

**Muirside Woods, Fife, Scottish Lowlands:
Archaeological Survey**

Data Structure Report

by Alan Matthews

issued 25th March 2011



Rathmell
Archaeology Ltd


Quality Assurance

This report covers works which have been undertaken in keeping with the issued brief as modified by the agreed programme of works. The report has been prepared in keeping with the guidance of Rathmell Archaeology Limited on the preparation of reports. All works reported on within this document have been undertaken in keeping with the Institute for Archaeologists's Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct.

Signed 

Date ...25th March 2011....

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

Checked 

Date ...25th March 2011....

Copyright Rathmell Archaeology Limited. All rights reserved.

No part of this report may be copied or reproduced by any means without prior written permission from Rathmell Archaeology Limited. If you have received this report in error, please destroy all copies in your possession or control and notify Rathmell Archaeology Limited.

This report has been prepared for the exclusive use of the commissioning party and unless otherwise agreed in writing by Rathmell Archaeology Limited, no other party may use, make use of or rely on the contents of the report. No liability is accepted by Rathmell Archaeology Limited for any use of this report, other than the purposes for which it was originally prepared and provided.

Opinions and information provided in the report are on the basis of Rathmell Archaeology Limited using due skill, care and diligence in preparation of the same and no explicit warranty is provided as to their accuracy. It should be noted and it is expressly stated that no independent verification of any of the documents or information supplied to Rathmell Archaeology Limited has been made.

Contents

Introduction	3
Project Works	3
Findings	3
Historic Landuse.....	7
Archaeological and Historical Background	7
Site Walkover	10
Discussion	15
Recommendations	17
Management issues for sites to be retained	18
Conclusion	18
References & Sources	19
Documentary.....	19
Cartographic.....	19
Appendix 1: Additional Photographs.....	20
Appendix 2: Site Details.....	22
Appendix 3: Scheduling Document.....	23
Kinnedar Mains	23
Appendix 4: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland.....	26
Contact Details	27

Introduction

1. A programme of archaeological survey work is required by Forestry Commission Scotland in respect of a series of defined land parcels at Drumchapel, Easterhouse and Muirside Woods in the Scottish Lowlands. This report is specifically concerned with the land parcels at Muirside Woods, Fife (centred on NGR: NT 003 917). These archaeological works were designed to inform on the nature, form and extent of any archaeological sites which may be affected by the proposed planting scheme in order to assess their significance and facilitate the design of an appropriate mitigation strategy.
2. The study area concerned comprises six irregularly-shaped parcels just to the south-west of the town of Saline, Fife (Figure 1). Parcels 1, 2 and 3 are three irregularly shaped fields which make a line from south-west to north-east covering a portion of Lochshaw Moss. Parcel 4 is four fields bordered by woodland to the south-west of a farm called Stand Alane. Parcel 5 stretched from the south-west corner of the town of Saline down past Kinneddar Mains to the immediate north of the farm of Bickramside. Parcel 6 of this study area is another single field further south than the others and located just to the west of East Grange.
3. The survey undertaken was a mixture of targeted and predictive prospective survey. Within the study area several areas of archaeological potential, identified in the course of the desk-based assessment work, were examined. However, only one site was identified as being of historical or archaeological significance.
4. Exclusion areas from negative impacts have been recommended as appropriate 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; archived commercial reports);
 - ❖ the 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 3rd March 2011, 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 buildings protected for their architectural or historical merit under the Town and Country Planning Act 1997 within the landholding. However one site was located in the north-eastern corner of the easternmost land parcel which is protected under the terms of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

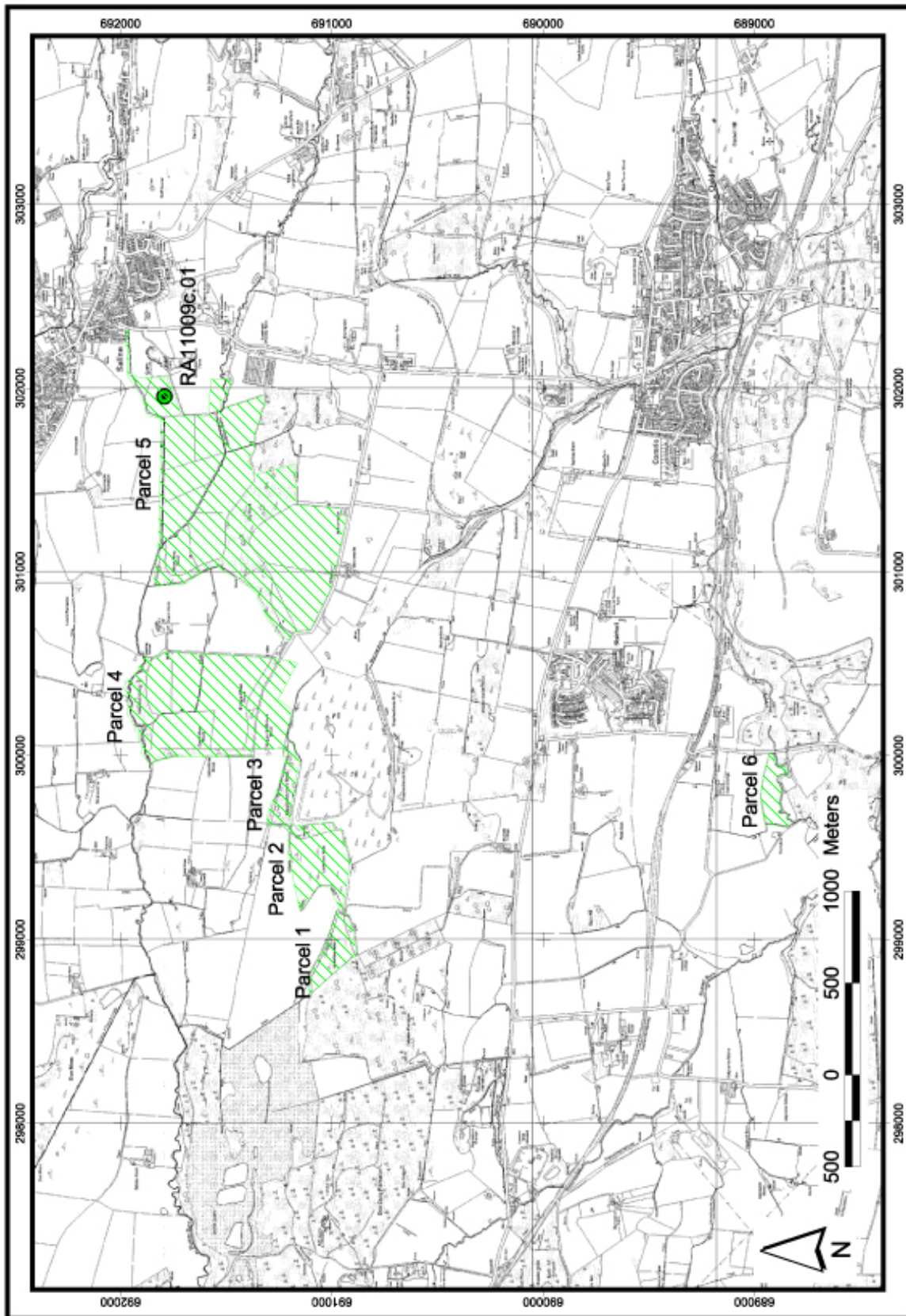


Figure 1: Study Area

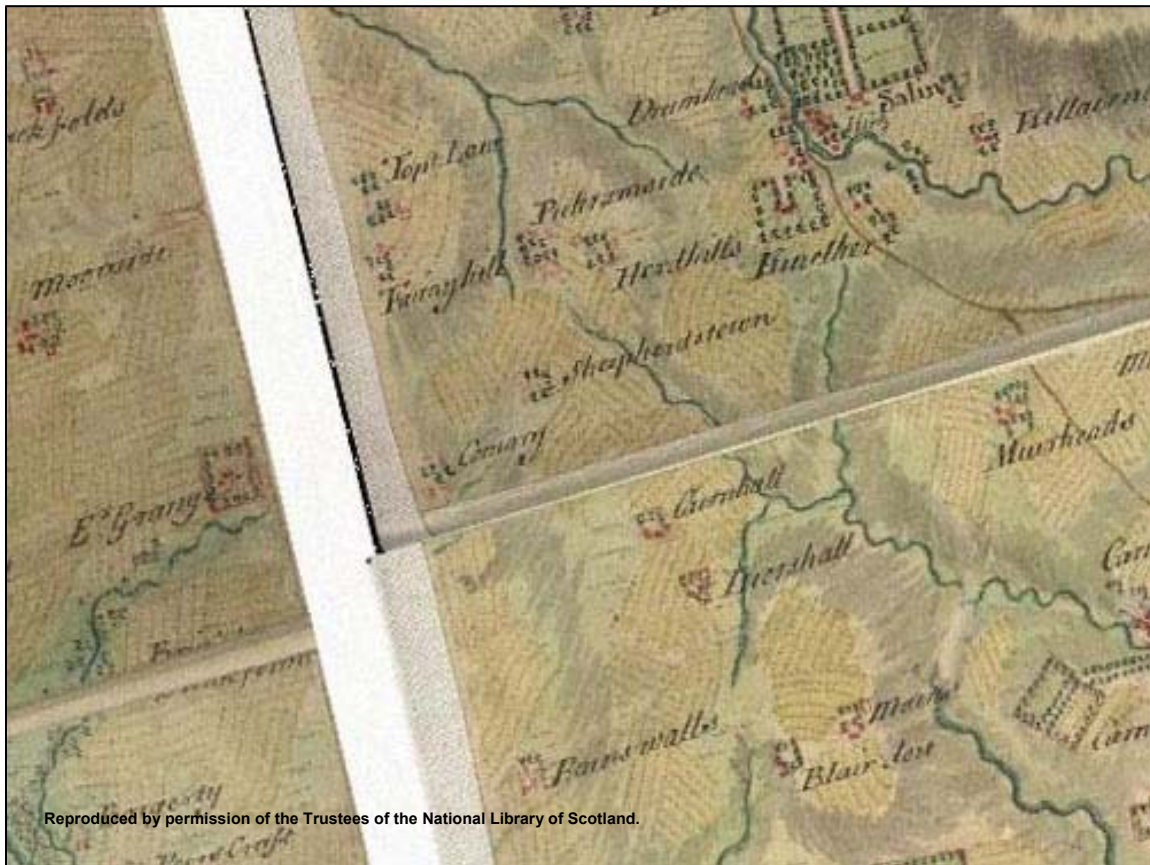


Figure 2a: William Roy's Military Survey of Scotland (1747-55)

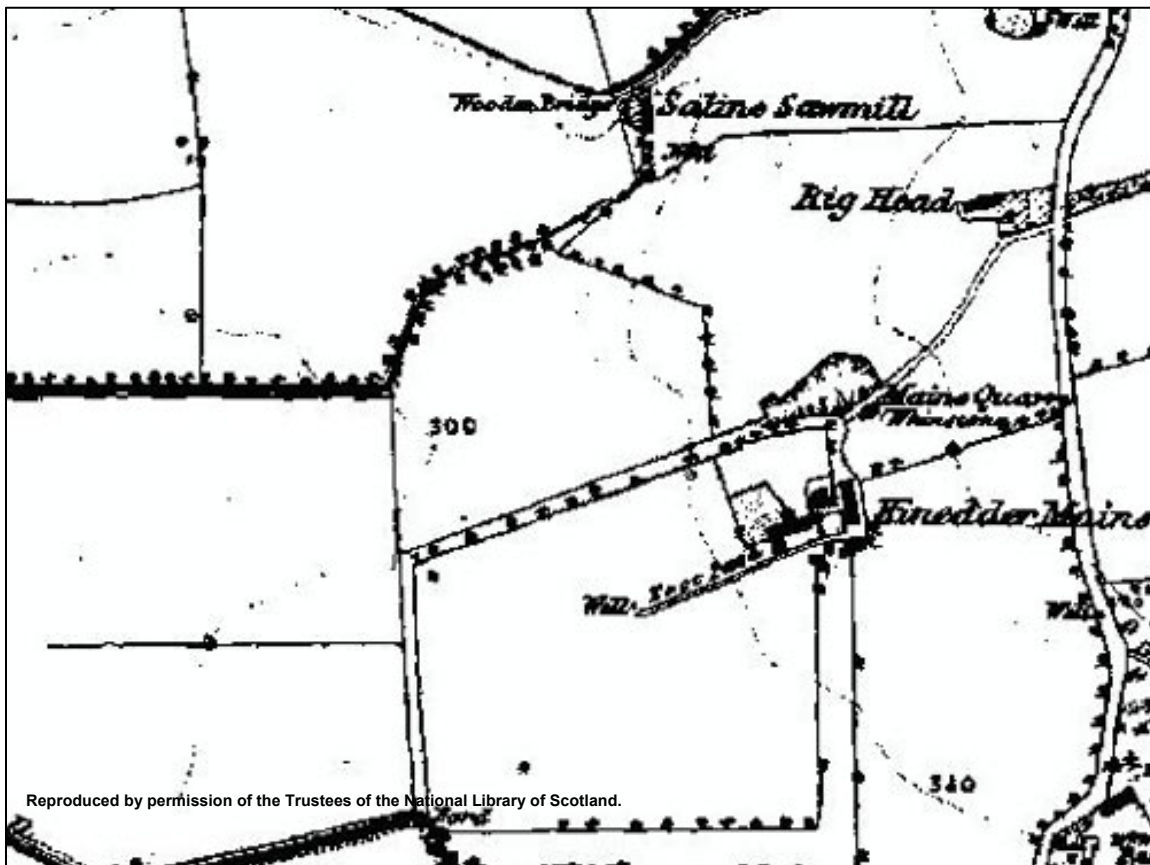


Figure 2b: 1st edition Ordnance Survey – Area around Kinnedar Mains (RA11009c.01)



Figure 3a: 1st edition Ordnance Survey – Parcels 4 and 5

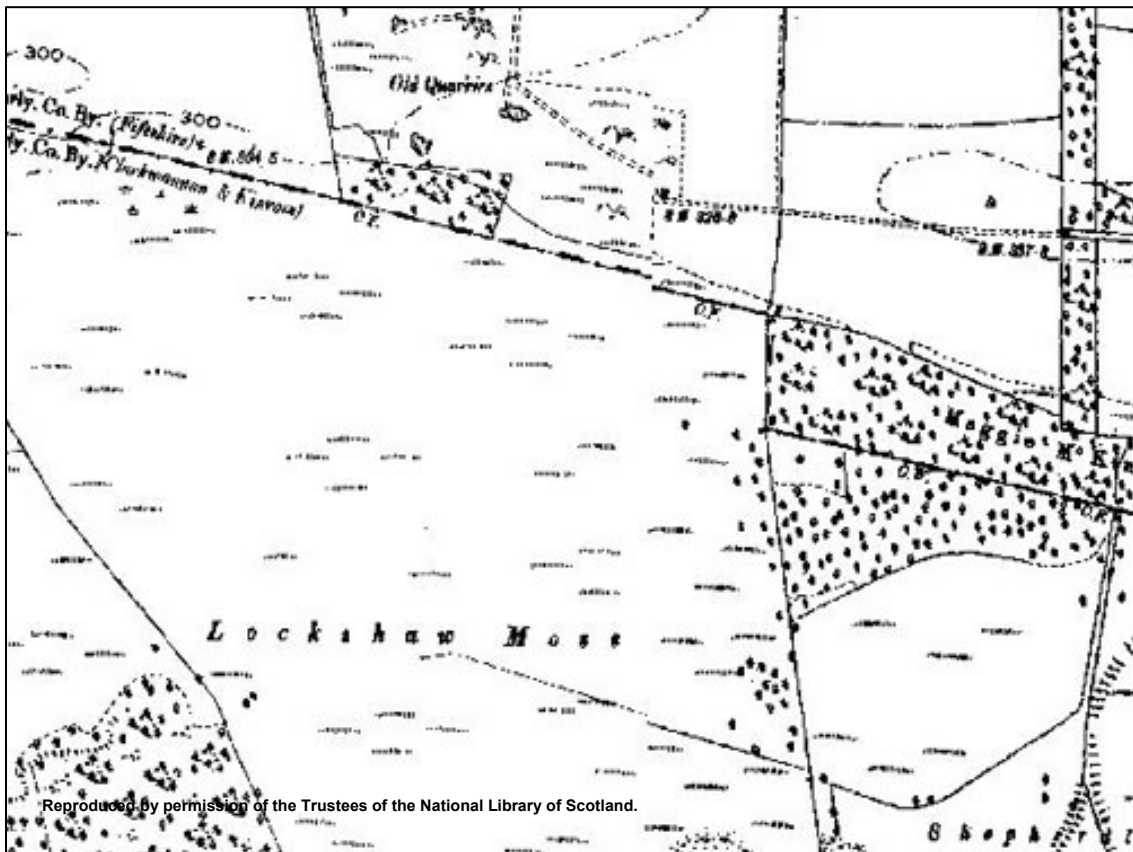


Figure 3b: 1st edition Ordnance Survey – Parcels 1, 2 and 3

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. 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. William Roy's Military Survey of Scotland (1747-55) (Figure 2a) is the first to show the area to the south-west of Saline in sufficient detail that we may make out individual small farms and other structures in the vicinity of the Muirside land parcels. Several small structures are depicted with the area surrounding them shown as mostly improved agricultural land. Presumably these are small farms with names such as 'Herdhills', 'Pickmuirside' and 'Shepherdstown'. Closer to Saline is depicted what we may presume is a larger estate house named 'Kinether' presumably the name has been retained in part by the existing structure of Kinnedder Mains.
10. It is possible to roughly locate the five Muirside land parcels by comparing the watercourses depicted on Roy with the location of the modern water courses. Roy shows the area as improved agricultural land. The only forestry depicted is in close proximity to structures and beyond the large watercourse to the south-west. Although detailed, the accuracy of Roy's survey is not sufficient for us to determine exactly where the various structures depicted are located relative to the boundaries of the land parcel. In order to gauge the potential for survival we must look to more modern mapping.
11. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1850s) (Figure 3a) of the area to the south-west of Saline depicts the land boundaries in a very similar layout to their current form and so it is more straight-forward to locate depicted features in relation to the survey boundary. The boundaries between woodland and open fields are also almost identical to those depicted on modern maps. This is particularly true in the easternmost and the large central land parcels. In the three small western parcels although the boundaries are broadly similar the land is depicted as waterlogged (Figure 3b), in an area referred to as Lockshaw Moss.
12. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey does not show any structures or other significant features within the survey boundaries. A ford is depicted on the north-eastern corner of the central area and a similar ford is depicted to the east of centre in the eastern most area. This ford crosses the Bluther Burn as do two wooden bridges which are also depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey. The layout of the area changes little throughout the series of early Ordnance Survey mapping and there appear to be no structures or sites within the survey boundary.

Archaeological and Historical Background

13. Very little evidence exists for early human activity within and around the five land parcels at Muirside, Fife. Perhaps the most significant known site within the area is located in the north-east corner of the easternmost land parcel (Figure 2a) and is recorded as a Scheduled Monument under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979). The monument known as Kinneddar Mains (**RA11009c.01**) is described as a cropmark visible on oblique aerial photographs. The scheduling document describes a circular area of 70m diameter, which contains an enclosed settlement of prehistoric date.



Figure 4a: Parcel 1



Figure 4b: Parcel 2



Figure 5a: Interior of Parcel 3



Figure 5b: Parcel 4

14. 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.
15. 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.
16. 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

17. The survey took place on the 3rd of March 2011. Due to the disparate and diverse areas described by the land parcels in this study area the character of each parcel will be described separately. There will then follow a description of significant historical and archaeological sites. The survey took place on a clear dry day. The main objective of the survey work was to assess the potential existence of sites which had not been identified during the desk based work. In addition the survey was intended to assess the nature form and extend of sites which had been already been indentified as within the study area. The most significant example of this being the Scheduled Monument known as Kinnedar Mains (**RA11009c.01**).
18. Parcel 1 (Figure 4a) in this study area was a roughly triangular field on the western side of Lochshaw Moss. At the time of the survey Parcel 1 was an open field, fenced only along the western boundary and with a gravel track running along the northern boundary. The centre of the area is slightly raised and this is a natural feature which is indicative of the general slope of the surrounding area up to the north-west. The interior of Parcel 1 consists of felled woodland and marshland. Similarly Parcel 2 (Figure 4b), immediately to the west, consisted of felled woodland and marshland. This parcel was roughly flat being at the base of a depression in the surrounding landscape. Parcel 2 was bordered by post and wire fences on its eastern and southern boundaries. The boundaries of both these parcels show attempts at drainage.
19. It was necessary to carry out a more intermittent survey of Parcel 3 (Figure 5a) due to the fact that it consisted of dense and established deciduous woodland. Given that no sites had previously been identified within this land parcel the survey took the form of walking the perimeter and making regular incursions to establish the character of the interior. Parcel 3 is bound by a post and wire fence. The land to the south has been massively altered by the dumping of quarry waste (Figure 10a) and this presents a steep slope up from the southern boundary of Parcel 3. The interior is mostly marshland. It is possible to observe ground disturbance in the interior resulting from the placement of drainage or the planning of trees.



Figure 6a: Faint indications of rig in Parcel 5



Figure 6b: From the SW towards Kinnedar Mains (**RA11009c.01**)

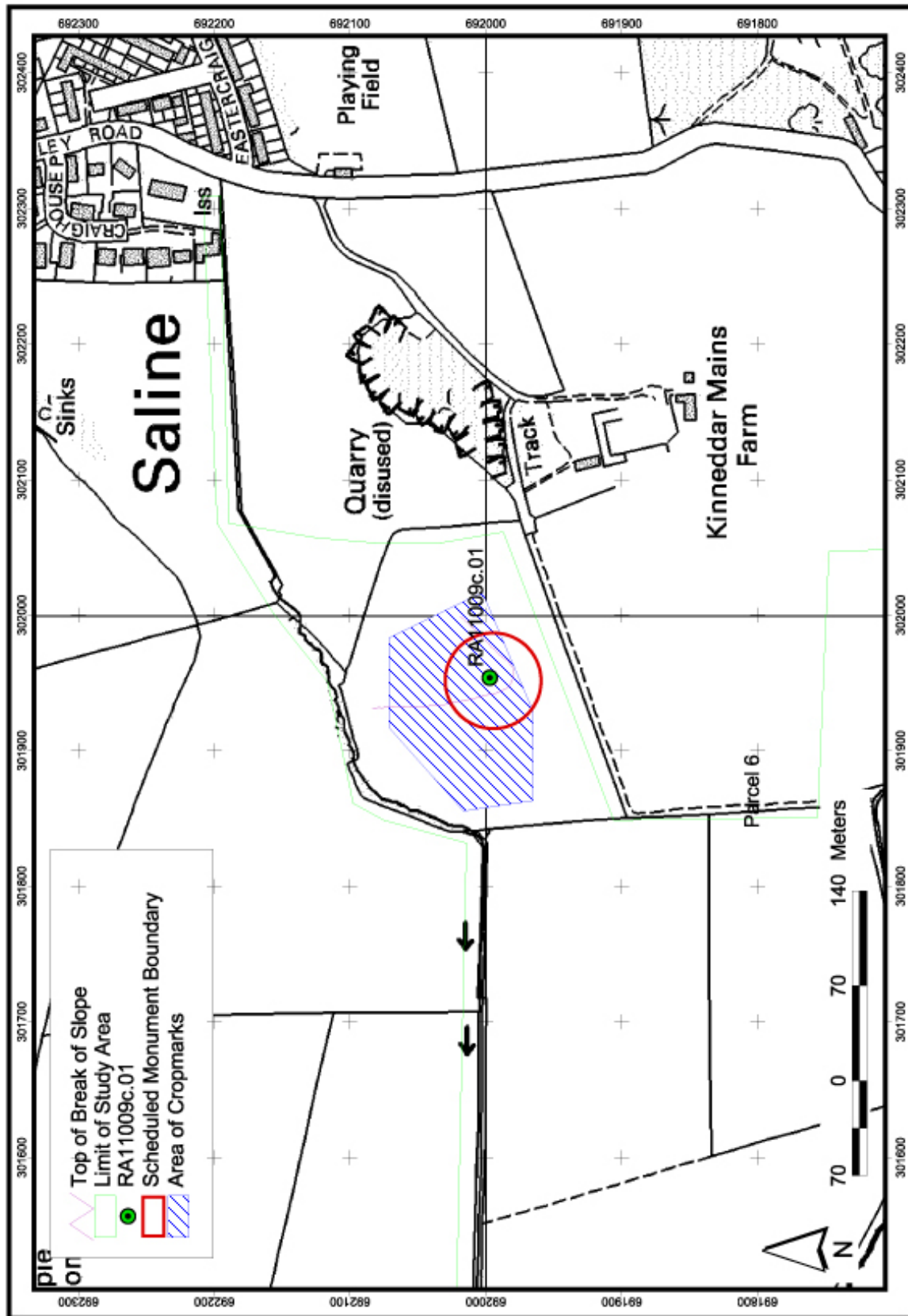


Figure 7: Plan of the Area around Kinneddar Mains (**RA11009c.01**)

20. Parcel 4 (Figure 5b) covered a much larger area than those previously discussed and is split in its southern half by a single track road. The northern three fields are bound by established deciduous woodland to the north, west and south (along the road). The interior of these fields consists of grass and reeds with some areas of bracken. The northern and central part of this parcel is marsh and the ground slopes down to this area. The fields are bordered by post and wire fences. Within and around the edges of the woodland were signs of the placement of drainage and the establishment of trees but no other features were observed. The southern part of Parcel 4, on the other side of the road, sloped down from north to south and its southern boundary consisted of established deciduous woodland with the quarry beyond. Similarly this field consisted of bracken and grass.
21. Parcel 5 was the largest within this study area and may be productively described in two parts. The northern part, from the town of Saline south to Big Wood, and the southern part, from Big Wood to the road adjacent to Bickramside farm. The northern part consists of a number of fields with a stream running from northwest to south-east through the centre of the area. The four fields to the south of the stream sloped up towards Big Woods, bordered with post and wire fences and consist of grass and improved pasture with some patches of reeds especially to the west. The western two fields in the northern half were similarly bounded with post and wire fences and were mostly reeds and grass. These fields were flat and waterlogged. The central two fields were not waterlogged and consisted of open grass pasture. The stream is at the low point in the landscape and there is evidence that the crossings shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey mapping have been used and renewed in modern (20th to 21st century) times but there was no evidence of significant historical or archaeological sites.
22. The three central to western fields of Parcel 5 (Figure 6a) which are to the immediate north of Big Wood all show superficial traces of 19th century broad rig cultivation. These traces are superficial, presumably having been ploughed out by later agriculture, and show mainly in the alternating growth of reeds and grass in some areas of the fields.
23. The field in the north-west corner of Parcel 5 contained the Scheduled Monument known as Kinnedar Mains (**RA11009c.01**) (Figure 6b and 7). This field sloped steeply up to a plateau, exaggerating the natural slope of the land up towards Saline in the north-east. The northern boundary of this field dropped away very steeply to another stream. The field was bounded with post and wire fences and the interior consists of grass and reeds. There was no visible surface evidence for the cropmark described in the scheduling document. In fact no significant archaeological or historical features were observed in this field during the survey. The only possible indication of the location of the scheduled monument may be the plateau which forms a platform in the centre of the field.
24. The southern part of Parcel 5 (Figure 8a) includes Big Woods and the three fields immediately to the south. The three fields are large open grass fields which rise on a gentle gradient to their centre and then up again past their northern boundary into Big Woods. No significant historical or archaeological features were observed in these fields. Big Woods were densely wooded deciduous woodland in the northern half but in the southern half more sparsely wooded with what were still mature trees. Disturbance in the interior of Big Woods suggests an attempt at drainage or disturbance due to planting.
25. Parcel 6 (Figure 8b) was further to the south to the west of East Grange farm. This was an irregularly shaped field which slopes down from the north-east to south-west. The southern boundary of Parcel 6 is a small river. The higher portions of Parcel 6 were covered with grass and bracken whereas the lower portions were mostly reeds with some grass. The lower portions of Parcel 6, closest to the river, were marshland and most likely a flood plane for the river. The easternmost edge had been heavily landscaped for the placement of large scale services. One large service pipe was noted crossing Parcel 6 from north-east to south-west and crossing the river.



Figure 8a: Southern part of Parcel 5

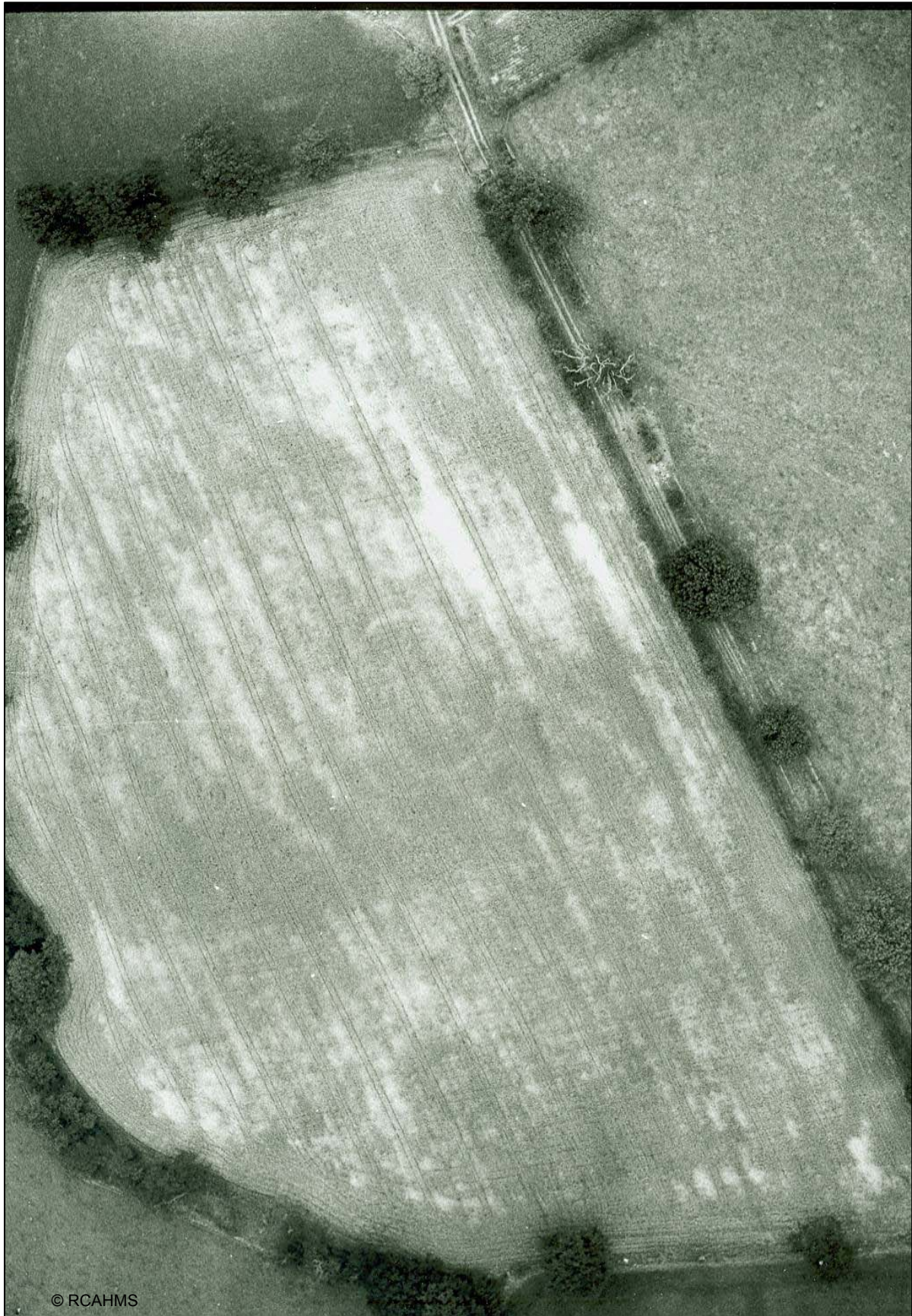


Figure 8b: Parcel 6

26. No previously unrecorded features were noted during the survey in this study area. This is not surprising given how little the field boundaries and general layout of the landscape has changed since the 1st edition Ordnance Survey mapping. Even in the area of the scheduled monument, Kinnedar Mains (**RA11009c.01**), there was no sign of upstanding remains or significant artificial landscape features.

Discussion

27. The desk-based assessment and walkover survey revealed only one site within the study area. This was the previously noted Kinnedar Mains (**RA11009c.01**). This site is protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Although there was no upstanding evidence observed during the survey this is not surprising given that the site has only been identified by aerial photography. Examination of the area during the survey recorded the break of slope which delimits a small plateau upon which the site of Kinnedar Mains sits (Figure 10b). Given that the boundary of this plateau does not match the boundary of the scheduled area the possibility should be considered that the potential for survival of significant archaeological material extends beyond the legal boundary of the scheduled monument.
28. The potential for archaeological remains to extend beyond the designation of the scheduled monument is also indicated by examination of the aerial photographs provided by RCAHMS (Figure 9). Fife Council Archaeology Service have assisted in the interpretation of these images and have suggested that there is the potential for archaeological remains beyond the scheduled area to the north and to the west in the form of additional enclosed sites. Scheduling under the Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act (1979) is a statutory designation indicating a nationally important site and therefore the archaeological potential of the surrounding area should also be considered as heightened.
29. With regards to the remainder of the study area, Parcels 1, 2 and 3 have been heavily affected by machine planted trees, which have been felled in Parcels 1 and 2. The interior of these parcels is also frequently waterlogged and this ties in with the depiction of the general area on historic mapping. Given that no sites were identified within this area from the desk based work it is possible to add that, from the survey of Parcels 1, 2 and 3, there is very little chance of significant historical or archaeological remains existing within these areas due to the level of modern disturbance and the impracticality of settlement on waterlogged sites.
30. Parcel 4 covered a much larger area than the first three but it is all of a reasonably uniform character. Broadly speaking large open fields of rough pasture surrounded by areas of deciduous woodland. The desk based work did not reveal any potential for archaeological remains within Parcel 4 and suggested that the layout of the landscape/field boundaries had remained consistent for the last two hundred years. The row of cottages, depicted at the south-east corner of Parcel 4 were, as their position on maps would suggest, out with the study area. Given that the survey did not reveal any potential for significant historical or archaeological sites it would seem that the potential for uncovering significant remains within in this area is low.
31. The north-eastern corner of Parcel 5 includes the scheduled monument Kinnedar Mains (**RA11009c.01**) the remainder will now be discussed. As with previous land parcels the desk based work revealed that the field boundaries were consistently depicted throughout the run of Ordnance survey mapping. Similarly the desk based work showed that the burn which flows east-west through parcel 5 was consistently crossed by a ford and two wooden bridges. The north-western part of Parcel 5 was waterlogged where the southern half was higher ground used as well drained arable fields. The consistency of land use within this parcel suggests low potential for uncovering previously unknown archaeological sites and this was confirmed by the walkover survey. The superficial signs of rig and furrow cultivation are not suggestive of the sinuous reverse-s cultivation but rather the later 19th century type (Barber 2001).



© RCAHMS

Figure 9: Aerial photograph of Kinnedar Mains (**RA11009c.01**)

32. Further to the south Parcel 6 is also consistently depicted on historic mapping with the only significant addition being Fife County Council Sewage works immediately to the south on the other side of Grange Burn. This would explain the presence of large services (Figure 11b) through the parcel as observed during the walkover survey. No significant historical or archaeological sites were found during the desk based work and this was confirmed by the walkover survey. The south and western two thirds of Parcel 6 would seem to be of low potential being on a flood plain and the higher ground to the north-east has been disturbed by the placement of modern services and shows no visible indication of upstanding remains.
33. It is clear from examination of historical mapping that the field boundaries which exist today have remained consistent for some considerable time and so it is not surprising that the walkover survey failed to pick up any previously unknown site of historical or archaeological significance. It is clear that the study area has been used or improved consistently as arable or grazing. Some improvement, if only in the form of drainage must have been required at some time in those parcels to the west, which early mapping shows as waterlogged and much of which still is. The fact of this water logging suggests that the potential for early settlement in the western part of the study area is limited. In contrast this potential will increase as we approach the town of Saline as demonstrated by the presence of Kinnedar Mains (**RA11009c.01**).

Recommendations

34. Presented below are our recommendations for archaeological mitigation in the event of the planting scheme advancing within the study area.
35. The only known site of historical or archaeological significance within the study area is the scheduled monument of Kinnedar Mains (**RA11009c.01**). This nationally significant site is protected under statutory designation as a Scheduled Monument under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979); the scheduling protects a circular area 70m in diameter. As such, any development or change of use within the scheduled area can only be carried out after Scheduled Monument Consent has been obtained from Historic Scotland, acting on behalf of Scottish Ministers.
36. Further with regards to Kinnedar Mains (**RA11009c.01**), given that the site has only been identified by cropmark from aerial photograph and that the designated area does not conform to any topographic or upstanding feature it is recommended that a protective buffer of 20m be maintained beyond the boundary of the Scheduled Monument. Within this buffer Forestry Commission Scotland should ensure that:
- ❖ No ground disturbance occurs (inc. planting of trees or rutting from vehicle movement); and
 - ❖ No dumping or storing of materials occurs.
37. Further, consideration should be given to more positive management of this highly sensitive area. This could cover:
- ❖ Maintaining the area under short cropped or cut grass sward; and
 - ❖ Remove or thin (without removing root structure) any woody vegetation or regenerating trees.
38. Some consideration should be given to the setting of Kinnedar Mains (**RA11009c.01**) (Figure 11a). It is difficult, however, to assess the setting of a monument which has no upstanding features. Key to the effect of the surroundings on the monument is the fact this it sits in a prominent position in the landscape looking out over the agricultural land to the south and west. There are no known sites with which Kinnedar Mains may be significantly linked as being intervisible. Finally, given the subsurface nature of the remains the monument cannot be said to significantly contribute to the appearance of the surrounding environment.
39. No other sites of historical archaeological significance were located in the course of the works and therefore no other recommendations may be made at this time for

archaeological mitigation. In addition, with the exception of the area around Kinnedar Mains (**RA11009c.01**), no part of the study area may be considered to have potential for encountering previously unknown subsurface remains.

40. 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).
41. 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.

Table 1: Recommended protection of Archaeological Sites

Site No	Site Name	Significance	Protect from Planting	Buffer from last visible element
RA11009c.01	Kinnedar Mains Cropmark, Enclosure	National Scheduled Monument	Yes	Yes

Management issues for sites to be retained

42. With regards to the site of Kinnedar Mains (**RA11009c.01**), the owner is responsible for the proper maintenance of the site under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979). This would require the site, within the scheduled monument designation and it is recommended within an additional 20m protective buffer to be maintained under a short cropped grass sward.

Conclusion

43. A programme of archaeological survey work was required by Forestry Commission Scotland in respect of a series of defined land parcels at Drumchapel, Easterhouse and Muirside Woods in the Scottish Lowlands. This report is specifically concerned with the land parcels at Muirside Woods, Fife. These archaeological works were designed to inform on the nature, form and extent of any archaeology which may be present.
44. One site of historical or archaeological significance was identified within the study area. This site was the scheduled monument known as Kinnedar Mains. This comprised a cropmark site identified from aerial photographs. Recommendations for the ongoing sympathetic management of this nationally significant site have been made in keeping with best practice.
45. Further, results of the desk based work and walkover survey demonstrated that no other known sites of historical or archaeological significance exist within the study area and that the potential for subsurface remains or other unknown sites to exist is very low.

References & Sources

Documentary

Barber, J., 2001, *Guidelines for the Preservation of Areas of Rig and Furrow in Scotland*, Scottish Trust for Archaeological Research

Forestry Commission, 2009, *Forest and the Historic Environment Guidelines: Consultation Draft*

Forfar, W., 1791-9, 'The Parish of Saline' in *Old Statistical Account of 1791-9*, Vol. 10, pp. 798-800.

Robertson, A.D., 1834-43, 'The Parish of Saline' in *New Statistical Account of 1834-43*, Vol. 9, pp. 798-800

Smith, A., 1952, 'The Parish of Saline', in *Third Statistical Account of Scotland (Edinburgh)* pp. 386-390

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: Additional Photographs



Figure 10a: Industrial dumping to S of Parcel 3



Figure 10b: View from Kinnedar Mains (**RA11009c.01**)



Figure 11a: View from S towards Kinnedar Mains (**RA11009c.01**)



Figure 11b: Service to the S of Parcel 6

Appendix 2: Site Details

46. 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 1 for location of sites).

Site	Name	References	NGR	Description
RA11009c.01	Kinnedar Mains Cropmark, Enclosure	Scheduled Monument No. 8541 Canmore ID 49696	NT 01957 91994	Aerial photography has revealed the cropmarks of a roughly circular enclosure on a low promontory, 160m NW of Kinnedar Mains. It measures about 34m in diameter within a ditch about 1.5m in breadth. Traces of broad rig-and-furrow, the furrows at intervals of up to 12m, traverse the enclosure from NE to SW. Scheduled Area is 70m diameter

Appendix 3: Scheduling Document

Kinnedar Mains

E-F E

10 JUL 2001
3176

THE ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND
ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS ACT 1979

Entry in the Schedule of Monuments

23 26
2001 2001

Re: The Monument known as
Kinnedar Mains, enclosed settlement 200m
WNW of

in the Parish of Saline and
County of Fife

Search Sheet No: 25218

Historic Scotland
Longmore House
Salisbury Place
Edinburgh

MFA09888

8541

THE ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS ACT 1979
ENTRY IN THE SCHEDULE OF MONUMENTS

The monument known as Kinnedar Mains, enclosed settlement 200m WNW of comprises an enclosed settlement of prehistoric date, visible as a cropmark on oblique aerial photographs. The area to be scheduled comprises the remains described and an area around them within which related material may be expected to be found. It is circular, with a diameter of 70m. The monument, which lies in the Parish of Saline and the County of Fife as shown outlined in red on the Plan annexed and executed as relative hereto and which forms part of the subjects described in the Disposition by the Trustees of Thomas Kennedy Dalziel in favour of Fife Coal Company Limited dated 27 December 1940 and 21, 24 and 31 January 1941 and recorded in the Division of the General Register of Sasines for the County of Fife on 4 February in the year 1941 (the present owner whereof being the Coal Authority per Smiths Gore, Chartered Surveyors, 12 Bernard Street, Edinburgh), is hereby included in the Schedule of Monuments appearing to the Scottish Ministers to be of national importance compiled and maintained by them under section 1(1) of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

Subscribed by Frank James Lawrie, Director of Heritage Policy with Historic Scotland, being an officer of the Scottish Ministers at Edinburgh on the 15th day of May Two thousand and one, before this witness Lesley Macdonald, of Longmore House, Salisbury Place, Edinburgh.

Lesley Macdonald Witness

Lawrie Director of Heritage Policy

Register on behalf of the Scottish Ministers in the Register of the County of Fife.

R. Dalziel

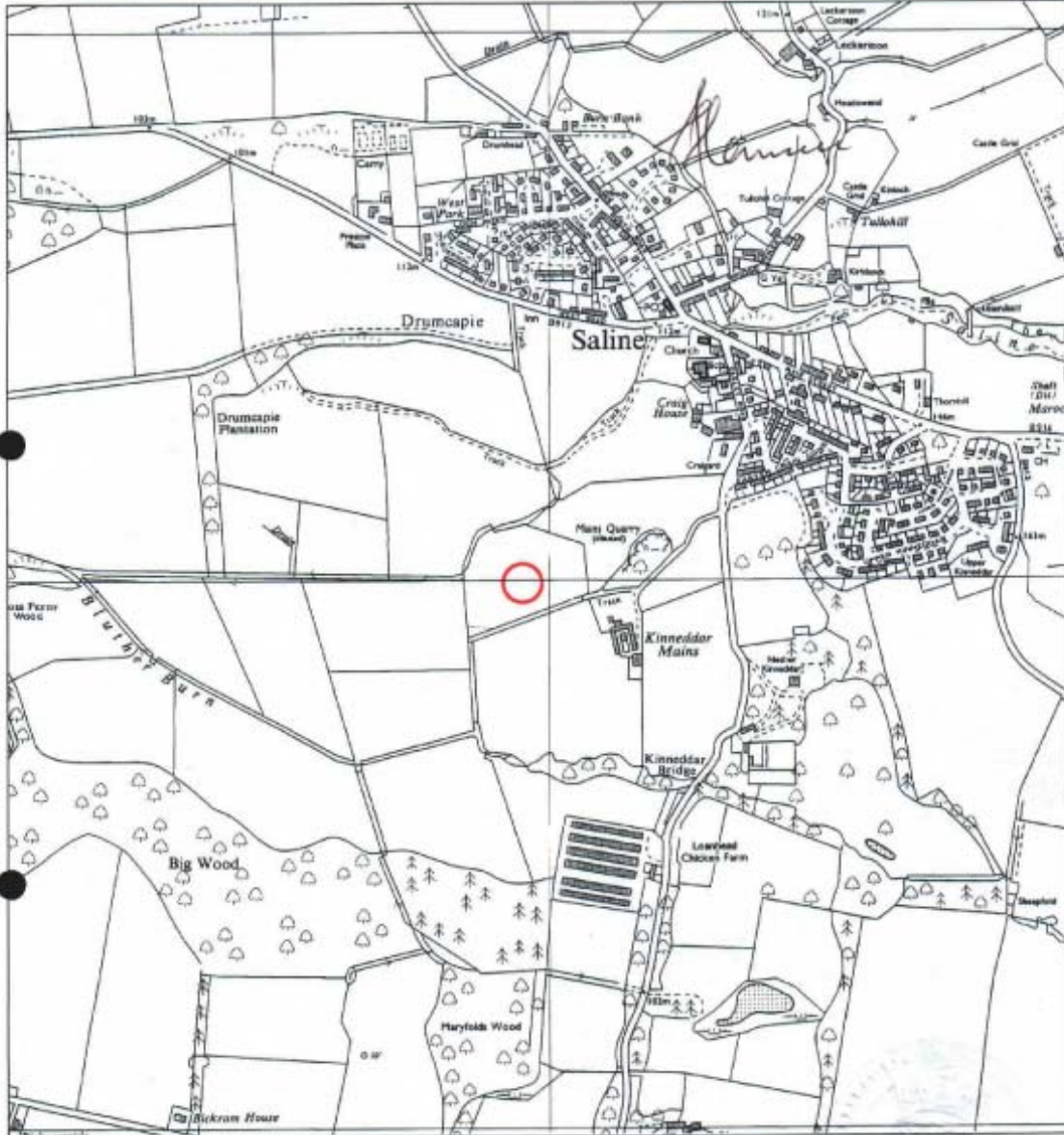
An Officer of the Scottish Ministers

MFA10088

FFE 01 142

REGISTERS OF SCOTLAND
GENERAL REGISTER OF SASINES
COUNTY OF FIFE
FICHE 142 FRAME 49
PRESENTED AND RECORDED ON 10 JUL 2001

This is the plan referred to in the entry in the Schedule affecting
 Kinnedar Mains, enclosed settlement 200m WNW of,
 dated: 15 May 2001 and is signed as relative thereto.



Kinnedar Mains, enclosed settlement 200m WNW of		Scale 1:10,000 
Saline Parish		This map is reproduced from the OS map by Historic Scotland with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Licence No. GD 03135G0014.
Scheduled Area 		

FFE 01 142

50

Appendix 4: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Fife
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Muirside
PROJECT CODE:	RA11009
PARISH:	Saline
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Alan Matthews
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Assessment and Survey
NMRS NO(S):	N/a
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Cropmark enclosure
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NT 0031 9173
START DATE (this season)	3 rd March 2011
END DATE (this season)	3 rd March 2011
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	A programme of archaeological survey work was required in respect of a series of defined land parcels at Muirside Woods, Fife. One site of historical or archaeological significance was identified within the study area. This site was the scheduled monument known as Kinnedar Mains. This comprised a cropmark site identified from aerial photographs. Recommendations for the ongoing sympathetic management of this nationally significant site have been made in keeping with best practice. Further, results of the desk based work and walkover survey demonstrated that no other known sites of historical or archaeological significance exist within the study area and that the potential for subsurface remains or other unknown sites to exist is very low.
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

47. Rathmell Archaeology can be contacted at our Registered Office or through the web:

Rathmell Archaeology Ltd
Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops
Kilwinning
Ayrshire
KA13 6PU

www.rathmell-arch.co.uk

t.: 01294 542848

f.: 01294 542849

e.: contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk

End of Document