead is site **S13** which is first depicted on the 6-inch 2nd edition Ordnance Survey (1987) (Figure 5b). Current mapping depicts and labels **S13** as a Sheep Dip.
36. This site **S14** was originally described as a cairn or camp surmounting a knoll (in the 1854 OS Name Book), though the 'camp' description was subsequently excised with the cairn description emphasised. Modern descriptions from the 20th century have consistently described an enclosure around 19m-23m in diameter formed by an annular bank that is in turn overlain by a later field dyke.
37. The 'kilbride' placename ascribed in the mid-19th century suggests an early ecclesiastical association. The placename has a longevity reaching back to at least the 17th century with differing spellings, though this name from earlier cartographic sources is associated with an adjacent farming settlement. The two more possible interpretations for Kilbride Knowe are (i) that the enclosure is related to the early church in SW Scotland, explaining the placename evidence and (ii) the bank is the residual skirt of a large, early prehistoric burial cairn that has been robbed out in the post-medieval period.
38. Kilbride Knowe **S15** is depicted by on *Bleau's Carricta meridinalis: South Part of Carrick* (1654) (Figure 3a) and uses the spelling 'Kirkbryd' for this area with *Roy's Military Survey of Scotland* (1752-55) (Figure 3b) using the current spelling of 'Kilbride' and two structures within a rectilinear enclosure. *Armstrong's A new map of Ayrshire: southwest section* (1775) only notes the place-name of 'Kilbride'.
39. The remains of the farmstead Kilbride Knowe **S15** are situated at the foot of Kilbride Knowe and an area of rig-and-furrow cultivation which is said to be present but it is not described on which side of the farmstead it lies. On the 6-inch 1st edition of the Ordnance Survey (1858) (Figure 4b) it comprises three rectangular buildings and an enclosure which are

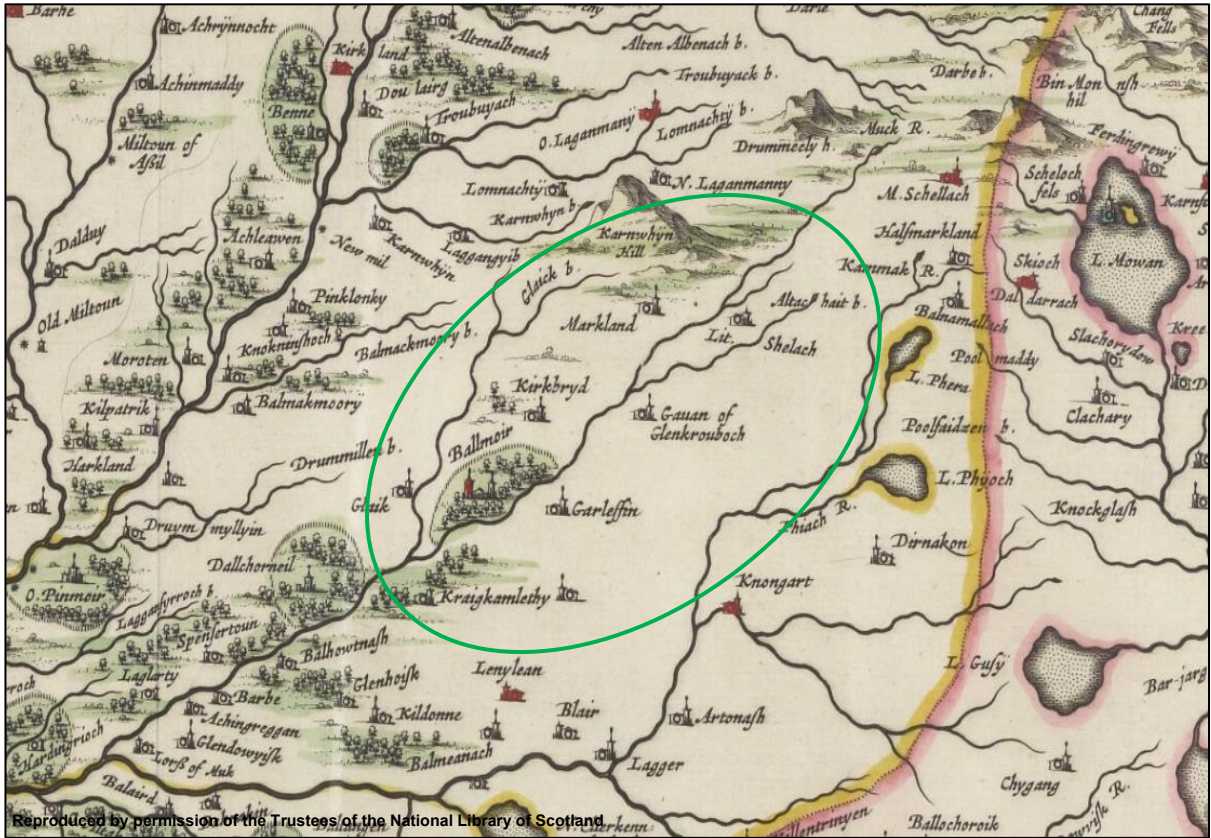


Figure 3a: Extract from Bleau's *Carricta meridionalis*; The South part of Carrick (1654), Green circle denotes the study area

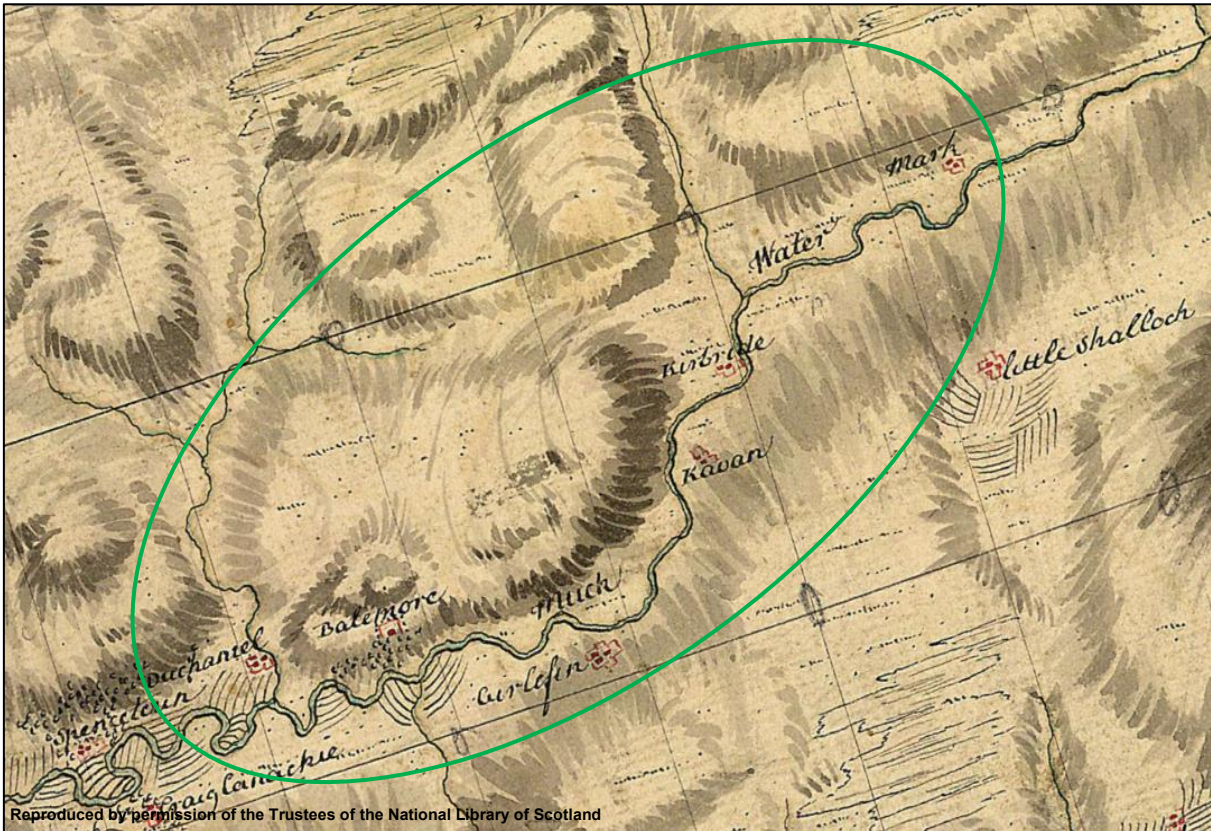


Figure 3b: Extract from Roy's *Military Survey of Scotland (Lowlands)* (1752-55), Green circle denotes the study area

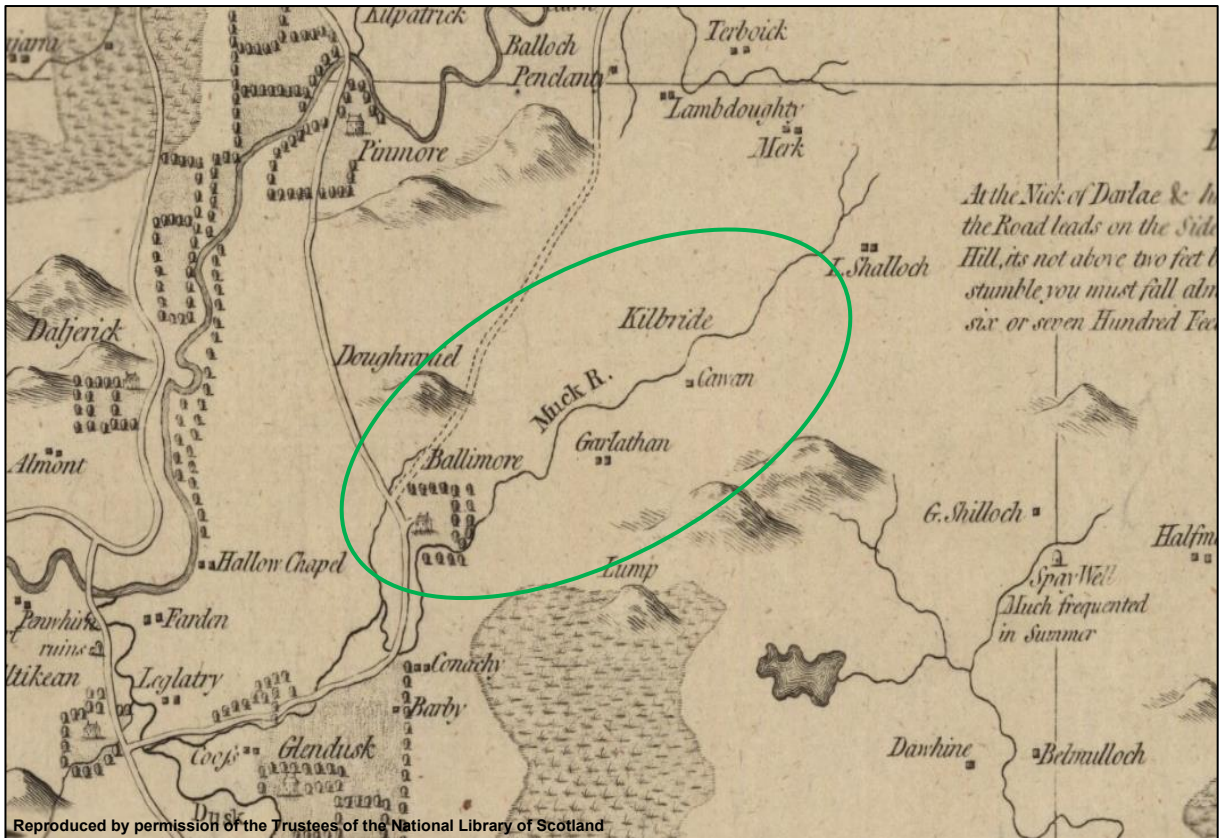


Figure 4a: Extract from Armstrong's *A new map of Ayrshire: southwest section* (1775), Green circle denotes the study area

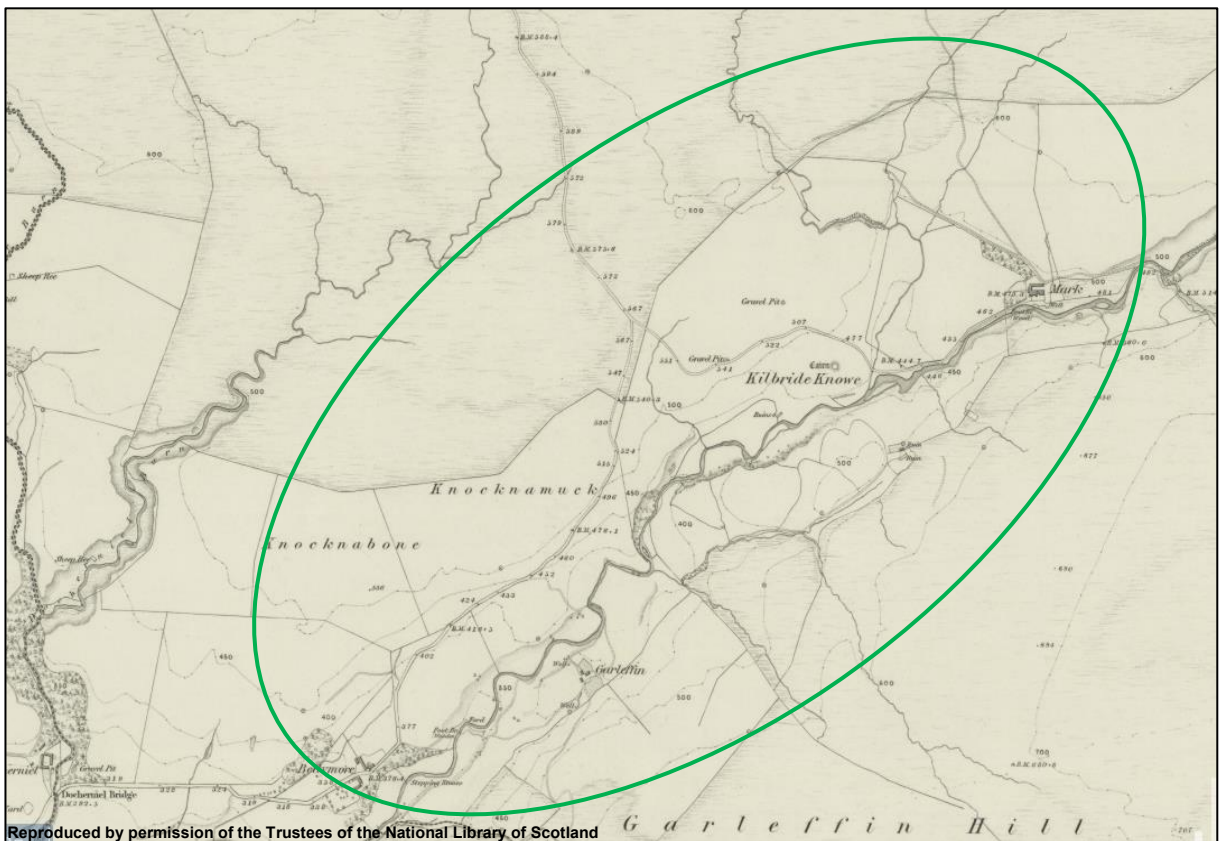
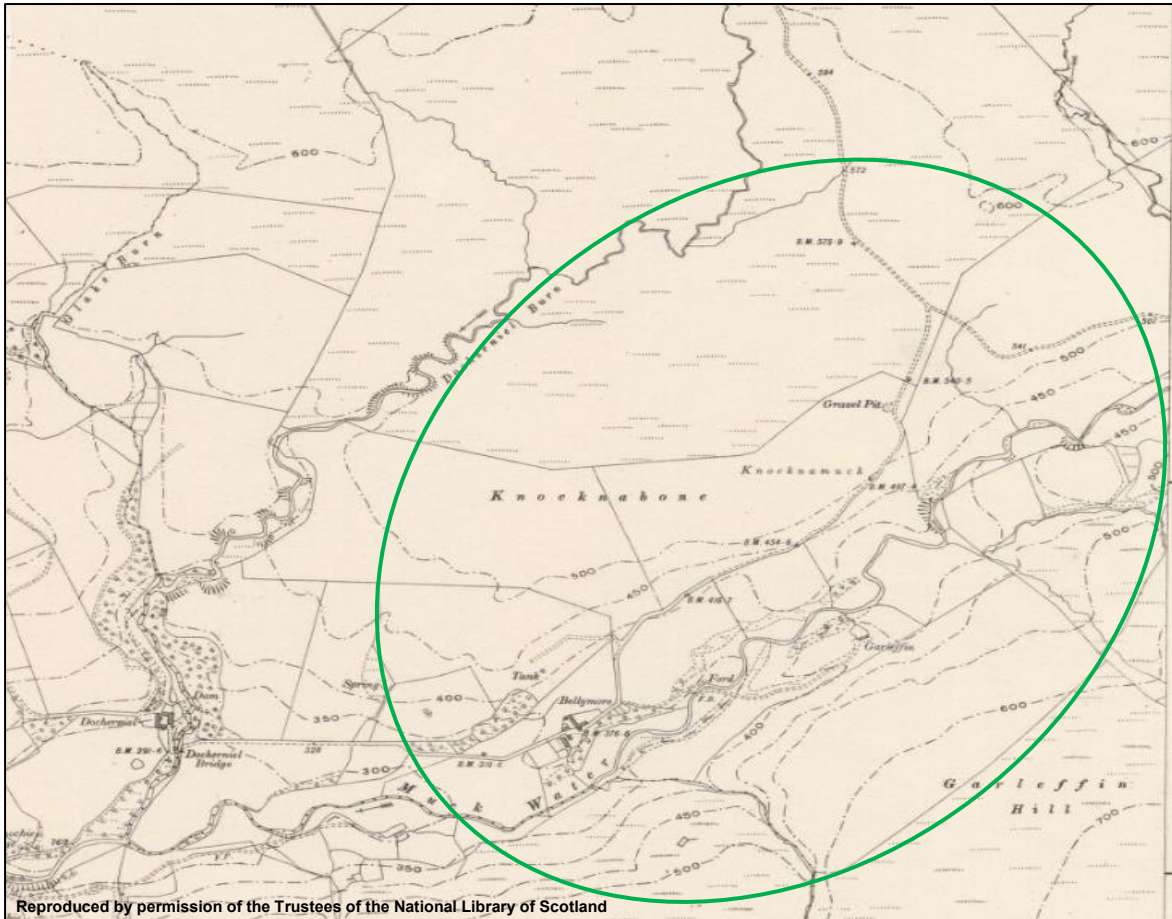
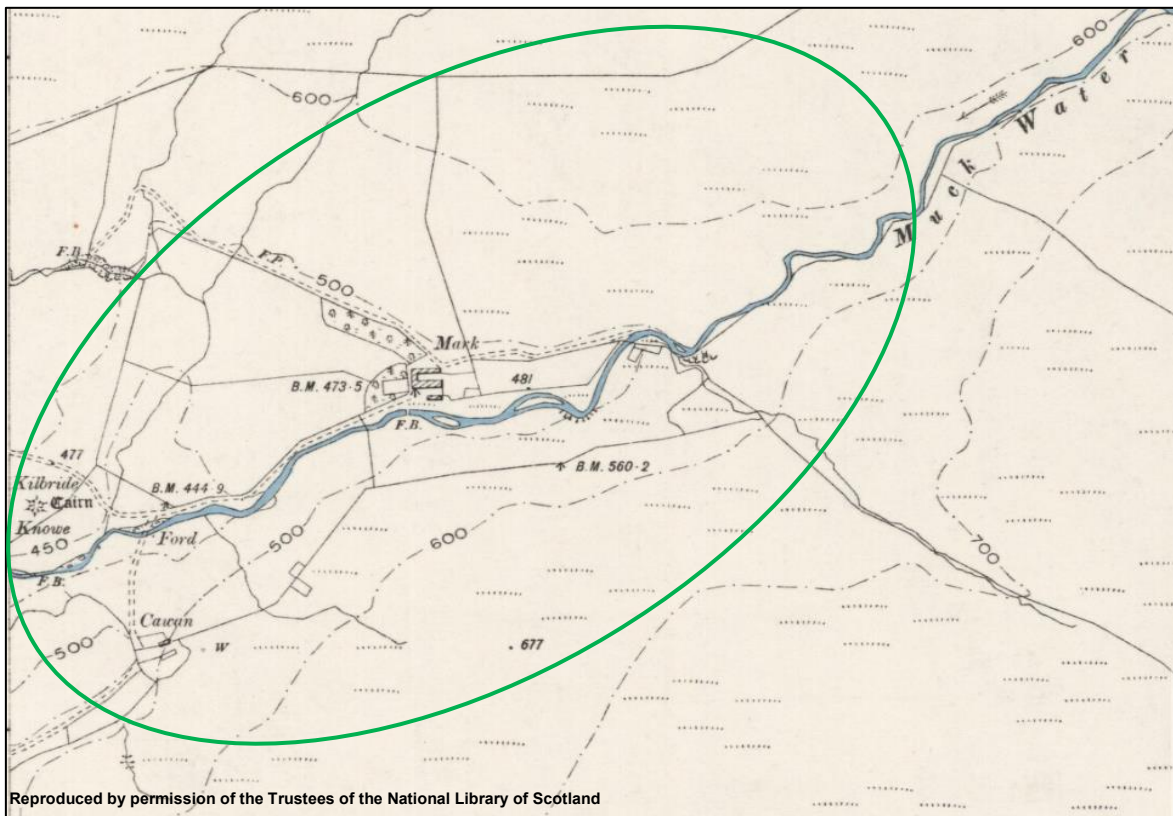


Figure 4b: Extract from *6-inch 1st edition Ordnance Survey Sheet Ayrshire LXII* (1858), Green circle denotes the study area



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Figure 5a: Extract from 6-inch 2nd edition Ordnance Survey Ayrshire Sheet LXII.SE (1897), Green circle denotes the southwest of the study area



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Figure 5b: Extract from 6-inch 2nd edition Ordnance Survey Ayrshire Sheet LXII.SE (1897), Green circle denotes the northeast of the study area

depicted as 'Ruins'.

40. Both gravel pits **S16** and **S17** are depicted on the 6-inch 1st edition of the Ordnance Survey (1858) (Figure 4b), but not on the 6-inch 2nd edition of the Ordnance Survey (1897) (Figure 5b), with site **S18** only depicted on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey.

Walkover Survey

41. An inspection survey of the proposed afforestation area was undertaken over 7th–9th March 2018 in cloudy, breezy conditions, in order to assist in the characterisation of surviving upstanding archaeological or historic remains, define their key characteristics (including significance) and map their extent (Figure 2).
42. The assessment area was found to be improved grassland along the lower reaches of the Study Area and along the course of the Much Water and undulating rough unimproved grassland and boggy ground on the upper areas. Filled boundaries within the Study Area took the form of dry stone dykes and timber post and wire fences.
43. Bellamore Farmstead **S1** is formed of six buildings; two white washed representing the farm cottage with a date stone of '1872' and an associated outhouse. On the north side of the minor road/track are three stone built structures and one modern metal corrugated building. To the east end of the farm buildings are a number of stone constructed animal pens. There is no sign of the designed landscape and substantial enclosed area depicted in the previous mapping. The area of native woodland on the northwest edge of the farmstead area, which is depicted on current mapping, may represent an area associated with the earlier depicted woodland.
44. Site **S2** was visible as a concrete top approximately 1m by 3m and most likely acted as a water tank. The area of concrete is surrounded by a timber and wire fence with the surrounding ground boggy.
45. There are still three standing stone built structures at Garleffin Farmstead **S3** with the main farm building rectangular shaped in plan measuring 11m east-west by 6m north-south and rendering visible on the south facing elevation, the surrounding enclosure is also visible.
46. No potential structural elements were observed at well areas/sites **S4** and **S5**. It is possible that either the sites were recorded or named as wells but were only small features used to collect or store water and not a Well excavated into the ground.
47. The Parish Boundary of **S6** is easily recognisable as a linear drystone wall standing to approximately 1m in height and aligned north-south. The section of boundary wall on the edge of the proposed afforestation area is in good condition and located at the bottom of a localised ravine that borders an area that has recently had the timber harvested.
48. The irregular shaped sheepfold at **S7** is of drystone construction using irregular shaped stones, there is no evidence that the stone has been faced/worked. There are a total of 3 pens with the largest measuring 18m east-west and 11m north-south. Overall the structure is in good condition with the walls standing to a maximum height of 1m.
49. The sub-rectangular structures at **S8** were not visible due to dense vegetation (tussock grass), although no notable structural elements were visible. Both the possible areas recorded by Canmore and WoSAS were visited and at either site nothing structural was recorded.
50. The elliptical shaped sheepfold at **S9** is of drystone construction using irregular shaped stones, there is no evidence that the stone has been faced/worked. There is a small pen measuring 2m by 2m and located internally on the northeast side of the site. Overall the dimensions are 12m east-west and 7m north-south. Overall the structure is in good condition with the walls standing to a maximum height of 1m.
51. At the site of **S10** Cawan Farmstead there is a singular standing stone built structure rectangular in plan measuring 11m east-west by 6m north-south with the surrounding enclosure also visible. On the south side of the building there are three square raised areas that represent three former buildings measuring 3m east-west by 4m north-south.

52. Site **S11**, Cawan enclosures is divided by a drystone wall and in overall good condition and standing to a maximum of 1.3m. The enclosure to the south side of the boundary wall is roughly square and measures 15m north-south and 13m east-west. There are five animal pens on the north side of the wall and varying in size from 2m by 2m with the largest 5m by 3m.
53. The remains of **S12** is situated overlooking the Much Water and comprises one rectangular building which is visible as raised areas of turf and stone with aligned north-south and measuring 17m by 3m. The enclosure wall is visible on the west side and curving around to the east. No evidence of rig and furrow cultivation was visible in the surrounding area.
54. Sited on the edge of the Much Water **S13** is in very poor condition and formed by three timber enclosures. The two largest are square in plan and measure 10m north-south by 8m east-west. The smaller of the enclosures measures 8m east-west by 2m north-south and sited on the north side of the two larger enclosures.
55. Kilbride Knowe, **S14** is visible as circular turf earthwork with stone visible in areas within and around site area and measuring approximately 20m in diameter. There is evidence on the north side of the site of a linear turf and stone earthwork, approximately 10m in length and standing to a maximum height of 250mm and adjoins onto the exterior of **S14**.
56. The remains **S15** is situated at the foot of Kilbride Knowe with a possible area of of rig-and-furrow cultivation located on west sloping topography and to the northeast of the farmstead buildings. They comprise three rectangular buildings which are visible as raised areas of turf and stone with the main farm building aligned northeast-southwest and measuring 13m by 3m.
57. The gravel pits at **S16** and **S17** are first depicted on the 1st edition OS map (1858) and is possibly associated with the construction of the turf and stone earthworks of **S19** or for use in the minor road/track. Nothing was recorded at **S16** with **S17** exhibited as a depression with tussock grass and areas of exposed bedrock located on the north side of the minor road/track.
58. The gravel pit at **S18** is first depicted on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey (1897) and is possibly associated with use in the minor road/track. The gravel pit potentially felt out of use relatively quickly and is labelled as disused on current mapping. The area is exhibited as a depression with tussock grass and located on the north side of the minor road/track.
59. A series of turf and stone linear earthworks **S19** were recorded and located to the north of the minor road/track. These are not recorded on any national or local HER records but are depicted on current Ordnance Survey mapping. Their possible function may represent an early form of enclosure and improvement of the landscape on a small scale for animal husbandry; most likely sheep and represent medieval to post-medieval activity.
60. The site of **S20** represents a Clearance Cairn and evidence of the area having been part of the improvements to the grassland to produce a pasture area. Elliptical in plan and half covered in turf and half exposed stone measuring 7m north-south by 9m east-west.
61. Site **S21** is a single (standing) stone located in an area of improved grassland. Sub-rounded in shape, smooth and uneven measuring approximately 1m high by 1m wide. There a number of solution holes/basins (erosion areas) but visible cup-marks. There are several area where the stone has been used as a rubbing stone by animals (sheep).

Test Pitting and Detailed Survey: Kilbride Knowe S14 (Canmore 62517; WoSAS PIN 11514)

62. In total four test pits were excavated in the area of Kilbride Knowe **S14**; three (TP1, TP2 and TP3) in the northeast of the site and one test pit (TP4) sited on the linear earthwork adjoined to the north side of the main enclosure (Figure 6). All test pits were 500mm by 500mm in size.
63. The aim of the test pits was to:
- ❖ characterise the soil profile outwith the enclosure;

- ❖ inform on the character of the bank, especially whether a coherent structure is present with wall faces; and
 - ❖ characterise the interior and whether residual cairn fabric is present, improved soil or graveyard soil.
64. In conjunction with the test pit exercise a detailed survey was undertaken of the earthwork and any associated features within the immediate area (Figure 6).
65. The process of the instrument survey at Kilbride Knowe was to:
- ❖ record all elements of the monument; the relationships between different elements will be clarified as far as possible;
 - ❖ capture level information to inform on the reported height difference between the interior & exterior of the enclosure; and
 - ❖ record the extent of obscuring / deleterious vegetation and other relevant environmental conditions (eg: unvegetated surfaces).
66. Test Pit 1 (Figure 7a) was located on the outside of the earthwork and was excavated to a depth of 300mm where natural was met. The upper 200mm was formed by a moderately compacted, mid-grey clay and silt (approximately 80% clay-20% silt composition) with frequent sub-rounded and sub-angular stones ranging in size from 30mm-200mm (001).
67. Underlying this sat context (002): a moderately compacted, light yellow grey sand and clay (approximately 50% sand-50% clay composition). Throughout there was frequent small gravel with frequent sub-rounded and sub-angular stones ranging in size from 30mm-200mm.
68. Test Pit 2 (Figure 7b) was located on the top of earthwork bank and was excavated to a depth of 300mm. The aim was to discover the make-up and construction material of the bank. The upper 70mm was formed by a moderately compacted dark brown clay and slit (approximately 80% clay-20% silt composition) and frequent roots and rootlets (003).
69. Context (004) primarily formed by very frequent sub-rounded and sub-angular stones ranging in size from 100mm-250mm which sat in a matrix of a loose mid brown clay and silt mix (approximately 50% sand-50% clay composition).
70. Test Pit 3 (Figure 8a) was located within the interior of the earthwork and excavated to a depth of 350mm. The aim was to discover the make-up of the interior of the site. The upper 120mm was formed by (001). Below this was context (005) which was characterised by a moderately compacted, brown orange clay and silt (approximately 60% sand-40% clay composition). Throughout there were frequent sub-rounded and sub-angular stones ranging in size from 30mm-200mm. The base of Test Pit 3 came down onto (002) as in Test Pit 1.
71. Test Pit 4 (Figure 8b) was located on the top of the linear bank adjoining to the north of the main enclosure which was excavated to a depth of 300mm. As with Test Pit 3, the contexts which formed the bank were the same. There were no artefacts or any other material, such as charcoal, that would suggest anthropic activity in the form of habitation or burial in any of the test pits.

Test Pit Findings

72. Context (001) recorded in Test Pits 1 and 3 represents a topsoil material, with context (003) present in Test Pits 2 and 4 characterising a thin turf layer. In both Test Pits 1 and 3, the natural subsoil forming the basal stratigraphy was (002).
73. Test Pits 2 and 4 revealed that there was not a coursed method in its construction and that most likely the method employed was one of an uncoursed rubble construction with soil (005) used to infill and create greater stability. This was confirmed by a small sondage excavated on the north side of Test Pit 2 (Figure 7b) to test the theory that it was an uncoursed rubble core construction.

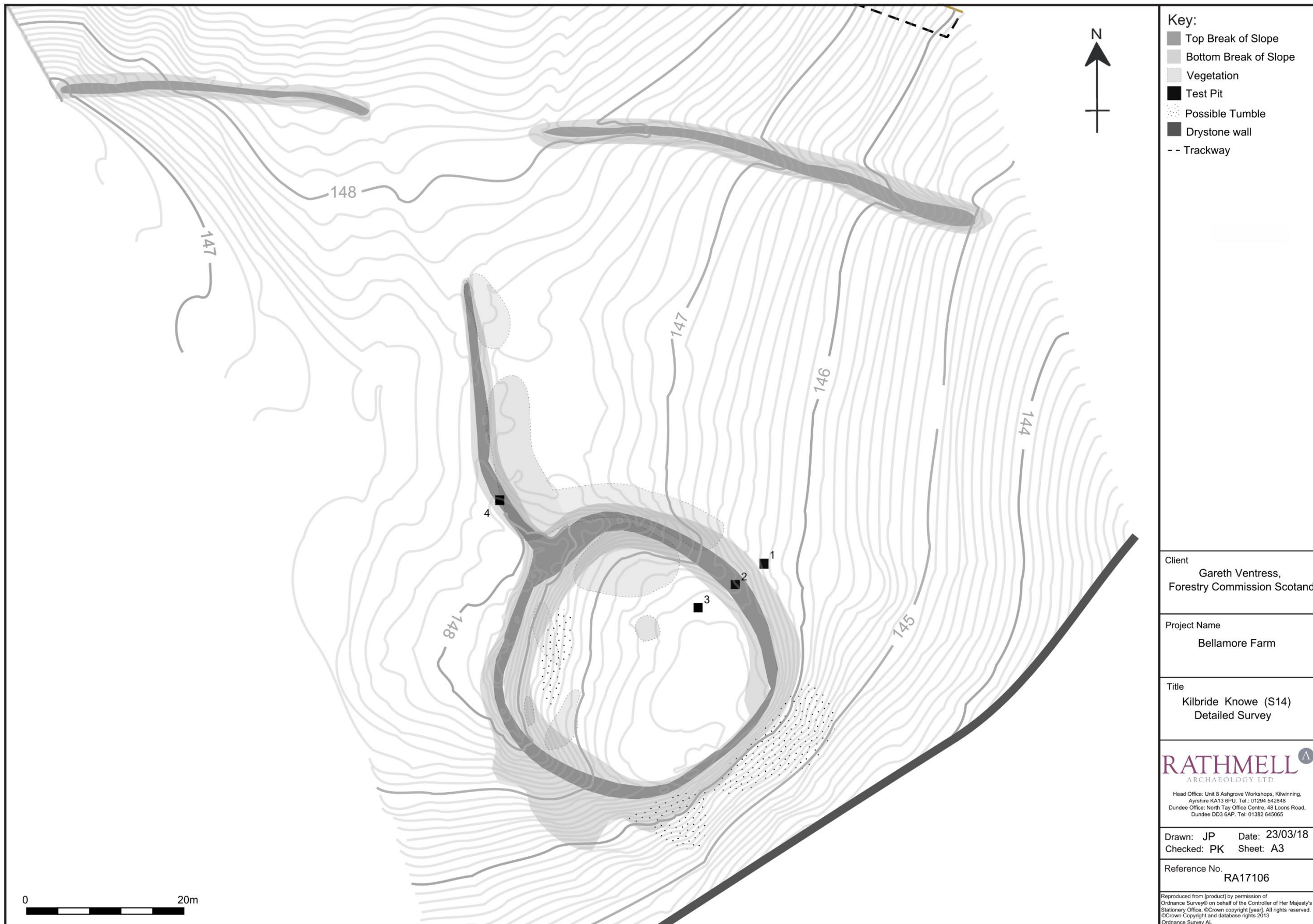


Figure 6: Detailed survey plan of Kilbride Knowe **S14** (contour lines positioned at 0.1m intervals)



Figure 7a: Test Pit 1



Figure 7b: Test Pit 2



Figure 8a: Test Pit 3



Figure 8b: Test Pit 4

74. From Test Pit 1 it was evident that there was a straight forward stratigraphy of topsoil (001) overlying the natural glacial subsoil (002). From Test Pit 3, located within the interior of **S14**, instead of topsoil (001) directly overlying natural subsoil (002), context (005) formed a layer in between the two. The composition and colour of this context is suggestive of a natural origin with the formation process a result of being located within the interior of **S14** and formed by activity more closely associated with an enclosure than habitation or burial.

Detailed survey

75. The micro-topography of **S14** was surveyed to record its form and the location of the test pits. All survey data was three-dimensional, to an appropriate resolution for purpose (sub 0.1m) and referenced to the National Grid and Ordnance Datum, using the same geoid and correction system as employed by the Ordnance Survey. Within this survey, care was taken to accurately survey modern adverse impacts on the monument including vegetative cover and possible areas that could inform on changes that have affected the size and form of **S14**, such as tumble from walls. The point data, in combination with breakline data, was used to generate a contour plot across the monument with a 0.1m contour interval (see Figure 6).
76. The monument was characterised by this survey as a circular grass clad bank approximately 20m in diameter that was spread between 4m and 6.2m broad and up to 0.7m high relative to the ground surface in the interior. The bank showed common evidence for medium sized stones having been used in its construction, as they penetrated through the turf cap, which further supported the evidence from Test Pit 3 that there was a stone core.
77. There was a well-defined Top Break of Slope with a relatively wide Bottom Break of Slope which may represent where, due to erosion processes, the underlying soil has moved and gradually expanded out at the base of the bank. Linked to this, there were areas of what were suggestive of possible stone tumble. They were most pronounced in the northwest interior and southeast exterior of the site. This would have meant a substantially higher original bank which would have been more practical as an enclosure.
78. On more detailed inspection of the immediate area of **S14**, further linear features were identified; one adjoining the main enclosure on the north side and a further two linear features located a short distance to the north (Figures 2 and 6). The visible extent of these linear features were all surveyed and it is possible that they may have once joined and formed a larger more coherent field enclosure system.
79. The presence together of the circular turf and stone earthwork of **S14** linked with the external banks is suggestive that **S14** is most likely part of a composite site; the circular form of **S14** representing an enclosure for animals with the adjoining and external banks part of a larger boundary/field system similar to that of **S19**, with the potential that vegetation cover and erosion processes have made the rest of the turf and stone banks no longer visible.

Management Guidance

80. The assessment identified a total of twenty-one historic environment sites within the Bellamore Farm study area none of which were designated (Table 1, Figure 2). 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 (summarised in Table 2).
81. The farmstead of **S1** represents a longevity of habitation within the study area and when depicted by Bleau (1654) (Figure 2a) shows an area of some status and size. Nothing is visible of the depicted designed landscape or enclosures in the previous surveys and depictions. As such the site has been ascribed a Local significance and as a discrete site forming a defined area, we recommend a minimum 10m exclusion. The Forest Plan should

manage the vegetation in the areas to ensure any clearing is sustained over time.

82. Labelled as 'Tank' on the 6-inch 2nd edition Ordnance Survey mapping (1897) (Figure 4b) **S2** is most likely to have functioned as a water tank close to the enclosed improved pasture that is to the north of Bellamore Farm (**S1**). As such the site has been ascribed an Other significance and no positive management is recommended.
83. Although both **S4** and **S5** are labelled on the 6-inch 1st edition Ordnance Survey mapping (1858) (Figure 4a) with **S5** still labelled on the 6-inch 2nd edition OS mapping (1897) (Figure 4b) no obvious features could be observed at either site. As such both sites have been ascribed an Other significance and no positive management is recommended.
84. As a locally historical feature dividing the previous parishes **S6** has been ascribed a Local significance and we recommend a minimum 5m exclusion along the course of the boundary wall that also forms the southwest edge of the proposed afforestation area. The Forest Plan should manage the vegetation in the area to ensure any clearing is sustained over time.
85. The farmsteads of **S3**, **S10**, **S12** and **S15** represent a longevity of habitation within the study area and along the River Muck. At all the sites there was either standing structural remains of the building and associated outhouses and enclosures (**S3**, **S10**) or as clearly defined areas of depressions and raised ground demonstrating the presence of the main building and associated outhouses (**S8**, **S15**). These sites has been ascribed a Local significance and as discrete, small sites we recommend a minimum 10m exclusion from each site. The Forest Plan should manage the vegetation in the areas to ensure any clearing is sustained over time.
86. It is recorded that rig and furrow is associated with sites **S12** and **S15** however the exact areas are not specified. At **S12** no areas of rig & furrow were observed while at **S15** there was a possible area to the northeast of the site that may represent rig & furrow. However, they are in a poor state of preservation and it could not be positively identified. Due to the ubiquity of areas of rig and furrow along with the partial remains identified on site have been ascribed Other significance and as such no action is recommended.
87. The sheepfolds **S7**, **S9** and **S11** are characteristic of the 19th century and are a link to a period when many upland areas were part of the process of the clearances and a move to sheep husbandry. As a result these sites have been ascribed Local significance. As discrete, small sites we recommend a minimum 5m exclusion from the site. The Forest Plan should manage the vegetation in these areas to ensure any clearing is sustained over time.
88. It was not possible to record any of the features that had been previously identified for the structure/enclosures at either of the potential sites for **S8**. As such the area has been ascribed an Other significance and no positive management is recommended.
89. Although the sheep fold/dip at **S13** is depicted on the 6-inch 2nd edition Ordnance Survey mapping (1897) (Figure 4b) the poor condition of the current timber structure would suggest that it has fallen out of use for some time and anything from original structure has gone. As a result, it has been ascribed an Other significance and no positive management is recommended.
90. The 'kilbride' placename for **S14** is ascribed in the mid-19th century and is suggestive of an early ecclesiastical association. The placename has a longevity reaching back to at least the 17th though this name from cartographic sources is associated with an adjacent farming settlement (**S15**). The three test pits excavated recovered no evidence to suggest that there had been any substantial habitation activity within the exterior or interior of the earthwork and the construction method employed for the circular plan was one of a rubble core. The possible associated linear turf and stone earthworks that were recorded to the northeast of the site (Figure 5) are more suggestive that the site is potentially an early enclosure associated with animal husbandry. The area has been ascribed a Local significance and as discrete, linear earthworks defining an area we recommend a minimum 5m exclusion from the site. The Forest Plan should manage the vegetation in this area to ensure any clearing is sustained over time.
91. The gravel pits at **S16** and **S17** are first depicted on the 1st edition OS map (1858) and is possibly associated with the construction of the turf and stone earthworks of **S19** or for

use in the minor road/track. Both the gravel pits possibly soon fell out of use as neither appear on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey (1897) (Figure 4b). Nothing was recorded at **S16** with **S17** exhibited as a depression with tussock grass and areas of exposed bedrock located on the north side of the minor road/track. The gravel pit at **S18** is first depicted on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey (1897) (Figure 4b) and is possibly associated with use in the minor road/track. The gravel pit potentially fell out of use relatively quickly and is labelled as disused on current mapping. The area is exhibited as a depression with tussock grass and located on the north side of the minor road/track. All three sites has been ascribed an Other significance and no positive management is recommended.

92. A series of turf and stone linear earthworks **S19** although recorded on any national or local HER records but are depicted on current Ordnance Survey mapping. Their possible function may represent an early form of enclosure and improvement of the landscape on a small scale for animal husbandry; most likely sheep and represent medieval to post-medieval activity. Although recorded on any national or local HER records but are depicted on current Ordnance Survey mapping. They been ascribed a Local significance and as discrete, linear earthworks defining an area we recommend a minimum 5m exclusion from the site. The Forest Plan should manage the vegetation in these areas to ensure any clearing is sustained over time.
93. The Clearance Cairn of **S20** is a form of site that represents the type of landscape changes that occurred during the 19th and early 20th century improvements and enclosure. As such it has been ascribed a Local significance and as a discrete, small area we recommend a minimum 5m exclusion from the site. The Forest Plan should manage the vegetation in these areas to ensure any clearing is sustained over time.
94. The shape and form of the stone at **S21** would not seem to suggest that it is a standing stone of prehistoric age. The Glake Standing Stone (Canmore ID: 62513, WoSAS Pin: 11510) is located approximately 1.5km to the northwest and is also noted to have cup-marks that are primarily associated with Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age activity. However, there is doubt as to the genuine prehistoric origin of the recorded cup-marks at the Glake Standing Stone which also has strong similarities to those observed on the stone at **S21**.
95. Although the stone may not be associated with prehistoric activity this cannot be definitively disregarded. As a result of this is has been ascribed a Local significance and as a discrete, small area we recommend a minimum 10m exclusion from the site. The Forest Plan should manage the vegetation in these areas to ensure any clearing is sustained over time.

Conclusion

96. A historic environment assessment was required by Gareth Ventress of Forestry Commission Scotland (Galloway Forest District) to inform afforestation design at Bellamore Farm, South Ayrshire. This process identified twenty-one historic environment sites, none of which were protected for their significance.
97. Our management guidance has covered protection measures for all twenty-one historic environment. 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	Bellamore Farm	Local	Protection of farmstead site through 10m buffer. Clearing to be managed as open space.	11, 18
S2	Bellamore Farm	Other	Relatively modern feature of low value. No action recommended.	

S3	Garleffin Farmstead	Local	Protection of farmstead site through 10m buffer. Clearing to be managed as open space.	11, 18
S4	Garleffin Well	Other	Relatively modern feature of low value. No action recommended	
S5	Garleffin Well	Other	Relatively modern feature of low value. No action recommended.	
S6	Barrhill Parish Boundary	Local	Protection of course of Parish Boundary on edge of the afforestation area through a 5m buffer. Clearing to be managed as open space.	11, 18
S7	Garleffin Hill Sheepfold	Other	Protection of Sheepfold through 5m buffer. Clearing to be managed as open space.	11, 18
S8	Cawan	Local	No visible structural features were recorded at either of the potential areas. No action recommended.	
S9	Cawan Sheepfold	Other	Protection of Sheepfold through 5m buffer. Clearing to be managed as open space.	11, 18
S10	Cawan Farmstead	Other	Protection of farmstead site through 10m buffer. Clearing to be managed as open space.	11, 18
S11	Cawan enclosure	Other	Protection of enclosure site through 10m buffer. Clearing to be managed as open space.	11, 18
S12	Mark Farmstead	Local	Protection of farmstead site through 10m buffer. Clearing to be managed as open space.	11, 18
S13	Mark Sheep Dip (shelter)	Other	Relatively modern timber feature and in a very poor condition, of low value. No action recommended.	
S14	Kilbride Knowe	Local	Protection of the earthwork and associated banks through 10m buffer. Clearing to be managed as open space.	11, 18
S15	Kilbride Knowe Farmstead	Local	Protection of farmstead site through 10m buffer. Clearing to be managed as open space.	11, 18
S16	Kilbride Knowe	Other	Relatively modern feature of low value. No action recommended.	
S17	Kilbride Knowe	Other	Relatively modern feature of low value. No action recommended.	
S18	Knocknamuck	Other	Relatively modern feature of low value. No action recommended.	
S19	Kilbride Knowe Field Enclosure	Local	Protection of the associated banks through 5m buffer. Clearing to be managed as open space.	11, 18

S20	Ballamore Farm Clearance Cairn	Local	Protection of area where the clearance cairns was identified through 5m buffer. Clearing to be managed as open space.	11, 18
S21	Bellamore Farm Stone	Local	Protection of area where the Standing Stone was identified through 10m buffer. Clearing to be managed as open space.	11, 18

118. The evidence provided by the test pitting exercise, particularly that of Test Pits 2 and 4 of an uncoursed rubble core construction for the bank of Kilbride Knowe **S14** along with the presence together of the circular turf and stone earthwork linked with the external banks is more suggestive that the Kilbride Knowe **S14** is most likely part of a composite site with the circular form of **S14** an enclosure for animals and the adjoining and external banks part of a boundary/field system.

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