

**Approach Wood, Mountcastle Quarry, Fife:  
Historic Building Recording**

Data Structure Report

by Louise Turner and Claire Williamson

issued 12<sup>th</sup> June 2009



**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 of Field Archaeology's Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct.

Signed .....

Date .....

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 .....

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

<b>Introduction .....</b>	<b>3</b>
Archaeological and Historical Background.....	3
<b>Project Works.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Findings.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Discussion .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Conclusion .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>References .....</b>	<b>11</b>
Documentary .....	11
Cartographic.....	11
<b>Appendix 1: Registers.....</b>	<b>12</b>
Context Register .....	12
Photographic Register .....	14
<b>Appendix 2: Discovery &amp; Excavation in Scotland .....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Contact Details .....</b>	<b>18</b>

## Figures

Fig. 1a: General View of Melville House Dovecot.....	5
Fig 1b: View Showing Entrance to Tower.....	5
Fig. 2a: From the North	6
Fig. 2b: From the South-east .....	6
Fig. 2c: Blocked Entranceway	6
Fig. 2d: Detail of Quoins at Entrance .....	6
Fig. 2e: Entrance – Erosion at W side	6
Fig. 2f: Blocking of Window.....	6
Fig. 2g: Blocking of Window	6
Fig. 2h: Window Cover - grating .....	6
Fig. 3a: Interior View, Showing Nestboxes and Potence.....	7
Fig. 3b: View Showing Entrance to Vaulted Chamber.....	7
Fig. 4a: Interior detail	8
Fig. 4b: Detail of roof .....	8
Fig. 4c: Detail of Vaulting	8
Fig. 4d: Detail of Entrance .....	8
Fig. 4e: Detail of Entrance	8
Fig. 4f: Detail of Crowstepping.....	8
Fig. 4g: Interior view of doorway	8
Fig. 4h: Modern partition in vault.....	8

## Introduction

1. This Data Structure Report has been prepared for Hanson Aggregates, under the oversight of Andrew Josephs Ltd, in respect to the archaeological evaluation of the Phase 1 area at Mountcastle Quarry, in support of mineral extraction. The archaeological works are designed to mitigate the impact on the archaeological remains within the extraction area.
2. Fife Council has required a programme of archaeological works to be undertaken as a requirement of the extraction proposal. Fife Council Archaeology Unit, who advise Fife Council on archaeological matters, has provided guidance on the structure of the archaeological works required on this site during extraction works; this structure has been outlined in a Method Statement (Rees 2009a).
3. Rathmell Archaeology Limited has been appointed by Hanson Aggregates to undertake the implementation of archaeological mitigation works during the extraction at Mountcastle Quarry.

### *Archaeological and Historical Background*

4. A detailed assessment of the cultural heritage resource present within the proposed extraction area has been incorporated into the existing assessment report (Rees 2005). Cognisance of the contents of this document is presumed within this Data Structure Report. However, the proposed extractive area may have a direct physical impact upon four general historic monuments or areas:
  - a. the Approach Wood, an element of the Inventory Designed Landscape associated with the late seventeenth century Melville House;
  - b. the Beech Avenue; an element of the Inventory Designed Landscape associated with the late seventeenth century Melville House;
  - c. Melville House Dovecot; a Category B listed monument that stands within the Inventory Designed Landscape associated with the late seventeenth century Melville House;
  - d. pre-designed landscape features.
5. These historic areas have different issues of significance and substance. The current phase of historic building recording only has the potential to assess unanticipated impacts upon (c) the Melville House Dovecot through establishing a baseline condition of this structure.

## Project Works

6. A baseline archaeological building survey of the Melville House Dovecot was undertaken prior to the commencement of extraction or the felling of the surrounding woodland block. This survey comprised measured sketch plans, and a photographic and written record.
7. All works were conducted in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeology's Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct and Historic Scotland Policy Statements.

## Findings

8. Melville House Dovecot (NGR: NO 302 126) is located at the south-western end of the Inventory Designed Landscape associated with Melville House. A Category B listed building; the structure was originally built as a windmill before being converted into a dovecot (Fig. 1a; Figs. 2a-b). Map evidence suggests that the structure was already in use as a dovecot by the time of the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map was surveyed c.1855. The dovecot comprises a circular rubble-built tower with an internal diameter of

4.25m and an outer circumference of 17.7m at the base (giving an approximate external diameter of 5.63m). It has tapering walls 1m thick at the base and a sloping roof with crow-stepped curved flanks. The height of the structure has been roughly estimated as 7.7m.

9. While in use as a windmill, the structure had two opposing doorways allowing access from the north and south sides. The north doorway, *2004*, has been blocked and is no longer visible from the interior (Fig. 2c). The south doorway, *2002* is, however, still in use. The door jambs and lintels are composed of stugged sandstone with a chamfered edge (Fig. 2d). On the east side of the south doorway *2002*, these have been badly worn on account of wind erosion (Fig. 1b; Fig. 2e). There are three small rectangular windows (*2005*, *2006* and *2007*) on the east, south and west sides. Windows *2005* and *2007* have been blocked through the insertion of a slab of slate (Figs. 2f-g), with only the south window *2006* remaining open, allowing birds to access the dovecot. This window is surmounted by a projecting sandstone lintel. It is now covered by a modern wire-mesh grille (Fig. 2h).
10. Much of the building's interior is lined with nesting boxes, *2001* (Fig.3a; Fig. 4a). Many of the boxes that make up the basal courses, and also a substantial proportion of those on the east, south and northeast sides are original, composed of stugged sandstone slabs. A substantial proportion of those on the western side have now, however, been replaced by similar features fashioned from modern concrete. The floor and roof are modern, with the timber potence *2003* (presumably comprising the modern replacement of an earlier structure) remaining *in situ*. To the west of extant doorway *2002*, there is a modern plastic drainage pipe *2009* which runs vertically from the top of the structure.
11. The structure has a sloping slated roof with crow-stepped curved flanks along the southwest and southeast sides (Fig. 4b). These appear to have been fashioned from the original fabric of the windmill, resulting in the slight reduction of its original height. The roof would originally have been topped with a revolving windcap with four sails attached; however, these were removed during the structure's conversion into a dovecot.
12. The dovecot stands on top of an artificial flat-topped sub-rectangular mound, measuring approximately 20.25m from east to west by 17.95m transversely. The mound has been built up around a barrel vaulted chamber which extends approximately 6.8m beyond the western side of the dovecot (Fig. 3b). This vaulted chamber is contemporary with the structure's original use as a windmill, and measures 11.6m in length from east to west by 3.62m wide. The walls are a combination of random and snecked rubble, while the vaulting is composed of stugged ashlar blocks (Fig. 4c).
13. The vaulted chamber can be subdivided into two discrete areas; in the outer western area, the ceiling is slightly higher, measuring 2.58m in maximum height as opposed to 2.40m. This may reflect an earlier subdivision of the vaulted chamber into two rooms, though this is by no means certain. A large rubble buttress *1001* extends outwards for 1m from the south wall of the inner area, where the ceiling is lower. It appears to have functioned as a support for the tower superstructure above. Also in this inner, eastern portion of the vaulted chamber are two alcoves, *1002* and *1003*, which are built into the northern wall. No means of access between the vault and the structure above could be identified in either the vaulted cellar or the windmill itself, though such an access could have been present within the inner section of the vaulted chamber, which was inaccessible on the day of the site visit. If such a means of access did exist, then it had been blocked off at some point in the past, with all traces now hidden by the modern concrete floor in the tower above.



Fig. 1a: General View of Melville House Dovecot

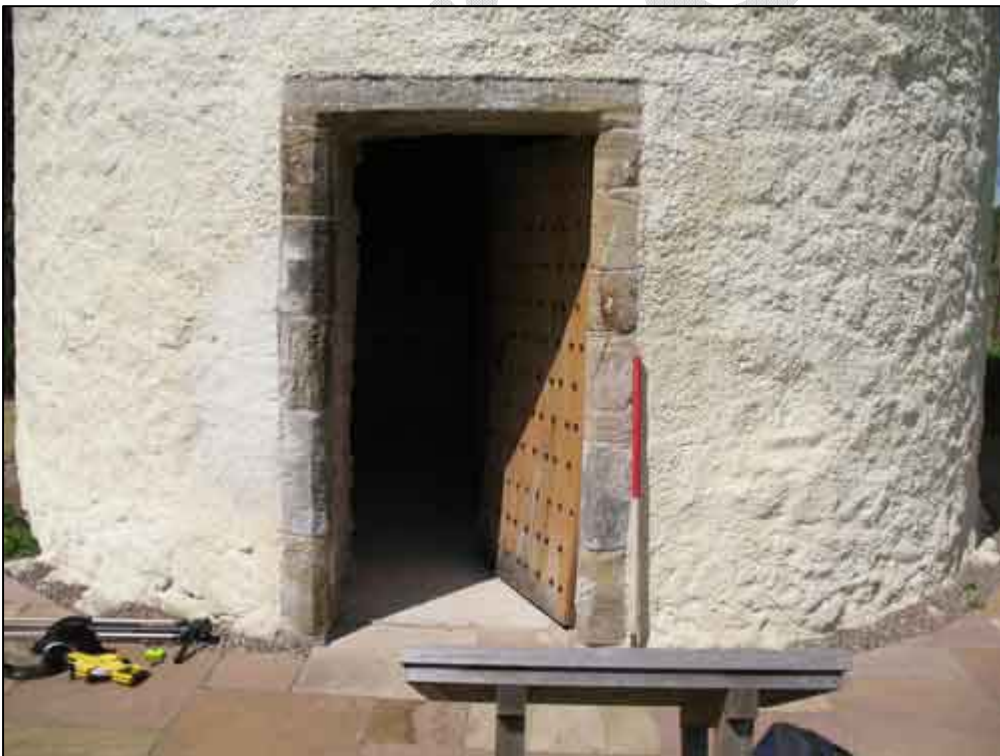


Fig 1b: View Showing Entrance to Tower





Fig. 2a: From the North



Fig. 2b: From the South-east



Fig. 2c: Blocked Entranceway



Fig. 2d: Detail of Quoins at Entrance



Fig. 2e: Entrance - Erosion at W side



Fig. 2f: Blocking of Window



Fig. 2g: Blocking of Window



Fig. 2h: Window Cover - grating



Fig. 3a: Interior View, Showing Nestboxes and Potence



Fig. 3b: View Showing Entrance to Vaulted Chamber





Fig. 4a: Interior detail



Fig. 4b: Detail of roof



Fig. 4c: Detail of Vaulting



Fig. 4d: Detail of Entrance



Fig. 4e: Detail of Entrance



Fig. 4f: Detail of Crowstepping



Fig. 4g: Interior view of doorway



Fig. 4h: Modern partition in vault

14. The main access to the vaulted chamber was via an entrance 1004 at its western end. This measured 2.23m wide and originally would have been closed off by a timber door which opened inwards. The quoins are still present over the three lowermost courses on the north jamb (with the basal example surviving in very poor condition) and on the lowermost course of the south jamb (Figs. 4d-e). The doorway was defined by stugged sandstone masonry with a droved chamfered edge. A slot for a bolt or check can be seen in the masonry on the south jamb. In recent times the entrance to the vault has been closed off with wooden fencing.

## Discussion

15. The Melville Dovecot began its life as a windmill, built during the last quarter of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. It lies within the Inventory Designed Landscape associated with Melville House, but appears to have been deliberately constructed on the fringes of the estate, where it would have been screened from the house's occupants by the Approach Wood.
16. The windmill at Melville was a vaulted tower mill, an example of the commonest and earliest surviving mill type in Scotland and one which was apparently peculiar to this country (Donnachie and Stewart, 1966, 279). It comprised a fixed tower surmounted by a moveable cap which supported the sails (Donnachie and Stewart, 1966, 279). The windcap would have been turned into the wind by hand. It seems likely that the tower of the windmill at Melville would originally have been two storeys high with the vaulted chamber below creating a third floor. This reflects the layout of a similar type of mill at Dunbarney, Perth (McLaren, 1945). The millstones would have been located on the ground floor of the tower, while the vaulted chamber would have acted as the receiving and dispatching room and may have opened into the basement of the tower under the main floor (McLaren, 1945, 7). As well as the example at Dunbarney, mills of this type also survive at Gordonstoun, Dysart, Hillhouse, Balgone Barns and Monkton among others (Donnachie and Stewart 1966, 279).
17. Windmills were built for a variety of purposes, including grinding mills for a variety of substances including mineral ores, or for pumping out water as part of drainage schemes associated with quarries, mines or even land reclamation schemes (Donnachie and Stewart, 1966, 283). However, given its location on a large rural estate in close proximity to prime agricultural land, it is clear that the Melville House example was intended for use in grain-milling.
18. The history of the Melville Dovecot reflects the development of windmills as a whole within Scotland. The construction of windmills peaked in Scotland during the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century, at a time when high technical achievement in windmill design and construction coincided with a boom in cereal production (Donnachie and Stewart, 1966, 277). Evidence suggests that the Melville Dovecot had its origins at this time. However, its period of use as a windmill was short-lived. The growth of steam power throughout the early 19<sup>th</sup> century meant that most windmills had fallen into disuse by the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century and were then converted for other uses. The Melville House example was no exception, as previously noted, it was already in use as a dovecot by the time the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map was published in 1855.
19. The conversion of windmills into dovecots occurred elsewhere at sites such as Balgone, Perthshire (McLaren 1945, 13). At Melville, this conversion appears to have involved the removal of the windcap and sails and of all the associated machinery. The roofline then appears to have been modified through the creation of crow-stepping (Fig. 4g), in order to enhance its ornamental character. Any existing access between the tower and the vault was blocked, as was the north doorway and the windows on the west and east sides of the tower. A timber door, probably modern, is still *in situ* in the north doorway, while the windows have been blocked following the insertion of a slate or schist slab which entirely covers the opening. The southern door was retained as access to the dovecot, and the south window kept open to allow the resident birds access, at a sufficient height to deter rats and other vermin from entering. The interior walls were lined with nesting boxes which have completely obscured the blocked windows and doorway. A wooden potence was inserted into the centre, allowing easy access into the

nesting boxes at all levels for the purpose of collecting eggs or young birds.

20. The vaulted chamber and the interior of the dovecot have seen renovations in more recent times. Two phases of work can be identified. Many of the nesting boxes have been replaced in concrete and the concrete flooring, roof timbers and potence appear to be more recent insertions. These renovations may have taken place prior to 1978 – photographs taken by John Hume at this time show the structure to be roofed and in good repair, though the exterior surface largely comprises exposed masonry with some patches of render evident.
21. Additional works have taken place in the last decade with the assistance of Heritage Lottery Funding. Access to the vaulted chamber is now restricted following the insertion of a gate at its entrance and a further partition has been erected within the cellar (Fig. 4h), subdividing this space into two parts roughly at the point where the level of the ceiling drops. The exterior of the tower has been harled - and the south window has had a metal grille mesh inserted to prevent access by birds. There have also been minor landscaping works in the vicinity of the tower. These comprise the erection of a fence on the artificial mound overlooking the entrance to the vaulted chamber, and the creation of a paved area surrounding the windmill tower.
22. No obvious structural defects could be identified in either the tower or the underlying vaulted chamber, though the sandstone dressings around the windows and doorways had been subject to varying amounts of damage due to wind erosion.

## Conclusion

23. A baseline archaeological building survey of the Melville House Dovecot was undertaken in association with the archaeological evaluation of the Phase 1 area at Mountcastle Quarry, prior to the commencement of mineral extraction or the felling of the surrounding woodland block. This survey comprised the creation of measured sketch plans, and a photographic and written record.
24. The structure represents an example of a vaulted tower type windmill of late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century date, which fell into disuse and was converted into a dovecot prior to 1855. The tower stands approximately 7.7m high, and overlies the east end of a vaulted chamber which runs from east to west, and which is incorporated within an artificial terraced mound.
25. The structure is in a good state of repair with no obvious defects. The original fabric has been repaired in recent times with the addition of a new roof and doors, concrete flooring, a modern drain pipe. Many of the original stone-built nesting boxes survive *in situ*, with the remainder having been reconstructed in concrete. The timber potence is intact, and again appears to be a fairly recent addition. Much of this work may have taken place in the 1970's. More recent alterations include the harling of the exterior wall, the addition of a wire grille across the last remaining unblocked window, and the erection of barrier fencing across the entrance to the vaulted chamber and at a point roughly midway along its length. Minor landscaping works have also been undertaken on top of the artificial mound in the vicinity of the tower.

## References

### *Documentary*

Donnachie & Stewart	1967	'Scottish windmills: an outline and inventory', <i>Proc Soc Antiq Scot</i> , 98, 1964-6.
McLaren	1945	'Old windmill in Scotland, with special reference to the windmill tower at Dunbarney, Perthshire', <i>Proc Soc Antiq Scot</i> , 79, 1944-5.
Scot Gov	2008	SPP23 Planning and the Historic Environment.
SOEnv	1994	Planning Advice Note 42, Archaeology, Scottish Office Environmental Department.

### *Cartographic*

Moll, H	1732	The West Part of Galloway
Roy, W	1747-55	Military Survey of Scotland
Ainslie, J	1782	Ainslie's Map of the Southern Part of Scotland
Thomson, J	1826	Dumfriesshire
Ordnance Survey	1850	1 <sup>st</sup> edition map 1:10560
Ordnance Survey	1895	2nd edition map 1:10560

## Appendix 1: Registers

Within this appendix are all registers pertaining to works on-site during the building recording.

### Context Register

Context No.	Area/Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
100a	HBR	Room	East end of vaulted chamber, defined as separate room on account of its lowered vaulting (2.4m as opposed to 2.58m). The lower ceiling corresponds to a sizeable rubble buttress (1001) which presumably forms the support for the windmill structure. Measures 3.71m from edge of the lowered vault to the rear of the apsidal end. Vaulting is stugged ashlar freestone, rubble is snecked. Same width as rest of the vault (3.62m). Appears to be no current access between cellar and windmill above.	East end of vaulted cellar below windmill with lowered ceiling, may have formed an internal chamber within cellar
100b	HBR	Room	West end of vaulted chamber measuring 7.9m long and 3.62m wide. Walls are a combination of random and snecked rubble, springing into vaulting is rubble but vault itself is stugged ashlar (freestone). Wall thickness at entrance is 0.65m. Springing to vault is 1.8m above floor. Some quoins still in situ at doorway.	West end of vaulted cellar below windmill
1001	HBR	Detail	Rubble buttress located at east end of vaulted chamber against south wall. Also forms point where vaulting at east end is lowered. Measures 1.72m long. Tapers in width out from wall from 1m at base to 0.8m at top.	Internal rubble buttress at east end of cellar providing support for windmill structure above
1002	HBR	Detail	The easternmost alcove located in northern wall at east end of vaulted chamber. Measures 0.36m wide and 0.52m high internally and sits approx. 0.55m above floor level.	One of two alcoves located in northern wall at east end of cellar
1003	HBR	Detail	The westernmost alcove located in northern wall at east end of vaulted chamber. Larger than 1002. Measures max. 0.67 high although stone appears to be robbed the base so possibly originally only 0.52m high. The main part of the alcove measures 0.42m wide although an offshoot on its west side measures an extra 0.4m in width. Sits approx. 0.55m above floor level although may have originally been 0.7m with robbed stone still in situ.	One of two alcoves located in northern wall at east end of cellar



Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
1004	HBR	Detail	Entrance to vaulted chamber. Measures 2.23m wide. Quoins in situ over lower three courses on N side (bottom one in very poor condition) and over one course on S side (with hole for door bolt). Quoins are stugged with chamfered edge (droved). Step in section where door rested against quoins.	Doorway of vaulted cellar
200	HBR	Room	Windmill converted into Dovecot. Potence <i>in situ</i> but appears to be modern. Modern concrete floor. Socket for potence also modern. Slated roof with crow stepped gable. Roof is modern. Rubble walls. Nesting boxes approx. 25 high and 36 around. Internal diameter is 4.25m. Wall thickness at doorway is 1m. Height approx. 7.7m (using nesting boxes as guide). Basal 2 courses of nest boxes original, plus much of east, south and notheast sides. Rest has been replaced in concrete. Original nest boxes shaped from stugged sandstone slabs. Outer circumference of windmill is 17.7m.	Melville House Dovecot
2001	HBR	Detail	Nesting boxes made from stugged sandstone slabs. Some replaced by concrete. Each measure 0.22m high x 0.18m wide internally. The horizontal slabs measure 60mm thick while the vertical slabs measure 70mm thick.	Nesting boxes within Dovecot
2002	HBR	Detail	Southern doorway into Dovecot. External finish comprises of sandstone quoins (stugged with chamfered edge) badly eroded on E side due to wind erosion. Measures internally 1.9m high, 1.08m wide (outer) narrowing to 0.93m (inner), and 1m deep. The outer lintel measures 0.17m high. A rubble arch measuring 0.3m high exists over interior of doorway.	Southern doorway into Dovecot
2003	HBR	Detail	Potence in centre of Dovecot. Appears to be modern insertion.	Potence
2004	HBR	Detail	Northern doorway into Dovecot. Has been blocked with wooden panel and nesting boxes now built over original location in interior. Measures internally 1.87m high and 0.93m wide. The lintel measures 0.17m high. External finish comprises sandstone ashlar blocks with chamfered edge.	Northern doorway into Dovecot, now blocked
2005	HBR	Detail	Window in second storey of original windmill on eastern side. Sits 3.92m above ground level. Measures 0.61m high internally. Defined by chamfered ashlar sandstone blocks. Now blocked	Window on eastern side of Dovecot, now blocked

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
			with nest boxes in interior.	
2006	HBR	Detail	Window in south side of Dovecot, sitting above location of southern doorway (2002), still open but with modern grill fitted to block pigeon access. Appears to have been used as main access for birds while being used as a Dovecot. Sits 4.8m above ground level and measures 0.69m high internally. Sandstone block forming lintel is projecting to prevent water ingress into access flighthole.	Window on southern side of Dovecot
2007	HBR	Detail	Window on western side of Dovecot. Sits 3.76m above ground level and measures 0.58m high internally. Now blocked with nest boxes covering location in interior.	Window on western side of Dovecot, now blocked
2008	HBR	Detail	Roof of Dovecot – modern slated. Crow stepped gables are modified from original fabric of windmill. Slated roof projects at southern edge for drip course.	Slated roof of Dovecot
2009	HBR	Detail	Modern plastic drainpipe inserted in the interior of the Dovecot. Running vertically to the top of the building, sitting to west of the southern doorway (2002).	Modern plastic drainpipe fitted into the interior of the Dovecot
300	HBR	Room	Sub-rectangular mound forming base for windmill structure, with vaulted chamber built into W side. Measures 20.25m E-W x 17.95m N-S (approx.).	Mound forming base for windmill structure

### Photographic Register

Image No.	Print		Slide		Digital	Description	From	Date
	Film No.	Neg. No.	Film No.	Neg. No.				
51	1	13	1	20	48	Shot of vaulted cellar beneath windmill/dovecot	WSW	20/05/09
52	-	-	-	-	49	Shot of vaulted cellar beneath windmill/dovecot	WSW	20/05/09
53	1	12	1	18	50	External shot of windmill/dovecot	NW	20/05/09
54	1	11	1	17	51	External shot of windmill/dovecot (showing mound in foreground)	NNW	20/05/09

Image No.	Print		Slide		Digital	Description	From	Date
	Film No.	Neg. No.	Film No.	Neg. No.				
55	1	10	1	16	52	External shot of windmill/dovecot	N	20/05/09
56	1	9	1	15	53	External shot of windmill/dovecot	NE	20/05/09
57	1	8	1	14	54	External shot of windmill/dovecot	E	20/05/09
58	1	7	1	13	55	External shot of windmill/dovecot	S	20/05/09
59	1	6	1	12	56	External shot of windmill/dovecot (showing rooftop)	S	20/05/09
60	1	5	1	11	57	External shot of windmill/dovecot (shot of rooftop zoomed in)	S	20/05/09
61	1	4	1	10	58	External shot of windmill/dovecot	SE	20/05/09
62	1	3	1	9	59	Interior of vaulted cellar (E end)	W	20/05/09
63	1	2	-	-	60	Detail of buttress 1001	NW	20/05/09
64	1	1	-	-	61	Detail of alcove 1002 in N wall	SW	20/05/09
65	2	37	-	-	62	Detail of alcove 1003 in N wall	SW	20/05/09
66	2	36	-	-	63	Detail of lowered vaulting at E end of cellar	W	20/05/09
67	2	35	-	-	64	Detail of masonry (vaulted) within W end of cellar	S	20/05/09
68	2	34	-	-	65	Detail of quoins 1004 N side	S	20/05/09
69	2	33	-	-	66	Detail of quoins S side	N	20/05/09
70	2	32	-	-	67	Shot of entrance to vaulted cellar N side	W	20/05/09
71	2	31	-	-	68	Shot of entrance to vaulted cellar S side	W	20/05/09
72	2	30	1	8	69	General shot of entrance to vaulted cellar	W	20/05/09
73	-	-	1	7	70	Interior shot of windmill/dovecot, showing potence and nest boxes	SE	20/05/09
74	-	-	1	6	71	Interior shot of windmill/dovecot, showing nest boxes	WSW	20/05/09
75	-	-	1	5	72	Interior shot of windmill/dovecot, showing doorway 2002	NW	20/05/09
76	2	29	1	4	73	External shot of windmill/dovecot doorway 2002	SE	20/05/09

Image No.	Print		Slide		Digital	Description	From	Date
	Film No.	Neg. No.	Film No.	Neg. No.				
77	2	28	1	3	74	Detail of chamfered quoin, W side of doorway 2002	SE	20/05/09
78	2	27	1	2	75	Detail of erosion, E side of doorway 2002	SE	20/05/09
79	2	26	1	1	76	Detail of S window 2006	SE	20/05/09
80	2	25	2	37	77	Detail of blocked doorway 2004	NNW	20/05/09
81	2	24	2	36	78	Detail of E window 2005	ENE	20/05/09
82	2	23	2	35	79	Detail of W window 2007	WSW	20/05/09
83	2	22	2	34	80	Detail of crow stepping on roof of windmill/dovecot (E side)	SE	20/05/09
84	2	21	2	33	81	Detail of crow stepping on roof of windmill/dovecot (W side)	SW	20/05/09

## Appendix 2: Discovery &amp; Excavation in Scotland

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	Fife
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	Approach Wood, Mountcastle Quarry
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	09029
<b>PARISH:</b>	Collessie
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Louise Turner & Claire Williamson
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	Historic Building Recording
<b>NMRS NO(S):</b>	NO31SW 2
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	Dovecot; windmill
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	None
<b>NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)</b>	NO 302 126
<b>START DATE (this season)</b>	May 2009
<b>END DATE (this season)</b>	May 2009
<b>PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)</b>	None
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b> (may include information from other fields)	<p>A baseline archaeological building survey of the Melville House Dovecot was undertaken in association with the archaeological evaluation of the Phase 1 area at Mountcastle Quarry. This survey comprised the creation of measured sketch plans, and a photographic and written record.</p> <p>The structure represents an example of a vaulted tower type windmill of late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century date, which was converted into a dovecot prior to 1855. The tower, which stands approximately 7.7m high, overlies the east end of a vaulted chamber, which is incorporated within an artificial terraced mound.</p>
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	None
<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	None
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	Hanson Aggregates
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops, Kilwinning, Ayrshire KA13 6PU
<b>E MAIL:</b>	contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk
<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)</b>	Report to Fife Council Archaeology Unit and archive to National Monuments Record of Scotland.



