



**Colton, North Dunfermline:  
Archaeological Desk-based Assessment  
Project 4903**

## Colton, North Dunfermline: Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

**On behalf of:** Ironside Farrar on behalf of I & H Brown

**NGR:** NT 0922 8954 (centred)

**Project Number:** 4903

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with GUARD Archaeology Limited standard operating procedures.*

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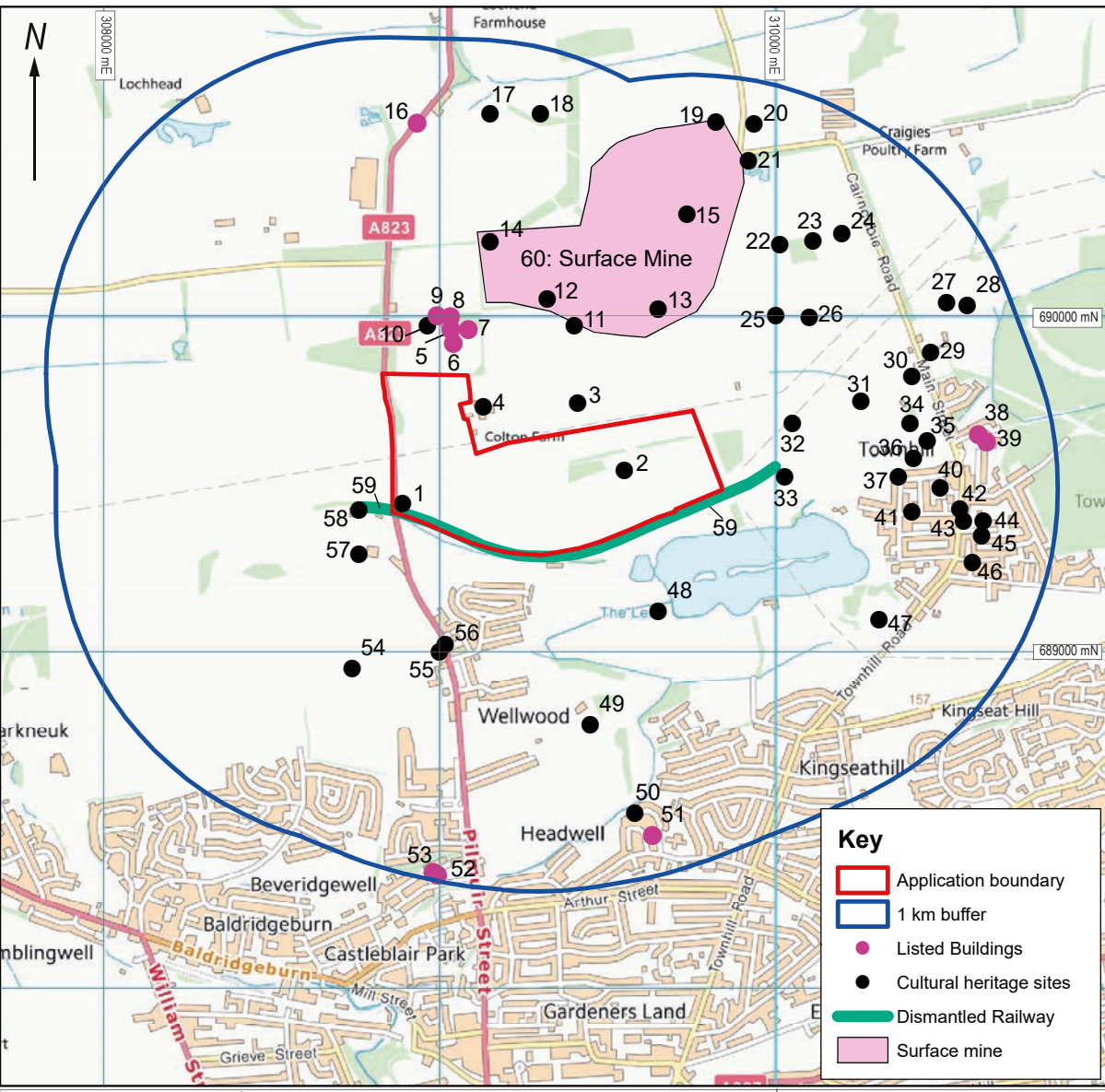
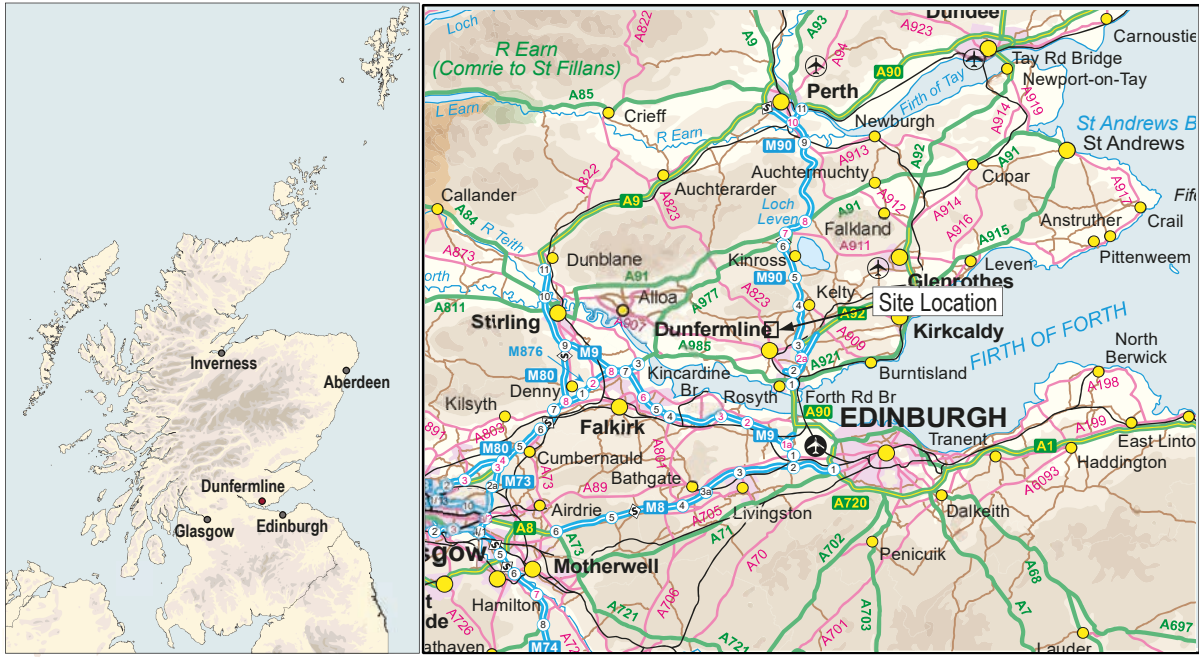


Figure 1: Site location plan.

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## Executive Summary

- 1.1 GUARD Archaeology Limited undertook an archaeological desk-based assessment of an area proposed for development at Colton, North Dunfermline, Fife. The aims of the assessment were to assess evidence for the past human use of the area, its archaeological sensitivity, and the potential impact of any development upon the archaeological resource.
- 1.2 The assessment found that there are two known cultural heritage sites of lesser significance within the proposed development area. A further 58 cultural heritage sites, including two category B Listed buildings and nine category C Listed Buildings, are located within 1 km of the proposed development.
- 1.3 The assessment indicates that the proposed development area has been agricultural land since at least the mid-eighteenth century and has seen little recorded development since that time. Three buildings lay at the south-west corner of the Site from the late nineteenth century until the second half of the twentieth century.
- 1.4 One historical coal pit is recorded within the Site, although historical and modern coal mining operations have taken place over much of the area surrounding the proposed development. There is, therefore, some potential for unrecorded historical coal pits and shafts to exist within the Site. Despite the Coal Authority's surface coal resource plan suggesting that surface mining had been carried out within the Site, the assessment found no evidence for this activity within the proposed development area.
- 1.5 Although the proposed development area is not considered to be especially archaeologically sensitive, as a largely greenfield site there is some potential for the survival of hitherto undiscovered sub-surface archaeological remains within the Site.
- 1.6 The proposed development could have a minor indirect effect on the setting of one category C Listed Building but would have no indirect effect on the settings of two category B Listed Buildings and a further eight category C Listed Buildings located within 1 km of the Site.

## Introduction

- 2.1 In February 2018, Ironside Farrar, acting on behalf of I & H Brown, commissioned GUARD Archaeology Limited to undertake a desk-based assessment of an area proposed for development at Colton, North Dunfermline (NGR: centred at NT 0922 8954). The Site is located to the north of Dunfermline and comprises agricultural fields (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The Site is bounded to the west by the A823 road and to the south by a dismantled railway line. A belt of trees lies to the east of the Site and agricultural fields and Colton House lie to the north. The area proposed for development is about 33.1 ha in extent.
- 2.3 The bedrock over the proposed development comprises Limestone Coal Formation - Sedimentary rock cycles, Clackmannan group type, a sedimentary bedrock formed between 329 and 328 million years ago during the Carboniferous period. The superficial deposits across the Site are Till, Devensian - Diamicton. (British Geological Survey: Geology of Britain Viewer).

## Legislative Background

### National Planning Legislation

- 3.1 The statutory framework for heritage in Scotland is outlined in the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997, as amended by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act, and The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, both of which are modified by the Historic Environment (Amendment) (Scotland) Act (2011).

3.2 Cultural heritage resources consist of designated and non-designated sites, including individual monuments, related settings and the wider cultural landscape. Sites with statutory designations are defined in the Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statement 2016, and comprise:

- Scheduled Monuments;
- Listed Buildings;
- Conservation Areas;
- Marine Protected Areas;
- Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes, and
- Historic Battlefields.

### National Planning Policy and Guidelines

3.3 The implications of the acts noted above with regard to local government planning policy are described within Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) (2014), Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statement (HESPS) (2016), the National Planning Framework (2014) and Planning Advice Note 2/2011 (2011). SPP and HESPS deal specifically with planning policy in relation to heritage.

3.4 Two paragraphs of Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) 2014: Valuing the Historic Environment are pertinent to this assessment of the proposed Hamilton Park Racecourse development.

#### Listed Buildings

SPP paragraph 141 states: 'Change to a listed building should be managed to protect its special interest while enabling it to remain in active use. Where planning permission and listed building consent are sought for development to, or affecting, a listed building, special regard must be given to the importance of preserving and enhancing the building, its setting and any features of special architectural or historic interest. The layout, design, materials, scale, siting and use of any development which will affect a listed building or its setting should be appropriate to the character and appearance of the building and setting. Listed buildings should be protected from demolition or other work that would adversely affect it or its setting.'

#### Archaeology and Other Historic Environment Assets

SPP paragraph 150 states: 'Planning authorities should protect archaeological sites and monuments as an important, finite and non-renewable resource and preserve them in situ wherever possible. Where in situ preservation is not possible, planning authorities should, through the use of conditions or a legal obligation, ensure that developers undertake appropriate excavation, recording, analysis, publication and archiving before and/or during development. If archaeological discoveries are made, they should be reported to the planning authority to enable discussion on appropriate measures, such as inspection and recording.'

### 3.5 National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) and the local Historic Environment Record (HER)

Other cultural heritage and archaeological sites, not subject to other designations, are recorded within the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) and the local Historic Environment Record (HER), and many such sites have not yet been identified or recorded. Such undesignated sites are frequently assigned to regional, local or lesser categories of significance. The regional or local importance of such a site is established on the basis of professional judgement, although the criteria for identifying nationally important sites (as outlined in HESPS 2011 Annex 1) will often be referred to in making such judgements. Some sites are also, variously, classed as of lesser importance, unknown importance or other importance. Unknown or other importance usually refers to examples where insufficient information exists to assign importance.

## Local Planning Policy and Guidelines

- 3.6 Local planning policy is defined in FIFEplan (2017) and in SESplan Strategic Development Plan (2013).
- 3.7 FIFEplan includes the following policy relating to cultural heritage that is pertinent to this assessment.

### Policy 14 - Built and Historic Environment

#### Six qualities of successful places

The Council will apply the six qualities of successful places when considering development proposals. New development will need to demonstrate how it has taken account of and meets each of the following six qualities:

1. distinctive;
2. welcoming;
3. adaptable;
4. resource efficient;
5. safe and pleasant; and
6. easy to move around and beyond.

Guidance on how these qualities will be interpreted by the Council and addressed by those proposing development will be provided in the Making Fife's Places Supplementary Guidance.

#### Designated sites and buildings

Development which protects or enhances buildings or other built heritage of special architectural or historic interest will be supported. Proposals will not be supported where it is considered they will harm or damage:

- the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site and its setting;
- the character or special appearance of a conservation area, and its setting having regard to Conservation Area Appraisals and associated management plans;
- listed buildings or their setting, including structures or features of special architectural or historic interest;
- sites recorded in the Inventory Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes and other non-inventory gardens and designed landscapes of cultural and historic value;
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments, including their setting;
- patterns of traditional orchards and medieval garden riggs;
- inventory Historic Battlefields; or
- the preservation objectives of Historic Marine Protected Areas

For all historic buildings and archaeological sites, whether statutorily protected or not, support will only be given if, allowing for any possible mitigating works, there is no adverse impact on the special architectural or historic interest of the building or character or appearance of the conservation area.

Enabling development may be acceptable where it can be clearly shown to be the only means of preventing the loss of the asset and securing its long-term future.

All archaeological sites and deposits, whether statutorily protected or not, are considered to be of significance. Accordingly, development proposals which impact on archaeological sites will only be supported where:

- remains are preserved in-situ and in an appropriate setting; or
- there is no reasonable alternative means of meeting the development need and the appropriate investigation, recording, and mitigation is proposed.

In all the above, development proposals must be accompanied with the appropriate investigations. If unforeseen archaeological remains are discovered during development, the developer is required to notify Fife Council and to undertake the appropriate investigations.

- 3.8 SESplan Strategic Development Plan (2013) is the Strategic Development Plan that covers Dunfermline. While detailed consideration of the historic environment falls beyond the remit of the Strategic Development Plan, the plan clearly adheres to SPP and one of the aims of Policy 1B is to “Ensure that there are no significant adverse impacts on the integrity of international and national built or cultural heritage sites in particular World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Royal Parks and Sites listed in the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes”. The plan also aims to “Conserve and enhance the natural and built environment.” (SESplan 2013, 5).
- 3.9 The proposed development area is located within the local authority area of Fife, which is advised on archaeological matters by the Fife Council Archaeologist (FCA).

## Aims and Objectives

- 4.1 The aims of this study were to assess the known or potential archaeological resource within the Site and the likely impact of any development on the archaeological resource.
- 4.2 The specific objectives of the assessment were:
- to identify any previously known archaeological monuments present within the Site area through a search of the National Record of the Historic Environment and the local Historic Environment Record;
  - to identify any previously unknown archaeological sites through the examination of documentary and cartographic evidence;
  - to carry out a walkover survey of the Site; and
  - to assess the potential impact of any development on the archaeological resource, taking into account its varied significance.

## Methodology for baseline assessment

- 5.1 The desk-based assessment examined the Site and a radius of approximately 1 km beyond its boundary (the buffer zone). Study of the surrounding landscape was necessary to establish the local archaeological and historical context, in order to provide a broader understanding of the historical development of the Site and the potential for as-yet-identified archaeological remains within the Site.
- 5.2 The desk-based assessment of the Site and Buffer Zone employed the following methodology:
- GIS data on Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings was obtained from Historic Environment Scotland (HES);



- GIS data on cultural heritage sites was obtained from the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE), maintained by HES;
- Pre-Ordnance Survey maps of the Site, held by the National Library of Scotland (NLS), were identified and consulted on-line. Relevant maps, including manuscript maps, range in date from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries;
- First, second and subsequent editions of the Ordnance Survey maps of the area of interest, were identified and examined via NLS;
- Vertical aerial photographs were viewed at The National Collection of Aerial Photography online facility to identify any unknown sites or features of archaeological interest: Six series of vertical photographs, ranging in date from 1946 to 1995 were viewed;
- Readily accessible primary and secondary historical sources were consulted for information relating to the area's historical past, including details relating to earlier land-use;
- A walkover survey of the Site was carried out on 21<sup>st</sup> February 2018.

## Baseline Assessment

- 6.1 The NRHE was checked on 19<sup>th</sup> February 2018. Any additions to these records made after that date have not been included in this assessment.
- 6.2 The baseline assessment found that there are two known cultural heritage sites within the proposed development area and that 58 cultural heritage sites, including two category B Listed Buildings and nine category C Listed Buildings are recorded within 1 km of the Site.
- 6.3 In the following assessment, the reference in parenthesis (CHS and number) refers to the cultural heritage sites noted at Appendix B and Figure 1.

### Prehistoric, Roman and early medieval sites (8000 BC – AD 600)

- 6.4 There are no known prehistoric, Roman or early medieval sites within the Site.
- 6.5 One prehistoric site is within the surrounding 1 km buffer zone. This is the location of a flanged axe dating to the Middle Bronze Age (ca. 1550 to 1150 BC) found at Wellwood (CHS 55).

### Medieval sites (AD 600 - AD 1600)

- 6.6 There are no known cultural heritage sites of medieval date within the Site.
- 6.7 The NRHE records the Medieval burgh of Corshill-over-Inchgall (CHS 25) to the north-east of the Site. The precise location of the medieval burgh is not stipulated on NRHE and the NGR allocated for the burgh is merely the corner point of the relevant National Grid square. Corshill-over-Inchgall was not found on any of the maps consulted for this assessment.

### Post-medieval and modern sites (AD 1600 - Present)

- 6.8 There are two known cultural heritage sites of post-medieval or modern date within the Site and a further 56 are located within 1 km of the Site.
- 6.9 Although St Margaret's well (CHS 50) was recorded on Gordon's 1642 map, the earliest maps consulted for this assessment generally contained very little detail about the Site or the surrounding area (Gordon and Blaeu 1654; Gordon and Blaeu 1662; Moll 1745).
- 6.10 Roy's mid eighteenth-century map (Figure 2) showed that Colton was not yet in existence. Its approximate location can only be roughly gauged from the relative locations of Lochend, Lochhead and Bowershall farms, and from the depiction of the hills to the north of Dunfermline. The Site was unenclosed agricultural land.

- 6.11 Coaltown was established by 1775 and comprised approximately five buildings at or about the locations of Colton House and Colton Mains farm (Ainslie 1775).



Figure 2: Excerpt from Roy's 1747-55 Military Survey of Scotland with approximate Site location. Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of The National Library of Scotland.

- 6.12 Greenwood's 1828 map (Figure 3) recorded West Coaltown at the location of Colton House and stables (CHS 5 and CHS 8) with Colton Mains farm (CHS 4) to the south, on the west side of the road. The access roads to the house and farm from the A823 were in existence and what is now the main access to Colton Mains farm was a road that led north-east to join what is now Cairncubie Road.
- 6.13 Agricultural improvements in Dunfermline parish took place from about 1750 onwards and included enclosing fields, creating field boundaries of stone, ditches, hedges, and planting trees on unproductive land (Maclean & Fernie 1794, 463). The Ordnance Survey map of 1856 (Figure 4) was the earliest to accurately record the Site and demonstrated that some of these improvements had been introduced at Colton. The Site was enclosed agricultural land and belts of trees had been planted on the east side of the A823, at the east side of the Site and to the north of Town Loch. At the south-west corner of the Site was Gateside (CHS 1) which comprised two roofed buildings and a trapezium-shaped enclosure or garden. The southern border of the Site was partly defined by the West of Fife Section of the North British Railway (CHS 59).
- 6.14 Outwith the Site, the same map recorded Colton Mains farm (CHS 4), Colton House and its associated structures (CHS 5 to CHS 9), Easter Colton farmstead (CHS 11), Cairncubie, farmstead (CHS 24), Lochbank (CHS 32), Townhill Primary School (CHS 38 and CHS 39), Townhill Church (CHS 44), Headwell House (CHS 51) and Broomhead House and mews (CHS 52 and CHS 53). The increasing industrialisation of the area in general and, in particular, the growth of coal mining was reflected in the number of pits and associated structures and workings in the area surrounding the Site (CHS 20, CHS 22, CHS 26, CHS 29, CHS 37, CHS 41, CHS 45, CHS 48 and CHS 58). Other industrial remains include quarries (CHS 35, CHS 36 and CHS 40) and brickworks (CHS 46).



Figure 3: Excerpt from Greenwood, Fowler and Sharp's 1828 Map of the counties of Fife and Kinross: South West section with Site location. Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of The National Library of Scotland.

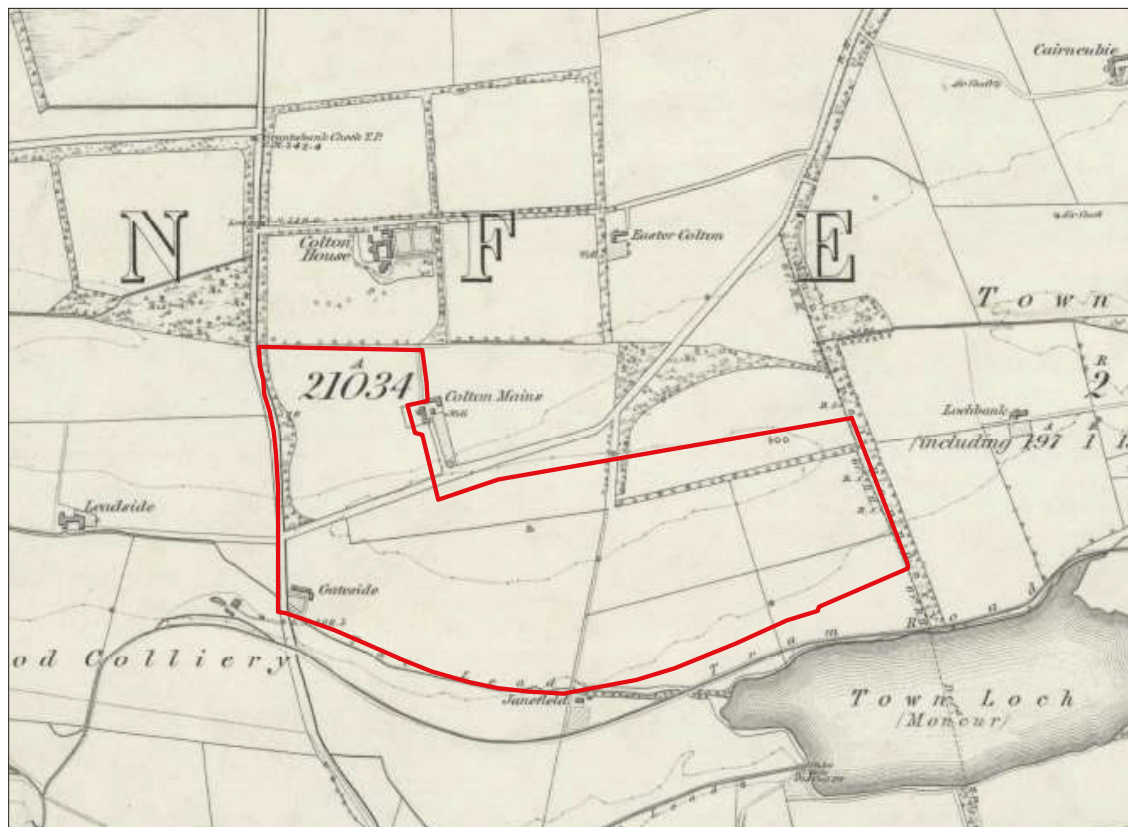


Figure 4: Excerpt from 1856 Ordnance Survey 6-inch map Fife, Sheet 35 with Site location. Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of The National Library of Scotland.

- 6.15 The Ordnance Survey 25-inch maps of 1896 (Figure 5) recorded an “old coal pit” within the Site (CHS 2).
- 6.16 The 6-inch maps of 1896 and 1897 showed a further increase in coal mining in the surrounding area (CHS 10, CHS 13, CHS 15, CHS 17, CHS 18, CHS 19, CHS 23, CHS 27, CHS 30, CHS 31 and CHS 47).

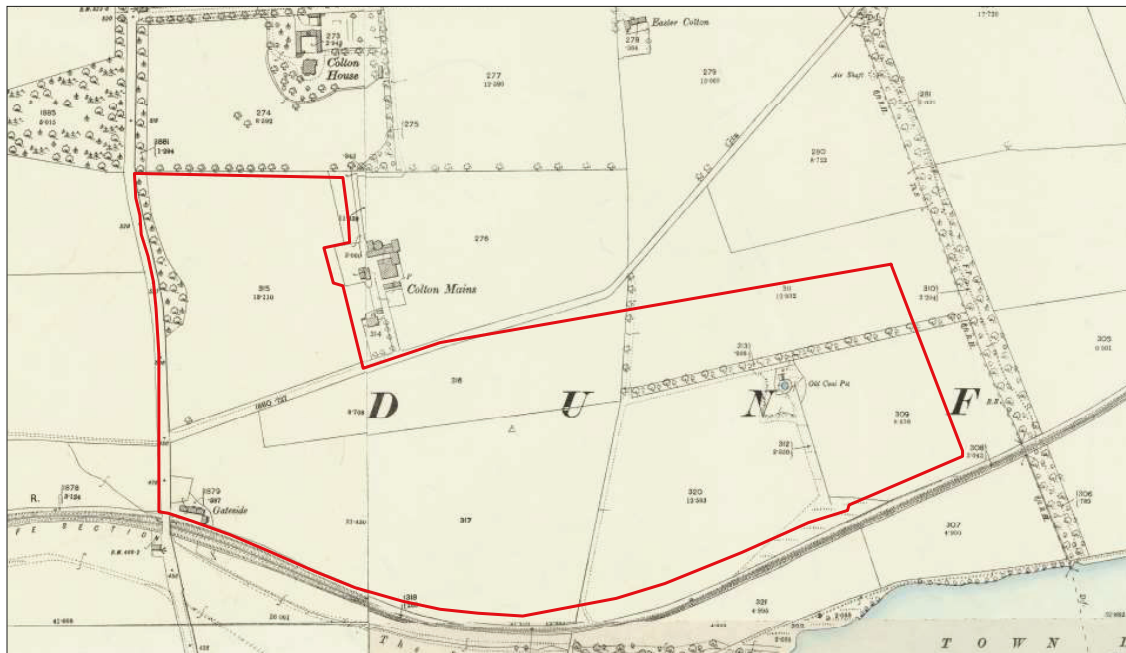


Figure 5: Excerpts from Ordnance Survey 25-inch maps Fifehire 033.16 and Fifehire 034.13. Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of The National Library of Scotland.

- 6.17 Later Ordnance Survey maps recorded no changes over the proposed development area, which was in agricultural use through the remainder of the nineteenth century and the whole of the twentieth century.
- 6.18 Within the 1 km buffer, the 1920 Ordnance Survey map (Fife and Kinross Sheet XXXIX.NW) recorded two mileposts/milestones (CHS 16 and CHS 56) and Lilliehill Pit No 7 (CHS 28) while the 1928 map (Fife and Kinross Sheet XXXIX.NW) recorded Canmore Golf Club (CHS 49). Bowershall No 1 Pit (CHS 12) was recorded by Ordnance Survey in 1947 (Fife and Kinross Sheet XXXIX.NW).
- 6.19 None of the maps consulted recorded the Electricity Generating substation (CHS 33), the WWII pillbox (CHS 34), the war memorial (CHS 43) at Townhill, or Wellwood brickworks (CHS 57).
- 6.20 An area of modern surface mining (CHS 60) lies to the north of the Site, and the Coal Authority map suggests that the east part of the Site had been surface mined (Coal Authority 2017b). The cartographic evidence does not bear this out as the field boundaries and belts of trees at this part of the Site have been consistently recorded by Ordnance Survey at their current locations since 1856. However, the Coal Fife: Coal mining risk area plan (2017c) does indicate that the Site is within a development high risk area.

### Vertical Aerial Photographs

- 6.21 Six sets of aerial photographs from the second half of the twentieth century were consulted for this assessment (see Appendix A).
- 6.22 The aerial photographs demonstrated that the Site remained in agricultural use throughout the period 1946 to 1995. The aerial photographs from 1946 (Sortie 106G/Scot/UK/0093; Frame 3009) and 1947 (Sortie CPE/Scot/UK/0233; Frames FFO 0076 and FFO 0078) recorded Gateside (CHS 1) which consisted of one single building and two tenement blocks, all of which were two storeys high.
- 6.23 The old coal pit (CHS 2) was within a knoll of trees or bushes in 1988.
- 6.24 No previously unrecorded cultural heritage sites were noted on any of the aerial photographs.

## Previous Archaeological Investigations

- 6.25 As far as can be ascertained, no intrusive archaeological investigations have been carried out within the Site.
- 6.26 Within the 1 km study area, one drift mine (CHS 3; Farrell 1997), one old mine shaft (CHS 14) and one spoil tip (CHS 21) were recorded through walkover surveys. An archaeological evaluation at Wellwood uncovered deposits that are associated with coal mining (CHS 54; Arabaolaza and Green 2015).

## Walkover Survey

- 6.27 A walkover survey of the Site was carried out on 21<sup>st</sup> February 2018 in sunny conditions.
- 6.28 The survey found that a ridge extended from east to west over most of the Site from which the land sloped down to the north and south. In the eastern part of the Site, the avenue of mature trees first recorded by Ordnance Survey in 1856 sat atop the ridge and a modern track lay on the south side of the trees.
- 6.29 Nothing remained of the buildings at Gateside (CHS 1; Plate 1) and the mound at the old coal pit (CHS 2; Plate 2) had been quite extensively burrowed by animals. No remains of the coal pit were found.



Plate 1: Former location of Gateside (CHS 1) viewed from north-east. Plate 2: Location of old coal pit (CHS 2) viewed from SSW.

- 6.30 No ground disturbance from surface coal mining was noted anywhere on the Site.
- 6.31 No previously unrecorded cultural heritage sites were noted during the survey.
- 6.32 The walkover survey included a brief assessment of potential effects on the settings of the designated cultural heritage sites within 1 km of the Site.
- 6.33 The assessment found that there would be no intervisibility between the Site and ten of the Listed Buildings. Consequently, the proposed development would have no indirect effect upon the settings of two category B Listed Buildings (CHS 51 and CHS 52) and eight category C Listed Buildings (CHS 6 to CHS 9, CHS 16, CHS 38, CHS 39 and CHS 51).
- 6.34 From Colton House (CHS 5) the topography coupled with existing trees around the house and intervening buildings means that much of the Site would be screened from visibility. The category C Listed Building would be partially visible from the western end of the avenue of trees (Plate 3) and fully visible from the field to the north of the access road (Plate 4) where trees seems to have been either deliberately not planted or to have been removed. The adverse effect on the setting of Colton House would not be significant, but it may be advisable to include some green space to soften any visual intrusion arising from the proposal.



Plate 3: View to Colton House (CHS 5) from south-east.



Plate 4: View to Colton House (CHS 5) from south.

## Conclusions

- 7.1 The archaeological assessment at Colton, North Dunfermline has shown that the proposed development area has been agricultural land since at least the mid-eighteenth century and, as such, has seen little development since that time. Three buildings of nineteenth century date (CHS 1) were recorded by cartography and aerial photography at the south-west corner of the Site, and an old coal pit (CHS 2) was recorded by Ordnance Survey in the late nineteenth century.
- 7.2 The British Geological Survey indicates that the proposed development area lies above a coal seam, and this is borne out by the Coal Authority maps of Fife (Coal Authority 2017a). The area to the north of the Site has been subject to surface mining (Coal Authority 2017b) and the Site itself is within a high-risk development area (Coal Authority 2017c). Aside from the old coal pit (CHS 2), the potential extent of historical mining within the Site is not known.
- 7.3 Although the proposed Colton, North Dunfermline development area is not considered to be especially archaeologically sensitive, as a largely greenfield site there is some potential for the survival of hitherto undiscovered sub-surface archaeological remains within the Site.
- 7.4 The proposed development could have a minor indirect effect on the setting of the category C Listed Colton House (CHS 5).
- 7.5 The proposed Colton, North Dunfermline development would have no indirect effect on the settings of two category B Listed Buildings and a further eight category C Listed Buildings located within 1 km of the Site.

## Technical Information

- 8.1 The paper and digital archive for the desk-based assessment will be lodged with the National Record of the Historic Environment. The list of archive material can be found at Appendix C.
- 8.2 As far as can be ascertained, there are no existing heritage or archaeological site management plans in operation at the proposed Colton, North Dunfermline development.
- 8.3 All elements of the assessment have been undertaken in line with the following policies and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists of which GUARD Archaeology Ltd is a Registered Organisation.
- Code of Conduct (2014);
  - Standards and Guidance for commissioning work on, or providing consultancy advice on, archaeology and the historic environment (2014), and
  - Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (2017).

- 8.4 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists requires that information pertaining to archaeological assessments is made publicly available via the OASIS project. The project aims to provide an on-line index to otherwise inaccessible archaeological grey literature, such as this desk-based assessment. The online OASIS form for this project (OASIS Reference: guardarc1-310142) has been completed. Once the Planning Application has been determined by Fife Council, and with the consent of I and H Brown, the desk-based assessment will be uploaded to OASIS. The Fife Council Archaeologist will then validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain. OASIS can be accessed at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>

**Colton, North Dunfermline:  
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**Section 2: Appendices**



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## Appendices

### Appendix A: References

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Ordnance Survey 1920 *Fife and Kinross Sheet XXXVIII.NE*. Six-inch 2nd and later editions, Scotland, 1892-1960.

Ordnance Survey 1920 *Fife and Kinross Sheet XXXIX.NW*. Six-inch 2nd and later editions, Scotland, 1892-1960.

Ordnance Survey 1928 *Fife and Kinross Sheet XXXVIII.NE*. Six-inch 2nd and later editions, Scotland, 1892-1960.

Ordnance Survey 1928 *Fife and Kinross Sheet XXXIX.NW*. Six-inch 2nd and later editions, Scotland, 1892-1960.

Ordnance Survey 1947 *Fife and Kinross Sheet XXXVIII.NE*. Six-inch 2nd and later editions, Scotland, 1892-1960.

Ordnance Survey 1948 *Fife and Kinross Sheet XXXIV.SW*. Six-inch 2nd and later editions, Scotland, 1892-1960.

Ordnance Survey 1947 *Fife and Kinross Sheet XXXIX.NW*. Six-inch 2nd and later editions, Scotland, 1892-1960.

Ordnance Survey 1952 *Fife and Kinross Sheet XXXIII.SE*. Six-inch 2nd and later editions, Scotland, 1892-1960.

Ordnance Survey 1951 *Fife and Kinross Sheet XXXIV.SW*. Six-inch 2nd and later editions, Scotland, 1892-1960.

#### Other sources

British Geological Survey: Geology of Britain Viewer. Accessed 22/1/18. Available at <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

Coal Authority 2017a Fife: Specific coal mining legacy plan. Available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/coalfield-plans-fife-area>

Coal Authority 2017b Fife: Surface coal resource plan. Available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/coalfield-plans-fife-area>

Coal Authority 2017c Fife: Coal mining risk area plan. Available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/coalfield-plans-fife-area>

Vertical aerial photographs consulted

Sortie	Date	Frame(s)
106G/Scot/UK/0093	15/5/1946	3009
CPE/Scot/UK/0233	4/7/1947	FFO 0076 and FFO 0078
58/1712	13/4/55	138 to 140
MER114/71	10/7/71	96 and 97
ASS/51988	7/6/1988	0012
AF/96C/0587	29/5/1995	5976

**Appendix B: Gazetteer Of Cultural Heritage Sites**

CHS No: 1  
 Name: Gateside, buildings  
 NGR: NT 0889 8944  
 NRHE No: NT08NE 297  
 HER No: -  
 Significance: Lesser  
 Description: Gateside was recorded at this location on the 1856 Ordnance Survey 6-inch map (*Fife, Sheet 35*). It comprised two roofed buildings and a trapezium-shaped enclosure or garden. Nothing of these buildings remained in 2018.

CHS No: 2  
 Name: Wellwood coal pit  
 NGR: NT 0955 8954  
 NRHE No: NT08NE 296  
 HER No: -  
 Significance: Lesser  
 Description: An "Old coal pit" was recorded at this location on the 1896 Ordnance Survey 6-inch map (*Fife and Kinross Sheet XXXIV.SW*). Inspection of the mound in 2018 found no traces of the pit.

CHS No: 3  
 Name: Colton Mains, drift mine  
 NGR: NT 0941 8974  
 NRHE No: NT08NE 288  
 HER No: -  
 Significance: Lesser  
 Description: The drift mine was recorded during a desk-based assessment followed by a field survey undertaken to evaluate the archaeological potential of the area of a proposed opencast coal mine.

CHS No: 4  
 Name: Colton Mains farmstead  
 NGR: NT 0913 8973

- NRHE No: NT08NE 178  
HER No: -  
Significance: Lesser  
Description: Colton Mains farmstead was first recorded in 1828 (Greenwood et al) and by Ordnance Survey in 1856 (*Fife, Sheet 35*). The farmstead may have been one of the structures named as Coaltown mapped by Adair in 1775.
- CHS No: 5  
Name: Colton House, country house  
NGR: NT 09036 89942  
NRHE No: NT08NE 394  
HER No: -  
Significance: Local: Category C Listed Building LB47824  
Description: Built in 1885, Colton House replaced an earlier house which was present on the 1st Edition OS Map. The sundial and stables are possibly contemporary with the earlier house.
- CHS No: 6  
Name: Colton House, sundial  
NGR: NT 09037 89926  
NRHE No: NT08NE 394.03  
HER No: -  
Significance: Local: Category C Listed Building LB47824  
Description: Early eighteenth century sundial positioned in front of the south elevation of Colton House. The sundial may be contemporary with the earlier house.
- CHS No: 7  
Name: Colton House, walled garden  
NGR: NT 09082 89961  
NRHE No: NT08NE 394.02  
HER No: -  
Significance: Local: Category C Listed Building LB47825  
Description: The walled garden may be contemporary with the earlier Colton House.
- CHS No: 8  
Name: Colton House, stables  
NGR: NT 09035 89979  
NRHE No: NT08NE 394.01  
HER No: -  
Significance: Local: Category C Listed Building LB47825  
Description: The mid nineteenth century stables are probably contemporary with the earlier Colton House.

- CHS No: 9  
 Name: Colton House, gatepiers  
 NGR: NT 08990 89999  
 NRHE No: NT08NE 394.04  
 HER No: -  
 Significance: Local: Category C Listed Building LB47824  
 Description: This pair of gatepiers are located at the entrance to Colton House drive.
- CHS No: 10  
 Name: Bowershall colliery  
 NGR: NT 09 90  
 NRHE No: NT09SE 30  
 HER No: -  
 Significance: Lesser  
 Description: The site of what was Elgin and Wellwood Colliery is situated between the A823 and the B915 public roads south of the dismantled railway. Much of the ground now lies within an area of opencast mining. The colliery was depicted on the 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (*Fifeshire, Sheet XXXIV SW*), when it comprised three mines: Derby Mine No.2; Colton Pit No.2 and Elgin Pit.
- CHS No: 11  
 Name: Easter Colton, farmstead  
 NGR: NT 0940 8997  
 NRHE No: NT08NE 294  
 HER No: -  
 Significance: Lesser  
 Description: Easter Colton was recorded on the 1856 Ordnance Survey 6-inch map (*Fife, Sheet 35*).
- CHS No: 12  
 Name: Bowershall, Pit No. 1  
 NGR: NT 0932 9005  
 NRHE No: NT09SE 30.08  
 HER No: -  
 Significance: Lesser  
 Description: The provisional edition of the OS 6-inch map (*Fifeshire, 1938, Sheet XXXIV SW*) depicts a spoil tip and 'old shaft' in the corner of a field west of Colton Pit No.2.
- CHS No: 13  
 Name: Bowershall, Pit No. 2  
 NGR: NT 0965 9002  
 NRHE No: NT09SE 30.02

- HER No: -
- Significance: Lesser
- Description: Recorded on the 1896 Ordnance Survey 6-inch map (*Fife and Kinross Sheet XXXIV.SW*).
- CHS No: 14
- Name: Colton, old mine shaft
- NGR: NT 0915 9022
- NRHE No: NT09SE 37
- HER No: -
- Significance: Lesser
- Description: A water-filled hole in a strip of trees 350m north-east of Colton West Lodge, has traces of upcast on its west side and may indicate the site of an old mine shaft.
- CHS No: 15
- Name: Bowershall
- NGR: NT 09736 90300
- NRHE No: NT09SE 30.04
- HER No: -
- Significance: Lesser
- Description: The site, an 'old shaft' and a series of unroofed minehead buildings together with associated railway sidings were depicted on the 1896 Ordnance Survey 6-inch map, (*Fifeshire, Sheet XXXIV SW*).
- CHS No: 16
- Name: South of Muirside, milepost
- NGR: NT 08933 90565
- NRHE No: NT09SE 76
- HER No: -
- Significance: Local: Category C Listed Building LB47845
- Description: This min to late nineteenth century milepost was manufactured at the Bonnybridge Foundry. The milepost is slightly damaged with a small piece missing from the top and it formerly indicated the distance to Rumbling Bridge as 14 miles.
- CHS No: 17
- Name: Bowershall, Derby Mine No. 2
- NGR: NT 0915 9060
- NRHE No: NT09SE 30.01
- HER No: -
- Significance: Lesser
- Description: Little now survives at Derby Mine No.2, and all that can be seen is a scarp of spoil along the edge of a burn to the north along with possible traces of a railway siding approaching from the main line on the ENE.

CHS No: 18  
 Name: Bowershall, Derby Mine No.2  
 NGR: NT 093 906  
 NRHE No: NT09SE 30.07  
 HER No: -  
 Significance: Lesser  
 Description: Some of the workings of Derby Mine No.2 are probably indicated by two strings of subsidence pits some 50m apart, which extend down a slope on the north side of the dismantled Steelend branch railway 250m to the east.

CHS No: 19  
 Name: Bowershall, Elgin Pit  
 NGR: NT 09821 90577  
 NRHE No: NT09SE 30.03  
 HER No: -  
 Significance: Lesser  
 Description: Elgin Pit has been removed by opencast operations, as has an adjacent railway line.

CHS No: 20  
 Name: Bowershall, colliery  
 NGR: NT 09935 90569  
 NRHE No: NT09SE 25  
 HER No: -  
 Significance: Lesser  
 Description: Nothing is now visible of this colliery which was depicted on the 1856 Ordnance Survey 6-inch map (*Fife Sheet 35*). It comprised a building and the pit-head set within a refuse-heap (spoil-tip). By the 1890s the site of the mine was overlain by a railway embankment which is still extant (*Fife and Kinross, Sheet XXXIV.SW*).

CHS No: 21  
 Name: Elgin and Wellwood Colliery, spoil tip  
 NGR: NT 0992 9046  
 NRHE No: NT09SE 30.05  
 HER No: -  
 Significance: Lesser  
 Description: A low spoil tip extends along the south side of the public road from Bowershall to Dunfermline at a point where it turns due east 500m south of Bowershall. The surface of the tip is scarred with small pits, and similar pitting extends across the dismantled railway siding to the north-west and along the west side of the road to the north. This tip is almost certainly the spoil from Elgin and Wellwood Colliery.

CHS No: 22  
 Name: Cairncubie, airshaft and colliery

- NGR: NT 10011 90212  
NRHE No: NT19SW 27  
HER No: -  
Significance: Lesser  
Description: Nothing is visible in what is now an arable field of this air shaft which is depicted on the 1856 OS 6-inch map (*Fife Sheet 35*).
- CHS No: 23  
Name: Cairncubie, airshaft and colliery  
NGR: NT 10111 90222  
NRHE No: NT19SW 96  
HER No:  
Significance: Lesser  
Description: Nothing is visible in what is now an arable field of this air shaft which is depicted on the 1896 OS 6-inch map (*Fife, Sheet XXXIV.SW*).
- CHS No: 24  
Name: Cairncubie, farmstead  
NGR: NT 10197 90244  
NRHE No: NT19SW 50  
HER No:  
Significance: Lesser  
Description: Nothing is visible in what is now an arable field of this air shaft which is depicted on the 1856 OS 6-inch map (*Fife Sheet 35*). It comprised an L-plan range open to the east and south, with a horse-engine attached to the outside of the west range. By the 1890s additional buildings had been erected but the 1896 edition of the map shows that some were only partly roofed (*Fife and Kinross, Sheet XXXIV.SW*).
- CHS No: 25  
Name: Corshill-over-Inchgall, medieval burgh  
NGR: NT 1 9  
NRHE No: NT19NE 19  
HER No: -  
Significance: Local  
Description: Corshill-over-Inchgall was licensed as burgh of barony in 1511 (Pryde 1965). None of the maps consulted for this assessment recorded the settlement.
- CHS No: 26  
Name: Cairncubie, airshaft and colliery  
NGR: NT 10099 89995  
NRHE No: NT18NW 176



- HER No: -
- Significance: Lesser
- Description: Nothing is visible in what is now an arable field of this air shaft which is depicted on the 1856 OS 6-inch map (*Fife Sheet 35*).
- CHS No: 27
- Name: Townhill Colliery Pit Number 7
- NGR: NT 10508 90039
- NRHE No: NT19SW 95
- HER No: -
- Significance: Lesser
- Description: Other than vague footings of buildings, nothing is visible in an area now occupied by overgrown wasteland of a colliery that is first depicted on the 1896 edition of the OS 6-inch map (*Fife and Kinross, Sheet XXXIV.SW*). At that time it comprised a pit-head and at least four, possibly six, roofed buildings.
- CHS No: 28
- Name: Townhill Colliery, Lilliehill, Pit No.7
- NGR: NT 1057 9003
- NRHE No: NT19SW 34
- HER No: -
- Significance: Lesser
- Description: Nothing is now visible in a pasture field of Townhill Colliery Pit No.7.
- CHS No: 29
- Name: Lilliehill, Colliery Manager's House
- NGR: NT 1046 8989
- NRHE No: NT18NW 60
- HER No: -
- Significance: Lesser
- Description: This house is depicted on the 1963 OS 1:2500 map (*NT1089*), but not on the current edition of the 1:10 000 map.
- CHS No: 30
- Name: Townhill Colliery Pit Number 6
- NGR: NT 10405 89819
- NRHE No: NT18NW 31
- HER No: -
- Significance: Lesser
- Description: Nothing is visible in an area now occupied by parkland of a colliery that is first depicted on the 1896 OS 6-inch map (*Fife and Kinross, Sheet XXXIV.SW*). At that time it comprised a pit-head and at least six roofed buildings.

- CHS No: 31  
Name: Townhill Colliery Pit Number 8  
NGR: NT 10253 89744  
NRHE No: NT18NW 175  
HER No: -  
Significance: Lesser  
Description: Nothing is visible in an area now occupied by parkland of a colliery that is first depicted on the 1896 OS 6-inch map (*Fife and Kinross, Sheet XXXIV.SW*). At that time it comprised a pit-head and at least five roofed buildings.
- CHS No: 32  
Name: Lochbank, building  
NGR: NT 1005 8968  
NRHE No: NT18NW 30  
HER No: -  
Significance: Lesser  
Description: A roofed building annotated Lochbank is depicted on the 1856 OS 6-inch map (*Fife, Sheet 35*). It was not shown on the 1990 OS 1:10000 map.
- CHS No: 33  
Name: Townhill Electricity Generating Station  
NGR: NT 10026 89522  
NRHE No: NT18NW 97  
HER No: -  
Significance: Lesser  
Description: This disused electricity generating station situated on the north side of Town Loch.
- CHS No: 34  
Name: Townhill Recreation Park, pillbox  
NGR: NT 1040 8968  
NRHE No: NT18NW 87  
HER No: -  
Significance: Lesser  
Description: A type 27 pillbox has been identified from postwar RAF vertical air photographs (106G/ Scot/UK69, part 1, 5056-5058, flown 9 May 1946) within what is now the Townhill Recreational Park.
- CHS No: 35  
Name: Townhill quarry  
NGR: NT 10450 89627  
NRHE No: NT18NW 174

- HER No: -
- Significance: Lesser
- Description: All that is now visible of this quarry which is depicted on the 1856 OS 6-inch map (*Fife, Sheet 35*) is its grass-grown rear face.
- CHS No: 36
- Name: Townhill, sand and gravel workings
- NGR: NT 10410 89576
- NRHE No: NT18NW 173
- HER No: -
- Significance: Lesser
- Description: Nothing is now visible in an area of parkland of this sand pit which is depicted on the 1856 OS 6-inch map (*Fife, Sheet 35*).
- CHS No: 37
- Name: Crawford Pit, colliery
- NGR: NT 10365 89522
- NRHE No: NT18NW 168
- HER No: -
- Significance: Lesser
- Description: Nothing is visible of this colliery and its site is now occupied by housing.
- CHS No: 38
- Name: Townhill Primary School Gatepiers and Boundary Wall
- NGR: NT 10599 89647
- NRHE No: NT08NW 130.01
- HER No: -
- Significance: Local: Category C Listed Building LB46890
- Description: Boundary wall of Townhill Primary School.
- CHS No: 39
- Name: Townhill Primary School
- NGR: NT 10626 89623
- NRHE No: NT08NW 130
- HER No: -
- Significance: Local: Category C Listed Building LB46890
- Description: Designed by Thomas Frame and Sons and built in 1875, the school was extended by T Hyslop Ure in 1911-12. It is a fairly typical school of simple Gothic Revival design, built following the Education Act of 1872 (which made elementary education compulsory). The school was carefully designed to separate boys from girls - a tradition maintained in the 1911-12 extension.

CHS No: 40  
Name: Townhill, cottages and quarry  
NGR: NT 10488 89487  
NRHE No: NT18NW 169  
HER No: -  
Significance: Lesser  
Description: Nothing is visible in an area now occupied by houses of a sandstone quarry that was depicted on the 1856 OS 6-inch map (*Fife, Sheet 35*). Nor is there any trace left of the rows of cottages that stood immediately to the east, south and west.

CHS No: 41  
Name: Townhill, colliery  
NGR: NT 10404 89415  
NRHE No: NT18NW 172  
HER No: -  
Significance: Lesser  
Description: Nothing is now visible in an area of modern housing of this colliery which is depicted on the 1856 OS 6-inch map (*Fife, Sheet 35*) and comprised a pit-head and an engine-house. It was linked to others in the vicinity by a tram road. By 1896, the mine had been replaced by houses and gardens.

CHS No: 42  
Name: Townhill, town  
NGR: NT 10548 89424  
NRHE No: NT18NW 192  
HER No: -  
Significance: Lesser  
Description: Townhill was recorded on Greenwood's 1828 map.

CHS No: 43  
Name: Townhill war memorial  
NGR: NT 10558 89389  
NRHE No: NT18NW 122  
HER No: -  
Significance: Local  
Description: The memorial was recorded for a data upgrade project to record war memorials.

CHS No: 44  
Name: Townhill church  
NGR: NT 10617 89387  
NRHE No: NT18NW 71

HER No: -  
 Significance: Local  
 Description: The church was first recorded on the 1856 OS map (*Fife, Sheet 35*).

CHS No: 45  
 Name: Townhill colliery  
 NGR: NT 10612 89345  
 NRHE No: NT18NW 170  
 HER No: -  
 Significance: Lesser  
 Description: Nothing is now visible in an area of modern housing of this colliery which is depicted on the 1856 OS map (*Fife, Sheet 35*) and comprised a pit-head, an engine-house and a long range. The mine was linked to others in the vicinity by a tram road. By 1896, the mine had been replaced by houses and gardens.

CHS No: 46  
 Name: Townhill, brickworks  
 NGR: NT 10584 89265  
 NRHE No: NT18NW 171  
 HER No: -  
 Significance: Lesser  
 Description: Nothing is now visible in an area of modern housing of these brickworks which were depicted on the 1856 OS map (*Fife, Sheet 35*) and comprised a kiln and at least one other building. By 1896, the brickworks had been replaced by houses and gardens.

CHS No: 47  
 Name: Lochside coal and fireclay works  
 NGR: NT 10307 89096  
 NRHE No: NT18NW 65  
 HER No: -  
 Significance: Lesser  
 Description: Lochside Coal and Fireclay Works were depicted on the 1915 OS (*Fifeshire, Sheet XXXIV*). They have since been demolished.

CHS No: 48  
 Name: Lochside colliery  
 NGR: NT 0965 8912  
 NRHE No: NT08NE 295  
 HER No: -  
 Significance: Lesser  
 Description: Recorded as old coal pit on the 1856 OS map (*Fife, Sheet 35*).

CHS No: 49  
Name: Canmore Golf Course  
NGR: NT 09449 88783  
NRHE No: NT08NE 476  
HER No: -  
Significance: Lesser  
Description: The golf club was recorded on the 1928 OS map (*Fife and Kinross Sheet XXXIX.NW*).

CHS No: 50  
Name: St Margaret's well  
NGR: NT 0958 8852  
NRHE No: NT08NE 32  
HER No: -  
Significance: Lesser  
Description: Formerly located on Headwell Farm, St Margaret's Well was protected by a stone covering in the shape of a house, with a door on it. There is no tradition respecting the well, but it is supposed that it was called after Margaret, patron saint of Dunfermline. This well is now covered by a flower-bed in a private garden.

CHS No: 51  
Name: Headwell House  
NGR: NT 09633 88453  
NRHE No: NT08NE 401  
HER No: -  
Significance: Regional: Category B Listed Building LB3773  
Description: This early nineteenth century classical T-plan house is a good example of its type.

CHS No: 52  
Name: Broomhead House including balustraded wall  
NGR: NT 08995 88336  
NRHE No: NT08NE 70  
HER No: -  
Significance: Regional: Category B Listed Building LB3775  
Description: Earlier nineteenth century classical house with later additions. The honey coloured sandstone to the front elevation of Broomhead House clearly demarks the extent of the earlier nineteenth century house. The house has been divided into flatted accommodation.

CHS No: 53  
Name: Broomhead mews  
NGR: NT 08981 88343  
NRHE No: NT08NE 400

- HER No: -
- Significance: Local: Category C Listed Building LB47828
- Description: Earlier nineteenth century arched carriageway and cottage with later additions. The two staff mews cottages have been converted into one house. As with Broomhead House, the honey coloured sandstone indicates the earlier build.
- CHS No: 54
- Name: Wellwood Primary School, archaeological evaluation
- NGR: NT 0874 8895
- NRHE No: NT08NE 547
- HER No: -
- Significance: Lesser
- Description: An archaeological evaluation carried out by GUARD Archaeology Limited uncovered deposits and features of modern date that are probably associated with coal mining.
- CHS No: 55
- Name: Wellwood, flanged bronze axehead
- NGR: NT 09 89
- NRHE No: NT08NE 37
- HER No: -
- Significance: Local
- Description: A Middle Bronze Age flanged axe from Wellwood was purchased for the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland in 1962 (Accession No: DC 140). It was found in the wall of a field at Wellwood and purchased from Mr A McKinley, 17 London St., Edinburgh.
- CHS No: 56
- Name: Wellwood, milepost (location of)
- NGR: NT 09018 89022
- NRHE No: NT08NE 477
- HER No: -
- Significance: Lesser
- Description: The milepost that stood on the east side of what is now the A823 public road in Wellwood has been removed. It indicated the distance of 9½ miles to Rumbling Bridge and 1 mile to Dunfermline.
- CHS No: 57
- Name: Wellwood brickworks
- NGR: NT 0876 8929
- NRHE No: NT08NE 177
- HER No: -
- Significance: Unknown

Description: The NRHE contains no details of the brickworks. The works were not recorded on any maps consulted for this assessment.

CHS No: 58

Name: Elgin And Wellwood Colliery

NGR: NT 0876 8942

NRHE No: NT08NE 177.01

HER No: -

Significance: Lesser

Description: The colliery, also known as Leadsid, operated from 1827 until 1950. Leadsid was the last pit to operate in Wellwood Colliery and was commonly called Wellwood. When reviewed by the NCB in 1949 for 'A Plan for Coal' it had only a couple of years reserves left. Following a pithead fire in 1950 the NCB decided it would not be worth trying to repair it.

CHS No: 59

Name: North British Railway: West of Fife Section

NGR: NT 08857 89425 to NT 09840 89488

NRHE No: -

HER No: -

Significance: Lesser

Description: The 1896 and 1897 Ordnance Survey maps (*Fife and Kinross Sheet XXXIV.SW* and *Fife and Kinross Sheet XXXIII.SE*) record the West of Fife Section of the NBR at the south of the Site.

CHS No: 60

Name: Colton, surface mine

NGR: NT 09560 90240

NRHE No: -

HER No: -

Significance: Lesser

Description: Satellite imagery shows a surface mine at this location. An archaeological assessment and field survey was carried out in 1997 to assess the archaeological potential of the area (Farrell 1997).



**Appendix C: Archive Material**

	Description	Format	Number
Paper archive	Photographic record	A4	1
Digital archive	Digital photographs	JPEG	18
	Report	PDF	1
	Shapefiles (ArcMap)	.cpg	1
		.dbf	1
		.prj	1
		.sbn	1
		.shp	2
		.shx	1

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