

**Blairhall, Fife:
Archaeological Watching Brief**

Data Structure Report

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Rathmell
Archaeology Ltd

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1 Overview

- 1.1 This Data Structure Report presents the findings of the archaeological watching brief undertaken for Lomond Homes Ltd in respect of groundworks associated with the substantial residential development at Comrie Castle, Blairhall, Fife.
- 1.2 The area of interest lies within the former grounds of Comrie Castle (NT 0023 8956), to the immediate northwest of Blairhall (centred on NT 002 897), to the east of Kincardine. This small village was once a flourishing mining community, dependent on the nearby collieries of Blairhall and Comrie to the north, mining ironstone and coal. Initially the village only consisted of two rows of houses but soon expanded in the early 1900's with the opening of two new mine shafts, opened by the Coltness Company in 1906. The area under development covers land to the immediate north of the site of Comrie Castle.
- 1.3 The monitoring was restricted within the bounds of an area roughly 9 ha in size. The land in question was once part of the Comrie Castle parkland and prior to development the site was comprised of partial open grassland, enclosed by a mature wooded boundary. The development will encompass the majority of the land in question and in doing so will entail the reduction of the depth of the wooded boundary, leaving a substantial margin of trees and parkland encircling the development.
- 1.4 Rathmell Archaeology Limited was appointed to develop and undertake the implementation of archaeological mitigation works during the development. The program of archaeological monitoring was designed to mitigate any adverse impact on any archaeology revealed during ground breaking works.
- 1.5 The findings presented below inform on the character of any archaeologically significant features within the development area. These monitoring works were sufficient to inform on archaeological hazard and allow the development of any necessary subsequent mitigation.
- 1.6 Rathmell Archaeology Ltd was appointed by Lomond Homes Ltd, to act with regard to the archaeological issues. The Fife Council Archaeology Service, who advise Fife Council on archaeological matters, has provided guidance on the structure of archaeological investigations required on this site. The works were implemented in accord with the agreed Method Statement (Rees 2006).

2 Project Work

- 2.1 The programme of works agreed with Fife Council, the Fife Council Archaeology Service and Lomond Homes Ltd comprised monitoring works of the initial topsoil stripping. In particular this related to the preparation of the ground for the work compound, the main spine roads which largely cover the development site and the SUDS basin (Figure 1). The spine roads in particular were to provide an extensive and substantive overview of the archaeological potential of the site to inform discussions with the Fife Council Archaeology Service as to the appropriateness of continued monitoring works.
- 2.2 The compound measured approximately 99.6m by 36m (3348m²) and the spine roads measured a total of 6m by 848.9m in length (5093.4m²). These works were undertaken over a seven day period; from the 24th of October to the 1st of November 2006. The SUDS basin located at the south-western corner of the development was monitored on the 21st of March 2007, the area of covering an area approximately 13m by 87m in length (1131m²). In compliance with the Method Statement (Rees 2006) all groundbreaking works within the development were observed on these dates.

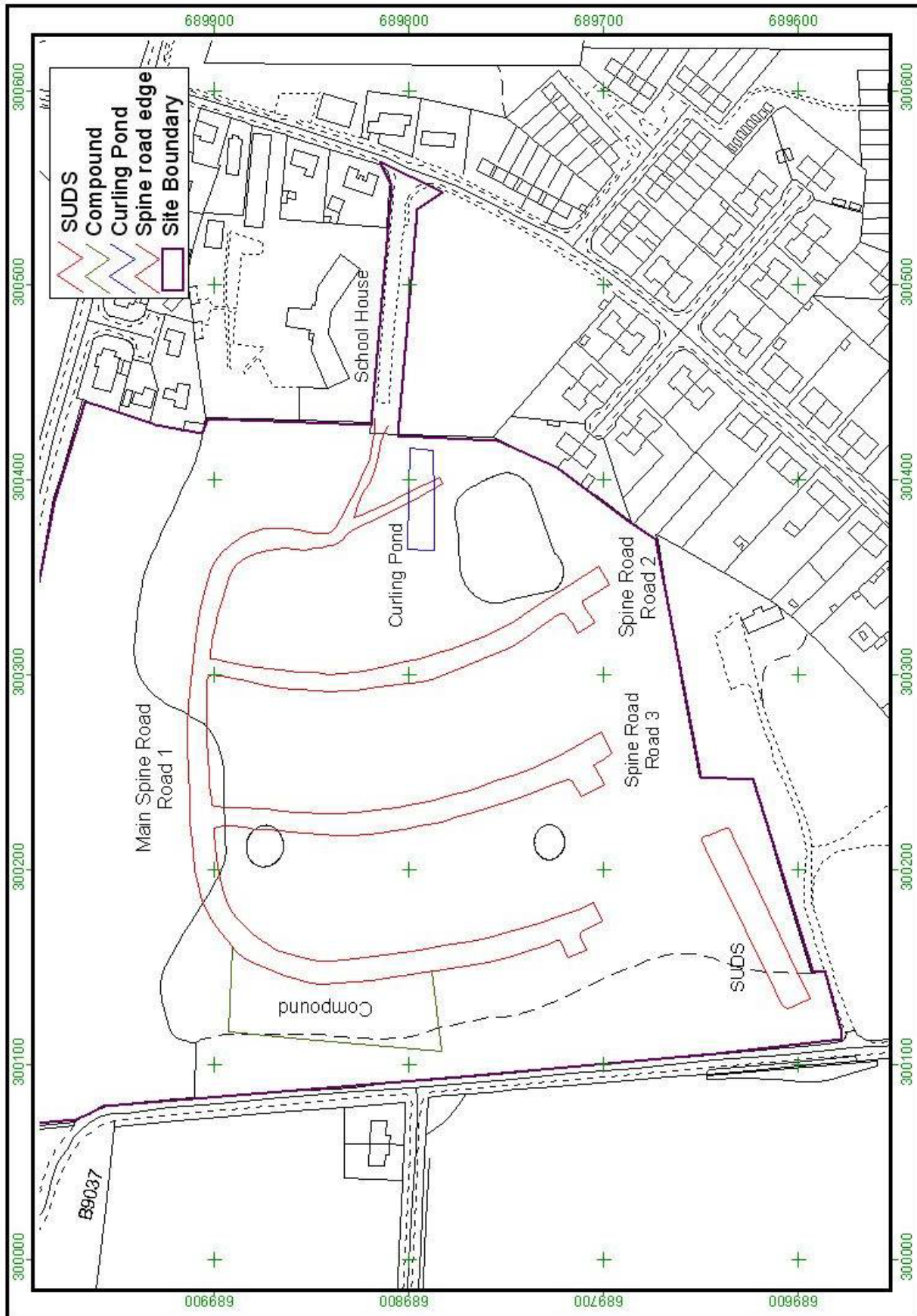


Figure 1: Site plan

- 2.3 From the plans provided by Lomond Homes Ltd it was observed that there was a slight amendment to the road system. On the east access road to the development, the planned roundabout is going to be replaced by a straightforward access road.
- 2.4 All works were carried out using a combination of a 22 tonne tracked machine and 32 tonne tracked machine digger. Any potential archaeological features were investigated. However, no unanticipated significant archaeological features were observed during the on-site works and no archaeological material was recovered. All features impacted by the ground reduction were of relatively modern or natural origin.
- 2.5 All works were conducted in accordance with the Method Statement, the Institute of Field Archaeology's Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct and Historic Scotland Policy Statements.

3 Findings: Desk-based assessment

3.1 *Statutory protected sites*

- 3.1.1 The desk-based assessment did not identify the presence of any sites protected for their archaeological or historical merit under the terms of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 or buildings protected under the Town and Country Planning Act 1997 (Historic Scotland 1998) *within* the study area.
- 3.1.2 No sites were identified that have the potential to contain buried human skeletal material, and hence raise the difficulties of the crime of violation of sepulchre (the common law crime of unlawful interference with human remains).

3.2 *Archaeological and Historical Background*

- 3.2.1 The National Monuments Record of Scotland identified only one known archaeological site close to the proposed development area. The site is that of Comrie Castle (NMRS No. NT08NW 54) please note that this castle should not be confused with Comrie Castle of the Clan Menzies, located at Coshieville, Perthshire, dating to the 14th century. Very little is known of the castle with few references made to it. It is depicted in the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1864 as a large roofed rectangular structure with associated U-shaped building (presumed to be the stables (Figure 2a-b)). The Ordnance Survey Name Book describes the castle as "*a mansion house with offices, parks, gardens, attached, the property of James Anderson Esq. Blairgowrie*" (Ordnance Survey Name Book, No. 20, 53 1858).
- 3.2.2 It is apparent in the Third Statistical Account of Scotland (1952) that the castle then belonged to the National Coal Board (N.C.B). The castle and its auxiliary buildings were being used for a number of functions, namely as the residence of the manager of the colliery but also to provide a church to the local community, the majority of whom would have worked in the mines (Third Statistical Account of Scotland, 1952, 404). Shortly after this date, in the early 1960's, it is recorded that the castle was demolished.
- 3.2.3 This noteworthy lack of information regarding the castle indicates that it was of little political or social significance. It has been concluded by the Fife Council Archaeologist (Douglas Speirs), that we are more than likely dealing with a late medieval fortified tower that was subsequently replaced in the 18th/19th century by a mansion house. While in conversation with a local resident, it was mentioned that the remains of the Ha-ha, associated with the castle still remains. Ha-has or sunken fences are typically found in the grounds of mansion houses and were used as a means of keeping cattle and sheep out of the formal gardens without the use of a somewhat ugly wall/fence interrupting the view. The Ha-ha was a feature of the 18th century garden designer Charles Bridgeman and this ties in with the concept that the original Comrie Castle was re-built in the 18th/19th century.

3.3 *Cartographic Evidence*

- 3.3.1 The earliest source of sound cartographic evidence that illustrates a basic level of detail of the area dates to the eighteenth century with the pre-Ordnance Survey map by Roy (1747-1755). Thereafter it is the 1st (1864) and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps (1895) that

provide accurate detail of the area concerned, depicting Comrie Castle and charting the growth of the village of Blairhall.

- 3.3.2 Roy's map shows the somewhat dispersed layout of farms and settlements spread throughout the area concerned. It denotes the site as Comary (opposed to the modern Comrie), showing it as an insignificant farmstead, composed of at least one definite structure with the potential of three enclosed areas. It illustrates that the land immediately surrounding the structure is uncultivated with extensive areas under tillage to the north-east
 - 3.3.3 This settlement/hamlet is comprised of nine buildings, including a large building that may be interpreted as the parish church. It can be seen that the land to the immediate south of this settlement is uncultivated and it is believed that this is the location of the development site.
 - 3.3.4 John Thompson's pre-Ordnance Survey map of Kincardineshire (1832) shows little information regarding the area, other than the established network of roads that criss-cross the area. It can be seen that Thomson depicts Comrie as an isolated grand house
 - 3.3.5 The first edition Ordnance Survey map (1864) (Figure 2a) is the first map that clearly shows the actual layout of Comrie Castle and its auxiliary buildings. This map shows the location of a lodge at the entranceway, the large rectangular structure of the castle and a U-shaped building to the north-east, presumed to be the stable block. It can be seen that the castle sits within a dense wooded area, with more open ground to the immediate north. The landscape depicted in this map is very similar to the current environment encountered.
 - 3.3.6 The 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1913 illustrates the same level of detail as that found on the 1st edition Ordnance map and in doing so indicates that very little has changed in the area. The most significant addition is the curling pond to the north-east of the castle. By the latter half of the 19th century, curling had become a popular pastime across Scotland to the extent that most parishes had their own custom-made pond.
 - 3.3.7 Regarding the house, it can be seen that there has been a small extension built at the eastern corner and the small square structure that initially appeared on the 2nd edition as a ruinous building, has been roofed. The main decline can be seen in the stable block where a large portion has become ruinous (Figure 2b).
- 3.4 *Aerial Photograph*
- 3.4.1 Two aerial photographs taken in 1946 and 1955 are of slightly differing quality, with more clarity in the 1955 image due to the reduced foliage cover of the trees. In the earlier photograph the layout of the castle and its associated buildings can vaguely be defined and the site of the lodge is completely obscured.
 - 3.4.2 In comparison, the later photograph shows that the village has increased slightly in size with the addition of more housing to the south-west of the curling pond (Figure 3a and b). At this date the castle and its associated buildings (lodge and stables) appear to still be in use. This aerial photograph is possibly the only evidence we have to the layout and form of Comrie Castle. Close inspection reveals that the castle is square in form and appears to have a small central court. The roofline indicates the structure is segmented into varying sized cells with an attached walled enclosure to the north-east corner. Also within this photograph, the location of the Ha-ha can clearly be seen to the north of the house.
 - 3.4.3 Concentrating on the development area, it can be seen that there does not appear to be any clearly visible crop marks, however it has to be considered that the crop marks may have been ploughed out through continuous cultivation. In contrast to the latter remark, it was noted that the subsoil was fairly shallow in depth and showed no indication of a rig and furrow system. It can therefore be concluded that this field had been left fallow for a considerable length of time and was probably used as grazing ground, as indicated by the insertion of a Ha-ha to keep cattle from approaching the house.

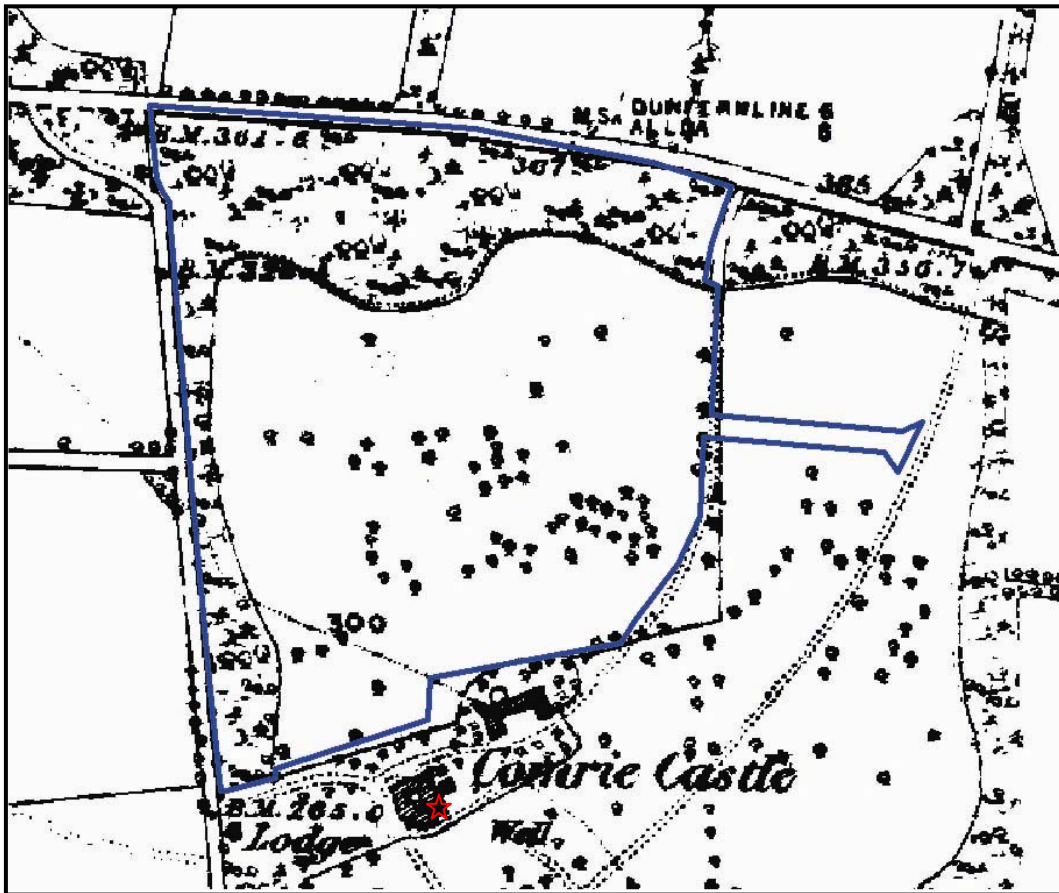


Figure 2a: First edition ordnance survey map (1864) – blue line denoted development area

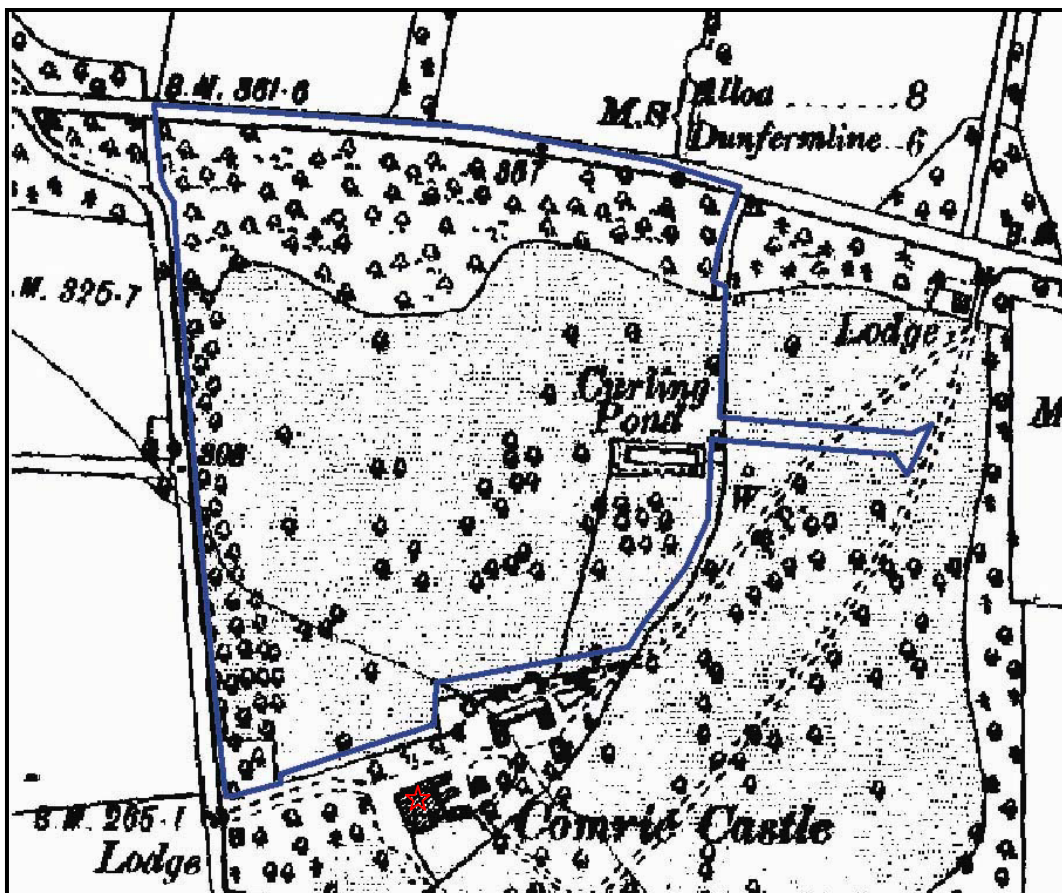


Figure 2b: Third Edition Ordnance Survey map (1913) - blue line denoted development area

- 3.4.4 The only feature that does not appear on the Ordnance Survey maps is a feature that appears to be a rectangular walled kitchen garden located to the north of the castle and the lodge (Figure 2a and b). Internally this garden has been partitioned into six main sections. The fact that it does not appear on the Ordnance Survey maps is curious and calls into question the date of such a feature. It could be assumed that this walled garden is a later addition, potentially part of the “Dig for Victory” campaign during the Second World War. However in the 1946 aerial photograph the garden looks as though it had been abandoned a considerable length of time. It has to be considered that this feature was overlooked by the Ordnance Survey. It can be concluded that this walled garden dates to the 19th/20th century and may be contemporary in date with the house. It is noteworthy that this feature is no longer upstanding and visible at ground level.

4 Findings

4.1 *Spine Roads*

- 4.1.1 The development area is located within the former grounds Comrie Castle parkland, to the immediate west of the village of Blairhall. The work commenced with the topsoil stripping of the compound area, located on the western side of the development with the soil stockpiled until a later date. This was subsequently followed by the stripping of the main east-west spine road (road 1), the north-south spine road (road 2) and the final north-south spine road (road 3) (Figure 1). No features of archaeological significance were identified during the monitoring process.
- 4.1.2 Caution had to be taken by the large tracked machines as there were overhead electrical cables running in a north-east to south-west direction across the eastern side of the development area. As the main east-west spine road (road 1) crosses under this cable, precaution was taken through the use of a smaller tracked machine to excavate under this area.
- 4.1.3 The stratigraphic sequence of the site was generally uniform across the entire extent of the area. The overlying turf/vegetation (100, 200, 300 and 400) had an average depth of 90mm. The topsoil (101, 201, 301, and 401) was mid brown (with a slight orange undertone) in colour, with a fine silty/sand composition and occasional small to medium sized stones mixed throughout, with an average depth of 350mm. The topsoil exposed the underlying natural (103, 203, 303 and 304), a light brown/cream coloured boulder clay, with frequent small to medium sized boulders.
- 4.1.4 Within the tracks of the spine roads, two field drains were noted (203 and 303). Field drain (203) was composed of narrow red tiles cut into the natural, running in a N-S direction. The second field drain (303) ran in a NNE-SSW direction, measuring 360mm by 120mm by 12m long and was filled with topsoil.
- 4.1.5 Within the path of the spine roads there were a number of tree stumps left *in situ*. These stumps were the results of the thinning of the wood on the northern boundary (Figure 4c). These were left in place and excavated around, and will be removed at a later date by the developer.
- ### 4.2 *Curling Pond*
- 4.2.1 While on site the developers used the opportunity to excavate the footpath which will pass through the curling pond (Figure 4 e-h). Prior to excavation, the pond was found to be heavily overgrown but still visible. It is composed of a long rectangular banked feature with internal depression. The banks are earthen and vary in width of 1.5 to 2m and stand to a height of 0.5m (501) (Figure 4g). Internally the pond measured 9m wide by 35m in length.



Figure 3a: Aerial Photograph May 1946 (copyright RCAHMS)

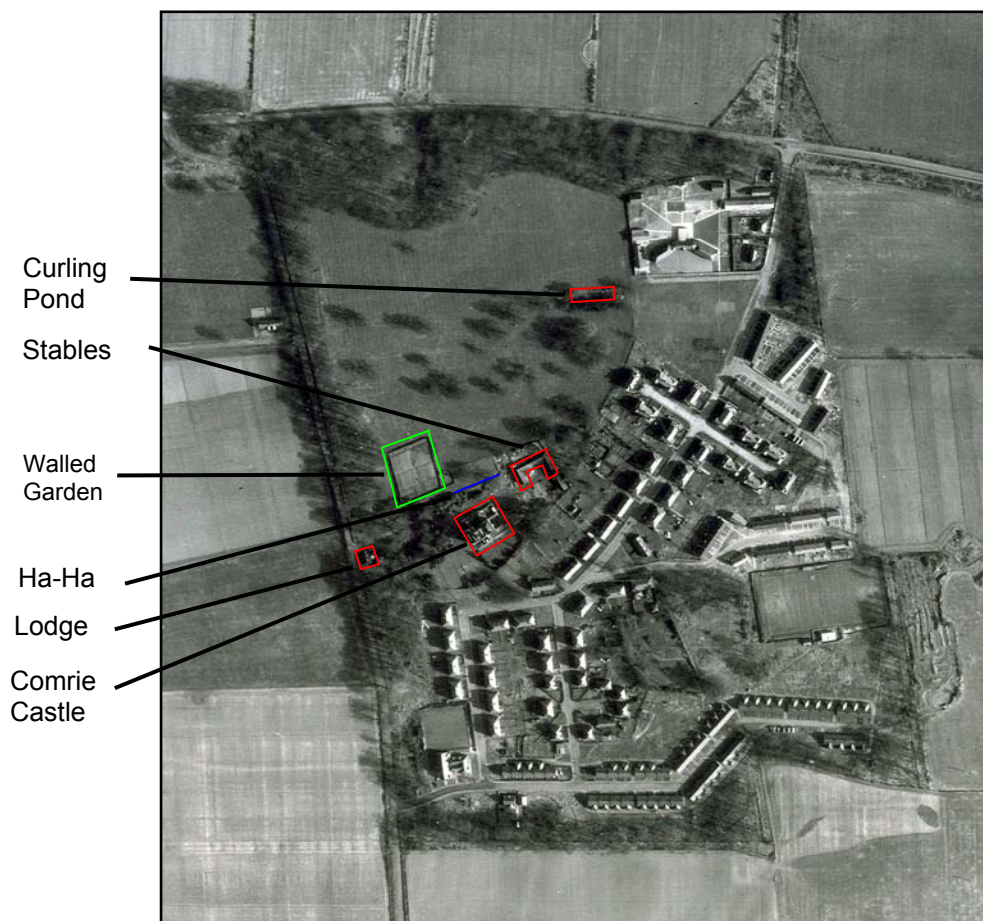


Figure 3b: Aerial Photograph April 1955 (copyright RCAHMS)



Figure 4a: Main E-W spine road – eastern end



Figure 4b: Main E-W spine road 1 – looking northwards past compound



Figure 4c: Main E-W spine road with tree stumps

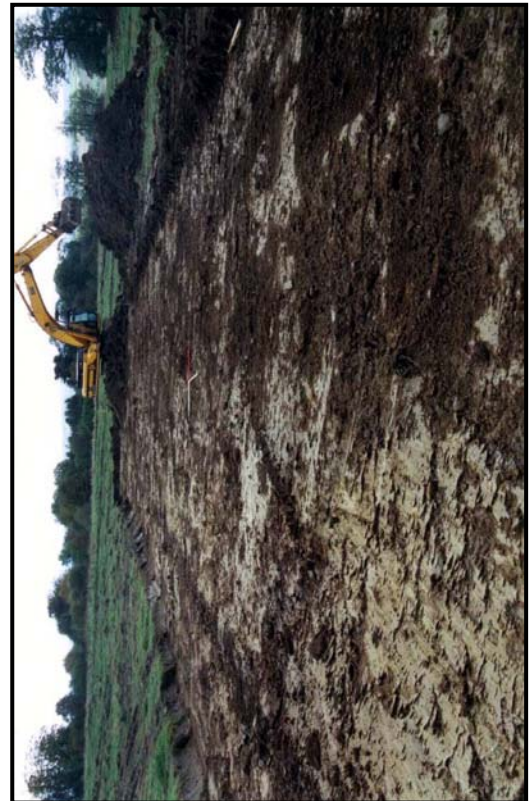


Figure 4d: N-S spine road 3

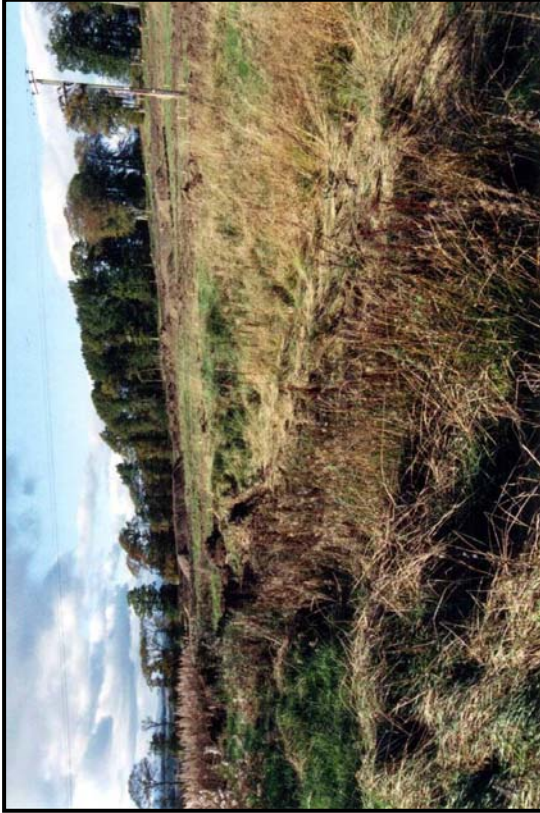


Figure 4e: Curling pond – general photograph

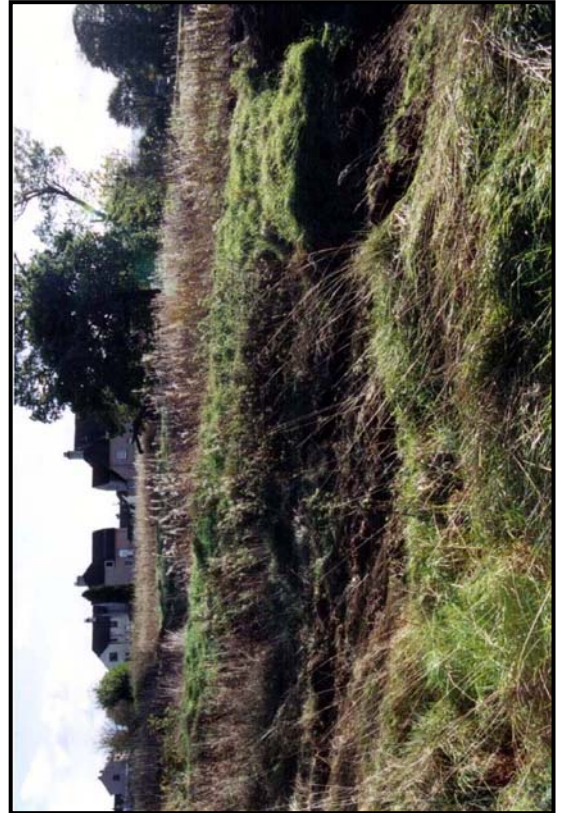


Figure 4f: Curling pond – western end



Figure 4g: Curling pond- section through bank (501)



Figure 4h: Curling pond- linear feature within pond (502)

4.2.2 Within the pond it was found that once the vegetation had been removed the underlying boulder clay was exposed, showing that no siltation had taken place. This may indicate that the either the curling pond was not in long term use or that it was regularly maintained. It was also noted that at the inner base of the banks on either side, there was linear tracks, about 0.25m wide (502), presumably running the length of the pond (Figure 4h). The track on the northern side was excavated to a depth of 0.45m and no indication to its purpose was found. It has been concluded that these tracks may have been cut to form slots into which wooden shuttering was place to help retain the sides of the pond.

4.3 SUDS

4.3.1 The SUDS are located within the south-western corner of the development and cover a somewhat vast area, measuring in total 26m by 100m, with the inner core being excavated to form the basin of the pond (Figure 1). Prior to arrival a light vegetation scrape had been carried out across the concerned area.

4.3.2 The work commenced with the topsoil stripping of the SUDS area, measuring approximately 13m by 87m, extending to a depth of 450mm. No features of archaeological significance were identified during the monitoring process.

4.3.3 The stratigraphic sequence was uniform across the entire extent of the area. The overlying turf/vegetation (600) had an average depth of 100mm. The topsoil (601) was a friable fine silty/sand, mid brown in colour with occasional small rounded stones throughout, extending to an average depth of 400mm. Once removed the topsoil revealed the underlying subsoil (607), a light brown/cream coloured gritty boulder clay like subsoil with numerous small to medium sized sub-rounded stones.

4.3.4 Located close to the south-western corner of the SUDS a Victorian rubbish dump had been cut into the subsoil, measuring 1.2m by 900mm, containing bottles, a bucket, bricks, flower pot fragments, pipes, pottery and the remains of a bicycle. Within the central area, a spread of what can only be described as demolition material was uncovered, containing smashed bricks, occasional fragments of slates and sandstone fragments within a fine black gravel/grit that is similar to coal dust (604). The linear spread measures 4m by 9m long and extends to a maximum depth of 200mm. The purpose of this spread is unclear, however the aerial photographs (Figure 3a &b) of the area did indicated the possibility of a walled garden, therefore we may be looking at the demolished remains of this feature. In addition a rubble drain (605) running in a northeast – southwest direction was revealed at the extreme eastern end of the SUDS.

4.3.5 It had been pointed out that during construction work for the drainage system for the SUDS in the south-western corner, a number of Victorian period glass bottles had been found. While walking over the area a Schweppes pint ovate bottle for aerated water, manufactured between 1886 and 1897 was located. We can infer that this concentration of bottles may have been associated with the Lodge that once stood on the opposite side of the access track to Comrie Castle.

5 Discussion

5.1 No significant archaeological features were identified during the course of archaeological monitoring works on the insertion of the spine roads, works compound and SUDS scheme in relation to the new residential development at Comrie Castle, Blairhall, Fife.

5.2 The immediate area around Comrie Castle has during the last few centuries been subject to considerable changes. The most significant being the establishment of the village of Blairhall in the 19th century, resulting from the expansion of the mining industry.

5.3 There is very little documented evidence relating to Comrie Castle and it has been speculated that the original medieval fortified tower house (possibly depicted by Roy) was subsequently replaced in the 18th/19th century by a large country house, sadly demolished in the 1960's. Cartographic evidence indicates that the area which is subject to development

has been used for grazing as the sparse tree coverage would limit the possibility of tillage.

- 5.4 The absence of any archaeological features may be a reflection of the inimical nature of the clay ground for settlement in the past. The presence of some field drains does suggest that the ground has suffered from water logging in the past. Equally, the use of this ground as parkland may reflect a long-term agricultural/estate use which has actively excluded other significant archaeological activity – while being sufficiently distant from the castle to avoid the presence of archaeological material directly associated with this site.

6 Recommendations

- 6.1 Presented below are our provisional recommendations for further archaeological mitigation. These recommendations are framed with reference to the issued planning guidance and the agreed Method Statement.
- 6.2 The appropriateness and acceptability of our recommendations rest with Fife Council and Fife Council Archaeology Service, their advisors. Confirmation that the below recommendations are acceptable should be confirmed with these bodies prior to the implementation of any extraction works whose appropriateness may rely on these recommendations.
- 6.3 The monitoring works at Blairhall, Fife have revealed no features of archaeological potential from the initial extensive ground breaking works other than the previously known curling pond. Taking this monitoring as an effective evaluation of the development we conclude that the likelihood of archaeological features being present is minimal. Consequently we recommend no further archaeological works in relation to the main housing development is appropriate.
- 6.4 In terms of the curling pond, a section through this relatively modern feature has been recorded and we believe that this constitutes an adequate record in advance of its loss. This feature was known to the planning authority at time of the grant of planning consent and no scheme to preserve the feature was required.

7 Conclusion

- 7.1 A programme of archaeological monitoring took place during the groundbreaking works at the forthcoming residential development at Blairhall, Fife (centred on NT 002 897). Archaeological works were designed to mitigate the impact on the archaeological remains within the development area.
- 7.2 During the monitoring of phase one works on the spine roads, no features of archaeological significance were observed. All that was present on site was the remains of 19th/20th century curling pond (501). The curling pond first appears on the 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1913 to the north east of Comrie Castle. Curling ponds were traditionally constructed in association with parishes, however as can be seen in the Ordnance Survey map there is no community within the immediate surrounding area to use such a facility. Therefore we can conclude that the curling pond was built for the use of the residents of Comrie Castle. The curling pond measured 9m by 35m, which is standard in size for 20th century man made curling ponds. The depth of the pond was a mere 500mm which would have allowed it to fill up quickly and in turn freeze readily. It is unknown how long the pond was in used but it is likely that once established the community of Blairhall would made use of this pastime activity.
- 7.3 During phase two of the works in relation to the formation of the SUDS in the south-western corner of the development, no features of archaeological significance were observed. The only features uncovered were those of a Victorian period rubbish dump (602), spread of demolition material (604) (possibly associated with the walled feature visible on the aerial photographs) and stone rubble drain (605).

8 References

- Balfour, Rev. J, Duncan, Rev. A.B 1834-45 *New Statistical Account of Scotland, 1834-45. Parish of Culross, County of Perth, Vol. 10.* University of Glasgow and Edinburgh, 597-607
- Rees, T 2006 Blairhall, Fife: Archaeological Watching Brief, Method Statement *unpublished commercial document.*
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- Rolland, Rev. R & McAlpine, W 1834-45 *New Statistical Account of Scotland, 1834-45. Parish of Culross, County of Perth, Vol. 10.* University of Glasgow and Edinburgh, 131-149
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- SODev 1994 *National Planning Policy Guideline 5, Archaeology and planning,* Scottish Office Development Department.
- SOEnd 1994 *Planning Advice Note 42, Archaeology,* Scottish Office Environmental Department.

Cartographic

- 1747-55 Roy Military map of Kinross-shire, Fife –sheet 17_5a
- 1832 Thompson, J Atlas of Scotland, Kincardineshire
- 1864 Ordnance Survey 1st edition map, Perthshire 1:10560
- 1895 Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map, Fife 1:10560
- 1913 Ordnance Survey 3rd edition map, Fife 1: 10560
- 1925/1943 Ordnance Survey 4th edition map, Fife 1: 10560

Appendix 1: Record summaries

Context Summaries

| Context No | Interpretation | Area | Description |
|------------|-----------------|------------------------------|---|
| 100 | Turf/vegetation | Compound | Rough grass- extending to a depth of 0.09m |
| 101 | Topsoil | Compound | Fine silty sand, brown with an orange hue, extending to an average depth of 0.3m. Very friable. No archaeological deposits were found, with the very occasional fragment of red tile field drain. |
| 102 | Natural | Compound | Boulder clay. Light brown/cream in colour. Gritty clay with the occasional small to medium sized stone. |
| 200 | Turf/vegetation | Main E-W spine road – Road 1 | Rough grass- extending to a depth of 0.07m |
| 201 | Topsoil | Main E-W spine road – Road 1 | Fine silty sand, mid brown in colour, extending to an average depth of 0.25m. No archaeological deposits were found, clean with very few inclusions. |

| | | | |
|-----|--|------------------------------|---|
| 202 | Natural | Main E-W spine road – Road 1 | Boulder clay. Light brown/cream in colour. Gritty clay with the occasional small to medium sized stone. |
| 203 | Field Drain | Main E-W spine road – Road 1 | Red tiled field drain, running in a N-S direction. Cut into natural, on average 0.3m wide with a depth of 0.10m. Located in the eastern section before road turns south |
| 300 | Turf/vegetation | N-S spine road – Road 2 | Rough grass- extending to a depth of 0.08m |
| 301 | Topsoil | N-S spine road – Road 2 | Fine silty sand, mid brown in colour, extending to an average depth of 0.34m. Friable. No archaeological deposits were found, clean with the occasional small to medium sized stone. |
| 302 | Natural | N-S spine road – Road 2 | Boulder clay. Light brown/cream in colour. Gritty clay with the occasional small to medium sized stone. |
| 303 | Field Drain | N-S spine road – Road 2 | Field drain, 0.36m wide and 0.08m deep. Cut into the natural and filled with topsoil. Extends 12m in length, running in a NNE-SSW direction. Located in the middle section of the road. |
| 400 | Turf/vegetation | N-S spine road – Road 3 | Rough grass- extending to a depth of 0.08m |
| 401 | Topsoil | N-S spine road – Road 3 | Fine silty sand, mid brown in colour, extending to an average depth of 0.36m. Friable. No archaeological deposits were found, clean with the occasional small to medium sized stone. |
| 402 | Natural | N-S spine road – Road 3 | Boulder clay. Light brown/cream in colour. Gritty clay with the occasional small to medium sized stone. At the southern end the natural had a high content of boulders. |
| 500 | Turf/vegetation | Curling pond | Rough grass- extending to a depth of 0.08m |
| 501 | Earthen banks | Curling pond | Earthen banks that form the sides of the curling pond. Measure between 1.5-2m wide and stand to a height of 0.5m. Form an enclosing bank with depression to hold the pond. Sit on natural boulder clay |
| 502 | Internal linear tracks on northern and southern side | Curling pond | Linear track on the inner edge of the pond. Excavated to a depth of 0.45m with no finds. Fill was a mid-brown silt/sand. This may indicate a cut for the insertion of wooden shuttering which would have retained the sides of the pond |
| 600 | Turf/vegetation | SUDS | Rough grass- extending to a depth of 0.10m |
| 601 | Topsoil | SUDS | Fine silty sand, mid brown in colour, extending to an average depth of 0.40m. Friable with the occasional small rounded stone throughout. |
| 602 | Cut | SUDS | Cut for a Victorian rubbish dump, measuring 1.2m by 0.90m wide. |
| 603 | Fill | SUDS | Victorian rubbish dump containing bottles, bucket, bricks, flower pot, pipes, pottery and the remains of a bicycle. |
| 604 | Demolition spread | SUDS | Located within the central area of the SUDS there was a spread of demolition material composed of smashed bricks, slates and sandstone fragments within a fine black gravel that is similar to coal dust. Measuring 4m wide by 9m. |
| 605 | Cut | SUDS | Rubble field drain, running in a north-east south-west direction |
| 606 | Fill | SUDS | Small stone rubble field drain |
| 607 | Subsoil | SUDS | Boulder clay. Light brown/cream in colour. Gritty clay with numerous small to medium sized sub-rounded stones. |

Photographic Record

| Image No. | Print Film No. | Neg. No. | Slide Film No. | Neg. No. | Description | From | Date |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|--|-------------|-------------|
| 1 | | | 1 | 21 | Compound area- extreme southern end | W | 24/10/06 |
| 2 | | | 1 | 22 | Compound area- extreme southern end | E | 24/10/06 |
| 3 | | | 1 | 23 | Compound area- southern end | W | 24/10/06 |
| 4 | | | 1 | 24 | Compound area- southern end | E | 25/10/06 |
| 5 | | | 1 | 25 | Compound area- middle south end | W | 25/10/06 |
| 6 | | | 1 | 26 | Compound area- middle middle | W | 25/10/06 |
| 7 | | | 1 | 27 | Compound area- middle north | W | 25/10/06 |
| 8 | | | 1 | 28 | Compound area- extreme north end | W | 26/10/06 |
| 9 | | | 1 | 29 | N-S spine road 2 – Middle section | S | 26/10/06 |
| 10 | | | 1 | 30 | N-S spine road 2 – North section | S | 26/10/06 |
| 11 | | | 1 | 31 | E-W main spine road 1 – East section | W | 26/10/06 |
| 12 | | | 1 | 32 | General shot of curling pond | E | 26/10/06 |
| 13 | | | 1 | 33 | E-W main spine road – far eastern section | SE | 26/10/06 |
| 14 | | | 1 | 34 | N-S spine road 2 – Southern end | N | 27/10/06 |
| 15 | | | 1 | 35 | N-S spine road 2 – Turning point | E | 27/10/06 |
| 16 | | | 1 | 36 | N-S spine road 2 – Southern tip | N | 27/10/06 |
| 17 | | | 1 | 37 | N-S spine road 2 – middle-south | S | 27/10/06 |
| 18 | | | 1 | 38 | E-W main spine road 1 – immediate west of road 2 | E | 28/10/06 |
| 19 | | | 1 | 39 | E-W main spine road 1 –west of road 2 | E | 28/10/06 |
| 20 | | | 1 | 40 | E-W main spine road 1 – top of road 3 | E | 28/10/06 |
| 21 | | | 2 | 36 | N-S spine road 3- Northern end | N | 31/10/06 |
| 22 | | | 2 | 35 | N-S spine road 3- Northern end context 403 | N | 31/10/06 |
| 23 | 1 | 36 | | | N-S spine road 3- Northern end | N | 31/10/06 |
| 24 | 1 | 35 | | | N-S spine road 3- Northern end | S | 31/10/06 |
| 25 | 1 | 34 | | | E-W main spine road 1 – north end of road 3 | E | 31/10/06 |
| 26 | 1 | 33 | | | E-W main spine road 1- towards north end of road 3 | E | 31/10/06 |
| 27 | 1 | 32 | | | N-S spine road 3-General shot | N | 31/10/06 |
| 28 | 1 | 31 | | | E-W main spine road 1- Eastern end | W | 31/10/06 |
| 29 | 1 | 30 | 2 | 34 | N-S spine road 3 | N | 31/10/06 |
| 30 | 1 | 29 | 2 | 33 | N-S spine road 3- southern end | N | 31/10/06 |
| 31 | 1 | 28 | 2 | 32 | N-S spine road 3- south end | N | 31/10/06 |
| 32 | 1 | 27 | 2 | 31 | N-S spine road 3- turning point | E | 31/10/06 |
| 33 | 1 | 26 | 2 | 30 | E-W main spine road 1- east end | SE | 31/10/06 |
| 34 | 1 | 25 | 2 | 29 | E-W main spine road 1- east end | S | 31/10/06 |
| 35 | 1 | 24 | 2 | 28 | E-W main spine road 1- east end towards compound | SW | 31/10/06 |
| 36 | 1 | 23 | 2 | 27 | E-W main spine road 1- east end towards compound | N | 31/10/06 |
| 37 | 1 | 22 | 2 | 26 | E-W main spine road 1 | SW | 1/11/06 |
| 38 | 1 | 21 | 2 | 25 | E-W main spine road 1- at compound | N | 1/11/06 |
| 39 | 1 | 20 | 2 | 24 | E-W main spine road 1- at compound | S | 1/11/06 |
| 40 | 1 | 19 | 2 | 23 | E-W main spine road 1- towards compound | S | 1/11/06 |
| 41 | 1 | 18 | 2 | 22 | E-W main spine road 1- south of compound | S | 1/11/06 |
| 42 | 1 | 17 | 2 | 21 | Curling pond | E | 1/11/06 |
| 43 | 1 | 16 | 2 | 20 | Curling pond | E | 1/11/06 |

Data Structure Report – Blairhall, Fife

| | | | | | | | |
|----|---|----|---|----|--|----|----------|
| 44 | 1 | 15 | 2 | 19 | Curling pond- western end | NW | 1/11/06 |
| 45 | 1 | 14 | 2 | 18 | Curling pond- Middle view | W | 1/11/06 |
| 46 | 1 | 13 | 2 | 17 | E-W spine road 1 – at curling pond | NW | 1/11/06 |
| 47 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 16 | Western facing section through curling pond | W | 1/11/06 |
| 48 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 15 | E-W spine road 1 – southern end | S | 1/11/06 |
| 49 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 14 | E-W spine road 1 – turning point | E | 1/11/06 |
| 50 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 13 | Linear track in curling pond | E | 1/11/06 |
| 51 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 12 | Extension road at curling pond- general shot | S | 1/11/06 |
| 52 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 29 | General shot of western end of SUDS | SW | 21/03/07 |
| 53 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 30 | General shot of western/middle end of SUDS | SW | 21/03/07 |
| 54 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 31 | General shot of middle of SUDS | SW | 21/03/07 |
| 55 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 32 | General shot of middle/eastern end of SUDS | SW | 21/03/07 |
| 56 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 33 | General shot of eastern end of SUDS | SW | 21/03/07 |

Appendix 2: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

| | |
|--|--|
| LOCAL AUTHORITY: | Fife |
| PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME: | Blairhall |
| PARISH: | Culross |
| NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR: | Claire Shaw and Amanda Gow |
| NAME OF ORGANISATION: | Rathmell Archaeology Limited |
| TYPE(S) OF PROJECT: | Archaeological Monitoring |
| NMRS NO(S): | None |
| SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S): | None |
| SIGNIFICANT FINDS: | None |
| NGR (2 letters, 6 figures) | NT 002 895 |
| START DATE (this season) | 24 th October 2006 |
| END DATE (this season) | 21 st March 2007 |
| PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.) | None |
| PROPOSED FUTURE WORK: | None |
| MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (may include information from other fields) | <p>A programme of archaeological monitoring took place during the groundbreaking works at the forthcoming residential development at Blairhall, Fife (centred on NT 002 897). Archaeological works were designed to mitigate the impact on the archaeological remains within the development area.</p> <p>During the monitoring of phase one and two of the works on the spine roads and SUDS, no features of archaeological significance were observed. All that was present on site was the remains of 19th/20th century curling pond (501).</p> |
| PROJECT CODE: | 06038 |
| SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY: | Lomond Homes Ltd |
| ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR: | 10 Ashgrove Workshops, Kilwinning, Ayrshire KA13 6PU |
| E MAIL: | contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk |
| ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited) | Report to Fife Council Archaeology Unit and archive to National Monuments Record of Scotland. |

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