

Melville Gate Quarry, Fife: Archaeological Assessment

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1 Introduction

- 1.1 This report presents findings of a archaeological assessment required by Dalgleish Associates Ltd on behalf of Angle Park Sand and Gravel Co. Ltd in respect to a proposed extension to Melville Gates Sand and Gravel Quarry. The archaeological assessment is designed to inform the mitigation of adverse impact on archaeological remains within the proposed extraction area.
- 1.2 The Fife Council Archaeology Unit who advise the Fife Council, the planning authority, on archaeological matters have identified that the ground has the potential to contain archaeological sites, being within an area rich in plough-truncated prehistoric sites, archaeological findspots and World War II defensive fortifications.
- 1.3 This assessment has been undertaken by Rathmell Archaeology Limited, informed by comments and information provided by the Fife Council Archaeology Unit. The assessment focuses on the area potentially impacted upon by the proposed extraction activities. The reinstatement phase is expected to give rise to no adverse effects on archaeological resources.
- 1.4 The extraction area, Melville Gates, is a site to the west of Cupar centred on NGR NO 3076 1183. The site is bounded by the A92 to the west, by Annsmuir Ladybank Golf Course to the south and by Annsmuir Caravan Park to the east. This extraction area currently comprises agricultural ground extending to roughly 13 ha, and a further 24 ha of coniferous woodland. There have been no previous archaeological site investigations within the proposed extraction area.
- 1.5 *Assessment objectives*
 - 1.5.1 The specific objective of this current archaeological assessment was to:
 - a. identify the archaeological baseline within the assessment area;
 - b. assess the proposed extraction site in terms of its archaeological potential;
 - c. consider the potential and predicted effects of the proposed extraction on the archaeological resource; and
 - d. propose measures, where appropriate, to mitigate any predicted adverse effects.
 - 1.5.2 These works were designed to establish a baseline position for considering the consequences and responses to the archaeology impinged on by the extraction. While this position will be of value it was expected that there will be potentially significant unclarified areas which will need further works to resolve. The principle means of achieving this was expected to be through either site investigation works or the monitoring of site preparation works.
- 1.6 *Methods*
 - 1.6.1 This assessment was conducted in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists Code of Conduct and Appropriate Standards. In addition the assessment was conducted according to established Rathmell Archaeology Ltd methods. Up-to-date information was obtained on the locations of archaeological sites with statutory protection and non-statutory designations within the proposed extraction site.
 - 1.6.2 Ordnance Survey maps and earlier historic maps held by the National Map Library of Scotland and Fife Council were examined to provide information on sites of potential archaeological significance and to assess land-use history for the area. Bibliographic references providing historical background were consulted from the National Library of Scotland, the National Monuments Record of Scotland library and our company reference collection. The aerial photograph collections of the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Scotland and Fife Council were also consulted.
 - 1.6.4 A survey was undertaken during January 2007 when a field team visited known or presumed

archaeological sites in or within close proximity to the development area.

2 Archaeological Baseline

- 2.1 The assessment covers the full extent of the proposed extraction area and considers the immediate surrounding landscape to understand this ground in context. A full list of archaeological sites is presented in Appendix 1 and Figure 1 shows those sites within the extraction area or immediately adjacent.
- 2.2 This assessment did not identify the presence, within the extraction area, of any sites protected for their archaeological or historical merit under the terms of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Nor were any sites identified that have the confident potential to contain the burial of human skeletal material, and hence raise the difficulties of the crime of violation of sepulchre (the common law crime of unlawful interference with human remains).
- 2.3 *Setting*
 - 2.3.1 The surrounding landscape is dominated by the designed landscape associated with Melville House (1) to the north-west. The current Melville House was constructed between 1697 and 1702, on a site where the Melvilles had been in residence since the late sixteenth century.
 - 2.3.2 In relation to the extraction area, the principle focus of known activity is around the Annsmuir Caravan Park to the south-east (Figure 1). This site has had a varied history; it was initially a base for the Fife and Forfar Yeomanry in the early twentieth century, with land used initially for butts and targets (12), before subsequently being used as stables. Then the land to the immediate north-east became a Prison of War Camp (POW) No. 77 (13) during the Second World War, housing German and Italian prisoners. It then became an Agricultural Hostel for the homeless before being converted into a caravan park. It is noteworthy that the regimental grid layout of the POW camp was continually reflected within the layout of the subsequent uses of this site.
- 2.4 *Cartographic Evidence*
 - 2.4.1 The available sound cartographic evidence from 1755 (Roy; Figure 2a) to 1827 (Ainslie; Figure 2b and Sharp et al; Figure 2c) show a changing landscape. Roy's map of the area shows a somewhat dispersed layout of farms, settlement and estates of varying size, apparently focused along the main access roads. In relation to the proposed extraction, the north-east portion is depicted as being under tillage with the balance appearing to be uncultivated. It can be seen that the landscape is dominated by two large estates to the north, in the form of Melville House (1) (name omitted by Roy) and the Rankeeler estate (2) which presumably incorporated the Mill of Rankeeler (4) and Neither Rankeeler (7). To the south of Melville House there is a large well-defined wood (3) with an avenue or roadway cut through; this is probably a precursor to the current plantation on-site.
 - 2.4.2 Ainslie's map of 1775 (Figure 2b) depicts significant change in the landscape during the 20 years since the publication of Roy's map. First and foremost it can be seen that the level of infrastructure has considerably increased. The estate of Melville (1) has for all purposes remained the same; however Rankieler (2) (formally Rankeeler) has greatly altered. The original centre of the estate (2) becomes Upper Rankieler (Earl of Hopton) and focus moved to Neither Rankieler (7). This site has grown in considerable size, forming an irregular-shaped estate denoted by an intricate layout of hedgerows, with the house located at its heart. . With regards to the large wood/plantation (3) to the south of Melville House, similarities can be seen with the designed landscape depicted by Ainslie. It is interpreted that this wood has been significantly re-designed to form a formal wooded walk or riding area, transacted by a trackway. Within Ainslie's map we can see a marked increase in the level of industrialisation, with the occurrence of a further two mills, Daft Mill (5) and Bala Mill (6) in addition to Rankieler Mill (4) along the Rankeilour Burn.

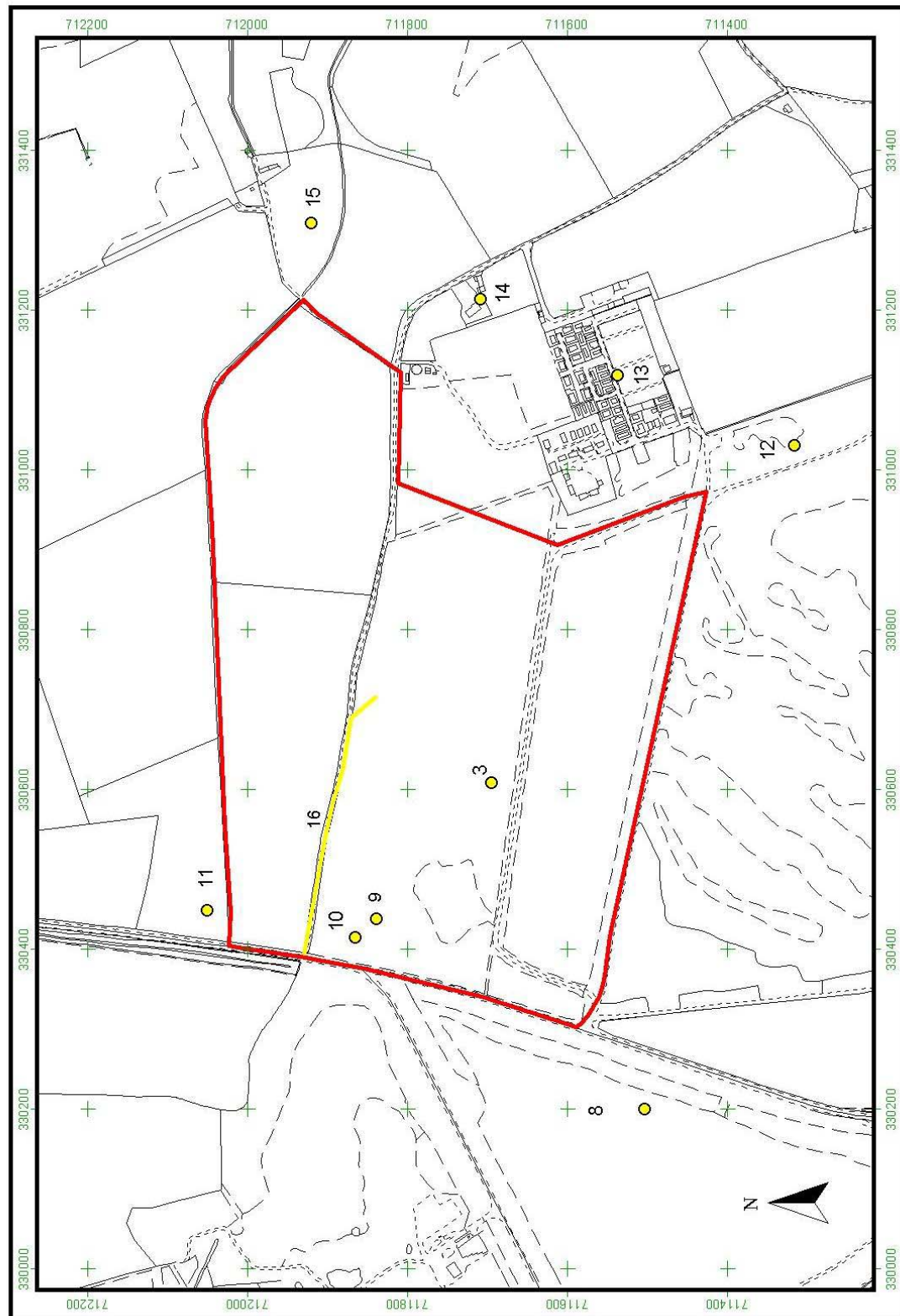


Figure 1: Layout of Archaeological Sites (Sites in yellow; extraction boundary in Red)



Figure 2a: Roy 1747-55



Figure 2b: Ainslie 1775



Figure 2c: Sharp 1827

- 2.4.3 The map of 1827 by Sharpe et. al. (Figure 2c) illustrates an infrastructure comparable with today. With regards to Melville House (1) the main change is the move from the straight axial road to a meandering approach. The estate of Neither Rankeilour has dramatically reduced in size so that it only encompasses the land immediately surrounding the main house. The wood/plantation (3) has grown considerably in size and can no longer be defined within the grander landscape. It appears that Rankeilour Mill become known as Peterhead while the remaining two mills (Bala and Daft) continued in use.
- 2.4.4 By the time of the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey (1855) the proposed extraction area continues to be extensively forested (Figure 3a), forming part of Lower Wood (3). The remains of a small gravel pit (9) can be seen located within the NW corner. The upper two fields appear to be cultivated. The 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey (1919) demonstrates that very little has changed in relation with land use (Figure 3b). The exception is the insertion of what appears to be parallel linear trenches or clearings, set out in a herringbone pattern within the forested area. It can be seen that these trenches/clearings do not form a composite pathway, therefore their purpose is ambiguous. They could be interpreted as fire breaks; however, taking into account the locality of the stables which belonged to the Fife and Forfar Yeomanry, which are located to the immediate south-east, these features could be seen as the post-war remains of a military training ground. The land to the immediate south of the proposed extraction area has been cleared of its woodland. By the 5th Edition Ordnance Survey (1943) the trenches/clearings are still defined (Figure 3c), though they are not visible on a contemporary aerial photograph (Figure 4).

2.5 *Archaeological and Historical Background*

- 2.5.1 The National Monuments Record of Scotland identified nine known archaeological sites close to and within the proposed extraction area (Figure 1).
- 2.5.2 Four of these can be grouped together as military monuments of the modern period. Within the extraction area at the north-west corner there is a Second World War pillbox (10) and associated anti-tank ditch (16). The pillbox, constructed mainly of brick, is a six-sided Type 24, with gun-embrasures and sunken entrance. It sits approximately 70m to the south of the anti-tank ditch within dense mature woodland. The path of the anti-tank ditch has been inferred to run from the north of the pillbox (NO 3040 1193) towards the POW camp, where it was thought to dog-leg in a south-east direction (NO 3067 1185). However, according to the National Monuments Record of Scotland only 280m of the ditch remained visible on post-war RAF vertical air photographs (the westernmost end as shown on Figure 1).
- 2.5.3 The third military site is that of Annsmuir POW camp (13). Little detail can be found regarding this camp except that it was used as a work camp for German and Italian prisoners during the Second World War. The fourth military site is that of the butts and targets (12), noted in the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1893 to the south of the proposed extraction, presumably used by the Fife and Forfar Yeomanry who were based in this area.
- 2.5.4 Another three sites can be grouped together as being of probable prehistoric origin. The first of these is Cairnfield Enclosure (7), an Iron Age settlement located 150m to the south-east of the extraction area. The site measures 112m by 50m within earthen banks which remain upstanding to a height of 1m. The second site, Pitlair (15) is located 100m to the east of the extraction area (Figure 4). It is detectable on aerial photographs as a sub-rectangular feature, measuring 18m by 12m in extent and surrounded by a narrow single ditch. The final site within this group is located 30m to the north of the extraction area and is described as a Homestead mote (11). The site comprises a square enclosure measuring 50m by 40m, within a degraded bank and ditch standing up to 0.8m in height. However notes in the National Monuments Record of Scotland indicate that this site is nothing other than a modern dump when attempts were made to reclaim the land in the early 1970's.
- 2.5.5 Within the 1791-99 Old Statistical Account (OSA), no direct reference was made in relation to the extraction area. This was as expected as from the historical maps (Ainslie, figure 2b) it

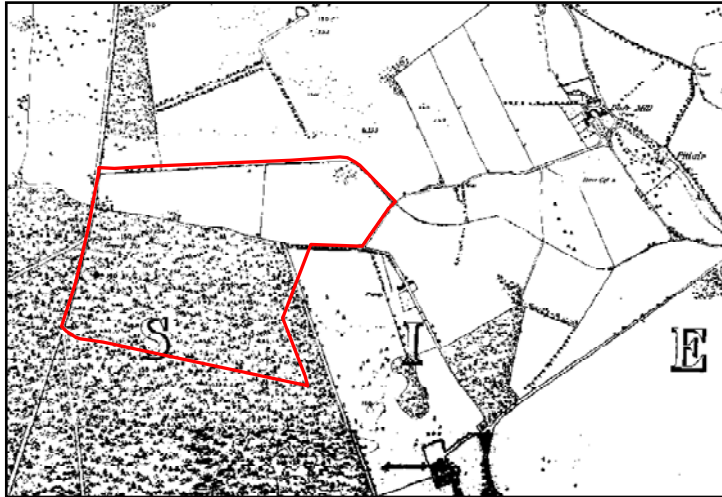


Figure 3a: 1st Edition Ordnance Survey 1855

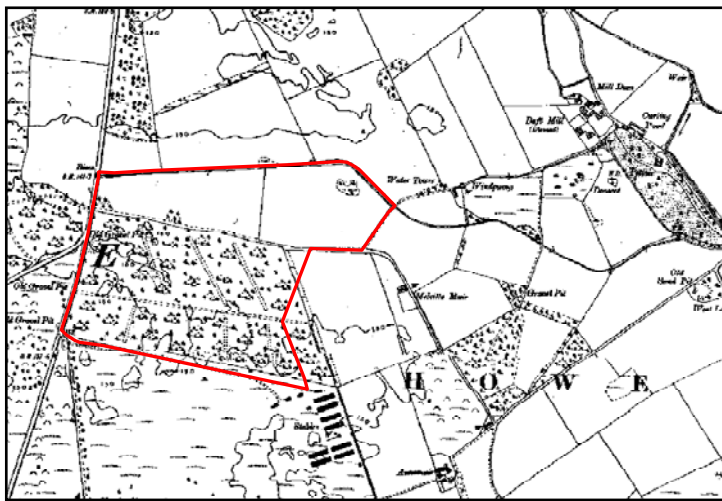


Figure 3b: 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey 1919

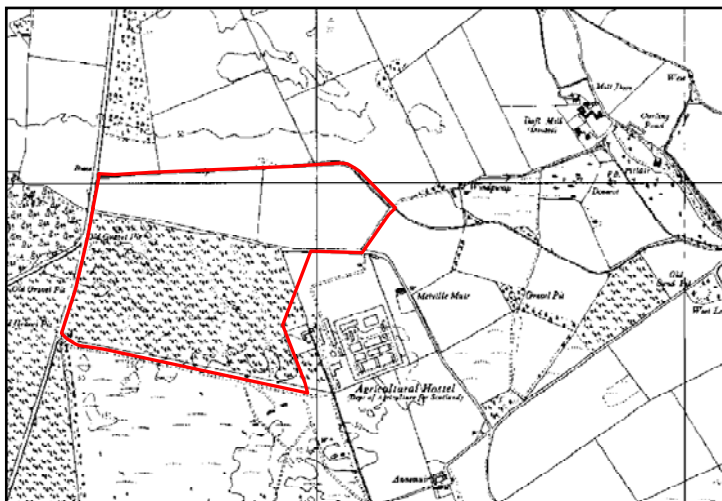


Figure 3c: 5th Edition Ordnance Survey 1943

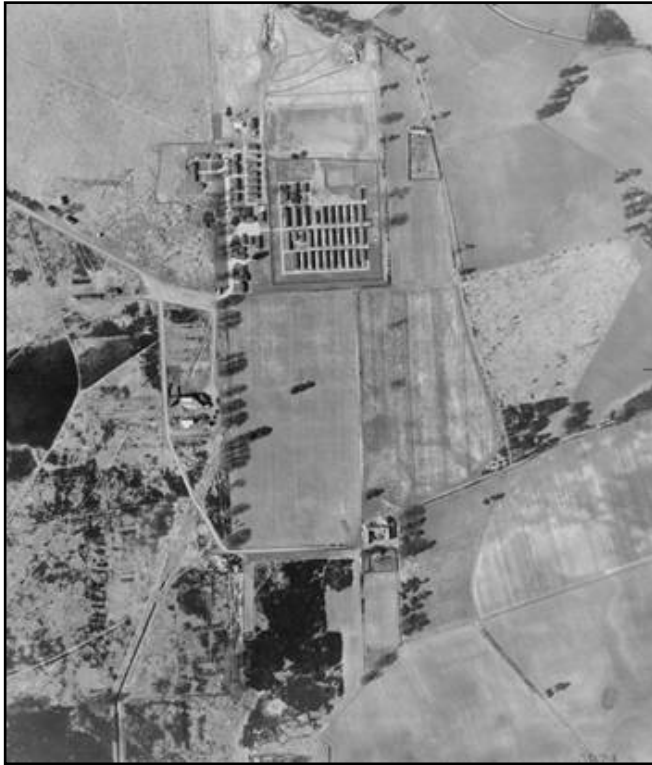


Figure 4: Aerial photograph of the site of Annsmuir Prison of War Camp.

could be seen that during this period, this area formed part of a designed forested landscape. A handful of references are made in relation to sites of antiquity that dot the landscape within the Parish of Collessie.

- 2.5.6 By the 1834-45 New Statistical Accounts (NSA). the number of noted sites of antiquity substantially increased, ranging from cist burials to earthworks, and it appears that no sites of antiquity occur within the extraction area. Again this is no surprise as the area concerned was densely wooded at this time.
- 2.6 *Walkover Survey*
- 2.6.1 The walkover survey did not identify any additional archaeological sites, although it facilitated a clearer understanding of the ground conditions and the survival of already-identified sites.
- 2.6.2 The pillbox (**10**) was identified as surviving within the current dense coniferous plantation (see Figure 5a). The structure appears to be in sound condition, although internally there is a quantity of debris.
- 2.6.3 The 280m section of anti-tank ditch that was visible on air photographs (**16**) could not be detected during the walkover. However an additional 25m long section of apparent anti-tank ditch runs at an angle from the access road (which overlies the previously recorded ditch route) to the south-east into the plantation. This ditch measures about 6m wide and 3m deep.

3 Discussion

- 3.1 The proposed extractive area may have a direct physical impact upon two significant archaeological sites as well as unknown or unlocated archaeology within the specified area:
- a. the elements of the Second World War anti-invasion stop line comprising the military pillbox (**10**) and the anti-tank defence ditch (**16**);
 - b. the possibility of currently unknown or unlocated archaeology that may occur within the extraction area;
- 3.2 These historic areas have different issues of significance and substance and each is considered in turn below. In addition there are a number of sites which have been identified within the boundary of the proposed extraction area which are not considered archaeologically significant. The nineteenth century extraction pit (**9**) and the use of the ground as woodland since the mid-seventeenth century (**3**) are not considered significant.
- 3.3 *Area A: the military pillbox and anti-tank ditch*
- 3.3.1 The military pillbox (**10**) and anti-tank ditch (**16**) formed part of the forward works of a substantial defensive stop line that was constructed during the Second World War, known as the Command Line. This stop line was built to form a defence across the Forth – Tay isthmus, running from Dysart on the Firth of Forth, following the railway line to Newburgh on the Firth of Tay forming a distinct zig-zag path. The stop line consisted of a continuous anti-tank ditch, demolition scheme, roadblocks, railway blocks, outposts, machine-gun posts and artillery observation posts.
- 3.3.2 The pillbox and anti-tank ditch within the proposed extraction area are not part of the main defensive works, which lie about 1km to the west. Rather they are forward works, reflecting the need in the development of invasion defences to undertake defensive in depth so that any attacking force is disrupted by forward strong points before meeting the continuous stop line defence.
- 3.3.3 This area has been extensively photographed and the vertical air photographs show that substantial sections of the main anti-tank line and primary defence have over the years been back-filled, thereby obliterating sections of its course.



Figure 5a: Pillbox (10)



Figure 5b: Anti-tank ditch (16)

3.4 Area B: unknown or unlocated archaeology

- 3.4.1 The surrounding area is extremely rich in archaeological sites, many of which are recorded as cropmarks or earthworks. While there are no identifiable earthwork sites within the proposed extraction area, we must speculate upon the possibility that within the proposed extraction area, plough-truncated archaeology which has not yet been identified may occur.
- 3.4.2 Cartographic evidence illustrates that the general area proposed for extraction has been subject to plantation since at least the early-eighteenth century, initially as part of a designed landscape and latterly as a wood. The sound survival of archaeology within self-seeded or hand-planted woodland has often been evidenced. However, the introduction of commercial coniferous plantation to the southern two thirds of the proposed extraction area is much more destructive. It is therefore probable that the survival of any unlocated archaeology within the area of current plantation is much more unlikely than within the open arable ground, which has been open since at least the mid-nineteenth century.

4 Mitigation

- 4.1 Archaeological sites and monuments without statutory protection are curated by the local planning authority. NPPG 5 and PAN 42 provide national planning policy guidance and advice on the treatment of this resource. PAN 42 indicates that the principle that should underlie all planning decision-making is the preservation of cultural resources, *in situ* where possible, and by record if destruction cannot be avoided. It is recognised in the document that preservation may not always be possible and, where damage is unavoidable, various mitigation measures may be proposed.
- 4.2 All the potential archaeological remains identified or postulated within the extraction area should be dealt with in keeping with the issued planning guidance and hence through close negotiation with the planning authority and their advisors, the Fife Council Archaeology Unit.
- 4.3 Presented below is a package of mitigation designed to deliver an effective management of the archaeological resource within the context of the proposed extractive site. Two significant archaeological or historic sites have been identified which have the potential to be directly adversely impacted by the proposed extraction ((10) and (16)) and there is, in addition, an unquantifiable potential for currently un-located archaeology within the extraction area. A consideration of their respective hazard and mitigation is presented below; the assessment of condition is based on this assessment.

| Site | Description | NGR | Date of origin | Current Condition | Physical Impact | Mitigation |
|------|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---|---------------------------|---|
| 10 | Pillbox – six-sided Type 24 with sunken entrance, brick construction. | NO 304 119 | 20 th century | Intact, standing within coniferous plantation. | Potential for severe loss | Level 2 building recording if being demolished. |
| 16 | Anti-tank defence ditch | NO 3040 1193 – NO 3067 1185 | 20 th century | Initial 280m of ditch confirmed by aerial photographs (now buried); return visible running into woodland. | Severe loss | Photographic record |
| - | un-located plough truncated archaeology | Whole extraction area | uncertain | Likely to have poor potential for survival within the wooded area. Potential greater in open ground to north. | Severe loss | Evaluation and appropriate response in open arable ground to north. |

Table 1: Management of the archaeological resource

4.4 *Preservation in-situ*

- 4.4.1 The proximity of the pillbox (10) to the edge of the extraction area suggests that it may be possible for the pillbox to be retained *in situ*. If this is possible it is recommended that the plantation adjacent to it is felled with care and sufficient ground around the pillbox is retained unaltered to ensure its stability.

4.5 *Pre-extraction*

- 4.5.1 Should the intent be for the pillbox (10) be demolished to enable extraction, this should be mitigated through a level 2 building survey, to be carried out prior to the loss of, or damage to, the pillbox. In addition a photographic and measured survey of the surviving stretch of anti-tank ditch (16) should be undertaken prior to its destruction. This will, in combination, constitute a sound record of this element of the anti-invasion defences.
- 4.5.2 The likelihood of unknown or unlocated archaeology surviving *in situ* is uneven across the proposed extraction area; the extensive commercial plantation is likely to have had a severe adverse impact on any archaeology present. Consequently we would assess the archaeological potential for this ground as very low and we do not consider it appropriate to conduct any archaeological mitigation in this area.
- 4.5.3 In contrast, the cartographic evidence shows that the northern section of the extraction area has remained open ground since the late-eighteenth century, if not earlier. As a result the potential for there being surviving unknown or unlocated archaeology in this area is moderate, and therefore further work is required to determine the probable adverse impact. This can only be effectively achieved through a programme of investigative archaeological trenching.
- 4.5.4 We propose a staged programme of archaeological works commencing with an evaluation through machine-excavated trenches to extend to some 5% of the northern open portion of the proposed extraction area. This will facilitate the determination of the presence or absence of significant unlocated archaeology within this portion of ground. Should any such archaeology be identified, and be at risk of adverse impact from the extraction, then a programme of excavation, post-excavation analysis and reporting to the satisfaction of Fife Council will be necessary to mitigate this impact.
- 4.5.5 The evaluation will provide the basis for negotiating and agreeing any mitigation that is necessary for the extraction to proceed. The acceptability of any proposed mitigation strategy to deal with significant archaeology will rest with Fife Council. The mitigation strategy may result in a need for consequent work which could encompass watching briefs, excavations, post-excavation analyses and additional reporting. The structure of archaeological works will be agreed through a Written Scheme of Investigation.

4.6 *Extraction*

- 4.6.1 It is not envisaged that any specific mitigation is required during the extraction stages, accepting the pre-extraction phases have been fully completed. Care should be taken, however, to ensure that any protocols to guarantee preservation in-situ of sites are not compromised.

4.7 *Reinstatement*

- 4.7.1 Should the pillbox (10) be retained then it is recommended that the finished reinstatement scheme is designed to ensure the long term retention and management of this structure. If possible this should encompass clearing out the interior of the structure, securing it from unauthorised entry and, if possible, identifying an alternate use or using it as a landscape feature.
- 4.7.2 Should any additional sites be located by the archaeological works and subsequently preserved *in-situ* then the reinstatement scheme must ensure their continued protection and the development of a compatible end-use of the ground.

5 Conclusion

- 5.1 Two sites of archaeological significance have been identified by the assessment within the proposed extraction area, using a range of desk-based sources and consultations. These two sites, a pillbox and a stretch of anti-tank ditch, form part of the Second World War anti-invasion stop line known as the Command Line which spanned from Dysart on the Firth of Forth to Newburgh on the Firth of Tay.
- 5.2 It is possible that additional buried and unrecorded remains of archaeological significance survive across the northern portion of the proposed extraction area, comparable to those already identified by cropmarks nearby. The frequency of discoveries of prehistoric artefacts in the immediate area suggests that further prehistoric remains may survive within the proposed extraction area.
- 5.3 Mitigation measures have been proposed for two significant sites: for the pillbox (**10**) with preservation *in-situ* being recommended, or alternatively a baseline survey prior to loss, and for the anti-tank ditch, where survey is recommended prior to loss. Pre-extraction evaluation has also been outlined as the first stage in a programme of archaeological works to address the potential for there being additional buried and unrecorded remains of archaeological significance across the northern third of the proposed extraction area.

6 Bibliography

6.1 Cartographic references

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| 1775 | Ainslie, John | Counties of Fife and Kinross with the Rivers Forth and Tay |
| 1827 | Sharp, Greenwood & Fowler | Map of the counties of Fife and Kinross |
| 1855 | Ordnance Survey | 1 st edition Ordnance Survey, Fife |
| 1893 | Ordnance Survey | 2 nd edition Ordnance Survey, Fife |
| 1919 | Ordnance Survey | 3 rd edition Ordnance Survey, Fife |
| 1943 | Ordnance Survey | 5 th Edition Ordnance Survey, Fife |

6.2 Documentary references

| | | |
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| | | |
|-----------------|---------|--|
| SODev | 1994 | National Planning Policy Guideline 5, Archaeology and planning. Scottish Office Extraction Department. |
| SOEnd | 1994 | Planning Advice Note 42, Archaeology. Scottish Office Environmental Department. |
| Walker, A. Rev. | 1791-99 | Old Statistical Account, Parish of Collessie, (County of Fife). Vol. 2, 416-419. |

6.3 Aerial Photograph references

| Date | Sortie | Scale |
|-----------|-------------------|--------|
| 1977 | Neg. 5763 | |
| 21.6.1949 | F5609 TRC & F8370 | 1:2500 |

Appendix 1: Archaeological Monuments

Presented below are the sites identified by the works. Only those sites whose number is in bold lie wholly or substantially within the extraction area.

| Site | Name | Grid Ref. | Description | NMRS ref. |
|----------|---------------------------------------|------------|--|-------------|
| 1 | Melville House | NO 298 138 | Mansion and Designed Landscape – The mansion and immediately associated buildings are Category A listed buildings. The designed landscape is identified within the supplementary volume of the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Scotland. Melville House was constructed between 1697 and 1702 in open fields to the south of Monimail Tower, where the Melvilles had been in residence since the late-sixteenth century. Apparently the structural components of the designed landscape were laid out around the house about the same time. | NO21SE16 |
| 2 | Rankeeler/Rankeilour House and estate | NO 327 135 | Currently Over Rankeilour | |
| 3 | Wood /plantation | NO 303 116 | An area of wood/plantation. Initially illustrated by Roy in the eighteenth century as part of a designed landscape and latterly forming part of Lower Wood. | |
| 4 | Rankeeler Mill | NO 330 113 | Eighteenth century mill on the banks of the Rankeilour Burn. May now be known as Peterhead. | |
| 5 | Daft Mill | NO 317 122 | Dated 1809. Picturesque former corn mill, now used as farm store. Traditional rubble-built, dressed quoins, skew gables, Celtic cross to south gable, pantile roofs; mainly 2-storey with assorted plain openings with truncated pyramidal roof to kiln, original stone forestair with ramped sides to north gable end, segmental arch at ground level. | HB Num 2450 |

| | | | | |
|----|-----------------------------------|-------------|--|--|
| | | | Now known as Daftmill Farm. | |
| 6 | Balla Mill | NO 330 107 | Eighteenth Century mill was originally located on the banks of the Eden River but now sites 80m to the west of the river. | |
| 7 | Neither Rankeilour | NO 328 120 | Now Rankeilour Mains. An eighteenth century farm complex, depicted by Ainslie in 1775. A two storey T-plan farm-house with low flanking wings linked to steading gables. Coursed rubble with ashlar dressings with later detached steading block to east, cartshed and cottage beyond. Earlier nineteenth century, single storey and loft detached stable block to east, now converted to houses, stugged ashlar with polished dressings and slate roof. | NO31SW.38 NO31SW.39 NO31SW.56 NO31SW.58 NO31SW.13 1 NO31SW.13 2 NO31SW.14 8 NO31SW.15 3 |
| 8 | Cairnfield Enclosure 4442 | NO 302 115 | Iron Age enclosed settlement. Reported several years ago, but tree cover obscured the site. When the area was stripped of trees prior to proposed gravel extraction in 1985 the site could be clearly seen, and has been preserved by the owner, Fife Sand and Gravel Company. The enclosure is an ovoid, flattened at the S end approximately 110m by 40m; entrance obscured by a track, at SE corner; ditch approximately 1m deep by 2m wide; low internal bank; and 2 mounds, which are probably natural. | NO31SW.69 |
| 9 | Gravel pit within extraction area | NO 304 1186 | Nineteenth century gravel extraction pit within Lower Wood. | |
| 10 | Pillbox. | NO 304 119 | A six-sided Type 24 pillbox with sunken entrance, brick construction. Part of the Second World War Anti-tank defence line known as the Command Line. | NO31SW.145 |
| 11 | Homestead | NO 305 121 | Alleged homestead moat appears as rectangular mound. Local farmer indicates that this earthwork was formed in 1970 when topsoil from nearby sand and gravel pit was deposited in attempt to reclaim land. | NO31SW 14 |
| 12 | Butts and targets | NO 310 113 | Twentieth Century. Used by the Fife and Forfar Yeomanry who were based in this area. | |
| 13 | Prisoner of war camp | NO 311 115 | Second World War prisoner of war camp converted to an agricultural hostel and currently a caravan site | NO31SW 144 |
| 14 | Melville Muir Cottages | NO 312 117 | Isolated row of traditional one storey cottages, possibly second half eighteenth century. | HB No. 2487 |
| 15 | Pitlair enclosure | NO 313 119 | There are no ground surface indications of this enclosure. Inspection of the air photographs shows that this enclosure is sub-oval, measuring approximately 18.0m N-S by 12.0m over a single narrow ditch. There is a possible gap visible in the E side but no other features can be recognised with any certainty | NO31SW 15 |

| | | | | |
|-----------|-------------------------|---|--|---------------|
| 16 | Anti-tank defence ditch | NO 3040 1193 to NO 3067 1185 And NO 3073 1185 | Short section (280m) of anti-tank ditch that was visible on air photographs. This could not be detected during the walkover. However a 25m long section of apparent anti-tank ditch runs at an angle from the access road (which overlies the previously recorded ditch route) to the southeast into the plantation. This ditch measures about 6m wide and 3m deep. | NO31SW 147 |
|-----------|-------------------------|---|--|---------------|

Appendix 2: Photographic Register

| Image | Print Film | | Slide Film | | Description | From | Date |
|-------|------------|-----|------------|-----|--|------|----------|
| | Film | Neg | Film | Neg | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | | | Pillbox | SE | 11/01/07 |
| 2 | 1 | 2 | | | Pillbox – entrance way | SW | 11/01/07 |
| 3 | 1 | 3 | | | Pillbox | NW | 11/01/07 |
| 4 | 1 | 4 | | | Pillbox | SW | 11/01/07 |
| 5 | 1 | 5 | | | Remains of nineteenth century gravel pit | NE | 11/01/07 |
| 6 | 1 | 6 | | | Modern caravan park on sit of POW camp | S | 11/01/07 |
| 7 | 1 | 8 | | | Remains of POW camp | SE | 11/01/07 |
| 8 | 1 | 9 | | | Remains of POW camp | SE | 11/01/07 |
| 9 | 1 | 10 | | | Remains of POW camp | SE | 11/01/07 |
| 10 | 1 | 11 | | | Remains of POW camp | SW | 11/01/07 |
| 11 | 1 | 12 | | | Remains of POW camp | SW | 11/01/07 |
| 12 | 1 | 13 | | | Parallel planting of wood | SE | 11/01/07 |
| 13 | 1 | 14 | | | General photo of eastern field | NW | 11/01/07 |
| 14 | 1 | 15 | | | General photo of eastern field | SE | 11/01/07 |
| 15 | 1 | 16 | | | General photo of eastern field | E | 11/01/07 |
| 16 | 1 | 17 | | | General photo of eastern field | SW | 11/01/07 |
| 17 | 1 | 18 | | | General photo of western field | S | 11/01/07 |
| 18 | 1 | 19 | | | General photo of western field | SE | 11/01/07 |
| 19 | 1 | 20 | | | General photo of possible section of anti-tank ditch | NW | 11/01/07 |
| 20 | 1 | 21 | | | General photo of possible section of anti-tank ditch | SE | 11/01/07 |
| 21 | 1 | 22 | | | General photo of possible section of anti-tank ditch | SW | 11/01/07 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|---|----|--|--|---|----|----------|
| 22 | 1 | 23 | | | General photo of possible section of anti-tank ditch showing surrounding bank | NW | 11/01/07 |
| 23 | 1 | 24 | | | General photo of western field | SW | 11/01/07 |

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