



**Quality Street,
Dysart,
Fife,
Archaeological Evaluation
Data Structure Report**







December 2015

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Executive Summary

ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd were contracted by the Affordable Housing Programme at Fife Council to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of a proposed housing development on Quality Street in Dysart, Fife.

The evaluation followed the placement of a planning condition upon the proposed development by Fife Council and Fife Council Archaeology Unit. This condition required that the proposed development area be systematically assessed for archaeological remains by the placement of a series of evaluation trenches. The evaluation was to be completed in advance of the proposed development and the results used to inform this.

The archaeological evaluation involved the mechanical excavation of 4 evaluation trenches across the footprint of the proposed development.

Excavation of the trenches revealed a small number of negatively cut features which proved to be modern in date. The trenches revealed the site to have been heavily terraced, with the natural subsoil shown to be a fine grain sand.

ARCHAS Ltd recommend that the archaeological condition has been met and that Fife Council can discharge this part of the Planning Condition.

A record of the work has been deposited with the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) website hosted by the Archaeological Data Service (OASIS ID archascu1-234768) 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 were commissioned by The Affordable Housing Programme at Fife Council (contact Debbie Chapman) to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of the proposed development of an urban gap site at Quality Street (NGR: NT 30174 93196) in the village of Dysart, Fife. It is proposed to construct 21 affordable flatted dwellings in a three storey block with associated infrastructure and off street parking. The site is hereafter referred to as Quality Street.
- 1.1.2 Located in the historic burgh of Dysart, 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 installed a Planning Condition upon the development. Through Planning Condition number 12, imposed as part of Planning Application 15/02791/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 Fife Council, as Planning Authority.”¹*
- 1.1.4 The FIFE plan 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 The work was completed over one day on Tuesday 15th December 2015 by Ross Cameron and Jozef Doran. The weather throughout was dry and overcast.
- 1.1.6 ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd (hereafter ARCHAS) 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.

¹ Fife Council Draft Decision Notice – 14/04211/FULL – 03/06/15

1.2 Site Geology and Setting

General

- 1.2.1 The proposed development site lies in the historic Fife village of Dysart (Figure 1), with the proposed development area centred on NGR: NT 30174 93196. The development area extends to around 2,615m².

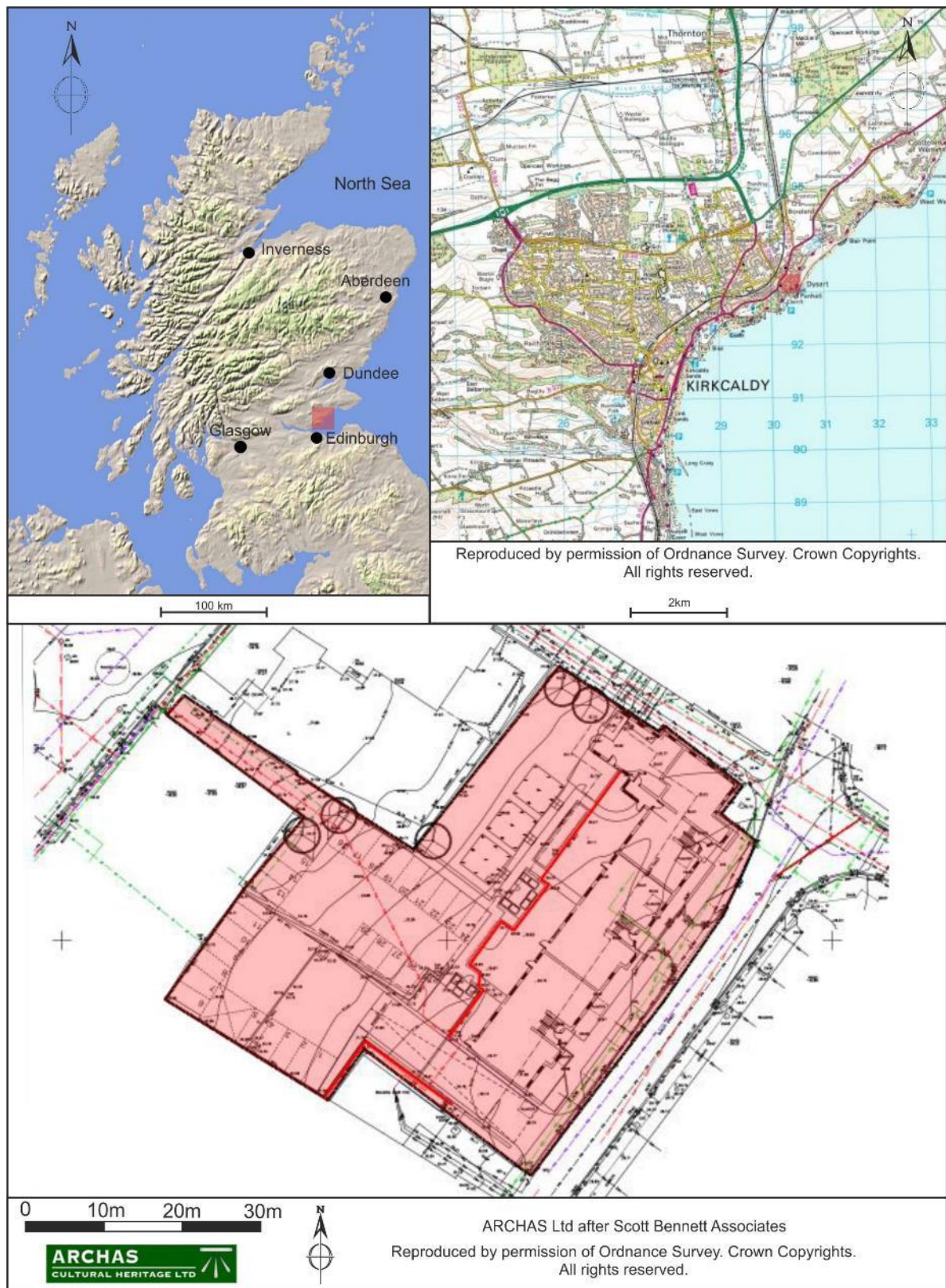


Figure 1: Site location with the indicative site location indicated in red

Study Area

- 1.2.2 The study area is irregularly shaped, bordered on all sides by properties, land boundaries, roads and lanes (Figure 1). The site lies in the corner of land formed by Quality Street and the now pedestrianised section of Cross Street running between Quality Street and Townhead. The north eastern boundary of the site respects the Royal Hotel, while a series of houses and back courts border the north western corner and western edge of the development area.
- 1.2.3 Access to the site is gained either from Quality Street itself where a gap in the fence allows vehicular access to the lower parts of the site, or from a narrow lane running along the western side of the Royal Hotel and accessed from Townhead.
- 1.2.4 The topography of the site itself is terraced and drops significantly from the Townhead entrance to the Quality Street side. For ease of description, it can be neatly divided into three distinct parts.
- 1.2.5 The upper, 'L' shaped' part of the site bordering the Royal Hotel is grassed over and drops in a gentle slope from the north west to the south east.
- 1.2.6 To the west of this, two terraced areas are enclosed by high brick walls and accessed via flights of steps from the Quality Street side. These terraced areas are surfaced with tarmac (Plate 1).



Plate 1: Looking north east across the terraced areas at the western side of the site. Note the drop from the Royal Hotel in the background, which borders the north east side of the development area (Photograph 006)

- 1.2.7 The south eastern part of the site is bordered by a large brick and concrete revetting wall (Plate 2). This is the remnants of the previous 20th century structure on the site. This part of the development area is level with Quality Street.



Plate 2: Looking north east along the southern part of the site, with Quality Street to the right. Note the large revetting wall (left)

Geology

- 1.2.8 According to the British Geological Survey, the superficial, or drift, geology of the proposed development site comprises Devensian raised marine deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel. These deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period and are characteristic of a local environment previously dominated by shallow seas.
- 1.2.9 The underlying bedrock geology is Scottish Lower Coal Measures Formation – Sedimentary Rock Cycles, Coal Measure Type. This sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 312 to 320 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. These deposits indicate a local environment previously dominated by swamps, estuaries and deltas.²

² www.bgs.ac.uk – 16/12/15

2 Archaeological and Historical Background

2.1 Historical Background

General

- 2.1.1 The proposed development site at Quality Street lies close to the heart of the medieval burgh of Dysart. Early maps indicate that the proposed development lay on the north edge of the town.
- 2.1.2 Immediately to the north east of the site, lies the building known as 'The Towers' (NMRS No: NT 39 SW 16). This 'L' Plan, three storey tower house has an inscription above the door dating the structure to 1569. The presence of this suggests the proposed development site may have been occupied or exploited in some way at the same time.

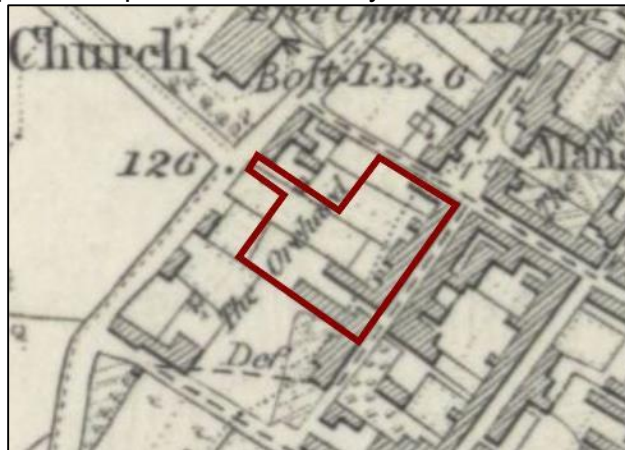


Figure 2: Extract from the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6 inch Fife Sheet 23 from 1856 with the general site area indicated in red

- 2.1.3 The Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6 Inch to 1 mile, Fife Sheet 23 produced in 1856 (Figure 2) shows the proposed development area to contain a number of structures facing onto Quality Street, with long back courts running towards Townhead.
- 2.1.4 By the production of the 2nd edition Fife Series in 1895 (Figure 3), the general layout of the south western portion of the site remains the same. However more buildings have been constructed across the north eastern part of the site facing onto Cross Street or the East Port.

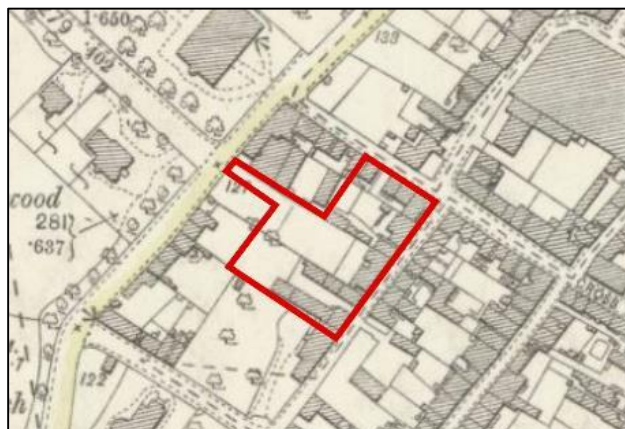


Figure 3: Extract from the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey Fife Series map from 1895 (25 inch to 1 mile) with the general site area indicated in red

- 2.1.5 Between 1972 and 1975 a major building and demolition project saw the demolition of the existing buildings on the proposed development site, and the construction of a new structure, with an overhang above the East Port and linking the new building with 'The Towers' to the north east.

Archaeological Potential

- 2.1.6 It is clear that the proposed development site has been occupied from at least the medieval period. However, the significant upheaval caused by the demolition, levelling, terracing and construction in the 1970s may have removed evidence of earlier occupation.

3 Methodology

3.1 Field Evaluation

- 3.1.1 The purpose of archaeological field evaluation is to gain information about the archaeological potential of a site by investigating a percentage of the overall area. The results of these investigations allow the archaeological team to assess the presence, absence, potential and importance of archaeological deposits surviving across the site while to meeting the requirements of the Planning Condition as outlined by Fife Council. In practice, this requires a number of trenches to be opened across the site. These will typically be plotted in a systematic manner to ensure good spatial coverage in order to assess the survival and further potential of any archaeological deposits or remains across the site.
- 3.1.2 The results of this phase of works and resulting recommendations by ARCHAS will 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.
- 3.1.3 Fife Council did not request a specific percentage of the site to be investigated, but requested that enough trenches were opened to ensure the areas to be developed were sufficiently investigated and an understanding gained of the potential for archaeological survival.
- 3.1.4 In the event, 4 trenches were excavated (Figure 4). These were restricted by the nature and topography of those areas of the site proposed for development, as well as the presence of services. However, the trenches maintained coverage of the site, allowing for a good evaluation of the preservation, presence and distribution of any archaeological remains that might potentially be affected by the proposed development.

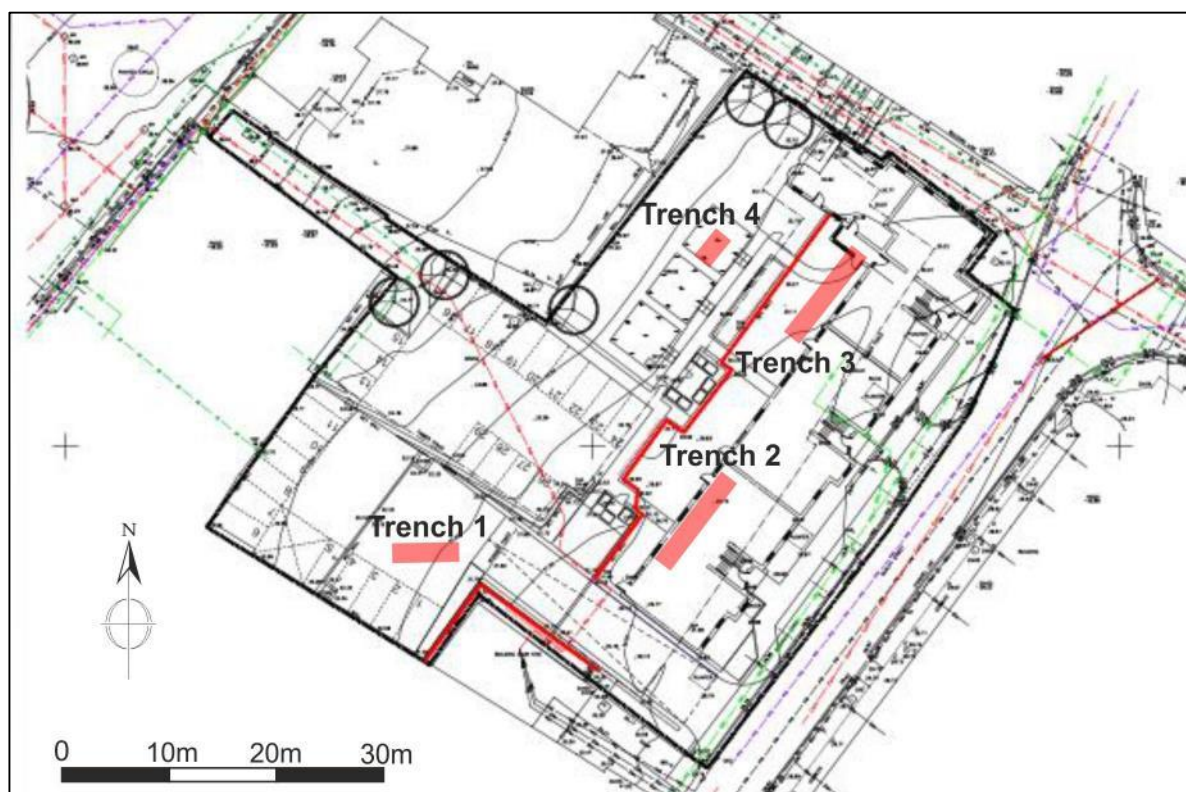


Figure 4: Trench locations as excavated (indicated red). ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd after Scott Bennet Associates

- 3.1.5 All trenches were excavated using a JCB 3CX mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.6m wide toothless ditching bucket (Plate 3). All trenches were opened under the direct supervision of a qualified and experienced archaeologist.



Plate 3: Opening Trench 2 looking east

- 3.1.6 In trenches 1, 2, and 3 natural subsoil was identified. In each trench a deeper excavation through the natural subsoil was undertaken in order to determine absolute presence of undisturbed subsoil. Excavation in Trench 4 was terminated due to the presence of services. Where any features of archaeological potential were encountered these were investigated by the ARCHAS site team. Any archaeological deposits or features were recorded to ARCHAS Ltd and Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) standards and relevant details noted down on ARCHAS *pro forma* sheets.

4 Results

4.1 General

- 4.1.1 The archaeological evaluation at Quality Street failed to produce any significant archaeological results.
- 4.1.2 Four trenches were opened, with a total area of 46.4m² across the proposed development area.
- 4.1.3 A description of the key deposits and features identified in each trench is provided below. All context numbers for layers and feature fills are recorded in bold within curved parentheses (**xxx**), and cuts are recorded within squared parentheses [**xxx**]. In each case the initial letter applied to a context define the trench in which it was located. For example (**101**) would be the first deposit recorded in Trench 1.

4.2.1 Trench 1

- 4.2.1 Trench 4 was aligned east west and excavated through a layer of tarmac in the upper area to the west of the site (Plate 1). The upper deposit of tarmac overlay a layer of crushed pink sandstone (**001**).
- 4.2.2 Removal of (**001**) revealed 0.20-0.50m of dark grey silty sand (**002**). This modern made ground contained various fragments of CBM and was likely a levelling material used to create the terraces on site.
- 4.2.3 Underlying (**002**), (**003**) (Plate 4) was a mid-yellow brown, silty sand with occasional bioturbation, that was largely clean. At the western end of the Trench, a deep hole was excavated through (**003**) in order to ascertain whether this was indeed the natural subsoil, or an imported deposit (Plate 5). Following excavation to 0.60m in Trench 1, no change in (**003**), was noted, confirming this as undisturbed natural subsoil.



Plate 4: North facing section of Trench 1



Plate 5: Post-excavation view of Trench 1 showing the deep pit dug at the west end

- 4.2.4 One small feature at the eastern end of Trench 1 was excavated, cut into the natural subsoil (**003**). [**104/105**] proved to be a small pit from which was recovered a fragment of modern window glass (not retained).

4.3 Trench 2

- 4.3.1 Trench 2 was the first trench to be excavated at the lower, Quality Street side of the site, and was aligned north-east to south-west. Topsoil (**201**) identified at the south west end of the Trench was 0.03m in depth and overlay a very clean yellowish white fine sand (**202**). This deposit was confirmed to be undisturbed natural subsoil.
- 4.3.2 Excavation further along the length of Trench 2 showed that the natural subsoil (**202**) underlay made ground (**207**) 0.80m in depth (Plate 6). The made ground (**207**) was very mixed and mottled, with flecks of charcoal and 20th century building debris present within it. It sat within a deep cut [**208**], which had a very uneven base cut into the natural subsoil (**202**). This deposit probably relates to the terracing, and subsequent removal or grubbing out of the 20th century building foundations.



Plate 6: North west facing section of Trench 2 showing [208] cutting through (202) with made ground (207) to the left



Plate 7: Post-excavation view of Trench 2

- 4.3.3 Two small features were noted cut into the natural subsoil surface at the south western end of the Trench. Feature (205/206) contained a fragment of modern glass (not retained), while the second feature (203/204) also had the appearance of a modern deposit. (203/204) was roughly circular in plan, with a diameter of 0.15m and a depth of 0.05m.

4.4 Trench 3

- 4.4.1 The stratigraphy of Trench 3 was broadly similar to that identified in Trench 2.
- 4.4.2 The topsoil (301) was 0.03m in depth overlying a slightly grubby orange sand with flecks of charcoal and patches of modern debris (302) along the full 10m length of the trench. This deposit was 0.50-0.55m deep, sloping slightly from north-west to south-east. The base of this deposit was uneven, interspersed with small depressions and possible pits, all containing the same mixed deposit of made ground.
- 4.4.3 Underlying (302), the natural sand (303) was interspersed with outcrops of tabular sandstone. This sloped towards the south east.
- 4.4.4 (302) almost certainly comprised the same cut or digging event as the deep deposit of made ground in Trench 2, but unlike in Trench 2, the cut itself was not visible within the trench. (302) probably comprises the mixed soil and small fragments of building detritus leftover from the grubbing out or removal of the pre-existing building's foundations.



Plate 8: Post-excavation view of Trench 3 looking north east

4.5 Trench 4

- 4.5.1 Trench 4 was located in the 'L' shaped upper area of the site bordered by the Royal Hotel (Plate 9). Although some landscaping may take place here, no significant development is proposed. This trench was envisaged as a small addition to those already excavated, placed in an area of the site seemingly unaffected by the 20th century development. It was hoped Trench 4 would confirm the extent of the terracing and landscaping which had taken place.
- 4.5.2 The trench was situated in the one part of this area where clear landscaping would take place and plotted atop an area of proposed paving at the rear of the proposed flats.



Plate 9: Looking east across Trench 4 from the Royal Hotel



Plate 10: Services within Trench 4

- 4.5.3 Excavation revealed the topsoil (**401**) in Trench 4 to be rich and dark loam found overlying a dark grey silty sand (**402**) with modern brick fragments and 19th century ceramic sherds.
- 4.5.4 However, (**402**) was confined to the edges of the trench, with a clear linear spread of looser material (**403**) aligned north-east south-west across the centre of the trench. Excavation demonstrated that this comprised a modern service trench containing a plastic pipe (Plate 10). This service was not noted on any of the service plans. As this pipe occupied most of Trench 4 and would continue both north east and south west across the whole area to be paved, excavation in this area was halted.

5 Summary and Discussion

5.1 General

- 5.1.1 The evaluation at Quality Street failed to reveal any features or artefacts of any archaeological significance. The trenches excavated were concentrated across the footprint of the proposed development and in those areas readily accessible to a mechanical excavator.
- 5.1.2 The natural subsoil across the site was shown to be a very clean, yellow brown, fine grain sand. The trenches excavated showed clear evidence for the site having been heavily re-worked and terraced. The topography of the site and the surrounding landscape indicates that this naturally sloped from north-west to south-east.
- 5.1.3 In Trench 1 on the upper level, the natural subsoil was encountered at a depth of 0.50m with the area levelled by a deposit of made ground. This contained a significant degree of 19th or 20th century building debris.
- 5.1.4 Trenches 2 and 3 were located at the lower terrace level. In Trench 2, the topsoil at the south west end of the Trench was shown to be only 0.02m thick, overlying the undisturbed natural subsoil. Trench 3 revealed slabs of tabular sandstone at a depth of 0.50m. This sloped towards the south east.
- 5.1.5 Trenches 1, 2 and 3 all showed signs of small pits, depressions and cuts filled with made ground. These deposits contained a degree of building and demolition debris, and almost certainly relate to the removal or 'grubbing out' or foundations for the 20th century building on the site. It seems likely the work to create this building, and its subsequent demolition, will have removed any traces of earlier features.
- 5.1.6 Trench 4 was located in an area of the site where no construction will occur, with only landscaping anticipated. This trench was terminated due to the discovery of services.

6 Conclusions and Recommendations

6.1 General

- 6.1.1 The results of the archaeological evaluation indicate that the proposed development site at Quality Street has been heavily terraced and re-worked. The natural topography would indicate a slope running from the north-west to the south-east, but the proposed development site has a series of terraces and platforms, clearly cut into the natural subsoil.

- 6.1.2 No features or artefacts of any archaeological significance were noted during the evaluation and the site can be considered archaeologically sterile.
- 6.1.3 ARCHAS Ltd recommend that the proposed development can proceed without further archaeological involvement and that the Planning Condition can be deemed as having been met. ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd recommend the planning condition is discharged by Fife Council.
- 6.1.4 While ARCHAS Ltd can provide recommendations as to any future work on site, the final decision for any further archaeological mitigation rests with Fife Council as advised by the Fife Council Archaeology Unit.

Acknowledgements

ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd would like to thank Debbie Chapman of the Affordable Housing Programme at Fife Council for commissioning us to undertake the work.

Thanks are also due to Mike Peters of FTM Plant Hire, who completed excavations efficiently, promptly and in good humour.

We must also note the assistance provided by Douglas Speirs of Fife Council Archaeology Unit in the planning phase of the project.

Appendix A Context Register

Context No.	Type	Description	Dimension	Comments	Date	Initial
101	Deposit	Black tarmac over a bedding of pink sandstone	D: 0.30m	Modern surface with hardcore bedding	15/12/2015	JD
102	Deposit	Dark grey silty sand with frequent C.B.M fragments	D: 0.20-0.50m	Modern made ground	15/12/2015	JD
103	Deposit	Softly compact mid yellow brown silty sand with occasional bioturbation	-	Undisturbed natural subsoil	15/12/2015	JD
104	Cut	Irregular oval pit, with 40 degree sides and a concave base	0.40m NW-SE by 0.30m NE-SW. D: 0.12m	Small pit filled by (105)	15/12/2015	JD
105	Fill	Moderately compact dark grey gritty sand.	0.40m NW-SE by 0.30m NE-SW. D: 0.12m	Fill of [104]. Contains modern window glass	15/12/2015	JD
201	Deposit	Moderately compact mid brown sandy loam	D: <0.03m	Very thin turf and topsoil.	15/12/2015	RC
202	Deposit	Soft compact yellow/ white/ orange fine grain sand. Very clean.	-	Undisturbed natural subsoil. Same as (103)	15/12/2015	RC
203	Fill	Moderately compact mid brown gritty sand	0.15m diameter. D: 0.05m	Fill of [202].	15/12/2015	RC
204	Cut	Small roughly circular feature with gentle sides and a concave base.	0.15m diameter. D: 0.05m	Small negatively cut feature filled by (203)	15/12/2015	RC
205	Fill	Moderately compact mid brown gritty sand and silt.	0.25m NE-SW by 0.18m. D: 0.07m	Fill of [206].	15/12/2015	RC

Context No.	Type	Description	Dimension	Comments	Date	Initial
206	Cut	Irregular negatively cut feature, roughly oval in plan with very gradual sloping sides and a rough base.	0.25m NE-SW by 0.18m. D: 0.07m	Filled by (205)	15/12/2015	RC
207	Deposit	Mottled and mixed mid brown and yellow sand with occasional charcoal flecks and modern building debris.	D: >0.80m	Fill of [208]. Made ground. Contains 20th century bricks marked 'Lochgelly'.	15/12/2015	RC
208	Cut	Irregular cut through natural (202), gently sloping and a rough base	D:>0.80m	Filled by (207). Cut for made ground and building debris. Likely cut during demolition and removal of foundations.	15/12/2015	RC
301	Deposit	Moderately compact mid brown silty sand.	D: <0.03m	Turf and topsoil. Same as (201)	15/12/2015	RC
302	Deposit	Moderately compact slightly grubby orange sand with flecks of charcoal, occasional pts and patches of brown sand and modern building debris.	D: 0.50-0.55m NW-SE	Made ground.	15/12/2015	RC
303	Deposit	Soft yellow/grey tabular sandstone.	-	Bedrock. Slopes NW-SE.	15/12/2015	RC
401	Deposit	Soft to moderately compact mid to dark brown silty loam.	D: 0.10m	Turf and topsoil.	15/12/2015	JD
402	Deposit	Firmly compact dark grey silty sand with occasional modern bricks, glass and 19th century pot sherds.	D: 0.10-0.40m	Made ground.	15/12/2015	JD
403	Deposit	Modern plastic service pipe running NW-SE. Surrounding fill is re-deposited (402), looser and more mixed.	D: >0.40m	Modern services not on service plan	15/12/2015	JD
404	Cut	NW-SE aligned cut. Depth not realised.	D: >0.40m	Cut for (403)	15/12/2015	JD

Appendix B Photographic Register

Image No.	Direction Facing	Contexts	Description	Date	Initials
001	SW	-	Pre-excavation view - lower level	15/12/2015	JD
002	NE	-	Pre-excavation view - lower level	15/12/2015	JD
003	SW	-	Working shot - access ramp	15/12/2015	JD
004	W	-	Pre-excavation view - upper level	15/12/2015	JD
005	NE	-	Pre-excavation view - upper level	15/12/2015	JD

<i>Image No.</i>	<i>Direction Facing</i>	<i>Contexts</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initials</i>
006	NE	-	Working shot - assessing site	15/12/2015	JD
007	SW	(101)	Pre-excavation view of Trench 1	15/12/2015	RC
008	SW	-	Pre-excavation view of Trench 1	15/12/2015	RC
009	SSE	-	Pre-excavation view of Trench 1	15/12/2015	RC
010	E	-	Working shot - Trench 1	15/12/2015	JD
011	E	[104/105)	Pre-excavation shot [104] - Trench 1	15/12/2015	RC
012	E	[104/105)	Half section [104] - Trench 1	15/12/2015	RC
013	E	[104/105)	W-facing section [104] - Trench 1	15/12/2015	RC
014	S	-	Sample section of Trench 1	15/12/2015	RC
015	E	-	Post excavation view of Trench 1	15/12/2015	JD
016	NE	-	Pre-excavation view of Trench 2	15/12/2015	JD
017	NE	(203/204]	Pre-excavation view of Trench 2 (203/204]	15/12/2015	RC
018	NE	(203/204]	SW-facing section (203/204] - Trench 2	15/12/2015	RC
019	NE/V	(203/204]	SW-facing section (203/204] - Trench 2	15/12/2015	RC
020	SW	(205/206]	NE-facing section (205/206] - Trench 2	15/12/2015	RC
021	NE	-	Working shot - Trench 2	15/12/2015	RC
022	E	-	Working shot - Trench 2	15/12/2015	JD
023	SE	(207/208]	NW-facing section showing SW end of (207/208]	15/12/2015	JD
024	SE	-	NW-facing sample section - Trench 2	15/12/2015	JD
025	NE	-	Post excavation view of Trench 2	15/12/2015	RC
026	NE	-	Post excavation view of Trench 2	15/12/2015	RC
027	SE	-	NW-facing sample section - Trench 3	15/12/2015	JD
028	SW	-	Post excavation view of Trench 3	15/12/2015	JD
029	SW	-	Post excavation view of Trench 3	15/12/2015	JD
030	SE	-	Working shot - Trench 4	15/12/2015	RC
031	SE	-	Working shot - Trench 4	15/12/2015	RC
032	SE	-	Working shot - Trench 4	15/12/2015	RC
033	SE	-	Working shot - Trench 4	15/12/2015	RC
034	SE	-	Working shot - Trench 4	15/12/2015	RC
035	SW	(403/404]	Service pipe (403/404] in Trench 4	15/12/2015	JD
036	SW	-	Trench 4 reinstated	15/12/2015	JD

Appendix C

Provisional Discovery and Excavation Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Fife Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Quality Street, Dysart
PROJECT CODE:	228
PARISH:	Kirkcaldy and Dysart
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Ross Cameron
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	n/a
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	n/a
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NT 30174 93196
START DATE (this season)	15/12/15
END DATE (this season)	15/12/15
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd were contracted by the Affordable Housing Programme at Fife Council to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of a proposed housing development on Quality Street in Dysart, Fife.</p> <p>The evaluation followed the placement of a planning condition upon the proposed development by Fife Council and Fife Council Archaeology Unit. This condition required that the proposed development area be systematically assessed for archaeological remains by the placement of a series of evaluation trenches. The evaluation was to be completed in advance of the proposed development and the results used to inform this.</p> <p>The archaeological evaluation involved the mechanical excavation of 4 evaluation trenches across the footprint of the proposed development.</p> <p>Excavation of the trenches revealed a small number of negatively cut features which proved to be modern in date. The trenches revealed the site to have been heavily terraced, with the natural subsoil shown to be a fine grain sand.</p> <p>ARCHAS Ltd recommend that the archaeological condition can be accepted as met and that Fife Council can discharge this part of the Planning Condition.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Fife Council
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	ARCHAS Cultural Heritage LTD Suite B2 Laws Close 339-343 High Street Kirkcaldy KY1 1JN
EMAIL ADDRESS:	ross.cameron@archas.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION	NMRS and Fife Council Archaeology Unit (intended)