



**5-7 Pitlethie Road, Leuchars
Fife,
Archaeological Evaluation
Data Structure Report**







September 2016

Document control sheet

Client: Stewart Campbell
Project: 5-7 Pitlethie Road, Leuchars, Fife
Document Title: Archaeological Evaluation DSR

Job No: 248

	Originator	Contribution by	Reviewed by	Approved by
ORIGINAL	NAME Alastair Rees	NAME Ross Cameron	NAME Ross Cameron	NAME Alastair Rees
DATE 3/10/16	SIGNATURE 	SIGNATURE 	SIGNATURE 	SIGNATURE 
Document Status: FINAL				

ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd

This report contains historic maps, reproduced by permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland (NLS). To view these maps online, see <http://www.nls.uk>.

This document has been prepared by ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd in its professional capacity as consultants in accordance with the terms and conditions of ARCHAS Ltd contract with the commissioning party (the "Client"). Regard should be had to those terms and conditions when considering and/or placing any reliance on this document. No part of this document may be copied or reproduced by any means without prior written permission from ARCHAS Ltd. If you have received this document in error, please destroy all copies in your possession or control and notify ARCHAS Ltd.

Any advice, opinions, or recommendations within this document (a) should be read and relied upon only in the context of the document as a whole; (b) do not, in any way, purport to include any manner of legal advice or opinion; (c) are based upon the information made available to ARCHAS Ltd at the date of this document and on current UK standards, codes, technology and construction practices as at the date of this document. It should be noted and it is expressly stated that no independent verification of any of the documents or information supplied to ARCHAS Ltd has been made. No liability is accepted by ARCHAS Ltd for any use of this document, other than for the purposes for which it was originally prepared and provided. Following final delivery of this document to the Client, ARCHAS Ltd will have no further obligations or duty to advise the Client on any matters, including development affecting the information or advice provided in this document.

This document has been prepared for the exclusive use of the Client and unless otherwise agreed in writing by ARCHAS Ltd, no other party may use, make use of or rely on the contents of this document. Should the Client wish to release this document to a third party, ARCHAS Ltd may, at its discretion, agree to such release provided that (a) ARCHAS Ltd written agreement is obtained prior to such release; and (b) by release of the document to the third party, that third party does not acquire any rights, contractual or otherwise, whatsoever against ARCHAS Ltd and ARCHAS Ltd, accordingly, assume no duties, liabilities or obligations to that third party; and (c) ARCHAS Ltd accepts no responsibility for any loss or damage incurred by the Client or for any conflict of ARCHAS Ltd interests arising out of the Client's release of this document to the third party.

Contents

Executive Summary

1 Introduction

1.1 General

1.2 Site Geology and Setting

General

Study Area

Geology

2 Archaeological and Historical Background

2.1 Historical Background

2.2 Map Regression

General

Pre-Ordnance Survey Maps

Ordnance Survey Maps

3 Methodology

4 Results

4.1 General

4.2 Trench

5 Summary and Discussion

5.1 General

6 Conclusions and Recommendations

6.1 General

Acknowledgements

Bibliography

Appendix A **Context Register**

Appendix B **Photographic Register**

Appendix C **Drawing Register**

Appendix D **Finds Register**

Appendix E **Provisional Discovery and Excavation Scotland entry**

Executive Summary

ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd. were commissioned by Stewart Campbell to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of a proposed small scale development to the rear of a dwellinghouse at 5-7 Pitlethie Road, Leuchars in Fife (NGR: NO 61210 07806). The client proposes to construct a two storey detached dwelling house on the site.

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

The archaeological evaluation involved the excavation of one small trench measuring 4m by 1m in the footprint of the proposed development. This trench revealed deep deposits of topsoil derived sandy soil measuring almost 2m in depth. Within this material were numerous modern finds including cast iron guttering, window glass, “wemyss” bricks and marine shells. No significant archaeological deposits or artefacts were encountered.

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

A record of the evaluation has been deposited with the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) website hosted by the Archaeological Data Service (OASIS ID archascu1-265251) and with Discovery and Excavation in Scotland (DES), the annual publication of fieldwork by Archaeology Scotland.

1 Introduction

1.1 General

- 1.1.1 ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd. was commissioned by Mr Stuart Cambpell to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of a proposed small scale development to the rear of a dwellinghouse at 5-7 Pitlathie Road, Leuchars in Fife (NGR: NO 61210 07806). The client proposes to construct a two storey detached dwelling house on the site.
- 1.1.2 Located in the historic burgh of Leuchars, the proposals for development were identified by Fife Council and the Fife Council Archaeology Unit (contact Douglas Speirs) as having archaeological potential.
- 1.1.3 Upon submission of the planning application, Fife Council Archaeology Unit imposed a Planning Condition upon the development. Through Planning Condition number 1, imposed as part of Planning Application 16/00552/FULL, Fife Council state:
- “the developer shall secure the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a detailed written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the developer and approved in writing by this Planning Authority.”¹*
- 1.1.4 The FIFEplan Policy 14 provides the basis for the placement of the condition. Policy 14 states that all archaeological sites are considered to be of significance and that any development must ensure remains are preserved *in situ* in an appropriate setting. If this is not possible, appropriate archaeological investigation, recording and mitigation should be proposed.
- 1.1.5 Numbers 3, 5 and 7 Pitlathie Road are protected by legislation as parts of a Category C Listed Building and as such recognised as a structure of Local importance. The development also sits within the Leuchars Conservation Area.
- 1.1.6 Prior to work commencing on site ARCHAS prepared a Written Scheme of Investigation (hereafter WSI) which investigated the history of the development area, and outlined the standards and methodology to be adhered to during the evaluation.
- 1.1.7 The work was completed on Friday 22ndth September 2016 by Ross Cameron and Alastair Rees. The weather was warm and sunny through the day.
- 1.1.8 ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd conforms to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (hereafter CIfA) Code of conduct, and relevant Standards and Guidance documents produced by the CIfA.

¹ Fife Council Draft Decision Notice – 16/00552/FULL – 20/07/16

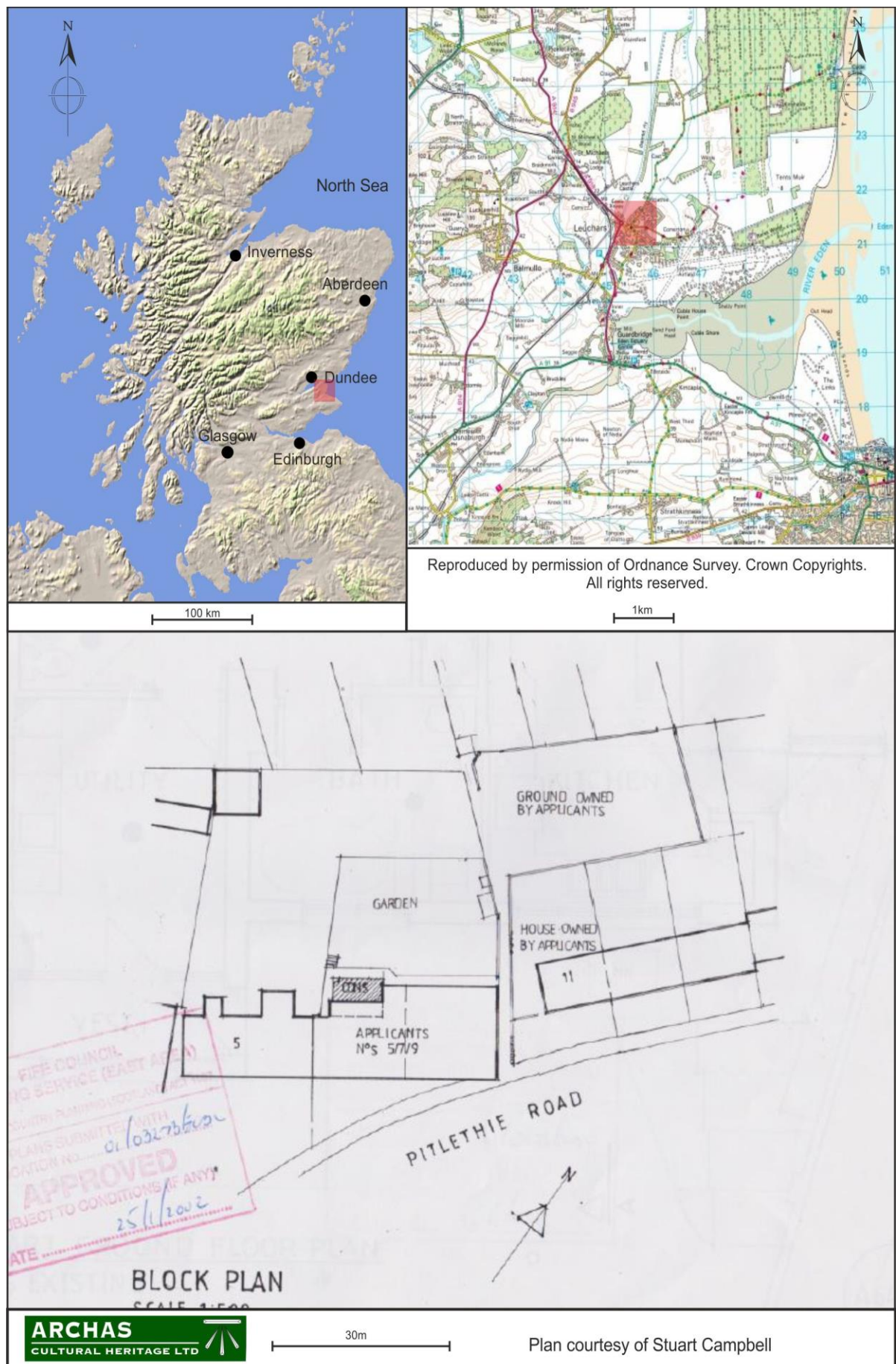


Figure 1: Site location with the indicative site location marked as “ground owned by applicants”

1.2 Site Geology and Setting

General

- 1.2.1 The proposed development site lies in the village of Leuchars on the northern side of the street known as Pitlethie Road and is centred on NGR: NO 45569 21506. (Figure 1).

Study Area

- 1.2.2 The proposed development area is currently in use as a garden (Plate 1), with shortly cropped grass as well as a number of mature apple trees at the western end. The site is accessed via a short track running north from Pitlethie Road is near rectangular in shape, covering an area of around 440m². The site is bordered on all sides by boundary walls, trees and fences. There is evidence for a small structure having been built in the north west corner of the site, with the footings still clearly visible.



Plate 1: The house plot looking north east (Photograph 005)

Geology

- 1.2.3 The drift geology of the proposed development comprises raised marine deposits, Devensian clay, silt, sand and gravel. This formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period and is characteristic of a local environment previously dominated by shallow seas.
- 1.2.4 The underlying bedrock geology is predominantly sedimentary rock cycles, Scone Sandstone Formation - Sandstone. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 398 to 416 million years ago in the Devonian Period. These rocks were formed from rivers depositing mainly sand and gravel detrital material in channels to form river terrace deposits, with fine silt and clay from overbank floods forming floodplain alluvium, and some bogs depositing peat; includes estuarine and coastal plain deposits mapped as alluvium.²

² www.bgs.ac.uk – 11/10/16

2 Archaeological and Historical Background

2.1 Historical Background

- 2.1.1 There is strong evidence for early medieval occupation of Leuchars with the presence of the 12th Century St Athernase Church. This is one of the finest surviving examples of an unaisled Romanesque parish church in Scotland, or indeed anywhere in Great Britain, with two levels of blind arcading in the Norman Style running around the exterior, surmounted by a corbel table with heads of various designs. The interior has elaborate chancel and apse arches as well as a series of powerful beast-heads on the corbels supporting the ribs of the internal vaults. The nave of the church is a later addition.
- 2.1.2 To the north of the town is the extensive Tentsmuir forest within which widespread evidence of Prehistoric Occupation has been recorded. A significant Mesolithic site was excavated at Morton during 1963 following extensive discoveries of flints. From 1969-1970 more extensive excavations were carried out by JM Coles (1971) where up to 13,000 flints were recovered as well as a suite of radiocarbon dates 8,000BP to 6000BP.
- 2.1.3 Closer to the site at Pitlethie Road, an archaeological investigation in advance of a housing development in 2004, revealed an extensive suite of Prehistoric features, including an early pit from which a polished axe was recovered, nine roundhouses, a large pit, six pairs of postholes, five medieval pits and medieval rectilinear boundaries.
- 2.1.4 The first recorded settlement of Leuchars was in the late 1100s when Robert de Quinci built Leuchars Castle on Castle Knowe, half a mile to the north. It occupied the higher ground and secured a vantage point over the surrounding area. Its two successors were built in the 1300s and 1500s.
- 2.1.5 The town is on the edge of what was an extensive area of marshland at the mouth of the Rive Eden. Extensive land reclamation around 1800 allowed the village to expand and the coming of the railway helped to establish a prosperous community.

2.2 Map Regression

General

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

Pre-Ordnance Survey Maps

- 2.2.2 The earliest detailed maps of Scotland were produced by Timothy Pont who lived from the 1560s until c.1615. It is known that Pont would have produced maps which would have encompassed the development area, but these do not survive.
- 2.2.3 However, in the early to mid-17th century the importance of Pont's work was recognised and the Dutchman Joan Blaeu used Pont's existing maps as the basis for his *Atlas Novus* which was published in 1654. Blaeu engraved reproductions of the surviving Pont manuscripts and engaged Robert Gordon of Straloch to re-work seven of the Pont maps which had become illegible, while producing three more maps to ensure complete coverage of Scotland. It is clear that these 17th century manuscripts retain 16th century information. Blaeus Atlas of

Scotland Fife Pars Orientalis, The East part of Fife, variously shows *Miltoun of Leuchars* to the west, *Leuchars*, *Castell of Leuchars* and *Pittlathey* spread across the north bank of the Eden estuary from west to east.

- 2.2.4 The detail in these early maps is insufficient to show anything but the largest of sites. The town of Leuchars is recorded in all of Robert and James Gordon's maps variously referred to as *Lewchars*. It is not possible to pinpoint the exact location of the proposed development.
- 2.2.5 Despite Blaeu's work, William Roy's 'Military Survey of Scotland' is the first map to show the development area in any real level of detail. Roy's work revolutionised map making in Scotland, containing a lot more terrain detail than previously shown. Although the map was the result of 'rapid reconnaissance rather than a measured topographic survey'³, the various inaccuracies can be forgiven in providing us with the first cartographic view of Scotland with any level of detail (Figure 2).



Figure 2: Extract from William Roy's Military Survey of Scotland showing no houses close to Leuchars Kirk © The British Library Board. All Rights Reserved (Roy Military Survey of Scotland)

- 2.2.6 John Adair's map "The East part of Fife" shows *Leuchars*, *Pietleathie* and *Leuchars Kirk* as large houses with attached grounds.
- 2.2.7 John Ainslies map of 1775, *The Counties of Fife and Kinross with the Rivers Forth and Tay* shows four streets with associated houses generally on the west side of the church with little detail.
- 2.2.8 The first time that 5-7 Pitlathie road are indicated on a map is on the *Map of the counties of Fife and Kinross* and produced by Greenwood, C, Fowler, W and Sharp, T. dated 1828. The other map prior to the advent of the Ordnance Survey is Fife with Kinross-Shire by John Thomson, dated 1827 (Figure 3). Both show a terraced line of buildings on the north side of Pitlathie Road corresponding with the location of 5-7 Pitlathie Road but with no indications as to complexity or detail of backcourts.

³ Fleet C., Wilkes M. & Withers, C. 2011 Scotland – Mapping the Nation, 88



Figure 3: Extract from Fife with Kinross-Shire by Thomson, J dated 1827 showing the first houses on north side of Pitlithie Road. NLS

Ordnance Survey Maps

- 2.2.9 The Ordnance Survey first surveyed the area in 1854 as part of their six inches to one mile series. By 1893, Leuchars was covered by the more detailed 25 inch to one mile series.
- 2.2.10 The 1st edition 6 inch to 1 mile Fife, Sheet 6 (includes Dairsie; Kilmany; Leuchars; Logie) survey date 1854 Publication Date 1855, shows 5-9 Pitlithie Road much as it survives today - a row of terraced houses with two protrusions on the rear façade (Figure 4). A small outbuilding is marked on the southwestern edge of the development area although this appears to where the existing access track is presently.



Figure 4: Extract from the OS 1st edition with the proposed development area shaded red

2.2.9 The 25 inch to 1 mile Fifeshire, 004.15 Ordnance Survey map, produced in 1894, shows the same layout of buildings as in 1854, but in greater detail (Figure 5). The extent of the additional structure built against the NW-SE wall is unclear.

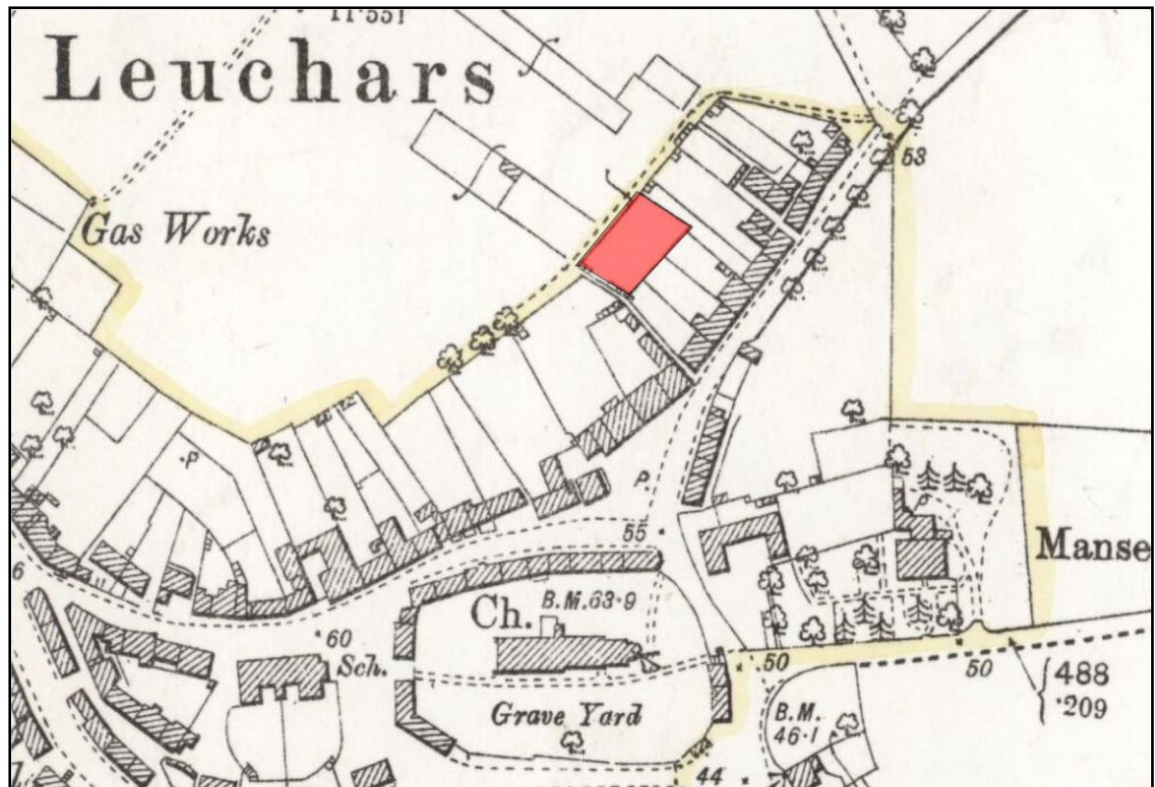


Figure 5: Extract from the OS 25 inch to 1 mile Fifeshire, 004.15 surveyed in 1893 and published in 1894. The proposed development area is indicated red. ARCHAS after NLS

3 Methodology

- 3.1.1 The purpose of field evaluation is to gain information about the archaeological potential of a site by investigating a previously agreed percentage or defined area of the overall development footprint. Normally an evaluation is completed across a large area and involves the excavation of a number of linear trenches. However, as the proposed development area is small, the investigations at Pitlethie Road involved the excavation of only one trench. The results of the evaluation trench allow the archaeological team to assess the presence, absence, potential and importance of archaeological deposits surviving across the site and come to a judgement on the archaeological significance of the development area.
- 3.1.2 Through discussions with Fife Council Archaeology Unit it was agreed that the evaluation trench would measure in the region of 4m by 1m. The trench was placed at the most accessible part of the development area (Figure 6).

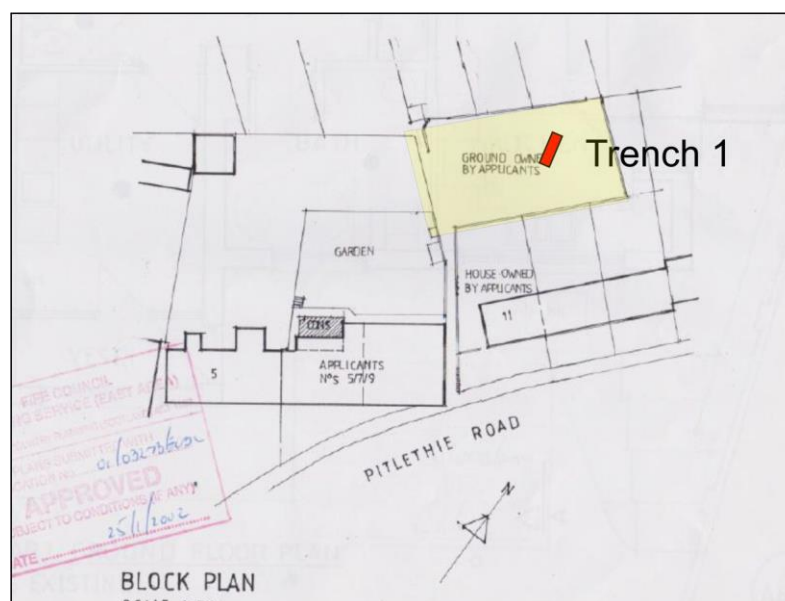


Figure 6: Trench location as indicated red. ARCHAS Ltd after Stewart Campbell

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

4 Results

4.1 General

- 4.1.1 The archaeological evaluation at 5-7 Pitlethie Road failed to reveal any significant archaeological deposits. One trench was opened which measured 4m north east by east by 1m south west by west, although the width of this was subsequently extended to around 2m. This was placed centrally to the proposed house site.
- 4.1.2 A description of all significant deposits and features identified in each trench is provided below. All context numbers for layers and features are bold and recorded within curved parentheses (**xxx**)



Plate 2: Trench under excavation looking west (Photograph 017)

4.2 Trench

- 4.2.1 The area proposed for development was grassed over and had two established fruit trees. In the north western corner of the area, a small foundation was noted measuring 0.30m wide enclosing a small rectangular area approximately 4m² and constructed from modern brick. It is postulated that a small outbuilding was located here. Changes in the perimeter wall were noted at this point including a bricked up door opening presumably dating to before the modern houses were constructed to the north of the development area.
- 4.2.2 Initial excavation revealed (**101**), a shallow layer of organic dark brown topsoil and turf measuring 0.20m in depth. All the deposits below (**101**) were very mixed, homogenous, broadly similar in type and content and appear to comprise various episodes of disturbance and deposition. A probable linear stone rubble drain (**105**) was noted aligned E-W across the trench. In addition, Numerous find were recovered from the various deposits throughout the soil horizons, with these reducing in number the deeper the trench was excavated. The artefacts variously comprised large semi-circular fragments of guttering, clay bricks marked

as “WEMYSS”, window glass, 20th century ceramic, pantile fragments and occasional small fragments of iron objects.

- 4.2.3 As excavation continued it became clear that due to the depth of the trench that the sides would require to be stepped (Plate 3) for safety reasons. Upon stepping of the trench, the reach limit of the machine excavating arm was reached at the same time that the natural subsoil was reached (Plate 3) at a depth of 1.90m.



Plate 3: Stepped trench with natural subsoil visible (Photograph 033)

- 4.2.4 Within (**104**) at a depth of 1.80m, a concentration of animal bone, pantiles and marine shells (limpets and mussels) were identified (Plate 4).
- 4.2.5 Also within this small deposit were faunal bone (including cattle) degraded Fe pipe, clay brick fragments, pantile fragments and pieces of lime mortar. It is clear that overall there has been considerable disturbance and deposition probably linked to dumping of excavated material from the path as well as levelling material being deposited.
- 4.2.6 The artefact assemblage was notable in that there were no finds which noticeably pre date the 19th century. Most of the faunal material is from butchered animals - mainly sheep and cattle. All Ceramic material recovered comprised glazed fragments, seemingly dateable to

the 19th and 20th century along with window glass and pantiles that appears to date from the early to mid 20th century.



Plate 4: Shell, brick and pantiles at base of (104) (Photograph 028)

5 Summary and Discussion

5.1 General

- 5.1.1 The deep deposits recorded to the rear of 5-7 Pitlithie Road are almost certainly evidence of repeated deposition of material allied to what probably existed across the site, primarily a deep “garden” type soil used for cultivation over hundreds of years. What was notable however, was the lack of earlier artefactual evidence to confirm this. No finds that could be dated to earlier than the middle of the nineteenth century were recovered. Largely comprising a dark brown almost black silty sand with frequent coal and charcoal inclusions, there is evidence of episodes of probable dumping. The client (Stewart Campbell) confirmed that the access track had previously been modified to facilitate access. It is assumed that this material was then dumped and levelled across the development area.
- 5.1.2 Split into a number a different layers and contexts, this material was found to be up to 2.0m deep overlying clean natural sand.
- 5.1.3 The footings and foundations visible in the north western corner of the development area almost certainly relate to the small outbuilding depicted in the 1st edition OS map of 1854 (Figure 4). Unaffected by the development proposals, these were not investigated.

6 Conclusions and Recommendations

6.1 General

- 6.1.1 The archaeological evaluation at land to the rear of 5-7 Pitlethie Road has provided evidence of repeated deposition and dumping of building material and refuse. It is suggested that much of the organic component of this material has decomposed.
- 6.1.2 The excavated material measured up to almost 2m in depth. No artefacts, features or material pre-dating the 19th century were recovered and it seems likely that the area was heavily worked and landscaped, perhaps in the 19th century.
- 6.1.3 It is possible that pockets of occupation material earlier than the 19th century may survive within the deep soils overlying the natural subsoil, but no evidence for such survival was noted in the evaluation trench including the large amount of material excavated. There were no *ex situ* artefacts from earlier than the 19th century recovered from the spoil.
- 6.1.4 Cartographic study has provided evidence that the presence of any unrecorded structures is unlikely.
- 6.1.5 ARCHAS Ltd recommend that no further archaeological involvement is required in advance of development and upon submission of this report that the planning condition can be discharged.

Acknowledgements

ARCHAS Cultural Heritage would like to thank Stuart Campbell for commissioning us to undertake the project.

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

Bibliography

Electronic References

www.bgs.ac.uk
www.nls.uk
www.rcahms.gov.uk

Cartographic References

Maps consulted during the cartographic regression include:

Robert Gordon (1580-1661)

- 'A map of Eastern Scotland, including basins of Rivers Don, Dee, Tay, Forth and Tweed'. Imprint c.1636-52

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

James Gordon (1615-1686)

- 'Fyfe Shire'. 1642

Joan Blaeu (1596-1673)

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

John Adair (c.1650-1722)

- 'The East Part of Fife'. Imprint 1684

Herman Moll (d.1732)

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

William Roy (1726-1790)

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

John Ainslie (1777-c.1840)

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

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

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

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

- 'Fife with Kinross Shire'. Published 1827

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

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

Ordnance Survey (1854-present)

- 25 inch to 1 mile Fifeshire, 004.15. Surveyed 1893. Published 1894
- 25 inch to 1 mile Fifeshire, 004.15. Surveyed 1912. Published 1914
- 6 inch to 1 mile Fife, Sheet 6 (includes Dairsie, Kilmany, Leuchars, Logie). Surveyed 1854. Published 1855
- 6 inch to 1 mile Fife and Kinross Sheet IV.SE (includes Leuchars). Surveyed 1893. Published 1895
- 6 inch to 1 mile Fife and Kinross Sheet IV.SE (includes Leuchars). Surveyed 1912. Published 1919

Appendix A Context Register

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimension</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initial</i>
101	Deposit	Turf and Topsoil	D: c.0.20m	A dark brown sandy topsoil with occ 20 th c ceramics and window glass	22/09/2016	RC
102	Deposit	Very clean, moderately compact slight orange, light brown sand.	D: 0.30m	Occ coal flecks, bricks, ceramic and window glass	22/09/2016	RC
103	Deposit	Very mottled and mixed dark brown silty sand with frequent brick fragments, & modern building refuse	D:0.30m	Backfill	22/09/2016	RC
104	Deposit	Moderate and clean mid brown sand with rare flecks of coal and bone	D;1.0m	Backfill	22/09/2016	RC
105	Deposit	E-W aligned rubble drain comprising an alignment of un-bonded medium angular stones	1.0m by0.30m	No cut for drain visible	22/07/2016	RC
106	Deposit	Undisturbed Natural Subsoil		A clean, orangey sand subsoil	22/07/2016	RC
007	Deposit	Thick, firmly compact band of orange yellow silty clay	D: c.0.21-0.10m	Clay deposit sealing {003}	22/07/2016	RC

Appendix B Photographic Register

<i>Image No.</i>	<i>Taken from</i>	<i>Contexts No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initials</i>
001	SW	-	Pre-excavation shot	23/07/16	RC
002	SE	-	Pre-excavation shot	23/07/16	RC
003	NW	-	Pre-excavation shot	23/07/16	RC
004	NE	-	Pre-excavation shot	23/07/16	RC
005	S	-	Perimeter Walls	23/07/16	RC
006	S	-	Perimeter walls	23/07/2016	RC
007	S	-	Perimeter Walls	23/07/2016	RC
008	W	-	Perimeter Walls	23/07/2016	RC
009	S	-	Perimeter Walls	23/07/2016	RC
010	E	-	Initial de-turfing	23/07/2016	RC
011	N	-	Initial de-turfing	23/07/2016	RC
012	N	-	De-turfing	23/07/2016	RC
013	N	-	De-turfing	23/07/2016	RC
014	NE	-	Excavation of pit (working shot)	23/07/2016	RC
015	E	-	Working Shot	23/07/2016	RC
016	W	{103}	Shell and roof tile fragments <i>in situ</i>	23/07/2016	RC
017	W	{103}	Shell and roof tile fragments <i>in situ</i>	23/07/2016	RC
018	W	{103}	Shell and roof tile fragments <i>in situ</i>	23/07/2016	RC
019	W	{103}	Made ground <i>in situ</i>	23/07/2016	RC
020-024	W	{106}	Subsoil visible at base of trench	23/07/2016	AR
025	W	All	Soil profile	23/07/2016	RC
026	W	All	Soil Profile	23/07/2016	RC
027-028	W	All	Trench following excavation	23/07/2016	RC
029-030	NE	All	Trench following excavation	23/07/2016	RC
031	SW	All	Trench following excavation	23/07/2016	RC
031-033	Various	All	Area following backfilling of trench	23/07/2016	RC

Appendix C Provisional Discovery and Excavation Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Fife Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	5-7 Pitlithie Road
PROJECT CODE:	248
PARISH:	Leuchars
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Ross Cameron
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Evaluation
CANMORE ID	Canmore ID: 104821
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Category A Listed Building
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NO 415 215
START DATE (this season)	22/09/16
END DATE (this season)	23/09/2016
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd were contracted by Stuart Campbell to undertake a small scale archaeological evaluation in advance of the proposed construction of a dwellinghouse to the rear of 5-7 Pitlithie Road in the village of Leuchars, Fife (NGR: NO 415 215).</p> <p>The evaluation followed the placement of a planning condition upon the proposed development by Fife Council and Fife Council Archaeology Unit. The condition required investigation of the area in order to ascertain the presence or absence of archaeological deposits. This investigation took place in advance of development.</p> <p>The archaeological evaluation involved the excavation of one small trench measuring 4m by 1m in the footprint of the proposed development. This trench revealed deep deposits of dark brown almost black silty sand soil within which were numerous finds of 19th century date including cast iron guttering, clay bricks, window glass Fe objects, pantile fragments and 20th century ceramics. No significant archaeological deposits were encountered.</p> <p>ARCHAS recommend that no further work is required in advance of development.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	-
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Stuart Campbell
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd Suite B2 Law s Close 339-343 High Street Kirkcaldy KY1 1JN
EMAIL ADDRESS:	alastair.rees@archas.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION	NMRS and Fife Council Archaeology Unit (intended)