

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SURVEY OF BLAIRADAM FOREST FIFE & PERTH AND KINROSS

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SUMMARY

Alder Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Forestry Commission Scotland to carry out a desk-based assessment and walkover survey in Blairadam Forest, Fife. This work was carried out to enable the FCS to make informed and reasonable decisions on the future management of the cultural heritage within Blairadam Forest. The forest lies to the west of the M90 motorway, near Kelty, and measures roughly 12 square kilometres. Sites identified in the desk-based assessment were visited over several days between the 29th of August and the 28th of September 2009. The results of this survey found that many of the boundaries that once belonged to Blairadam estate can still be found hidden in the forest. The boundaries (comprising tree lined banks, ha-ha's and walls) belong to the designed landscape created by the Adam family over three generations between 1733 and 1834. It was possible in many areas to distinguish between three different phases of boundary alterations. The survey also found extensive mining remains along three different burns, some of which may date to the medieval period. The most extensive of these remains was an area of Bell Pits dating to the 18th century and possibly earlier. Later mining remains visited included a possible 19th century mine almost hidden along the Kelty burn, as well as remains of Blairenbathie Colliery and a later drift mine dating to the 1940s. The ruins of two farmsteads were found on the periphery of the forest close to the large opencast mine, as well as a possible Second World War watch tower. Other sites of interest included several reservoirs, waterworks and dams, two cottage ruins, and a great many quarries. As part of the study a suite of GIS shapefiles were created to help with future mitigation.

The site code for the project was KU01.

1 Introduction

1.1 Introduction

The Forestry Commission Scotland commissioned Alder Archaeology Ltd to undertake a desk-based assessment and archaeological survey of Blairadam Forest in Fife and Perth and Kinross. The forest lies to the west of the M90 motorway, near Kelty, and is centred on national grid reference NT 105 945. The site code for the project was KU01.

This programme of archaeological works was undertaken to enable the Forestry Commission Scotland to make an informed and reasonable decision on the future management of the cultural heritage within Blairadam Forest; and to inform interpretation and presentation.

1.2 Scope of the survey

The survey covered all FCS owned land within Blairadam Forest, which measures approximately 12.28km² in area. The land is bounded by the grounds of Blairadam House and the M90 motorway to the east, opencast coal workings and farmland to the south, the moorland of Din Moss, Lethans Muir, Outh Muir and Tipperton Moss to the west and Loch Glow, Dowhill Muir and Cowden Hill to the north. There are also areas of land inside the main forest that do not belong to the Forestry Commission. This includes farmland and paddocks around Blairenbathie farm and Clentry, as well as private land at Lochornie, Norton farm and South Lodge. A forested area around Craigencaig Craig is also outside FCS land.

1.3 Objectives

The main aim of this historical assessment and survey is to establish the presence/absence, date, character and quality of any archaeological remains surviving within the FCS owned land. The results of this assessment will be used to enable the FCS to make informed and reasonable decisions on the management of features within Blairadam Forest.

1.4 Acknowledgements

Many thanks are given to Keith Adam and family for enabling Alder to consult the Blairadam Archive. Appreciation is also extended to John Getley and the other staff who maintain the Blairadam Archive and who were very welcoming and helpful. Alder also wishes to thank Karl Cruikshank for giving a personal guided tour of the many remains in the forest and for sharing with us his extensive knowledge on the subject of mining. Alder also wishes to acknowledge help and support from Matt Ritchie, Colin Peacock, Jenny Crick, Stanley Stuart and Ian MacLeod from Forestry Commission Scotland. Other people who were helpful in the production of this report were Sarah Phillips from the RCAHMS, Oliver O' Grady from Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust, Douglas Speirs (Fife Council Archaeologist) and finally, Bruce Glendinning from CFA Archaeology.

2 Methodology and Approach

2.1 General

The historical and archaeological survey of Blairadam Forest was undertaken in three parts; an initial desk-based assessment, followed by a targeted walkover survey and finally, the production of this report. In carrying out this work Alder Archaeology abided by the Codes of Conduct and Approved Practice and Standards of the Institute for Archaeologists. Site numbers are referred to throughout the report and are shown in brackets; these can be looked up in the appendices at the back of this report.

2.2 Desk-based Assessment Strategy

The desk-based assessment was carried out by two different members of staff over several days in July, August and September 2009. All readily available sources of information were searched which included:

- *Historic Scotland*: the Schedule was checked for any Scheduled Ancient Monuments or listed buildings within or close to the proposed development area.
- *The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS)*: sites recorded in the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) and vertical aerial photographs held in the Air Photographs Collection were examined.
- *Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record (HER) and Fife Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)*: sites not recorded in the NMRS were examined.
- *The Map Library of the National Library of Scotland*: all Ordnance Survey and pre-Ordnance Survey maps of the area were examined.
- *The National Archives of Scotland*: Register House Plans relevant to the proposed development area were found.
- *Previous Archaeological Reports*: copies of these were obtained.

In addition, two further sources of information were consulted which were deemed particularly important for this survey, these were:

- *Local knowledge by Mr Karl Cruikshank (retired Blairadam Forest worker and local researcher on Fife mines).*
- *The Blair Adam House Archive.*

2.3 Walkover Survey Strategy

The walkover survey was carried out by two different members of staff over several days in August and September 2009. In general, the level of survey employed throughout the project was based on a level 1 survey as outlined in the RCAHMS's survey and recording policy (2004). This level required:

- Sites were to be accurately located on a 1:10,000 map.
- A brief description of each site

- A classification of each site (for classification see appendix)
- Notes on the condition of each site as well as any short and long term threats
- Photography if necessary

In addition the Forestry Commission requested that site extents were measured (using GPS) to enable a set of GIS shapefiles to be created. These shapefiles were supplied to FCS to accompany this report.

Three different intensities of survey (not to be confused with levels) were employed on different areas of FCS land. These included:

Comprehensive Prospective Surveys

This type of survey involved a full walkover over of areas that were not forested and had never been ploughed for forestry. In the end only a few such areas were identified, these included a few strips of land at Muckersies Knowes, King's Seat Knowe and a strip of land along the Lochornie burn south of King's Seat.

Predictive Prospective Survey

This type of survey involved visiting sites that were identified in the desk-based assessment, as well as areas where remains were considered likely. This approach was used in forested areas and in areas that had been ploughed for forestry. In the end most of the forest was surveyed using this method.

Survey of Site Extents

This strategy involved walking the boundary of sites to note their extent without recording all the information required for a level 1 survey. This approach was taken when remains were too complex and extensive to record in the time available for this study. Four areas had to be treated in this way: Blairadam Colliery, Blairadam Surface Mine, Pierie's burn Bellpits, and the industrial remains down Kelty and Lochornie burn. With the general extent of these sites recorded as GIS shapefiles, it should be possible to minimise damage to them in the future.

3 Archaeological and Historical Background

There is little documentation regarding the site prior to the purchase of the estate of Blair-Crambeth by the Adam family in the 18th century. We do know however, that shallow coal workings into the sides of the Kelty Burn were made by the monks of Dunfirmline (late 13th century). Another source refers to the working of coal deposits in Pierie's burn by the Augustinian Canons of Loch Leven. These references show us that the area was important for coal extraction in the Medieval period. Evidence of prehistoric activity on the site has mainly been discovered through aerial photography, though a stone axe head was found on King's Seat in the 1960s. The remains were discovered clustered around the south-west corner of the site in an area known as Muckersies Knowes. They comprise a number of circular banked enclosures (probably houses) in an area that was, at the time of their discovery, not yet planted with trees. Given that the site is surrounded by three prehistoric hillforts on

Dumglow, Saline and Benarty hills, it seems likely that the prehistoric occupation was once more fairly widespread, though it is likely that the remains of such activity will have vanished under the advance of forestry.

William Adam, notable architect and King's Mason purchased Blair-Crambeth estate from the Colvilles of Cleish in 1733. It is said that there was little on the estate apart from heathland and unenclosed cultivation riggs, though it was known that the land contained important coal deposits, which were soon investigated. Blair-Crambeth lay roughly in the area surrounding Blairadam House, extending as far west as Craigencat. Following this initial purchase, Dowhill estate (which lay to the north) was bought in 1738 and Woodend, The Blairenbathies and Craigencat in 1740 (land to the south and west right up to Loch Glow). Thus by 1740 much of the land now owned by the Forestry Commission was under the control of the Adam family. William Adam set about improving this land through a series of rectangular enclosures which were focused around Blairadam House and Blair-Crambeth, but extending southwards towards Thornton and Blairenbathie. The enclosures were essentially contained by long formal lines of trees and avenues, though at the corners of a few of them were clumps.

Following the death of William Adam in 1748, the estate passed to his son John Adam. John began to modify his father's formal landscape to look more natural and pleasing to the eye. This he did by replacing many of the straight lines of trees with wide plantations that had wavy or gently curving edges. He also expanded these plantations westwards beyond Blairenbathie and northwards towards Dichindad. John planted trees for three different purposes: ornament, shelter and profit. This meant that by the time of his death in 1792 there was considerably more woodland on the estate than there had been under his father.

After John's death the estate was inherited by William Adam who began a third phase of alterations to the landscape. In his lifetime William Adam became notable for being a great improver of the landscape, and he carried out extensive drainage and planting on the estate. Under his influence plantations were extended northwards as far as Rybog on the other side of Cowden hill, and southwards to the Kelty road. William divided his plantations into different categories depending on their management strategy. To provide timber there were woods of 'succession' (to be clearfelled) and woods of 'selection' (to be thinned). William also categorised some plantations as 'woods of ornament and policy', which included a number of ornamental areas planted by his father as well as some created by himself. These were to be managed under his specific instructions, which were often to maintain some sort of visual effect he thought pleasing to the eye. Throughout these woods of ornament and policy were a number of paths or circuits which crossed over the burns via ornamental bridges. As part of his ornamental creativity, William also planted a number of tree 'clumps' within the open grazing areas between his plantations. These were defined by stone walls, often running around natural rock outcrops or knolls which would have been crowned with trees such as Scots pine or Larch.

Under the influence of the Adam family, Blairadam increasingly became the focus for industrial developments. Coal was the most important asset on the estate (besides wood) and a number of pits, mines and collieries were opened. One of the most important of these was Blairenbathie Colliary, the land for which was let out in 1895 by Sir Charles Adam. This mine was sunk to 200m and produced coal until the 1920s.

Hand in hand with the coal mining in the 19th century came the railways; in Blairadam this materialised as a branch line built by the North British Railway Company which supplied transport first to mines close to Blairenbathie farm and later to Blairenbathie Colliery. Another industrial development was Blairadam Brickworks, which opened in the early 19th century to exploit waste from the coalmines. The water supplies on Blairadam estate were also increasingly utilised in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Initially, William Adam (the younger) created a reservoir on the Kelty burn to supply power to his sawmill near Kelty Bridge. Later on in the century, reservoirs and waterworks were set up along Lochornie and Kelty burn to supply water to urban centres to the west.

By the 1920s, the debts from inheritance tax forced most of Blairadam estate to be sold. The Forestry Commission bought the western part of the estate after most of the good timber had been felled by local timber merchant James Jones. From 1927 onwards the forest was replanted mainly in Pine and Spruce, but the maturing wood was largely blown down in the storm of 1968. Following this event, most of the land now owed by the Forestry Commission was planted, including the areas that had once been open land under the Adam family. This meant that the earlier designed landscapes became hidden inside a continuous forest. Apart from forestry operations, other significant industrial developments on the site in the 20th century were the exploitation of upper coal seams in the 1940s via the branch line and a period of opencast mining in the 1990s which effected areas around Blairenbathie and Thornton wood. In the 1970s the M90 was ploughed through the east end of the site.

In the 1990s various Archaeological projects took place in the forest. In 1991 the RCAHMS conducted an Afforestation Land Survey, which located and described several important sites whose records are now in the National Monuments Record, such as the enclosures at Muckersies Knowes. In 1995-6 the Centre for Field Archaeology (now CFA Archaeology) conducted a desk-based assessment and field inspection at Blairenbathie and at Lassodie in advance of the open-cast coal mining operations (Strachan 1996; Cressey 1996), followed by an archaeological watching brief at Blairenbathie in 1998 (Cressey 1998). During this work they described Blairenbathie cottages (now destroyed) and found a workers lobby and kiln at Blairadam Brickworks. In 2006 CFA Archaeology undertook further survey work in Thornton Wood in advance of open-cast coal mining operations (Mitchell 2006); the identified remains have since been destroyed.

4 Results of Desk-based Assessment

(see illus 2a – 2d)

4.1 Sites Listed in Records

The following sites were found in the National Monuments Record of Scotland and Perth and Kinross historic environment record. No listed buildings were found within the study area.

<i>No</i>	<i>NMRS / HER No</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Type</i>
1	NT09SW 5.1 (Scheduled Ancient Monument)	Muckersies Knowes	Hut circles, Quarry, Rig and furrow
2	NT09SW 5.2	Muckersies Knowes	Enclosure
3	NT09SW 5.3	Muckersies Knowes	Enclosure
4	NT09SW 5.4	Muckersies Knowes	Enclosure
5	NT09NE 15	Kings-seat	Stone axehead
6	NT09NE 38	Kings-seat	Farmstead, Rig and furrow
7	NT19NW 38	Pieries Burn Wood	Colliery
8	NT19NW 40	Cowden Wood	Sandstone quarry
9	NT19NW 44	Blairnbathie Mine	Colliery, railway viaduct
10	NT19NW 47	Pieries Burn Wood	Waterworks
11	NT19SW 29	Blairadam Brick and tile Works	Brickworks
12	NT19SW 30.6	Lassodie Colliery	Colliery
13a-b	NT19NW 36	Blairnbathie	Colliery
14a-b	NT19NW 42	Blairnbathie	Cottage
15	NT19SW 62	Oakfield Colliery	Colliery
16	NT19SW 63	Blairnbathie	Colliery
17	NT19SW 64	Blairnbathie	Ditch, Enclosures, Quarries, Structures, Track, Wells
18	NT19SW 65	Blairnbathie	Quarry
19a-c	NT19SW 67	Blairnbathie	Structures
20	NT19SW 77	Thornton Wood	Farmstead
21	NT19SW 78	Thornton Wood	Farmstead. Rig and furrow
22	NT19SW 87	Thornton Wood	Field boundary, Rig and furrow
23	MPK1459	Pieries Burn	Bell pit
24	MPK1461	Laverock Ha'	Mine

4.2 Cartographic Sources

Early maps studied included Gordon (1642), Blaeu (1654), Roy (1747-55), Ainslie (1775), Bell (1796), Thomson (1820) and Sharp, Fowler and Greenwood (1828) and the estate plans printed in 1834 by William Adam. Later maps examined included the

various editions of the 6 inch and 1:10000 OS maps from 1856 up to the 1970s. The 25 inch county series maps were also viewed.

4.2.1 Settlements

Gordon shows 'Cragncatt', 'Blarinbathy', 'Whythous' and 'W Coklaw', although the latter is depicted too far east.

Blaeu in his map of Fife shows Cragincatt', 'Blairnbathy', 'W Coklau' and 'Whythous'. In his map of West Fife he shows Craiggatt', 'Blairne bothey', 'Blair of Krammey', 'Woodend' (unlocated) and the hill of 'Bin Keltey'.

Roy shows settlements at 'Craigin Cotts', 'Blair Aithie', 'Thorntown', 'Lookabouthim', 'Coakly', 'Coletown' and 'Kings Seat'.

Ainslie shows 'W Blair' belonging to Adams Esqr, Thornton, 'Cockler', 'Foulfare', 'Lookabouthim', Whitehouse, 'Craigincat' and 'Kingseat'; he also shows woodland strips to the south and east of Craigincat and along the south side of the Blairadam estate, as well as the road that runs through the forest.

Bell shows the wooded avenues around the mansion of 'Blair' (Blairadam) and a Mill Dam with mill lade to the south of Blair. He also shows 'Craigencate' and 'Kingseat'.

Thomson shows settlements at Thornton, Whitehouse, Lookabouthim, Foulfare and Kingseat, as well as the wooded avenues and parks of Blairadam.

After these early maps it is not possible to trace Foulfare, Woodend and Lookabouthim on subsequent maps (though Woodend wood is named). We must therefore assume that these settlements had been abandoned by the 1820s. However, there is a field called 'lookabouthim' next to South Lodge on one of the plans seen in the Blairadam archive. This may suggest that Lookabouthim was originally situated at South Lodge/Whitehouse cottage.

With much more precision than earlier maps, Sharp, Greenwood and Fowler show 'Blairinbathy', Cocklaw, Whitehouse, 'Thorntown', 'Lochorny', 'Craigincat' and 'Kingseat'. They also show Blair Adam with its wooded avenues and other plantations.

With the OS First Edition (1856) it is possible to see the settlements noted above in detail, as well as a number of other cottages in the woodland. Kings-seat (6) has two roofed buildings and two unroofed buildings, one marked 'Ruin', a well, and another well to the SW (25). To the west of King's seat on the main N-S road there is a roofless building depicted near Craigencat Craigs (34). South of this building is Wattie's ford cottage. Craigencat (26) has two roofed structures and nearby there is a small cottage 'Millstone Cottage' (68). Whitehouse (27) has one roofed structure marked 'Ruins' with an attached garden and an unroofed structure marked 'Old Walls'. Nearby, on the main road there is a cottage called 'Whitehouse Cottage'. Thornton (28) has three roofed structures with a garden/enclosure and well. To the SW of Thornton is an unroofed structure marked 'ruins' (20). Cocklaw (29) has three roofed structures, including a range of three long buildings on the SW, NW, NE sides of a courtyard with a possible horsemill attached to the SW range, and a well to the S. Other farmsteads that lie outside the current Forestry Commission land are also

depicted, including Lochornie (43), Blairenbathie (83), Deanfolds (ruin 21) and old Deanhead building (ruin 30), and Norton (85).

By 1896 two new cottages are shown east of Blairenbathie (14), probably relating to a nearby coal mine. A sheepfold (55) has been added to Lochornie by 1913 though it seems to become increasingly ruinous as the 20th century progresses; it eventually disappears off the map by the 1960s. Lochornie itself survives as a settlement, as does Blairenbathie and Northton. Whitehouse Cottage also survives though its name is changed to South Lodge by the 1940s. Other settlements and cottages were less fortunate: Craigencat farmstead became roofless by 1913, as did Millstone cottage. Thornton, though having expanded to four large buildings by the 1940s, becomes abandoned by 1966. Kings-seat has a new road to the west past an old quarry (47) by 1896/7 and a sheepfold later on. Despite being shown on the current edition of the OS 1:50000 map, both King's Seat and Watties Ford Cottage are ruins by the 1990s (data from online aerial photography/satellite imagery).

4.2.2 Industrial Features

Blairadam Brick and Tile Works (11) is visible on the first edition OS map as seven buildings in a small enclosure, 52 rectangular features (probable settling pits) and a large blank enclosed area to the east. By the 1896 OS map the works are clearly abandoned: the tanks are not shown and only one building remains.

There are several industrial features associated with streams and natural waterways apparent on the OS maps. On the first edition OS map to the south of Blairadam House near the lodge is a Mill Dam (72) on the Kelty burn which would have supplied water to the mills downstream (including a sawmill). A sluice is marked at the east end of the dam. By 1913 there is a weir marked on the S side of the dam, but by 1940s this dam has been drained. To the north-west of Blairadam forest is an artificial waterway from Loch Glow called the lead. On the first edition OS map there is a sluice marked where water was tapped off from Loch Glow. This water channel seems to have been created to divert water from Loch Glow down to mills north of the forest at Nivingston, Dowhill and Cleish. In the heart of the forest along and around the Lochornie burn were a series of waterworks and reservoirs. The first of note is a small building and footbridge named 'waterworks' near where the Lochornie and Pieries burns join (57). Further west on the Lochornie burn is a reservoir and filter beds (50 & 49). These features are first shown on the 1896 OS map, and the reservoir (so presumably the waterworks) is shown as belonging to the Lochgelly local board. The building of them seems to have destroyed the old limestone quarry and kiln. By 1913 there is a new reservoir further west with a large dam and overflow at one end (63); both reservoirs are now shown as belong to Lochgelly Town Council. To the north of the lower reservoir is a square area marked 'Filter Beds' (10) belonging to Fife County Council. By 1946 the small waterworks building (57) seems to have no roof so it has probably been abandoned. By the 1960s (49) and (50) appear to have been abandoned and eventually both reservoirs are filled in/drained.

The OS maps show that there have been many quarries in Blairadam forest. The first edition OS map names many of these quarries and shows the type of rock being extracted. As few them are named 'Old', it is likely that they were in use when the first OS survey was carried out. These include whinstone quarries at Muckersies Knowes (73), Craigencrow (33), Craigencat (35), Lochornie (38), Pyat Craigs (18),

two at Blairenbathie (82 & 80), Whitehouse Cottage (75) and five close to Blairadam House (70, 69, 44, 45 90). Sandstone was extracted from quarries at Din Moss (79), Kelty Hill Wood (74), Cowden Wood (8 & 67) and Bambrick's Wood (65). Limestone was extracted at Green Knowes (84) and there was also an old limestone quarry along the Lochornie burn associated with a limestone kiln (42). These lime quarries and the kiln were probably connected with the 18th century land improvements of the Adam family. By 1896 most of the quarries are marked as disused or old, this includes (47, 79, 73, 38, 84, 82, 80, 74, 70, 69, 66, 67, 44, 47, 52, 56, 90). Presumably by this date there was much less of a demand for local stone. There are two new quarries in 1896 near Blairenbathie (52 & 53) which are probably associated with the building of Blairenbathie cottages (14). By 1913 (65) and (33) have become deserted, but (18) is not shown as abandoned till 1946 and (35) not till 1966. Three new quarry symbols are shown on the 1920 map, but without names. It is unclear if they were being worked at the time of the survey or not (88, 71 and 90).

Evidence of mining on the estate is shown by the various OS maps. The first of note is an 'Old Coal Pit' marked just to the south of Pierie's burn (7) on the First Edition. Following this in 1896, a railway line (59) is built and two old shafts (13) are marked near Blairenbathie cottages (14) suggesting that there had been a coalmine in this area. By the 1913 a branch of the railway has been extended over the Kelty Burn (viaduct 64) to Blairenbathie Colliery (9) which comprises a major complex of buildings, railway lines and a spoil heap to the east. Interestingly this map also shows another 'old shaft' (62) north-east of Blairenbathie cottages and a hollow nearby. By 1946 the Blairenbathie colliery has been abandoned: the buildings are roofless and the branch of the railway over the Kelty burn is disused. However, there is a new building along the railway branch (16). This is presumably the beginnings of the 'Blairenbathie surface mine' which by the 1950s comprised 6 buildings and multiple railway lines. Eventually by the 1970s the railway line and mine are abandoned.

4.2.3 Enclosures

There are a number of enclosures located in the western part of Blairadam Forest. Most of these features will have been built to enclose animals or crops and most are located close to settlements. South-west of Muckersies Knowes, a small building-like enclosure (60) first appears on the 1913 survey OS map. North-east of Muckersies Knowes is an incomplete oval enclosure (31) which is depicted on most editions of the OS map including the earliest. It seems likely that this enclosure was related to the farmstead at Deanfolds (21) as may also have been (60). At King's seat there is a complex of enclosures that are shown on the first edition OS map. This includes (116, 106, 107) south of the farmstead, (105) and (104) north of the farmstead, (117, 119, 118 and 110) to the south-east and (111, 112, 113 and 114) to the north-east. Much further away to the north-east is an enclosure known as Rennie Knowe (115). These enclosures are marked on subsequent OS maps, though their precise outline changes and some shrink and become less complete. By 1897 there is a new large diamond-shaped enclosure (109) to the south-west of the farmstead and another to the north-west (120). By 1913 (109) has been further divided (108).

4.2.4 Other Features

A number of other features found marked on the OS maps are worth mentioning. Boundaries following the designed landscape are shown on most editions, save much of the latest. On the first edition a series of trails around The Glen including bridges

across the Kelty Burn (101, 135, 76, 66 and 102) are shown. Other important features identified on the maps include a boathouse on Loch Glow (48), shown between 1897 and 1946, a well at Blairenbathie cottages, two concrete towers (97 & 98) near to South Lodge first shown on the 1960s maps, a structure next to Norton (93), later named 'sheep wash' and a cattle pen (96) surveyed in the 1960s.

4.3 Register House Plans

The 1750 estate plan of Blairadam (RHP 1266) shows several sites not marked on the OS maps. These include settlements at Piry Burn and associated enclosure (121), Klentry Bent (122, in a slightly different location from Clentry), and Laverock Hall (125) which lay to the north-east of Craigencaat. There is also a ford shown close to the location of the limekiln from the OS map (42), and another to the east of Wattie's Ford Bridge (123). In the north of the estate there is a possible sheepfold, marked The Stell (124). The plan also shows the straight boundaries built by William Adam (the elder). These boundaries are either shown as double lines with tree symbols to one side or tree symbols bounded by lines. It is not clear if the double lines refer to banks, ditches or walls, but presumably the trees bounded by lines refer to banks. Later estate plans are either the same as the plan reproduced in a book by William Adam in 1834 (see below), or as the OS maps.

A plan based on the 6 inch OS map dating to 1883 (RHP8895) shows the location of a number of mineral boreholes around King's Seat. It is unclear what type of mineral deposits were being investigated (coal?), but there appear to be two different numbering systems for the holes. This plan was used during the walkover to try to locate remains.

A Fife Coal Company plan (RHP 33616) dating to 1950 is of relevance to this study. It shows the location and function of buildings at the surface mine (16), which is named as Lindsay No. 2 (Blairenbathie) Surface Mine. This plan was used for identification of the buildings in the walkover.

4.4 Aerial Photographs

Apart from showing several sites identified on the early OS maps, the photos revealed several areas of possible Rig and Furrow (126, 128, 129, 137) as well as enclosures (31, 127[3.36] and 105) and parts of the forest newly ploughed for planting.

4.5 Blairadam Archive

Many of the plans viewed in the Blairadam Archive showed areas outside the study; others showed the same detail as the register house plans. The most informative document was the book *Remarks On The Blair Adam Estate* written by William Adam in 1834. This book comprised several volumes, the first of which describes the general situation of Blair Adam and outlines the contributions William's grandfather and father made to the estate. Elsewhere, he describes in great detail his system of woodland management and comments on the estate's coal resources. Of particular relevance to this study are the plans which accompany the book showing the plantations and boundaries created by his two predecessors. There is also a detailed current plan of his estate, which names and shows each of the plantations. These are categorised into woods of succession, selection, and ornament and policy, each to be managed differently. These plans along with the 1970s 1:10,000 OS map, proved

extremely useful in locating the surviving designed landscape boundaries on the ground, during the walkover (see below).

4.6 Karl Cruikshank

With the help of Karl Cruikshank, several sites were identified before the survey began. These included bell pits near the surface mine (134), the large area of bell pits along the Pierie's Burn (23) and the structure (41).

5 Results of Walkover Survey

A gazetteer of sites giving their description and outlining their current condition and any mitigation suggestions is provided in Appendix 1 (the list is too large to reproduce here). There is a similar list in Appendix 2 for the results of the designed landscape boundary survey. There is a general review of the results here.

5.1.1 The Blairadam Designed Landscape (see illus 4a & 4b)

As part of the survey there was systematic examination of the historic boundaries belonging to the designed landscape. Investigation of historic paths and tracks could not unfortunately be carried out given the time available, but bridges were examined (see sites below). The method used in locating the boundaries was to compare the three estate plans from *Remarks On The Blair Adam Estate* with the 1970s 1:10,000 OS map. In many areas the drains and walls on the OS map were found to be possibly the same or on the same alignment as the original estate boundaries. The boundaries that had probably been destroyed soon became clear too. The surviving boundaries on the OS map were then categorised into three phases depending on whether they had originally been created by William Adam (elder) - Phase 1, John Adam - Phase 2 or William Adam (younger) - Phase 3. Each discrete section of boundary was then given a number. Each of these sections were then visited and walked during the survey to gain an understanding of their condition. In addition, several areas that were known to be the location of boundaries, but were not marked on the OS map were investigated.

In the first phase William Adam planted formal straight lines of trees across the landscape. On the OS map, the features that still follow this scheme are drain and wall 1.6, walls 1.3, 1.5, 1.8, drains 1.7, 1.4, 1.10 and track 1.9. To the north of Blairadam house an avenue belonging to this phase is depicted on the first edition OS map as two lines (1.11). Also from this period is a clump of trees around Blairenbathie farm which is depicted by a stone wall on the current OS map (1.1 & 1.2). During the survey only three boundaries possibly dating to this period were found. These were a north-south and an east-west aligned bank in between Blairenbathie farm and Clentry (1.4 & 1.7), and a bank at the north-east end of the site (1.10). There were however, a few later features that might have followed the original line of these boundaries. Generally it can be concluded that relatively little of William Adam's original landscape survives.

Many more boundaries from the second phase could be traced on the OS map. These were labelled 2.1 to 2.35. The survey found that most of these boundaries still exist, which include many large banks with veteran trees growing on them. Others include ha-ha's and walls. One of the most complex areas dating to this phase was an area of convoluted clearings around Cowden and Bambricks wood with no corresponding

features marked on the OS map. These clearings were too complex to be investigated in this survey, but could form the basis of future work. However, whilst walking around this part of the forest, a number of low banks were noted which may have been the borders of such clearings. In general, most of the stone boundaries dating to this phase did not seem to have been replaced in later phases, but were rather maintained over the years.

Boundaries from the third phase can also be traced on the OS map. These include a series of ornamental clumps depicted by walls 3.24, 3.29, 3.30, 3.31, 3.32, 3.33 and 3.34 which are now surrounded by forest. The original outer boundaries of the 'woods of selection' can be traced by following walls 3.21, 3.23 and 3.8. The boundaries of the woods of succession and those that were open to pasture are represented by features 3.1-7, 3.9-3.20, 3.22 and 3.24 –35. The survey found that most of these boundaries survive, though many of the clump walls were badly degraded.

5.1.2 Sites (see illus 3a - 3d)

The results of the survey showed that two of the farmsteads (Thornton (28) and Whitehouse (27)) and two of the cottages in the study area (34 & 39) are still visible as upstanding remains. Farmsteads and houses that seem no longer to survive include Piry Burn, King's Seat, Laverock Hall and Klentry Bent. The rigg and furrow shown on the aerial photographs could also not be found. This was almost certainly destroyed by the ploughing of forestry land after the 1940s. Other important remains that may have been destroyed or hidden by forestry include three of the possible prehistoric enclosures at Muckersies Knowes.

Many of the bridges examined as part of the survey were found to be probably original to the designed landscape, though a few of these had been altered or replaced. The various reservoirs, dams and waterworks that were built on the estate over the years were found in the walkover to be in a good state of preservation.

Most of the quarries were visited during the survey to see if any associated structures could be found. Out of all these quarries, only one of them contained a possible structure, a low rubble wall against the rock face in (70). The rest generally contained blocks of stone cut from the quarry face, or later rubbish. Two of the whinstone quarries were found inside clump boundaries belonging to the third phase. This raised the possibility that many of the quarries were probably excavated to provide stone for the creation of designed landscape boundaries and their maintenance. Further evidence supporting this connection was that many of the boundaries were composed of rectangular quarried stone rather than rounded weathered fieldstone. Many of the stone boundaries dating to the second phase were also made from quarried stone, and again quarries were never too far away. Another perhaps significant find was that boundaries that lay some distance from quarries, such as 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 2.4 and 2.5, were banks rather than stone boundaries.

There were many pre-19th century mining remains located during the survey. Most of these comprised bell pits that are starting to collapse under the weight of growing trees. Other remains included narrow rock cut gullies and shallow workings in the sides of burns. The two best surveyed groups of remains were an area in Cowden/Bambricks wood (132) and another area to the west of the surface mine (54).

The largest area of bell pits was a group around Pierie's Burn (23). These were far too numerous to survey individually (there was also little GPS reception), but the extent of the remains was ascertained. Shallow workings and gullies would have been the simplest way of extracting coal exposed in the burn. A coal seam would have been followed by digging a trench along its length, making sure the burn was diverted whilst this took place. Bell pits were vertical shafts dug down to reach coal seams. Coal would have been extracted from around the shaft base once the seam was reached for as far as was possible before noxious gases were encountered or there was danger of collapse. A windlass would have been used to haul the coal to the surface. Some of the bell pits found in the survey were dug in a rough line, suggesting that the excavators were following a particular seam. It is also possible, given their close proximity to one another, that the pits were possibly connected to one another by galleries excavated through the coal seams. Dating the remains precisely is difficult. It is tempting to ascribe bell pits to the post-medieval period and most of the workings and gullies to an earlier period, but this is too much of a simplification. Excavating shallow bell pits would not have been beyond the abilities of medieval miners, so some of the smaller pits close to the burns could possibly date to this period. To confuse matters further, many of the small workings and gullies could be post-medieval trial trenches to see if coal deposits were worth extracting. Despite these complications, we can probably ascribe many of the larger bell pits found away from the sides of Pierie's Burn as dating to the 18th century, probably associated with the exploits of William Adam or his son John.

Later mining remains were also noted during the survey. These again were too extensive and complex to be fully surveyed, though their extents were noted. The most mysterious and poorly understood is a series of cuttings, spoilheaps and possible shafts associated with quarries along the Lochorny and Kelty burns. It is possible that these remains are of a 19th century mine that was poorly documented and so forgotten. North of the Kelty Burn was the site of Blairenbathie Colliery whose buildings still survive as ruins. The 20th century drift mine, Blairenbathie Surface Mine was also looked at, though the detailed recording of each building was beyond what could be accomplished in this survey.

6 Conclusion

This study and survey has led to much greater understanding of the surviving cultural remains inside Blairadam Forest. Many of these findings will be of great interest to the general public, and the new information could be used to inform interpretation boards and public walks. It should also now be possible, armed with the gazetteer and the GIS suite of site polygons, to protect the most important remains from future forestry activity.

6.1 Suggested Further Work

There are several avenues of further work that would lead to better protection of the surviving remains inside Blairadam Forest. Some of this work would be best funded by FCS as a rapid investigation, but some could possibly be funded via Historic Scotland grants and/or the Heritage Lottery Fund, as community projects.

EDM survey of bell pits along Pierie's burn (23)

An EDM survey of these remains would allow:

- Detailed locations of bell pits to be plotted. It is important to get a record of the pits in case they are damaged or destroyed during deforestation. It is also very important for health and safety (public and forestry workers).
- Looking for and dis-entangling any possible medieval activity from post-medieval remains.
- A snapshot of the conditions of the bell pits to gain understanding of how the pits collapse over time as the plantation grows.
- Further understanding of mining methods. Why are some pits so much larger than others. Any order to pits, direction or spacing. As an entire post-medieval mining landscape seems to have survived around Pierie's burn, this sort of study could be very informative.

Detailed survey of Blairenbathie Colliery (09)

An EDM or tape and offset survey of these remains would allow:

- A detailed plan of surviving structures and collapsed remains (archaeology) to be plotted. This would enable a much better mitigation during forestry work. Also important for health and safety.
- The condition of each of the buildings to be gauged. This would flag up any vegetation that is causing severe damage to remains; also any brickwork that needs simple consolidation
- A more detailed interpretation of the surviving remains, to inform public walks and interpretation panels.

Detailed survey of the Surface Mine (16)

An EDM or tape and offset survey of these remains would allow:

- A detailed plan of surviving structures and collapsed remains (archaeology) to be plotted. This would enable a much better mitigation during forestry work.
- The condition of each of the buildings to be gauged. This would flag up any vegetation that is causing severe damage to remains; also any brickwork that needs simple consolidation
- A more detailed interpretation of the surviving remains. In particular understanding differences between plan shown on RHP 33616 and the remains found on the ground.

Detailed walkover plus EDM survey of Industrial sites along Kelty/Lochornie burn (135)

An EDM survey and detailed walkover of these remains would allow:

- A detailed plan of surviving features to be plotted. This would enable a much better mitigation during future forestry work.
- A more detailed interpretation of the surviving remains including finding out how the possible 19th century mining relates to earlier mining (bell pits) and the railway (59).
- Looking for and dis-entangling any possible medieval activity from post-medieval remains.

Further Work on the Designed Landscape (community project only)

Further work which could increase understanding of the landscape could include:

- Studying / locating of original metalled tracks and roads.
- Looking at the different tree species which have self-seeded or survived on original boundaries and inside clumps.
- Thinking about possible original routes and paths through the landscape as well as important views before trees were planted (possibly this could lead to an interpretation panel showing what a view would have looked like).
- Unravelling boundary alterations that took place after phase 3.

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Appendix 1 Site Lists

1.1 Sites Identified in Desk Based Assessment which were found in Walkover Survey

N.B. - Plough furrows refer to forestry rather than agricultural furrows.

No	Name	Type of Monument	Class	Period	NMRS No	Easting	Northing	Statutory Designation
1	Muckersies Knowes	Hut circle, quarry, rig	A	Prehistoric	NT09SE 5.1	NT 0818	9343	SAM 8550
<p><i>Walkover Description:</i> Found as described in the scheduled monument description. General dimensions were taken but these were not very accurate because of the height of the grass at this time of year. The rock cut circular structure (1.c) is 7m in diameter and 1m deep. The hut circle (1.a) is 11m in diameter, bank 1.5m wide. Depth roughly 0.6m from the top of bank to centre of circle. To the south-east there is a roughly circular depression (1.b) 5m across, 0.4m deep.</p> <p><i>Interpretation:</i> Prehistoric settlement.</p> <p><i>Mitigation:</i> None, this site is scheduled and is not planted with trees. However, the newly planted trees on either side will soon block the view of the surrounding landscape.</p> <p><i>GIS info:</i> Shapefile shows scheduled area</p>								
6	Kings-seat	Farmstead, Rig and furrow	D, enclosure wall, C	Post-medieval	NT09NE 38	NT 089	950	None
<p><i>Walkover Description:</i> Despite being shown on the current OS map, this farmstead no longer exists. The area has been</p>								

ploughed over and planted with conifers (now fairly young). No wall lines could be found of any of the buildings that once stood here, though there is much rubble and worked stone in the plough furrows. The track that ran around the north side of the farmstead is still present. The square enclosure around the farmstead is intact and survives best on the north side where it comprises a well constructed drystone wall, 0.7m high, made from squared quarried stone.



Interpretation: This farmstead seems to have been recently demolished (within the last 10-15 years) and planted for forestry. The surrounding square enclosure, the reservoir (46) and the well (25) are now the only signs that there was once a farm here. The many surrounding field systems and enclosures that once belonged to this farm have largely been destroyed.

Mitigation: Avoid damage to the drystone walls of the square enclosure around the farmstead.

GIS info: Shapefile shows surviving wall round farmstead site



7	Pieries Burn Wood	Colliery	B	Post-medieval/ Modern	NT19NW 38	NT 1142	9511	None
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<p><i>Walkover Description:</i> A circular pit lined with random rubble. Site is too dangerous to measure accurately but it is roughly 3m in diameter and 1.5m deep. The stone lining appears to be of drystone construction made with rounded weathered stones (fieldstones?).</p> <p><i>Interpretation:</i> This may be a stone-lined bell pit though it is some distance away from the main group of bell pits. Other bell pits in the area are not stone lined so maybe this pit is a later type of coal mining shaft. It may well be late 18th century in date.</p> <p><i>Mitigation:</i> Avoid damaging structure.</p>								
8	Cowden Wood	Quarry	C	Post-medieval/ Mod	NT19NW 40	NT 1084	9633	None
<p><i>Walkover Description:</i> A large overgrown quarry in an area of dense conifers. Measures 80m long and at least 40m wide, rock face 4m high in places. The quarry has become full of water and could be an important location for wildlife. The site was used for dumping rubbish after it became disused.</p> <p><i>Interpretation:</i> Sandstone quarry</p> <p><i>Mitigation:</i> None.</p> <p><i>GIS info:</i> Shapefile shows extent.</p>								
9	Blairbathie Colliery	Colliery, railway	B	Modern	NT19NW 44	NT 1216	9530	None


Walkover Description: Remains of buildings, a chimney, a shaft and extensive bings at the end of a branch line from Blairenbathie railway (59). The remains are too complex and extensive to be recorded in this survey, though the extent of the remains were assessed. For extent of 9.1 and 9.2 see GIS shapefile.

9.1 This area lies to the west of the disused railway line and comprises an area of buildings. Two complex shuttered concrete plinths for machinery (more than 1.5m tall) are located at the NW end of the site. There are large slots in the plinths for machinery wheels. To the north-west of the concrete plinths is a large square shaft which has been filled in. Some distance to the east of this shaft is a rectangular hole lined with concrete, probably for machinery. South-east of the plinths are a series of brick buildings in various states of dilapidation; some stand more than a metre tall. Further down the railway line the buildings are little more than piles of rubble. The remains of a chimney lie on the west side of the site. The south-western edge of the site is defined by a steep bank running parallel with the railway line; this ends where it joins an estate boundary (drystone wall 2.29). This bank is the edge of an artificial platform cut into the natural hillside to the west. The plinths, some of the brick buildings and the chimney have been built on this platform right up against the bank.

9.2 This area comprises the railway line and a series of steep spoilheaps to the east of 9.1. No evidence of building remains were visible in this area. The area of spoil is at least 250m by 150m in extent. Various depressions can be seen on and at the foot of the spoilheaps. The railway line is visible as a cutting and in places an embankment. The only disturbance to the route is where the viaduct has been demolished.

Interpretation: Remains of Blairenbathie Colliery.



<p>Interpretation of remains would require a more detailed survey.</p> <p><i>Mitigation:</i> Avoid damage to buildings within 9.1. A detailed survey is recommended (possibly with public involvement). Interpretation panel also recommended.</p> <p><i>GIS info:</i> Shapefile shows extent of 9.1 and 9.2. Other features, points: 9.3 = hole/slot, 9.4 = hole and crushed mortar, 9.5 = shaft, 9.6 = brick buildings ruins, 9.7 = concrete plinths, 9.8 = concrete plinths, 9.9 = rubble from buildings, 9.10 = chimney.</p>								
10	Pieries Burn Wood	Waterworks	C	Modern	NT19NW 47	NT 1145	9504	None

Walkover Description: The remains of Kelty Town Council Waterworks. The works lie in a clearing in the forest and consist of a rectangular structure and a circular structure. The rectangular structure is divided into three chambers or tanks by two baulks (each 0.94m wide). Each tank is 9.2m wide, 13.8m wide and 1.3m deep. They are lined with 7 upper courses of white glazed bricks and unglazed red/brown bricks below (bricks stamped J&R Howie). The circular structure is 10.8m in diameter and comprises an outer wall 0.6m wide built from white glazed bricks. The wall is mostly 1.6m high; 15 courses of brick could be counted in places. There is a rectangular bank around the circular feature.

Interpretation: The rectangular structure is probably a series of settling tanks.

Mitigation: The remains are under threat from trees growing inside the tanks and more generally from trees growing around both structures. It is recommended that these are felled before they grow too large. The waterworks are interesting for the public because they are so well preserved.

GIS info: Shapefile shows general extent of site



11	Blairadam Brick and Tile Works	Brickworks	B	Post-medieval/ Modern	NT19SW 29	NT 1200	9360	None
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Walkover Description: An irregular area of collapsed trees and swampy ground south of an overgrown track. Where trees have fallen over, brick and tile can be seen entangled in the roots. The water in the area is bright orange. The extent of the site could not be measured in the field as there were no solid remains to see. However, the first edition OS map shows that the buildings in this area would have together measured 30m by 20m. No evidence of the many pits/tanks shown on the OS map could be seen. The location of CFA's trench could not be determined. Opencast mining to the east and the new route of the track through Whitehouse wood may have damaged the east end of the site.

Interpretation: This site was the focus of a watching brief by CFA when a haul road for Blairenbathie opencast coalmine was being constructed. The location of CFA's work could not be determined from the site visit, but it was probably to the east where the forestry commission track now runs. It is thought unlikely that the mining operations will have damaged any remains below tree cover, as the trees pre-date the opencast mine. There may be buried remains of buildings in this area, though forestry ploughing will have caused some truncation.

Mitigation: As CFA found evidence of a workers lobby and kiln, there is potential for building foundations to have survived. No mitigation is required as the plantation matures and is felled. However, it is recommended that the site is subject to a focused archaeological evaluation if ploughed for forestry in future.

GIS info: Shapefile shows place where description made.

16	Blairnbathie Surface Mine (Lindsay No. 2)	Mine	B	Post-medieval/ Modern	NT19SW 63	NT 1265	9482	None
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Walkover Description: An area of overgrown building foundations and depressions on either side of the old railway line (59).

The known location of the mine mouth (workers entrance tunnel) is little more than a wide depression. Further west there is another depression which has been fenced off by the Coal Authority, presumably where the tunnel leading to the mine mouth has collapsed. Brick rubble noted around both depressions.

To the east of the mine mouth is a small square red brick structure measuring 1.7m by 1.4m with a 0.87m wide entrance to the north (building 14). The inside is filled with rubble but the brick walls (bricks marked Blairadam) survive up to 6 courses high. About 0.68m to the north is a broken piece of concrete (presumably a cap for the structure) measuring 1.53m by 1.50m. To the East is a cast iron service cover which could not be lifted marked AV. The structure seems to have been built before the 1940s and probably housed some sort of machinery. It is possible that the structure surrounded a valve or vent.

A number of buildings marked on a plan of the surface mine (National Archives RHP33616) were found in the walkover. Foundations of building 3 (a long building at the end of the conveyor) were found where a modern path from the railway line crosses over to the mine mouth. They comprised 2 parallel concrete blocks 4m apart, each 0.7m wide with marks showing where upright posts were once attached. Both blocks were only exposed for 2m long lengths (each standing only 5-10cm high) but they were followed for several metres either side by prodding the mossy ground with a ranging rod.



Building 2

The magazine (building 4), weighing building (building 11), and garage (building 5) were not found, though the wall of a building not shown on the plan (building 15) was found east of the haulage and substation building (6). This brick wall (single skin) was orientated N-S and was 3m long and 0.8m high. To the north the flat E-W track to the magazine (building 4) could be made out clearly despite the vegetation. Eastwards the concrete foundation for the north wall of the haulage and substation building (6) was noted but the rest of the building could not be made out. The foundation for the large office building (12) for the mine was clearly visible as it had recently been cleared of moss by workers for the Forestry Commission. It comprised a large flat area of concrete (30cm high) in the shape of the building shown on the plan. The eastern end sloped down and was presumably a ramp. No sign could be found of the exit/entrance to the mine for the mine carts, which in photos can be seen just south-west of building 12, however there was an area of stony rubble along the railway line at roughly this location. South-west of building 12 was a long sloping brick built platform (36.3m long and 5.7m wide) - building 2. The eastern end stood 2m high but two thirds of the way along the platform (westwards) it only measured 0.6m high. The location of this building does not fit the plan. West of this structure was a square grassy platform 3.2m by 4.7m, probably the site of building 10: a workshop and a little further west was a small square plinth of concrete, just visible in the centre of the track. This is probably the site of the lamp post shown in one of the old photos of the surface mine. To the north-west, two final features were noted. At the site of the time office (building 8) there was a stream of fast flowing smelly orange water emerging from a 50cm high portion of brick wall. The shape of building 8 could no longer be made out. To the west, at the site of the Fan (building 9) was an area of heaped spoil and a 10cm high hole at the foot of a tree. It seems that water is now escaping from the mine close to where the fan once stood, probably through the ventilation system.

Interpretation: The remains of Blairenbathie Surface Mine.

Mitigation: Further Survey. Avoid remains.


GIS info: The shapefile shows the general area of mine remains. Point sites show buildings where remains could be seen, 16.16 = filled in mine






Building 3





Building 8


mouth. A proper survey using an EDM would be required to get a more accurate plan of the remains (GPS reception was poor).								
23	Pierie's Burn	Bellpits	B	Post-medieval	MPK1459	Centred on NT 117	950	None
<p><i>Walkover Description:</i> A large area of bell pits on either side of Pierie's burn (roughly 750m long and 150m wide). There were far too many pits to survey in the time available. As a rough guess there are probably more than 100 pits. Generally the pits look like circular or oval depressions with conifers sunken down into them. The largest depressions measure 10m long and 3m deep. Others are just starting to collapse and deep holes can be seen going down into some of the shafts. There are also several suspicious round pools in Pierie's burn which may be shafts. At the north-western extent of the pits there is a very well preserved bell pit shaft full of water next to the burn. This shaft is 2.5m deep.</p> <p><i>Interpretation:</i> An extensive area of post-medieval mining.</p> <p><i>Mitigation:</i> Further Survey. Take care when thinning out and deforesting woodland. Do not plough this area. An interpretation panel is advisable. The most dangerous pits should be fenced off.</p> <p><i>GIS info:</i> The shapefile shows extents of bell pits. Points from Perth and Kinross HER not shown as these were not found in walkover. Possibly there was a GPS error as there is very poor reception here. Points show: 23.1 = water filled bell pit shaft by side of burn, 23.2 = largest bell pit depressions, 23.3 = possible pit in burn, (circular pool).</p>								
25	Kings-seat	Well	C	Post-medieval/ Modern	None	NT 08874	94852	None



<p><i>Walkover Description:</i> In a clearing next to land ploughed but unplanted for forestry is a rectangular pool of water surrounded by two post and wire fences. The outer fence measures 7m by 6m.</p> <p><i>Interpretation:</i> A well used for the lower (southern) pastures belonging to King's Seat Farmstead.</p> <p><i>Mitigation:</i> Avoid when carrying out forestry work.</p>								
								
27	Thornton Wood (Whitehouse)	Farmstead. Rig and furrow	B	Post-medieval	NT19SW 78	NT 13060 +/- 18m	93513	None
<p><i>Walkover Description:</i> In dense conifer woodland next to a track for the nearby opencast mine are the remains of a farmstead comprising 2 rectangular buildings set at right angles to each other forming an L shaped plan. The trees and vegetation obscure where they join. Building 27A (northernmost) is roughly 20m long and 5m wide, walls 0.8m wide and up to 0.8m high. Doorway visible on east side. Building 27B (southernmost) is roughly 16m long and 5m wide with walls 0.56m wide and up to 1.7m high. It has 2 rooms. This building's southern wall has tumbled possibly due to the construction of the nearby opencast mine haul road to the south. A small length of drystone wall was noted 6m SW of 27A. 6m E of 27B is a drystone wall running northwards for 45m. No rig and furrow visible.</p> <p><i>Interpretation:</i> The remains of Whitehouse farmstead.</p> <p><i>Mitigation:</i> Remove trees from structures. Stabilise loose</p>								


stonework, particularly tumbled S walls on 27B.								
<p><i>GIS info:</i> The shapefile shows a 40m by 40m block around the remains. GPS reception was very poor; the extents of the remains could not be ascertained any better than this.</p>								
28	Thornton	Farmstead	B	Post-medieval/ Modern	None	NT 12557	93273	None
<p><i>Walkover Description:</i> In a large clearing north of the opencast mine are the ruins of a farmstead. The clearing is defined by large sycamore trees round the edge and has been recently been cleared of conifers. There are 2 surviving buildings, both with young trees growing on them: 28.5, a large rectangular structure with two internal divisions and therefore 3 rooms. A doorway and 2 windows were noted on the N and E sides. Walls 0.55m wide and up to 1.6m high. A fallen chimney stack was noted on the S side. Harling/concrete render also noted. 28.4 lies to the south of the east end of 28.5 and runs north-south, 10m long and 5.5m wide. Walls 0.75m wide and up to 1.5m high. To the SW of 28.4 is a pile of rubble (28.3) and due south is a tree which has fallen over levering up soil containing pantile and mortar (28.2). To the SW of 28.2 is a length of rubble wall (28.1) running N-S 7.8m long, 0.9m wide and up to 0.6m high.</p> <p><i>Interpretation:</i> The remains of Thornton Farmstead. 28.1 is probably part of the 3rd building shown on the 1856 OS map.</p> <p><i>Mitigation:</i> Do not plant the clearing. Remove trees from buildings and stabilise stonework. This site has good amenity value for the public.</p> <p><i>GIS info:</i> The shapefile shows extents of farmstead and enclosure. Points show building remains.</p>								
32	The Lead	Lade	C	Post Medieval	None	NT 0952	9600	None

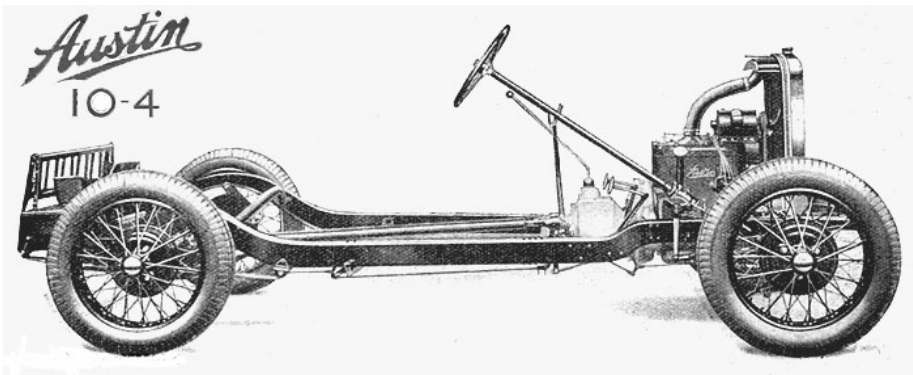

<p><i>Walkover Description:</i> A partly overgrown wide, straight channel draining water from Loch Glow.</p> <p><i>Interpretation:</i> Mill lade</p> <p><i>Mitigation:</i> None</p>								
33	Craigencrow	Whinstone Quarry	C	Post-medieval/ Modern	None	NT 09960	95320	None
<p><i>Walkover Description:</i> An oval shaped depression on the side of a hill in a forest clearing. There is an entrance to the south-west, the quarry overall measures roughly 14m by 21m and up to 2m deep. There is no rock visible on the surface and the quarry has grassed over. The southern side may be composed of spoil.</p> <p><i>Interpretation:</i> Disused quarry.</p> <p><i>Mitigation:</i> None, but good clearing for recreation area</p> <p><i>GIS info:</i> The shapefile shows extent of quarry.</p>								
34	Craigencrow	Cottage	B	Post Medieval	None	NT 10290	95039	None


<p><i>Walkover Description:</i> The overgrown ruins of a rectangular house/cottage next to a road. Remains 9m long and 5.90m wide with walls 0.8m wide, random rubble built. There are two possible entrances centrally in both the northern and southern walls; there is also a possible window at the south side of the east wall. Walls vary in height but in many places survive to 0.8m high. The north-west corner survives to 1.5m high.</p> <p><i>Interpretation:</i> Cottage probably originally belonging to Blairadam estate. The cottage is similar to (39) and it is possible that they both housed forestry or estate workers.</p> <p><i>Mitigation:</i> Larches have been grown very close to this structure and there is danger that they may cause it damage if blown down or felled. A recommendation is that the closest trees are controllably felled around this structure.</p> <p><i>GIS info:</i> The shapefile shows a 15m x 15m block around the remains.</p>								
37	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
39	Wattie's Ford Cottage	Cottage/House	B	Post Medieval	None	NT 10446	94064	None


<p><i>Walkover Description:</i> On an area of deforested ground next to the Lochornie C road, just north of Wattie's ford bridge are the remains of a ruined cottage, 10.8m long and 6.3m wide with walls 0.6m wide. The west gable wall survives up to 2.5m high and the north wall up to 2.2m; elsewhere the walls are just 0.1-0.6m high. The south and southern part of the west wall have been destroyed by tree planting and tree stumps can be seen on the original line of the wall. About 4m to the west of the western gable wall is a drystone wall and beyond a ditch and then the road. There is a causeway over the ditch and a gap in the wall which correspond to the original line of access to the cottage from the road.</p> <p><i>Interpretation:</i> Probable forestry or estate workers cottage.</p> <p><i>Mitigation:</i> Do not re-plough or plant site with trees.</p> <p><i>GIS info:</i> The shapefile shows a 15m x 10m block around the remains.</p>								
								
40	Wattie's Ford Bridge	Bridge	C	Post Medieval	None	NT 10420	934000	None
<p><i>Walkover Description:</i> Sides of bridge have been recently re-faced and parapets have been re-built. Two wooden beams (bolted together through the bridge) have been added along each side, just below the top of the arch. Dimensions not taken as bridge under no threat.</p> <p><i>Interpretation:</i> Old bridge modernised to take heavy traffic. The core of bridge is probably original, but may have been rebuilt.</p> <p><i>Mitigation:</i> None</p>								
41	The Glen	Structure	C	19 th century/modern	None	NT 12020	94835	None


<p><i>Walkover Description:</i> A rectangular structure composed of drystone work against the side of a bank. Below the stonework the foundations are made of late 19th century/ early 20th century brick. The structure seems to have been cut in half whilst cleaning out a ditch next to the side of a track. Pieces of the structure can be seen thrown up onto the bank. The structure measures 1.1m by 0.5m internally and stands 0.8m high.</p> <p><i>Interpretation:</i> Interpretation difficult because the structure has been damaged. Function unknown, but it may relate to mining and the nearby ramp (135).</p> <p><i>Mitigation:</i> Avoid further damage when cleaning out the track along The Glen.</p> <p><i>GIS info:</i> The shapefile shows a 15m x 15m block around the remains. GPS reception poor.</p>								
44	Stell Wood	Quarry	C	Post Medieval	None	NT 11650	95900	None
<p><i>Walkover Description:</i> A long exposed cliff of basalt (4m high+) showing columnar jointing. The quarry face is at least 28m long and 4m away from boundary C33 (to south). The quarry is divided in half by a tumbled roughly built rubble wall 1m wide.</p> <p><i>Interpretation:</i> Whinstone quarry</p> <p><i>Mitigation:</i> None. The quarry is an interesting feature for the public to come upon. Perhaps the surrounding wood should be opened up like at Kierly Craigs or at least appropriately thinned.</p> <p><i>GIS info:</i> The shapefile shows general extent of quarry.</p>								


45	Blairadam	Quarries	C	Post Medieval	None	NT 12540	96075	None
<p><i>Walkover Description:</i> Two quarries. The first at NT 12540 96075 is a long quarry that lies along a track; it measures roughly 25m in length and is about 4m deep with a large rockface. The second lies some 30m to the south and is oval in shape measuring 22m by 18m with a rock face about 3.5m high. This quarry has a large flat working platform to the east.</p> <p><i>Interpretation:</i> Estate quarries.</p> <p><i>Mitigation:</i> None</p> <p><i>GIS info:</i> The shapefile shows general extent of quarries.</p>								
47	King's Seat Quarry	Quarry	C	Post Medieval	None	NT 08560	94998	None
<p><i>Walkover Description:</i> In a dense conifer plantation west of King's Seat is a small irregularly shaped whinstone quarry roughly 12m by 9m with a 0.8m high rock face. The quarry has been used as a dumping ground for iron rubbish including at least 2 cars and a bicycle.</p> <p><i>Interpretation:</i> This quarry may have been used for field boundary stone or for stone used on King's Seat Farmstead. The rubbish probably comes from this Farmstead. One of the cars is probably an Austin 10 series (1930s).</p> <p><i>Mitigation:</i> None</p> <p><i>GIS info:</i> The shapefile shows 20m by 20m block around quarry. GPS reception poor.</p>								


								
48	Loch Glow	Boathouse	B	19th century	None	NT	08946	95507
<p><i>Walkover Description:</i> On the southern bank of Loch Glow there is a low platform of levelled rubble projecting out into the water. Large squared well-pointed blocks are visible amongst the rubble. Two walls could be determined: the western one was 1.5m wide and at least 12m long; its full length could not be traced out into the loch. This wall marked the western limit of the structure and was probably an external wall. Further to the west and parallel to the first was another much narrower wall which may have been an internal division. Overall the structure measured 12m by 12m.</p> <p><i>Interpretation:</i> The remains of the 19th century boathouse. The building seems to have been levelled to the foundations. Blocks from this building have been taken by fishermen to build piers out into the loch.</p> <p><i>Mitigation:</i> None as the site seems to be at least 20m away from the edge of the forest.</p> <p><i>GIS info:</i> Shapefile shows 20m by 20m block around the</p>								


remains.								
49	East Bow Muir Reservoir (lower reservoir on Lochornie burn)	Reservoir	C	Late 19 th Century	None	NT 11300	94650	None
<p><i>Walkover Description:</i> An irregular grassy clearing following the Lochornie burn. In places the bank of the burn is very steep and more than 7m high. There is a post and barbed wire fence around the site of the reservoir. Lower down the burn many semi mature conifers cover the ground and there is less of a clearing. At the site of the dam, brick remains were noted on one side of the burn (49.3), this was presumably the sight of the reservoir sluice. To the south the burn has been channelled around the site of the filter beds by concrete revetting (badly cracked) on the north bank (49.2). Lower down the burn is channelled under a reinforced concrete bridge (3m high, 2.2m wide, 3.6m long) with curved flanking sides, over which a path runs (49.1). Below the bridge the burn is further channelled through 2 ceramic pipes (49.4), through an open channel and finally round a concrete lined diagonal bend and into a pool. This final feature was presumably designed to slow the water down as it emerged from the reservoir, so as not to affect the natural look of the Lochornie burn.</p> <p><i>Interpretation:</i> Remains of Lochgelly Town Council Lower Reservoir.</p> <p><i>Mitigation:</i> Avoid damaging concrete structures further, particularly the bridge (a crossing for a recreational forest path) which remains an interesting feature to come upon.</p> <p><i>GIS info:</i> Shapefile shows extent of reservoir. Points show areas described above.</p>								
57	Kelty Burn Waterworks	Waterworks	B	Late 19th century	None	NT 12030	94885	None



<p><i>Walkover Description:</i> Remains of the waterworks first shown on the 1896 OS map. A 28m long roofless brick building with walls surviving 1.6m high. Lime from the cement has been redeposited on the surface of the walls forming a continuous lime surface hiding the brickwork in places. Brickwork on the upper layers has become unstable. The remains have become overgrown with moss and ferns. The building is divided into three chambers, the first (eastern) 7.5m x 6m, the second (central) 12m x 6m and the third (western) 7m x 6m. The first chamber has no internal divisions, the second, is divided by a central wall (0.57m wide) running E-W. The third is divided by three walls running E-W. There is a central iron sluice in the wall dividing the third and second chamber. The wall between the second and first chamber is curved and there is a gap on the northern side.</p> <p><i>Interpretation:</i> The third chamber may have held tanks, possibly for settling. The function of the other chambers is unclear. The water was probably treated in the three chambers from west to east.</p> <p><i>Mitigation:</i> Avoid remains during forestry work. Interesting for the public.</p> <p><i>GIS info:</i> Shapefile shows extent of waterworks.</p>								
58	Pierie's Burn Bridge	Bridge	B	Post Medieval	None	NT 11760	95030	None


<p><i>Walkover Description:</i> A small bridge with a tall arch. Most of the voussoirs have been replaced with brick, but the lowest course on the south side is stone. Stonework comprises well dressed sandstone blocks and rougher whinstone rubble. Bridge 5.1m wide, 1.5m tall and the arch is 0.5m wide.</p> <p><i>Interpretation:</i> One of the original bridges from the designed landscape with the arch reconstructed in brick. The form is almost like a miniature version of the bridge over Lochornie burn and so probably dates from the same period.</p> <p>Mitigation: Avoid further alterations to this bridge.</p> <p><i>GIS info:</i> Shapefile shows location.</p>								
59	Blairbathie Railway Line	Railway	B	Late 19th century	None	NT 12300	94940	None
<p><i>Walkover Description:</i> Line clearly visible as an embankment and in places a cutting. The original line seems to have been widened around the surface mine (16). To the east, the bridge over the estate road to Clentry has been demolished, though one brick pier still remains. The west end of the line ends at NT 12048 94801 in a narrow cutting and 21m east of this end is a 17m long length of stone revetting on the north side of the cutting. A 10.4m long section of this revetting comprises a well-built mortared wall built from squared rubble. This wall is 2.1m high and there are 8 slots (28cm x 15cm) at equal distance along the top of it (no corresponding holes were seen on the opposite bank). A wooden beam (12cm thick) sits centrally on the top of the wall and has been pinned into 3 of the slots. The revetting on either side of the wall is poorly constructed and of drystone construction; at the far east end it appears to be composed of concrete blocks that were hardened</p>								

<p>in bags.</p> <p><i>Interpretation:</i> The well built revetting wall may have been where coal was tipped into railway wagons. However the slots suggest that there was some kind of roof over the cutting at this point. Perhaps this is the remains of an engine shed. Interestingly this revetting is in line with a sloping ramp feature (see 135) which descends towards the Kelty burn some 50m to the north-west, so maybe we are looking at the end of some sort of conveyor belt.</p> <p><i>Mitigation:</i> Avoid damage to the railway line and particularly the stone revetting.</p> <p><i>GIS info:</i> Shapefile shows railway line. Line 59.1 shows stonework revetting in cutting.</p>								
62	Woodend Wood	Shaft	B	Post-medieval to 19th century	None	NT 12675	94740	None
<p><i>Walkover Description:</i> A small square depression with a silver birch tree sunken into it. Overall the feature measures 2.9m by 2.7m and 1.6m deep. In the centre of the depression is a smaller sunken patch of ground (square in shape) measuring 1.1m by 0.9m.</p> <p><i>Interpretation:</i> This is probably a shaft for a late 19th century or early 20th century colliery. Its square shape suggests that it is later than a bell pit. This shaft first appears on the 1913 OS map so it does not relate to the surface mine (1940s). Possibly it relates to the same colliery as the shafts at Blairen bathie cottages (13), but it is over 500m away from them.</p> <p><i>Mitigation:</i> Avoid when carrying out forestry work.</p> <p><i>GIS info:</i> Shapefile shows 15m x 15m block round shaft. GPS reception in this area was poor.</p>								


63	East Bow Muir Reservoir (upper reservoir on Lochornie burn)	Reservoir	C	Early 20th century	None	NT 10700	94700	None
<p><i>Walkover Description:</i> A very large depression with the Lochornie burn running down the middle. There is a concrete post and wire fence on the south side. The west end of the reservoir comprises a patchy grassy clearing but further east there are more mature clumps of trees including silver fir making walking difficult. Many of these trees seem to have self seeded but the ground at the south side of the east end of the reservoir has been ploughed. The site of the dam is difficult to make out because of the trees though the ground slopes down. At the east end of the reservoir the channel of the emerging burn has been revetted with dry stonework and the bed lined with well cut stone. After a bend the burn flows under a concrete bridge over which an access track would have run. The arch of the bridge is 2.2m high and 2.15m wide. Overall the bridge measures 6.2m long, 1.68m wide and 3.95m tall (including parapets).</p> <p><i>Interpretation:</i> Remains of Lochgelly Town Council Upper Reservoir.</p> <p><i>Mitigation:</i> Avoid damaging concrete bridge and stone lined burn channel.</p> <p><i>GIS info:</i> Shapefile shows general extent of reservoir. Point 63.1 shows bridge.</p>								
64	The 100ft Bridge	Viaduct	B	Late 19 th century	NT19NW 44	NT 12370	94980	None


<p><i>Walkover Description:</i> The brick remains of a viaduct (bricks stamped Blairadam) over the Kelty burn. The locations of two brick piers were noted. The southern pier survives 2.4m high. The northern pier has been blown up but a surviving portion resting against the northern bank of the valley measures 3.9m long, 2.9m wide and 1.65m thick. Behind this piece of pier are further collapsed brick remains from the bridge. The distance between the southern pier and the collapsed northern pier is 16.5m. The curved brick remains of the top of the viaduct are visible on the north bank.</p> <p><i>Interpretation:</i> The remains of the viaduct over the Kelty burn serving Blairenbathie Colliery (9).</p> <p><i>Mitigation:</i> Avoid further alteration to brick remains. The remains are an important feature for the public in The Glen.</p> <p><i>GIS info:</i> Shapefile shows general site.</p>								
65	Bambricks Wood	Sandstone Quarry	C	Post medieval	None	NT 12100	96400	None
<p><i>Walkover Description:</i> A large irregularly shaped quarry with a burn flowing over the rockface as a waterfall. Quarry too big to measure but roughly 90m long and 40m wide and c 10m deep. On the east side of the quarry next to the waterfall is a dry channel running along a path that might have been the former course of the burn, or perhaps a man made excavation to divert the burn around the quarry.</p> <p><i>Interpretation:</i> Sandstone quarry</p> <p><i>Mitigation:</i> None</p> <p><i>GIS info:</i> Shapefile shows general extent of quarry. Line 65.1 shows general location of dry channel.</p>								
66	The Glen	Bridge	B	Post medieval	None	NT 12660	95002	None

<p><i>Walkover Description:</i> A low arched bridge with one rebuilt parapet (mortared stonework). The other side has no parapet. Arch is 0.9m tall and 3.2m wide and the stones used in the arch are roughly hewn angular blocks c 0.45m thick. The bridge is 4.2m wide. The eastern side of the bank next to the arch has been reinforced with concrete.</p> <p><i>Interpretation:</i> An original estate bridge, largely intact minus the original parapets. The low arch is similar to bridge 76. The bridge does not seem to have been intended for display, though the original parapets may have made the bridge more noticeable.</p> <p><i>Mitigation:</i> Avoid modification to this bridge.</p> <p><i>GIS info:</i> Shapefile shows general extent of bridge. Block 9m by 7m to cover remains.</p>								
67	Rybog	Sandstone	C	Post-medieval	None	NT 10914	96699	None
<p><i>Walkover Description:</i> A steep oval shaped quarry in beech woodland. About 25m long and 15m wide and 7m deep.</p> <p><i>Interpretation:</i> Sandstone quarry for Rybog</p> <p><i>Mitigation:</i> None.</p> <p><i>GIS info:</i> Shapefile shows a 60m by 45m polygon, as there was poor GPS reception.</p>								


68	Millstone Cottage	House	B	Post-medieval	MPK6073 / NT19NW41	NT 10665	96025	None
<p><i>Walkover Description:</i> The ruins of a well built house made from squared off well-pointed blocks of sandstone. Structure measures 14m long, 5m wide and 4m high (south-western gable end). The south-eastern side has two windows and two doors built symmetrically (doors near middle). There are also windows placed centrally in both gable ends. There is a further window at the north-eastern end of the north-western wall. The building seems to have been extended on the north-western side at both ends, but the remains of the walls here are much more dilapidated.</p> <p><i>Interpretation:</i> Estate cottage/House. Probably functioned as two separate houses.</p> <p><i>Mitigation:</i> None. This structure lies just outside FCS land (<10m away), but the ruin is impressive and could form a viewpoint for a public trail around Blairadam forest.</p> <p><i>GIS info:</i> Shapefile shows general extent of remains shown on map, which are slightly larger (2m longer and 5m wider) than the main upstanding part of house measured in the field.</p>								
69	Stell wood	Quarry	C	Post-medieval	None	NT 12130	95930	None
<p><i>Walkover Description:</i> A long whinstone quarry with no obvious entrance. Quarry 6m wide and 25m long. Rock face 2.5m high and overgrown with moss.</p> <p><i>Interpretation:</i> Estate quarry</p> <p><i>Mitigation:</i> None.</p> <p><i>GIS info:</i> The shapefile shows general extent of quarry.</p>								

70	Blairhill wood	Quarry	C	Post-medieval	None	NT 12300	95570	None
<p><i>Walkover Description:</i> An oval quarry 10m wide and 15m long in a dense area of conifers. Face 2.3-3m high. In the south-east corner a rough wall of rubble has been built up against the rockface, a possible temporary shelter? Entrance on the south-west side.</p> <p><i>Interpretation:</i> Estate quarry.</p> <p><i>Mitigation:</i> None</p> <p><i>GIS info:</i> The shapefile shows general extent of quarry.</p>								
72	Kiery Craigs	Reservoir/Dam	B	Post-medieval	None	NT 13070	95230	None
<p><i>Walkover Description:</i> Visible remains of a large reservoir can be seen in a grassy field on the south side of the Kelty burn (remains on the north bank not visited). The remains comprise a large oval depression 1.5m deep, 50m wide and 95m long. At the east end of the depression is the dam, a massive earth bank 3.7m high (downside) and 18m wide. The top of the dam is flat. The Kelty burn is currently eroding this structure at the northern end. At the south-eastern corner of the dam there is a stone lined channel leading from the reservoir to a double arched bridge. The bridge is 3.9m wide, 4.8m long, 2m high and has no parapets. The width of the arches are 2.3m and 2.1m, voussoirs 0.33m high. The bridge and the stone revetting of the channel are composed of well squared and pointed sandstone blocks cemented together. Under the bridge are the many pieces of worked sandstone, some of these may be from the original parapets. The central pillar of the bridge is chamfered at the NW end. About 5m along the stone lined channel NW of the bridge are the stone foundations of a 7m long, 0.5m wide wall which stick out into the channel at 90 degrees. On the bridge side of it (SE) there is a grassed over patch of rubble. At the end of the wall there is a 2.6m wide gap between it and a further area of rubble extending to the other side of the channel.</p> <p><i>Interpretation:</i> The reservoir and possibly the dam are first</p>								


<p>shown on the estate plan dating to the second phase (John Adam). In this phase an earlier split circle of trees, created by his father, is shown full of water though it is unclear whether this was due to deliberate or accidental damming of the burn. In the following period (William Adam), the dam and reservoir look essentially as they do on the OS map, so it is perhaps likely that we can ascribe the dam to this phase. Under William Adam, the reservoir provided water to a saw mill downstream towards Kelty bridge. The stonework on the bridge and channel looks 19th century in date. There was probably a sluice in the gap at the end of the 'wall running 90 degrees from the channel'. This would have enable control over the water exiting the reservoir. However, the wall may have functioned as nothing more than a simple weir.</p> <p><i>Mitigation:</i> Avoid damaging the bridge and associated stonework when carrying out forestry operations. The dam and the bridge are impressive and could form an important part of a public trail.</p> <p><i>GIS info:</i> The shapefile shows extent of reservoir and dam to east. Point 72.1 = the bridge.</p>								
73	Muckersies Knowes	Whinstone Quarry	C	Post-medieval	None	NT 0808	93360	None
<p><i>Walkover Description:</i> A quarry overgrown in bracken. Measures 43m by 30m. Several platforms were noted; the rock face only is visible in one area close to the track.</p> <p><i>Interpretation:</i> Quarry for Roscobie farmstead or Deanfolds.</p> <p><i>Mitigation:</i> None.</p> <p><i>GIS info:</i> The shapefile shows general extent of quarry.</p>								
74	Keltyhill wood	Sandstone Quarry	C	Post-medieval	None	NT 13030	94570	None


<p><i>Walkover Description:</i> An oval quarry above Drumnagoil burn with an entrance at the north end. Roughly 20m by 15m, 5-6m high.</p> <p><i>Interpretation:</i> Quarry</p> <p><i>Mitigation:</i> None</p> <p><i>GIS info:</i> The shapefile shows general extent of quarry.</p>								
75	Whitehouse Wood	Quarry	C	Post-medieval/Modern	None	NT 12850	93760	None
<p><i>Walkover Description:</i> A medium to small whinstone quarry 20m by 30m with an entrance to the south. There is a pool of water in the middle 2m deep. Quarry lies within dark conifers.</p> <p><i>Interpretation:</i> Estate quarry.</p> <p><i>Mitigation:</i> None.</p> <p><i>GIS info:</i> The shapefile shows a 70m by 50m block around the quarry. GPS reception absent in this area.</p>								
76	The Glen	Bridge	B	Post-medieval	None	NT 12780	95078	None
<p><i>Walkover Description:</i> A very low arched bridge made with blocks of roughly worked stone and occasional natural rounded stones. A concrete parapet has been added to the north side. Arch 0.7m high, 2.9m wide and the distance from the top of the arch to the top of the bridge including parapet is 0.85m. The bridge is 3.7m wide.</p> <p><i>Interpretation:</i> An original estate bridge in the glen. As with (66) the arch was probably not intended to be seen, but the original parapets (now missing) may have made the bridge stand out.</p> <p><i>Mitigation:</i> None. Avoid altering this bridge.</p> <p><i>GIS info:</i> The shapefile shows a 7m by 8m block around the</p>								

bridge.								
80	Blairnbathie	Quarry	C	Post-medieval	None	NT 11870	94720	None
<p><i>Walkover Description:</i> A large oval quarry south of a track in a larch plantation. The quarry is covered with ferns and the rock face is difficult to see. Entrance to the north, presumably from the track. Measures 25m N-S by 24m E-W. On either side of the entrance the quarry is defined by 5m wide banks (presumably composed of quarry debris). Roughly 5m deep.</p> <p><i>Interpretation:</i> Quarry for estate</p> <p><i>Mitigation:</i> None.</p> <p><i>GIS info:</i> The shapefile shows the general extent of the quarry.</p>								
82	Blairnbathie	Whinstone Quarry	C	Post-medieval/Modern	None	NT 11730	94340	None
<p><i>Walkover Description:</i> A shallow, small quarry barely 2m deep excavated into a natural whinstone ridge running E-W. Lots of small pieces of whinstone lying around. Measures 15m by 9m.</p> <p><i>Interpretation:</i> Whinstone quarry for Blairnbathie farmstead</p> <p><i>Mitigation:</i> None</p> <p><i>GIS info:</i> The shapefile shows the general extent of the quarry.</p>								
89	Clentry	Weir	C	Modern	None	NT 12830	94355	None
<p><i>Walkover Description:</i> A brick weir 3.76m long, 0.59m wide and 0.56m tall (downstream).</p> <p><i>Interpretation:</i> A weir to control water flowing down valley.</p> <p><i>Mitigation:</i> Avoid damage to this structure</p> <p><i>GIS info:</i> Line 89 shows weir.</p>								

90	Cowden Wood	Quarry	C	Post-medieval/ Modern	None	NT 11600	96090	None
<p><i>Walkover Description:</i> A depression c 3m deep and roughly 15m by 20m. The quarry is full of blown down conifers and the rockface is overgrown with grass; it could not be measured precisely.</p> <p><i>Interpretation:</i> Quarry</p> <p><i>Mitigation:</i> None.</p> <p><i>GIS info:</i> Shapefile shows general extent of quarry.</p>								
98	Thornton Wood	Tower	B	Second World War	None	NT 12642	93461	None
<p><i>Walkover Description:</i> In an area of semi-mature but fallen conifers next to an E-W running field boundary in Thornton wood is a reinforced concrete tower supported on four concrete posts. The structure measures 3.10m long (including stairs/ladder), 3.05m wide and 3.5m tall. The main part of the tower is of panelled construction with an entrance to the east where concrete steps lead down to the ground. The panelled sides of the structure look as though they have been used for target practice.</p> <p><i>Interpretation:</i> Structure seems to be a second world war watch tower which may relate to the other WW2 buildings seen further to the west at Lethan's Muir. Before the current forest was planted it would have been possible get a good view of the Firth of Forth from this location.</p> <p><i>Mitigation:</i> The site is currently under threat from falling/fallen conifers. It is recommended that surrounding trees are controllably felled and the fallen ones removed. Site has good amenity value for public, though the site is difficult to get to at the moment.</p> <p><i>GIS info:</i> Shapefile shows a 15m by 15m block around tower.</p>								

101	The Glen	Bridge	B	Post medieval	None	NT 12850	95130	None
<p><i>Walkover Description:</i> A heavily modified bridge. The arch has been demolished and the water now flows through a corrugated iron culvert. However, stonework can be seen on either side of the culvert.</p> <p><i>Interpretation:</i> Stonework on either side of culvert may be from the original estate bridge.</p> <p><i>Mitigation:</i> None</p> <p><i>GIS info:</i> Point 101 shows bridge location</p>								
102	The Glen	Bridge	B	Post medieval	None	NT 12290	94940	None
<p><i>Walkover Description:</i> A modern concrete bridge over the Kelty burn with remains of earlier stone-built parapets visible. There are four remaining lengths of parapets, two on each side of the burn. Each are about 3m in length (curved), 0.4 wide and 0.6m high. The burn sides have been revetted in stonework on either side of the bridge.</p> <p><i>Interpretation:</i> The concrete bridge has replaced an earlier estate bridge, traces of which are still visible.</p> <p><i>Mitigation:</i> None</p> <p><i>GIS info:</i> Shapefile shows 13m by 8m block around bridge to take in parapet remains.</p>								
103	Lochornie burn bridge	Bridge	B	Post medieval	None	NT 11795	94870	None

<p><i>Walkover Description:</i> A tall narrow arched bridge over Lochornie burn. Sides made of random rubble (repointed recently). The reveals and voussoirs are made of well squared pointed blocks of sandstone. The inside of the arch has been repaired using concrete. There is a slight lip to the parapet. Sides of bridge are gently curved. Arch 4.6m high and 1.5m wide. In total bridge is 4.6m long and 4.6m wide and distance from top of the arch to the top of the parapet is 1.7m.</p> <p><i>Interpretation:</i> A slightly modified original estate bridge in good condition. May have been built by Robert Adam. The concrete render dates to the construction of the reservoirs upstream and in fact the Lochornie burn has been edged in concrete just west of this bridge.</p> <p><i>Mitigation:</i> Avoid modification to this bridge.</p> <p><i>GIS info:</i> Point 103 shows bridge.</p>								
104	King's Seat	Enclosure	C	Post Medieval /Modern	None	NT 0892	9518	None
<p><i>Walkover Description:</i> A very low post and wire fence was noted.</p> <p><i>Mitigation:</i> None.</p>								
105	King's Seat Knowe	Possible quarry and enclosure	B	Post Medieval	None	NT 08880	95155	None
<p><i>Walkover Description:</i> No definite enclosure was seen on this hill but the grass was high and occasional boulders and rocks were felt underfoot. The north-east edge of the hill seems to have been quarried. Running clockwise from the quarry (13m long) a slight rocky ridge runs south-east for at least 31m and to the west of it there seems to be a flat platform or berm. On the top of the Knowe is a slight ridge running along the south side (followed for 17m) and a 5m wide depression running</p>								

<p>along side it to the north.</p> <p><i>Interpretation:</i> The fragmented remains of the post-medieval enclosure may still be present under vegetation on the Knowe, but at this time of year (Sept) it is difficult to be sure. The quarry on the north side may have been for King's Seat Farmstead. The other features were very difficult to see because of thick vegetation (nettles, reeds and high grass) and it is possible that they are of natural rather than anthropogenic origin. However, bearing in mind that the three surrounding hills have prehistoric forts on their summits (Dumglow to the north, Saline Hill to the west and Benarty hill to the east) and that a stone axehead was found here as well as there being prehistoric remains at Muckersies Knowes, the possibility of early remains on King's Seat should not be ruled out. In this respect the 'King's Seat' name may well be significant.</p> <p><i>Mitigation:</i> Avoid planting Knowe in case features are of early origin.</p> <p><i>GIS info:</i> Shapefile shows area walked. Points: 105.1= Quarry, 105.2= bank, 105.3= berm, 105.4= summit ridge, 105.5= depression.</p>								
109	King's Seat	Large enclosure	C	Post Medieval / Modern	None	Centred on NT 0885	9490	None
<p><i>Walkover Description:</i> South side, post and wire fence, east side a well built drystone wall surviving to full height, northern half of west side is a drystone wall similar to the one on the east. North side, a delapidated but well built drystone wall.</p> <p><i>Mitigation:</i> Avoid damage to walls. This enclosure defined some of the fields belonging to King's Seat Farmstead.</p> <p><i>GIS info:</i> Shapefile shows stone walls.</p>								
127	Blairhill wood	Enclosure	B	Post-medieval	None	NT 1204	9545	None

Walkover Description: A wall going round a 'clump' in the designed landscape. See 3.36.

Mitigation: Avoid damaging wall.

134	Glen Wood	Bell Pits	B	Post Medieval	None	NT 123	948	None
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Walkover Description: Six bell pits running SW-NE.

134.1 A circular depression 4m in diameter, 1.5m deep with a narrow concave base. Coal spoil noted around the sides of the pit. Centred on NT 12363 94843.

134.2 An oval depression 0.7m deep with mud in the centre and a flat base. Spoil at side. Bell pit in early stages of collapse. Centred on NT 12378 94841

134.3 A slight irregular depression, possible bell pit. 0.4m deep and roughly 4m by 4m. spoil noted. Centred on NT 12382 94850

134.4 An oval depression with a flat base and even sloping sides. Feature is 9m long, 5.2m wide and 1m deep. Centred on NT 12401 94867

134.5 A deep (1.5m) oval pit with spoil on outer edges. Measures 6.6m by 4.8m. Centred on NT 12405 94882

134.6 A slight depression on a bike trail, branches have been put over the depression to cross muddy base. Measures 5m by 5m, 0.7m deep. Trees around seem to have sunken slightly. At first this does not look like a bell pit, but it is on the same alignment as the others and is probably in the early stages of collapse. Centred on NT 12388 94866

Interpretation: These depressions are a series of bell pits which probably followed a seam of coal running NE-SW. The seam was probably discovered in the sides of the Kelty burn



where it turns a loop some distance away to the NE. The Blairenbathie Colliery branch of the railway line was probably built over further pits which may have followed this seam to the NE.



Mitigation: The pits lie in a fairly dense area of conifers. Care should be taken not to disturb these features when thinning out trees.


GIS info: Polygon shows general area extent. Points show each bell pit. Locations measured by hand tape down railway line.





1.2 Further Sites Discovered in Walkover Survey

<i>No</i>	<i>Type of Monument</i>	<i>Class</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Easting</i>	<i>Northing</i>
46	Reservoir for King's Seat Farmstead	C	1930's	NT 08974	95097

<p><i>Walkover Description:</i> A brick built rectangular structure (probably 1930s) 1.90m by 3m, 2m high. The internal walls are rendered in concrete and painted black, the internal chamber is full of water. Half of the roof was intact: a slab of slate covered in grass; the other half had fallen in and could be seen inside the structure. This half of the roof would have held a metal trapdoor (now fallen inside). There is a projecting (0.9m) rubble built stone ledge on the south side (0.65m high), presumably the foundations for this structure.</p> <p><i>Interpretation:</i> This structure is a reservoir to supply King's Seat farmstead with fresh water. It may be on the site of an earlier well.</p> <p><i>Mitigation:</i> Avoid damaging the structure by any forestry work. This is the only surviving solid structure relating to King's Seat farmstead.</p> <p><i>GIS info:</i> Shapefile shows 10m by 10m block around site.</p>					
87	Trailer	C	Modern	NT 13060	93513
<p><i>Walkover Description:</i> A collapsed wooden and cast iron trailer. 2 inflatable tyres visible (medium sized). There is a winch attached to the trailer with steel cable wound round a drum. A series of pulleys and cogs visible. 'East Kilbride Patent 32488' visible on part of cast iron. Remains 3m long 1.7m wide.</p> <p><i>Interpretation:</i> Possibly an agricultural trailer with winch.</p> <p><i>Mitigation:</i> None</p> <p><i>GIS info:</i> Shapefile shows 15m by 15m block around site. GPS reception poor in this area.</p>					

99	Quarry	B	Prehistoric?	NT 08130	93390
<p><i>Walkover Description:</i> A rectangular quarry measuring 20m by 8m not shown on any OS map.</p> <p><i>Interpretation:</i> This quarry could be post-medieval but given its proximity to Muckersies Knowes it may well be prehistoric.</p> <p><i>Mitigation:</i> Outside scheduled area, do not plant with trees.</p>					
100	Modern Quarry	-	Modern	NT 0820	9350
<p><i>Walkover Description:</i> In a grassy clearing to the west of a track running past Muckersies Knowes is an area of platforms, banks, depressions, cuttings and patches of loose whinstone. Area measures 100m E-W by 40m N-S.</p> <p><i>Interpretation:</i> A modern area of quarrying. The stone was probably used on the nearby track which is a haul road for Craiggaveral quarry.</p> <p><i>Mitigation:</i> None:</p>					
118	Pile of Stones	C	Post-medieval	NT 09208	94804
<p><i>Walkover Description:</i> In a non-forested wet area south-east of King's Seat close to the Lochornie burn is a group of rounded weathered stones 7m long, up to 2.5m wide and 0.5m high. Average stone size 0.2m x 0.1m x 0.15m.</p> <p><i>Interpretation:</i> This feature could be a surviving part of enclosure 118 or relate to borehole No 8 (shown close to this location). However, it is more likely to be a clearance cairn relating one of the field systems which used to be in this area.</p> <p><i>Mitigation:</i> Avoid when planting or deforesting in this area.</p> <p><i>GIS info:</i> Shapefile shows block 15m by 10m around this feature.</p>					

130	Stone dump	C	Post-medieval/ Modern	NT 08765	94777
<p><i>Walkover Description:</i> A rectangular flattish platform (11m by 9m) made from random rubble on the east side of the track to King's Seat in a clearing. On the south side is a bank composed of rubble and boulders 1.2m wide, 10m long and up to 1m high. The east end of the bank is wider at 2.6m.</p> <p><i>Interpretation:</i> This platform may be a temporary dump for stone excavated from any of the quarries in the nearby area.</p> <p><i>Mitigation:</i> Avoid planting.</p> <p><i>GIS info:</i> Shapefile shows block around site.</p>					
131	Boundary and Quarry	C	Post Medieval	NT 09299	94807

<p><i>Walkover Description:</i> South-east of King's seat in a non-forested area on the north side of the Lochornie burn is a low grassed over field boundary. This runs N-S from the burn for 33m ending in a quarry dug into the natural slope. The drystone wall measures 0.5m wide, 0.5m high. The quarry is roughly 5m high and 20m long.</p> <p><i>Interpretation:</i> The quarry was probably used to supply stone for the field boundary. The field boundary divides up the small valley with the Lochornie burn running through it.</p> <p><i>Mitigation:</i> Avoid planting on</p> <p><i>GIS info:</i> Shapefile shows wall (N-S) and quarry (E-W)</p>					
					
132	Mining Landscape	B	Medieval? To Post Medieval	NT 11804	96159

Walkover Description: An area of coalworking identified along a stream flowing through Cowden and Bambricks wood. Coal is present in the burn and there are signs that the burn has been artificially straightened. Several depressions are visible along the burn and there are areas where the bank of the burn has been excavated away as though a coal seam was being followed:

132.1 A possible working in the burn bank 2.5m by 3m and 0.5m deep.

132.2 A possible working in the burn bank 3.5m by 4m and 1m deep.

132.3 A working/depression in the burn bank 4m by 3m and 1m deep.

132.4 A depression 3.5m by 2.5m and 1m deep; probable bellpit.

132.5 A depression 2.5m by 2.5m and 0.9m deep with a beech tree sunken into it and an upcast bank on one side; probable bellpit.

132.6 A straightened section of burn with an upcast bank running for at least 28m along the north side. A trough runs parallel to the north of the bank.

Interpretation: Given the small size and extent of the remains (compared to Pierie's burn), it seems that this area may have been the location of trial mining. The bell pit shaped features suggest the mining is post medieval; however the remains could be medieval.

Mitigation: If the surrounding beech woodland is ever felled avoid this area. *GIS info:* Polygon shows general area extent. Points show features (but warning GPS reception in this area was poor). Line shows bank 132.6.



133	Sheepfold	C	Post Medieval	NT 12435	95605
<p><i>Walkover Description:</i> A rectangular rubble spread on the outside of a drystone wall (3.30). The spread measures 2.5m wide, 6m long and it stands 0.4m above land to the north.</p> <p><i>Interpretation:</i> This spread was probably the site of a sheepfold or hut.</p> <p><i>Mitigation:</i> Avoid damage to this structure.</p> <p><i>GIS info:</i> Polygon shows 10m by 10m block around site. GPS reception in this area was absent, but site location known from memory.</p>					
135	Mining and Quarrying Landscape and bricks across Pierie's burn	B	Medieval? to 19th century	NT 12620 95030 To	NT 11800 94870

Walkover Description: An industrial landscape along Pierie's burn, Lochornie burn and Kelty burn. No solid building remains present but there are bell pits, a possible 19th century shaft, a cutting probably for a small railway for mine carts, a long ramp made from spoil (possibly the location of a conveyor or water channel), several quarries and a steep rock cut gully dug for coal extraction. The remains were too extensive and complex to properly survey given the time available and GPS reception was very poor. In total they extend for the best part of a kilometre along The Glen from roughly NT 12620 95030 at a bend in the Kelty burn near bridge 66 to NT 11800 94870 just east of bridge 105 on Lochornie burn. As far as could be assessed in the time available there were:


- Man made cuttings into the south bank of the Kelty burn (steep Glen bank) and possible bell pits between bridge 66 and the 100ft bridge (64).
- A large quarry at NT 12060 94850 (135.1)
- An artificial ramp with a channel in the middle running from NT 12030 94840 north-west down to the Kelty burn. Feature lines up with the revetted stonework along railway line (59) and in the other direction with a hollow where the north bank of the Kelty burn has been cut away. Possibly an artificial watercourse or site of a conveyor running diagonally up the glen (135.2).
- A narrow (1-2m wide) rock cut gully running into the north side of the valley at roughly NT 11980 94910. It is 3-4m deep in places and the coal seams are visible on either side. The gully curves round to the north-west and ends in a large quarry which seems to be later phase of activity. This gully is difficult to date but it could be from the medieval period or perhaps slightly later. (135.3)



- Quarries next to the gully on the hillside. (135.4)
- Brickwork across Pierie's burn just before it joins the Lochornie burn (probably relates to the waterworks downstream).
- A cutting/bell pit or small quarry on the south side of Lochornie burn just before it joins Pierie's burn.
- Deep loose rubble and debris built up on either side of Lochornie burn just before it joins pieries burn. This debris includes stones, boulders and a mine cart rail. This debris is typical of valleys that have been mined. (135.5)
- A mine cart rail growing out of a tree just west of the loose rubble noted above.
- Two cuttings on the north side of Lochornie burn at roughly NT 11870 94910. One of the cuttings is large enough for a small railway to fit down. Just beyond the west end of the cutting there is a possible shaft. Spoil was noted all around this area. (135.6)
- Two bellpits just 30m north-east of bridge 103. (135.7)

Interpretation: The above features were all that could be noted in the time available but there are bound to be less obvious features, such as small early coal cuttings or small bell pits, that have been overlooked. Most of the remains that were noted seem to relate to a 19th century phase of coal mining and some quarrying (which probably both went hand in hand). It is likely that this phase of activity is superimposed on earlier, perhaps medieval phase of coal extraction.



Further interpretation is difficult without a more comprehensive survey taking place.					
<p><i>Mitigation:</i> There is little threat to these remains because they lie within The Glen, an area where little forestry work is planned to take place. However, it might be work carrying out a detailed survey of either side of the Kelty burn to further interpretation.</p> <p><i>GIS info:</i> Polygon shows general area extent. Points/lines show locations of features noted from memory/photos.</p>					
136	Bridge/Culvert	B	Post Medieval	NT 12760	95020
<p><i>Walkover Description:</i> A small, long stone arched culvert/bridge with a disused track running over the top. Structure measures 10m long, arch 0.83m high and 1.5m wide (internal measurements). The stream flowing through the culvert is a tributary of the kelty burn.</p> <p><i>Interpretation:</i> This structure may be one of the original bridges from the designed landscape. The length of the bridge suggests that the track above was very wide at this point (7-8m) which may a sign that the track was being used as a major route through the valley, possibly for timber removal? Closer inspection of the stone arch shows that it is asymmetrical with larger voussoirs on one side than the other. This could be a sign that the bridge was built with function rather than with aesthetics in mind. This loop of track seems to have become disused when the forestry commission straightened out the route of the track.</p> <p><i>Mitigation:</i> Avoid when carrying out forestry operations.</p> <p><i>GIS info:</i> Polygon shows a 15m x 5m block around the bridge.</p>					

1.3 Sites from DBA not found or not visited in Walkover Survey

No	Name	Type of Monument	Class	Period	NMRS No	Easting	Northing	Statutory Designation
2	Muckersies Knowes	Enclosure	-	Unknown, possibly prehistoric	NT09SE 5.2	NT 0806	9339	None
<p><i>Walkover Description:</i> The area has been newly planted with trees; no evidence of the site could be found, it may have been destroyed.</p> <p><i>Mitigation:</i> Remove trees from known location?</p>								
3	Muckersies Knowes	Enclosure	-	Unknown, possibly prehistoric	NT09SE 5.3	NT 0807	9344	None
<p><i>Walkover Description:</i> The area has been newly planted with trees; no evidence of the site could be found, it may have been destroyed.</p> <p><i>Mitigation:</i> Remove trees from known location?</p>								
4	Muckersies Knowes	Enclosure	-	Unknown, possibly prehistoric	NT09SE 5.4	NT 0833	9346	None
<p><i>Walkover Description:</i> The area has been newly planted with trees; no evidence of the site could be found, it may have been destroyed.</p> <p><i>Mitigation:</i> Remove trees from known location?</p>								
5	Kings-seat	Stone axehead	-	Prehistoric	NT09NE 15	NT 089	950	None
12	Lassodie Colliery	Colliery	-	Post-medieval/ Modern	NT19SW 30.6	NT 131	932	None
<p><i>Walkover Description:</i> Destroyed by opencast coalmine in 1990s. Nothing seen.</p>								
13a	Blairenbathie	Mine shaft	-	Post-medieval/ Modern	NT19NW 36	NT 1221	9455	None

<i>Walkover Description:</i> Destroyed by opencast coalmine in 1990s. Nothing seen.								
13b	Blairenbathie	Mine shaft	-	Post-medieval/ Modern	NT19NW 36	NT 1230	9445	None
<i>Walkover Description:</i> Filled in by Coal Authority								
14a	Blairenbathie	Cottage	-	Post-medieval/ Modern	NT19NW 42	NT 1217	9458	None
<i>Walkover Description:</i> Destroyed by opencast coalmine in 1990s. Nothing seen.								
14b	Blairenbathie	Cottage	-	Post-medieval/ Modern	NT19NW 42	NT 1222	9460	None
<i>Walkover Description:</i> Destroyed by opencast coalmine in 1990s. Nothing seen.								
15	Oakfield Colliery	Colliery	-	Post-medieval/ Modern	NT19SW 62	NT 1329	9354	None
<i>Walkover Description:</i> Destroyed by Opencast Mine								
17	Blairenbathie	Ditch, Enclosure, Quarry, Structure, Track, Well	-	Post-medieval/ Modern	NT19SW 64	centred on NT 1220	9462	None
<i>Walkover Description:</i> All destroyed by opencast coalmine in 1990s. Nothing seen.								
18	Pyat Craigs	Quarry	-	Post-medieval/ Modern	NT19SW 65	NT 1156	9448	None
<i>Walkover Description:</i> Could not be visited owing to collapsed larches.								
19a	Blairenbathie	Structure	-	Modern	NT19SW 67	NT 1191	9375	None


19b	Blairbathie	Structure	-	Modern	NT19SW 67	NT 1189	9373	None
19c	Blairbathie	Structure	-	Modern	NT19SW 67	NT 1197	9386	None
<i>Walkover Description:</i> All destroyed by opencast coalmine in 1990s. Nothing seen.								
20	Thornton Wood (ruins)	Farmstead	-	Post-medieval	NT19SW 77	NT 1230	9320	None
<i>Walkover Description:</i> Not Found.								
<i>Interpretation:</i> Destroyed in 19 th century.								
22	Thornton Wood	Field boundary and Rig and Furrow	-	Post-medieval	Post-medieval	NT19SW 87	128	933
<i>Walkover Description:</i> Destroyed by Opencast Mine								
24	Laverock Ha' (Loutenstane)	Mine	-	Post-medieval	MPK1461	NT 112	956	None
<i>Walkover Description:</i> Nothing seen, mine filled in (but probably not completely destroyed) by Forestry Commission.								
29	Cocklaw	Farmstead	-	Post-medieval/ Mod	None	NT 1324	93600	None
<i>Walkover Description:</i> Destroyed by Opencast Mine								
31	Craiggaveral	Enclosure	-	Post-medieval/ Modern	None	NT 08400	93900	None
<i>Walkover Description:</i> Not seen. Area ploughed for forestry								
42	Lochornie burn	Quarry and limestone kiln	-	Post Medieval	None	NT 110	946	None

<i>Walkover Description:</i> Nothing seen.								
<i>Interpretation:</i> Destroyed by reservoirs and tree planting.								
50	Lochornie Burn	Filterbeds	-	Modern	None	NT 1142	9475	None
<i>Walkover Description:</i> No remains were found. The site has been ploughed and is covered in dense young conifers.								
<i>Interpretation:</i> Destroyed by forestry or deliberately buried.								
51	Blairbathie	Sheepfold	-	Post-medieval	None	NT 1135	9432	None
<i>Walkover Description:</i> Site could not be accessed because of fallen larches.								
52	Blairbathie Cottages	Quarry	-	Modern	None	NT 1210	9457	None
<i>Walkover Description:</i> Destroyed by opencast coalmine in 1990s. Nothing seen.								
53	Blairbathie Cottages	Quarry	-	Modern	None	NT 1220	9465	None
<i>Walkover Description:</i> Destroyed by opencast coalmine in 1990s. Nothing seen.								
55	Lochornie	Sheepfold	-	Post-medieval/Modern	None	NT 1052	9448	None
<i>Walkover Description:</i> Nothing seen.								
<i>Interpretation:</i> Demolished								
56	Quarry	Quarry	-	Post-medieval	None	NT 1277	9374	None
<i>Walkover Description:</i> Not Found								
60	Muckersies Knowes	Square structure	-	Early 20 th century	None	NT 0803	9330	None

<i>Walkover Description:</i> Not Found / Nothing seen. Dense conifer plantation.								
<i>Interpretation:</i> Destroyed by forestry								
61	Blairnbathie Cottages	Building	-	Modern	None	NT 1221	9472	None
<i>Walkover Description:</i> Not Found / Nothing seen. May have been destroyed by opencast mining.								
71	Thornton Wood	Possible Quarry	-	Post-medieval/ Modern	None	NT 12840	93270	None
<i>Walkover Description:</i> Destroyed by Opencast Mine								
81	Blairnbathie	Well	-	Unknown	None	NT 1217	9460	None
<i>Walkover Description:</i> Nothing seen. Destroyed by 1990s opencast mining.								
86	King's Seat	Boreholes	C	Post-medieval	None	NT 0835	9496	None
						NT 08575	95815	
						NT 0870	94755	
						NT 0881	95045	
						NT 09185	9486	
						NT 0921	9478	
						NT 0984	9467	
NT 09785	95855							
<i>Walkover Description:</i> Three sites were visited but nothing conclusive was seen. The rest of the borehole sites were not visited.								
<i>Interpretation:</i> None.								

88	Clentry	Quarry	-	Modern	None	NT 1263	9396	None
<i>Walkover Description:</i> Not seen / not found								
91	King's Seat	Sheepfold	-	Modern	None	NT 0895	9505	None
<i>Walkover Description:</i> Nothing seen, farmstead destroyed by forestry.								
92	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
93	Norton	Sheepfold	-	Modern	None	NT 11465	93390	None
<i>Walkover Description:</i> Not visited as still attached to farmstead (outside FC land)								
95	Blairhill Wood	Sheepfold	-	Post-medieval	None	NT 1210	95305	None
<i>Walkover Description:</i> Nothing seen, probably destroyed by forestry.								
96	Drumnagoil	Cattle pen	-	Modern	None	NT 1046	9388	None
<i>Walkover Description:</i> Nothing seen, destroyed by forestry.								
97	Thornton Wood	Tower	-	Second World War	None	NT 1276	9361	None
<i>Walkover Description:</i> Destroyed by Reservoir								
106 107 108	King's Seat	Enclosures	-	Post Medieval / Modern	None	NT 0905 NT 088	9490 948	None
<i>Walkover Description:</i> No enclosures seen.								
110	King's Seat	Enclosure	-	Post-medieval/modern	None	NT 095	9422	None
<i>Walkover Description:</i> No enclosure seen.								

111 112 113 114	King's Seat	Enclosures	-	Post-medieval/modern	None	Centred on NT 0957	9532	None
<i>Walkover Description:</i> No enclosures seen.								
115	Rennie's Knowe	Enclosure	-	Post-medieval/modern	None	Centred on NT 0965	9565	None
<i>Walkover Description:</i> No enclosure seen but there is a clearing inside the dense forest. The clearing roughly follows the site of the enclosure.								
116 117 118 119	King's Seat	Enclosures	-	Post-medieval/modern	None	NT 0898 NT 0921 NT 0910	9585 9422 9500	None
120	King's Seat	Enclosure	-	Post-medieval/modern	None	NT 0874	9513	None
121	Piry Burn	Settlement/house	-	Post-medieval	None	NT 1184	9493	None
<i>Walkover Description:</i> Nothing seen of the 6 sites above, though there was a pile of stones near 118.								
122	Klentry Bent	Settlement/house	-	Post-medieval	None	NT 1290	9442	None
<i>Walkover Description:</i> Nothing seen.								
123	Wattie's Ford	Ford	-	Post Medieval	None	NT 10450	93995	None
<i>Walkover Description:</i> Nothing visible. Land ploughed for forestry.								
124	The Stell	Sheepfold	-	Post-medieval	None	NT 117	959	None

<i>Walkover Description:</i> Nothing visible.								
125	Laverock Hall	House & Garden	-	Post Medieval	None	NT 10949	95642	None
<p><i>Walkover Description:</i> No solid evidence could be found of Laverock Hall but close to a bend in Pierie's burn was a deep plough furrow and lots of stone thrown up on either side for 7m. Some pieces of stone were large and well squared. No pottery was noted however.</p> <p><i>Interpretation:</i> This could be the site of a building but it is difficult to be sure.</p> <p><i>Mitigation:</i> None, as this area has been heavily disturbed by ploughing.</p>								
126	Kiery Craigs	Rigg and Furrow	-	Post Medieval	None	Centred on NT1252	9515	None
<i>Walkover Description:</i> Nothing visible.								
128	Craigencrow	Rigg and Furrow	-	Post-medieval	None	Centred on NT 0955	9530	None
<i>Walkover Description:</i> Nothing visible.								
129	King's Seat	Rigg and Furrow	-	Post-medieval	None	Centred on NT 0894	9486	None
<i>Walkover Description:</i> Nothing visible.								

137	Muckersies Knowes	Rigg and Furrow	-	Post-medieval	None	NT	0825	9335
<i>Walkover Description:</i> Nothing visible.								

1.4 Sites Outside Study Area

<i>No</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Type of Monument</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Easting</i>	<i>Northing</i>	<i>NMRS No</i>	<i>Statutory Designation</i>	<i>Distance from Study Area</i>
21	Deanfolds	Farmstead	Post-medieval/ Modern	NT 08680	93700	None	None	60m
26	Craigencat	Farmstead	Post-medieval/ Modern	NT 108	955	None	None	100m
30	Old Deanhead	Building (Ruin)	Post-medieval/ Modern	NT 09000	93780	None	None	20m
35	Craigencat (Kebbuck)	Quarry	Post-medieval/ Modern	NT 1010	9530	None	None	20m
36	Luirg Bridge	Bridge	Post- medieval/Moder n	NT 0980	9625	None	None	10m
38	Lochornie	Whinstone Quarry	Post-medieval/ Modern	NT 10350	94430	None	None	20m
41	Craigeneat	Farmstead	Post-medieval/ Modern	NT 10800	95670	None	None	150m
43	Lochornie	Farmstead	Post-medieval/ Modern	NT 10470	94420	None	None	10m

77	Whitehouse	Cottage	Post-medieval/ Modern	NT 12700	93680	None	None	10m
78	Lassodie	Farmstead	Post-medieval/ Modern	NT 12530	91620	None	None	100m
79	Din Moss	Sandstone Quarry	Post-medieval/ Modern	NT 07190	93840	None	None	140m
83	Blairnbathie	Farmstead	Post-medieval/ Modern	NT 11900	94220	None	None	200m
84	Green Knowes	Limestone Quarry	Post-medieval/ Modern	NT 1103	9329	None	None	70m
85	Norton	Building	Post-medieval/ Modern	NT 11480	93380	None	None	10m
94	South Lodge	Reservoir	Modern	NT 1271	9359	None	None	20m

Appendix 2 Designed Landscape Boundaries List

6.1.1 General notes

Categorisation

All the boundaries below are category B, though later walls that have replaced (rather than repaired) original designed landscape boundaries are of less value.

Mitigation

Many of the banks and ha-ha walls have trees growing on them. Care should be taken that these trees are not pushed over by accident otherwise roots will cause damage. Trees growing on banks/ha-has or next to walls should be cut off at ground level if they have to be felled.

6.1.2 Phase 1

Number	Description	Mitigation
1.1	Out of Forestry Commission land	-
1.2	Out of Forestry Commission land	-
1.3	The middle and eastern sections have been replaced after opencast coalmining. The western end is marked by a relatively well preserved drystone wall. This wall (late) follows the original line of the first phase of the designed landscape. No original remains noted. There was no evidence of the rounded clump on the corner of 1.3 and 1.5.	Wall bounds current FCS land and is unlikely to be altered/damaged. No mitigation needed.
1.4	Two features found. Opposite the site of Blairenbathie cottages, just over the track is a bank 43m long, 2m wide and 0.6m high with the east end curving to the north at 90 degrees for 7m. Running parallel is a drain 4m to the south. This may be an original bank dating to the first phase of the designed landscape. A little further to the west there is a partly collapsed drystone wall running on a similar alignment. The wall is tumbled but survives up to 1m high in places. It runs right NNE from about 500m. A drain and slight bank runs parallel to this wall (m to the north. This second feature is probably a boundary dating to one of the later phases, running on the early alignment.	Avoid damaging wall and bank.
1.5	No original feature seen. However, there is a later well preserved but slightly tumbled drystone wall running on this alignment bounding Forestry Commission land. At the northern end is a drain which may be original however.	Wall bounds current FCS land and has been crushed by falling larches. Care to be taken when removing these trees.
1.6	No original feature seen. Later? drain follows this alignment.	No mitigation needed.
1.7	South of the Clentry track in the centre of a N-S plantation west of Blairenbathie farm was a raised bank 7m wide in an area of dense conifers. The bank has been accentuated by tree ridges. The bank runs N-S and has two possible drains on either side. It stands 0.5 to 1m above the surrounding land and could be traced nearly as far as the Drumnagoil burn. The boundary was traced north of the Clentry track nearly as far as 1.4 where it is cut by a drain. This may be one of the	Take care not to damage bank when deforesting and thinning plantation.

	N-S boundaries dating to the first phase of the designed landscape.	
1.8	No feature seen.	-
1.9	No original feature seen. Track follows this alignment.	-
1.10	A low bank 1.5m wide, 0.5m high with the west side slightly revetted with stone. Continues southwards out of FCS land. Bank followed northwards over burn where it becomes a 6m wide bank (0.7m high) with a central depression. This bank was followed to NT 1258 9604. This may be one of the N-S boundaries dating to the first phase of the designed landscape.	Take care not to damage bank when deforesting and thinning
1.11	No feature seen.	

6.1.3 Phase 2

Number	Description	Mitigation
2.1	Several mature beeches and crab apple trees found growing on a slight bank running N-S. The area has been ploughed for forestry and young conifers are growing all around so following the bank was difficult. The west side of the original plantation seems to be marked by a few mature beeches but these could not be visited.	Protect trees. Take care when crossing line of trees not to damage what is remaining of the bank. Do not plough further. Replant bank with broadleaves?
2.2	A 0.7m tall, 3m wide curving bank. Mature beech trees are growing on the bank for some of its length. Boundary does not extend south of the E-W track. This bank is part of the southern boundary of a wavy plantation planted during the second phase of the designed landscape (John Adam).	Protect trees and bank. This is a very picturesque boundary and would be a good focus for a public trail.
2.3	A curved bank north of 2.2. Bank 0.7-0.8m tall and 2.5m wide with mature beech trees, crab apples and oaks growing along it at the west end. Bank continues to east though there are fewer mature trees on this section. This bank is part of the northern boundary of a wavy plantation planted during the second phase of the designed landscape (John Adam).	Protect trees and bank. This is a very picturesque boundary and would be a good focus for a public trail. To east, avoid damaging bank where it is less easy to see.
2.4	Two banks and ditches running parallel to each other. First bank and ditch 1.5 wide each. Second bank and ditch 2m and 2.5m wide respectively. Separation between features 12m. North of Lochornie burn this becomes a deep wide ditch. These features possibly belong to the second phase of the designed landscape, but may be later. They do not appear to be Forestry Commission drains.	Avoid Damaging
2.5	A bank (2m wide) and ditch (2.5m) running N-S. This feature may possibly belong to the second phase of the designed landscape, but may be later.	Avoid Damaging
2.6	A bank 2m wide and 0.6m high. Heads south from 2.11 into an area of young conifers so could not be followed. This feature belongs to the second phase of the designed landscape.	Avoid Damaging. Identify on ground as plantation matures.
2.7	A well preserved bank running N-S. Measures 3m wide and 0.6-0.8m high. There is a line of fence posts running down its length. At southern end mature broadleaved trees grow on this boundary. This feature is currently used as a boundary between two forestry	Avoid crossing or damaging trees. Replant northern end with beech?.

	plantations. This feature belongs to the second phase of the designed landscape.	
2.8	A well built ha-ha built from angular stone (face to west). Survives nearly full height north of Lochornie burn (1-1.1m high). In places cap stones were noted. Mature beech and rowan trees grow along boundary. As the Lochornie burn is reached the boundary becomes much lower (0.6-0.5m high). South of the burn this boundary is only visible as a bank but beeches continue along length. Ends at track though there is a single beech tree on the other side. This feature originally belongs to the second phase of the designed landscape but has been upkept during subsequent phases (though maybe not the southern end).	Avoid crossing or damaging. Protect trees.
2.9	A dilapidated tumbled ha-ha (face to west). The stonework is 1m high and it sticks up above the field to the east. Boundary 1.5m wide. Wall continues southwards around bulge but has been destroyed by opencast mining further south. This feature belongs to the second phase of the designed landscape but has been upkept during subsequent phases.	Out of FCS land.
2.10	The western boundary of this plantation is clearly visible next to the road. It comprises a 2m wide bank (0.6m high) with well kept drystone revetting on the western edge. Mature beech trees grow along the top. There is a deep ditch to the east of the bank. The bank belongs to the second phase of the designed landscape but has been upkept during subsequent phases. The eastern boundary of the plantation was not seen. It may be hidden by a young forestry plantation.	Under no threat
2.11	A bank very similar to 2.2 (2.11 is in fact the western end of this feature). Bank 0.6m high and 2.5m wide with at least 1 mature fruit tree growing along its length. This bank is part of the southern boundary of a wavy plantation planted during the second phase of the designed landscape (Robert Adam).	Protect tree and bank.
2.12	A largely intact drystone wall 1m high which has tumbled in places. There is a ditch on the outside (western and southern edge). Not followed for full length. This boundary follows the route of the designed landscape boundary from phase 2. This feature will have been maintained during later phases and the current wall may not be original.	Wall bounds current FCS land and is unlikely to be altered/damaged. No mitigation needed.
2.13	An intact ha-ha (face to north). This boundary follows the route of the designed landscape boundary from phase 2 minus the sharp loop. This feature will have been maintained during later phases.	Ha-ha bounds current FCS land and is unlikely to be altered/damaged. No mitigation needed
2.14	An intact ha-ha (facing north). This boundary follows the route of the designed landscape boundary from phase 2 minus the sharp loop. This feature will have been maintained during later phases.	Ha-ha bounds current FCS land and is unlikely to be altered/damaged. No mitigation needed.
2.15	No old boundary seen, just a modern post and wire fence.	-
2.16	A well preserved ha-ha with the wall facing east. The feature possibly dates to phase 2, but it may have been rebuilt when 3.20 was constructed.	Ha-ha bounds current FCS land and is unlikely to be altered/damaged. No mitigation needed

2.17	An overgrown collapsed drystone wall with the appearance of a rocky turf bank (0.5m high, 1.5m wide). Mature beech trees run along this boundary along with a metalled track to the south. Where the wall survives to full height (one small 2m section) large triangular capstones can be seen almost half the height of the wall. The wall/bank belongs to the second phase of the designed landscape. It does not appear to have been maintained during subsequent phases of work.	Protect trees, bank and wall from forestry work.
2.18	A drain with mature beech trees growing along it. Line of western limit of Cowden wood in phase 2.	Protect trees. There may also be an old bank on one side of the ditch.
2.19	The original boundary survives as a 'line' of beech trees (only 2 standing now) on a slight embankment (0.6m high, 3m wide). There is a large drain on the west side that may have been constructed at the same time, but which is probably later.	Protect existing beeches, replant broadleaves along embankment? (W of drain).
2.20	The boundary survives as a line of beeches (at least 6) with a drain to the south. Trees and drain run along original line of phase 2 boundary.	Protect existing beeches, replant gaps with broadleaves?
2.21	The original boundary survives running alongside a later drystone wall. It comprises a low mound planted with beech trees and a ditch on the west side. The older boundary follows a loop to the west whilst the later wall cuts this off. Inside the loop is an area of mature oaks and beeches in grassland. The beeches along the boundary of the loop are covered in graffiti.	Protect existing beeches. Avoid damage to bank. The loop would be a good place for the public to visit, perhaps it could form the focus of a trail.
2.22	This boundary was not followed for its full length. No original boundary was seen but the route is followed by a later drystone wall (0.8m high).	Avoid damaging wall, check for surviving broadleaves.
2.23	Same as 2.19.	Protect existing beeches, replant broadleaves along embankment? (W of drain).
2.24	Only drain seen.	None.
2.25	A line of beech trees on a mound with a ditch to the south. This is probably the original boundary.	Protect existing beeches, replant broadleaves on gaps?
2.26	A long curved ditch 2m across and 1m deep (the ditch is 1m wide in places). At the northern end the ditch is truncated by 3.21. This marks the eastern boundary of the plantation in phase 2 (there would have been open land to the east). It is almost certainly an original feature dating to this phase, but it is unclear why this boundary was not built as a ha-ha; presumably drainage was an issue in this area.	Avoid damaging or filling in ditch.
2.27	A low continuous wall surviving 0.4-0.5m high built from weathered sandstone boulders, possibly field clearance stones. As the sharp bend is approached this wall has been damaged by deforestation. The westward return after the bend is a bit like a ha-ha though in poor condition. There are a few beeches along this boundary.	Avoid damaging wall further. Good route for trail.
2.28	A long winding boundary. The south-eastern end comprises a 0.9m high ha-ha on the side of a hill (tumbled in places). As the ground flattens out the ha-ha is well built with a 3m wide trench to the south of the wall face. To the south of Blair hill is a small southwards projecting loop. The presumed original line of the boundary misses out the loop and here the ha-ha has not been maintained so appears as a	Avoid damaging ha-ha and wall.

	ditch with stonework hidden. The boundary around the loop is later and comprises a 0.6m high tumbled drystone wall. Inside the loop there are many mature beech trees instead of conifers. The ha-ha has been maintained west of the loop. A little further to the north-west and the boundary becomes a drystone wall which has frequently tumbled. Where it meets the path the wall has been demolished and used for stepping stones across the mud. The final stretch of this boundary from the burn north-eastwards comprises a high drystone wall with frequent gaps and tumbled portions. As a whole it is difficult to tell which sections of the boundary are original and which are later replacements. As a guess some of the low sections of wall and the ditch on the north side of the loop are probably most likely to be original.	
2.29	A generally low but fairly intact drystone dyke made from fieldstones. The wall is 0.8m high in places and there are a few 10m long gaps. This is probably a later replacement for the original boundary.	Avoid damaging wall.
2.30	A large curving intact ha-ha 1.4m high made from quarried stone. Face to north. Further west there is a well cut trench on the north side and the stonework reaches 1.8m in height. The boundary has been truncated by Blairenbathie Colliery Railway but it reappears alongside the railway for c 30m. This boundary will have been maintained during later phases though in essence the ha-ha is probably dates to phase 2.	Avoid damaging ha-ha by driving over. The boundary runs through dense conifers so may be hard to see. Good potential for trail linking up with railway.
2.31	A large ha-ha running E-W, fairly well intact but has been driven over by forestry tracks in many places. Wall 0.8m high with face and trench to the north. This wall was ascribed to phase 2 because of its similarity to 2.30 though it could not be traced as a boundary on the estate plan from that phase.	Avoid damaging ha-ha further by driving over it using existing routes.
2.32	A badly damaged section of moss covered drystone wall, 0.5m high and 49m long. The wall is the only remaining evidence that the loop taken by the boundary in Arlick wood once extended much further south than it does today. The current southern limit of loop lies to the north-west and comprises a more modern wall that has been crushed by forestry. Wall 2.32 could date from the second phase but it might be a third phase replacement.	Avoid damaging wall which is very hard to see.
2.33	A double line of beech trees lining the road north of 2.20. These are probably growing on banks. The boundary is almost certainly original.	Protect trees. Replant gaps with broadleaves?
2.34	Where two burns join there is a short length (<10m) of collapsed drystone wall noted as a low rubble spread. The rest of the boundary has been destroyed by planting.	None.
2.35	A low bank on the north-east side of the waterworks track. Measures 2m wide and 0.4-0.7m high with large broadleaved trees running along it. The boundary is almost certainly original.	Protect trees. Avoid damaging bank.

6.1.4 Phase 3

Number	Description	Mitigation
3.1	On the east side of the road is a well kept drystone wall. This runs on the original line of the plantation boundary but is a later replacement (20 th century). No trace was seen of the original eastern boundary of the plantation, though there is a line of later fence posts.	None.
3.2	Not seen, trees too dense	-
3.3	Destroyed by opencast mining.	-
3.4	A tumbled drystone wall in a dark conifer plantation. The wall does not appear to have been originally very high. It stands 0.7m tall and 0.7m wide. There are mature beech trees growing along its length. Original boundary dating to phase 3.	Avoid wall, Protect trees.
3.5	A badly tumbled drystone wall (0.3m high) crossing the Drumnagoil burn. South of the burn the wall is up to 1m high but has been crushed by trees. The wall could not be traced west of the Forestry Commission track because of a young dense plantation of conifers. This may be an original wall.	Avoid wall. Check young plantation in a few years time to see if southern end of wall survives.
3.6	An intact ha-ha 0.7m high (face on west side) with a bank to the east (2.5m wide and 0.2m higher than ha-ha). Mature sycamore trees along bank.	Ha-ha bounds current FCS land and is unlikely to be altered/damaged. No mitigation needed
3.7	South of the Drumnagoil burn this boundary is a continuous ha-ha 1m high facing in towards Clentry. The face is well built and there is a ditch running round the inside 1m across. North of the Drumnagoil burn on the west side the boundary is a low tumbled drystone wall, nothing more than a rubble spread 1.5m wide. On the eastern side it extends as a 1m high drystone wall to Clentry, but then has been demolished past the Forestry Commission Depot. Much of this wall original but will have been maintained over the years.	Ha-ha bounds current FCS land and is unlikely to be altered/damaged. No mitigation needed
3.8	A ha-ha (0.7m high) and ditch to the south. At the eastern end near to the mine mouth of the surface mine this becomes a drystone wall (4 courses high, tumbled) which runs into the woods to the main N-S track. Much of this wall is probably original but may have been maintained over the years.	Avoid damage to eastern end of this boundary. The western end bounds FCS land and is under no threat.
3.9	No feature seen.	-
3.10	A ha-ha running E-W then N-S. The boundary survives 1m in height and is well built. The E-W section faces south but the N-S section faces west. Boundary original but may have been maintained over the years.	Avoid crossing over this boundary.
3.11	A badly tumbled drystone wall that survives to full height in places. Boundary may be original.	Avoid damaging wall
3.12	A 0.5m high stone wall next to the main road.	Wall not under threat

3.13	A drystone wall in good condition with a post and wire fence on one side. Wall much lower past Millstone cottage. On the inside of the wall is a line of mature beeches and further east a well metalled track. The drystone wall has probably been rebuilt but the trees may mark the original boundary.	Protect trees.
3.14	A drystone wall in good condition 0.9m high. Post and wire on south side. The drystone wall has probably been rebuilt.	Avoid damaging wall.
3.15	A drystone wall in good condition 0.9m high. The drystone wall has probably been rebuilt.	Avoid damaging wall.
3.16	A drystone wall in good condition 1m high. The drystone wall has probably been rebuilt.	The wall bounds FCS land and is under no threat.
3.17	A drystone wall in reasonably good condition. The drystone wall has probably been rebuilt.	The wall bounds FCS land and is under little threat.
3.18	An intact ha-ha more than 1m high facing north.	The ha-ha bounds FCS land and is under little threat.
3.19	As 2.13 and 2.14.	The ha-ha bounds FCS land and is under little threat.
3.20	Same as 2.16 only at the northern end the ha-ha faces inwards. Original boundary.	The ha-ha bounds FCS land and is under little threat.
3.21	South of the track large overgrown revetting stones were seen lining the ditch (probably an overgrown ha-ha). The northern extent of the boundary is a ha-ha well preserved in places, up to 1m high. Where the boundary climbs the hill it is of very poor preservation. The final northern stretch is a tumbled drystone wall. Original boundary.	Avoid crossing over ha-ha and avoid wall.
3.22	A ditch (0.2m deep) and wall to the west (0.3-0.4m tall). This may have been a ha-ha but preservation is too poor to tell. Original boundary.	Avoid crossing or damaging this boundary further.
3.23	A drystone wall made of quarried stone. The southern end is fully intact but the middle and northern sections (up to 1m high) are less well preserved and the wall has been crushed by fallen trees. Large capstones have been used (c 0.4 x 0.1 x 0.2m). Original boundary.	Avoid damaging this boundary further.
3.24	Land difficult to navigate because of deep plough furrows but a short section of drystone wall was found 0.2m high. This was truncated by a hole. Rest of area not surveyed as too dangerous. This original clump boundary has been largely destroyed by forestry work.	None
3.25	A tumbled spread of rubble. Destroyed next to waterworks.	Avoid
3.26	No boundary seen save a ditch	None
3.27	West end: a post and wire fence following a low spread of moss covered rubble. East end is an upstanding wall 1.2m high. Ditch to south. Original boundary	Avoid.
3.28	A ditch too dangerous to investigate. Original line of boundary.	Plant with broadleaves along edge?

3.29	Original clump boundary. Lower (southern) section of wall survives up to 0.8m high in places but is badly tumbled and there are many gaps. The upper (northern) stretch of wall has been crushed flat and is as a low rubble spread 2m wide. There is a gap at the north-east corner. The wall goes round a natural rocky outcrop half of which is now covered in conifers. The western end of the clump is more open and contains oak, ash beech and Scots pine.	Protect wall remains. Plant east end of clump with broadleaved trees?
3.30	Clump boundary. A well preserved wall, the south and west side of which seem to have been well upkeep (1m tall). The northern side is possibly original and is less well preserved (<1m tall with gaps).	Protect wall remains. Avoid damage.
3.31	Original clump boundary. A low drystone wall running through conifer wood. The wall is little more than 0.4m tall. The south-east corner of the clump wall has not survived. There is a gap in the wall as it passes the quarry on the south side. The western and northern sides of the wall have been remodelled by bike trails and the construction of a camp fire. The quarry may have been used to provide the stone for the boundary.	Protect wall remains. Avoid damage.
3.32	Original clump boundary. A poorly preserved collapsed drystone wall around an area of flat ground. The wall at the SE end is nothing more than a 2m wide rubble spread. Elsewhere the wall survives up to 0.8m high, but most is 0.4m.	Protect wall remains. Avoid damage.
3.33	Original clump boundary. Wall goes around natural rocky outcrop which has been planted with conifers. The lower (southern) section is upstanding in various places (up to 1.2m high) and constructed from massive whinstone boulders (c 0.9 x 0.3 x 0.4). The upper (northern) section is very poorly preserved (0.2m tall) and comprises a rubble spread. The quarry at the western end may have been used to provide stone for the boundary.	Protect wall remains. Avoid damage.
3.34	Original clump boundary. A drystone wall running around a small knoll planted with conifers. This would have originally been overlooked from the hill to the north. In most places the wall is less than 1m high; it has tumbled in many places.	Protect wall remains. Avoid damage.
3.35	No boundary seen on north side. There is a wall along the east side of the plantation (0.2-0.3m wide) but it is not original.	None
3.36	Original clump boundary. A very low rubble spread in a dense conifer plantation just west of the track above Blairenbathie Colliary. Measures 0.2-0.3m tall and 2m wide.	Protect existing remains. Do not plough up land.
3.37	A bank c 2.5-3m wide with large dead trees on it, 0.7m high. This feature was not followed.	Protect bank.

Appendix 3 Photographic Register

Note: On photo identification board letters have been used instead of numbers for the different phases of boundaries. Phase 1 = A, phase 2 = B and phase 3 = C.

Folder: 29Aug09

<i>Jpg</i>	<i>View</i>	<i>Description</i>
DSC_0001-5	N	Shots of Trailer, site 87.
DSC_0006	N	View looking at Thornton farmstead at trees surrounding 28E.
DSC_0007	SW	View looking at Thornton farmstead at 28D.
DSC_0008	W	View looking at Thornton farmstead at E end of 28E.
DSC_0009-10	SW	View looking at Thornton farmstead at window in 28E.
DSC_0012-14	NW	View looking at Whitehouse farmstead at doorway in 27A.
DSC_0015-16	N	View looking at Whitehouse farmstead along 28A.
DSC_0018-21	S	View looking at Whitehouse farmstead along 28A.

Folder: 1Sep09

<i>Jpg</i>	<i>View</i>	<i>Description</i>
DSC_0001	NE	Looking down the track to Craiggaveral quarry near Muckersie's Knowes. Shot shows the newly planted trees on the east side of the Muckersie's Knowes enclosure.
DSC_0002	N	Shot shows the newly planted trees on the west side of the Muckersie's Knowes enclosure. Site 100 in foreground (grassy patch).
DSC_0003	WNW	Looking at site 100.
DSC_0004	SE	Supposed location of site 4. No enclosure seen.
DSC_0005	E	The young scotts pine plantation on the east side of the Muckersie's Knowes enclosure (south of burn).
DSC_0006	E	The clearing on the east side of the Muckersie's Knowes enclosure, at the burn.
DSC_0007	S	Grassy strip down the east side of the young plantation on the east side of the Muckersie's Knowes enclosure.

DSC_0008 -9	SE	A small clearing at the south-east end of the Muckersie's Knowes enclosure.
DSC_0010-12	NE	Site 73 (quarry).
DSC_0013-14	W	Site 99 (possibly early quarry).
DSC_0015	SW	Site 1 (b) Scheduled monument.
DSC_0016	E	Site 1 (c) Scheduled monument.
DSC_0017	SE	Site 1 (a) Scheduled monument.
DSC_0018	E	Site 100, quarry.
DSC_0019-21	W	Site 100, quarry.
DSC_0022	E	Site 73, quarry.

Folder: 17Sept09

<i>Jpg</i>	<i>View</i>	<i>Description</i>
DSC_0001	E	Site 98, tower.
DSC_0002	S	Site 98, shot looking up inside the tower.
DSC_0003	SW	Site 98, tower.
DSC_0004	SE	Site of demolished tower (site 97).
DSC_0005	N	Site of cattle shed (site 95, not found).
DSC_0006	NE	Site 93, Wattie's ford cottage.
DSC_0007-8	NW	Site 93, Wattie's ford cottage.
DSC_0009	NW	Wattie's ford bridge (site 40).
DSC_0010	W	Site 94, cottage.
DSC_0011-12	NE	Site 35, Craigencaat quarry (out of FCS land). A fine example of column jointing.
DSC_0013	N	As above.
DSC_0014	N	Site 33, quarry.
DSC_0015-16	W	Site 33, quarry.
DSC_0017-18	SE	General location of King's Seat enclosures (111, 112, 113 and 114) and rigg and furrow 128. Though there is a clearing, the land here had been ploughed for trees and no enclosures were found.

DSC_0019 and 00021	SW	The plantation grown over King's Seat Farmstead (6).
DSC_0020	W	The wall around the site of King's Seat Farmstead.
DSC_0022	W	King's Seat Farmstead reservoir (site 46).
DSC_0023-25	S	King's Seat Farmstead reservoir (site 46).
DSC_0026-27	S	King's Seat Knowe (site 105).
DSC_0028	N	A natural rocky ridge behind King's Seat Knowe.
DSC_0029	SE	The wall around the north site of King's Seat Farmstead.
DSC_0030-32	SE	The Austin found dumped at quarry 47.
DSC_0033	N	Site 47, quarry with dumped cars and rubbish.
DSC_0034-35	E	Site 130, stone dump.
DSC_0036	E	General site of enclosure (site 31). No enclosure seen, area ploughed for forestry.
DSC_0037	E	The well at King's Seat (site 25).
DSC_0038-40	SE	E wall of large enclosure at King's Seat (site 109).
DSC_0041	E	Site 118, pile of stones.
DSC_0042-43	S	Site 131, quarry and drystone wall.
DSC_0044	NE	Site 131, quarry and drystone wall.
DSC_0045-7	N	Site 48, remains of boathouse on loch Glow.
DSC_0048	NE	Site 48, remains of boathouse on loch Glow.
DSC_0049	N	Site 48, remains of boathouse on loch Glow.
DSC_0050-51	NE	Site 48, remains of boathouse on loch Glow.
DSC_0052	NE	View of West Lomond from loch Glow.
DSC_0053	N	General view of loch Glow.
DSC_0054-55	E	View down The Lead (site 32) at the end of loch Glow.

Folder: 19Sept09

<i>Jpg</i>	<i>View</i>	<i>Description</i>
DSC_0001-2	NE	Boundary 2.30.

DSC_0003-4	W	Boundary 2.30.
DSC_0005	NW	Boundary 2.29.
DSC_0006-8	NW	Boundary 3.23 (S end).
DSC_0009	S	Boundary 3.23 (mid section).
DSC_0010-11	E	Boundary 2.31.
DSC_0012-13	NE	Surviving boundary 2.32.
DSC_0014-15	E	Current line of southern projecting loop in Arlic wood. The wall is from a late phase and has been crushed by fallen trees.
DSC_0016	NE	Boundary 2.27 (S end).
DSC_0017	NW	Boundary 2.27 (mid section).
DSC_0018	N	Looking at the northern end of 2.27 where it turns 90 degrees.
DSC_0019	N	Boundary 3.22 (S end).
DSC_0020	W	Curving ditch 2.26 (the horse shoe of horse Shoe wood?).
DSC_0021	S	Curving ditch 2.26 (the horse shoe of horse Shoe wood?).
DSC_0022-23	SE	Clump boundary 3.33 (upper wall).
DSC_0024	W	Clump boundary 3.33 (lower wall).
DSC_0025-6	NW	Boundary 3.21 where it has been knocked over to create a forestry track (w end).
DSC_0027	NE	Boundary 3.21 (mid section).
DSC_0028-29	W	Clump boundary 3.34 (upper wall).
DSC_0030	SW	Clump boundary 3.34 (lower wall).
DSC_0031-32	NE	Boundary 2.17 (w end).
DSC_0033	W	Coalworkings along stream in the north of Blairadam forest (site 132). Shot shows working 132.1 and in the background the burn can be seen running in an artificial channel with a bank on the north side (132.6).
DSC_0034	SW	Coalworkings along stream in the north of Blairadam forest (site 132). Shot shows 132.1.
DSC_0035	S	Shot shows working 132.2.
DSC_0036	W	Shot shows working 132.3.
DSC_0037-8	W	Bellpit 132.4.

DSC_0039-40	NW	Bellpit 132.5.
DSC_0041	N	Boundary 3.17 behind Cowden Hill.
DSC_0042	NW	Boundary 3.17.
DSC_0043	NW	Site 67, sandstone quarry near Rybog.
DSC_0044	S	Track and beeches running next to boundary 3.13.
DSC_0045	NW	Boundary 3.13.
DSC_0046	E	Site 8, the large sandstone quarry in Cowden wood.
DSC_0047-8	SW	Millstone cottage, site 68.
DSC_0049-50	E	Boundary 3.14.
DSC_0051	SW	A drystone wall to the east of boundary 2.21. Beech trees follow 2.21.
DSC_0052-53	NE	Boundary 2.33 (an avenue of beeches).
DSC_0054	SE	General shot across deforested plantation.
DSC_0055-56	E	Shot along boundary 2.20.
DSC_0057	S	Shot along boundary 2.19.
DSC_0058	W	Shot of boundary 2.21 going around the northern side of the loop in the plantation.
DSC_0059	NW	Stones thrown up from plough furrow, possible site of Laverock Hall (site 125).
DSC_0060	SE	Boundary 2.23.
DSC_0061	SW	Site 25, location of Laverock Ha' mine (filled in).
DSC_0062-63	NW	Boundary 2.25.
DSC_0064	N	Track on original alignment of the western most N-S boundary from the first phase of the designed landscape (1.9).
DSC_0065-66	S	Clump boundary 3.36.
DSC_0067	SE	Clump boundary 3.36.

Folder: 20th21st22ndSept09

<i>Jpg</i>	<i>View</i>	<i>Description</i>
DSC_0001-2	N	Boundary 3.7 (NW end).

DSC_0003	NW	Boundary 3.7 (NW end, south of Clentry track).
DSC_0004-5	N	Boundary 1.7, bank south of Clentry track.
DSC_0006	NE	Boundary 1.4, western end where boundary can be seen as a low bank.
DSC_0007-8	NE	Boundary 1.4, central portion where a later drystone wall follows original line of boundary.
DSC_0009	SW	Boundary 3.7 south of Drumnagoil burn (ha-ha).
DSC_0010-13	NW	Clump boundary 3.29 (lower wall).
DSC_0014	SE	Clump boundary 3.29, east end.
DSC_0015	N	Clump boundary 3.30, SW end.
DSC_0016-17	NW	South end of boundary 2.28.
DSC_0018-19	N	Site 133, possible site of sheepfold against northern side of 3.30.
DSC_0020	-	-
DSC_0021	N	Clump boundary 3.31 (eastern end).
DSC_0022-24	NW	Site 70, quarry inside clump 3.31.
DSC_0025	NE	Clump boundary 3.32 (north-west end).
DSC_0026-27	NW	Boundary 2.28 just north of 3.32.
DSC_0028-29	NE	Boundary 2.28 on the north side of the boundary loop south of Blair Hill. Here 2.28 has not been maintained.
DSC_0030-31	E	Shot inside the boundary loop south of Blair Hill (a later wall boundary can be seen going round this loop).
DSC_0032	W	Shot inside the boundary loop south of Blair Hill (a later wall boundary can be seen going round this loop).
DSC_0033-34	N	Boundary 2.28 (mid section) NW of Blair Hill close to burn and forestry track.
DSC_0035-37	NW	Boundary 1.10 south of an E-W burn. A revetted bank.
DSC_0038-39	NW	Boundary 1.10 north of the E-W burn. Here, just a bank.
DSC_0040-42	NW	Boundary 3.37 (east end).
DSC_0043-44	SW	Site 45 (southern quarry).
DSC_0045	SW	Site 45 (northern quarry).
DSC_0045	SSW	Site 45 (northern quarry).

DSC_0046-47	NW	Site 65, sandstone quarry with waterfall.
DSC_0048-49	W	Site 65, sandstone quarry with waterfall.
DSC_0050	E	A surviving portion of the wall at boundary 2.17 (towards E end).
DSC_0051	N	A surviving portion of the wall at boundary 2.17 (towards E end).
DSC_0052	NE	Site 44, quarry in clump 3.33.
DSC_0053	W	Site 90, quarry.
DSC_0054-55	N	Site 69, quarry.
DSC_0056-58	NE	Surviving portion of boundary 3.34 (site number on photo wrong)
DSC_0059	W	East end of boundary 3.27.
DSC_0060	Void	Void.
DSC_0061	WNW	Site 134, bell pits south of 100ft bridge. Pit 134.1.
DSC_0062	WNW	Site 134, bell pits south of 100ft bridge. Pit 134.2.
DSC_0063-64	WNW	Site 134, bell pits south of 100ft bridge. Pit 134.3.
DSC_0065-66	NW	Site 134, bell pits south of 100ft bridge. Pit 134.6 (site number wrong on photo).
DSC_0067	NW	Site 134, bell pits south of 100ft bridge. Pit 134.6 (site number wrong on photo). Shot shows full extent of pit with bike track.
DSC_0068	NE	Site 134, bell pits south of 100ft bridge. Pit 134.4 (site number wrong on photo).
DSC_0069-70	W	Site 134, bell pits south of 100ft bridge. Pit 134.5 (site number wrong on photo).
DSC_0071-72	WSW	Site 103, Lochornie burn bridge.
DSC_0073	SW	Site 103, Lochornie burn bridge.
DSC_0074	ENE	Site 103, Lochornie burn bridge.
DSC_0075-78	-	Shots trying to look down an opening into bell pit at site 23.
DSC_0079	S	Shot of an opening into a bell pit at site 23.
DSC_0080-81	-	Shots looking down an opening into a bell pit at site 23.
DSC_0082	SW	Photo of one of the largest bell pit depressions at site 23.
DSC_0083	SW	Photo of large bell pit depression at site 23.
DSC_0084-85	W	Site 58, Pierie's burn bridge.

DSC_0086	N	Shot of a bell pit opening next to Pierie's burn, site 23 (NW end).
DSC_0087	NE	Shot of a bell pit opening next to Pierie's burn, site 23 (NW end).
DSC_0088	E	Shot showing the depth of the bell pit opening next to Pierie's burn below the waterline.
DSC_0089-90	NE	Site 7. The stone lined shaft shown as 'old coal pits' on first edition OS map, possible bell pit.
DSC_0091	WSW	Site 10 (later waterworks), shot shows the rectangular tanks.
DSC_0092	SW	Site 10 (later waterworks), shot shows the rectangular tanks.
DSC_0093-4	NNE	Site 10 (later waterworks), shot shows the glazed bricks on the rectangular tanks.
DSC_0095-6	N	Site 10 (later waterworks), shot shows the circular tank.
DSC_0097	E	Site 10 (later waterworks), shot shows the circular tank.
DSC_0098-99	S	Shot of large bell pit, part of industrial landscape 135 (west end).
DSC_0100-101	NE/E	Shot of cutting which may have once contained a track for minecarts, part of industrial landscape 135.
DSC_0102-3	SW	Site 41, structure.
DSC_0104	SW	Site 57, old waterworks. Shot shows eastern chamber.
DSC_0105	N	Site 57, old waterworks. Shot shows western chamber.
DSC_0106	SW	Site 57, old waterworks. General shot.
DSC_0107	NW	Shot of rock cut gully which was probably dug to extract coal, part of industrial landscape 135.

Folder: 23rdSep09

<i>Jpg</i>	<i>View</i>	<i>Description</i>
DSC_0001-2	SW	Shot looking at boundary 2.1 (the line of trees). The closest trees mark the eastern side of original plantation. Others in the background may mark the western edge of the original plantation, though these could not be visited.
DSC_0003	S	Shot of Grangemouth
DSC_0004	W	Shot looking at boundary 2.1 (the line of trees).
DSC_0005	NW	Curving boundary 2.2.
DSC_0006-7	SE	Shot of beech tree south of track on alignment of boundary 2.1.
DSC_0008	W	Photo looking down track bisecting boundary 2.1.

DSC_0009-10	W	Curving boundary 2.3.
DSC_0011-13	SE	Curving boundary 2.3.
DSC_0014-15	W	Boundary 2.11.
DSC_0016	S	Boundary 2.6.
DSC_0017-18	S	Boundary 2.7.
DSC_0019	N	Boundary 2.5.
DSC_0020	N	Boundary 2.10 (western edge of original plantation).
DSC_0021-22	E	The concrete bridge at the end of the upper reservoir on the Lochornie burn, site 63.
DSC_0023	E	The lower reservoir on the Lochornie burn, site 49. This shot shows the steep southern bank at the west end.
DSC_0024	E	The lower reservoir on the Lochornie burn, site 49. This shot was taken where the burn flows through the dam. Brickwork lies on the northern bank just out of the shot. The concrete lump in the burn might have been part of this brick structure which was presumably a sluice of some kind. The concrete revetting in the background is where the burn is diverted southwards round an area of filterbeds. These have been filled in and trees planted on the top.
DSC_0025	NE	The lower reservoir on the Lochornie burn, site 49. This photo was taken looking at the concrete bridge just east of the filterbeds. The north side of the burn is still revetted in concrete.
DSC_0026	N	Boundary 2.8, ha-ha (north of Lochornie burn).
DSC_0027	NW	Boundary 2.8, ha-ha (north of Lochornie burn).
DSC_0028	SW	Shot of a well kept drystone wall following the line of original boundary 1.5.
DSC_0029-30	W	Site 82, whinstone quarry near Blairenbathie.
DSC_0030-32	E	Site 80, a quarry N of Blairenbathie.
DSC_0033	SE	Collapsed wall following boundary 3.5.
DSC_0034	S	Collapsed wall following boundary 3.5.
DSC_0035	E	Boundary 2.10, southern section of ha-ha.
DSC_0036-37	SE	Boundary 2.9, northern end.
DSC_0038	E	Boundary 3.11 (number on board wrong, boundary 3.3 destroyed by opencast).
DSC_0039-40	SE	Boundary 3.4.
DSC_0041-42	SW	Site 11, Blairadam brickworks. Shot shows brick and tile pulled out

		from tree hole. Closer inspection of DSC_0042 shows ceramic field drain stuck in tree roots.
DSC_0043-44	N	Boundary 3.6.

Folder: 28th September 09

<i>Jpg</i>	<i>View</i>	<i>Description</i>
DSC_0001-2	W	Site 89, brick weir.
DSC_0003	NW	Site 9. Concrete shuttered plinths at the northern end of Blairenbathie Colliary.
DSC_0004	W	As above.
DSC_0005	NW	As above.
DSC_0006	NW	Site 9. A hole, possibly for machinery at the east of concrete plinths at northern end of Blairenbathie Colliary.
DSC_0007-8	W	Site 9, the Shaft.
DSC_0009	NW	Site 9, Slot in concrete plinth, possibly for machinery wheel.
DSC_0010	N	Site 9. Concrete shuttered plinths at the northern end of Blairenbathie Colliary.
DSC_0011-12	NE	Site 9. Brick remains of base of chimney.
DSC_0013-14	W	Site 9. Remains of brick buildings SE of the concrete plinths (alongside the railway).
DSC_0015	NW	Site 9. Remains of concrete building SE of the concrete plinths (alongside the railway).
DSC_0016	SSW	Site 101, remains of estate bridge across Kelty burn.
DSC_0017	E	Site 72, shot looking across reservoir at dam.
DSC_0018-19	NW	Site 72, shot looking at bridge at SE end of reservoir.
DSC_0020	SE	Site 72, shot looking at bridge at SE end of reservoir.
DSC_0021	SE	Site 72, shot looking at bridge at SE end of reservoir and the stone lined channel. In the foreground is a mossy area, the site of a wall foundation sticking out at 90 degrees into the channel.
DSC_0022	SE	Site 72, shot looking at bridge at SE end of reservoir.
DSC_0023	NW	Site 72, shot of dam.
DSC_0024-25	E	Site 76, an estate bridge across the Kelty burn. Concrete parapet on top.

DSC_0026-28	S	Site 136, a long culvert with track running above.
DSC_0029-30	N	Site 66 an estate bridge across the Kelty burn.
DSC_0031	NW	Site 64, the viaduct for Blairenbathie Colliery railway (The 100ft Bridge).
DSC_0032-33	N	Site 64, the viaduct for Blairenbathie Colliery railway (The 100ft Bridge). Shot shows sculpture at the foot of the collapsed northern pier.
DSC_0034	-	Sculpture at site 64 by junior school.
DSC_0035	N	Site 102, a concrete bridge across the Kelty burn, a replacement for an estate bridge which would have been made of stone.
DSC_0036	NW	Site 102. Shot shows a surviving stone built parapet from the original estate bridge.
DSC_0037	NW	Shot of the well built revetted stonework in the cutting at the western end of Blairenbathie railway, site 59. Slots can be seen in the top of the wall.
DSC_0038	N	As above.
DSC_0039	N	Close up of one of the slots showing where a wooden beam running E-W is pinned into the slot. Presumably there would have been a wooden beam in the slot.
DSC_0040	W	General shot of the cutting at the end of Blairenbathie railway, site 59.
DSC_0041	SE	Shot of shaft, site 62.
DSC_0042	W	Shot of shaft, site 62.
DSC_0043	NW	Shot of the collapsed area around the mine mouth (workers entrance) for the Blairenbathie surface mine, site 16.
DSC_0044-46	N	Shot of drainage channel under Blairenbathie railway, site 59. The channel is brick lined on this southern side (original) but the northern side is lined in concrete (added presumably when the railway was widened with the construction of the surface mine in the 1940s.
DSC_0047	SW	Brick structure 16.14. near surface mine, site 16.
DSC_0048-49	W	Concrete remains of building 16.3 at the surface mine, site 16.
DSC_0050	NW	Northern wall of building 16.3 at the surface mine, site 16.
DSC_0051	W	Shot of concrete foundations of building 16.12 at the surface mine, site 16.
DSC_0052	SW	Shot of eastern end of long building 16.2 at the surface mine, site 16.
DSC_0053	SW	General shot of long building 16.2 at the surface mine, site 16.

DSC_0054	E	General shot of long building 16.2 at the surface mine, site 16.
DSC_0055	E	Shot of west end of long building 16.2 at the surface mine, site 16.
DSC_0056	S	General shot of the west end of long building 16.2 at the surface mine, site 16.
DSC_0057-58	W	Shot of water coming out of ventillation system from mine under building 16.8, the Time Office at the surface mine, site 16.
DSC_0059	SE	Site 74, quarry east of Drumnagoil burn opposite Clentry.
DSC_0060	N	Site 75, quarry near South Lodge.

Appendix 4 Discovery & Excavation in Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Perth and Kinross and Fife
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Blairadam Forest DBA and Walkover Survey
PROJECT CODE:	KU01
PARISH:	Various
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Barton, T Perry, D, Catchart, R and Bowler D.
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Alder Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Walkover Survey, Desk based assessment
NMRS NO(S):	NT09SE 5.1-4, NT09NE 15, NT09NE 38, NT19NW 38, NT19NW 40, NT19NW 44, NT19NW 47, NT19SW 29, NT19SW 30.6, NT19NW 36, NT19NW 42, NT19SW 62, NT19SW 63, NT19SW 64, NT19SW 65, NT19SW 67, NT19SW 77, NT19SW 78, MPK1459, MPK1461, SAM 8550
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Designed Landscape, Mines, Dykes, Walls, Shafts, Bell Pits, Farmsteads, Enclosures, Wells, Brickworks, Cottages, Quarries, Railway, Viaduct, Drift Mine, Colliery.
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	Site centred on NT 105 945
START DATE (this season)	29-08-09
END DATE (this season)	28-09-09
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	DES: Cressey, 1996b 45-46, Cressey, 1998 40, Strachan, 1996a 45-46.
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	Alder Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Forestry Commission Scotland to carry out a desk-based assessment and walkover survey in Blairadam Forest, Fife. This work was carried out to enable the FCS to make informed and reasonable decisions on the future management of the cultural heritage within Blairadam Forest. The forest lies to the west of the M90 motorway, near Kelty and measures roughly 12 square kilometres. Sites identified in the desk-based assessment were visited over several days between the 29th of August and the 28th of September 2009. The results of this survey found that many of the boundaries that once belonged to Blairadam estate, can still be found hidden in the forest. The boundaries (comprising tree lined banks, ha-ha's and walls) belong to the designed landscape created by the Adam family over three generations between 1733 and 1834. It was possible in many areas to distinguish between three different phases of boundary alterations. The survey also found extensive mining remains along three different burns, some of which may date to the medieval period. The most extensive of these remains was an area of Bell Pits dating to the 18th century and possibly earlier. Later mining remains visited included a possible 19th century mine almost hidden along the Kelty burn, as well as remains of Blairenbathie Colliery and a later drift mine dating to the 1940s. The ruins of two farmsteads were found on the periphery of the forest close to the large opencast mine, as well as a possible second world war watch tower. Other sites of interest included several reservoirs, waterworks and dams, two cottage ruins, and a great many quarries. As part of the study a

	<p>suite of GIS shapefiles and a database were created to help with future mitigation.</p> <p>The site code for the project was KU01.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Forestry Commission of Scotland
CAPTIONS FOR ILLUSTRS	A bell pit next to Pierie's burn
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Alder Archaeology, 55 South Methven Street, Perth PH1 5NX
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended)	NMRS
EMAIL ADDRESS:	tbarton@alderarchaeology.co.uk

Appendix 5 Criteria for Site Categorisation

5.1 The four categories

The levels of categorisation follow FCS guidelines which are based on the Scottish Government's development control documents NPPG 5 (1994) and the more recent SPP 23 (2008). In the context of Blairadam Forest there are four relevant categories ('international' was not included).

- *Sites of National Importance* - A
Scheduled Monuments
- *Regional Importance* - B
Includes all prehistoric archaeological features and once-roofed pre-20th century structures (houses, barns, kilns etc). Surviving features from Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes are included. Sites which have 20th century historical significance (WWII defences and monuments of industry). Sites of regional importance include their associated immediate historic landscape.
- *Local Importance* - C
All originally unroofed pre-20th century structures (sheep folds, dykes etc). All possible sites with likely provenance (ie 'possible hut circle').
- *Other* - D
Includes findspots, unlocated sites, previously destroyed sites and possible sites of unknown type (ie 'possible mound').