



**21 Marketgate North,  
Crail,  
Fife,  
Archaeological Evaluation  
Data Structure Report**



**July 2015**

# Document control sheet

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# Contents

## Executive Summary

### 1 Introduction

- 1.1 General
- 1.2 Site Geology and Setting
  - General*
  - Geology*

### 2 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 2.1 Historical Background
- 2.2 Map Regression
  - General*
  - Pre-Ordnance Survey Maps*
  - Ordnance Survey Maps*
- 2.3 Archaeological work nearby

### 3 Methodology

- 3.1 Field Evaluation

### 4 Results

### 5 Summary and Discussion

- 5.1 General

### 6 Conclusions and Recommendations

- 6.1 General

## Acknowledgements

## Bibliography

Appendix A	Context Register
Appendix B	Photographic Register
Appendix C	Drawing Register
Appendix D	Finds Register
Appendix E	Provisional Discovery and Excavation Scotland entry

## Executive Summary

*ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd were contracted by Fife Architects to undertake a small scale archaeological evaluation in advance of proposed extension to the rear of a dwellinghouse at 21 Marketgate in the village of Crail, Fife (NGR: NO 61210 07806).*

*The evaluation followed the placement of a planning condition upon the proposed development by Fife Council and Fife Council Archaeology Unit. The condition required investigation of the historic back court of the property in order to ascertain the presence or absence of archaeological deposits. This investigation took place in advance of development.*

*The archaeological evaluation involved the excavation of one small trench measuring 2m by 1m in the footprint of the proposed development. This trench revealed the footings of an earlier building on the site. This corresponds with a structure shown on mid 19<sup>th</sup> century 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey maps. The area around the foundations contained a quantity of building rubble which indicated that this structure had a red pan tiled roof. Two stone lined drains tracked around, and respected the foundations. No significant archaeological deposits or artefacts were encountered.*

*ARCHAS recommend that no further work is required in advance of development.*

*A record of the evaluation has been deposited with the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) website hosted by the Archaeological Data Service (OASIS ID archascu1-217474) and with Discovery and Excavation in Scotland (DES), the annual publication of fieldwork by Archaeology Scotland.*

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 General

- 1.1.1 ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd was commissioned by Fife Architects on behalf of Mr and Mrs Smith to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of a proposed extension to the rear of a dwellinghouse at 21 Marketgate in the village of Crail, Fife (NGR: NO 61210 07806). The client proposes to construct a single storey extension onto the north-west side of the existing property on the site. This will house a new kitchen/dining area, while a sunken terrace/patio area will also be excavated at the back door of the property.
- 1.1.2 Located in the historic burgh of Crail, the proposals for development were identified by Fife Council and the Fife Council Archaeology Unit (contact Douglas Speirs) as having archaeological potential.
- 1.1.3 Upon submission of the planning application, Fife Council Archaeology Unit imposed a Planning Condition upon the development. Through Planning Condition number 1, imposed as part of Planning Application 15/01476/FULL, Fife Council state:
- “the developer shall secure the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a detailed written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the developer and approved in writing by this Planning Authority.”<sup>1</sup>
- 1.1.4 The FIFEplan Policy 14 provides the basis for the placement of the condition. Policy 14 states that all archaeological sites are considered to be of significance and that any development must ensure remains are preserved *in situ* in an appropriate setting. If this is not possible, appropriate archaeological investigation, recording and mitigation should be proposed.
- 1.1.5 Prior to work commencing on site ARCHAS prepared a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which investigated the history of the development area, and outlined the standards and methodology to be adhered to during the evaluation.
- 1.1.6 The work was completed on Friday 10<sup>th</sup> July 2015 by Ross Cameron and Alastair Rees. The weather was overcast and wet in the morning, but increasingly warm and sunny through the day.
- 1.1.7 ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd conforms to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Code of conduct, and relevant Standards and Guidance documents produced by the CIfA.

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<sup>1</sup> Fife Council Draft Decision Notice – 15/01476/FULL – 15/06/15

## 1.2 Site Geology and Setting

### General

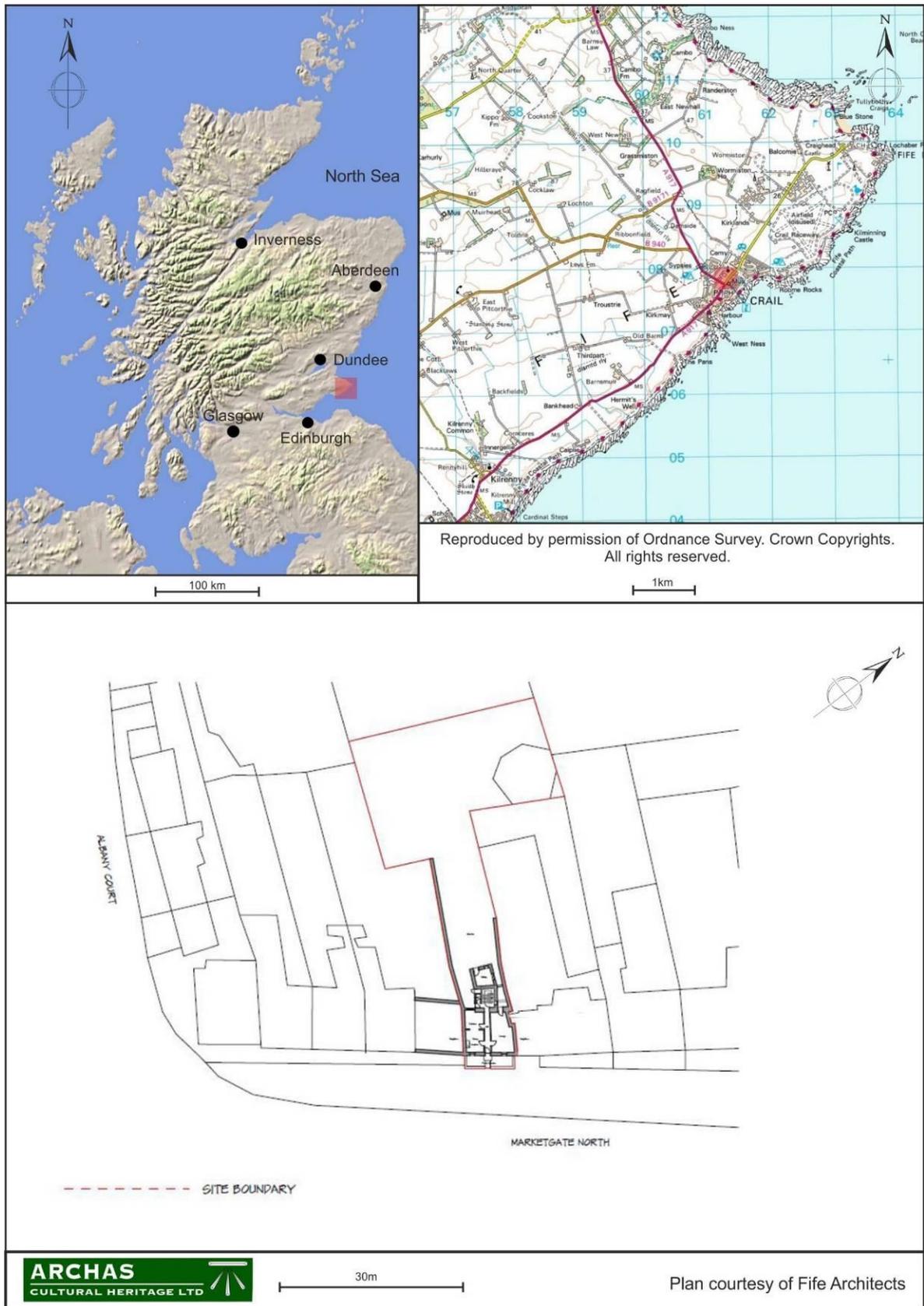


Figure 1: Site location with the indicative site location indicated in red

- 1.2.1 The site lies in Crail on the northern side of the street known as Marketgate (Figure 1). The historic village of Crail is a Conservation Area, with 21 Marketgate protected by legislation as a Category B Listed Building. The proposed development area is centred on NGR: NO 61207 07807.
- 1.2.2 The development will be to the rear of the property, replacing an existing addition to the main building and set within the narrow confines of the plot as defined by the historic boundary walls (Plate 1). The evaluation will investigate the area around the existing building, but within the footprint of the proposed development.



**Plate 1:** The back garden of 21 Marketgate looking south east (Photograph 005)

### *Geology*

- 1.2.2 The drift geology of the proposed development comprises raised marine deposits, Devensian clay, silt, sand and gravel. This formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period and is characteristic of a local environment previously dominated by shallow seas.
- 1.2.3 The underlying bedrock geology is predominantly sedimentary rock cycles, Strathclyde Group Type of the Anstruther Formation. This sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 331-335 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. This is characteristic of an environment once dominated by swamps, estuaries and deltas.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> [www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk) – 06/07/15

## 2 Archaeological and Historical Background

### 2.1 Historical Background

- 2.1.1 There is strong evidence for early medieval occupation of the Crail through a number of Pictish carvings recorded in the area. One Class III cross slab dated to c.800 can be found at Crail Parish Church, part of which can be dated to 1160.
- 2.1.2 The town had achieved burgh status by 1165 and was made a royal burgh in 1310. Trading and the harbour were important factors in the development of the town, with wealthy merchants building houses in the burgh. A castle sat beside the harbour.
- 2.1.3 By 1790 trade had declined, focussed on larger towns. Marketgate was described as 'tolerably well built and paved',<sup>3</sup> but the harbour was proving an issue for further expansion. The fishing industry thrived into the 19<sup>th</sup> century, but by the middle of the century agriculture and the export of produce became the dominant use of the harbour.
- 2.1.4 Much of Marketgate seems to have been rebuilt in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, with 21 Marketgate dated by Historic Scotland to c.1811.

### 2.2 Map Regression

#### *General*

- 2.2.1 A large number of maps were consulted in order to assess the history of the development area and pinpoint any features which may previously have gone unrecorded. Until the production of the first Ordnance Survey map in 1854, map making in Scotland was more localised and individual with each map displaying a varying level of detail. A list of maps consulted can be viewed in the Bibliography.

#### *Pre-Ordnance Survey Maps*

- 2.2.2 The earliest detailed maps of Scotland were produced by Timothy Pont who lived from the 1560s until c.1615. It is known that Pont would have produced maps which would have encompassed the development area, but these do not survive.
- 2.2.3 However, in the early to mid-17th century the importance of Pont's work was recognised and the Dutchman Joan Blaeu used Pont's existing maps as the basis for his *Atlas Novus* which was published in 1654. Blaeu engraved reproductions of the surviving Pont manuscripts and engaged Robert Gordon of Straloch to re-work seven of the Pont maps which had become illegible, while producing three more maps to ensure complete coverage of Scotland. It is clear that these 17th century manuscripts retain 16th century information.
- 2.2.3 The detail in these early maps is insufficient to show anything but the largest of sites. The town of Crail is recorded in all of Robert and James Gordon's maps variously referred to as *Careil*, *Carrail* and *Careill*. It is not possible to pinpoint the exact location of 21 Marketgate, however the location of the harbour can be used to pinpoint the general location of the town, perhaps indicating that the site would have lain on the eastern fringes of the town, and may not have been settled at this time. This however, seems unlikely.
- 2.2.4 In 1683-4 John Adair produced two maps ('The Hydrographical mappe of Forth from the entry to ye Queens-ferry' and 'The East Part of Fife' respectively) which show Crail in

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<sup>3</sup> Crail Conservation Area Appraisal and Conservation Area Management Plan, Fife Council, November 2013

excellent detail (Figure 2). These are somewhat stylised, but clearly show the layout of the town with at least two parallel streets cut by a diagonally running street from the harbour. They also clearly show the Parish Church. It is the placement of this church that allows us to clearly see that 21 Marketgate would have been in the heart of the town at this time and likely densely occupied.



**Figure 2:** Extract from John Adair's map *The Hydrographicall mappe of Forth from the entry to ye Queens-ferry* from 1683. This clearly shows the layout of Crail in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The rough location of 21 Marketgate is indicated in red. ARCHAS Ltd after NLS

2.2.5 Despite Adair's work, William Roy's 'Military Survey of Scotland' is the first map to show the development area in any real level of detail. Roy's work revolutionised map making in Scotland, containing a lot more terrain detail than previously shown. Although the map was the result of 'rapid reconnaissance rather than a measured topographic survey'<sup>4</sup>, the various inaccuracies can be forgiven in providing us with the first cartographic view of Scotland with any level of detail.



**Figure 3:** Extract from William Roy's *Military Survey of Scotland* with a general indication of 21 Marketgate as indicated red. © The British Library Board. All Rights Reserved (Roy Military Survey of Scotland)

<sup>4</sup> Fleet C., Wilkes M. & Withers, C. 2011 *Scotland – Mapping the Nation*, 88

2.2.6 William Roy's map clearly shows buildings on the site which predate the current structure at 21 Marketgate.

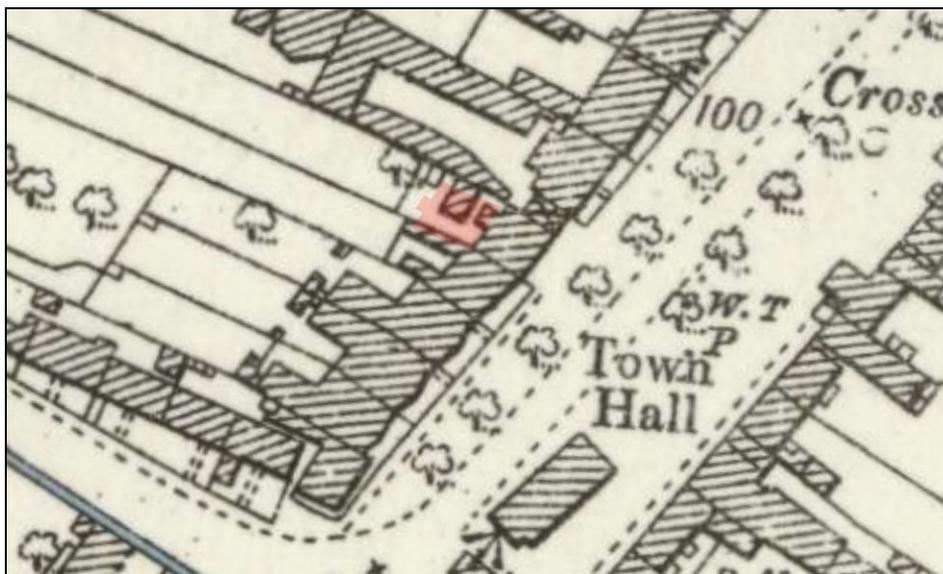
2.2.7 The current building on site was reputedly built in 1811. This building is shown on both Christopher Greenwood *et al* 'Map of the counties of Fife and Kinross' from 1828 and the town plan of Crail, produced as part of 'Great Reform Act Plans and Reports' in 1832. Both show a terraced line of building bordering Marketgate with no indications as to complexity or detail of backcourts.

#### *Ordnance Survey Maps*

2.2.8 The Ordnance Survey first surveyed the area in 1854 as part of their six inches to one mile series. By 1893, Crail was covered by the more detailed 25 inch to one mile series.

2.2.9 The 1854 1<sup>st</sup> edition 6 inch to 1 mile Fife, Sheet 20 (includes Crail, Kilrenny, Kingsbarns) shows the main building at 21 Marketgate much as it survives today - a terraced structure with a small square protrusion on the rear façade. Behind this there is a second structure, built against the south east facing elevation of 19 Marketgate. This structure was not shown on the maps of 1828 and 1832 (see Section 2.2.7 above) and may have been constructed in the intervening period. The back court runs for some distance to the north east behind the property.

2.2.10 The 25 inch to 1 mile Fifeshire, 023.02 Ordnance Survey map, produced in 1894, shows the same layout of buildings as in 1854, but in greater detail (Figure 4). The extent of the additional structure built against 19 Marketgate is clear while a thick line across the back court indicates that this may have been raised and reached by a set of steps.



**Figure 4:** Extract from the OS 25 inch to 1 mile Fifeshire, 023.02 surveyed in 1893 and published in 1894. The proposed development area is indicated red. ARCHAS after NLS

2.2.11 By 1912/14 when the revised version of the 25 inch to 1 mile Fifeshire, 023.02 was produced (Figure 5), the development area has changed. The north east to south west aligned building abutting 19 Marketgate has gone, replaced by a rectangular extension protruding from the rear of 21 Marketgate. There is also no indication of the possible terracing or raising of the back court as shown in 1893/94.



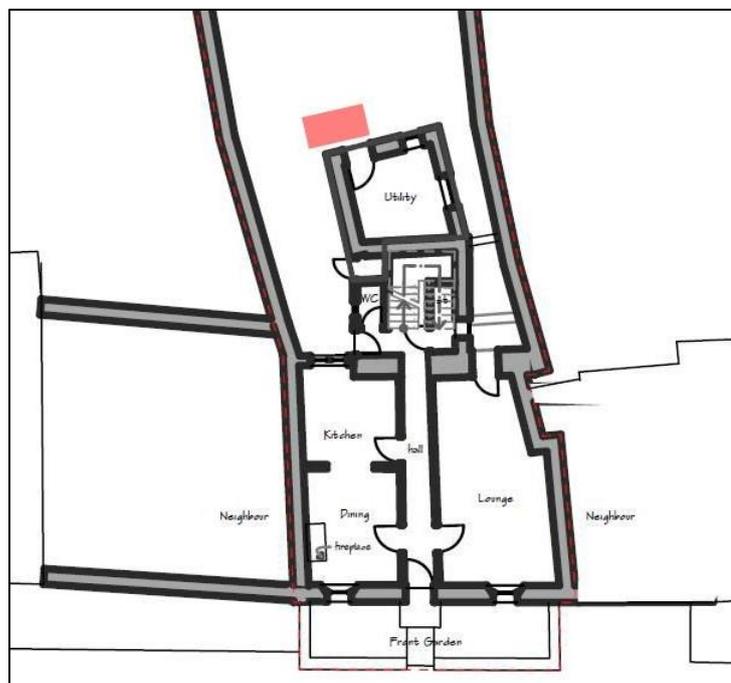
**Figure 5:** Extract from the OS 25 inch to 1 mile Fifehire, 023.02 surveyed in 1912 and published in 1914. The proposed development area is indicated red. ARCHAS after NLS

## 2.3 Archaeological work nearby

- 2.3.1 A small number of archaeological investigations undertaken nearby provide an insight into the possible make up of the deposits at 21 Marketgate.
- 2.3.2 Trial trenching undertaken in 1986 at Kirkwynd Hall on the opposite side of Marketgate (NMRS No: NO 60 NW 34) revealed 19<sup>th</sup> century structural remains and deposits up to c.50m.
- 2.3.3 A watching brief undertaken in 1993 at 58 Marketgate (NMRS No: NO 60 NW 175.1) revealed no archaeological deposits of note.

## 3 Methodology

- 3.1.1 The purpose of field evaluation is to gain information about the archaeological potential of a site by investigating a previously agreed percentage or defined area of the overall development footprint. Normally an evaluation is completed across a large area and involves the excavation of a number of linear trenches. However, as the proposed development area is small, the investigations at 21 Marketgate involved the excavation of only one trench. The results of the evaluation trench allow the archaeological team to assess the presence, absence, potential and importance of archaeological deposits surviving across the site and come to a judgement on the archaeological significance of the development area.
- 3.1.2 Through discussions with Fife Council Archaeology Unit, the evaluation trench measured 2m by 1m and was placed at the most accessible part of the development area (Figure 6).



**Figure 6:** Trench location as indicated red. ARCHAS Ltd after Fife Architects

- 3.1.3 The results of this phase of works and subsequent recommendations by ARCHAS allow Fife Council Archaeology Unit to make an informed decision as to whether the site should be investigated further. ARCHAS will make recommendations relating to any future mitigation, but the decision for any further archaeological intervention ultimately rests with Fife Council through the Fife Council Archaeology Unit.
- 3.1.4 The trench was entirely hand excavated by qualified and experienced members of the ARCHAS archaeological team. Where any features of archaeological potential were encountered these were investigated by the ARCHAS on site team. Any archaeological deposits or artefacts recovered were recorded to ARCHAS Ltd and Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) standards and relevant details noted down on ARCHAS *pro forma* sheets. A detailed photographic record was also maintained.

## 4 Results

- 4.1.1 The archaeological evaluation at 21 Marketgate failed to reveal any significant archaeological deposits. One trench was opened which measured 2m north east to south west by 1m north west to south east. This was placed immediately north west of entrance to the existing outbuilding at 21 Marketgate.
- 4.1.2 A description of all significant deposits and features identified in each trench is provided below. All context numbers for layers and feature fills are bold and recorded within curved parentheses (**xxx**) and cuts are recorded within squared parentheses [**xxx**] and structures within braces or curly brackets {**xxx**}.



**Plate 2:** Pre-excitation view looking east (Photograph 002)

- 4.1.3 The area proposed for development is currently flagged with large slate slabs and covered with small stones (Plate 2). These were set within a bedding material of dark black brown silty gravel **(001)**. A levelling deposit **(002)** below this covered the whole of the trench.
- 4.1.4 The deposits below **(002)** were very mixed. One large sandstone block in the centre of the trench (Plate 3) turned out to be the corner stone of the large wall **{013}**, running north east to south west before returning towards the south east. This wall ran on the same alignment as the existing outbuildings of 21 Marketgate which overlay the route of the wall. **{013}** extended beyond the limits of the trench, but there was no evidence of a wall having abutted, or been truncated from, the historic boundary wall with 19 Marketgate.
- 4.1.5 The dominant feature in the trench was a rough stone lined 'cundy' drain **{003}** (Plate 3). This drain curved around, but clearly respected the sandstone footings **{013}**. The capstones of the drain were rough slabs of no discernible pattern, while the sides were predominantly slabs set on their long sides to give a depth of c.0.27m. This drain was clogged with fine grain silt **(006)**.

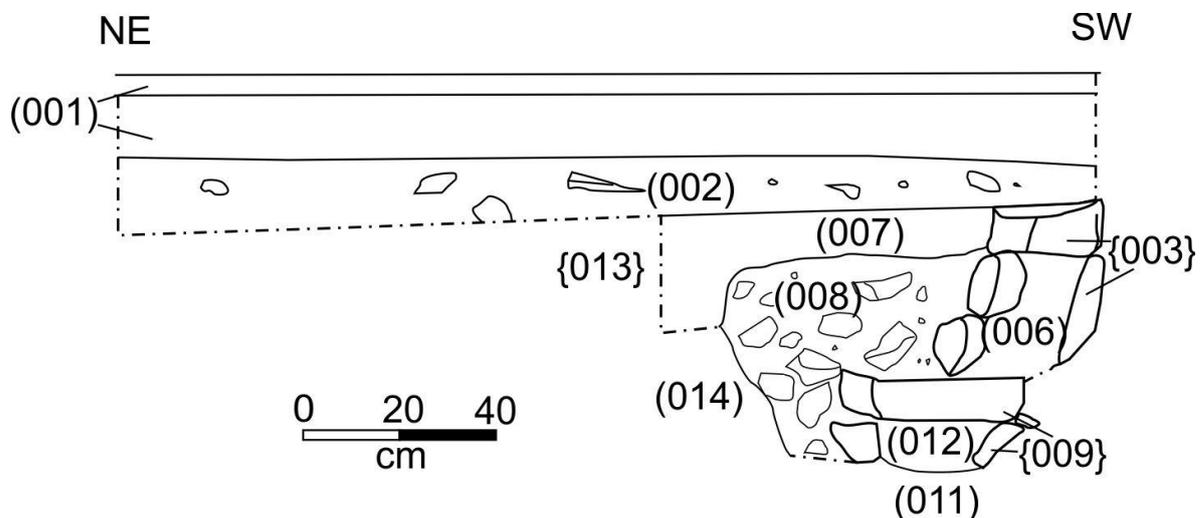


**Plate 3:** {003} as exposed looking south east. Note the large sandstone block showing the location of {013} (Photograph 009)



**Plate 4:** Mid-excitation view of {003} (Photograph 016)

- 4.1.6 The stone lined drain {003} was cut through (005) and (008) (two synonymous deposits separated by the line of the drain). These are likely levelling or backfilled deposits associated with the construction of {013}.
- 4.1.7 Removal of {003} revealed a second drain beneath – {009} (Plate 5). This feature appeared much more substantial than {003}, with large, prominent cap stone slabs. This ran adjacent and parallel to the wall {013}, mirroring the right angle of the corner and indicating this was put in place contemporary with that building. Removal of the cap stones showed the edges of the channel to be rough boulders, giving the drain an internal depth of only c.0.10m. This too was clogged with silt (012). The levelling deposit (005/008) had been placed atop {009}, but a shallow cut [016] was visible into the natural subsoil (011) beneath.



**Figure 7:** NW facing section of evaluation trench (Drawing 004)



**Plate 5:** Post-excavation view facing north west. Note the wall {013} (bottom right) set within the thick clay (014) and the insubstantial nature of drain {009} (Photograph 029)

- 4.1.8 It was also noticeable that the wall {013} had been set within a matrix of thick, firmly compact heavy clay (014) along its outer edge.
- 4.1.9 The artefact assemblage was noticeable in that there were no finds which noticeably pre date the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Most of the faunal material is from small animals, with no real evidence for butchery. Ceramic recovered is all glazed fragments, seemingly dateable to the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

## 5 Summary and Discussion

### 5.1 General

- 5.1.1 The structural remains {013} recorded at 21 Marketgate are almost certainly the remnants of the structure built against the south east facing elevation of the boundary with 19 Marketgate. This was first shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition 6 inch to 1 mile Fife, Sheet 20 from 1854. The origins of the building are unclear, but it is not depicted on less reliable maps of 1828 and 1832 and can be tentatively dated to the period between these maps and the 1<sup>st</sup> edition. The building was demolished between 1894 and 1912. Two fragmentary courses of roughly faced sandstone survive. These are foundation courses, bonded and encompassed within a thick set clay which would have acted as a damp proofing course.
- 5.1.2 A large stone lined drain {009} was constructed around the perimeter of the building, cut into the undisturbed natural subsoil. This had the appearance of a substantial drain, but in actual fact had a very shallow draft and became clogged with silt. This stone lined drain was replaced at some point by a more substantial drain {003} built at a higher level. This was more roughly constructed, but deeper and wider. {003} snakes around the remnants of {013} and was likely to have been constructed during the lifetime of the building.
- 5.1.3 The construction of the building and its associated infrastructure will have removed any traces of earlier occupation on site had these been present. A relatively large assemblage of 19<sup>th</sup> century ceramic and faunal detritus was recovered, but no artefacts of earlier date. The lack of *ex situ* medieval or pre-19<sup>th</sup> century artefacts indicates that the site may have been substantially re-worked when the building {013} and the current edifice at 21 Marketgate was constructed.

## 6 Conclusions and Recommendations

### 6.1 General

- 6.1.1 The archaeological evaluation at 21 Marketgate indicated that much of the proposed development site outwith the existing structure will contain the foundation courses and remains of the building shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition. The footprint of this structure is likely to be ringed by stone lined drains, further increasing the footprint of disruption caused by the building.
- 6.1.2 These 19<sup>th</sup> century works were set into the natural subsoil. No artefacts or features pre-dating the 19<sup>th</sup> century were recovered and it seems likely that the construction work for 21 Marketgate and its outbuildings may have involved landscaping which removed any traces of earlier occupation.
- 6.1.3 It is possible that pockets of medieval occupation material may survive below the upstanding outbuilding or in other areas of the proposed development, but no evidence for such survival was noted in the evaluation trench.
- 6.1.4 ARCHAS Ltd recommend that no further archaeological involvement is required in advance of development and upon submission of this report that the planning condition can be discharged.

## Acknowledgements

ARCHAS Cultural Heritage would like to thank Fife Architects for commissioning us to undertake the project as well as the Smith family for letting us into their lovely home. Their company, good humour and refreshments were gratefully received.

We would also like to thank Fife Council Archaeology Unit (contacts Douglas Speirs and Stephen Liscoe) for their assistance in planning and undertaking the project.

## Bibliography

### Electronic References

[www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk)  
[www.nls.uk](http://www.nls.uk)  
[www.rcahms.gov.uk](http://www.rcahms.gov.uk)

### Cartographic References

Maps consulted during the cartographic regression include:

Robert Gordon (1580-1661)

- 'A map of Eastern Scotland, including basins of Rivers Don, Dee, Tay, Forth and Tweed'. Imprint c.1636-52
- 'An outline map of the Tay estuary round Fife Ness and on to Kirkcaldy'. Imprint c.1636-52
- 'A map of Scotland, north of Glenmore in detail, and outline showing the east coast to Dunbar, showing the courses of the chief rivers, and the positions of a few places'. Imprint c.1636-52
- 'A description of the East coast of Scotland drawn out of Wagoner and sumqt corrected, but it not fully perfyt and hath yet many errors'. Imprint c.1636-52

James Gordon (1615-1686)

- 'Fyfe Shire'. 1642

Joan Blaeu (1596-1673)

- 'Fifae Vicecomitatus, The Sherifdome of Fyfe'. Published 1654
- 'Fifae Pars Orientalis, The East Part of Fife'. Published 1654

John Adair (c.1650-1722)

- 'The Hydrographicall mappe of Forth from the entry to ye Queens-ferry'. Imprint 1683
- 'The East Part of Fife'. Imprint 1684

Herman Moll (d.1732)

- 'The Shires of Fife and Kinros'. Published 1745

William Roy (1726-1790)

- 'Military Survey of Scotland'. Published 1747-1755

John Ainslie (1777-c.1840)

- 'Counties of Fife and Kinross with the Rivers Forth and Tay'. Published 1775

George Taylor (fl.1760-1788) & Andrew Skinner (fl.1760-1788)

- 'The Road from Edinburgh to Montrose & Stonehaven continued; The Road from Pathead to Crail; The Road from Edinburgh to Cupar by Kennoway'. Published 1776
- 'The Road from St Andrews to Woodhaven and Newport; the road from Crail to St Andrews and Cupar'. Published 1776

John Thomson (1777-c.1840) & William Johnson (fl. 1806-1840)

- 'Fife with Kinross Shire'. Published 1827

Christopher Greenwood (1786-1855), William Fowler (fl. 1818-1863) & T Sharp

- 'Map of the counties of Fife and Kinross'. Published 1828

Great Britain, Parliament. House of Commons

- 'Great Reform Act Plans and Reports - Crail'. Published 1832

Ordnance Survey (1854-present)

- 25 inch to 1 mile Fife, 023.02. Surveyed 1893. Published 1894
- 25 inch to 1 mile Fife, 023.02. Surveyed 1912. Published 1914
- 6 inch to 1 mile Fife, Sheet 20 (includes Crail, Kilrenny, Kingsbarns). Surveyed 1854. Published 1855
- 6 inch to 1 mile Fife and Kinross Sheet XXIII.NW & NE. Surveyed 1893. Published 1895
- 6 inch to 1 mile Fife and Kinross Sheet XXIII.NW & NE. Surveyed 1912. Published 1919
- 6 inch to 1 mile Fife and Kinross Sheet XXIII.NW & NE. Surveyed 1938. Published 1938

## Appendix A Context Register

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initial</i>
001	Deposit	Large slate slabs set into dark black brown silty soil	D: c.0.20m	Paving and bedding material	10/07/2015	AR
002	Deposit	Moderately compact black, silty clay with frequent medium angular stones and occasional larger sandstone slabs	D: 0.15-0.20m	Levelling deposit. Occasional fragments of roof tile, bone, ceramic etc.	10/07/2015	AR
003	Structure	Curved stone culvert comprised of roughly dressed sandstone slabs (roughly 0.15-0.25m diameter) set within a narrow cut [015] and covered by similar slabs.	D: 0.27m. W: 0.18m internally	Stone lined drain which curves around the stone footing {013} Likely a replacement for {009}	10/07/2015	AR
004	Deposit	Firmly compact mixed red deposit	-	Overlying {013} and likely to be demolition rubble from this.	10/07/2015	AR
005	Deposit	Firmly compact dark brown stoney, silt matrix	-	Likely to be the same as (008).	10/07/2015	AR
006	Deposit	Moderately compact dark brown silt	D: >0.20m	Silt deposited within {003}	10/07/2015	AR
007	Deposit	Thick, firmly compact band of orange yellow silty clay	D: c.0.21-0.10m	Clay deposit sealing {003}	10/07/2015	AR
008	Deposit	Firmly compact dark grey brown silty clay abundant in small angular stones and rubble	D: c.0.40m	Levelling/ backfilled deposit	10/07/2015	AR
009	Structure	Stone culvert running NE-SW, and then SE-NW around {013}. Constructed from large slabs placed atop rough, angular blocks.	Capstones 0.50-0.60m wide. Channel: 0.15-0.20m wide. D: 0.10m	Culvert contemporary with the construction of {013} and respecting the line of this. Large cap stones cover a shallow draft which would have silted up quickly. Filled by (012).	10/07/2015	AR
010		VOID		VOID	10/07/2015	AR
011	Deposit	Firmly compact mid yellow brown clay	-	Undisturbed natural subsoil	10/07/2015	AR
012	Fill	Moderately compact yellow brown silt	D: <0.10m	Fill of {009}	10/07/2015	AR

<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Initial</b>
013	Structure	Footings of structure consisting of two courses of blonde sandstone blocks. Large corner stone measures 0.40m by 0.25m by 0.18m. Constructed by clay and mortar and sealed with heavy clay (014)	-	Bottom courses of earlier demolished structure	10/07/2015	AR
014	Deposit	Firmly compact heavy yellow brown clay	-	Firm clay pressed against {013}, perhaps as a bonding material and damp proofing course.	10/07/2015	AR
015	Cut	Cut through (008)	D: c.0.30m. W: c.0.30m	Filled by {003}	10/07/2015	RC
016	Cut	Shallow cut, only discernible along SW side	-	Filled by {009}	10/07/2015	RC

## Appendix B Photographic Register

<b>Image No.</b>	<b>Taken from</b>	<b>Contexts No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Initials</b>
001	E	-	Pre-excavation shot	10/07/13	RC
002	SE	-	Pre-excavation shot	10/07/13	RC
003	S	-	Pre-excavation shot	10/07/13	RC
004	S	-	Pre-excavation shot	10/07/13	RC
005	S	-	Pre-excavation shot	10/07/13	RC
006	SE	(002)	Mid-excavation shot post-removal of slabs and bedding (001)	10/07/13	RC
007	E	(002)	Mid-excavation shot post-removal of slabs and bedding (001)	10/07/13	RC
008	W	{003}	Culvert {003} exposed and cleaned	10/07/13	RC
009	S	{003}	Culvert {003} exposed and cleaned	10/07/13	RC
010	E	{003}	Culvert {003} exposed and cleaned	10/07/13	RC
011	S	{003}	Culvert {003} exposed and cleaned	10/07/13	RC
012	N	-	Working shot - cleaning	10/07/13	RC
013	NE	{003}	Culvert {003} emptied	10/07/13	RC
014	SW	{003}	Culvert {003} emptied	10/07/13	RC
015	SW	{003}	Culvert {003} emptied	10/07/13	RC
016	NE	{003}	Culvert {003} emptied	10/07/13	RC
017	NE	{003}	Culvert {003} emptied	10/07/13	RC
018	SW	{005}	Section/profile of {005}	10/07/13	RC

<i>Image No.</i>	<i>Taken from</i>	<i>Contexts No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initials</i>
019	NE	{005}	Section/profile of {005}	10/07/13	RC
020	SW	-	Working shot - drawing	10/07/13	AR
021	E	-	Working shot - digging	10/07/13	RC
022	NW	-	Working shot - digging	10/07/13	RC
023	SW	{009}	Mid-excavation shot showing {009}	10/07/13	RC
024	NE	{009}	Mid-excavation shot showing {009}	10/07/13	RC
025	NW	{009}	Mid-excavation shot showing {009}	10/07/13	RC
026	NW	{009}	Mid-excavation shot showing {009}	10/07/13	RC
027	NW	{009}	Mid-excavation shot showing {009}	10/07/13	RC
028	NW	{009}	Mid-excavation shot showing {009}	10/07/13	RC
029	NW	{009}	Post-excavation view of Trench and {009}	10/07/13	RC
030	NE	{009}	Post-excavation view of Trench and {009}	10/07/13	RC
031	SE	{009}	Post-excavation view of Trench and {009}	10/07/13	RC
032	SE	{009}	Post-excavation view of Trench and {009}	10/07/13	RC
033	SE	{009}	NW facing section of {009}	10/07/13	RC
034	SE	-	NW facing section of Trench	10/07/13	RC
035	SE	-	NW facing section of Trench - W end	10/07/13	RC
036	SE	-	NW facing section of Trench - E end	10/07/13	RC

## Appendix C Drawing Register

<i>Dwg No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Scale</i>	<i>Sheet</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Drawn by</i>
001	Plan	01:20	1	Mid-excavation plan showing {003}	10/07/2015	RC
002	Plan	01:20	2	Overlay showing sides of {003}	10/07/2015	RC
003	Plan	01:20	1	Post-excavation plans showing {009}	10/07/2015	RC
004	Section	01:20	1	NW facing section of Trench	10/07/2015	RC

## Appendix D Finds Register

<i>Finds No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initials</i>
001	002	21	Ceramic	Glazed ceramic	19th century	10/07/2015	AR/RC
002	006	5	Bone	Mixed faunal bone		10/07/2015	AR/RC
003	002	1	Glass	Clear glass bottle neck	19th century	10/07/2015	AR/RC
004	002	7	Bone	Mixed faunal bone		10/07/2015	AR/RC
005	002	2	Fe	Fe nails		10/07/2015	AR/RC
006	006	4	Ceramic	White glazed ceramic and pipe stem	19th century	10/07/2015	AR/RC
007	012	1	Ceramic	Blue and white glazed ceramic	19th century	10/07/2015	RC
008	005	13	Ceramic	Fragments of red pan tile		10/07/2015	AR/RC

## Appendix E Provisional Discovery and Excavation Scotland Entry

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	Fife Council
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	21 Marketgate, Crail
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	214
<b>PARISH:</b>	Crail
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Ross Cameron
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	Archaeological Evaluation
<b>NMRS NO(S):</b>	NO60NW 163
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	Category B Listed Building
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	None
<b>NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)</b>	NO 61210 07806
<b>START DATE (this season)</b>	10/07/15
<b>END DATE (this season)</b>	10/07/15
<b>PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)</b>	None
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b> (May include information from other fields)	<p>ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd were contracted by Fife Architects to undertake a small scale archaeological evaluation in advance of proposed extension to the rear of a dwellinghouse at 21 Marketgate in the village of Crail, Fife (NGR: NO 61210 07806).</p> <p>The evaluation followed the placement of a planning condition upon the proposed development by Fife Council and Fife Council Archaeology Unit. The condition required investigation of the historic back court of the property in order to ascertain the presence or absence of archaeological deposits. This investigation took place in advance of development.</p> <p>The archaeological evaluation involved the excavation of one small trench measuring 2m by 1m in the footprint of the proposed development. This trench revealed the footings of an earlier building on the site. This corresponds with a structure shown on mid 19<sup>th</sup> century 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey maps. The area around the foundations contained a quantity of building rubble which indicated that this structure had a red pan tiled roof. Two stone lined drains tracked around, and respected the foundations. No significant archaeological deposits were encountered.</p> <p>ARCHAS recommend that no further work is required in advance of development.</p>
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	None
<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	-
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	Fife Architects
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd Suite B2 Law s Close 339-343 High Street Kirkcaldy KY1 1JN
<b>EMAIL ADDRESS:</b>	ross.cameron@archas.co.uk

**ARCHIVE LOCATION**

NMRS and Fife Council Archaeology Unit (intended)