

**Pencloe Farm, East Ayrshire:
Historic Environment Assessment & Survey
Appraisal**



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on behalf of Forestry & Land Scotland

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SignedS. Portwood..... Date ...12th July 2019.....

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

CheckedLouise Turner..... Date ...12th July 2019.....

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Executive Summary

1. A historic environment assessment was required by Forestry & Land Scotland to inform a proposed planting scheme at Pencloe Farm, near New Cumnock, East Ayrshire. A desk-based assessment and walkover survey was undertaken, designed to establish a sound baseline on the historic environment within the landholding and to make recommendations on its management. The findings of the assessment and survey are presented in this report.
2. Fifteen historic environment sites and three blocks of rig and furrow (A-C) were identified within the assessment area and are considered within this report (Table 1). These are: five former sheepfolds (**S1**, **S3**, **S4**, **S7** and **S12**), six gravel pits or quarries (**S2**, **S5**, **S6**, **S8**, **S14** and **S15**) two relict field systems (**S11** and **S13**) with associated rig blocks (C and A respectively) and two possible structures (**S9** and **S10** within **S11**). The third rig block (B) was not associated with either of the field systems.
3. Based on the evidence gathered for this assessment, positive management has been recommended to safeguard sites **S3**, **S4**, **S7**, **S9**, **S10**, **S11** and rig block **C**.

Introduction

4. A historic environment assessment and survey was required by Forestry & Land Scotland to inform a programme of tree planting at Pencloe Farm, near New Cumnock, East Ayrshire (centred on NS 620 090). From this baseline, management guidelines are presented that seek to protect significant sites in an appropriate setting.
5. This report has been prepared to support Forestry & Land Scotland to address UKFS Historic Environment Guidelines (2011), specifically Good Forestry Practice Requirements 1 to 4.

Topographic and Geological Background

6. The study area comprises a single polygonal block of ground measuring 160 ha. in extent, located 2km to the S of New Cumnock, and 3.5km NNW of the Afton Reservoir. The majority of the central and S part of the study area is upland pasture with the N part sloping downwards to form the S bank of the river Afton. It is here, in this area of lower ground that the the farmsteads of Pencloe and Lochingerroch are located.
7. The underlying geology is sedimentary in character, comprising wacke of the Kirkcolm formation. Superficial deposits have not been characterised over much of the area, though deposits of Devensian Till- Diamicton have been noted around the valleys of the various watercourses with some peat noted in the more upland part of the study area. The vegetation is characterised as rough grazing, marshy in places.

Project Works

8. The programme of works agreed with Forestry & Land Scotland comprised a desk-based assessment and walkover survey.
9. The desk-based assessment consulted resources within:
 - ❖ Historic Environment Scotland (HES) Collections (including Canmore, Scheduled Monuments and other designations & the National Collection of Aerial Photography (NCAP));
 - ❖ West of Scotland Archaeology Service Historic Environment Record (known archaeological sites);
 - ❖ National Library of Scotland (bibliographic records, estate plans, historic Ordnance Survey and pre-Ordnance Survey mapping); and
 - ❖ Local museums, libraries and other archives (Old & New Statistical Accounts, local history books).
10. The walkover survey comprised:
 - ❖ classification of the archaeological sites and monuments;
 - ❖ compilation of a written site description (objective measured description;

subjective site interpretation; site condition; site evaluation [using FES categorisation guidelines]; and management recommendations if appropriate);

- ❖ production of a photographic record (digital) of all sites; and
- ❖ location of all archaeological site limits and elements by DGPS equipment (Leica GS50) allowing real-time correction to Ordnance Survey National Grid and Datum.

11. All works complied with the UKFS Historic Environment Guidelines, the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct and Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statements.

Historic Environment Baseline

12. The desk based assessment identified fifteen sites within the assessment area and three blocks of rig and furrow. None were protected by designation as a Scheduled Monument protected under the terms of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Further, none had been previously identified within the National or Local Historic Environment Record.

Previous Archaeological Works

13. No previous large-scale archaeological work has been carried out within the study area, though a pre-afforestation survey was carried out by Headland Archaeology in 1996 in the upland area to the immediate NE, approximately 450m from Pencloe Farm (Dalland and Carter). This survey identified a number of sites relating to agricultural activity and settlement dating from the medieval through to the 19th century.

Prehistoric to Early Historic Land use

14. There is no evidence of occupation during the Neolithic or Bronze Age within the assessment area. Evidence from the surrounding area is sparse, but not altogether lacking. A burial cairn at Buchanny (Canmore Reference 44717, WoSAS Pin 51854) was depicted on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Surveys (Figures 2a and 2b), some 920m to the NNE of the assessment area. However, it was reported in the Ordnance Survey Name Book from 1856 that the cairn had been completely robbed out with over 3000 cart loads of stone being removed for the building of nearby stone walls and other agricultural structures.
15. The only other monument of note located close to the assessment area is the 'Deil's Dyke' (Canmore Reference: 101255, WoSAS Pin 19535), an earthwork that runs E of Afton Water across Dalhanna Hill. It is suggested that the earthwork was early historic in date though the only archaeological work carried out there was a survey by Graham and Feachem in the 1950's (Graham & Feachem 1956).

Medieval and Later Periods

16. No features of confirmed medieval date have been identified within the assessment area. However the survey carried out by Headland Archaeology in 1996 (WoSAS Event ID 211) to the NE of the study area identified traces of rig and furrow cultivation, dating to the medieval period (Canmore Reference 118994, WoSAS Pin 52870), on the western slope of Lochbrowan Hill. To the S of the study area a coin hoard (Canmore Reference 44668) with both Scottish and English coins dating to the 14th and 15th centuries was recovered during the 19th century at Craigbraneoch Hill which overlooks the nearby Craig-An-Dhu Farm.
17. The Headland Archaeology survey also identified a group of four post-medieval shieling huts (Canmore Reference: 118991; WoSAS Pin: 20892) on the slopes of Lochbrowan Hill. The shieling huts were located close to - but were not necessarily contemporary with - the medieval rig and furrow cultivation also found on the upper slopes of Lochbrowan Hill (see above). The presence of such sites in close proximity to one another demonstrates a continuity of settlement and activity within the general landscape surrounding the study area. This continuity is further indicated on the lower slopes of the hills overlooking the Afton Valley by the presence of boundary walls dating back to the 19th and possibly 18th century.

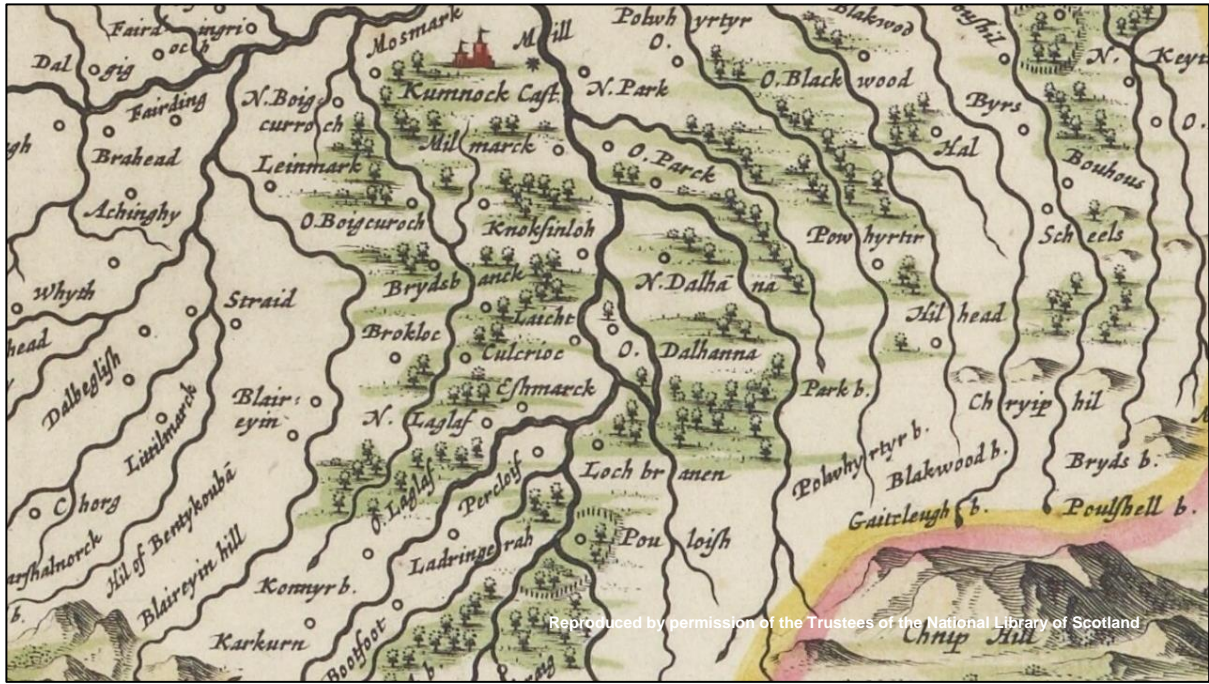


Figure 1a: Extract from Blaeu's Atlas of Scotland from 1654.



Figure 1b: Extract from Roy's Military Survey of 1752-5.

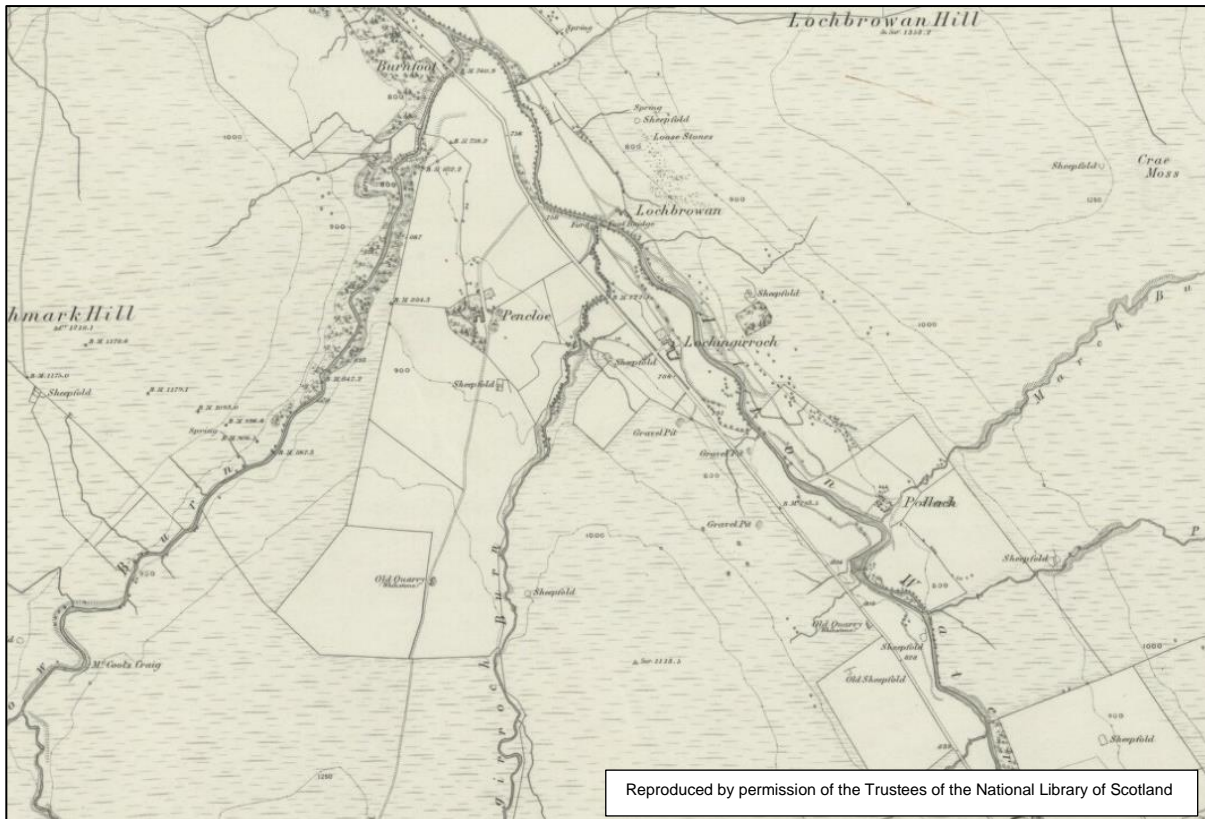


Figure 2a: Extract from the 1st edition Ordnance Survey from 1860.

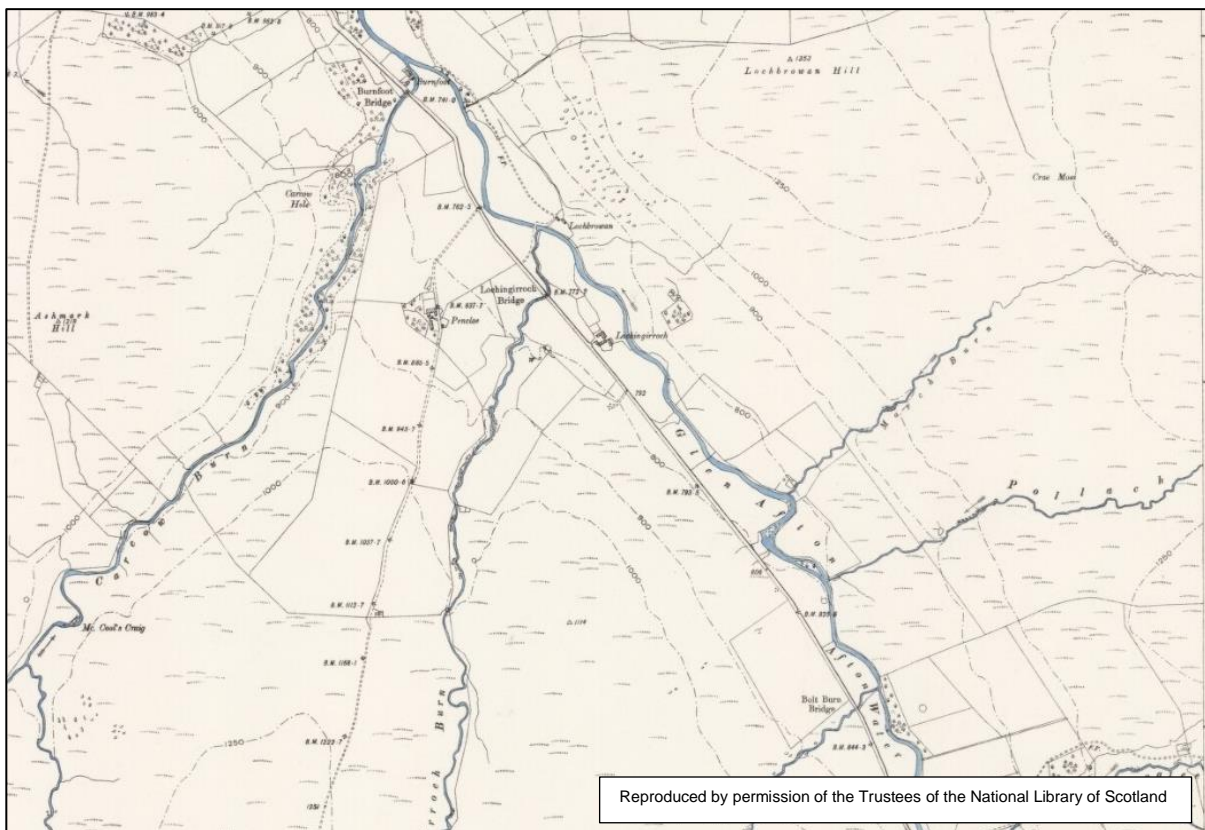





Figure 2b: Extract from the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey from 1897.




18. The first historic mapping to depict the landscape surrounding the study area is Blaeu's Atlas of Scotland from 1654 (Figure 1a). Blaeu's Atlas shows Afton Water running from the SSE into the River Nith and depicts a number of place names along the length of Afton Water and its tributaries. Some of these place names represent farmsteads that survive in some form on later maps or even to the present day, such as 'Percloif' (Pencloe), 'Lochbranen' (Lochbrowan) and 'Pouloish' (Pelosh). It is also possible the structures **S9** and **S10**, enclosure **S11** and rig and furrow block **C** represent abandoned post-medieval farmsteads, similar to those identified in Headland Archaeology's survey from 1996, though not named on Blaeu's map.
19. The first detailed depiction of the study area is William Roy's Map of Lowland Scotland from 1752-55 (Figure 1b) which shows a series of farmsteads or settlements on the lower parts of the Afton Valley, including 'Penclo' (Pencloe), 'Polloch' (Pelosh) and 'Lochingerroch' (Lochingerroch). Roy's map shows what appears to be cultivation rigs at lower levels along Afton Water and its tributaries but none are represented in the higher ground. This would suggest that by the mid-18th century most settlement and agricultural activity was confined to the lower lying parts of the Afton Valley.
20. Thomson's Atlas of Scotland from 1838 depicts the farmsteads along the Afton Valley as being relatively unchanged from Roy's depiction, though the map contains less detail than Roy's earlier map. The first accurate mapping which shows the study area in detail is provided a few decades later by the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1860 (Figure 2a) which again depicts the farmsteads of Pencloe, Lochingerroch and Pelosh. As well as these farmsteads the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map starts to represent in more detail agricultural field systems and other related agricultural features, including the sheep rees/folds, **S1**, **S3**, **S4** and **S7**. Small scale industrial activity is also marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey with a series of gravel pits, **S6** and **S8**, and quarries, **S2** and **S5** depicted.
21. The later 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 2b) shows that little change took place in the intervening years between the surveying of the 1st and 2nd editions. On the 2nd edition map, however, quarries and gravel pits are often referred to as 'old,' which suggests that they have gone out of use. Little change is also evident in the field systems within the study area, with most of the sheepfolds still depicted and therefore, presumably still in use. One new sheepfold is in fact, constructed during this period (**S12**), which suggests that sheep farming remains profitable. This is not, however reflected in the number of farmsteads, with one farm (Pelosh, located to the immediate ENE of the study area) abandoned at some point between the surveys of the 1st and 2nd map editions. This suggests that many of the smaller farms were being consolidated into larger units, farmed by a single tenant, rather than providing employment for a number of families.




Walkover Survey




22. The walkover survey took place on the 8th July 2019, in weather conditions which varied between overcast and sunny conditions. The assessment area comprised rough pasture, with much of the central and southern parts characterised by moderate or steep slopes with the ground levelling off along the NE edge where it formed the SW bank of the river Afton. The area was being actively grazed by sheep, with much of its extent now characterised with tussocks of grass, but there was dense growth of spike-rush in the water-logged areas around streams and low-lying ground.
23. Throughout the assessment area, the extant field boundaries comprised a mixture of dry stone walls and post and wire fencing. All of the area lay to the southwest of the unnamed road running northwest-southeast along eastern limit of the study area.
24. 'Old quarries' **S5**, **S6** and **S8**, sheepfolds **S4** and **S7** and rig block Area B were located on low-lying ground in close proximity to the modern unnamed road which runs NW-SE along the S bank of the Afton. All were identified in the field apart from rig block B: here, no traces could be identified as the vegetation was overgrown in its vicinity, potentially masking any surviving rigs from view.




Table 1: Historic Environment Sites located within the assessment area

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S1	Pencloe Sheepfold	-	<p>Desk-Based Assessment:</p> <p>A rectangular sheepfold is depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1860), with numerous internal compartments and an 'L'-shaped wall adjoining the eastern side. By 2nd edition Ordnance Survey (1897), it is no longer depicted with a new enclosure occupying the original site. Nothing is visible on modern aerial imagery in this location.</p> <p>Walkover Survey:</p> <p>No visible trace could be identified during the walkover survey, in an area characterised by close-cropped rough pasture.</p>	NS 6189 0936	
S2	Pencloe Whinstone Quarry	-	<p>Desk-Based Assessment:</p> <p>An 'Old Quarry (Whinstone)' is depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1860 to the immediate E of the track. While not depicted on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1897, the quarry reappears on subsequent mapping, such as the 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1910, where it is shown as a depression labelled 'Old Quarry'</p> <p>The feature is visible on modern aerial imagery</p> <p>Walkover Survey:</p> <p>The feature was identified as a sub-oval depression E of the NNE-SSW running track. The quarry measured approximately 10m from N-S, 6m from E-W and a maximum depth of 1.5m-2m. The quarry contained modern agriculture refuse.</p>	NS 6170 0889	
S3	Pencloe Sheepfold	-	<p>Desk-Based Assessment:</p> <p>A circular sheepfold is shown on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps (dated 1860 & 1897 respectively), and is depicted with three spur walls (running SW, SE and ENE) on the later 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1910. The sheepfold continues to be depicted on modern Ordnance Survey mapping and is visible on modern aerial imagery with two spurs, the larger runs SE while the smaller runs WSW</p> <p>Walkover Survey:</p> <p>The sub-circular sheepfold was of drystone construction and was located E of the Lochingerroch Burn. The sheepfold measured 12m by 13m in extent, with the standing walls measuring 0.5m–0.6m in width and up to 0.8m high. A wall measuring 12m in length was observed running to the SE: the surviving walling had a thickness of 0.4m and a height which varied between 0.6m-0.8m. Another small ruinous segment of wall ran to the SW, but only a small section was upstanding. This measured approximately 3m in length and between 0.3m-0.5m wide, with a height which varied between 0.3m-0.5m.</p>	NS 6193 0885	

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S4	Pencloe Sheepfold	-	<p>Desk-Based Assessment:</p> <p>A 'J'-shaped feature is labelled as 'Old Sheepfold' on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1860), sited at the NW end of a rectangular field. This site continues to be mapped (though undescribed) through the 2nd and 3rd edition Ordnance Survey maps of 1897 & 1910. The site continues to be depicted on modern Ordnance Survey and is visible on modern aerial imagery</p> <p>Walkover Survey:</p> <p>The partial remains of what may have been a circular drystone sheepfold were located approximately 115m SW of the NW-SE running unnamed public road in a rectangular field enclosed by a drystone wall. The surviving remains measured 12m by 10m in extent forming a 'U'-shape in plan, open to the WSW. A wall measuring 13m in length was observed running NE. The surviving walling had a thickness of 0.4m and a height of 0.4m-0.5m</p>	NS 6269 0863	
S5	Pencloe Whinstone Quarry	-	<p>Desk-Based Assessment:</p> <p>An 'Old Quarry (Whinstone)' is depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1860, to the immediate SW of the NW-SE running minor road. The quarry continues to be depicted on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1897 as an unlabelled depression, before being relabelled as a 'Gravel Pit' on the 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1910. It continues to be depicted on modern Ordnance Survey and is visible on modern aerial imagery.</p> <p>Walkover Survey:</p> <p>A sub oval depression represented the remains of the quarry, located to the SW of the NW-SE running unnamed minor road. The quarry measured approximately 17m from NE-SW, 9m from NW-SE and a maximum depth of 1.5m-2m.</p>	NS 6274 0874	
S6	Pencloe Gravel Pit	-	<p>Desk-Based Assessment:</p> <p>A 'Gravel Pit' is depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1860, located approximately 70m SW of the NW-SE running minor road. The feature is not depicted on the subsequent 2nd edition Ordnance Survey of 1897, though it reappears on the 3rd edition Ordnance Survey (1910), where it is labelled an 'Old Gravel Pit.' The site continues to be depicted on modern Ordnance Survey mapping and is visible on modern aerial imagery.</p> <p>Walkover Survey:</p> <p>A sub-oval depression to the E of the N-S running track represents the remains of the quarry. The quarry measured approximately 11m from N-S, 7m from E-W and a maximum depth of 1.5m-2m.</p>	NS 6249 0899	

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S7	Pencloe Sheepfold	-	<p>Desk-Based Assessment:</p> <p>A multi-compartmented feature, square on plan, is labelled as 'Sheepfold' on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1860, sited to the W of Lochingerroch farm. This site continues to be shown through the 2nd and 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map editions of 1897 & 1910, though undescribed. It continues to be depicted on modern Ordnance Survey mapping and is visible on modern aerial imagery</p> <p>Walkover Survey:</p> <p>The sheepfold was of drystone construction. It consisted of a square enclosure subdivided along its NW-SE axis with smaller rectangular compartments coming off to the W, S and SE. Overall the sheepfold enclosed an area of 539m². The walls were between 0.5m – 0.6m and upstanding to a height of 1.5m.</p>	NS 6215 0941	
S8	Pencloe Gravel Pit	-	<p>Desk-Based Assessment:</p> <p>A small 'Gravel Pit' is depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1860, located approximately 50m SW of the NW–SE running unnamed minor road. The quarry continues to be depicted on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1897 as an unlabelled depression, later appearing on the 25 inch map of 1949 and the 1:2500 1961 OS map as an unlabelled depression.</p> <p>The site is visible on modern aerial imagery</p> <p>Walkover Survey:</p> <p>The remains of this quarry survived as a sub oval depression located approximately 50m to the SW of the NW-SE running unnamed road. The quarry measured approximately 16m from N-S, 12m from E-W and a maximum depth of 1.5m -2m.</p>	NS 6231 0924	
S9	Pencloe Structure (Possible)	-	<p>Desk-Based Assessment:</p> <p>Not visible on historic mapping, identified on aerial imagery as a potential structure associated with a larger field system..</p> <p>Walkover Survey:</p> <p>The remains of a possible rectangular stone-built structure survived as grass-covered footings measuring 28m NW-SE by 14m transversely. The surviving walls had a thickness of 0.5m – 0.6m and a height of 0.4m – 0.6m. There was a possible dividing wall in the NW of the structure.</p> <p>The structure was enclosed by prominent banks which formed sub-rectangular field system S11.</p>	NS 6237 0858	

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S10	Pencloe Structure (Possible)	-	<p>Desk-Based Assessment: Not shown on historic mapping; identified only on aerial imagery.</p> <p>Walkover Survey: The remains of a possible rectangular stone built structure, overgrown with vegetation and now visible only as grass-covered footings. The structure measured 18m NE- SW in extent by 8m transversely. The surviving foundations had a wall thickness of 0.5m – 0.6m and was upstanding to a maximum height of 0.6m. There was a possible dividing wall in the NE of the structure.</p> <p>The structure was associated with prominent banks which formed a sub-circular shaped field system S11.</p>	NS 6240 0872	
S11	Pencloe Enclosure banks	-	<p>Desk-Based Assessment: Not depicted on historic mapping, although the NW and SE enclosures are recorded on modern OS mapping and visible on aerial imagery. Rig block C was identified, abutting the NE edge of the field system.</p> <p>Walkover Survey: Prominent linear banks form a series of 4 enclosures aligned from NW-SE on a NE-facing hillside. At the NW end is a large sub-circular enclosure 111m in diameter defined by prominent banks which measure 0.8m -1.1m wide and 0.6m-0.8m. To the immediate SE is a smaller sub-rectangular enclosure 50 x 50m in extent, defined by banks measuring 1m wide and 0.6m-0.8m high: the banks are difficult to identify in the SW where they become obscured by vegetation. At the S end is a large rectangular enclosure, measuring 111m from NW-SE by 92m transversely and subdivided into two smaller, rectangular, enclosures by an ENE-WSW running linear bank. The banks measured 0.8m-1.1m wide and 0.6m-0.8m high</p> <p>Structures S9 and S10 are located within the extent of this field system, with rig block C located immediately to the NE, in apparent association.</p>	NS 623 086	
S12	Pencloe Sheepfold	-	<p>Desk-Based Assessment: Rectangular sheepfold depicted on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey with numerous internal compartments and a NW running spur on the western side. Labelled as a 'Sheep Ree' on the 25 inch OS map, where it is shown again with multiple internal compartments and NW running spur. By 1:2500 OS map S12 is unlabelled but once again depicted with multiple compartments and associated spur. Not visible on modern aerial imagery.</p> <p>Walkover Survey: No trace of structure, in an area now covered with close-cropped grass and clumps of spike-rush.</p>	NS 6166 0872	

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S13	Pencloe Enclosure banks	-	<p>Desk-Based Assessment:</p> <p>Not visible on historic mapping, but identified on aerial imagery as a series of fragmentary field banks, potentially derived from a coherent – but now much reduced - field system..</p> <p>Walkover Survey:</p> <p>Enclosure banks not observed during walkover: their absence could be due to their ephemeral nature or to the fact that vegetation growth has obscured them from view.</p>	NS 618 092	
S14	Quarry	-	<p>Desk-Based Assessment:</p> <p>Not visible on historic or modern mapping; identified instead on modern aerial imagery as a marked depression.</p> <p>Walkover Survey:</p> <p>A suboval depression represented the remains of the quarry noted W of the NNE-SSW running track. The quarry measured approximately 26m from N-S, 11m from E-W and a maximum depth of 1.5m-2m.</p>	NS 6179 0922	
S15	Quarry	-	<p>Desk-Based Assessment:</p> <p>Not visible on historic or modern mapping, although was identified on modern aerial imagery.</p> <p>Walkover Survey:</p> <p>A sub-oval depression to the E of the NNE-SSW running track represented the remains of this quarry. The site measured approximately 10m from N-S, 6m from E-W and a maximum depth of 1.5m-2m.</p>	NS 6181 0921	

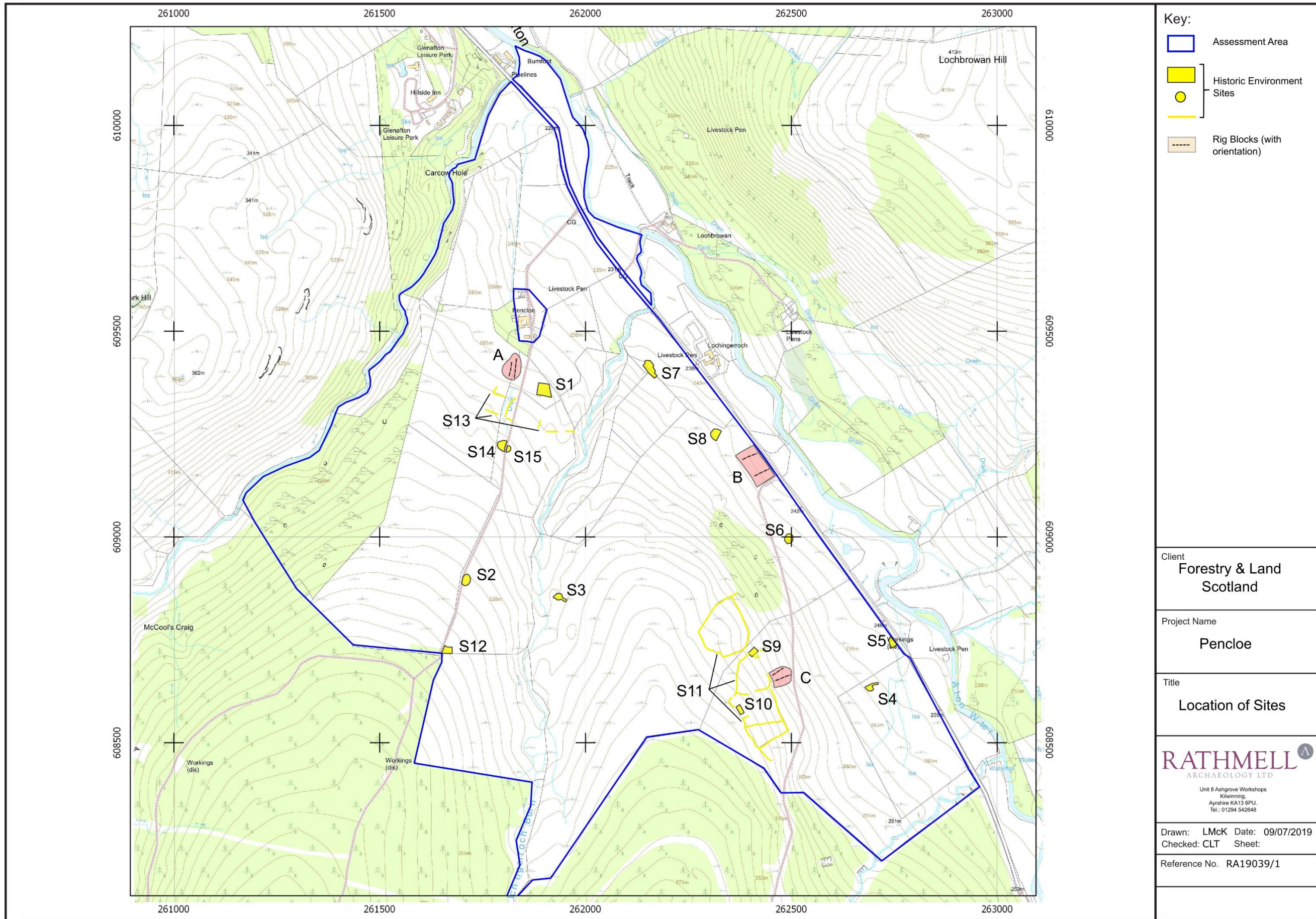


Figure 3: Location Map showing Historic Environment Sites and assessment area

Table 2: Characteristics of rig & furrow blocks within the assessment area

No	NGR	Block Form	Visibility	Boundaries	Sequence & Relationships	Rig Orientation & Topography	Rig & Furrow Dimensions	Rig Morphology
A	NS 6182 0941	Oval, 60m north-northeast-south-southwest by 42m transversely; 0.21ha	Not visible upon inspection, obscured by vegetation	None	None	Aligned north-northeast - south-southwest, parallel; Running on level	Not discernible on ground; 2.8m-3.6m mid rig to mid rig (aerial imagery)	Straight rig
B	NS 6241 0917	Rectangular in plan, 46m northeast-southwest by 90m transversely; 0.45ha	Poorly preserved but discernible, obscured by vegetation	None	None	Aligned southwest – northeast, parallel; Running with slope. up/down hill.	Not sufficiently discernible on ground; 3.6m mid rig to mid rig (aerial imagery)	Straight rig
C	NS 6247 0866	Lobate in shape, 50m northeast-southwest by 40m transversely; 0.19ha	Not visible upon inspection	None	None	Aligned southwest – northeast, splaying slightly to northeast; Running with slope. up/down hill	Not discernible on ground; 4.3m-6.9.m mid rig to mid rig (aerial imagery)	Straight rig.

25. To the southwest of the road, located on the moderate to steep slopes which made up the central and SW portions of the site, were **S9, S10, S11** and rig block **C**. This area was once again characterised by rough pasture, with evidence of agricultural activity in the form of two field systems **S11** and **S13**. The easternmost field system, **S11**, was the best preserved, comprising a multiple enclosure system and potentially-associated rig block (Rig Block **C**), located on the SW side of an elevated tongue of land descending from the summits of Yarnallows Knowe and Boltcraig Hill to the S. That the enclosure system **S11** and the rig block were contemporary is further supported by the fact that both the rig block and an adjacent linear feature appeared to respect one another and had the character of contemporary related features. Structures **S9** and **S10** were located within elements of this field system and were probably associated.
26. On the western slope overlooking the E bank of the Lochingerroch Burn, sheepfold **S3** survived in good condition as an intact circular drystone structure, although the associated spur walls were much reduced in places.
27. To the W of the Lochingerroch burn, the terrain was characterised by rolling rough pasture. Sheepfolds **S1** and **S12** were not located: because their absence was so marked, it seems likely that the material used to build them has been robbed out and reused elsewhere. Unlike **S11, S13** survived in a poor state of preservation: both it and associated rig block **A** were not located, potentially on account of their ephemeral nature. It is possible, however, that thick vegetation helped to obscure any surviving traces of these features as the pasture was markedly more overgrown here.
28. The locations of quarries **S2, S14** and **S15** quarries were checked, but only **S14** and **S15** were identified during the field survey: both were located close to the NNE-SSW track and comprised sub-oval depressions visible within the rough pasture.

Management Guidance

29. The assessment identified fifteen historic sites within the Pencloe Farm assessment area. 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 3).
30. Of the five sheepfolds identified across the study area, four were depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1860 (**S1, S3, S4** and **S7**), and one first depicted upon the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1897 (**S12**). The field survey demonstrated, however, that two of these sites – **S1** and **S12** - have now been wholly removed, so Other significance has been ascribed to them. The remaining sheepfolds – **S3, S4** and **S7** - contribute to the historic character of the landscape: each has been ascribed Local significance and should be protected by a 5m buffer and retained within a clearing that is maintained as open space.
31. The four quarry sites (**S5, S12, S14** and **S15**) and two gravel pits (**S6** and **S8**) though still visible are not well preserved and they do not contribute significantly to the narrative of land use within the valley. Hence all of these quarry and gravel pit sites have been ascribed Other significance, with no action required.
32. The two sets of enclosure banks **S11** and **S13** and their associated rig blocks were of similar character and potentially derived from a similar phase of use within the landscape. The condition of these sites, however, varied markedly, and hence this was reflected in very different approaches to their management.
33. The enclosure banks which made up **S13** and their associated rig block **A** were poorly preserved. When viewed on aerial imagery, insufficient traces remained to map the original extent of the enclosures and the apparent poor condition of the site was confirmed during the field survey, where no traces were visible. **S13** has therefore been ascribed Other significance with no action recommended.

34. In contrast, the field survey confirmed that the component elements of **S11** still survived as upstanding features in the landscape, with enclosure banks **S11** still forming a coherent field system. This was associated not only with cultivation remains (rig block C), but also with two possible structures **S9** and **S10**. Together, these features represents a coherent nucleated enclosure group with possible structures and associated rig block, with origins potentially pre-dating the mid-18th century. The group has been ascribed Local significance: it should be protected by a 5m buffer, and retained within a managed clearing that is maintained as an open space.
35. Of the three discrete blocks of rig-and-furrow identified during the desk-based assessment and subsequently visited during the walkover survey (detailed in Table 2), each varied in character and hence they are described separately. Only one – rig block **C** - was, however, of sufficient quality to be ascribed Local significance and hence to merit preservation as part of a more extensive group of enclosure banks and associated structures (see **S11** above).

Table 3: Management Guidance for Historic Environment Sites

No	Site	Significance	Management Guidance	UKFS HE Guidelines
S1	Pencloe Sheepfold	Other	No action recommended.	-
S2	Pencloe Whinstone Quarry	Other	No action recommended.	-
S3	Pencloe Sheepfold	Local	For the sheepfold, protection with a 5m buffer, managed as clearing and maintained as an open space.	GFPR 2 SFM 11,18
S4	Pencloe Sheepfold	Local	For the sheepfold, protection with a 5m buffer, managed as clearing and maintained as an open space.	GFPR 2 SFM 11,18
S5	Pencloe Whinstone Quarry	Other	No action recommended.	-
S6	Pencloe Gravel Pit	Other	No action recommended.	-
S7	Pencloe Sheepfold	Local	For the sheepfold, protection with a 5m buffer, managed as clearing and maintained as an open space.	GFPR 2 SFM 11,18
S8	Pencloe Gravel Pit	Other	No action recommended.	-
S9	Pencloe Structure (Possible)	Local	For the structure, protection with a 5m buffer, managed as clearing and maintained as an open space (in conjunction with S10, S11 and Rig Block C).	GFPR 2 SFM 11,18
S10	Pencloe Structure	Local	For the structure, protection with a 5m buffer, managed as clearing and maintained as an	GFPR 2 SFM 11,18

	(Possible)		open space (in conjunction with S9, S11 and Rig Block C).	
S11	Pencloe Enclosure banks	Other	For the enclosure system and its associated features (including enclosure banks, structures S9 and S10 and rig block C), protection with a 5m buffer, managed as clearing and maintained as an open space.	GFPR 2 SFM 11,18
S12	Pencloe Sheepfold	Other	No action recommended	-
S13	Pencloe Enclosure banks	Local	No action recommended	-
S14		Other	No action recommended	-
S15		Other	No action recommended	-

SFM sustainable forest management. LR legal requirement. GFPR good forestry practice requirement

Conclusion

55. A historic environment assessment was required by Forestry & Land Scotland to inform a programme of tree-planting near Pencloe Farm, East Ayrshire. This process identified fifteen historic environment sites relating to the assessment area (Table 1) and three blocks of rig and furrow.
56. Our management guidance has covered protection measures for six of these sites. These recommendations are compliant with UKFS Historic Environment Guidelines

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