

# **West Kinleith, Edinburgh: Historic Environment Assessment & Survey**

Appraisal



by Laura Anderson

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on behalf of Scottish Woodlands Ltd

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Signed *Laura Anderson* Date ...30<sup>th</sup> May 2023...

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## Executive Summary

1. A historic environment assessment was required by Scottish Woodlands Ltd to inform a proposed planting scheme at West Kinleith, near Balerno, Edinburgh.
2. The project comprised desk-based assessment (inc LiDAR data where available), walkover survey (inc. standardised recording of archaeological sites and defining outer boundaries with GPS) and technical reporting (inc. provision of management guidance compliant with UKFS HE, SF Archaeological Survey Guidelines and provision GIS files of site boundaries) to deliver an archaeological survey in advance of forestry.
3. Twenty-six historic environment sites were identified within the assessment area and are considered within this report (Table 1). These consisted in part of or whole of: farmsteads **S1, S2 & S22**, quarries **S3, S4, S11, S12 & S14**, firing range **S5**, sheepfolds **S6, S15, S16 & S19**, reservoirs **S7**, structures **S8, S13 & S23**, Cup and Ring Marked Stone find spot **S9**, Pillory **S10**, clearance cairn **S21**, enclosures **S17, S18 & S20** as well as three systems of banks (**S24 to S26**). Twenty-one rig blocks were also identified (**A to U**).
4. Of these sites, twenty had not previously been identified in the archaeological record (i.e., within Canmore or the City of Edinburgh Council HER). These sites are **S3, S4, S6, S7 and S11 to S26**). There are no designated monuments within the assessment area.
5. Based on the evidence gathered for this assessment, positive management has been recommended to safeguard thirteen sites in whole or part (**S1, S2, S5, S6 to S8, S13, S15, S16, S18, S19, S22 and S23**). Two large clearings, **A & B**, have been recommended to ensure the integrity of Malleny Firing Range **S5** (Clearing **A**) and the post-medieval rural landscape (Clearing **B**).

## Introduction

6. A historic environment assessment and survey was required by Scottish Woodlands Ltd to inform a programme of tree planting at West Kinleith, near Balerno, Edinburgh (centred on NT 3193 6487). These works were designed to inform on the nature, form and extent of any historic environment assets present within the defined areas, based on archival sources and site inspection undertaken through the walkover survey. From this baseline, management guidelines are presented that seek to protect significant sites in an appropriate setting.
7. This report has been prepared to support Scottish Woodlands Ltd to address UKFS Historic Environment Guidelines (2011), specifically Good Forestry Practice Requirements 1 to 4.

### *Topographic and Geological Background*

8. The assessment area is located 2.1km to the south-east of Balerno and 2.3km to the south-west of Edinburgh. It comprises two adjacent compartments measuring 238ha in extent which sits near Harlaw & Threipmuir Reservoir.
9. The assessment area consists of a mix of rough pasture and improved pasture. The assessment area incorporates the summit, north, and north-west facing slopes of an unnamed hill (283m OD) in the western area adjacent to the reservoirs. The eastern area is dominated by the northern slopes of another unnamed hill (392m OD) lying adjacent to Bell's Hill and the western-facing slopes of Harbour Hill (421m OD). Harlaw Reservoir sits to the north-west of the assessment area and Threipmuir Reservoir sits to the west of the assessment area with an inlet following the south and south-western boundary. Multiple small watercourses and drains issue down the slope of Harbour Hill before joining to create Kinleith Burn that runs out of the area to the north. An unnamed watercourse drains into the Harlaw Reservoir from the centre of the assessment area with two fords over the paths in the area.
10. The bedrock geology is sedimentary in character, comprising three bands. The northern most being Ballagan Formation – Sandstone, the middle band is Ballagan Formation – Argillaceous rock and the southern band is Kinnesswood Formation – Sandstone. The superficial geology is predominately Till, Devensian -Diamicton with Alluvium – Clay, sand

and gravel around the Kinleith Burn and the unnamed watercourse running into Harlaw Reservoir with a small area of Peat – Peat in the northern-eastern corner of the assessment area.

## Approach to Assessment

11. The works comprised a desk-based assessment supported by a walkover survey. The assessment focused within the area defined by the boundary of the proposal. For some resources, where insufficient information is available, an adjacent buffer may be included within the study area to examine any sites that are close and which present the potential to inform on the resource within the proposed planting area.
12. All works were conducted in keeping with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct and Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statements.

### *Objectives of the Assessment*

13. The objective of the assessment was to assess the known archaeological sites and the potential for currently unlocated sites within the planting area. The assessment was then to determine the potential impact of the development on the archaeological aspects of the resource and hence recommend a design and planting approaches to reduce any adverse impacts.

### *Scope of work*

14. The assessment was undertaken using available resources to:
  - ❖ identify the known archaeological sites on, or immediately adjacent to, the proposed planting area;
  - ❖ identify significant demolished structures (architectural, social and historical); and
  - ❖ identify areas with credible potential for the survival of archaeological strata.
15. For all identified sites, the characterisation process was to establish the nature, form and extent of the site incorporating an assessment of its date, integrity, level of preservation and importance.
16. Archival sources consulted during this assessment included:
  - ❖ the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) (known archaeological sites; aerial photography; Scheduled Monuments and other designations);
  - ❖ the City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service Historic Environment Record (known archaeological sites; and archived commercial reports);
  - ❖ National Library of Scotland (bibliographic records, historic Ordnance Survey and pre-Ordnance Survey mapping);
  - ❖ British Library (historic newspapers);
  - ❖ local museums, libraries and other archives (Old & New Statistical Accounts, local history books); and
  - ❖ Scottish Government LiDAR data.
17. Many other published and web-based sources containing information about the assessment area were also consulted.
18. A walkover survey of the proposed planting area was undertaken on the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> of May 2023 to assist in the characterisation of surviving upstanding archaeological or historic remains and define their key characteristics (including significance). Also, the walkover survey sought to identify new, previously unrecognised archaeological sites.
19. The walkover survey comprised:
  - ❖ classification of the archaeological sites and monuments;
  - ❖ compilation of a written site description (objective measured description);

subjective site interpretation; site condition; site evaluation [using FES categorisation guidelines]; and management recommendations if appropriate);

- ❖ production of a photographic record (digital) of all sites; and
- ❖ location of all archaeological site limits and elements by GPS equipment allowing real-time correction to Ordnance Survey National Grid and Datum.

20. All works complied with the UKFS Historic Environment Guidelines, the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct and Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statements.

## Historic Environment Baseline

21. The desk-based assessment identified twenty-six sites within the assessment area. None of the sites were protected by designation.

### *Previous Archaeological Works*

22. The assessment area has been subject to intermittent antiquarian and archaeological survey over the past century.
23. In addition, between November 2007 and July 2009, Scotland's Rural Past (a project run by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland) conducted field survey visits at Craigentarrie **S2** (SRP Pentland Hills, 2010). The visits compiled a plane table survey, descriptions and photographs of the farmstead. Scotland's Rural Past returned to the assessment area in May and June of 2008, undertaking training days at Threipmuir Farm **S1**. The training days comprised a plane table survey of the building which was supplemented by further analysis of the building chronology that was undertaken between May 2008 and November 2009.
24. Three phases of archaeological excavation were conducted by the Edinburgh Archaeology Field Society (EAFS) between April 2018 and October 2021 on Threipmuir Farm **S1** (Murdoch, 2019, Murdoch, 2020, Hawkins, 2022). The building was recorded, and excavations comprised a 7.2m by 2m wide trench which revealed a cobbled horse walk and a midden filled with a myriad of household refuse. Further investigation uncovered ceramic field drains and midden deposits with the artefacts being of mid-19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup>-century origin. These correlate to when the farm was a permanent shepherd's residence.
25. Outwith the assessment area, archaeological work was conducted for the Water of Leith Flood Prevention scheme by CFA Archaeology Ltd between November 2009 and March 2010. An initial walkover survey of Harlaw and Threipmuir Reservoirs, while the water level was dropped, revealed a collection of possible breakwaters and two possible stone walls beyond the SSW edge of the assessment area (Mitchell, 2009). The two stone walls continue outwith the reservoir heading south and then curving to the south-west away from the assessment area.
26. This works continued with a watching brief of groundbreaking works at multiple points around Harlaw and Threipmuir Reservoirs, in particular Black Springs Bund which is located just beyond the SSW edge of the assessment area (Mitchell, 2010). The test pits at Black Springs Bund revealed a simple internal construction of '*puddle clay, earth and loose stone*'. No archaeological features or artefacts predating the construction of the reservoir were identified.
27. A collection of features identified during the walkover survey conducted by CFA Archaeology Ltd were excavated in February 2010 (Mitchell, 2010). The features identified adjacent to the SW edge of the assessment area were identified as a possible breakwater associated with angling activities contemporary with the construction of the reservoir and the remains of dry-stone walls that formed part of a wider field boundary system that predated the construction of the dams. The site located adjacent to the SSW edge of the assessment area was identified as a possible boat anchorage point post-dating the construction of the reservoir.

### *Prehistoric to Roman Land use*

28. There are no definite prehistoric sites within the assessment area.
29. The Historic Environment Record marks the find spot of a cup and ring marked stone **S9** likely to have been carved in the Bronze Age. A 1987 image of this stone shows it to be of a portable size. No information is available on its method or date of discovery nor of the accuracy of the locational information for the find spot (which is a six-figure grid reference). In the absence of this information, caution should be used as to whether this stone was discovered within the assessment area or nearby.
30. Looking at the wider landscape, multiple prehistoric sites were identified to the north, northeast and southeast of the assessment area. At Harlaw farm, a prehistoric cairn and cist were identified (Canmore: 50281; HER: MED8920, MED8952) approximately 1km to the north of the assessment area as well as a prehistoric enclosure, identified through aerial imagery, (Canmore: 50291; HES: SM6188; HER: MED8942) approximately 1.31km to the north of the assessment area. A Bronze Age Flanged Axehead (Canmore: 50314) was historically recovered near Harlaw Farm, approximately 1km to the north of the assessment area. A prehistoric fort (Canmore: 50316; HES: SM6635; HER: MED12817) was identified at Clubbiedean 0.8km to the northeast of the assessment area.
31. The largest presence of prehistoric sites within the wider area is at Castle Law to the southeast of the assessment area. Three prehistoric sites, both domestic and defensive, were identified: a ring ditch house (Canmore: 51898; HES: SM6446; HER: MEL8199), a fort with associated souterrain (Canmore: 51871; HES: SM90064; HER: MEL8172) and a palisaded enclosure (Canmore: 51873; SM: SM6447; HER: MEL8174) all located approximately 2.4km to the southeast of the assessment area. A distinctly Iron Age site was identified near to Castle Law at Knightfield Rig, a scooped settlement that was identified as middle Iron Age (Canmore: 51895; HER: MEL8196) located 1.5km to the southeast of the assessment area.
32. The distinctive lack of prehistoric sites within the assessment area may be interpreted as a preference for the higher ground of the Pentland Hills and the flat plains of the area to the north of the assessment area that rest further away from the looming hills.
33. No sites of Roman date have been identified within the assessment area.
34. The closest site is the Roman road from 'Border to Crawford to Inveresk' (Canmore: 71718; HES: SM3247; HER: 71717) that predominately runs the course now followed by the modern A702, 4.2km to the south of the assessment area. A temporary Roman camp created during the Flavian campaign in Scotland between AD77-86/90 that rests on the Roman Road at Carlops (Canmore: 50170; HER: MEL8012) which is located 7km to the south-southwest of the assessment area.

### *Medieval and Later Periods*

35. No known sites of medieval date have been identified within the assessment area. Some are, however, present within the wider environs, in particular the site of Lennox Tower (Canmore: 50270; SM: SM6200; HER: MED8999) which dates from the 15<sup>th</sup> century and is located 2.52km to the north-northwest of the assessment area.
36. Early mapping by Pont & Hondius in 1630 and Adair in 1735 illustrate the assessment area as empty grazing land between Harlaw Farm to the north and Loggan House to the south. The first mapping to show improvement within the assessment area is Roy's *Military Survey of Scotland* (Lowlands) of 1752-5 (Figure 1a). The farm of 'Craigentary' **S2** is depicted as three possible structures surrounded by unimproved grassland that rises to the Pentlands in the south. Within Laurie's map of 1766 and 1786, the farm of 'Craigentarrie' **S2** is depicted as two structures and another farmstead named as 'Whiteside' **S22** is depicted as two structures. Whiteside is shown to the northeast of Craigentarrie and the southeast of Harlaw Farm. Cultivation of the land is illustrated predominately surrounding 'Harley' farm to the north and a track runs from Harley southward and passes Craigentarrie to the south before continuing to Castle Law.
37. The lack of agricultural improvement in the southern reaches of the assessment area in



earlier mapping is explained within the Old Statistical Account for the parish written by Dr W Nisbet (1793). Dr Nisbet explains that grounds on the hills can provide grain however they are often destroyed by heavy rains and notes that it was recommended that farmers turn their land to pasture with a good number of 'black cattle' raised in the area (Nisbet, 1793, pp.310). The New Statistical Account by Rev T Barclay (1845) details the 'great advancement' in agriculture, particularly the extensive drainage which has removed the previous loss of crops from rainy seasons (Barclay, 1845, pp.544).

38. Harley, Whiteside **S22** and 'Craigentarley' **S2** are all represented on Ainslie's map of 1812. However, the farm of Whiteside is not depicted on the 1817 map by Kirkwood. 'Threap Muir' **S1** is illustrated for the first time in Kirkwood's map (Figure 1b) and is depicted as a U-Shaped farmstead. Kirkwood depicts Craigentarrie **S2** as a single structure and illustrates 'Denseleugh' to the south of Craigentarrie. 'Denseleugh' based on cartographic information has been identified with a surviving sub-square enclosure outwith the assessment area to the immediate south, an area of land that has taken its name on modern mapping as Den's Cleugh.
39. Knox's map of 1821 depicts 'White Side Wa's' **S22** as two structures which could indicate a ruinous state as 'Wa's' is interpreted as 'Whiteside Walls' in Gellatly & Johnson's map of 1834. Craigentarrie **S2** is depicted as a single structure, however, while 'Threap Muir' **S1** is named any structure depicted is obstructed by the seal of the map. Gellatly & Johnson's map highlights a track that runs from Harlaw towards Compensation Pond in the south, the track runs to the north of Craigentarrie and the track has been utilised as a modern track way.
40. Between 1845 to 1847, Edinburgh Water Company created Threipmuir Reservoir to the west of the assessment area. The land of Threipmuir Farm **S1** would have been considerably reduced by this. Harlaw Reservoir was created shortly after Threipmuir to the north of the assessment area. Both reservoirs were further developed over the 19<sup>th</sup> century including being enlarged by works in 1890.
41. The 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1853 shows far denser number of agricultural sites than earlier mapping (Figure 2a). Threipmuir **S1** is illustrated as a U-shaped farmstead with a small unroofed building attached to the southeast corner and is surrounded by four enclosures to the immediate south with an 'Old fence' running from the bottom enclosure towards Threipmuir Reservoir where it disappears. A large quarry **S3.1** is identified to the east of Threipmuir in the southwestern compartment. The farmstead of Craigentarrie **S2** is identified as a single structure with three enclosures attached to the immediate southeast.
42. A sheepfold is identified to the northwest of Craigentarrie, however, this is outwith the assessment area within an area of unnamed forestry. A large rectangular enclosure with a smaller internal structure **S8** was identified to the southeast of Craigentarrie and an 'Old Sheepfold' **S16** was identified to the north of Craigentarrie. In the northern section of the assessment area, a 'sandstone quarry' **S4** was depicted as well as a 'Sheep Ree' **S6** and possibly connected partial field banks **S24**. The illustration of the 'Sheep Ree' is comparable with a courtyard farm and with the placement to the northeast of Craigentarrie **S2**, it can be tentatively identified as the ruins of Whiteside **S22** in use for sheep farming. A large square enclosure **S20** was depicted in the northern section of the assessment area alongside multiple 'Old fences' (**S25** & **S26**) that were identified throughout the assessment area.
43. In the Ordnance Survey Name Book for Midlothian of 1852-1853, many of the sites depicted on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey are detailed. The two farmsteads of Threipmuir **S1** and Craigentarrie **S2** are described as the property of Captain G Scott, Esqr. Threipmuir is described as '*an old farmhouse in bad repair*' similar to Craigentarrie, '*a small farmhouse, one storey high, thatched and in bad repair having a sheep farm attached*'. While Threipmuir **S1** is described as occupied by Mr William Turner, Craigentarrie **S2** is not described as occupied, suggesting that the farmhouse was empty at the time.
44. Bartholomews's 'Pedestrian map of the Pentland Hills, showing the public paths' of 1885 shows a distinctive development from the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map: the Malleny

Shooting Range **S5**. The Malley Rifle Range was opened on Wednesday 27<sup>th</sup> of May 1885 by Colonel McDonald as reported in 'Edinburgh Evening News'. The rifle range was utilised by the local Edinburgh Brigade and was the location of multiple competitions including the Minto Cup, General Chapman's Cup and 'the Scottish Twenty' which was conducted before the national shooting competition at Bisley (Army and Navy Gazette, June 1899; Edinburgh Evening News, August 1898; Linlithgowshire Gazette, June 1906).

45. The 2<sup>nd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1895 (Figure 2b) indicates that Threipmuir **S1** has expanded with further enclosures attached to the south, a row of trees within the enclosures and a well to the west that lies outwith the assessment area. Craigentarrie **S2** has subdivided its enclosures to the south. The old sheepfold **S16** is depicted as an unnamed circular structure while the enclosure and structure **S8** to the south of Craigentarrie are no longer depicted. The quarry **S4** to the north of Craigentarrie **S2** is now depicted as 'Old Quarry' similar to **S3.1** which lies to the east of Threipmuir **S1**. The 'Sheep Ree' **S6** has been remodelled since the last edition of the Ordnance Survey and is now illustrated as three large enclosures, one rectangular, one sub-square and one irregular with a possible connection to Kinleith Burn. The enclosure **S20** in the northern section of the assessment area is still present.
46. The biggest change from the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1853 is the Malley Rifle Range **S5**. The rifle range contains multiple small buildings **S5.1** concentrated in the west of the range multiple firing points **S5.2**, targets with butts, **S5.3** and flagstuffs **S5.4**. The range comprises of three main ranges, a northern range that is limited to 300 yards, a central range that has the largest target and the southern range which is the most developed with firing points from 1000 to 500 yards. A circular possible sheepfold **S19** is identified to the immediate north of the central range's target.
47. In the 25-inch Ordnance Survey maps from 1894, 1907 & 1914, the Malley Rifle Range expands with further firing points, larger buildings, telephone boxes **S5.5** and two potentially associated square reservoirs **S7**. In Gibbs & Bartholomew's map of 1945 showing pedestrian routes to the Pentlands, a single firing line was represented, which was identified as the southern range that has a 1000-yard firing point.
48. The rifle range is noted as 'disused' in the National Grid maps of 1957-1961, yet the targets, firing points and buildings are still depicted. The two sheepfolds **S6** & **S19** close to the 'Rifle Range' are depicted as well as the detail of the quarry **S4** to the west of the rifle range. Threipmuir **S1** is illustrated as a single-roofed structure with two unroofed structures, one to the east and one to the northwest. Four enclosures sit to the immediate south of Threipmuir, and the well is depicted to the west. Craigentarrie **S2** is depicted as a single roofed structure within a single enclosure with a larger enclosure sitting to the southwest with four smaller compartments within its western corner.
49. Additional to the sites identified through historical sources, the Historical Environment Record identified a pillory **S10** depicted as a point to the north of Craigentarrie **S2**. The historical description of the pillory places it at Malley House which is to the north of the assessment area. On this basis we consider this asset is not located within the assessment area.

#### *Aerial Photography and LiDAR data*

50. Modern aerial imagery and Scottish Government LiDAR data is available for the assessment area and have been used to clarify the location and form of many of the sites identified as well as identify sites that are not recorded on historical or modern mapping.
51. In particular, the LiDAR data enabled the identification of multiple sites: five quarries (**S3.2**, **S11**, **S12**, **S14.1** & **S14.2**), two enclosures (**S17** & **S18**), a possible circular sheepfold **S15**, a possible clearance cairn **S21**, a single rectangular structure **S23** and a collection of three rectangular structures with a circular structure **S13**.
52. The rectangular structures **S23** and **S13** gave the provisional appearance of Medieval or Later Rural Settlement. They were in areas that had not been impacted by the identified rig blocks and remained as unimproved pasture (as judged by the modern aerial imagery).



Figure 1a: Extract from Roy's Military Survey of Scotland 1752-5



Figure 1b: Extract from Kirkwood's 'A map of the environs of Edinburgh' 1817





Figure 2a: Extract from 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1853







Figure 2b: Extract from 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1895

Table 1: Historic Environment Sites located within the assessment area



No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S1	Threipmuir Farmstead	Canmore: 306371 HER: MED17501	<p><i>Desk Based Assessment</i></p> <p>The late 18<sup>th</sup> century farmstead of Threipmuir has been extensively researched by Scotland's Rural Past. The farmstead is first noted on Kirkwood's 1817 map as 'Threap Muir' and was depicted as a U-shaped structure. In the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, two reservoirs surrounding the farmstead to the west were created: Harlaw Reservoir &amp; Threipmuir Reservoir.</p> <p>In the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map (1853), Threipmuir farmstead has retained the initial U-shaped structure with a possible small adaption to the southeast corner. The structure has four enclosure compartments attached to the south of the building and an 'Old Fence' runs from the enclosure towards and into Threipmuir Reservoir. Two new tracks are presumably utilised by Threipmuir, with one running W to ENE from Threipmuir Reservoir towards Craigentarrie <b>S2</b> and the other running to the north towards Harlaw Farm.</p> <p>In the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map (1895), Threipmuir has no discernible changes to the primary U-shaped structure, with further compartment creation in the enclosures to the immediate south. A row of trees is illustrated within the enclosures and a well is identified to the west of the farmstead.</p> <p>In the 1961 National Grid map, Threipmuir is identified as a single-roofed structure with two additional unroofed structures to the northwest and the east. Four compartments are attached to the farmstead.</p> <p>In modern mapping, the farmstead is depicted similarly to the 1961 National Grid map illustration. The enclosures to the south have been reduced to a single compartment surrounding the farmstead and two enclosures to the immediate south of the structure.</p> <p>The farmstead was excavated by Edinburgh Archaeology Field Society (EAFS) between April 2018 and October 2021 which revealed a cobbled horse walk and ceramic field drains with artefacts dating from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century to the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, matching the occupation of the farmstead by a shepherd.</p> <p>The farmstead is identified as a single-roofed building with additional unroofed structures and enclosures through aerial and LiDAR imagery.</p> <p><i>Walkover Survey</i></p> <p>Three buildings were identified at Threipmuir. A single-roofed structure with modern window coverings and door. The buildings attached to the E and W are unroofed structures with intact gable ends. The surrounding area is utilised by a modern educational group which has allowed for ease of identification of associated field enclosures. The southern field enclosure is currently utilised as a 'camping ground' and the banks are flanked by a modern post-and-wire fence. The enclosures to the SW are hidden by dense grassland.</p>	NT 17973 64285	

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S2	Craigentarrie Farmstead	Canmore: 307407 HER: MED17519	<p><i>Desk Based Assessment</i></p> <p>The mid-18<sup>th</sup> century farmstead was first depicted on John Laurie's map of 1766 as two structures named 'Craigentarrie' and was similarly depicted in Laurie's later map of 1786. Ainslie's map of 1812 names the farmstead 'Craigentarley' and shows the farmstead resting to the south of a track running from East Calder to Howgate where the road joins back to a road running north back to Edinburgh.</p> <p>In Kirkwood's map of 1817, 'Craigentarrie' is depicted as a single structure farmstead. On all subsequent historical mapping, the farmstead is depicted as 'Craigentarrie' or 'Craigenterrie' as a single structure resting on tracks that run from Threipmuir Reservoir past Threipmuir Farmstead (S1) to Glencorse Reservoir in the SE.</p> <p>In the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map (1853), 'Craigenterrie' farmstead is depicted as a single structure with two attached enclosures, one to the south and one to the southeast. The 2<sup>nd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map (1895) illustrates 'Craigenterrie' as a single roofed structure with further attached enclosures to the W and the E with all main enclosures using a field boundary to the S of the farmstead as a side.</p> <p>In the 1961 National Grid map, Craigentarrie is depicted as a single-roofed structure with a single attached enclosure and a larger rectangular enclosure to the SW of the structure.</p> <p>The farmstead is not named on the modern Ordnance Survey map and is represented as a large unroofed structure with two compartments and one unroofed structure to the SW and a roofed structure to the SSE. The structure and a possible debilitated enclosure to the east (S2.1) are identifiable on aerial and LiDAR imagery.</p> <p><i>Walkover Survey</i></p> <p>The farmstead was identified as an unroofed structure comprised of four phases. A central gable end stands with evidence of upward extension. The western building appears to have been a storage area with limited windows, the central and eastern compartments were identified as for occupation. The central and eastern compartments are filled with loose stone and red brick, there is evidence that a previous gable end has been purposefully toppled for safety concerns.</p> <p>A modern 'porch' area has been attached to the north of the eastern compartment. A potential 'garden' was identified as a curved bank comprised of large stones which corners an area of the immediate ground to the south of the farmstead.</p> <p>Modern metal refuse surrounds the area as well as within the farmstead. Modern agricultural use of the surrounding land of Craigentarrie is apparent.</p> <p>S2.1 was not identified during the walkover survey due to overgrown vegetation and the boggy nature of the ground.</p>	NT 19310 64810	




No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S3	Threipmuir Quarries	-	<p><i>Desk-Based Assessment</i>                      The quarry <b>S3.1</b> was identified on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey (1853) as 'Quarry' and 'Old Quarry' on the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey (1895). In modern mapping, the quarry is identified yet not named.</p> <p>A smaller irregular shaped quarry (<b>S3.2</b>) was identified to the west of the larger quarry <b>S3.1</b>.</p> <p>Both quarries are identifiable on aerial and LiDAR imagery.</p> <p><i>Walkover Survey</i>  <b>S3.1</b> was identified as a substantial irregular shaped quarry, partly covered by yellow gorse and filled with metal refuse and loose stones. The quarry has a maximum depth of 10m.</p> <p><b>S3.2</b> was identified as a small irregular shaped quarry, partly covered by yellow gorse. The quarry appeared to have a depth of between 1m to 1.5m.</p>	<p><b>S3.1</b>                      NT 18619 64323</p> <p><b>S3.2</b>                      NT 18553 64265</p>	<p><b>S3.1</b></p>  <p><b>S3.2</b></p> 
S4	Harlaw Reservoir Sandstone Quarry	-	<p><i>Desk-Based Assessment</i>                      The quarry was identified on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey (1853) as a single quarry named 'Sandstone Quarry' and as two irregular shaped quarries named 'Old Quarry' on the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey (1895). In modern mapping, the quarry is identified yet not named.</p> <p>The quarry is identifiable on aerial and LiDAR imagery.</p> <p><i>Walkover Survey</i>                      The sandstone quarry was identified as a greatly mutilated quarry, filled with modern metal refuse. The quarry appears to comprise of multiple smaller quarries; however, this could be due to modern disturbance. Much of the metal refuse appeared agricultural in nature, though there were aspects that could be related to the farmstead of Craigentarrie <b>S2</b> or Malleny Rifle Range <b>S5</b>.</p>	<p>NT 18792 65202</p>	




No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S5	Malleny Firing Range	Canmore: 160155 HER: MED15065	<p><i>Desk-Based Assessment</i></p> <p>Malleny Rifle Range was opened in 1885 as a place for rifle practice and competitions. The 'rifle range' comprises buildings <b>S5.1</b>, firing points <b>S5.2</b>, targets <b>S5.3</b>, flagstuffs <b>S5.4</b> and telephone boxes <b>S5.5</b>. The first depiction of the rifle range was the 1894 25-inch Ordnance Survey Map which shows two small, roofed structures in the west of the range and three distinctive 'ranges': a northern shorter range presumably for pistols, a central range with a large target and a southern, longer range presumably for rifles.</p> <p>The 1894 map shows the northern short range with a single large target and 'butts' and one 200-yard firing point with associated flagstaff. The central range had a large rectangular shaped target and 'butts', one 600 yard placement and two 500 yard placements. The southern range has multiple firing points with 1000 yard, 900 yard, 800 yard, two 700 yard, 600 yard and 500 yard with three associated flagstuffs and a large target.</p> <p>The 1907 25-inch Ordnance Survey map shows the development of the rifle range after the initial success of multiple competitions being held at the Malleny Rifle including the General Chapman Cup competition and the Scottish Twenty, a competition in preparation of the national shooting competition at Bisley. A large building was erected with two tracks running to the 600 yard and 500 yard firing points of the central range. The northern range has a slight movement of the 200 yard firing point whereas the central range expands the 600 yard and 500 yard and gains two 200 yard firing points. The southern range is the range most adapted with every firing point other than 1000 yard being updated to two placements with the new presence of four telephone boxes at the 1000 yard, 900 yard, 800 yard and 700-yard firing points.</p> <p>In the 1914 25-inch Ordnance Survey map, the rifle range has continued to expand except for the central range which shows the first disused firing point placement illustrated on the map. The buildings have expanded with a two-compartment building resting against a field boundary bank and two buildings behind the 300 yard point for the northern range. The northern range gained another 200 yard firing point whereas the central range gains a telephone box and loses a 200 yard firing point. The southern range does not change in the 1914 map.</p> <p>In the 1957 National Grid map, the Malleny Rifle Range is noted as '(Disused)'. The large building is still illustrated; however, the two-compartment building is depicted as a single structure and the two structures behind the 300 yard firing point are no longer illustrated. All the firing points and targets are still represented as they were in the 1914 map, however, the telephone boxes and flagstaff placements are not illustrated. In modern mapping, the Malleny Rifle Range is named yet no illustrated firing points or targets are depicted.</p> <p>The Malleny Rifle Range is identifiable on aerial and LiDAR imagery, particularly the firing points, targets and buildings.</p> <p><i>Walkover Survey</i></p> <p>Malleny Rifle Range was identified during the field walkover as partially surviving buildings, distinctive targets and firing points that stood out within the heather moorland.</p> <p>Two buildings <b>S5.1</b> were distinct within Malleny Rifle Range, a smaller red brick unroofed building resting against Whiteside Plantation forestry and the largest building identified as a building platform and denuded red brick walls that are partly covered in turf. The NE, SE, and E walls are the best surviving with a visible red brick height of 0.46m and an approximate full height of 0.8m. The larger</p>	NT 319509 665387	<p><b>S5.1</b></p> 









No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
			<p>building is partially surrounded by an old metal fence. The other structures have been cleared and were not identifiable during the walkover survey.</p> <p>The firing points <b>S5.2</b> of the three sub-ranges were identified as either mounds or depressions. The two 200 yard firing points for the northern range were identified, one was a depression filled with vegetation with a depth of 1m and an approximate length of 26m whereas the other was a mound with an approximate height of 0.6m-0.7m and a length of 12m. The larger firing points throughout the assessment area were identified as bright green grassy mounds that were easily identifiable amongst the dark heather.</p> <p>The three targets <b>S5.3</b> of the rifle range were easily identifiable during the walkover survey. The N target comprised of a mound approximately 2m-3m in height and a red brick rectangular structure partly covered in turf. The structure was located 7m to the W of the mound and had a surviving height of 0.98m, a width of 0.23m.</p> <p>The largest target <b>S5.3</b> in the assessment area was for the central range, the large mound had a height of approximately 4m-5m with a smaller red brick structure and a collection of small mounds running parallel to the mound. The structure had a maximum height of 1.9m and multiple metal nails and spacers were placed on the E face of the structure.</p> <p>The S target <b>S5.3</b> had concrete rendering over the E face of the red brick structure. The mound was smaller, approximately 1.2m in height as the target utilised the rising hillside as a partial buffer.</p> <p>None of the flagstaff points <b>S5.4</b> or the telephone boxes <b>S5.5</b> were identified during the walkover survey.</p>		<p><b>S5.2</b></p>   <p><b>S5.3</b></p>




No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
					




No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
					  <p data-bbox="2027 1287 2086 1318"><b>S5.4</b></p>  <p data-bbox="2027 1875 2086 1906"><b>S5.5</b></p>

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
					
S6	Whiteside Sheepfold	-	<p><i>Desk Based Assessment</i> Three rectangular structures were identified as ‘Sheep Ree’ on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey (1853) with an associated bank that curves on the eastern edge to create an enclosure partly enclosing the three structures. The unusual shape of the ‘Sheep Ree’ is indicative of a possible small farmstead with curved courtyard, potentially Whiteside <b>S22</b>.</p> <p>The sheepfold is unnamed in the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey (1895) yet is represented as one possible structure with two enclosures, one to the north and the other to the SW. In modern mapping, it is depicted as a large enclosure with three compartments and two possible structures within the central compartment.</p> <p>The sheepfold was identified as a large irregular rectangular enclosure with possible smaller structures resting internally on aerial and LiDAR imagery.</p> <p><i>Walkover Survey</i> The sheepfold was identified as a random rubble dry stone rectangular structure with stone and metal sub-divisions as well as a red brick sheep dip. The structure had a maximum height of 1.4m and a minimum height of 0.5m. The walls had a width of 0.7m.</p>	NT 19255 65575	
S7	Whiteside Plantations Reservoirs	-	<p><i>Desk Based Assessment</i> Two rectangular structures (<b>S7.1</b> &amp; <b>S7.2</b>) were first illustrated on the 25inch 2<sup>nd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey (1907) resting on the N side of Kinleith Burn and are noted as ‘Reservoir’. The buildings are potentially connected to the ‘Malley Rifle Range’. The two reservoirs are named and depicted on the 1914 25inch however, they are not named on the 1957 National Grid Map.</p> <p>The structures are not depicted on modern mapping or on aerial or LiDAR imagery.</p> <p><i>Walkover Survey</i> Two small square red brick structures <b>S7.1</b> &amp; <b>S7.2</b> were identified during the walkover. Both were identified on the edge of Kinleith Burn. <b>S7.1</b> had an internal depth of 1.14m that was predominately filled with broken wood and vegetation whereas <b>S7.2</b> had an internal depth of 0.7m due to denser vegetation within. Both structures had external heights of 0.6m – 0.75m. The structures measured between 2.5m to 3m from N to S by 2.5m to 3.2m.</p>	<p><b>S7.1</b> NT 19228 65538</p> <p><b>S7.2</b> NT 19315 65552</p>	




No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S8	Craigentarrie Enclosure Structure	Canmore: 181356 HER: MED5292	<p><i>Desk Based Assessment</i> A large sub-square enclosure <b>S8.1</b> with an internal structure <b>S8.2</b> in the northeast corner was first illustrated on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey (1853). The structure <b>S8.2</b> rested against an 'Old Fence' potentially linking it to the farmstead of Craigentarrie <b>S2</b>. Neither the structure nor the enclosure is identifiable on any subsequent historical or modern mapping.</p> <p>The enclosure and structure are not identifiable on aerial imagery, however, they are visible on LiDAR imagery.</p> <p><i>Walkover Survey</i> The enclosure <b>S8.1</b> was identified as an ephemeral banked enclosure with banks measuring 2.2m in maximum width and 0.4m in maximum height. The visible edges were to the N and S. The full enclosure measured approximately 38m from NE-SW by 21m transversely.</p> <p>The structure in the north-eastern corner <b>S8.2</b> was identified as a small rectangular turf structure with banks that measured 1.8m in maximum width and 0.3m in maximum height. The structure measured approximately 24m from NE-SW by 10m transversely.</p>	<p><b>S8.1</b> NT 19580 64693</p> <p><b>S8.2</b> NT 19566 64659 – NT 19592 64691</p>	<p><b>S8.1</b></p>  <p><b>S8.2</b></p> 
S9	Threipmuir Cup and Ring Marked Rock	Canmore: 50378 HER: MED12732	<p><i>Desk Based Assessment</i> A cup and ring marked stone was identified in the area to the NE of Threipmuir Farmstead <b>S1</b>. There is no note on how the stone was identified or where the stone is presently, however it can be presumed that the stone is in the possession of RCAHMS.</p> <p>The location of the find spot is not identifiable through physical remains and aerial and LiDAR imagery show the area to be relatively flat with no open bedrock.</p> <p><i>Walkover Survey</i> No loose stones or natural bedrock outcrops were identified at the find spot.</p>	NT 18300 64499	



No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S10	Malleny Pillory	Canmore: 50310 HER: MED8924	<p><i>Desk-Based Assessment</i> The location of a post-medieval pillory is noted in Robertson's discussion on Dovecots in and around Edinburgh (Robertson, 1945). The pillory and associated 'jougs' are recorded as being 'hung at Malleny until mid-19<sup>th</sup> century'. Malleny Estate is located to the N of the assessment area within Balerno. The description is indicative of the pillory being located at the dovecot located on Malleny Estate.</p> <p>The pillory is not depicted on any historical or modern mapping and is not identifiable on aerial or LiDAR imagery.</p> <p><i>Walkover Survey</i> There was no physical remains of a pillory or raised ground to suggest previous placement.</p>	NT 19000 64999	
S11	Craigentarrie Quarry	-	<p><i>Desk-Based Assessment</i> An irregular shaped quarry was identified through aerial and LiDAR imagery. The quarry was identified in the S slopes of the assessment area with a larger irregular shaped quarry to the immediate east (S12). The quarry measured 42m from N to S by 14m transversely.</p> <p>The quarry was not depicted on any historical or modern mapping.</p> <p><i>Walkover Survey</i> The irregular shaped quarry was identified on the slope of an unnamed hill in the SE corner of the assessment area. The quarry had a depth of between 1.5m to 3m.</p>	NT 19360 64537	
S12	Craigentarrie Quarry	-	<p><i>Desk-Based Assessment</i> A large irregular shaped quarry was identified through aerial and LiDAR imagery. The quarry was identified in the southern slopes of the assessment area with a smaller irregular shaped quarry S11 to the immediate W. The quarry measured 116m from NW to SE by 35m transversely.</p> <p>The quarry was not depicted on any historical or modern mapping.</p> <p><i>Walkover Survey</i> The irregular shaped quarry was identified on the slope of an unnamed hill in the SE corner of the assessment area. The quarry had differing depths with many branches of smaller quarries connected. The depth ranged between 1.5m to 4m.</p>	NT 19437 64493	



No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S13	Craigentarrie Structures and enclosure	-	<p><i>Desk-Based Assessment</i> Three small rectangular structures and a single circular enclosure were identified through LiDAR imagery resting against a field bank that runs along the edge of a collection of Rig (<b>K, L &amp; N</b>). The rectangular structures measure between 10m to 11m from NE to SW by 4m to 5.5m transversely. The circular enclosure has a diameter of 5m.</p> <p>The structures were not depicted on any historical or modern mapping nor visible on aerial imagery.</p> <p><i>Walkover Survey</i> The three rectangular structures were identified as turf banked structures and the circular structure was identified as a small enclosure. The rectangular structures and circular enclosure banks measured 1.3m in width with a maximum height of 0.3m.</p>	NT 19731 64715	
S14	Harbour Hill Quarries	-	<p><i>Desk-Based Assessment</i> Two sub-circular quarries (<b>S14.1 &amp; S14.2</b>) were identified to the S of a path that runs through the assessment area. <b>S14.1</b> is the larger of the two with a diameter of 31m and a possible entrance to the NNW, <b>S14.2</b> has a diameter of 19m with a possible entrance to the N.</p> <p>Both quarries are identifiable on aerial and LiDAR imagery, however they are not depicted on any historical or modern mapping.</p> <p><i>Walkover Survey</i> The two sub-circular quarries (<b>S14.1 &amp; S14.2</b>) were identified during the field survey. <b>S14.1</b> was identified with an approximate depth of 2m whereas <b>S14.2</b> had a depth of between 1m to 1.5m.</p>	<p><b>S14.1</b> NT 20074 65033</p> <p><b>S14.2</b> NT 20229 05002</p>	<p><b>S14.1</b></p>  <p><b>S14.2</b></p> 

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S15	Harbour Hill Sheepfold	-	<p><i>Desk-Based Assessment</i> A circular potential sheepfold was identified through LiDAR imagery in the E reaches of Mallyen Rifle Range <b>S5</b>. The sheepfold has a diameter of 18.5m with a possible entrance to the NNW.</p> <p>The sheepfold was not depicted on any historical or modern mapping, yet it is faintly visible on aerial imagery.</p> <p><i>Walkover Survey</i> The sheepfold was identified during the walkover survey as an ephemeral circular sheepfold.</p>	NT 19780 65267	
S16	Craigentarrie Sheepfold	-	<p><i>Desk Based Assessment</i> A circular potential sheepfold <b>S16</b> was depicted as 'Old Sheepfold' on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey of 1853 to the S of Mallyen Rifle Range (<b>S5</b>) close to a path that runs through the assessment area. The sheepfold was not depicted on any subsequent historical or modern mapping. The sheepfold was identified on LiDAR imagery and has a diameter of 22m with a large rectangular enclosure to the immediate east <b>S17</b>.</p> <p>The sheepfold is visible on aerial photography.</p> <p><i>Walkover Survey</i> The sheepfold was easily identifiable as a circular banked sheepfold. The banks of the sheepfold measure a maximum width of 3.1m with a surviving height of between 0.35m to 0.5m.</p>	NT 19393 65109	
S17	Craigentarrie Enclosure	-	<p><i>Desk Based Assessment</i> A large rectangular enclosure <b>S17</b> was identified through LiDAR imagery to the immediate S of a path that runs through the assessment area. The enclosure measures 73m from NE to SW by 55m transversely with a circular sheepfold <b>S16</b> to the immediate west.</p> <p>The enclosure was not depicted on any historical or modern mapping, yet it is visible on aerial imagery.</p> <p><i>Walkover Survey</i> The enclosure was not identified during the walkover survey.</p>	NT 19476 65049	



No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S18	Harlaw Reservoir Enclosure	-	<p><i>Desk Based Assessment</i> A circular potential enclosure was identified through LiDAR imagery in the western corner of the assessment. The enclosure has a diameter of 67m with a modern path running through the centre. The enclosure sits to the NE of a large irregular shaped quarry (S4).</p> <p>The enclosure was not depicted on any historical or modern mapping, yet it is faintly visible on aerial imagery.</p> <p><i>Walkover Survey</i> The circular potential enclosure was identified as an ephemeral banked enclosure during the walkover. The enclosure appears to have been truncated by Rig Blocks C&amp; D and a modern track that cuts across the feature from NW to SE.</p>	NT 18939 65237	
S19	Kinleith Burn Sheepfold	-	<p><i>Desk Based Assessment</i> A circular 'sheepfold' with an attached bank running from the structure to the SE is marked on the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map (1895) in the E section of the Malleny Rifle Range S5. The 'sheepfold' is depicted as a 'Livestock Pen' on the modern Ordnance Survey map. The sheepfold has a diameter of 14m and is visible on both LiDAR and aerial imagery with the attached bank running to the SE.</p> <p><i>Walkover</i> The sheepfold was identified as a circular dry-stone sheepfold comprised of flat stones in a random rubble composition. The maximum height of the sheepfold is 1.25m and the walls have a width of 0.7m. The bank running from the structure is visible with a small compartment measuring 1.4m from NE to SW by 1m transversely.</p>	NT 19876 65456	
S20	Whiteside Plantations Enclosure	-	<p><i>Desk Based Assessment</i> A large rectangular enclosure was identified on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey (1853) to the north of an 'Old Fence Line'. The enclosure was depicted on subsequent historical mapping and modern mapping, with the modern Ordnance Survey map showing three sides of the enclosure surviving with the NW corner not depicted.</p> <p>The enclosure was identified on LiDAR with Rig G resting within the banks and extending slightly out the NW corner. The enclosure is similarly identifiable on aerial imagery.</p> <p><i>Walkover</i> The enclosure was identified as heather covered turf banks that measure 1m in width and have a maximum surviving height of 0.5m.</p>	NT 19663 65776	

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S21	Whiteside Plantations Clearance Cairn	-	<p><i>Desk Based Assessment</i> A possible cairn was identified through LIDAR imagery in the E corner of the assessment area. The cairn is not depicted on any historical or modern mapping and is not visible on aerial imagery. The cairn has an approximate diameter of 7m and rests at the north-eastern edge of Rig Block C.</p> <p><i>Walkover</i> A cairn was identified during the walkover as a small mound with stone underlying turf. The cairn measures 6.08m from NW to SE by 6.46m transversely with a surviving maximum height of 0.6m. The cairn's size and placement are indicative of a clearance cairn.</p>	NT 18913 65334	
S22	Whiteside Farmstead	-	<p><i>Desk Based Assessment</i> Whiteside Farm was first depicted on John Laurie's 1766 map, residing between Harlaw and Craigentarrie, to the northeast of Craigentarrie Farm. The farm was identified on Knox's 1821 map as 'White Side Wa's' with two structures however, the farm was depicted as 'Whiteside Walls' with a single structure on Johnson &amp; Geallty's map of 1834. The last depiction of 'White Side Walls' was in Knox's map of 1845 which showed two structures that were located to the SE of Malleny's curling pond and to the north of Craigentarrie <b>S2</b>.</p> <p>The 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1853 depicts a 'Sheep Ree' <b>S6</b> to the NE of Craigentarrie <b>S2</b>. The 'Sheep Ree' can be interpreted as a courtyard farm comprised of three structures. The location of the structure and the three distinctive structures within the 'Sheep Ree' suggest that the farm of Whiteside was utilised for sheep farming after its abandonment.</p> <p>The potential farmstead is not identifiable on aerial or LiDAR imagery.</p> <p><i>Walkover</i> No remains of the potential farmstead were identified during the field survey. The dry-stone 'Sheep Ree' <b>S6</b> sits directly atop the location of the farmstead and there is potential for previous elements of the farmstead to have been incorporated into the original sheepfold.</p>	NT 19243 65584	

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S23	Whiteside Structure	-	<p><i>Desk Based Assessment</i> A rectangular structure was identified through LiDAR imagery in the northern section of the assessment area resting against the NNE boundary. The structure measures 12m from NNW to SSE by 5.5m transversely.</p> <p>The structure was not depicted on any historical or modern mapping, yet it is visible on aerial imagery.</p> <p><i>Walkover Survey</i> The structure was identified during the walkover survey as an ephemeral banked rectangular structure with two potential compartments.</p>	NT 19785 66019	
S24	Whiteside Plantation Field Banks	-	<p><i>Desk Based Assessment</i> Three field banks were identified on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey 1853 in the northern section of the assessment area. The field banks were straight banks that sit to the immediate N of a 'Sheep Ree' S6.</p> <p>Three partial field banks were identified on LiDAR imagery.</p> <p><i>Walkover Survey</i> The field banks were identified as faint heather covered banks that are partly diminished by modern farm tracks. The banks measured a width of 1.8m in width with a surviving height of 0.3m.</p>		
S25	Whiteside Plantation Field Banks	-	<p><i>Desk Based Assessment</i> Multiple field banks were identified on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey 1853 in the northern section of the assessment area and are depicted as 'Old Fence'. The field banks were curved banks that partially surround Rig Block E before running southward and then curving to the NE and exiting the assessment area.</p> <p>Nine partial field banks were identified on LiDAR imagery.</p> <p><i>Walkover Survey</i> The field banks were identified as faint heather covered banks that are partly diminished by modern farm tracks and large areas of heather. The banks measured a width of 1.75m in width with a surviving height of 0.25m.</p>		


No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S26	Craigentarrie Field Banks	-	<p><i>Desk Based Assessment</i> Three field banks were identified on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey 1853 in the south-eastern section of the assessment area and are depicted as 'Old Fence'. The field banks were curved banks that partially surround Rig Blocks M, K, N and L as well as incorporate the north-eastern edge of the enclosure in <b>S8</b>.</p> <p>Three partial field banks were identified on LiDAR imagery.</p> <p><i>Walkover Survey</i> The three field banks were identified as faint turf covered banks. One field bank that runs from NW to SE has been repurposed with a modern post-and-wire fence running along the length. The banks had a maximum width of 1.3m and a height of 0.2m.</p>		

Table 2: Rig Blocks located within the assessment area

No	NGR	Block Form	Visibility	Boundaries	Sequence & Relationships	Rig Orientation & Topography	Rig Morphology
<b>A</b>	NT 18615 65013	Sub rectangular form 113m NNW-SSE x 99m transversely. 1.12 ha	Visible on aerial & LiDAR imagery.  Not visible on the ground.	Unenclosed	Adjacent to Rig Block B.	Rig Oriented NNW-SSE,	Broad Rig Mid rig to mid rig 5.2m to 7.6m
<b>B</b>	NT 18944 65064	Irregular form 282m N-S x 474m transversely 11.40 ha	Visible on aerial & LiDAR imagery.  Visible from afar.	Unenclosed	Adjacent to Rig Block B & H. <b>S10</b> rests within the Rig Block.	Rig Oriented N- S	Broad Rig Mid rig to mid rig 9.7m to 10.4m
<b>C</b>	NT 18876 65286	Sub rectangular form 141m WNW-ESE x 91m transversely 1.35 ha	Visible on aerial & LiDAR imagery.  Not visible on the ground.	Bounded by modern field bank to W.	Part of field system with Rig Blocks D. <b>S21</b> rests on N edge and S18 sits on the SE corner.	Rig Oriented WNW-ESE.	Broad Rig Mid rig to mid rig 6.8m to 9.1m
<b>D</b>	NT 19251 65351	Sub rectangular form 358m NNW-SSE x 621m transversely 2.03 ha	Visible on aerial & LiDAR imagery.  Visible from afar.	Bounded by modern track to S and field bank to NW.	Part of a field system with Rig Blocks C and U. <b>S5</b> rests within the Rig Block.	Rig Oriented NNW-SSE.	Broad Rig Mid rig to mid rig 6.7m to 10.2m
<b>E</b>	NT 19511 65616	Irregular form 107m NE-SW x 467m transversely 4.28 ha	Visible on aerial & LiDAR imagery.  Visible from afar.	Bounded by field banks ?? to NE.	Part of a field system with Rig Blocks F and G. <b>S5</b> rests within the Rig Block.	Rig Oriented NE-SW.	Broad Rig Mid rig to mid rig 7.5m to 9.6m
<b>F</b>	NT 19611 66000	Irregular form 108m NW-SE x 1066m transversely 15.92 ha	Visible on aerial & LiDAR imagery.  Visible from afar.	Unenclosed	Part of a field system with Rig Blocks E and G.	Rig Oriented NW-SE.	Broad Rig Mid rig to mid rig 7m to 8.2m

No	NGR	Block Form	Visibility	Boundaries	Sequence & Relationships	Rig Orientation & Topography	Rig Morphology
<b>G</b>	NT 19685 65770	Square form 210m NW-SE x 215m transversely 4.63 ha	Visible on aerial & LiDAR imagery.  Not visible on the ground.	Completely surrounded by field bank <b>S20</b> .	Part of a field system with Rig Blocks E and F.	Rig Oriented NW-SE.	Broad Rig Mid rig to mid rig 13.7m
<b>H</b>	NT 19414 65033	Irregular form 407m NE-SW x 582m transversely 13.05 ha	Visible on aerial & LiDAR imagery.  Visible from afar.	Unenclosed	Part of a field system with Rig Blocks I, J, K, L, M, N, O, Q, R, S and T. <b>S16 &amp; S17</b> rests within the Rig Block.	Rig Oriented NE-SW.	Broad Rig Mid rig to mid rig 7.1m to 9.4m
<b>I</b>	NT 19767 65047	Sub-square form 205m NE-SW x 159m transversely 2.05ha	Visible on aerial & LiDAR imagery.  Not visible on the ground.	Unenclosed	Part of a field system with Rig Blocks H, J, K, L, M, N, O, Q, R, S and T.	Rig Oriented NE-SW.	Broad Rig Mid rig to mid rig 8.4m to 11.2m
<b>J</b>	NT 19928 65054	Sub-square form 139m NW-SE x 175m transversely 2.39 ha	Visible on aerial & LiDAR imagery.  Visible from afar.	Unenclosed	Part of a field system with Rig Blocks H, I, K, L, M, N, O, Q, R, S and T. <b>S14</b> sits to the NE of the Rig Block.	Rig Oriented NW-SE.	Broad Rig Mid rig to mid rig 7.3m to 8.6m
<b>K</b>	NT 19678 64864	Rectangular form 278m NE-SW x 94m transversely 2.13 ha	Visible on aerial & LiDAR imagery.  Visible from afar.	Unenclosed	Part of a field system with Rig Blocks H, I, J, L, M, N, O, Q, R, S and T.	Rig Oriented NE-SW.	Broad Rig Mid rig to mid rig 6.2m to 12m
<b>L</b>	NT 19743 64827	Rectangular form 230m NE-SW x 51m transversely 1.24 ha	Visible on aerial & LiDAR imagery.  Visible from afar.	Bounded by field bank to W and SW.	Part of a field system with Rig Blocks H, I, J, K, M, N, O, Q, R, S and T. <b>S13</b> sits to the SE.	Rig Oriented NE-SW.	Broad Rig Mid rig to mid rig 9.5m
<b>M</b>	NT 19533 64850	Irregular form 103m NE-SW x 146m transversely 1.47 ha	Visible on aerial & LiDAR imagery.  Not visible on the ground.	Bounded by field bank to SW.	Part of a field system with Rig Blocks H, I, J, K, L, N, O, Q, R, S and T.	Rig Oriented NE-SW.	Broad Rig Mid rig to mid rig 6.4m to 8.1m
<b>N</b>	NT 19619 64736	Sub-square form 42m NW-SE x 46m transversely 0.18 ha	Visible on aerial & LiDAR imagery.  Not visible on the ground.	Bounded by field bank to SSE.	Part of a field system with Rig Blocks H, I, J, K, L, M, O, Q, R, S and T.	Rig Oriented NW-SE.	Broad Rig Mid rig to mid rig 10.1m
<b>O</b>	NT 19335 64858	Sub-square form 58m NW-SE x 74m transversely 0.34 ha	Visible on LiDAR imagery only.  Not visible on the ground.	Unenclosed	Part of a field system with Rig Blocks H, I, J, K, L, M, N, Q, R, S and T. Associated with <b>S2</b> .	Rig Oriented NW-SE.	Broad Rig Mid rig to mid rig 6.5m
<b>P</b>	NT 19168 64850	Sub-square form 72m ENE-WSW x 69m transversely 0.46 ha	Visible on LiDAR imagery only.  Not visible on the ground.	Unenclosed	Associated with a circular sheepfold and within modern forestry.	Rig Oriented ENE-WSW.	Broad Rig Mid rig to mid rig 14m
<b>Q</b>	NT 19379 64684	Irregular form 323m NNW-SSE x 380m transversely	Visible on aerial & LiDAR imagery.	Unenclosed	Part of a field system with Rig Blocks H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, R, S and T. <b>S11 &amp; S12</b> sit to the S of the Rig Block.	Rig Oriented NNW-SSE.	Broad Rig Mid rig to mid rig 6.7m to 9.6m

No	NGR	Block Form	Visibility	Boundaries	Sequence & Relationships	Rig Orientation & Topography	Rig Morphology
		1.02 ha	Visible from afar.				
<b>R</b>	NT 19585 64626	Rectangular form 60m NE-SW x 53m transversely 0.34 ha	Visible on LiDAR imagery only.  Not visible on the ground.	Unenclosed	Part of a field system with Rig Blocks H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, Q, S and T. Associated with <b>S8</b> .	Rig Oriented NE-SW.	Broad Rig Mid rig to mid rig 8.6m
<b>S</b>	NT 19668 64633	Irregular form 128m NW-SE x 49m transversely 0.69 ha	Visible on LiDAR imagery only.  Not visible on the ground.	Unenclosed	Part of a field system with Rig Blocks H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, Q, R, and T. <b>S13</b> sits to the NE of the Rig Block.	Rig Oriented NW-SE.	Broad Rig Mid rig to mid rig 6m to 10.9m
<b>T</b>	NT 19373 64677	Square form 98m W-E x 112m transversely 1.44 ha	Visible on aerial & LiDAR imagery.  Not visible on the ground.	Unenclosed	Part of a field system with Rig Blocks H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, Q, R and S.	Rig Oriented W-E.	Broad Rig Mid rig to mid rig 11.5m
<b>U</b>	NT 19356 65427	Sub-square form 220m NW-SE x 235m transversely 4.72 ha	Visible on aerial & LiDAR imagery.  Not visible on the ground.	Unenclosed	Part of a field system with Rig Blocks C and D. <b>S5</b> rests within the Rig Block.	Rig Oriented NW-SE.	Broad Rig Mid rig to mid rig 8.4m to 9.08m

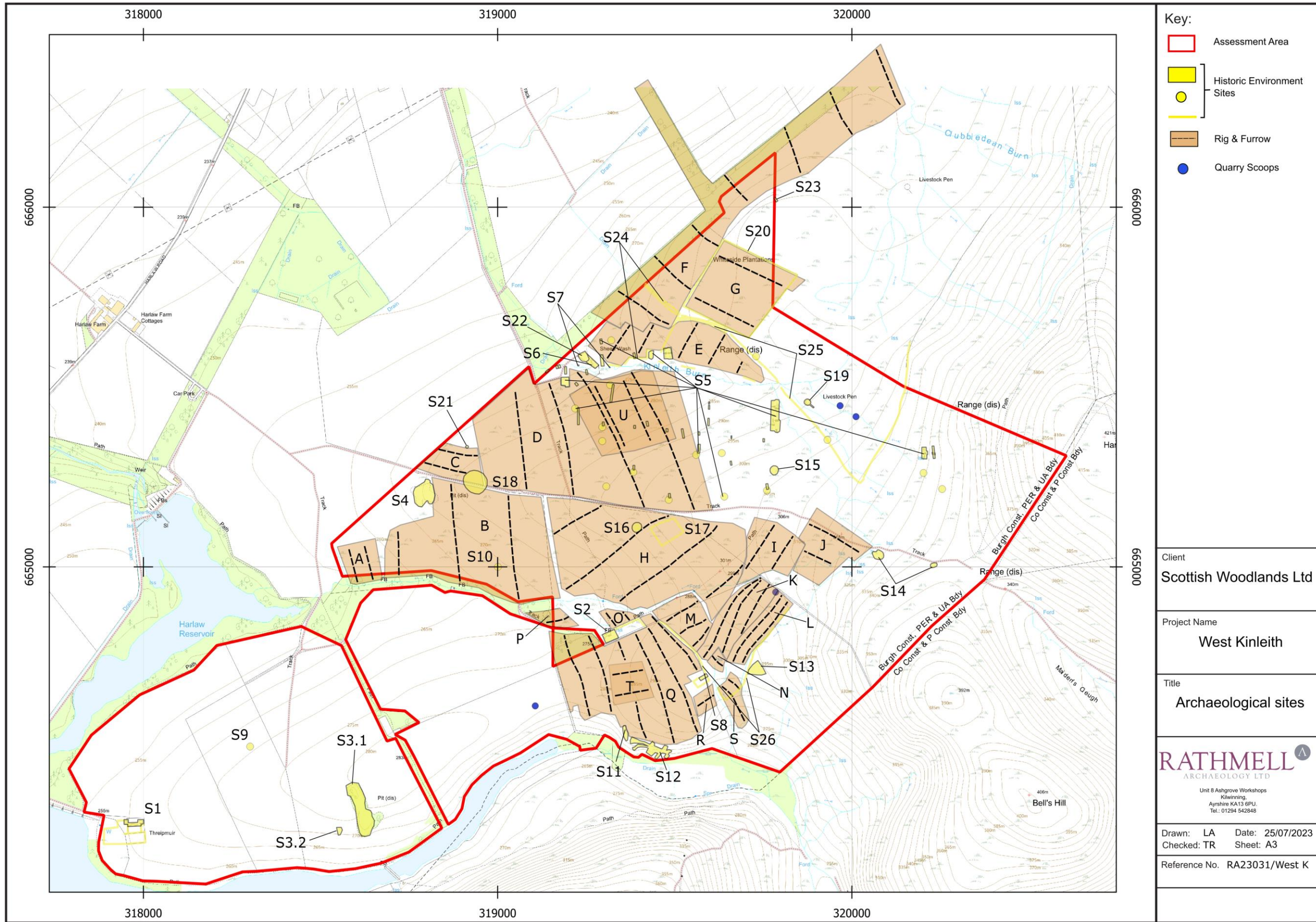


Figure 3: Location Map showing Historic Environment Sites and assessment area

53. The circular enclosure **S18** appears to be formed by ditch and bank though severely denuded. The scale of this enclosure, roughly 60m across, has prehistoric connotations.
54. Alongside the additional sites identified, LiDAR data enabled the identification of twenty-one blocks of rig (see Table 2). The typology of the rig was solely Broad Rig.

### *Walkover Survey*

55. The walkover survey took place over the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> of May 2023 in a mix of sunny, dry, overcast and wet conditions. Overall, the assessment area was comprised of a mix of rough pasture, improved fields, heather moorland and modern pedestrian paths. Modern field boundaries consisted of a mix of post-and-wire fencing and dry-stone dykes.
56. Throughout the walkover survey, sites that were identified through historical and modern mapping as well as aerial and LiDAR imagery were investigated as well as a general observation of the assessment area.
57. The walkover survey began in the northeastern compartment of the assessment area. The survey identified the circular enclosure **S18** as a faint ephemeral banked enclosure that has been overlain and denuded by Rig Blocks **C & D** as well as a modern path that runs through the assessment area from W to E and an adjacent modern post-and-wire fence. The substantial enclosure had a diameter of roughly 65m and was denuded to the southwest yet faintly identifiable to the north.
58. Malleny Rifle Range was easily identifiable in the assessment area, in particular the large targets **S5.3** that stood out clearly from the heather moorland that fills the area. The three large targets appeared to comprise a large earthen mound (or butt) to the east and a lower red brick rectangular structure for targets to be placed to the west. The southern range's target was the only target to have a concrete render on the eastern facing wall and was by far the best surviving in the landscape. This is indicative of the target being the last to go out of use.
59. The firing points **S5.2** of the firing range were either mounds or depressions. The flagstaff positions **S5.4** and telephone boxes **S5.5** were not identified during the walkover survey. Of the five historically mapped buildings **S5.1** associated with the firing range, only one survives as an unroofed structure - the structure closest to Whiteside Plantation. The location of the largest structure was discernible as a building platform with banded material and fragments of brick walls. Of the other three structures, no obvious fabric or earthworks were visible at their locations.
60. The sheepfold **S6** identified within the Malleny Rifle Range was identified as a dry-stone rectangular sheepfold with multiple modern advancements including a red-brick sheep dip. The sheepfold **S6** was investigated for potential surviving elements of the Whiteside farmstead **S22**, however, no surviving elements were identified.
61. The sheepfold **S19** located to the north of the central target was identified with an additional small compartment. This compartment was identified as a possible lambing pen. The small rectangular structure **S23** that rests on the boundary in the northern section of the assessment was identified as an ephemeral possible two-compartment structure.
62. Similarly, on the boundary of the assessment area, a marker stone was located on the southeastern boundary. The boundary marker (Canmore:277548) sits outside the assessment area and reads 'W D' for the War Department. The marker stone is connected to two other War Department boundary markers to the north of the assessment area. The stones would have alerted the public to the use of the land within the assessment area as a rifle range and are linked to that site.
63. Threipmuir **S1** was identified on the walkover as three structures, one roofed and two unroofed. The structure is currently used for educational outreach and as such, the roofed structure has been developed with modern attachments. The surrounding enclosures have been kept within the new fence line erected for the building's use.
64. Craigentarrie **S2** was identified during the walkover as an unroofed structure with four phases of expansion. A small curved 'garden' was identified to the immediate south of the



structure as well as a small square outbuilding.

65. The HER location for the find spot of the cup and ring marked rock **S9** was identified as an area of pasture with no discernible bedrock outcrops. The HER location for the pillory **S10** was similarly identified as an area of pasture with no features.
66. During the walkover, two double mounds that were identified through LiDAR imagery were investigated. One was located to the immediate north of Threipmuir **S1** and the other was identified to the south-east of Craigentarrie **S2**. The mounds were substantial oval stone and turf mounds measuring between 11m to 12.5m in length and 2.5 to 4.5m in width. The mounds were interpreted as modern refuse collections due to their proximity to the two farmsteads within the area.
67. Multiple small quarry scoops were identified during the walkover survey. The quarry scoops were predominately found to the northeast of Malleny Rifle Range **S5** and the southeast and southwest of Craigentarrie **S2**. Alongside the quarry scoops, many small clusters of large stones identified as clearance cairns were identified predominately in the southwestern compartment where the ground has large blocks of modern cultivation.
68. The rig and furrow blocks were investigated throughout the assessment area, the majority of the rig blocks were not identified during the walkover survey. The rig blocks that were identified were visible through vegetation patches that follow the raised rig lines, at closer inspection the rig lines were indiscernible. Rig blocks **D** and **H** were identifiable from afar, with clear lines further away from modern tracks and paths that cut through the area.

## Management Guidance

69. The assessment identified twenty-six historic sites within the West Kinleith assessment area. Not all sites are of equal merit or have equal potential to contribute to the comprehension of the Historic Environment. A fourfold significance is used to reflect the scale of contribution running, from high to low, as National, Regional, Local and Other, where Other denotes a minimal significance. Presented below is our guidance on how we recommend the known historic environment sites should be treated within any Forest Design Plan (summarised in Table 3).
70. Malleny Pillory **S10** was not identified during the walkover survey and based on the desk-based assessment this monument was never within the assessment area. On this basis this site is not considered in this section. **No action** is recommended.

### *Site Protection - Prehistory*

71. Harlaw Reservoir enclosure **S18** was identified as a circular enclosure that had been impacted by rig blocks and a track. The enclosure **S18** appears to be a bank and ditch enclosure with prehistoric connotations. As such, while the enclosure makes a minor contribution to the historic landscape character it is anticipated to retain complex archaeological strata. It has been ascribed Regional significance and should be **protected** with a 10m buffer, managed as a clearing and maintained as open space.
72. Threipmuir Cup and Ring Marked Rock **S9** was a findspot with no identifiable remains identified during the walkover survey. The findspot does not make a significant contribution to the historic landscape and is unlikely to contain complex archaeological information. Hence, it has been ascribed Other significance and **No action** is recommended.

### *Site Protection – Medieval or Later Rural Settlement*

73. Threipmuir **S1** and Craigentarrie **S2** are well-preserved examples of farmsteads. Their structure and associated enclosures can inform our understanding of post-improvement agricultural communities. These sites make a significant contribution to the historic landscape character and are anticipated to retain complex archaeological strata. As such, they have been ascribed Regional significance and should be **protected** with a 10m buffer, managed as a clearing and maintained as open space.
74. The exception to this protection area is the track to the immediate SE of Craigentarrie **S2** that can continue in use and be upgraded for forestry use so long as the wall bounding the

farm is safeguarded.

75. Whiteside farmstead **S22** was identified through historical mapping overlain by a later sheepfold **S6**. As such, while the farmstead does not contribute to the historic landscape character it is anticipated to retain complex archaeological strata. It has been ascribed Regional significance and should be **protected** with a 10m buffer, managed as a clearing and maintained as open space.
76. The two arrays of structures with enclosures at Craigentarrie (**S8 & S13**) and the Whiteside structure **S23** are upstanding field monuments from pre or early improvement rural settlement. These sites make only a minor contribution to the historic landscape character though they are anticipated to retain complex archaeological strata. As such, they have been ascribed Regional significance and should be **protected** with a 10m buffer, managed as a clearing and maintained as open space.

*Site Protection – Agricultural remains and quarrying*

77. Whiteside Sheepfold **S6**, Harbour Hill **S15**, Craigentarrie **S16** and Kinleith Burn **S19** were all identified as circular sheepfolds within the landscape. The sheepfolds make a minor contribution to the landscape character while they are unlikely to embody complex archaeological information. As such, they have been ascribed Local significance and should be **protected** with a 5m buffer, managed as a clearing and maintained as open space.
78. Craigentarrie **S17** and Whiteside Plantations **S20** are square enclosures within the landscape. Craigentarrie **S17** has a possible connection to sheep farming at Craigentarrie Farmstead **S2** whereas Whiteside Plantations **S20** was first depicted on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey. Neither makes a significant contribution to the historic landscape and both are unlikely to contain complex archaeological information. Hence, they have been ascribed Other significance and **No action** is recommended.
79. Whiteside Plantations cairn **S21** was identified as a clearance cairn associated rig blocks **C & D**. The site makes a very minor contribution to the historic landscape character and is unlikely to retain complex archaeological strata. As such, it has been ascribed Other significance. **No action** is recommended. However, avoid unnecessary disturbance where it survives as an upstanding feature in the landscape.
80. Quarries **S3, S4, S11, S12 & S14** do not make significant contributions to the historic landscape and are unlikely to contain complex archaeological information. Hence, they have been ascribed Other significance and **No action** is recommended.
81. Whiteside Plantation Field banks **S24 & S25** as well as Craigentarrie Field Banks **S26** each make a minor contribution to the landscape and are unlikely to embody complex archaeological information. They have been ascribed Other significance and **No action** is recommended. Care should be taken to avoid unnecessary disturbance, wherever possible

*Site Protection – Military*

82. Malleny Firing Range **S5** is a well-preserved example of a late 19<sup>th</sup> century firing range. The firing range is identifiable in the wider landscape with several elements making a significant contribution to the historic landscape character and having the potential to embody complex archaeological strata. However, many elements are ephemeral and do not contribute other than through group value. As a whole, the rifle range has been ascribed Regional significance though the balance between protection and loss has been shaped by the quality of individual elements:
- a. All known locations of buildings **S5.1** and targets **S5.3** should be **protected** with a 10m buffer, managed as a clearing and maintained as open space.
  - b. Except where contained within Larger Clearing **A**, care should be taken to avoid unnecessary disturbance wherever possible to firing points **S5.2**, flagstuffs **S5.4** and telephone boxes **S5.5** though other than this, **No action** is recommended.
83. Whiteside Plantation's reservoirs **S7** appear to have a connection with Malleny Firing Range **S5**. The reservoirs make a minor contribution to the landscape character though are unlikely to embody complex archaeological information. As such, they have been ascribed

Table 3: Management Guidance for Historic Environment Sites

No	Site	Significance	Management Guidance	UKFS HE Guidelines
<b>S1</b>	Threipmuir Farmstead	Regional	<b>Protect</b> within a 10m buffer excluding planting and forestry operations. Maintain as an open area.	GFPR 1 SFM11, 18
<b>S2</b>	Craigentarrie Farmstead	Regional	<b>Protect</b> within a 10m buffer excluding planting and forestry operations. Maintain as an open area.  Exception for the track to the immediate SE that can be kept in use and upgraded so long as the boundary wall to the farm is retained without damage	GFPR 1 SFM11, 18
<b>S3</b>	Threipmuir Quarries	Other	<b>No</b> action is recommended.	
<b>S4</b>	Harlaw Reservoir Sandstone Quarry	Other	<b>No</b> action is recommended.	
<b>S5</b>	Malleny Firing Range	Regional	For buildings <b>S5.1</b> and targets <b>S5.3</b> , <b>protect</b> within a 10m buffer excluding planting and forestry operations. Maintain as an open area.  For firing points <b>S5.2</b> , flagstaffs <b>S5.4</b> and telephone boxes <b>S5.5</b> . <b>No</b> action is recommended. Avoid unnecessary disturbance where upstanding features.	GFPR 1 SFM11, 18
<b>S6</b>	Whiteside Sheepfold	Local	<b>Protect</b> within a 5m buffer excluding planting and forestry operations. Maintain as an open area.	GFPR 1 SFM11, 18
<b>S7</b>	Whiteside Plantations Reservoirs	Local	<b>Protect</b> within a 5m buffer and retained within a managed clearing that is maintained as an open space	GFPR 2 SFM11
<b>S8</b>	Craigentarrie Enclosure Structure	Regional	<b>Protect</b> within a 10m buffer excluding planting and forestry operations. Maintain as an open area.	GFPR 1 SFM11, 18
<b>S9</b>	Threipmuir Cup and Ring Marked Rock	Other	<b>No</b> action is recommended.	
<b>S10</b>	Malleny Pillory	Other	<b>No</b> action is recommended.	
<b>S11</b>	Craigentarrie Quarry	Other	<b>No</b> action is recommended.  Avoid unnecessary disturbance where upstanding features.	
<b>S12</b>	Craigentarrie Quarry	Other	<b>No</b> action is recommended.  Avoid unnecessary disturbance where upstanding features.	
<b>S13</b>	Craigentarrie	Regional	<b>Protect</b> within a 10m buffer excluding	GFPR 1

	Structures; Enclosure		planting and forestry operations. Maintain as an open area.	SFM11, 18
<b>S14</b>	Harbour Hill Quarries	Other	<b>No</b> action is recommended. Avoid unnecessary disturbance where upstanding features.	
<b>S15</b>	Harbour Hill Sheepfold	Local	<b>Protect</b> within a 5m buffer and retained within a managed clearing that is maintained as an open space	GFPR 2 SFM11
<b>S16</b>	Craigentarrie Sheepfold	Local	<b>Protect</b> within a 5m buffer and retained within a managed clearing that is maintained as an open space	GFPR 2 SFM11
<b>S17</b>	Craigentarrie Enclosure	Other	<b>No</b> action is recommended. Avoid unnecessary disturbance where upstanding features.	
<b>S18</b>	Harlaw Reservoir Enclosure	Regional	<b>Protect</b> within a 10m buffer excluding planting and forestry operations. Maintain as an open area.	GFPR 1 SFM11, 18
<b>S19</b>	Kinleith Burn Sheepfold	Local	<b>Protect</b> within a 5m buffer and retain within a managed clearing that is maintained as an open space	GFPR 2 SFM11
<b>S20</b>	Whiteside Plantations Enclosure	Other	<b>No</b> action is recommended. Avoid unnecessary disturbance where upstanding features.	
<b>S21</b>	Whiteside Plantations Clearance Cairn	Local	<b>No</b> action is recommended. Avoid unnecessary disturbance where upstanding features.	GFPR 2 SFM11
<b>S22</b>	Whiteside Farmstead	Regional	<b>Protect</b> within a 10m buffer excluding planting and forestry operations. Maintain as an open area.	GFPR 1 SFM11, 18
<b>S23</b>	Whiteside Structure	Regional	<b>Protect</b> within a 10m buffer excluding planting and forestry operations. Maintain as an open area.	GFPR 1 SFM11, 18
<b>S24</b>	Whiteside Plantation Field Banks	Other	<b>No</b> action is recommended. Avoid unnecessary disturbance where upstanding features.	
<b>S25</b>	Whiteside Plantation Field Banks	Other	<b>No</b> action is recommended. Avoid unnecessary disturbance where upstanding features.	
<b>S26</b>	Craigentarrie Field Banks	Other	<b>No</b> action is recommended. Avoid unnecessary disturbance where upstanding features.	

SFM sustainable forest management. LR legal requirement. GFPR good forestry practice requirement

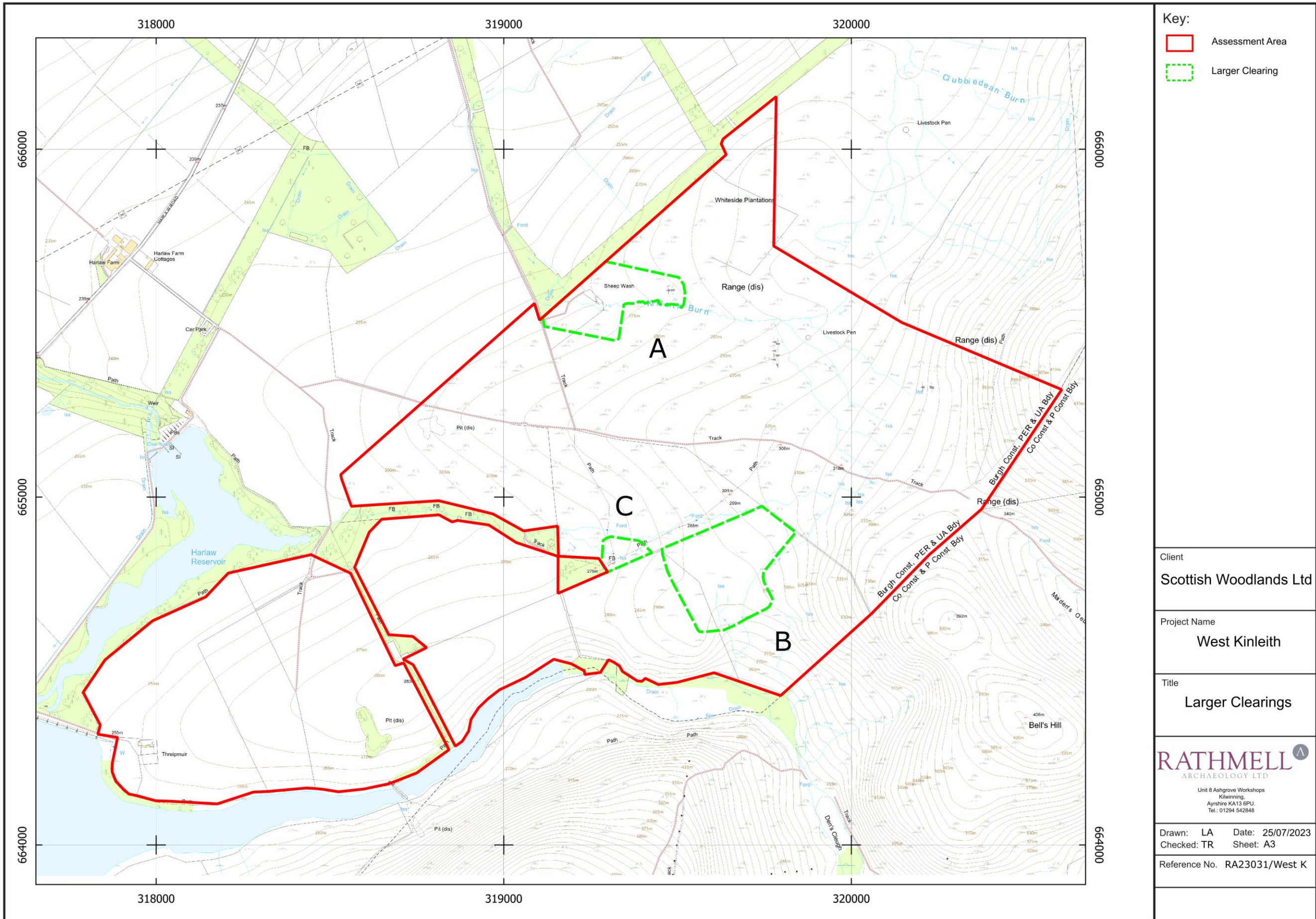


Figure 4: Location Map showing Larger Clearings

Local significance and should be **protected** with a 5m buffer, managed as a clearing and maintained as open space.

### *The Larger Clearings*

84. Larger clearings should be used to retain improved settings for significant sites, enable related sites that are within the same immediate landscape to be protected within a shared clearing (enabling their interpretation as a group), protect short-distance significant sightlines and retain a representative sample of the medieval and post-medieval agricultural field systems.
85. We recommend the following larger clearings are formed for these ends:
- A. Covering the northern portion of Mallyen Firing Range **S5**, encompassing the northern firing range including the two 200-yard firing points, 300-yard firing point, target, flagstaff point and associated buildings. The clearing will include Whiteside sheepfold **S6** and farmstead **S22** as well as reservoirs **S7**, field banks **S24** and parts of Rig Blocks **D, E** and **U**;
  - B. The medieval or later rural settlements of Craigentarie **S8** and **S13** form an important settlement cluster. Safeguarded within this larger clearing would be field banks **S26**, Rig Blocks **K, L** and **N** as well as part of Rig Block **H, M, Q, R** and **S**;
  - C. The medieval or later rural settlement of Craigentarie **S2** with Rig Block **O** are an important settlement location from at least the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century.
86. As noted above, these larger clearings will retain a sample, in whole or part, twelve rig blocks that have been characterised as broad rig, a predominantly 19<sup>th</sup> century rig type. No modern cultivation has been included for retention.
87. Note, smaller sections of rig blocks may be captured by individual site protection measures (such as sections of the three rig adjacent to and overlying Enclosure **S18**).

### *Edge Treatment*

88. Where reasonable and appropriate woodland bounding clearings for historic environment sites should be broadleaf at a lower density than commercial forestry. Such broadleaf edges should preferentially be provided to:
- ❖ sites of regional significance not within Larger Clearings; then
  - ❖ those edges of Larger Clearings in proximity (50m or less) to sites of regional significance.
89. Such broadleaf woodland provides both a more sympathetic boundary effect for the setting of the historic environment site and reduces the risk of inadvertent impact from forestry operations during thinning, harvesting and restocking.

### *Clearing Management*

90. Clearings (for site protection) and Larger Clearings (to capture a representative sample of the agricultural systems and retain the setting of sites) should be managed as open spaces (either through grazing or episodic moving, cutting or flailing as appropriate).
91. Stocking levels should not promote poaching or the initiation of erosion. Supplementary feeding should not be undertaken on sites of Regional or National significance although it is appropriate outwith the protection areas for these sites, especially in Larger Clearings.
92. Where clearings are isolated in forestry, an access route should be maintained and a management regime should be implemented that is proportionate to the risk of the incursion of deleterious woody or invasive species. In essence, the long term sustainable retention of the site should be sought.
93. Established, mature individual trees should not be removed as they may be linked to historic planting, especially at sites related to medieval or later rural settlements.
94. We further recommend consideration of proactive suppression of bracken for historic environment sites of Regional or National significance where stands extend over sites or

are approaching the protection buffer of these sites.

95. Any management should be in keeping with HES Technical Guidance and, for Scheduled Monuments, secure Scheduled Monument Consent except where the activities are not subject to control under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 or is permitted through Class Consents.

#### *Access and Interpretation*

96. We recommend the forestry regime for the assessment area should consider access and interpretation of the historic environment. Two broad themes are readily apparent from the survey undertaken:
- a. Presenting and interpreting the post-medieval rural settlement and agricultural remains within larger clearings **B** and **C** then linking to the upstanding farm at Threipmuir **S1**; and
  - b. Presenting and interpreting the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and early 20<sup>th</sup> century firing range features within larger clearing **A** as the targets **S5.3** outwith this clearing and the range boundary markers that are outwith the assessment area.
97. Any interpretation should be focused on linking to walking routes and clear themes. Web-based and pamphlet resources would be the most appropriate to develop to avoid physical impacts from on-site interpretation.

#### **Conclusion**

98. A historic environment assessment was required by Scottish Woodlands Ltd inform a programme of tree-planting at West Kinleith, near Balerno, Edinburgh. This process identified twenty-six historic environment sites located within the assessment area (Table 1).
99. Our management guidance has covered protection measures for thirteen of these sites, with one large clearing identified for safeguarding the historic landscape characterised by the presence of a well-preserved firing range. These recommendations are compliant with UKFS Historic Environment Guidelines

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