



**Halbeath, Dunfermline, Phase 1,
Heritage Statement
Project 5211**

Halbeath, Dunfermline, Phase 1, Heritage Statement

On behalf of: Geddes Consulting

NGR: NT 1151 8905

Project Number: 5211

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*This document has been prepared in accordance
with GUARD Archaeology Limited standard operating procedures.*

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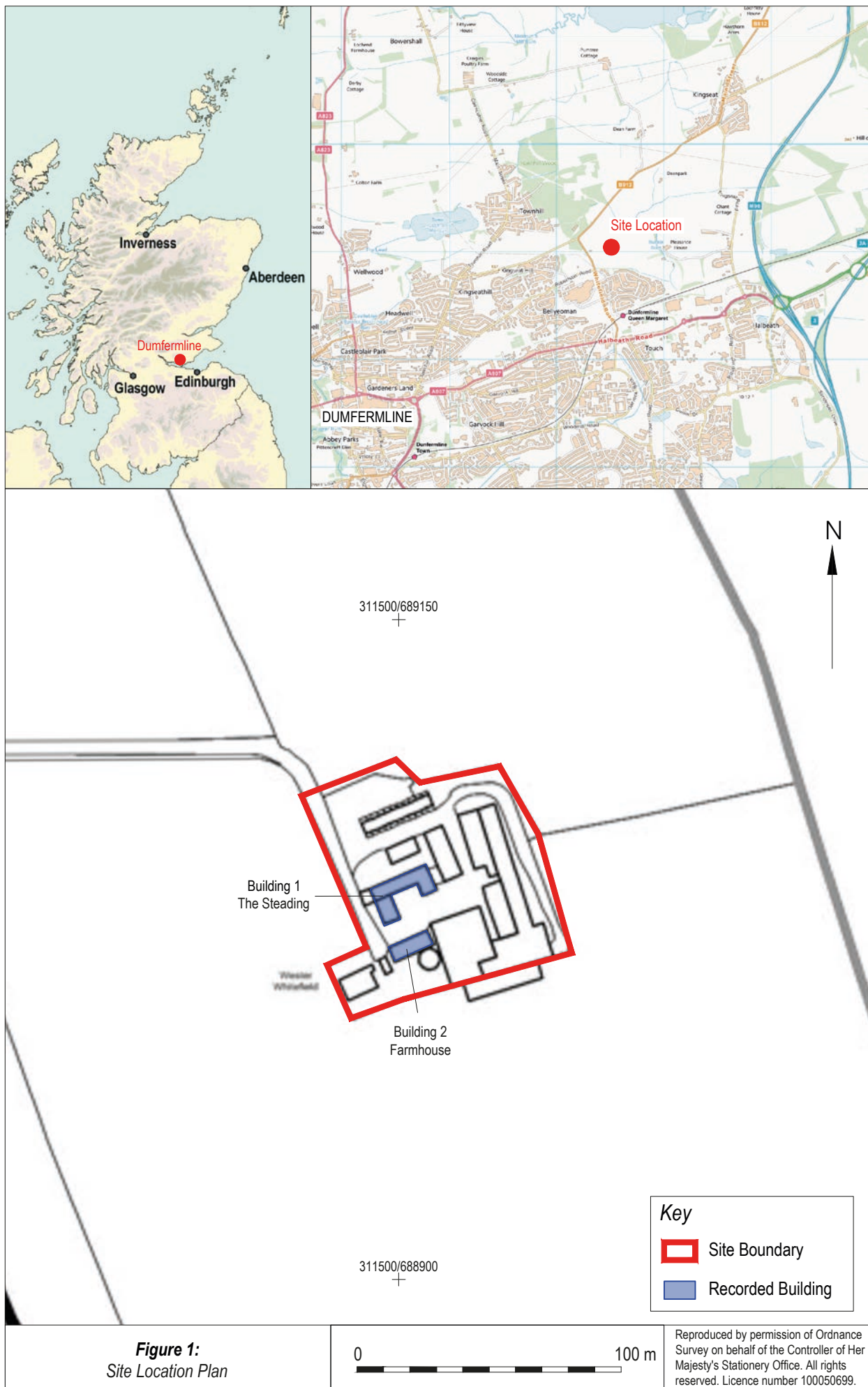


Figure 1:
Site Location Plan

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Executive Summary

- 1.1 A Level 2 Historic Building Recording survey was carried out by GUARD Archaeology Ltd as part of the archaeological mitigation works required for Phase 1 of the development at Halbeath, Dunfermline (Planning reference: 17/01677/EIA). The methodology for the survey was agreed by Douglas Speirs, Fife Council Archaeologist and Fiona Fisher, Conservation Officer at Fife Council.
- 1.2 During the work, the upstanding remains of the nineteenth century Wester Whitefield Farm (Figure 1) steading and the old farmhouse were recorded by written description, by scaled drawing and by digital photography. The only remains encountered that pre-dated the nineteenth century was a re-used door lintel inscribed with the initials and date 'RW-IL 1662'.

Introduction

- 2.1 A Level 2 Historic Building Recording survey was carried out by GUARD Archaeology as part of the archaeological mitigation works required for Phase 1 of the development at Halbeath, Dunfermline. The work was carried out at Wester Whitefields Farm and involved the recording of the nineteenth century farm steading and farmhouse located on site. The work was carried out from 8th to 10th April 2019.

Site Location, Topography and Geology

- 3.1 Wester Whitefield Farm is located to the north of Dunfermline in Fife (BNG: NT 1151 8905 centred) and comprises a mix of nineteenth century and more modern farm buildings. The farm is surrounded on all sides by agricultural land which gradually slopes downwards towards the south-east, although the farm buildings themselves are located on a flat, level area of ground.
- 3.2 The bedrock over the site is Limestone Coal Formation - Sedimentary Rock Cycles, Clackmannan Group Type, a sedimentary rock type that formed approximately 328 to 329 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period when the local environment was dominated by swamps, estuaries and deltas. The superficial deposits are Till, Devensian – Diamicton which formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was dominated by ice age conditions (British Geological Survey).

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The name Whytfield [sic] was recorded on seventeenth century maps of the area, indicating that a farm or other building has existed at Wester Whitefield since at least that time (Gordon 1642; Blaeu and Gordon 1662). On Ainslie's map of 1775 it is recorded as Whitefield (Figure 2). By 1828, the farm comprised three structures and, in 1953, Ordnance Survey recorded the farm as two main buildings and a smaller outbuilding (Figure 3). The present farm consists of a nineteenth century steading and farmhouse that were recorded by Ordnance Survey in 1853, and modern buildings.

Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The general aim of the proposed archaeological works were to mitigate any impact to heritage assets through appropriate recording and reporting. The aims of the archaeological works were, therefore, to:
 - Conduct a Level 2 (enhanced) Historic Building Recording survey of the nineteenth century buildings at Wester Whitefield prior to their demolition;
- 5.2 The objectives were therefore to:
 - Complete a Level 2 (enhanced) Historic Building Recording survey of the Wester Whitefield steading and farmhouse prior to their demolition, and

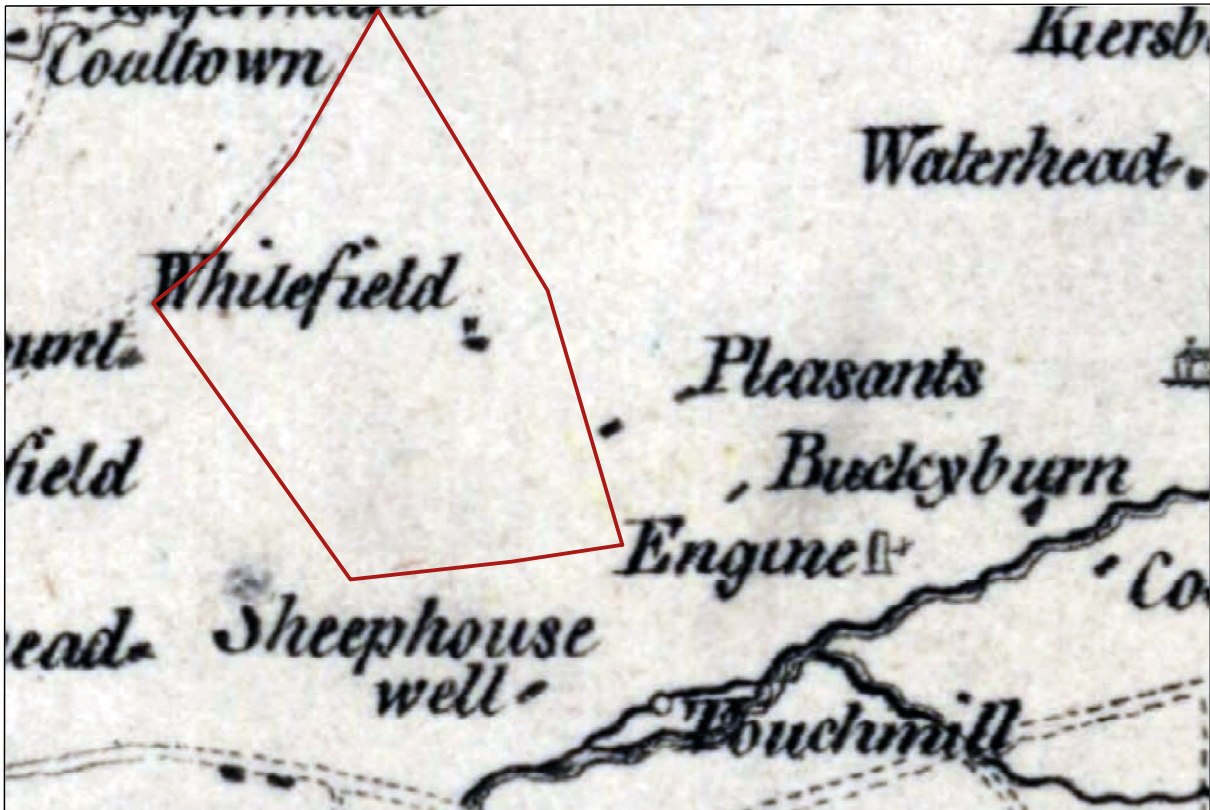


Figure 2: Excerpt from Ainslie's 1775 map County of Fife: south-west section showing approximate location of Site.
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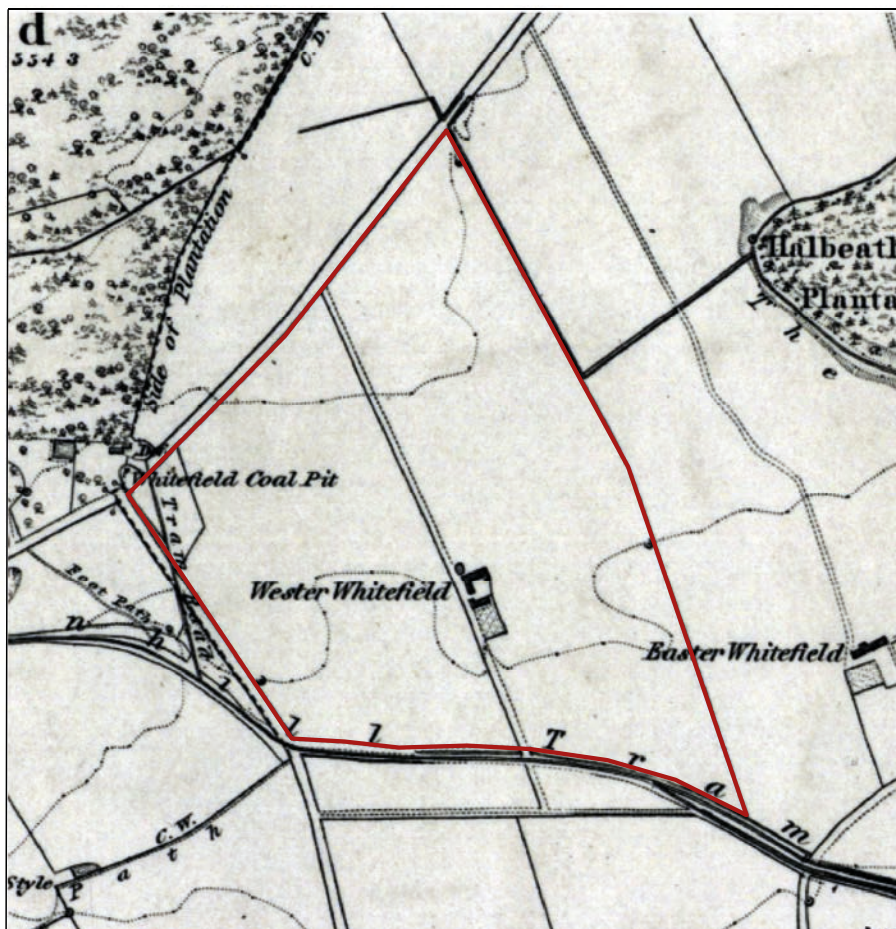


Figure 3: Excerpt from 1853 Ordnance Survey 6" map Fife, Sheet 35 showing location of Site.
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- Submit a Heritage Statement for agreement to Fife Council on completion of the archaeological works.

Fieldwork Methodology

6.1 All work was conducted in line with the following standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), of which GUARD Archaeology is a Registered Organisation:

- *Code of conduct* (2014);
- *Standard and guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (2014);
- *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (2014).

Historic Building Recording Methodology

6.2 The Historic Building Recording (HBR) survey conformed to the conventions set down in the guidance issued by ALGAO Scotland (2013) for Level 2 (enhanced) surveys.

6.3 The HBR comprised:

- An enhanced description of the steading and farmhouse and its place in the wider topographical landscape;
- Noting the materials used in their construction, and
- Recording any visible changes in or additions to the buildings.

6.4 The resulting narrative placed the structures in their geographical, architectural and historical contexts.

6.5 A map regression exercise collated information from First/Second Edition Ordnance Survey maps and earlier historic maps of the area to support the written description of the buildings.

6.6 All accessible elevations, both internal and external, were illustrated either by means of annotated photographs or annotated drawings. All floor plans illustrate any evidence of phasing. The elevations and floor plans include context or feature numbers to enable cross-referencing between the text and the illustrations.

6.7 Photography included general views of all external and main internal elevations, where accessible, with more detailed views of specific features or elements of the structures as appropriate.

Results

7.1 The Steading (Building 1)

7.1.1 The steading was a C-shaped building comprising a single storey set around a courtyard area (Figure 4, Plate 1). It was constructed of roughly rectangular yellow/brown sandstone blocks 001 with larger, dressed sandstone quoin stones 008 at each corner (Plate 2). Many of the external stones had surface weathering and spalling, with degraded and missing mortar noted in several areas. The stones in the lower courses of the West Range adjacent to a drainage gully were particularly badly affected (Plate 3). In several areas of the building, eroded mortar had been patched using cement. Several areas of the external walls had collapsed, with masonry missing at North Range elevation 4 (Plate 4), where one section had been partially repaired using bricks, and elevation 6 of the East Range where there were obvious gaps in the stonework. North Range elevation 8 contained a large crack on its external masonry.

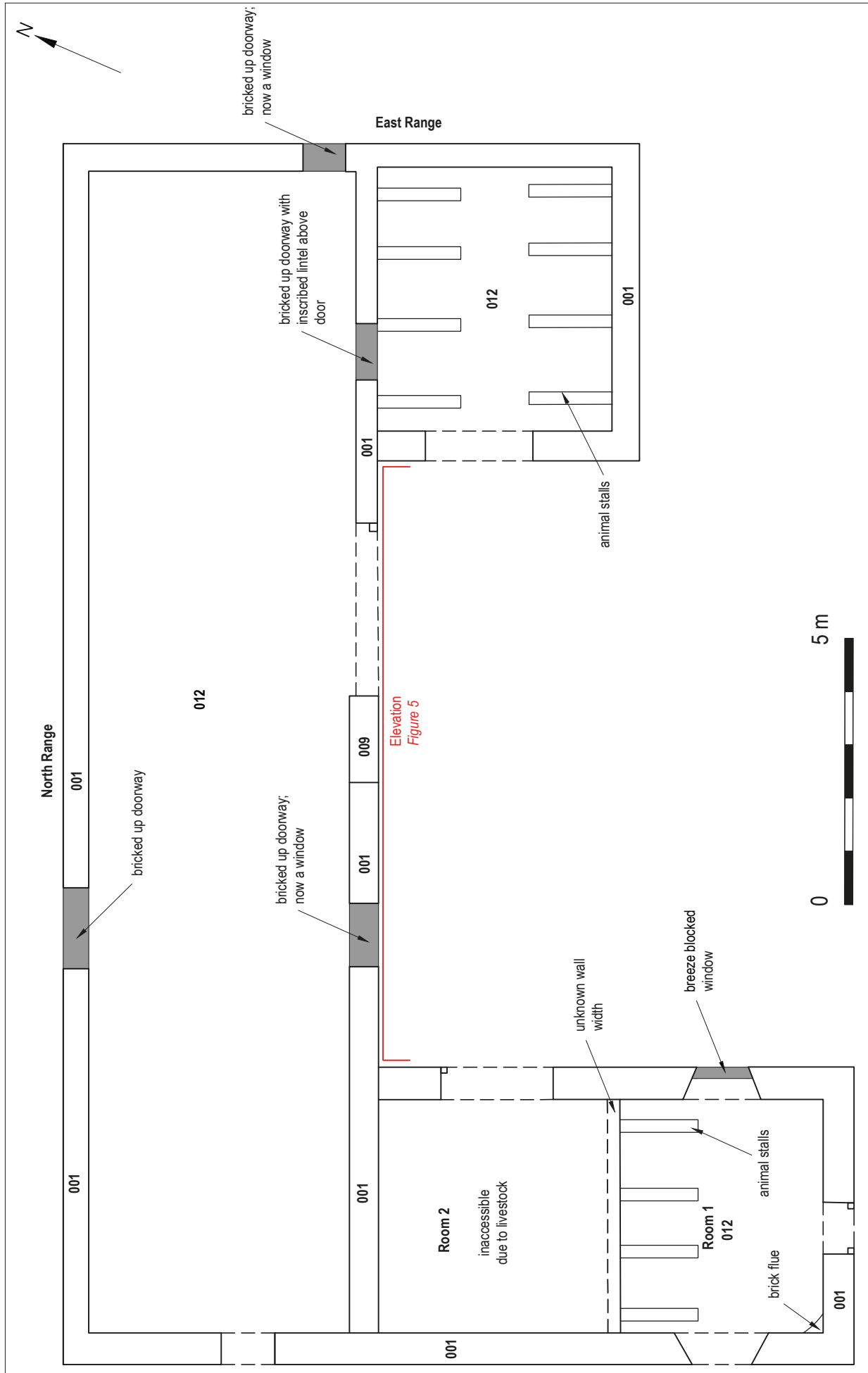


Figure 4: Plan of Building 1 (The Steading)



Plate 1: General view of steading



Plate 2: Quoin stones at north-west corner of steading



Plate 3: Missing mortar on east wall of West Range



Plate 4: Repair to south exterior wall of North Range



Plate 5: Corrugated sheeting on roof of North Range and crack in stonework

- 7.1.2 The North Range measured 23 m in length, the East Range 11 m and the West Range 15.5 m externally. The exterior walls were 0.56 m thick and between 2.1 m and 2.6 m high.
- 7.1.3 The steading's hipped roof was covered in concrete tiles (003) with half-round ridge tiles held with strips of lead. Cast iron sheet valley guttering overhung the eaves of the roof and drained into water butts below. Several tiles were missing, particularly in the North Range elevation 4 exposing the wooden lintel below (010). The roof had notable sagging in several areas and moss covered many tiles. In several sections of the West and North Ranges, the tiled roof had been replaced with corrugated sheeting (Plates 4 and 5).

7.1.4 Internally the steading was divided into four rooms; two in the West Range and one each in the North and East Ranges. Where visible, the internal floors in all of the rooms were covered in concrete with no original floor material evident.

The West Range

7.1.5 The West Range rooms were roughly square in shape, with the southern room (Room 1) measuring 4 m by 4.5 m and the northern room (Room 2) 4.5 m by 4.5 m. Room 1 walls were covered in a very degraded and patchy lime wash although much of the stone work was exposed. In its southern corner was a brick chimney structure measuring 0.45 m in width and 1.1 m in length. This had been added at a later date, although no external vent was evident (Plate 6). The chimney extended from the top of the wall, where it met the roof, to half way down the wall where it ended, presumably at a point where a heater or wood burner had been located. The chimney bricks had been plastered over and white washed. Room 1 had windows on opposite sides which had 0.5 m deep internal window recesses (Plate 7). The west window measured 1.26 m by 1.22 m and the east window measured 1.26 m by 1.09 m. The remains of plaster and lath were visible at the top head frame of the west window. The east window had been blocked-up using breeze bricks (Plate 8). An entrance located at the south measured 2 m by 1.05 m with the door jamb projecting 50 mm around the doorway (Plates 8 and 9). Plaster and lath covered the door lintel frame and the ceiling, which was much degraded with the underlying roof timbers mostly exposed.



Plate 6: Room 1 of West Range with white wash on walls and brick flue in south-west corner



Plate 7: Internal window on west wall of West Range, room 1



Plate 8: East wall of West Range showing blocked window and doorway



Plate 9: South interior wall of West Range showing internal door jamb surround

7.1.6 The internal wall between Rooms 1 and 2 was built of yellow/brown sandstone sandstone blocks and measured 3 m in height with an open, unfloored loft space between each room. Its width could not be ascertained.

7.1.7 On the eastern wall of room 2 was a large doorway 2 m high with similar projecting door jambs of 50 mm. Its lintel was a large wooden plank 010 rather than stonework found in the smaller doors and windows throughout the steading. This room was in use as a byre and contained a young calf (Plate 10).



Plate 10: East wall of West Range showing wooden lintel over doorway

The North Range

7.1.8 The North Range contained the largest internal space at 21.5 m by 4.5 m. Not unlike Room 2, this was in use as a byre containing young calves (Plate 11). The walls had been white washed although most of the stonework was exposed. This range had brick-blocked doorways at the north, south and east with those at the south and east now functioning as wooden-framed windows, although only that at the south contained glass (Plate 4; Figure 5). The doorway on the west wall was a modern wooden half door with metal hinges (Plate 12). On the south wall, was a large doorway 2.7 m wide with a projecting door jamb on its eastern side only. The western side was very degraded and had been rebuilt using brick (Plate 4). The door lintel was a large plank of wood 010 which had been partially exposed at its eaves due to several missing roof tiles. Above each door and window were large rectangular roughly dressed lintel stones (005 and 006) which ranged between 1.23 m and 1.6 m in length, and measured between 0.31 m and 0.36 m in height. The lower window sills were slightly smaller in size although of similar stone. The door and window jambs were constructed of similarly dressed stone.



Plate 11: Room 3; North Range



Plate 12: West wall of West Range showing door

7.1.9 At the west end of the northern internal wall were six roughly square beam slots approximately 2 m above the floor level (Plate 13). Only one beam slot was observed on the opposite wall, 1.45 m above ground level. It measured 0.17 m by 0.2 m with a depth of 0.16 m. These are, presumably, the remains of a possible loft, although from the near absence of beam slots in the southern wall, the loft might have been more akin to a mezzanine floor that did not stretch the full width of the building. Unfortunately, due to the presence of livestock, the floor in the North Range could not be inspected for any architectural features.



Plate 13: Beam slots at southern end of North Range

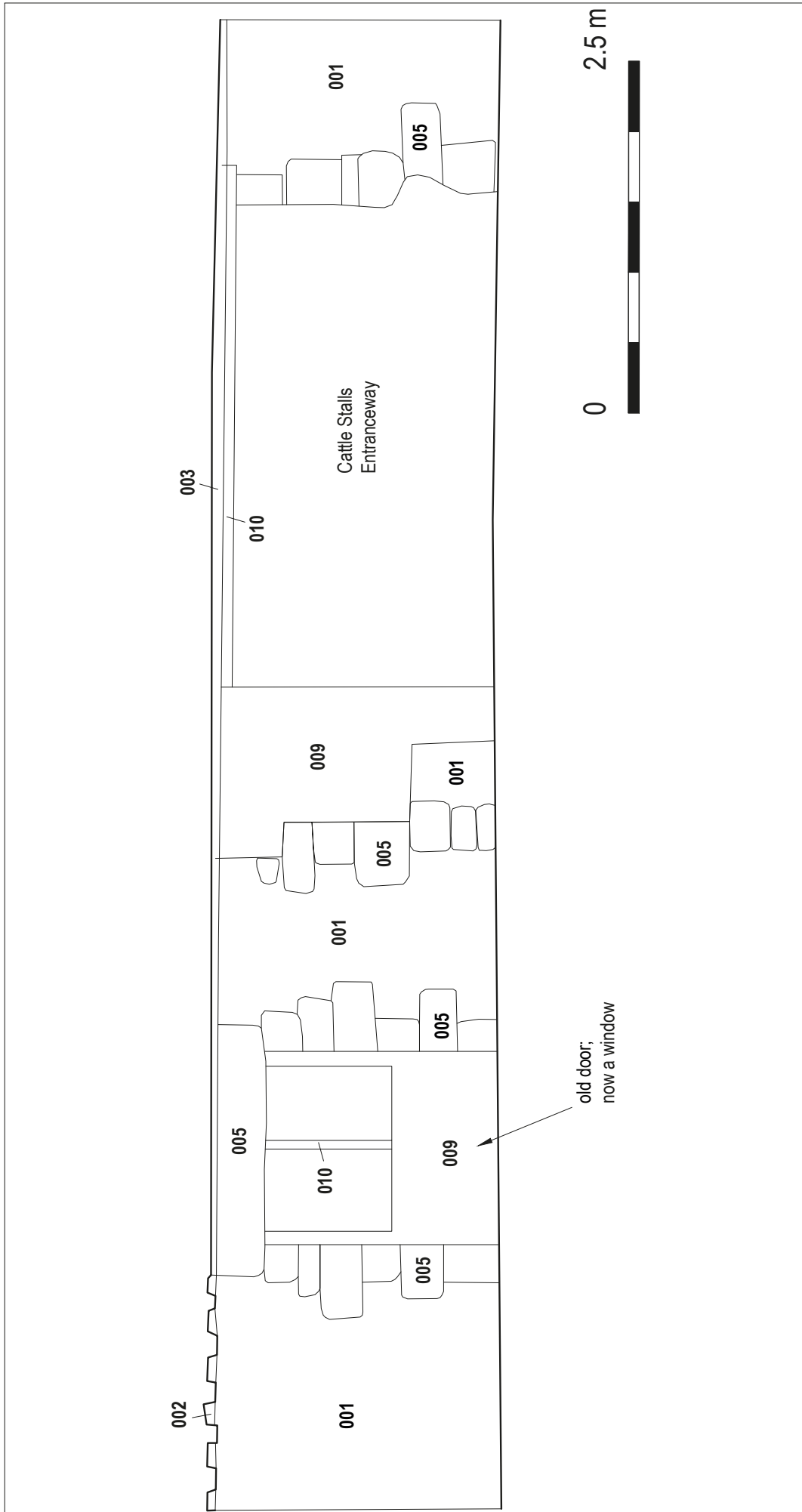


Figure 5: Southern elevation of Building 1 (The Steading)

The East Range

7.1.10 Room 4 was located in the East Range and measured 6 m by 4.5 m. It was similar in construction to the other rooms and had previously been used as a byre, although was empty of livestock at the time of the survey. It contained one brick-blocked doorway in the north wall which measured 1.73 m by 1.6 m. Above the nineteenth century door lintel was an older lintel which had presumably come from an earlier structure. It was inscribed 'RW – IL 1662' (Plates 14 and 15). On the room's west facing wall was a large doorway with chamfered surround. It measured 2 m in width and had a large wooden door lintel 010, similar to those in the North and West Ranges.



Plates 14 and 15: Brick blocked doorway in Room 4, East Range with inscribed lintel

7.1.11 The internal roof was mostly exposed in all the rooms, except the remains of some plaster and lath and rafters in Room 1 of the West Range. The roof was A-framed with side purlins 013 and was positioned directly on the walls. The roof tiles 003 sat directly on the A-frame with no roof battens present (Plate 16).



Plate 16: A-frame roof

7.2 The Farmhouse (Building 2)

7.2.1 The farmhouse was axially related to the steading on its southern side and was also a single-storey building (Plate 17). It was rectangular in shape and measured 15.5 m by 6.5 m externally and comprised two rooms (Figure 6). The walls were of similar construction to the farmstead, comprising yellow/brown sandstone 015 with mortar. Externally, much of the wall surface was covered with pebble-dash concrete render 011. The render was degraded in several areas, revealing the underlying stone.



Plate 17: North exterior wall of farmhouse

7.2.2 The roof was gable ended with the smaller room having a lower lean-to roof (Plate 17). The roof was covered with tiles 003 similar to the steading roof and had significant moss growth. Two chimneys were positioned at the gable ends of both rooms. The eastern gable end was 5 m high, while the western gable end was approximately 4.5 m high.

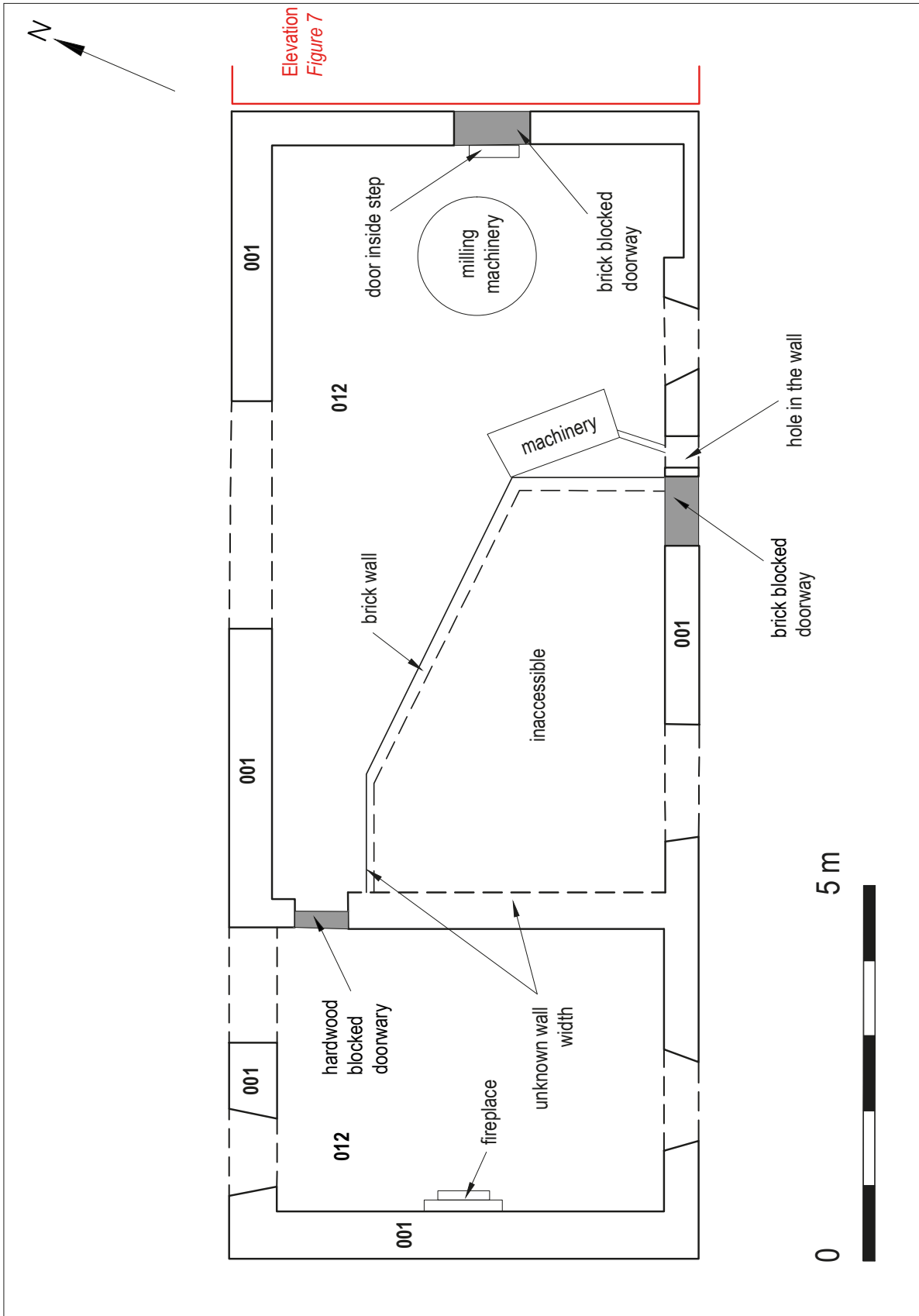


Figure 6: Plan of Building 2 (Farmhouse)

7.2.3 The larger room measured 10.2 m by 5.2 m internally with the walls being 0.54 m thick. Internally, the room had been much adapted and was now used as a milling shed. A large hole in the south wall led to the grain silo situated outside (Plate 18). A modern brick wall (Plate 19, Figure 5) divided the room in its south-west end. This area could not be accessed as it was being used to store farm machinery. This brick wall obscured the fireplace, a blocked window and a bricked-up doorway. Both the window and doorway could only be observed from the exterior (Plate 20).

7.2.4 The smaller room measured 4 m by 5 m internally. A fireplace on its western wall was partly obscured by a later fire surround and modern heater (Plate 21). The walls were plaster and the ceiling comprised the remains of plaster and lath. Sash windows with wooden surrounds and deep recesses were located on the north and south walls; these measured 1.58 m by 1 m. An external doorway on the north wall was 2 m high and 1.2 m wide.



Plate 18: Larger room at east end of farmhouse



Plate 19: Brick wall in large room of farmhouse



Plate 20: South exterior wall of farmhouse



Plate 21: Fireplace in small room of farmhouse

7.2.5 On the eastern gable end were the remains of a much-degraded brick-blocked doorway with many of the surrounding stones either absent or loose (Figure 7). A small step was noted inside the house at the position of the doorway. A window in the gable end had been partially blocked with the same stone used to construct the building. Much of the stonework above the window was missing and a large metal tank was positioned in this area although it was not completely fixed to the wall. The top of the gable end was covered with corrugated iron sheeting.

7.2.6 Cast iron rain water gutters and downpipes were present although much degraded and broken with many pieces completely absent.

7.2.7 The internal roof space was only observed through gaps in the ceiling. The roof was similar to that in the steading, with a wooden A-frame and tiles placed directly on with no battens. Ceiling rafters were evident in the large room.

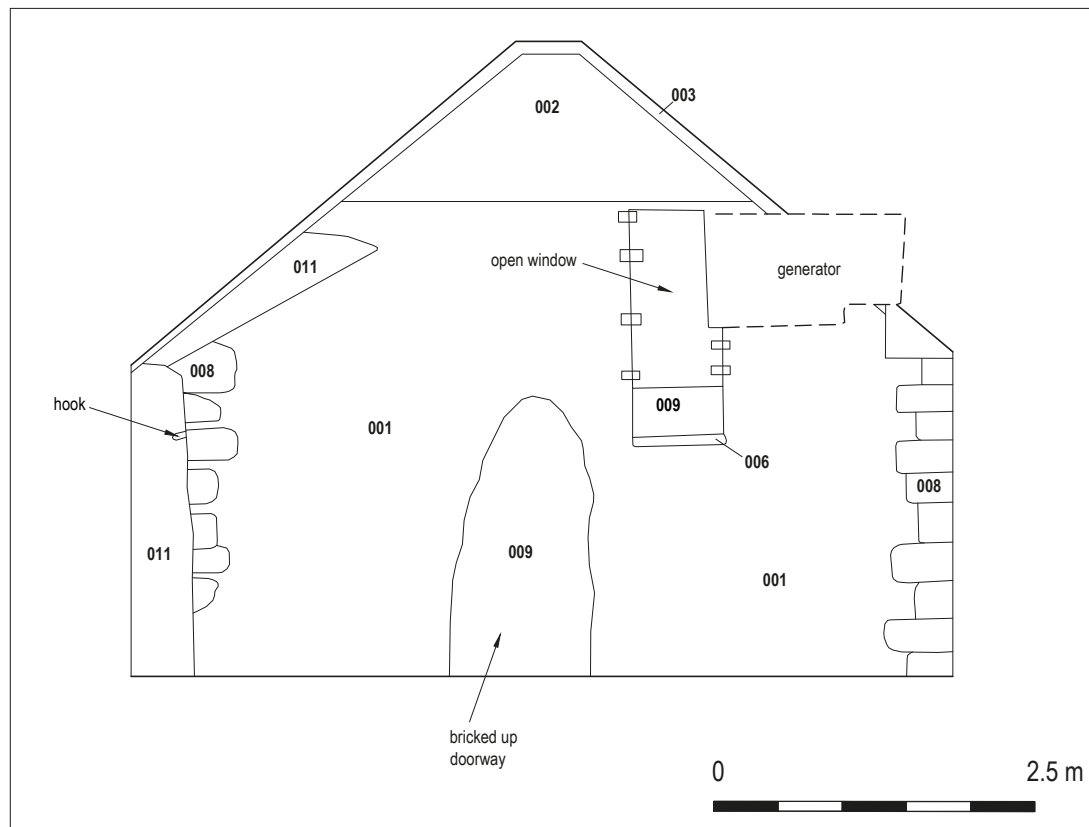


Figure 7: Eastern gable end of Building 2 (Farmhouse)

Discussion

- 8.1 The HBR survey at Wester Whitefields Farm has revealed that the nineteenth century farm buildings showed evidence of structural change, including the blocking of doorways and/or windows. The former farm house has undergone the most change since its construction. It is now uninhabited, in poor condition and is used predominantly as a milling shed at Wester Whitefields Farm.
- 8.2 The steading remains in use as an occasional byre, and livestock occupied two of its rooms at the time the HBR survey was carried out. Many of its doors have been blocked and/or turned into windows, reflecting the building's change in use over time. The presence of beam slots in the walls of the largest northern range room suggests that this room may have had an upper floor although, if so, it did not appear to be extensive and was located only at the western end.
- 8.3 No central drainage channel was noted in the floor of the steading, which is usual when animals are present. However, the original floor had been covered with concrete which may have obscured any such feature.
- 8.4 The seventeenth century lintel stone incorporated into the steading may be a remnant from an earlier building which occupied the site, possibly that recorded by Blaeu and Gordon in 1662.

Recommendations

- 9.1 Following the Level 2 HBR survey of Wester Whitefield steading and former farmhouse, GUARD Archaeology would recommend that no further archaeological mitigation is required for these two structures.
- 9.2 We would, however, recommend that the inscribed lintel stone be retained and appropriately incorporated into the Phase I development.

Acknowledgements

- 10.1 GUARD Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Geddes Consulting for commissioning us to carry out the HBR survey. We would also like to thank Douglas Speirs and Fiona Fisher of Fife Council for their advice prior to the fieldwork phase. The work was directed by Maureen Kilpatrick who was assisted on site by Ashleigh Airey. Technical support was provided by Aileen Maule and Clark Innes. The illustrations were produced by Jennifer Simonson. The report was desk top published by Gillian Sneddon. The project was managed for GUARD Archaeology by Christine Rennie.
- 10.2 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists requires that information pertaining to archaeological work is made publicly available via the OASIS project. The project aims to provide an on-line index to otherwise inaccessible archaeological grey literature, such as this heritage statement. The online OASIS form for this assessment has been completed (OASIS Reference: guardarc1-348895). Once this heritage assessment has been approved by Fife Council, and with the consent of Taylor Wimpey, this report will be uploaded to OASIS. The Fife Council Archaeology Service will then validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain. OASIS can be accessed at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>

**Halbeath, Dunfermline, Phase 1,
Heritage Statement**

Section 2: Appendices



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Appendices

Appendix A: Storage of Materials from Demolition of Wester Whitefield Farmhouse and Steading

In compliance with Planning Condition 52, the following methodology would be appropriate for the storage of material from the demolition of the nineteenth century farmhouse and steading.

- Any dressed stone that can be re-used, including the inscribed lintel stone, will be carefully taken down and laid out on a pallet;
- Any rubble walling, slates or tiles that can be re-used will also be salvaged and laid on on pallets. The material will be stored according to material type;
- The pallets will be covered with tarpaulin or similar waterproof material and the covering will be secured by ropes, and
- The pallets will be stored away from plant and vehicles to minimise the risk of accidental damage.

Appendix B: Bibliography

Rennie, C 2016 Halbeath, Dunfermline, Fife, Desk-Based Cultural Heritage Assessment, Unpublished GUARD Archaeology Ltd Report 4336.

Appendix C: List of Contexts

Context No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
001	Buildings 1 & 2	Structure: Course irregular rubble stone with lime and concrete mortar found in Buildings 1 and 2.	Building material with a lime and concrete joining mortar which has remnants of pebble-dash rendering [011] on Building 1.
002	Buildings 1 & 2	Structure: Corrugated roofing	Corrugated roofing found on Building 1 & 2. Present on Building 1 on the NW and NE sides overlaying tiles [003]. Building 2 it is present on NE facing wall, most likely associated with modern repair work.
003	Buildings 1 & 2	Structure: Stone roof tiles	Stone roof tiles present on both Building 1 and 2. Tiles are overlapped and ridges are hipped with half round ridge tiles with lead strips and mortar. Corrugated sheeting [002] overlay present on Buildings 1 and 2.
004	Buildings 1 & 2	Structure: Gutters and down pipes found on Buildings 1 and 2. Approx measurements for down pipes 0.10m x 2.20m.	Rain gutters and down pipes found mostly on Building 2, the Old Farm House. Gutter hooks also present but no/little gutters survive.
005	Buildings 1 & 2	Structure: Doorway lintels	Rectangular, sandstone doorway lintels above blocked and opening doorways in Buildings 1 and 2.
006	Buildings 1 & 2	Structure: Window lintels. 1.23m-1.37m x 0.33m	Rectangular, sandstone window lintels found in Buildings 1 and 2.
007	Building 1	Structure: Decorated/Inscribed doorway lintel. 1.38m x 0.15-0.17m.	Rectangular, sandstone decorated/inscribed doorway lintel found within building 1, the steading. Inscribed 'RW ~ IL 1662' found above blocked doorway in partition wall.
008	Building 1 and 2	Structure: Quion stones. Approx. 0.8m x 0.33m x 0.28m.	Rectangular sandstone quion stones found at the corners of Buildings 1 and 2 finished with chisel marks and filled with lime mortar.
009	Building 1 and 2	Structure: modern red brick with concrete mortar. 0.23m x 0.07m x 0.10m.	Brick infills generally used to infill doors in steading (Building 1) and at gable ends of Building 2. Mostly associated with repairs.
010	Building 1 and 2	Structure: Woodwork surrounding doors, windows and lintels. Doors 1.63m x 1m x 0.10m - 1m x 1.12m x 0.5m. Windows 2m x 2.5m x 0.25m - 0.9m x 2.2m. Lintels 2.5m x 0.20m x 0.24m - 2.5m x 0.25m x 0.07m.	Wooden frames and lintels around doorway and windows present in both Buildings 1 and 2. Related to repair work or renovations.

Context No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
011	Buildings 1 & 2	Deposit: Mid-grey, rough pebble dash render. 0.02m in depth.	Pebble dash render found on Building 1 and Building 2, spalling and cracked with many exposing underlying stonework [001]
012	Buildings 1 & 2	Deposit: Light grey, rough concrete flooring which extends throughout both buildings. 0.07m in depth.	Concrete flooring that is found throughout Buildings 1 and 2. Most likely a modern addition.
013	Buildings 1 & 2	Structure: Inner roof woodwork.	Wooden A-Frame beams consisting of closed cruck truss and through-purkin tie beam truss within Buildings 1 and 2. Once covered by lime washed lath plastering [014].
014	Buildings 1 & 2	Structure: Lath plastering	Found in Buildings 1 & 2 throughout walls and ceilings. Lath plastering with a lime-wash.

Appendix D: List of drawings

Drawing No.	Area	Sheet No.	Subject	Scale
1	Building 1	1,2	Elevation of Building 1, the steading	1:50
2	Building 1	3	Plan of Building 1, the steading	1:100
3	Building 2	4,5	Elevation of Building 2, the farmhouse	1:50
4	Building 2	6	Plan of Building 2, the farmhouse	1:100

Appendix E: List of digital photographs

Film No.	001	5211_1_(1) to (198)		
Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
1	-	-	ID Shot	-
2	1 (External)	001	Elevation 1 General shot	S
3	2	001	Elevation 2 General shot	SE
4	3	001	Elevation 3 General shot	E
5	4	001	Elevation 4 General shot	SE
6	5	001	Elevation 5 General shot	SW
7	6	001	Elevation 6 General shot	SE
8	7	001	Elevation 7 General shot	SE
9	7	001	Elevation 7 General shot	E
10	7	001	Elevation 7 General shot	E
11	8	001	Elevation 7 General shot	NW
12	8	001	Elevation 7 General shot	-
13	1	001, 005	Doorway	SW
14	1	001, 006	Window	SW
15	2	001, 005	Doorway	SE
16	3	001, 005	Doorway	SW
17	3	001, 005, 009	Window (blocked)	SE
18	3	010	Barn Door	SE
19	4	010	Window with brick surround	SE
20	4	010, 009	Barn Door	E
21	5	010, 009	Barn Door	E
22	3/4	003, 004	Corrugated roof	E
23	6	009, 001	Brick Building next to Elevation 6	E
24	7	006	Window	W
25	8	006	Window	NW
26	8	001	Crack in wall	NW
27		001	General shots of farm steading (Building 1)	NE
28		001	General shots of farm steading (Building 1)	SE
29		001	General shots of farm steading (Building 1)	S
30		001	General shots of farm steading (Building 1)	SE
31		001	General shots of farm steading (Building 1)	SW

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
32		001	General shots of farm steading (Building 1)	SW
33		001	General shots of farm steading (Building 1)	SW
34		001	Farmhouse	SW
35		001	Farmhouse	W
36		001	Farmhouse	W
37	9 (Internal)	005	Doorframe	NW
38	9	014	Plaster lath at upper doorway	NW
39	9, W-side	001	General shot W of door (internal)	NW
40	9	001	Old brick fire	N
41	9	001	General shot of wall	W
42	10	001, 006	General shot of wall E window	SE
43	11	001	General shot of partition wall	S
44	12	001, 006	General shot of wall and window	SW
45	Internal roof	013	Shot of roof with lath plastering	SW
46	13, 14	001	General shots of walls 13 and 14	NE
47	14, 15	001	General shots of walls 14 and 15 with cow)	NE
48	Internal roof	013	General shot of A-frame roof	NE
49	16	001, 005	General shot of wooden door surround	SE
50	17, 18	001	Oblique shot of wall	NE
51	17	001	Shot of beam slots in wall	NW
52	17	001	Shot of beam slots in wall	NW
53	19	001	Shot of beam slot in wall	SW
54	19	001	Shot of beam slot in wall	SW
55	19	001	General shot of wall	SE
56	19	001	General shot of wall	SE
57	20	001	Shot of wall	SW
58	20	001	Shot of poss. beam slot	SW
59	17	001	Oblique shot of wall and door	SW
60	17	001, 005, 009	Shot of blocked door	NW
61	20	001, 006, 009	Shot of blocked window	SE
62	17	001	Shot of door frame	SW
63	21	001	Shot of door frame	NW
64	21	001	Shot of door frame	NE
65	21	001	Door frame beam roof	N
66	21	001	Door frame beam roof	N
67	22	001	Shot of wall 22	NE
68	22	001, 009, 005	Shot of blocked door in wall 22	NE
69	22	007	Shot of inscribed lintel above blocked door	NE
70	23	001	Shot of wall	NE
71	24	001	Shot of wall	SE
72	21	001	Shot of wall and doorway	NE
73	-	013	A frame roof	SW
74	-	013	A frame roof	NE
75	7	001	Shot of external wall and window	E
76	8	001, 009	Shot of blocked doorway in external wall	NW
77	25	001	Shot of external wall	NE
78	25	001	Shot of external wall	SW
79	25	001	Shot of repair in wall	SW
80	25	001, 006	Old window in wall	NE
81	25	001	Window	NE
82	25	001	Window	NE
83	25	001	Window	NE
84	26	001	Shot of external wall	SE
85	26	001	Shot of external wall	SE
86	26	001	Shot of pebble-dash render and expose underlying stone	SE

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
87	26	004	Shot of guttering and hooks	SE
88	26	001	Shot of sash window	SE
89	26	001	Hole in wall leading to grain silo	SE
90	26	001	General shot of wall	SE
91	26	001	Shot of sash windows	SE
92	26	001, 009	Shot of bricked up doorway	S
93	26	004, 001	Shot of guttering in situ	S
94	26	001	Shot of window at rear of building	S
95	26	004	General shot of gutters	SE
96	26	001	General shot of window in wall	SW
97	26	001	General shot of window in wall	SW
98	26	001, 011	General shot of wall	SW
99	26	001, 011	Rear wall and roof	SW
100	26	001, 011	Western chimney	SW
101	26	001, 011	Eastern chimney	SE
102	26	001, 011	General shot of wall	SE
103	27	001, 011	General shot of wall	SW
104	27	001, 011	Chimney shot	W
105	27	001, 004	Drain in wall	W
106	27	001, 004	Shot of guttering in wall	NW
107	25	001	Inside of doorway	SE
108	25	013	Roof timbers	S
109	Building 2	001	General shot from S end of room	S
110	Building 2	001	General shot from N end of room	N
111	28	001	Shot of wall 28 within Building 2	SE
112	29	001	Shot of wall 29 within building 2	SW
113	29	001	Shot of wall 29 within building 2	SW
114	29	001, 006	Shot of blocked in window	SW
115	30	001	Shot of wall	NW
116	29/30	001	Shot of possible shelving hole in wall	SW
117	29/30	001	Shot of possible shelving hole in wall	SW
118		001	Shot of wooden frame with lath plaster	SW
119	30	001, 006	Window in wall	SW
120	30	001, 006	Window in wall	SW
121	Building 2	001	Hole in wall leading to grain silo	NW
122	32	001, 009	Brick wall and internal area of building 2	N
123	32	001	Close up of cupboard	NW
124	32	001, 009	Close up of brick wall	N
125	32	001, 009	Close up of brick wall	N
126	32	001, 009	Brick wall down corridor	NE
127	29/32	001, 009	Link door between rooms	NE
128	26	001	General shot of internal wall	E
129	26	014	Shot of ceiling	E
130	26	014	Shot of ceiling	E
131	26	013	Shot of roof from inside	NE
132	26	013	Shot of roof from inside	NE
133		001, 009	Shot of link door between rooms	NE
134	25	001	External building door	NW
135	25	001	Internal door	S
136	33	006, 001	Window	E
137	34	001	Shot of wall	S
138	36	001	Shot of wall	N
139	36	001	Shot of wall	E
140	36	001	Shot of wall	SE
141	36	001	Fireplace in building 2	SE
142	34	001	Shot of wall	W

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
143	34	001	Shot of wall	W
144	-	014	Ceiling in building 2	NW
145	25	001, 006	Window in wall	SW
146	25	001, 005	Door in wall	SW
147	25	001, 005	Door in wall	SW
148	Building 2	001	Fireplace in building 2	NE
149	25	001	Shot of doorway	NE
150	Building 2	011	Two chimneys on roof of building 2	NE
151	31	001	Shot of possible shelving nook in building 2	N
152	22	007	Shot of inscribed lintel above blocked door	E
153	22	007	Shot of inscribed lintel above blocked door	E
154	22	007	Shot of inscribed lintel above blocked door	E
155	22	007	Shot of inscribed lintel above blocked door	E
156	22	007	Shot of inscribed lintel above blocked door	E
157	22	007	Shot of inscribed lintel above blocked door	E
158	30	-	Internal step to blocked doorway	SW
159	30	-	Corrugated roof	S
160	1	002	Roof ridge and tiles	NW
161	6	003	Roof ridge and tiles	NW
162	6	008	Roof ridge and tiles	NW
163	1, 8	002, 003	Quoin stones	NW
164	1	002, 003	Roof at elevation 1 and sagging	S
165	1	002, 003	Roof at elevation 1 and sagging	S
166	1	001	Washed out mortar	E
167	2	001	Mortar in between stones	E
168	3	001	Washed out mortar at drain	E
169	3	001	Washed out mortar at drain	E
170	3	003	Sagging roof tiles	E
171	4	003, 013	Wooden lintel exposed by missing tiles	E
172	6	003, 001	Missing stone work	E
173	6	003, 001	Close up of missing stone work	E
174	Building 1	013	Roof in steading	W
175	Building 1	013	Roof in steading	W
176	7	003	Roof tiles sagging	E
177	Building 2	-	Farmstead	E
178	6	001	Elevation 6 shot	W
179	Building 2	-	General shot	NE
180	Building 1	-	General shot	E
181	25	-	Step down into Building 2	E
182	-	-	General shot of farm	W
183	-	-	General shot of farm	W
184	-	-	General shot of farm	W
185	-	-	General shot of farm	W
186	-	-	General shot of farm	W
187	-	-	General shot of farmland	W
188	-	-	General shot of farmland	W
189	-	-	General shot of farmland	W
190	-	-	General shot of farm	W
191	27	-	Rear of farmhouse	W
192	27	-	Rear of farmhouse	SW
193	27	-	Rear of farmhouse	W
194	27	-	Rear of farmhouse	W
195	-	-	General shot of courtyard area	SW
196	-	-	General shot of courtyard area	SE
197	-	-	General shot of courtyard area	SE
198	Building 1	003, 013	Shot of roof space	W

Appendix F: Discovery and Excavation in Scotland entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Fife Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Halbeath, Dunfermline, Phase 1, Heritage Statement
PROJECT CODE:	5211
PARISH:	Dunfermline
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Maureen C. Kilpatrick
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	GUARD Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Historic Building Recording
NMRS NO(S):	
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Nineteenth century farm buildings
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NT 1151 8905
START DATE (this season)	8 th April 2019
END DATE (this season)	10 th April 2019
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	A Level II Historic Building Recording survey was carried out as part of the archaeological mitigation works required for Phase 1 of the development at Halbeath, Dunfermline (Planning reference: 17/01677/EIA). During the work, the upstanding remains of the nineteenth century Wester Whitefield Farm steading and farmhouse were recorded, both written, illustration and digital photography. The only earlier remains encountered was a re-used door lintel within steading wall elevation 22 with the initials and date 'RW-IL 1662'.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Geddes Consulting
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	52 Elderpark Worskpace, 100 Elderpark Street, Glasgow, G51 3TR
EMAIL ADDRESS:	Bob.will@guard-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	NRHE

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