



**10 Westview  
St Andrews, Fife  
Archaeological Evaluation  
Data Structure Report**







**April 2018 (Version 2)**

# Document control sheet

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## Executive Summary

*ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd were contracted by Eastacre Westview LLP to undertake a programme of archaeological mitigation in advance of the proposed development of an urban site at Westview, on the southern side of South Street in the heart of the Medieval Burgh of St Andrews in Fife.*

*The archaeological works followed the placement of a planning condition 17/00254/FULL upon the proposed development by the Archaeology Service of Fife Council. The condition required that the site be subject to an archaeological evaluation comprising two trenches. This would enable the proposed development area be systematically assessed for archaeological remains through a programme of archaeological evaluation. This work were to take place in advance of the proposed development.*

*The archaeological evaluation involved the mechanical excavation of two individual trenches within each separate garden area outwith the area where the existing bungalow is proposed for demolition.*

*Excavation of the two trenches revealed deep "garden" soil deposits overlying natural sand subsoil deposits with portions of two ditch features found to probably comprise Medieval boundary or rig features. Following submission of the report to Fife Council, a further stage of work was required. This involved the excavation of a single east-west trench following demolition of the existing bungalow on site. It was hoped that the excavated trench would provide further evidence of rig boundaries. A third trench was subsequently excavated on the fourth of April 2018, however, no features were recognised including the sections of ditch already identified. It is suggested that the sections of ditch were obscured within the deep homogenised garden soils. This also suggests that the soil was already of considerable depth prior to the delineation of the burgage plots.*

*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 archascu1-315482) 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 Mark Wilson of Westview Eastacre LLP to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation in advance of the proposed demolition of an existing bungalow and construction of a flatted development at 10 Westview St Andrews on the south side of Medieval South Street (Centred NGR: NO 50842 16421). The client proposes to demolish the existing bungalow and erect a multi apartment dwelling.

1.1.2 Due to the site falling within the area designated by Fife Council as St Andrews Archaeological Area of Regional Importance, archaeological works were required as per the terms of Policy 14 of FIFE plan (2017) - The archaeological investigation of all buried sites and standing historic buildings within an Archaeological Area of Regional Importance will be required in advance of development unless good reason for an exemption can be shown.

FCAS provide archaeological advice to Fife Council and through a Planning Condition, (Link to planning documents:

<https://planning.fife.gov.uk/online/applicationDetails.do?activeTab=documents&keyVal=OKNC7EHFLWW00> ) recommended that a programme of archaeological mitigation be undertaken within the garden areas on the east and south west of the bungalow. The condition stated:

*'No development shall take place on the site until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work (excavation, reporting and analysis, publication) in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Planning Authority.'*<sup>1</sup>

1.1.3 The FCAS response outlined the need for an archaeological evaluation prior to development.

1.1.6 Following original appointment by a previous developer in 2015, ARCHAS liaised with FCAS regarding the level of archaeological work required on site and produced a detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (hereafter WSI) outlining the methodology to be followed and standards maintained during the work. This WSI was accepted by FCAS during the summer 2015.

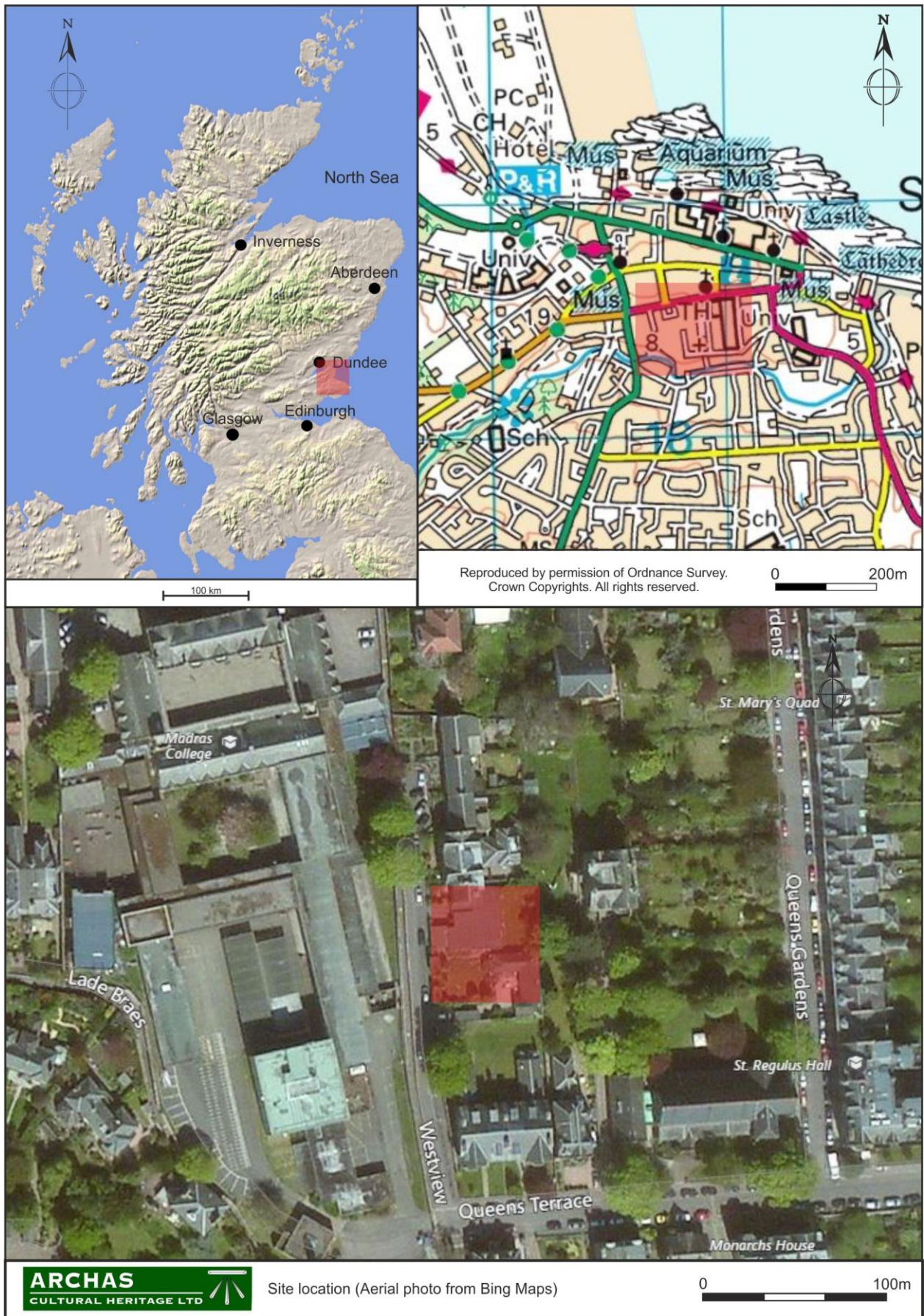
1.1.7 The evaluation was completed over two cold and clear days on Wednesday and Thursday 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> February 2018 by Alastair Rees. Two sections of linear ditch were identified that correspond to rigg boundaries indicated on early OS maps. Both features lay underneath deep deposits of topsoil which in turn overlay "garden" soil. Sherds of "white gritty" pottery were recovered from the fill of each section of ditch. Following the excavations in February and submission of the report on the findings, further monitoring and investigation was requested by Fife Council. Subsequently a single trench oriented east–west was excavated following demolition of the bungalow present on site in order to attempt to identify the possible presence of further features not identified during the February excavations. No features were identified within this trench.

1.1.8 ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd conforms to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Code of conduct, and relevant Standards and Guidance documents produced by the CIfA.

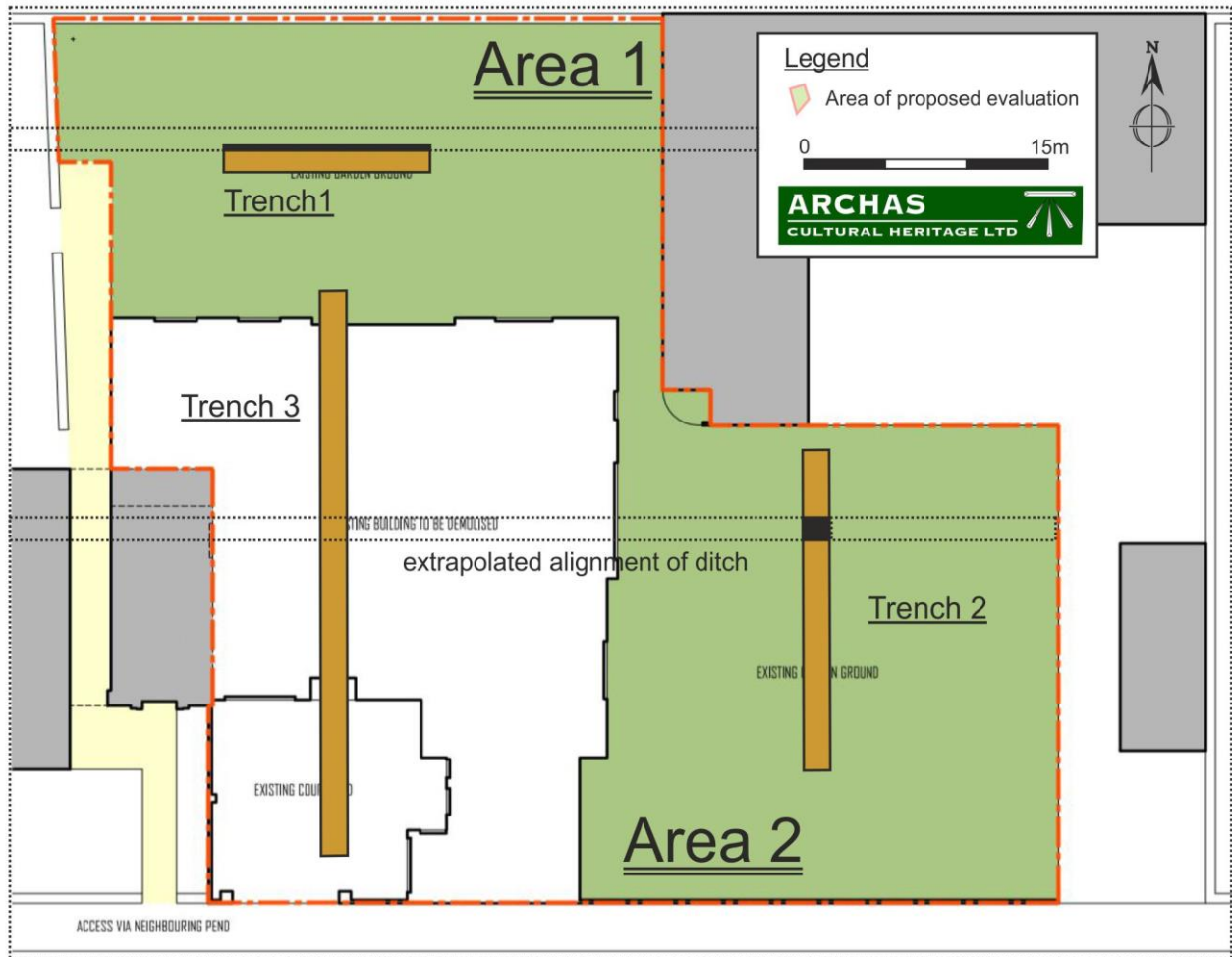
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<sup>1</sup> Fife Council, 17/00254/FULL Decision Notice – 31/01/17

## 1.2 Site Geology and Setting



**Figure 1:** Site location with the area requiring archaeological investigation marked red



**Figure 2: Site layout: Evaluation areas in light green and excavated trenches indicated with features shown in black and extrapolated ditches as dotted lines.**

### *General*

1.2.1 The proposed development is located to in a residential street to the south of South Street St Andrews (Figure 1). The proposed development area is centred on NGR: NO50842 16421, with the area identified for archaeological assessment extending to around 10,500m<sup>2</sup>.

### *Study Area*

1.2.2 The study area comprises two rectangular areas to the east (Area 1) and south (Area 2) of the bungalow (Figure 2). Each area has a central lawn area with flower beds and shrubs along its border. An opening was cut in the brick built wall on the western boundary of the garden to enable access for the 1.5 ton tracked machine excavator. Trench 3 was excavated on the footprint of the bungalow following the demolition of the bungalow.

### *Geology*

1.2.3 The drift geology of the proposed development site comprises Sandy Craig Formation - Sedimentary Rock Cycles, Strathclyde Group Type. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 329 to 337 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. Local environment previously dominated by swamps, estuaries and deltas.

- 1.2.4 The underlying bedrock geology comprises raised Marine Deposits, Devensian - Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel. Superficial Deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. Local environment previously dominated by shallow seas.<sup>2</sup>

## 2 Archaeological and Historical Background

### 2.1 General

- 2.1.1 Readily accessible historical and archaeological records were consulted in order to gain an understanding of the relevant history of the development area. These resources included the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS), the Map Library as held by the National Library of Scotland (NLS) and the Statistical Accounts of Scotland. Consultation of these resources for the wider area allows the archaeological team to better understand the immediate archaeological landscape.

### 2.2 Brief Historical Summary and Cartography

- 2.2.1 The study area is within the boundaries of Medieval St Andrews. The establishment of the present town began around 1140 by Bishop Robert on an L-shaped vill, possibly on the site of the ruined St Andrews Castle. According to a charter of 1170, the new burgh was built to the west of the Cathedral precinct, along Castle Street and possibly as far as what is now known as North Street. This means that the lay-out may have led to the creation of two new streets (North Street and South Street) from the foundations of the new St Andrews Cathedral filling the area inside a two-sided triangle at its apex. The northern boundary of the burgh was the southern side of the Scores (the street between North Street and the sea) with the southern by the Kinness Burn and the western by the West Port. The burgh of St Andrews was first represented at the great council at Scone Palace in 1357.

- 2.2.2 St Andrews and in particular the large cathedral built in 1160, was the most important centre of pilgrimage in medieval Scotland and one of the most important in Europe. Pilgrims from all over Scotland came in large numbers hoping to be blessed, and in many cases to be cured, at the shrine of Saint Andrew. The presence of the pilgrims brought about increased trade and development. Recognised as the ecclesiastical capital of Scotland, the town now had vast economic and political influence within Europe as a cosmopolitan town. In 1559, the town fell into decay after the violent Scottish reformation and the Wars of the three Kingdoms losing the status of ecclesiastical capital of Scotland. Even St Andrews University was considering relocating to the burgh of Perth around 1697 and 1698. Under the authorisation of the Bishop of St Andrews, the town was made a burgh of barony in 1614. The status of Royal Burgh was then granted as a charter by King James VI in 1620. In the 18th century, the town was still in decline, but despite this the town was becoming known for having links 'well known to golfers'. By the 19th century, the town began to expand beyond the original medieval boundaries with streets of new houses and town villas being built. Today, St Andrews is served by education, golf and the tourist and conference industry.

#### *Pre – Ordnance Survey*

- 2.2.2 There is no evidence of any occupation of the development area in the historical record. William Roy's 'Military Survey of Scotland' conducted between 1747 and 1756 is the most detailed early map of Scotland, containing a lot more terrain detail than earlier maps.
- 2.2.3 Roy's map clearly shows (Figure 3) the site to the south of any indicated buildings suggesting that the area was used for cultivation.

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<sup>2</sup> [www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk) – 01/03/18

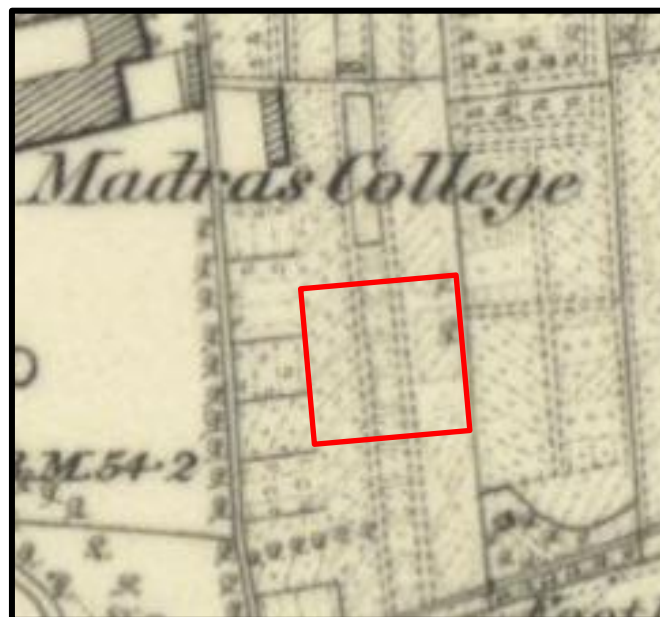




**Figure 3:** Extract from William Roy's 'Military Survey of Scotland from c.1750 showing the approximate location of development area highlighted red. © The British Library Board. All Rights Reserved (Roy Military Survey of Scotland)

*Ordnance Survey Maps*

2.3.4 The Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition 6" to the mile map Fife Sheet 12, (includes Cameron; Dunino; St Andrews and St Leonards) show the site as clear of buildings (Fig 4) (By the production of the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition 25 inch to 1 mile Fifeshire IX.10 (St Andrews and St Leonards) in 1895 the site is still shown as wholly unoccupied (Fig 5).



**Figure 4:** OS 1<sup>st</sup> edition of 1855 shows the development site (outlined in red) clear of buildings and under cultivation



**Figure 5:** Extract from the first edition 25 inch to 1 mile Fife Sheet IX.10 from 1895, overlying aerial photographs showing the development area highlighted in red as a vacant plot. NLS

2.3.5 from the OS map evidence its clear that until the bungalow s constructed presumably in the nineteen fifties or sixties that the site is undeveloped. It is also clear from the 1<sup>st</sup> edition (Fig 4) that two rigg boundaries aligned north south bisect the area under evaluation.

## 3 Methodology

### 3.1 Trial Trenching

- 3.1.1 The purpose of archaeological evaluation is to gain information about the archaeological potential of a site by investigating a previously agreed percentage or number of trenches across 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 whilst meeting the requirements of the Planning Condition as outlined by FCAS. 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 subsequent recommendations by ARCHAS allow FCAS 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 FCAS.
- 3.1.3 Two linear trenches were proposed in the WSI, providing good spatial coverage of the proposed development area (Figure 2, Areas 1 & 2). The trenches as excavated maintained sufficient coverage of the site, allowing for a good evaluation of the preservation, presence

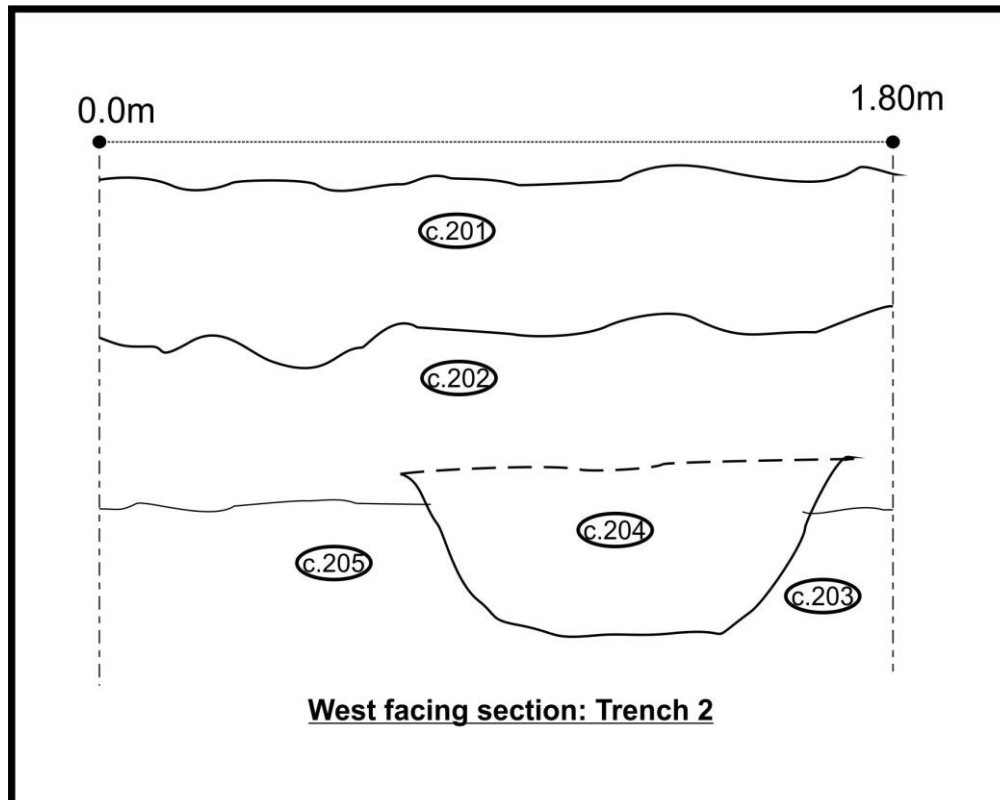
and distribution of any archaeological remains that might potentially be affected by the proposed development. The third trench excavated on the fourth April 2018 is indicated on Figure 2.

- 3.1.4 All trenches were excavated using a mechanical excavator fitted with a 0.90m wide toothless ditching bucket under the direct control and supervision of a qualified archaeologist.
- 3.1.5 In all three excavated trenches, deep Medieval “garden soils” shallow ditches and atural sand subsoil were identified. 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.

## 4 Results - Evaluation

### 4.1 General

- 4.1.1 The archaeological evaluation at 10 Westview revealed archaeological remains in Areas 1 & 2 that it is suggested are of Medieval Date due to the presence of “white gritty” pottery recovered from what are postulated as “rigg” boundary features. These were the only features noted.
- 4.1.2 The two areas proposed for development (areas 1 & 2, Figure 2) comprised two small areas of former garden, largely lawn bordered by mature shrubs and small trees. In the WSI, ARCHAS committed to investigating these areas via two linear trenches, maintaining good spatial coverage in the small areas where space was an issue.



**Figure 6: West facing section within Trench 2 (see Plate 4)**



**Plate 1:** Working shot showing Trench 1 being opened. Large earthenware pipe visible in foreground

4.1.3 A description of both trenches and the key deposits and features identified in each trench is provided below. 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. All context numbers are recorded in **bold**.

4.1.4 Details and dimensions of trenches excavated can be viewed in Appendix D.

## 4.2 Trenches

### *Trench 1*

4.2.1 Trench 1 was located in Area 1 and was aligned north-south and measured 7m in length by 0.90m wide. At its deepest point it was 0.95m in depth. At the northern end of the trench, a section of large earthenware pipe, believed to be for sewage was revealed (Plate 1). It was oriented to the north west and drained in that direction. At each end, the trench was stepped due to the depth.

4.2.2 The first context excavated was a ploughsoil, comprising a homogenous dark brown fine sandy silt with few inclusions of any sort (**101**) which was removed by mechanical excavator, to a depth of 0.35m to 0.45m deep. This in turn, overlay a second ploughsoil (**102**), lighter brown in colour than **101** comprising a fine sandy silt 0.80m to 0.90m in depth. Within this soil, occasional oyster and winkle shells, flecks of charcoal and small fragments of sandstone

were noted but little else in the way of artefacts or inclusions. The interface between the two ploughsoils was clear and slightly wavy in form varying by up to 0.10m from the horizontal.

5.2.4 Below (**102** and **102**), the natural subsoil (**105**) was revealed and shown to be a firmly compact light yellow/blonde fine sand with frequent wormholes creating a mottled appearance.

5.2.5 Within the natural subsoil (**105**), a single linear feature was recorded. The westerly edge of a N-S aligned ditch feature was noted (Plate 2) (**103**, **104**) on the eastern side of the trench. A small section was excavated through the ditch which was found to be 0.20m in exposed width by 0.20m in visible depth. The fill was a compacted light brown sand from within which, a small fragment of “white gritty” (**SF1**) and “green glaze (**SF2**) were recovered.



**Plate 2: Trench 1 looking north, small section through section of ditch (103/4)**

#### Trench 2 (Figures 2 & 6)

5.2.6 Trench 2 was located in Area 2 (**Fig 2**), was aligned east-west in line with the entrance cut through the boundary brick wall to enable access for the tracked excavator. The trench measured a total of 7.5m in length by 0.90m deep. A similar but shallower profile to that noted in Trench 1 was revealed.

5.2.7 The upper ploughsoil was revealed and comprised a homogenous dark brown fine sandy silt with few inclusions of any sort (**201**) which was removed by mechanical excavator, to a depth of 0.35m to 0.40m deep. This in turn, overlay a second ploughsoil (**202**), lighter brown in colour than **201** comprising a fine sandy silt 0.40m to 0.45m in depth. Within this soil, occasional oyster and winkle shells, flecks of charcoal and small fragments of sandstone were noted but little else in the way of artefacts or inclusions. The interface between the two ploughsoils was clear and slightly wavy in form varying by up to 0.10m from the horizontal. The two ploughsoils (**201 & 202**) (Plate 3), were shown to be the same as (**102**) in Trench 1. Subsoil (**205**) was reached under (**202**) and was the same as (**103**) in Trench 1.

5.2.8 A section of ditch (203/4) aligned north-south ran across Trench 2. This section of ditch was clearly visible in the subsoil as a dark strip 0.90m in width. Upon excavation, a 0.40m deep section of ditch was revealed cut through the lower part of (202), and into (205). The cut (203) was steep sided with a flattish bottom (Plate 4). The ditch fill (204) comprised a light brown/greyish compact fine sand deposit from within which, a sherd of "White gritty" Medieval pottery (SF3) was recovered.



**Plate 3: Looking east along the south facing side of Trench 2 showing the two ploughsoils (201/203).**



**Plate 4: Trench 2 Excavated ditch section**



**Plate 5: Trench 3 looking east**

**Trench 3 (Figure 2 and Plate 5)**

- 5.2.9 Trench 3 was located on the site of the bungalow following its demolition (**Fig 2**), was aligned east-west and sited to hopefully pick up the ditches already noted and any further sections of ditch that may have been missed. The trench measured a total of 12m in length by 1.60m wide and varied from 1.20m deep at the eastern end to 1.15m at the western end. The revealed subsoil surface comprised a similar yellowish fine sand similar to those noted in Trenches 1 & 2.
- 5.2.10 The upper ploughsoil was revealed and comprised a homogenous dark brown fine sandy silt with few inclusions of any sort (**301**) which was removed by mechanical excavator, to a depth of 0.45m to 0.50m deep. This in turn, overlay a second ploughsoil (**302**), lighter brown in colour than **301** comprising a fine sandy silt 0.40m to 0.45m in depth. Within this soil, occasional oyster and winkle shells, flecks of charcoal and small fragments of sandstone were noted but little else in the way of artefacts or inclusions. The interface between the two ploughsoils was unclear and slightly wavy in form varying by up to 0.30m from the horizontal. The two ploughsoils (**301 & 302**) (Plate 5), were shown to be the same as (**102 & 202**) in Trenches 1 & 2. Subsoil (**303**) was reached under (**302**) and was the same as (**103 & 203**) in Trenches 1 & 2.
- 5.2.11 Although Trench 3 revealed a similar profile to Trenches 1 & 2, no ditch cut or fill was noted. Although not noted, it is suggested that the ditch was further up in the soil profile and therefore due to the homogenised fill was not visible unlike the sections of ditch noted in Trenches 1 & 2 where the ditch cut and fill was visible cut into the fine sand subsoil.

## 6 Summary and Discussion

### 6.1 General

6.1.1 The evaluation at 10 Westview revealed the deep garden soils ubiquitous throughout the former backlands or riggs of St Andrews. It is clear from examination of early maps that the site was clear of building until the 1960s when the existing bungalow was constructed. This tallies with the excavated evidence that revealed intact and *in situ* deep “garden” soils.

#### “Garden”Soils

6.1.2 The extreme depths of topsoil or garden soils found within the backlands of St Andrews have provoked much debate about the origin of these soils. Closer to the main thoroughfares such as South Street the soils are artefact rich with frequent pottery and oyster shells. This evaluation revealed little of this type of material suggesting that less refuse was spread over this area further from the main shopfronts zone. It has been suggested that large quantities of organic refuse and toilet waste had enabled soil development and growth and this may be a factor. It has also been suggested that large quantities of soil were brought in and dumped. Examination of the sections excavated during this exercise did not reveal evidence of this with a clear interface between the darker topsoils (**101, 201 and 301**) with no real indication of dumping events. The recorded section within Trench 2 (**Figure 6**) suggested that the deeper soils (**102 and 202**) were cut through when the boundaries were created. Within Trench 3 however, it is suggested that the deeper homogenised soil profile

6.1.3 Twelfth century rig widths in St Andrews varied from rig to rig but they were generally separated by 18-21 feet. This is the approximate distance between the two sections of ditch/boundary excavated during this evaluation (**Figure 2**). Over time, riggs were conjoined to form wider strip plots, which over further time were internally sub-divided into separate house plots. It is suggested that 10 Westview may straddle at least four 12th century riggs, however, it was not possible due to space and depth constraints to test this properly.

6.1.2 It appears that from at least the 12th to 18th centuries, this site was open and intensely cultivated ground. Although called garden ground it was more intensely farmed than this, often being ploughed.

## 7 Conclusions and Recommendations

### 7.1 General

7.1.1 The results of the archaeological evaluation revealed evidence of Medieval agricultural boundary features dating from the twelfth century. This was confirmed by the recovery of pottery from the small sections of ditched features that were partially excavated.

7.1.2 No evidence of structures was revealed or suggested. The ploughsoils that were revealed also confirmed the cartographic evidence that the area was not developed until the 20<sup>th</sup> century. No clear evidence of soil dumping was noted.

7.1.4 ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd recommend that the proposed development be allowed to proceed and the planning condition be accepted as having been met.



7.1.5 While ARCHAS 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 FCAS.

## Acknowledgements

*ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd would like to thank Mr Mark Wilson of Westview Eastacre LLP. for commissioning us to undertake the work.*

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

## Bibliography

### Electronic References

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

### Cartographic References

Maps consulted during the cartographic regression include:

William Roy (1726-1790)

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

Ordnance Survey (1854-present)

- 25 inch to 1 mile Fifeshire Sheet VI.4 (St Andrews). Surveyed 1854. Published 1856
- 6 inch to 1 mile Fife Sheet 12 (includes: Cameron; Dunino; St Andrews and St Leonards) Surveyed 1854. Published 1855

## Appendix A Context Register

Context No.	Trench	Type	Description	Dimension	Comments	Date	Initial
101	1	Deposit	Dark brown fine sandy silty loam - topsoil/ploughsoil	D: c. 0.35-0.45m	Topsoil/ploughsoil - present in all trenches	25/02/18	AR
102	1	Deposit	Light Brown fins sand silty ploughsoil	D: 0.50-0.60m	Topsoil/ploughsoil	25/02/18	AR
103	1	Feature	Cut for ditch	0.20m where visible	Cut for ditch	25/02/18	AR
104	1	Deposit	Fill of 103. A compacted brown/grey sandy fill	0.20m deep where visible	Partially excavated (SF1 & 2)	25/02/18	AR
105	1	Deposit	Sand subsoil, blonde and fine	N/A	None	25/02/18	AR
201	2	Deposit	Dark brown fine sandy silty loam - topsoil/ploughsoil	D: c. 0.35-0.45m	Artefact free	25/02/18	AR
202	2	Deposit	Light Brown fine sand silty ploughsoil	D: c. 0.50m	Topsoil/ploughsoil	25/02/18	AR
203	2	Feature	Cut for ditch	0.40 deep by 0.90m wide	Ditch cut into Subsoil	25/02/18	AR
204	2	Deposit	Fill of c.203, comprises a dark grey, light brown fine sand	0.90m wide by 0.40m deep	Ditch fill	25/02/18	AR
205	2	Deposit	Fine blonde sand subsoil	N/A	Subsoil	25/02/18	AR

## Appendix B Photographic Register

Image No.	Direction facing	Find Number	Description	Date	Initials
001	S	-	Pre-excavation view Area 1	21/02/2018	AR
002	W	-	Pre-excavation view Area 1	21/02/2018	AR
003	SW	-	Pre-excavation view Area 1	21/02/2018	AR
004	W	-	Pre-excavation view Area 2	21/02/2018	AR
005	NW	-	Pre-excavation view Area 2	21/02/2018	AR
006	N	-	Pre-excavation view Area 2	21/02/2018	AR
007	SW/ V	-	Working Shot	21/02/2018	AR
008	N	-	Pipe in situ Area 1	21/02/2018	AR
009	SE	-	Pipe in situ Area 1	21/02/2018	AR
010	E	-	Pipe in situ Area 1	21/02/2018	AR
011	E	-	Pipe in situ Area 1	21/02/2018	AR
012	SE	-	Pipe in situ Area 1	21/02/2018	AR
013	S	-	Pipe in situ Area 1	21/02/2018	AR
014	S	-	Working shot	21/02/2018	AR
015	S	-	Working shot	21/02/2018	AR
016	S	-	103/104 partially excavated	21/02/2018	AR

017	S	-	103/104 partially excavated	21/02/2018	AR
018	E	-	103/104 partially excavated	21/02/2018	AR
019-031	V	-	Trench 1 under excavation	21/02/2018	AR
032	S	-	Working Shot	21/02/2018	AR
033	V	-	Working shot	21/02/2018	AR
034	V	-	Working shot - discarded modern Fe	21/02/2018	AR
035-039	NE	-	Area 1 backfilled	21/02/2018	AR
040	NE	-	Area 2 Pre excavation	22/02/18	RC
041-044	NE	-	Area 2 working shot	22/02/18	AR
045-049	S	-	Trench 2 section	22/02/18	AR
050-057	S	-	Working shot – 203-205 pre excavation	22/02/18	AR
051-060	E	-	Ditch post excavation	22/02/18	AR
061	V	-	Working shot	22/02/18	AR
062-067	V		Post backfilling	22/02/18	AR
201	NE		General Shot of site following demolition of bungalow	04/04/18	AR
202	NE		General shot of site following demolition	04/04/18	AR
203	-		Shot of trial pit	04/04/18	AR
204	-		Shot of trial pit	04/04/18	AR
205	S		Trench 3 N facing section	04/04/18	AR
206/207	S		Trench 3 S facing section	04/04/18	AR
208	S		Trench 3 section close up	04/04/18	AR
209	S		Trench 3 section close up	04/04/18	AR
210	SWW		Trench 3 N facing section	04/04/18	AR
211	SWW		Trench 3 N facing section	04/04/18	AR
212	SWW		Trench 3 N facing section	04/04/18	AR

## Appendix C Finds Register

<i>Find No.</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initial</i>
001	204	Trench 2	Ceramic	Single sherd of "white gritty ware"	22/02/18	AR
002	204	Trench 2	Ceramic	Single sherd of "green glaze"	22/02/18	AR
003	104	Trench 1	Ceramic	Single sherd of green glaze	22/02/18	AR

## Appendix F Provisional Discovery and Excavation Scotland Entry

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	Fife Council
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	10 Westview
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	230
<b>PARISH:</b>	St Andrews
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Alastair Rees
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	Archaeological Evaluation
<b>NMRS NO(S):</b>	n/a
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	n/a
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	"white gritty" ceramic
<b>NGR</b> (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NO 50842 16421
<b>START DATE</b> (this season)	22/04/17
<b>END DATE</b> (this season)	25/03/18
<b>PREVIOUS WORK</b> (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	None
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b> (May include information from other fields)	<p>ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd were contracted by Westview Eastacre LLP to undertake a programme of archaeological mitigation in advance of a proposed development of an urban site at 10 Westview St Andrews.</p> <p>The archaeological works followed the placement of a planning condition upon the proposed development by Fife Council Archaeology Service. The condition required that the site be systematically assessed for archaeological remains through a programme of archaeological evaluation.</p> <p>The archaeological evaluation involved the mechanical excavation of 2 evaluation trenches within the grounds of the existing house. Excavation of the trenches revealed evidence of two shallow boundary ditches of Medieval date.</p>
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	n/a
<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	n/a
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	Westview Eastacre LLP
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd 1 Begg Street John Smith Business Centre Kirkcaldy KY2 4HD
<b>EMAIL ADDRESS:</b>	<a href="mailto:Alastair.rees@archas.co.uk">Alastair.rees@archas.co.uk</a>
<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION</b>	NMRS and Fife Council Archaeology Unit (intended)