

**Cadgerford by Saline, Fife:
Archaeological Survey**

Data Structure Report

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Introduction

1. A programme of archaeological assessment and survey works was required by the Scottish Lowlands Forest District in respect of a proposed planting scheme at Cadgerford by Saline, Fife (Centred on NGR: NS 989 926). These archaeological works were designed to inform on the nature, form and extent of any archaeology which may be affected by the proposed planting scheme in order to facilitate the design of an appropriate mitigation strategy.
2. The area concerned comprises an irregularly-shaped parcel of land centred around the farm of Cadgerford. It incorporates the extent of Dun Moss in its western portion and an area of deciduous woodland, the Shaw Muir Wood, in its north-east corner. It is bounded on the north by the unnamed minor road that runs east-west from the B913 to its junction to the A977 (T). Much of the site's southern edge is defined by the waters of the Bluther Burn.
3. Within this study area twenty-three archaeological sites were identified. Most were associated with nineteenth century farming activities, with the remainder resulting from more recent (twentieth century) agricultural practices.
4. A series of exclusion areas from negative impacts have been recommended as a result of these survey works. These have been designed to protect the more significant monuments in accordance with the issued Forestry Guidance.

Project Works

5. The programme of works agreed with Scottish Lowlands Forest District commenced with a desk based assessment. This consulted resources within:
 - ❖ the National Monuments Record of Scotland (known archaeological sites; oblique aerial photography; archived commercial reports);
 - ❖ Sites & Monuments Record (known archaeological sites);
 - ❖ Historic Scotland records (Scheduled Monuments and other designations);
 - ❖ National Library of Scotland (bibliographic records, historic Ordnance Survey and pre-Ordnance Survey mapping); and
 - ❖ local museums, libraries and other archives (Old & New Statistical Accounts, local history books).
6. A walkover survey of the proposed planting area was undertaken on the 2nd March 2010, to assist in the characterisation of those monuments previously identified by the desk-based assessment and to identify any additional upstanding archaeological sites. Site limits surveyed through the use of a DGPS system (Leica GS50) were subsequently identified on base maps.

Findings

7. The desk-based assessment did not identify the presence of any sites protected for their archaeological or historical merit under the terms of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 or buildings protected under the Town and Country Planning Act 1997 within the landholding.

Historic Landuse

8. The earliest map evidence for the area is provided by Gordon's map, which is itself based upon an earlier map surveyed by Timothy Pont in the mid sixteenth century and revised by Bleau in AD 1654 (Figure 1a). While the amount of detail shown elsewhere on this map is quite sufficient to allow comparison with the modern landscape, in this particular locale such detail is lacking. The hills shown to the left must correspond to the Ochils, and there are structures shown in the vicinity of modern Saline. The first of these, 'Saline kirk', is a church, the other 'Salins-Hall', a large residence, presumably occupied by a member of the local gentry.

9. In most instances, Gordon shows rivers or areas of marshland such as Duns Moss, but in this case they are lacking. This unusual omission could be due in part to the area's location, close to the border with neighbouring Clackmannanshire. With nothing of any particular interest occurring in this area, the mapmaker has clearly not found it necessary to include the information that would otherwise have been required to place neighbouring features of interest in their appropriate location.
10. The first map to show the area in greater detail is William Roy's Military Survey of 1747-55 (Figure 1b). Here, the location of the survey area can clearly be located within a block of land defined in the north by the line of the Saline Burn, and in the south by the Bluther Burn. The Dun Moss is also shown as a vast tract of marshland situated in an area lying roughly equidistant between the two watercourses.
11. Many of the place names shown on Roy's map can still be identified on modern map editions. West Saline, Little Saline and Saline Shaw farms are all featured. The farms known as 'Divally', 'Broomhill' and 'Briggs' are, however, less easy to identify. It is likely that they correspond to farms still surviving in the modern landscape, including, perhaps, Gibsley and Stand Alane.
12. Of particular interest is the fact that the farm named 'Kitchen Green' is shown on Roy, an indication that this farm has its origins back to the mid-eighteenth century and perhaps even earlier. It is represented by a 'U'-shaped arrangement of buildings around a central courtyard. Roy shows Kitchen Green as located within an area of cultivated lands to the east of the Dun Moss. Cadgerford is not shown, which suggests that it had not been created at this time. There are also indications that an extensive area of woodland was extant to the north west of Kitchen Green.
13. Cadgerford had, however, been created by 1832, the year in which Thomson's map was published. It appears to be one of a dense network of farms created in level ground to the west of Saline at the end of the eighteenth/beginning of the nineteenth century, presumably in response to the improved agricultural practices that were taking hold throughout Scotland. Muirmealing (named 'Moormelon' by Thomson) is a similar creation. In other examples, continuity with Roy's map is clearly evident.
14. Thomson also shows a complex network of roads linking these farms; these are presumably contemporary with the building of the late eighteenth/early nineteenth century farms as some pre-existing structures, including Kitchen Green (shown as 'Greenkitchin' on Thomson) are not connected with this network.
15. Another noteworthy change on Thomson's map is the lack of plantations. While small areas of woodland have been retained in the vicinity of Saline Shaw, the larger tract of woodland shown on Roy's map of 1747-55 appears to have been removed.
16. By the time the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map was surveyed in the 1850s, an additional farm had been created within the survey area. This was 'West Kitchen Green' (Figure 2b), a smaller farm comprising two rectangular structures lying immediately to the west of Kitchen Green (now renamed 'East Kitchen Green').
17. The success of West Kitchen Green appears to have been short-lived. By 1897, when the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map was surveyed, the two occupied buildings had already shrunk to one, and it may have been abandoned by the early twentieth century. Later editions of the 1:10560 and 1:10000 Ordnance Survey maps indicate that by the late twentieth centuries, all traces of this farmsteading had been eradicated from the landscape.



Figure 1a: Extract from Gordon's Map (1654)



Figure. 1b: Extract from Roy's Map of 1747-55



Figure 2a: Extract from Thomson's Map of 1832

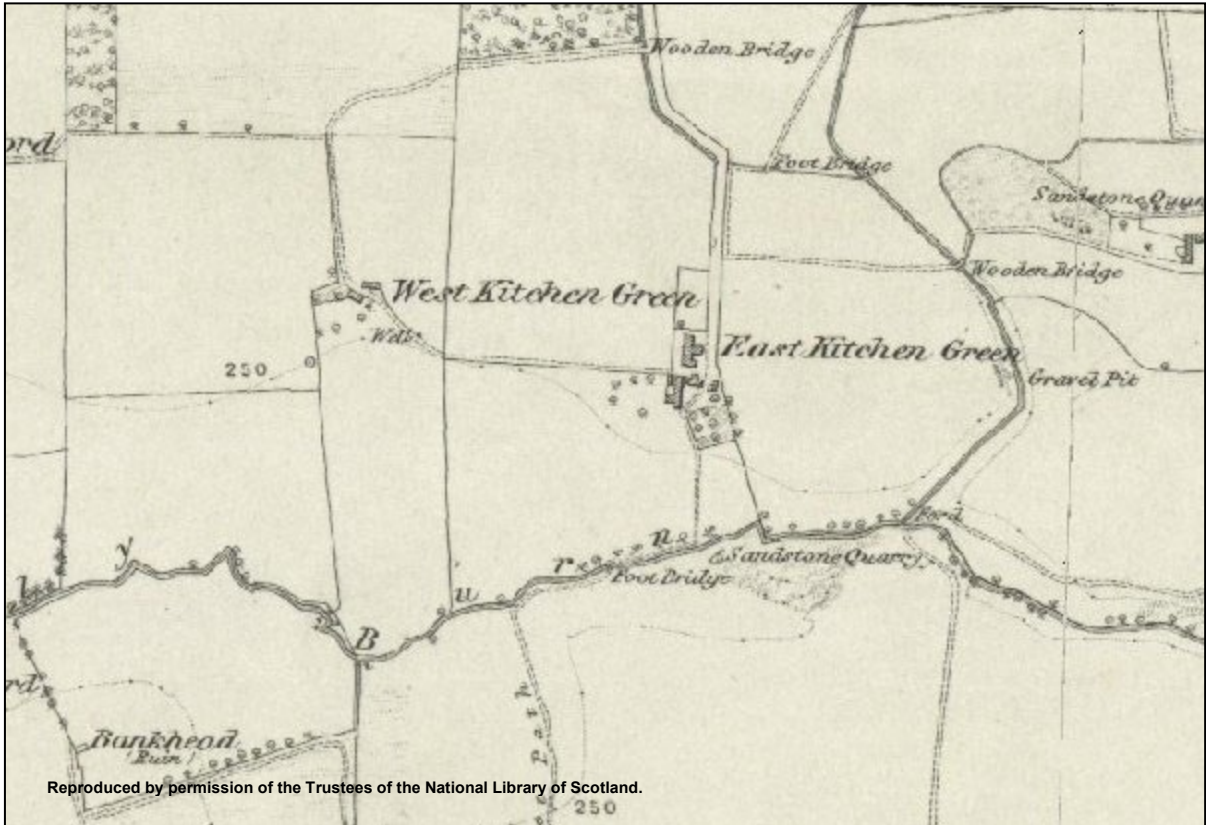


Figure 2b: Extract from Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Map of 1856

Aerial Photographs

18. The National Monuments Record for Scotland holds a number of vertical aerial photographs within its collections which provide detailed coverage of the study area. Consultation of these proved valuable in several respects. Firstly it allowed previously recorded sites to be identified and their continuing presence or absence to be noted as appropriate. Secondly, it provided a potential means of identifying previously undiscovered sites located within the study area. Finally, it provided an insight into changing land use patterns throughout the late twentieth century, which in turn gave an indication of the intensity of land use. This was useful as it informed on the likelihood of the discovery and long-term survival of upstanding archaeological remains within the area of interest.
19. Aerial photographs dating to the late 1940s, i.e. the immediate post-war period, suggest that the buildings that made up West Kitchen Green had been demolished by this time. Their remains were, however, still visible as low footings.
20. In terms of overall land management, little change appears to have taken place in the study area. The 1940s aerial photographs show that those areas of scrub and woodland shown on modern map editions were already extant by this time, with mature trees present. The northern stretch of woodland known as Shaw Muir Wood, must however have had its origins in the late nineteenth century: Thomson's map suggests that the pre-existing woodland shown on Roy's map was cleared, presumably to make more land available for arable and pastoral farming, with only a few small plantations of trees left upstanding.
21. Modern aerial photographic coverage dating to the early years of the twenty-first century showed little change within the study area, though the footings of West Kitchen Green were much obscured.

Archaeological and Historical Background

22. The study area seems to occupy something of a black hole in terms of evidence of earlier human activity and occupation. No finds of prehistoric or Roman date have been recovered in the immediate vicinity, and no evidence of occupation or other activities relating to this period has also been identified to date. Map evidence suggests that this apparent dearth of remains is related to the topography of the site: the western portion study area is dominated by a tract of moss or marshland which meant that it was unsuitable for occupation or agricultural production.
23. Such wetland sites can sometimes be a focus for ritual activities in the later Bronze Age or Iron Age, where deposits of fine metalwork are placed into watery contexts as gifts for gods or ancestors, so it could be the case that evidence of prehistoric activity may be present, but that it has not yet been recovered. However, there tend to be other factors, as yet poorly understood, which lead to certain areas being used for such practices while others were excluded. The fact that no such material was recovered during the field-drainage programmes of the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries might instead suggest that the area is indeed sterile, as any such finds tend to be given at least cursory mention in antiquarian accounts.
24. Information relating to the medieval period is also lacking. Smith states that the lands of 'Saulyne' – now modern Saline – were granted to the Earls of Mar at an early date (Smith 1952, 386). Documentary evidence related to these lands appears to be lacking, though the presence of a large house and a church on late sixteenth century maps, in association with a group of farms named 'Shaw Saline', etc. does indicate that the origins of the village, and thus the barony, may extend back into the medieval period. At this time, however, much of the study area is likely to have been uncultivated due to the presence of Duns Moss.
25. Documentary sources suggest that the barony of Saline passed into the hands of others by the late seventeenth century. Sir Andrew Berny of Saline appears to have ownership of the barony at this time, and later, his family are elevated to the title of 'Lord Saline'. It may be the case that the Earls of Mar lost these lands in during the time of John, 23rd

Earl of Mar, who became popularly known as 'Bobbing John' for his tendency to switch sides in political disputes. The Saline lands may have been forfeited in the late seventeenth century, or they may have been sold by their former owners – as well as his extensive lands and titles, 'Bobbing John' inherited massive amounts of debt from his father, the 22nd Earl, and the barony of Saline may have been sold as a means of helping alleviate his financial circumstances.

26. Agricultural improvements seem to have been slow to catch on in the area. Forfar reported, in the Statistical Accounts of 1791-9, how the parish of Saline was in 'much need of draining and summer ploughing,' with 'large tracks of moss, some of which yield excellent peat for fuel.' The New Statistical Account of 1834-43 makes no reference to any changes in circumstances (Robertson 1834-43), but map evidence does suggest that that by this time, improvements were being widely implemented, with a process of drainage and enclosures taking place, and new farms being created to take advantage of these advances in agricultural practice.

Site Walkover

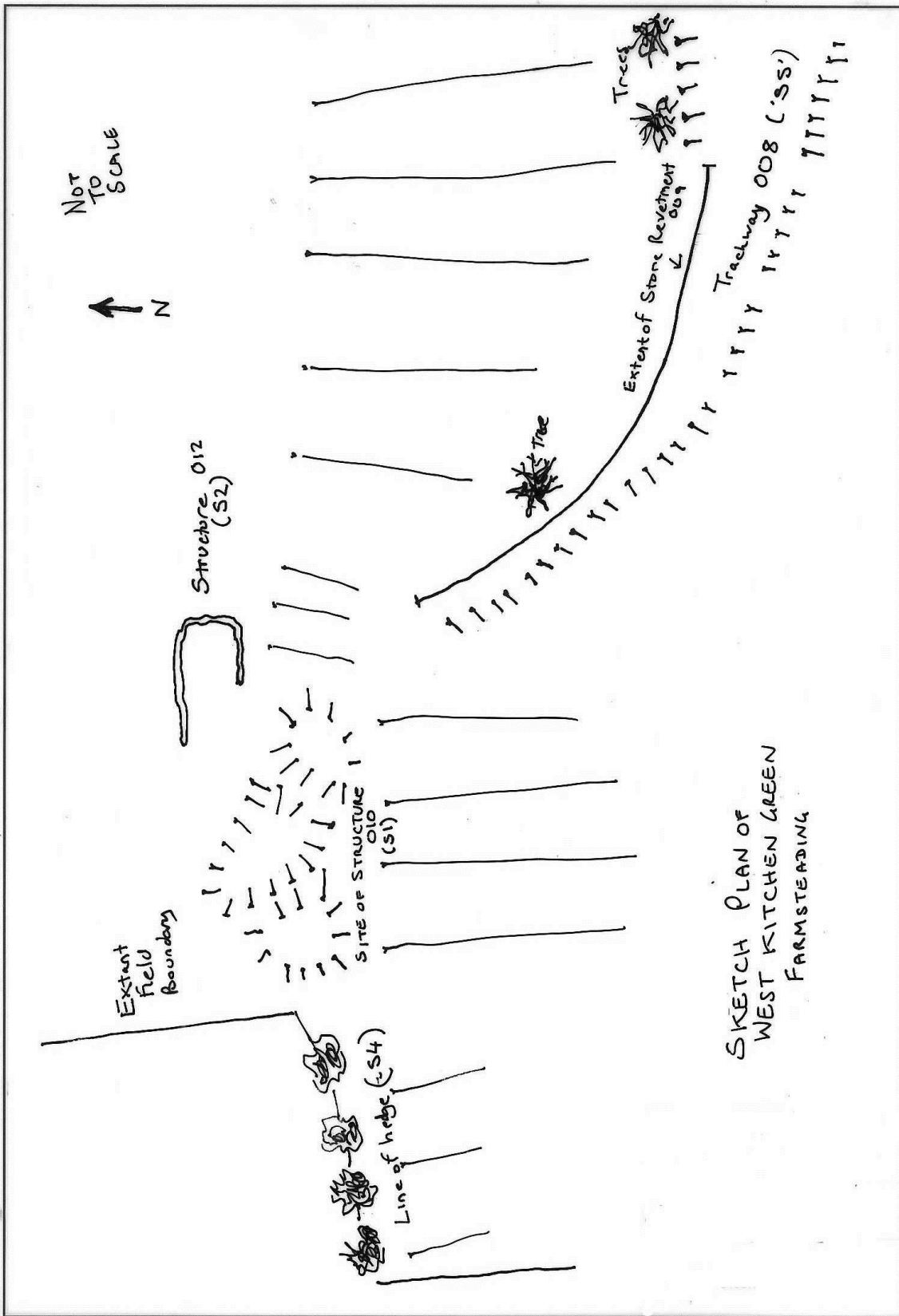
27. The survey took place on 2nd March 2010. It confirmed that the study area consists of pasture and mature established woodland. Some of this appears to have artificially created in the nineteenth century (Shaw Muir Wood, at the northern edge of the study area). By contrast, the expanse of woodland in the south-west corner, on the site of Dun Moss, was likely to have been the result of natural woodland regeneration. The ground was waterlogged throughout, and while there was evidence of large-scale drainage works on the fields immediately adjoining the moss, indicating that attempts had been made to reclaim land on the outskirts, the moss itself appeared to have suffered little if any interference.
28. The main objective of the work was to identify the remains of the farmstead at West Kitchen Green. However, it was also recognised that there was, in addition, the potential to identify previously unrecorded sites.
29. Aerial photography suggested that the farmstead of West Kitchen Green may no longer survive as recognisable features on the ground. In reality, however, the footings of one building (**RA10007.3**) could be traced almost through their entirety (Figure 3a), and the trackway (**RA10007.5**) which had once provided access to the farm buildings was well-preserved in places. The line of the track had been cut into the slope of a hill, with a stone revetment still surviving *in-situ* (Figure 3b). The plan of the surviving features in their entirety is shown in Figure 4.
30. In addition to the farm buildings themselves, a number of disused field boundaries were found across the extent of the study area. Some, like **RA10007.12**, comprised grassed-over stretches of walling (Figure 5a), while others (**RA10007.15, RA10007.20, RA1007.21**) were represented by broad earthen banks with traces of ditches in association. Some isolated trees were found growing in close proximity to others, indicating that the banks in these locations had once formed part of a hedgerow. The remains of a rectilinear enclosure (**RA10007.19**) were also identified in the vicinity of Cadgerford (Figure 5b). All the features described above could all be equated to field boundaries or enclosures shown as extant on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1856.
31. A number of bridges and wells were shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, but none of these could be identified in the field. A gravel pit was, however, identified, but it had been largely filled with modern rubbish and field clearance stone.
32. There were also a number of modern features which were identified across the extent of the study area. One was a building (**RA1007.18**), now surviving in a state of collapse (Figure 6a), which appeared to have represented a former barn. It survived as a concrete plinth partially overlain by the remains of a corrugated, iron-framed roof.



Figure 3a: West Kitchen Green (**RA10007.3**) - Remains of rectangular structure



Figure 3b: West Kitchen Green (**RA10007.5**) - Access Track with Stone Revetment Beyond



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Figure 4: Sketch Plan of West Kitchen Green Farmsteading (RA10007.1-5)



Figure 5a: East Kitchen Green – Field Boundary (**RA10007.12**)



Figure 5b: Cadgerford – Remains of Rectilinear Enclosure (**RA10007.19**)



Figure 6a: Cadgerford - Modern Structure (**RA10007.18**)



Figure 6b: Stone Clearance Heap (**RA10007.14**), East Kitchen Green

33. The remainder of the modern features were heaps of field-cleared stone (**RA10007.13, RA10007.14, RA10007.16**). These were often large in size, comprising unworked boulders, and they were distributed in a number of locations across the study area. They were mainly found around modern field boundaries, but some of these features had accumulated in the middle of fields. Some had been created on the sites of natural rock outcrops, in ground where cultivation would already have been impossible.
34. It seemed likely that many of these boulders had been moved using a tractor or earth-moving equipment, and therefore they were likely to be twentieth century in date. Two were roughly rectangular on plan, which suggests that they may have overlain earlier structures, but close examination of these accumulations revealed no clear evidence of structural remains. The rectilinear forms therefore appear to have been fortuitous. These features were to be found across the entire site; as a result, only the largest have been recorded.
35. Two areas of woodland were identified within the study area. The first of these, Muir Wood, appeared to have been deliberately planted. The interior was badly disturbed as a result of the tree-planting, with the woodland dominated by mature birch and beech trees.
36. The second area of woodland was centred around Dun Moss. This was of a very different character, with large extensive tracts of standing water surviving in and around the trees. The area is described as a 'moss' on the earliest available mapping of the area, and it does not appear to have been deliberately planted. Rather, it represents an area which has not been subject to drainage or cultivation, even during the Improvements.

Discussion

37. The desk-based assessment and walkover survey revealed a total of twenty-three archaeological features within the proposed planting area (Figure 7). Outstanding amongst these features was the farmsteading of West Kitchen Green (**RA10007.1-5**). It is first shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1856, which suggests that it was built in the early nineteenth century.
38. The majority of the other features recorded were field boundaries and enclosures, represented by stretches of grassed-over walling, low earthen banks (sometimes associated with ditches) or hedges. All of these features could be identified on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1858.
39. There were also a number of modern features identified within the study area. One was a ruined structure, while the remainder comprised heaps of field-cleared stone. Only the largest concentrations of these were recorded.
40. The proposed planting area varied in character between improved pasture and mature woodland. While it is possible that undiscovered archaeology still survives as buried remains in the areas of improved ground, it is likely that any such features present within the woodland would have survived as upstanding monuments. No such features were identified throughout the course of this survey, however.

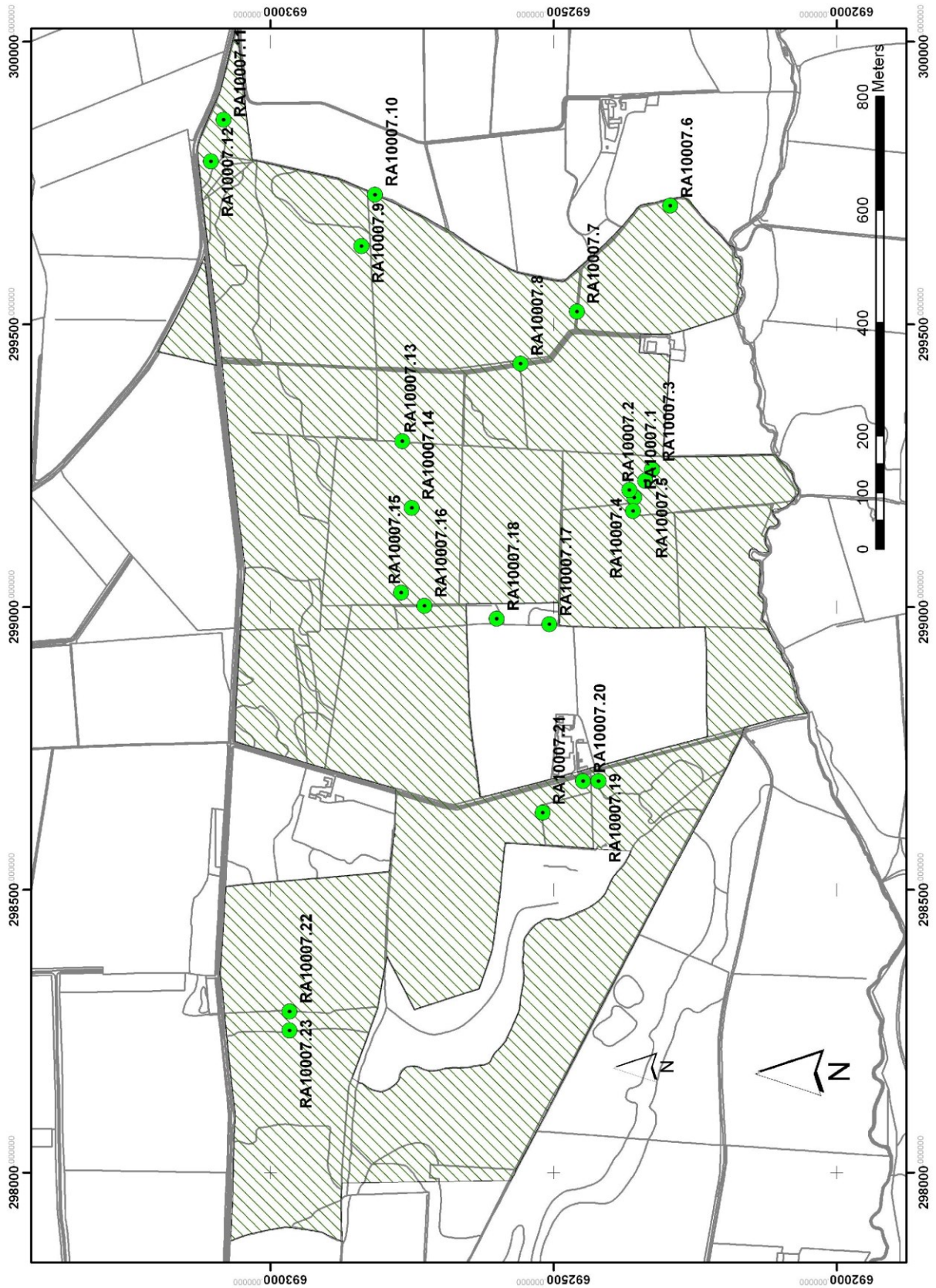


Figure 7: Plan of Study Area, Showing Site Locations

Recommendations

41. Presented below are our provisional recommendations for archaeological mitigation in the event of the planting scheme advancing within the study area. It is recommended that those sites which have been assessed to be of regional or local significance should be retained within open ground by any proposed planting scheme where possible.
42. In this particular instance, this would comprise the remains of West Kitchen Green farmsteading (**RA10007.1-3**) and a portion of its associated trackway (**RA10007.5**), and the nineteenth century field boundaries (**RA10007.13**, **RA10007.16**, **RA10007.22**, **RA10007.23**) and enclosure (**RA10007.21**). In the case of the farmsteading, which is of regional significance, a buffer zone in the order of 5m has been proposed which allows the full extent of the site and some of its associated features to be retained in a common area of open ground (Figure 8).
43. Dun Moss has not been identified as an archaeological site as it is uncertain as to the value it holds in terms of palaeo-environmental information. However, the moss appears to be an undrained survival of a moss that existed in the post-medieval period (and hence prior to this). As a result it is a potential source of palynological data which should not be altered without prior investigation. We recommend that no significant changes to the hydrology or extent of this moss should be enacted without prior assessment and consideration of the palynological resource contained within this moss.
44. Planting design and forestry working practice should meet established industry standards for the integration and maintenance of archaeologically sensitive areas in keeping with Forests & Archaeology Guidelines (Forestry Authority 2009).
45. The assessment and survey is recommended as a sufficient appraisal of the ground and hence the unmitigated loss of other lesser significant archaeology is acceptable.

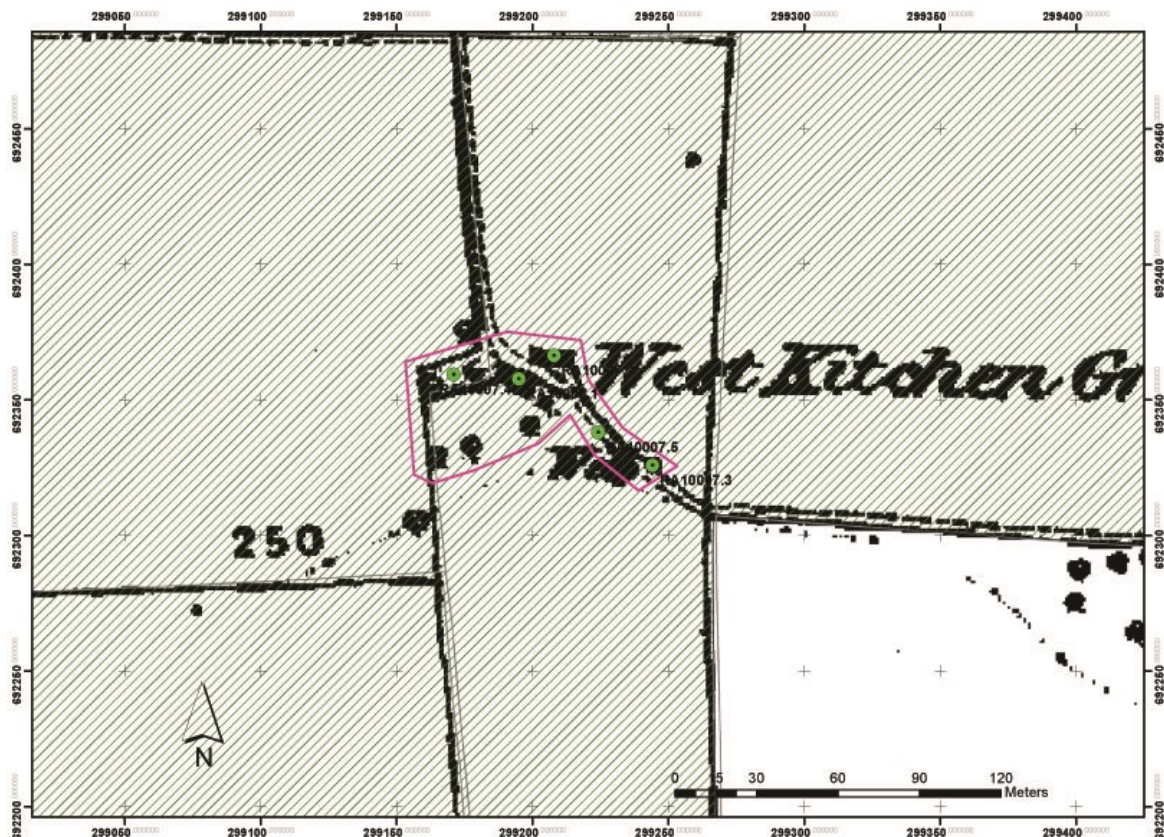


Figure 8: Proposed Buffer around West Kitchen Green farmsteading (**RA10007.1-3**)

Table 1: Recommended protection of Archaeological Sites

Site No	Site Name	Significance	Protect from Planting	Buffer from last visible element
RA10007.1	West Kitchen Green Structure	Regional	Yes	Yes
RA10007.2	West Kitchen Green Structure	Regional	Yes	Yes
RA10007.3	West Kitchen Green Well	Other	Yes	Yes
RA10007.4	West Kitchen Green Enclosure	Local	No	No
RA10007.5	West Kitchen Green Track	Local	Yes	No
RA10007.6	East Kitchen Green Gravel pit	Other	No	No
RA10007.7	East Kitchen Green Bridge	Other	No	No
RA10007.8	East Kitchen Green Wooden Bridge	Other	No	No
RA10007.9	Muir Wood Structure	Other	No	No
RA10007.10	Muir Wood Bridge	Other	No	No
RA10007.11	Muir Wood Well	Other	No	No
RA10007.12	Muir Wood Bridge	Other	No	No
RA10007.13	East Kitchen Green Field Boundary	Local	Yes	No
RA10007.14	East Kitchen Green Clearance cairn (Modern)	Other	No	No
RA10007.15	East Kitchen Green Clearance Cairn	Other	No	No

Site No	Site Name	Significance	Protect from Planting	Buffer from last visible element
	(Modern)			
RA10007.16	East Kitchen Green Field Boundary	Local	Yes	No
RA10007.17	Cadgerford Clearance Cairn (Modern)	Other	No	No
RA10007.18	Cadgerford Clearance cairn (Modern)	Other	No	No
RA10007.19	Cadgerford Well	Other	No	No
RA10007.20	Cadgerford Structure	Other	No	No
RA10007.21	Cadgerford Enclosure	Local	Yes	No
RA10007.22	Cadgerford Field Boundary	Local	Yes	No
RA10007.23	Cadgerford Field Boundary	Local	Yes	No

Management issues for sites to be retained

46. No management issues were identified during the field survey. The site of West Kitchen Green is currently under pasture, with no evidence of over-grazing or poaching of the ground apparent.

Conclusion

47. A programme of archaeological assessment and survey works was required by Forestry Commission Scotland in respect of a proposed planting scheme at Cadgerford, near Saline, Fife. These archaeological works were designed to inform on the nature, form and extent of any archaeology which may be present. The archaeological survey works were carried out on 3rd March 2010.
48. Twenty-three potential cultural heritage sites were identified by the assessment within the study area; most were of local or other significance. One site was, however, of regional significance. This comprised the remains of a farmsteading named West Kitchen Green. First shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1856, the site of West Kitchen Green could still be identified as a single set of rectilinear building footings. The site of a second building had been much disturbed, presumably during the demolition process, but the associated access track still retained a well-preserved stone revetment wall along some of its extent.
49. Recommendations for the ongoing sympathetic management of this significant site have been made in keeping with best practice.

References & Sources

Documentary

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Cartographic

Gordon, J./Bleau, J., 1654, *Fifae Vicecomitatus: The Sherifdome of Fyfe*.

Moll, H., 1745, *The Shires of Fife and Kinross*

Ordnance Survey, 1856, *1st Edition Map of Fifeshire*. Sheet 38

Ordnance Survey, 1896, *2nd Edition Map of Fifeshire*

Ordnance Survey, 1920, *3rd Edition Map of Fifeshire*

Ordnance Survey, 1951, *4th Edition Map of Fifeshire*

Thomson, J., 1832, *Fife with Kinross Shire*

Appendix 1: Site Details

50. Presented below are details of the archaeological sites located within the proposed planting area. Those sites identified by site numbers in bold are believed to lie wholly or partly within the area (see Figure 10 for location of sites).

Site	Name	References	NGR	Description
RA10007.1	West Kitchen Green Structure	N/a	NS 99189 92363	Rectangular structure, forming one of the farm buildings associated with the mid 19 th century farmsteading of West Kitchen Green. First shown on Ordnance Survey 1 st edition map of 1856. No traces could be identified in the field.
RA10007.2	West Kitchen Green Structure	N/a	NS 99206 92367	Rectangular structure, forming one of the farm buildings associated with the mid 19 th century farmsteading of West Kitchen Green. First shown on the Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition map of 1856. It survives as a rectilinear line of stones (1 course high) measuring 11.90 x 5.40m in extent.
RA10007.3	West Kitchen Green Well	N/a	NS 99241 92328	Well associated with the 19 th century farmsteading, West Kitchen Green. First shown on Ordnance Survey 1 st edition map of 1856. Could not be located in the field.
RA10007.4	West Kitchen Green Enclosure	N/a	NS 99167 92351	Rectilinear enclosure, associated with mid-19 th century farmsteading of West Kitchen Green. First shown on Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition map of 1856.
RA10007.5	West Kitchen Green Track	N/a	NS 99215 92347 – NS 99216 92315	Line of access track, which can be identified as a level berm 3m wide cut into the sloping ground with a stone revetment 0.85m high on the uphill side.
RA10007.6	East Kitchen Green Gravel pit	N/a	NS 99705 92293	Gravel pit shown on Ordnance Survey 1 st edition map. Survives as a circular depression infilled with field-cleared stone and modern rubbish.
RA10007.7	East Kitchen Green Bridge	N/a	NS 99521 92549	Footbridge on line of NNE-SSW running path, first shown on Ordnance Survey 1 st edition map of 1856. Could not be located in the field.
RA10007.8	East Kitchen Green Wooden Bridge	N/a	NS 99428 92556	Wooden bridge on E-W trackway leading to West Kitchen Green. First shown on Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition map of 1856. Could not be located in the field.
RA10008.9	Muir Wood	N/a	NS 99637	Rectangular structure in field to south of Muir Wood. Possibly a

Site	Name	References	NGR	Description
	Structure		92843	well or cistern. First shown on Ordnance Survey 1 st edition map of 1856. Could not be located in the field.
RA10007.10	Muir Wood Bridge	N/a	NS 99728 92818	Footbridge on line of NNE-SSW running path, first shown on Ordnance Survey 1 st edition map of 1856. Could not be located in the field.
RA10007.11	Muir Wood Well	N/a	NS 99859 93085	Well, first shown on Ordnance Survey 1 st edition map of 1856. Could not be located in the field.
RA10007.12	Muir Wood Bridge	N/a	NS99788 93105	Wooden bridge, first shown on Ordnance Survey 1 st edition map of 1856. Could not be located in the field.
RA10007.13	East Kitchen Green Field Boundary	N/a	NS 99297 92828 – NS 99287 92668	Grass-covered wall, running roughly NNW-SSE. Measures approximately 1.65m wide and reaches a maximum height of 0.65m.
RA10007.14	East Kitchen Green Clearance cairn (Modern)	N/a	NS 99175 92750	Rectangular dump of stones measuring 24.7m from N-S by 7.7m transversely. The stones are dominated by massive, unworked boulders. Dismissed as modern field clearance.
RA10007.15	East Kitchen Green Clearance Cairn (Modern)	N/a	NS 99025 92768	Subrectangular dump of stones measuring 14.3m from N-S by 9.8m transversely. Upstanding to a height of around 1m. Comprises modern field clearance, probably accumulated over an extensive period.
RA10007.16	East Kitchen Green Field Boundary	N/a	NS 98998 92792 – NS 99003 92641	Low earthen bank, running roughly N-S, with possible ditch to E. Upstanding to a height of 0.5m, and 1.8m wide. Some mature birch trees grow along its length so it may once have had a hedge planted along it. Shown on 1 st edition Ordnance Survey map.
RA10007.17	Cadgerford Clearance Cairn (Modern)	N/a	NS 98978 92600	Amorphous heap of boulders, measuring 6.3m from N-S by 2.5m transversely, and upstanding to a height of 0.7m. Modern field clearance.
RA10007.18	Cadgerford Clearance cairn (Modern)	N/a	NS 98970 92507	Two concentrations of field clearance, located in close proximity to one another, comprising massive unworked boulders. Measures approximately 16m from N-s by 6m transversely.
RA10007.19	Cadgerford	N/a	NS 98690	Well, first shown on Ordnance Survey 1 st edition map of 1856.

Site	Name	References	NGR	Description
	Well		92420	Could not be located in the field.
RA10007.20	Cadgerford Structure	N/a	NS 98692 92448	The remains of a barn, comprising a concrete plinth (?overlying rubble footings) surmounted by the remains of an iron or steel framework. The roof, which is bowed in profile, partially overlies the structure and is in fragmentary condition. It measures approximately 6m by 6.5m in extent. Modern structure, of mid- to late-20 th century date.
RA10007.21	Cadgerford Enclosure	N/a	NS 98584 92510 – NS 98660 92477	Two adjoining sides of enclosure, abutting one another at right angles. One runs N-S and comprises a line of large boulders, which once formed the footings of a wall. The other runs E-W and consists of a low earthen bank. Shown on Ordnance Survey 1 st edition map of 1858.
RA10007.22	Cadgerford Field Boundary	N/a	NS 98285 93023 – NS 98288 92962	Low earthen bank, running roughly N-S. Measures approximately 1.6m in extent and is upstanding to height of 0.5m. Augmented by field clearance in places. Shown on Ordnance Survey 1 st edition map of 1858. Towards S end the bank vanishes to be replaced by a former hedge, now represented by a line of mature trees.
RA10007.23	Cadgerford Field Boundary	N/a	NS 98242 93068 – NS 98259 92877	Low earthen bank, running roughly N-S, with ditch lying to W. Measures approximately 1.8m in extent and is upstanding to height of 0.8m. At the S end, the bank vanishes, but some upstanding trees remain, suggesting that there was once a hedge in this location. Shown on Ordnance Survey 1 st edition map of 1858.

Appendix 2: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Fife
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Cadgerford
PROJECT CODE:	RA10007
PARISH:	Saline
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Louise Turner
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Assessment and Survey
NMRS NO(S):	N/a
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Farmsteading; enclosures; field boundaries; stone clearance cairns
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NS 9991 9235
START DATE (this season)	March, 2010
END DATE (this season)	March, 2010
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>A walkover survey was carried out on a proposed woodland planting scheme at Cadgerford, near Saline, Fife.</p> <p>The remains of a farmsteading named 'West Kitchen Green', first shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1856, were identified as low footings, approached by a trackway which survived as a level terrace cut into the hill slope with a revetment wall above.</p> <p>A number of earthen field banks and grass-covered walls were matched with features shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map. Numerous piles of field-cleared boulders that were identified throughout the study area were interpreted as modern in date.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	N/a
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Forestry Commission Scotland
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops, Kilwinning, Ayrshire KA13 6PU
EMAIL ADDRESS:	contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Copies of report to be placed with Fife Council Archaeology Service and National Monuments Record of Scotland

Contact Details

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