



**251-261 Kirkcaldy High Street,  
Kirkcaldy, Fife  
Archaeological Evaluation  
Data Structure Report**







**April 2021**

# Document control sheet

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Project: 251-261 Kirkcaldy Hight St  
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# Contents

- 1 Introduction**
    - General**
    - Site Location and Setting**
      - General*
      - Study Area*
      - Geology*
  - 2 Brief Archaeological & Historical Background**
    - General**
    - Brief Historical Summary**
      - Prehistoric*
      - Previous Work*
    - Map Regression**
      - General*
      - Pre-Ordnance Survey Maps*
      - Ordnance Survey Maps*
    - Conclusions**
  - 3 Methodology**
    - Field Evaluation Purpose**
  - 4 Results**
    - General**
  - 5 Summary**
    - General**
  - 6 Conclusions and Recommendations**
    - General**
- Acknowledgements**
- Bibliography**
- Appendix A      Photographic Register**
- Appendix B      Provisional Discovery and Excavation Scotland entry**

## Non-Executive Summary

*ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd was commissioned by Mr Brian Gallagher to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of a proposed development at 251-261 Kirkcaldy High Street, Kirkcaldy, Fife NGR: NT 28152 91695 (centred). The client proposes to construct and provide a mixed-use development of 39 affordable housing flats, and commercial units 251 and 257 To 261 High Street Kirkcaldy Fife KY1 1JF (Figure 1).*

*Following application for planning permission planning ref: 20/00839/FULL permission was granted subject to conformity with several conditions including the following Condition (19) as specified by Fife Council Archaeology Service (hereafter FCAS) due to the site being within the Kirkcaldy Area of Archaeological Regional Importance (AARI).*

*BEFORE ANY WORKS START ON SITE, No development shall take place within the site until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved by the Local planning Authority.*

*Reason: To ensure that the archaeological investigation is initiated at an appropriate point in development procedure.*

*The FCAS response outlined the need for an archaeological evaluation prior to the start of construction works associated with the development. Following telephone discussions with FCAS (pers comm 25/11/20) an evaluation method was agreed comprising a ten percent evaluation of the affected area wherever possible.*

*Those areas that were suitable for trenching and were evaluated were found to be archaeologically sterile due to repeated disturbance mainly repeated construction and demolition to a metre or more deep. This included construction of concrete piles and platforms. All trenches were excavated to the sand subsoil. No historic artefacts were recovered from any of the trenches.*

*ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd recommend that the planning condition be discharged.*

*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 archascu1-421928) 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 Mr Brian Gallagher to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of a proposed development at 251-261 Kirkcaldy High Street, Kirkcaldy, Fife NGR: NT 28152 91695 (centred). The client proposes to construct and provide a mixed use development of 39 affordable housing flats, and commercial units 251 and 257 To 261 High Street Kirkcaldy Fife KY1 1JF.

1.1.2 Following application for planning permission planning ref: 20/00839/FULL permission was granted subject to conformity with several conditions including the following Condition (19) as specified by Fife Council Archaeology Service (hereafter FCAS) due to the site being within the Kirkcaldy Area of Archaeological Regional Importance (AARI).

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Reason: To ensure that the archaeological investigation is initiated at an appropriate point in development procedure.*

1.1.3 Thereafter ARCHAS produced a detailed Written Scheme of Investigation outlining the methodology to be followed, post excavation procedures and standards maintained during the work. This WSI was approved and accepted by Fife Council employee Jamie Penman via email on the 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021.

1.1.4 FCAS expected a programme of mitigation works to be completed. Archaeological evaluation typically investigates only a certain percentage of a development area through carefully placed trenches. The area to be investigated comprised 1500m<sup>2</sup> and an 8% evaluation was required. This meant that a total of 120m<sup>2</sup> of trenching was originally proposed.

1.1.5 The archaeological evaluation was subsequently completed over two days the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> April 2021 by Alastair Rees and Tom Dooley. The weather during the project was very pleasant mostly clear blue skies and bright sunlight.

1.1.6 ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd. conforms to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (hereafter ClfA) Code of conduct, and relevant Standards and Guidance documents.

## 1.2 Site Location and Setting

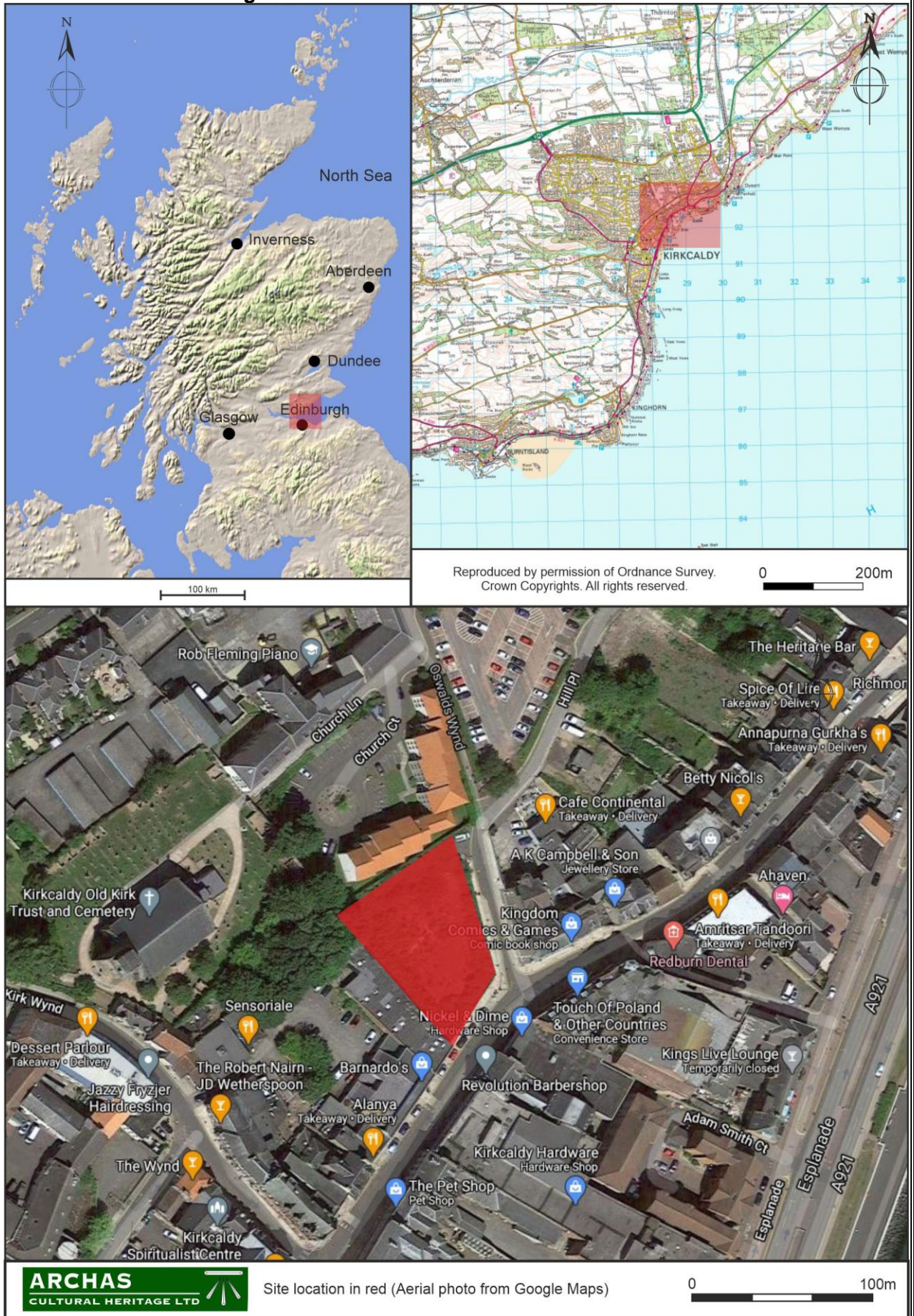


Figure 1: Site location

### *General*

- 1.2.1 The proposed development is located in the centre of the Medieval Burgh of Kirkcaldy, close to where the Medieval markets were held and site of the former Market Cross. The proposed development is centred on NGR: NT 28152 91687, with the area identified for archaeological assessment extending to a total of around approximately 1500 m<sup>2</sup>.

### *Study Area*

- 1.2.2 The study area comprised a polygon in plan, to the north of Kirkcaldy High Street, bounded to the east by Oswalds Wynd, a modern development to the north and an existing shop unit to the west. The area has been cleared of vegetation and has been built upon, had those buildings demolished and new buildings constructed over the last two hundred years.

### *Geology*

- 1.2.3 The drift geology of the proposed development site comprises Blown Sand - Sand. Superficial Deposits formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. Local environment previously dominated by wind blown deposits (U). These sedimentary deposits are aeolian in origin. They are detrital, comprising medium- to fine- grained materials, forming lenses, beds (and locally) dunes..
- 1.2.5 The underlying bedrock geology comprises Limestone Coal Formation - Tuff, Basaltic. Igneous Bedrock formed approximately 328 to 329 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. Local environment previously dominated by explosive eruptions of silica-poor magma. These igneous rocks are volcanic (extrusive) in origin. Gaseous and poor in silica, they form explosive flows of pyroclastic deposits..<sup>1</sup>

## **2 Historical and Archaeological 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.
- 2.1.2 Some of the relevant sites in the surrounding landscape are discussed below. For each site, the reference with the National Record of the Historic Environment No is provided as is the CANMORE ID, followed where applicable with the WoSAS (Local HER) reference.

### **2.2 Brief Historical Summary**

#### **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.

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<sup>1</sup> [www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk) – 2/03/21

### *Prehistoric*

- 2.1.2 The origins of Kirkcaldy predate any medieval settlement, with archaeological evidence suggesting Bronze Age and earlier activity in the surrounding area. With the East Burn to the north, and the Tiel Burn to the south, and a series of natural terraces extending back from the curving, sandy bay, this must have presented an attractive site prior to settlement – perhaps the explanation for the surprising number of Bronze Age cist burials found in the area. The caer element in the name 'Kirkcaldy' is perhaps a significant generic. It is now accepted that this element was originally Celtic, from the root 'enclose' - 'field' or 'enclosure'. North of the Forth this caer element, however, occurs with remarkable frequency in relation to Roman forts. As indicated, no forts and only a few temporary camps have been identified in mainland Fife. The caer element, however, may point to the existence of a Roman structure, however temporary, or a structure that was perceived to be Roman, in the Kirkcaldy area. A number of coin finds could, moreover, be indicative of a working relationship between the local population and the Romans rather than permanent Roman occupation.
- 2.1.3 It would appear that Kirkcaldy was used at least at times by the Romans, perhaps merely as a contact point between the indigenous people and themselves, or possibly as a port. Other than a few stray finds, discovered in the nineteenth century, all the archaeological work in Kirkcaldy has been carried out in the last decade. The work has been concentrated in the backlands where evidence of garden soils and cultivation features has been found, indicating that the boundaries of the medieval burgage plots extending back from the street frontages are still preserved, at least in places, on either side of the High Street. Small amounts of medieval pottery have been retrieved, dating from the late fifteenth or the sixteenth centuries.

### *Medieval to Nineteenth Century*

- 2.1.4 The first documentary reference to Kirkcaldy comes in the reign of Malcolm III (1058- 93) when the shire of Kirkcaldy was granted by the king to the church of Dunfermline. In 1127 and 1130 when David I was confirming the grants of his father, it is referred to as the 'schyre of Kircalethin' and 'schire of Kirkcaladinit', although the precise locations of this shire and site of Kirkcaldy are not specified. An 1182 mention of Kirkcaldy as a 'villa' is the sole evidence that it was considered a town in the twelfth century. By 1304, however, the abbey of Dunfermline was appealing to Edward I for a weekly market and an annual fair for Kirkcaldy, since, it was claimed, this town, given to the abbey by David I, was 'one of the most ancient of burghs'. But it may be significant that, while granting the right to a market and fair, the king referred to Kirkcaldy as merely a 'manor'.
- 2.1.5 By the reign of Robert I (1306-29), however, Kirkcaldy was recognised as a burgh dependent on Dunfermline Abbey, along with the three other regality burghs of Dunfermline: Dunfermline, Queensferry and Musselburgh. Although it was not technically a Royal Burgh, Kirkcaldy had significant advantages, being set on the east coast with close contacts with Scotland's main trading partners, the Low Countries, the Baltic region, England and northern France. How early its first harbour was built is not clear but by 1451 there was a functioning harbour, referred to in the feu-ferme charter between the abbot of Dunfermline and the burgesses of Kirkcaldy.
- 2.1.6 The early sixteenth-century Treasurer's Accounts indicate that timber was imported, probably from the Baltic, to Kirkcaldy for use at both Falkland Palace and Edinburgh Castle, as well as for shipbuilding. This import of wood, according to the Exchequer Rolls, was still flourishing at the end of the century. Trade with England is also well evidenced, the Bruce of Kirkcaldy, for example, making regular visits to Boston, and the Fortune of Kirkcaldy carrying salt and the Hope of Kirkcaldy herring to London. The message from the mayor of



Cork to the burgesses of Kirkcaldy, in 1608, that one of Kirkcaldy's ships, the Hert, had been looted by pirates of her cargo of wheat, tallow, fish and yarn illustrates trading contacts with Ireland. The Low Countries were also regularly visited by Kirkcaldy ships.

- 2.1.7 The High Street is the core of the medieval burgh along the north bank of the Forth. Essentially one long street, the town's configuration was dictated by its geography to a great extent, occupying a coastal plain between the sea and the Lomond foothills. In the late seventeenth century, Daniel Defoe described Kirkcaldy as a 'larger, more populous, and better built town than ... any on this coast' with one main street 'a long mile' in length – highlighting the characteristic that led to Kirkcaldy being known as “the Lang Toun”. The unusual length of the settlement aside, Kirkcaldy's basic town plan exhibits a great degree of similarity to those of many other Scottish medieval towns. The first proto-urban communities in Scotland did not come about by accident, but were the result of deliberate planning. Every aspect of medieval burghal life was rigorously controlled by laws and customs common to each town. The custom of town planning was widespread and had its origins in the way in which the first towns were literally planned and then lined out, resulting in the familiar “rigg” pattern of development with buildings fronting on to the main street and narrow plots of land behind. As occupants took up residence on a plot, they were required by law to enclose their rigg to offer some minimal form of town defence.
- 2.1.8 By the later medieval and postmedieval periods, this became increasingly to control livestock. The pattern of small roads or “wynds” leading off Kirkcaldy High Street also represents medieval Scottish street layout. The term ‘wynd’ is simply a vernacular Scots word for a small road leading off from a larger thoroughfare. Wynds tend to be illustrative of the historical conditions under which they came into existence. As in almost all early burghal place-names, wynds were usually named after their topographical characteristics or after the service they provided. For example Kirk Wynd and Tolbooth Wynd in the centre of Kirkcaldy take their names from the fact that they each led to the Church and the Tolbooth.
- 2.1.9 Trade and industry based on the harbour fluctuated, but it was manufacture that was to transform Kirkcaldy's fortunes. The current Abbotshall and Central Conservation Area represents the first major expansion of the town away from the High Street, which occurred in several distinct phases, coinciding with the growth of Kirkcaldy as an important industrial manufacturing centre. Stimulated by the industrial revolution the linen and subsequently the linoleum industries expanded rapidly, and rope making, distilling and the development of iron foundries also began to play an important role in the economy of the town. In 1831 Kirkcaldy was described as 'the most thriving town on the north coast of the Firth of Forth'. This was reflected in its public buildings - banks, schools, churches, libraries and in its widened and repaved streets. With this, however, came an increasingly industrialised townscape, served by a new railway system connecting to the harbour by 1849. In 1847, Michael Nairn had opened his first factory at Pathhead, known initially as 'Nairn's Folly', for making floor-cloth 'according to the most approved methods then practised'.
- 2.1.10 By 1883 floor-cloth and linoleum were made in seven factories in Kirkcaldy and employed 1,300 people, thus setting in train Kirkcaldy's important linoleum export trade. Linen manufacturing also prospered in the 1860s, with, by 1867, eighteen factories employing 3,887 people. Associated with the expansion of the town's economy at this time was the need for further housing. The scale of the housing tended to be representative of the social status of the occupants, with the prosperous merchants, manufacturers and professional people of the town residing in the larger villas in the south of the conservation area. Smaller detached, semi-detached and terraced houses of good quality were built on the periphery of this area. The majority of the building took place over several phases with the development of the south and west of the conservation area occurring during the period 1810-24, up to Nicol Street. Further phases of residential development continued southwards to Milton Road and William Street up to the 1930's. The larger villas in Wemyssfield and East and West Fergus Place were built between 1824 and 1840. In 1850 the coming of the railway

promoted continued development for the next 25 years until the railway line itself created a physical barrier to further residential development in the west. Thus each phase of development represented a westerly progression away from the High Street. Today, Kirkcaldy is served by education and light industry.

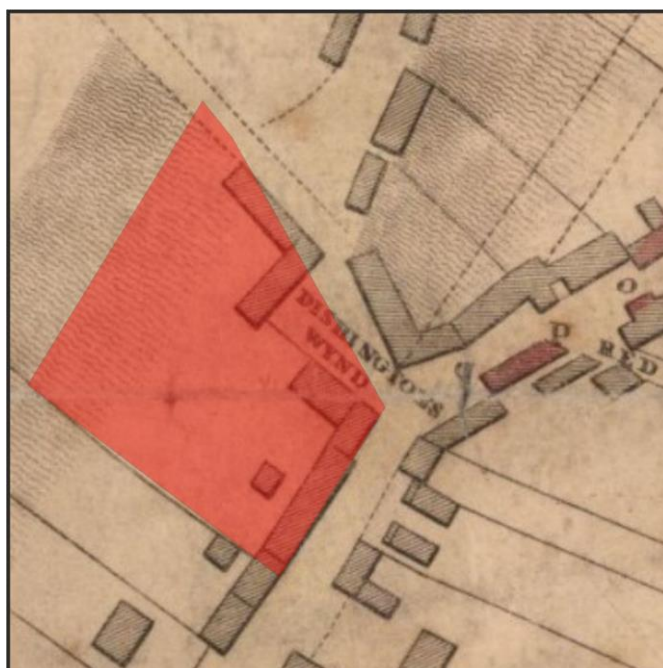
## 2.2 Cartographic Study

### *Early Mapping*

- 2.2.1 Wm Roy's military map 1747-52 (Figure 2) clearly shows Kirkcaldy as a bustling town. However, the map lacks detail of buildings at the location of Oswalds Wynd as the area is on a join between two sheets and has been spoiled.

### *Town Plans*

- 2.2.2 There are several early Town plans and Richard Moores map of 1809 shows what is now Oswalds Wynd as "Dishingtons" Wynd and notes buildings along the High Street frontage and a building at right angles going up "Dishingtons" Wynd (Figure 2).



**Figure 2: John Moore Town Plan (1809) with approximate development area in red**

2.2.3 The next Town plan created by John Wood (Figure 3) suggests that buildings as per the 1809 extended into Dishingtons Wynd.



Figure 3: Town Plan of 1824

#### *Ordnance Survey Maps*

2.2.4 The first map to show the area in great detail is the Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1855. This map (Figure 4) shows a large building fronting on the High Street with a well and water pump to the rear with a large garden area to the rear and north west. Along Oswalds Wynd is a another large building with a central courtyard and a further two wells visible as well as a second water pump. The Second edition of the Town Plan of 1894, notes that the building layout is broadly similar to that of the 1855 map with little change other than this is the first record of a name change from Dishington Wynd to Oswalds Wynd.



**Figure 4: OS Town Plan of 1855, overlying a modern aerial image**

2.2.5 The Ordnance Survey Six-inch to the mile 1st edition, 6 inches to the mile Fife, Sheet 37, Surveyed: 1855, Published: 1856 map shows the buildings layout much as the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> 25 inches to the mile Town Plans.

2.2.6 By the time of publication of the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition 25 inches to the mile map of 1892-1905 (Figure 5), there have been some alterations with new buildings being erected that respect the existing Oswalds Wynd and its width. The garden area to the rear survives and appears to be little changed from the mid nineteenth Century.



**Figure 5: Ordnance Survey Town Plan (1895-1905) with the development site outlined in red**

## 2.3 Conclusions

- 2.3.1 It was clear from analysis of documentary, cartographic and aerial photographic evidence that there was a high potential for deposits and or remains associated with the Medieval occupation of the area from Medieval times to the present.

## 3 Methodology

### 3.1 Field Evaluation Purpose

- 3.1.1 The purpose of archaeological evaluation is to gain information about the archaeological potential of a site specifically in order to meet any requirements of FCAS or other Council planning conditions. The results of an evaluation are used to establish whether further archaeological mitigation is required. In practice, this requires the area to be evaluated by the placement of strategically placed trenches, assessing the potential of presence, absence and condition of archaeological remains.
- 3.1.2 The results of this phase of works and subsequent recommendations by ARCHAS Ltd will allow FCAS to make an informed decision and provide recommendations to Fife Council. ARCHAS Ltd will provide recommendations relating to any future archaeological mitigation, but the decision for any further archaeological intervention rests with FCAS and ultimately Fife Council.
- 3.1.3 An archaeological evaluation investigates only a certain percentage of the development area through a series of carefully placed trenches. For the proposed development FCAS stipulated an eight percent evaluation of the site to be investigated but expected the

trenching coverage to be comprehensive in order to provide an accurate view of archaeological survival.

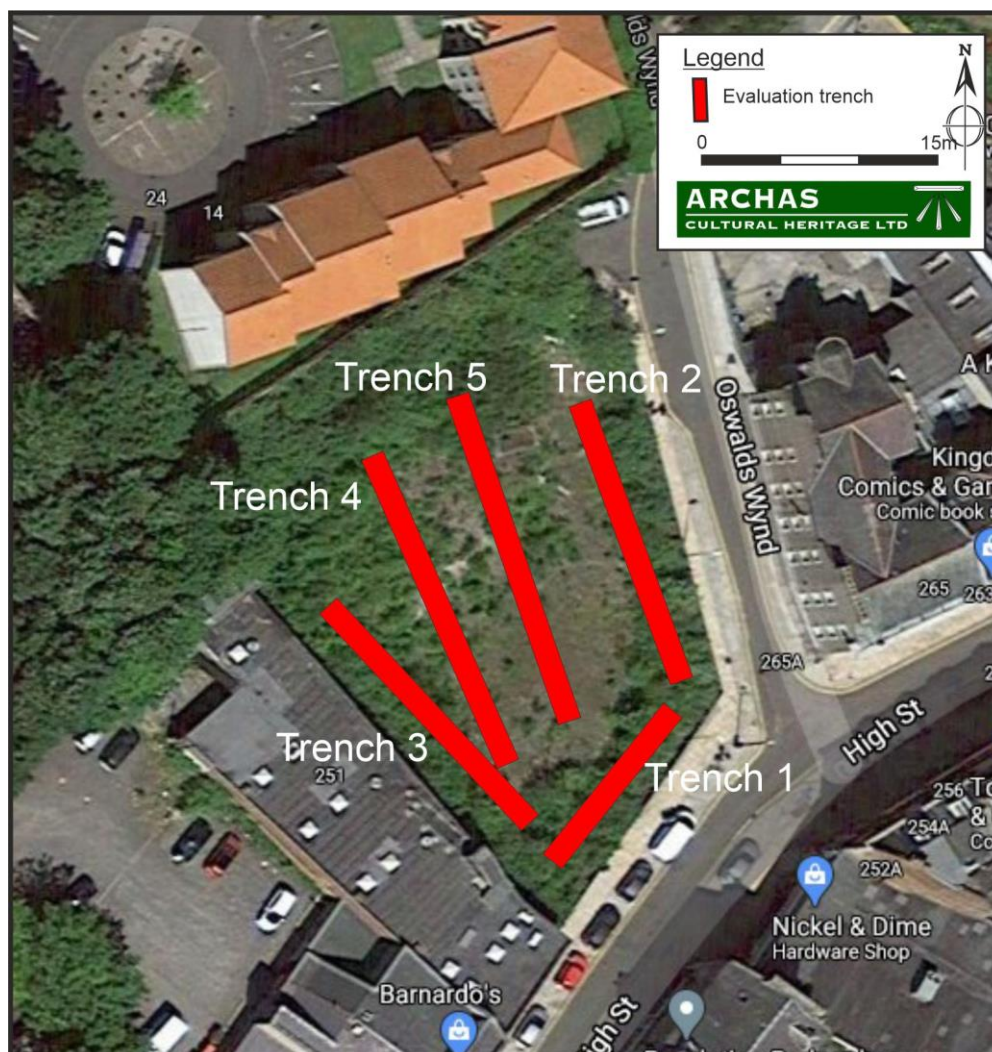
3.1.4 Eight trenches were proposed in the WSI and this was accepted by FCAS and was expected to provide enough information to evaluate the area proposed for development.

3.1.6 In all excavated trenches, undisturbed or slightly disturbed natural sand subsoil was identified. Where any features of archaeological potential were encountered these were to be investigated by the ARCHAS Ltd on site team. Any archaeological deposits or artefacts recovered were to be recorded to ARCHAS Ltd and Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) standards and the details noted down on ARCHAS *pro forma* sheets.

## 4 Results

### 4.1 General

4.1.1 The archaeological evaluation of the area proposed for development revealed that the area had been seriously disturbed over the years by deep excavation, construction subsequent demolition and then further construction. There was a complete absence of any archaeological deposits or artefacts within the investigated trenches.



**Figure 6: Locations of excavated trenches**  
Trench 1

- 4.1.2 Trench 1 was excavated parallel to Kirkcaldy High Street and placed in order to potentially reveal early structures or deposits associated with the Medieval High Street. The trench was oriented NNE by SSW and measured 14m in length by 2.10m wide up to a maximum depth of 1.80m. Initially a deep excavation was undertaken to identify the subsoil which was found at a depth of 1.8m and comprises a clean blonde beach sand. 1.4m from the southern end of the trench and again at 8m from the southern end two linear lengths of semi-circular concrete were revealed, both aligned approximately east-west. It is presumed that these were placed to protect pipes or cables and were left *in situ* as the subsoil was reached on either side. At the northern end of the trench, the remains of a deep manhole were noted, comprising large quantities of modern brick and a cast iron manhole cover within the collapsed deep manhole. Excavation was not continued as there was a danger of potentially fracturing a relict or active sewer not noted on modern utility plans.
- 4.1.3 Within this trench, the stratigraphy comprised three distinct and separate contexts. The upper context **c.101**, comprised a layer of crushed demolition building rubble varying in depth from 1.0m at the southern end of the trench to 0.40m at the northern end of the trench. This material is grey in colour and was present across the entire site and within every trench that was excavated.
- 4.1.4 Below **c.101** was a layer, **c.102**, comprising a mixed layer of bricks, brick fragments, brosn silty sands all within a sand matrix. This layer varied in depth from 0.20m at the southern end of the trench to 0.80m at the northern end. Underlying c.103 was the natural subsoil, comprising a clean light brown “sharp” sand. No archaeological features, artefacts or deposits were noted within this trench.



**Plate 1: Trench 1 from south-south west**

## *Trench 2*

- 4.1.2 Trench 2 was placed parallel to Oswalds Wynd in order to try and correspond to some of the structures visible on OS maps. The trench was aligned approximately north-south, measured 23m in length, was from 2.1m to 3.5m in width and was excavated to a maximum depth of 3.0-3.5m. At the southern end of the trench, the ground had been heavily disturbed and part of a large square concrete plinth 0.40m thick extended into the trench 2m from the southern end of the trench for approximately 0.50m (**Plate 2**). 4.50m to the north and 10m from the southern end, a second concrete plinth was noted. The plinth was at least 0.50m thick and no attempt was made to remove it. It is suggested that the plinths comprise part of the foundations of modern building.
- 4.1.3 The stratigraphy within Trench 2 was quite straightforward in that there had clearly been even more disturbance than that seen in Trench 1. The upper deposits sealing all other deposits comprised the same crushed rubble layer **c.201**, as **c.101** in Trench 1. The crushed demolition material measured 1.5m at the southern end gradually reducing to 1.0m at the northern end. This material overlay the subsoil which comprised brown sharp sand at the southern end of the trench which reduced to the north where there were outcrops of clean bedrock visible in the northern half of the trench. The two large concrete plinths were within the crushed rubble and set into the subsoil. No archaeological features, artefacts or deposits were noted within this trench.



**Plate 2: Trench 2 from south-east with the two concrete plinths visible**

## Trench 3



- 4.1.4 Trench 3 was located on the southern edge of the site parallel to the adjoining property on the south side of the site. The trench measured 22m in length by 2.1m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.20m. At the southern end of the trench, a brick-built manhole was noted cut/dug into the natural brown sharp sand subsoil. A cast iron pipe was visible in the south west facing section that it is presumed emptied into the manhole.
- 4.1.5 The stratigraphy within Trench 3 comprised **c.301**, crushed demolition rubble the same as **c.101** and **c.201**, 2.0m in depth along the entire length of the trench overlying a layer of mixed rubble including bricks and a brown silty sand matrix, 0.20m in depth.



**Plate 3: Trench 3: from north west**

#### *Trench 4*

- 4.1.6 Trench 4 measured 25m in length by 2.1m wide and up to 2.3m in depth. Aligned north-south, the trench was sealed by **c.301**, the grey, concrete dominant demolition “crush” material found across the entire site. At the southern end of the trench, the demolition material was 1.80m in depth increasing in depth to the northern end of the trench where it was 2.3m in depth. Clean sand subsoil was noted along the length of the trench up to 4m from the northern end where outcrops of bedrock were noted within the sand matrix.
- 4.1.7 No archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were recovered from Trench Four.



**Plate 4: Trench 4 from south**

Trench 5

- 4.1.8 Trench Five was aligned north-south and measured 28m in length, 2.1m wide by 2.8m deep at the northern end and 1.2m deep at the southern end. This trench like the other excavated examples was sealed by a layer of demolition “crush” material up to 2.5m in depth overlying a layer of brown silty material with frequent modern bricks and mixed demolition material. No archaeological feature, deposits or artefacts were noted within this trench.



**Plate 5: Trench 5 from south**

## **5 Summary**

### **5.1 General**

- 5.1.1 The proposed development site was initially identified as one with considerable archaeological potential due to its location in the heart of what had been the Medieval Burgh of Kirkcaldy. In the event, it was found that the area had been heavily disturbed by repeated construction, demolition, construction and further demolition. Latterly, it is clear that the last buildings on the site had been mechanically crushed on site and the resultant material spread across most of the site sealing all deposits and subsoil. In Trench 3, two large concrete “plinths” more than 0.50m thick were noted presumably as foundations for the recent buildings standing on the site.
- 5.1.2 No archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were recorded during the evaluation.

## 6 Conclusions and Recommendations

### 6.1 General

- 6.1.1 The archaeological evaluation on the proposed development site suggests that the entire area is archaeologically sterile and there are unlikely to be features or deposits associated with Medieval Kirkcaldy.
- 6.1.2 ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd recommend that the proposed development be allowed to proceed and the planning condition be discharged.
- 6.1.3 While ARCHAS can provide recommendations as to any future work on site, the final decision for any further archaeological mitigation rests with FCAS who are archaeological advisors to Fife Council.

## Acknowledgements

*ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd would like to thank the client Mr Brian Gallagher for his help during the project.*

*We must also note the assistance provided by Fife Council Archaeology Service for their assistance and guidance during the project.*

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1894, Published 1897

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 www.bgs.ac.uk  
 www.canmore.org.uk  
 www.historic-scotland.gov.uk  
 www.nls.uk  
 www.pastmap.org.uk  
 www.wosas.net  
[www.stataccscot.edina.ac.uk](http://www.stataccscot.edina.ac.uk)

**Appendix A Photographic Register**

<i>Image No.</i>	<i>Direction Facing</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initials</i>
001/0681	S	n/a		Pre ex of development area	14/4/21	AR
002/0682	S	n/a		Pre ex of development area	14/4/21	AR
003/0683	NNW	n/a		Pre ex of development area	14/4/21	AR
004/0684	NNW	n/a		Pre ex of development area	14/4/21	AR
005/0685	NEE	n/a		Pre ex of development area	14/4/21	AR
006/0686	S	n/a		Pre ex of development area	14/4/21	AR
007/0687	S	n/a		Pre ex of development area	14/4/21	AR
008/0688	SSE	n/a		Pre ex of development area	14/4/21	AR
009/0689	E	1		Initial excavation to locate subsoil	14/4/21	AR
010/0690	E	1		General shot of Trench1	14/4/21	AR
011/0691	E	1		General shot of Trench 1	14/4/21	AR
012/0692	E	1		General shot of Trench 1	14/4/21	AR
013/0693	E	1		Subsoil	14/4/21	AR
014/0694	W	2		Laminated layers in natural subsoil	14/4/21	AR
015/0695	NE	2		Trench 2 under excavation	14/4/21	AR
016/0696	NE	2		Trench 2 under excavation	14/4/21	AR
017/0697	NW	2		Trench 2 under excavation	14/4/21	AR
018/0698	N	2		Trench 2 concrete plinth visible under excavation	14/4/21	AR
019/0699	SW	2		Trench 2 under excavation	14/4/21	AR
020/0700	NW	2		Trench 2, concrete plinth	14/4/21	AR
021/0701	W	3		Trench 3 under excavation with manhole visible	14/4/21	AR
022/0702	NW	1		Trench 1 post excavation	14/4/21	AR
023/0703	NW	1		Trench 1 post excavation (s end)	14/4/21	AR
024/0704	NW	1		Concrete pipe cover Trench 1	14/4/21	AR
025/0705	NW	1		Concrete pipe cover	14/4/21	AR
026/0706	S	1		Post Excavation	14/4/21	AR
027/0707	S	1		Trench 1 post excavation	14/4/21	AR
028/0708	N	1		Collapsed manhole detail	14/4/21	AR
029/0709	W	2		Trench 2 general area post-ex	14/4/21	AR
030/0710	W	2		Trench 2 general area pre-ex concrete plinth	14/4/21	AR
031/0711	W	2		Trench 2 concrete plinth	14/4/21	AR

<i>Image No.</i>	<i>Direction Facing</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initials</i>
032/0712	W	2		Trench 2 post-ex (concrete plinth detail)	14/4/21	AR
033/0713	NW	2		Steve Liscoe examining trench	14/4/21	AR
034/0714	SE	2		Trench 2 post-ex southern end	14/4/21	AR
035/0715	SW	2		Trench 2 post-ex	15/4/21	AR
036/0716	S	2		Trench 2 post ex general	15/4/21	AR
037/0717	N	3		Trench 3 manhole cutting in plan	15/4/21	AR
038/0718	W	3		Trench 3 manhole in plan close up	15/4/21	AR
039/0719	W	3		Trench 3 manhole in plan close up	15/4/21	AR
040/0720	S	3		Trench 3 general from north	15/4/21	AR
041/0721	S	3		Trench 3 post ex general shot	15/4/21	AR
042/0722	S	3		Trench 3 post-ex general shot	15/4/21	AR
043/0723	SE	3		Trench 3 post ex general	15/4/21	AR
044/0724	SE	3		Trench 3 Post Ex	15/4/21	AR
045/0725	NW	4		Trench 4 post ex	15/4/21	AR
046/0726	NW	4		Trench 4 post ex	15/4/21	AR
047/0727	S	4		Trench 4 post ex	15/4/21	AR
048/0728	S	4		Trench 4 Post Ex	15/4/21	AR
049/0729	SE	4		Trench 4 post ex general context	15/4/21	AR
050/0730	NW	5		Trench 5 Post Ex	15/4/21	AR
051/0731	NW	5		Trench 5 Post Ex	15/4/21	AR
052/0732	NW	5		Trench 5 Post Ex	15/4/21	AR
053/0733	NE	4 & 5		Trenches 4 & 5 General Shot	15/4/21	AR
054/0734	NE	4 & 5		Trenches 4 & 5 general shot	15/4/21	AR
055/0735	NEE	4 & 5		Trenches 4 & 5 General post ex	15/4/21	AR
056/0736	N	5		Manhole within Trench 5	15/4/21	AR
057/0737	N	5		Manhole within Trench 5	15/4/21	AR
058/0738	N	5		Trench 5 Post Ex	15/4/21	AR
059/0739	NW	5		Trench 5 and Trench 3 being backfilled	15/4/21	AR

## Appendix B Provisional Discovery and Excavation Scotland Entry

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	Fife
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	Oswalds Wynd
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	335
<b>PARISH:</b>	Kirkcaldy
<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>	None
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	None
<b>NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)</b>	NT 28152 91695
<b>START DATE (this season)</b>	10/3/2020
<b>END DATE (this season)</b>	12/5/2020
<b>PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)</b>	None
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b> (May include information from other fields)	<p>ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd was commissioned by Mr Brian Gallagher to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of a proposed development at 251-261 Kirkcaldy High Street, Kirkcaldy, Fife NGR: NT 28152 91695 (centred). The client proposes to construct and provide a mixed-use development of 39 affordable housing flats, and commercial units 251 and 257 To 261 High Street Kirkcaldy Fife KY1 1JF (Figure 1).</p> <p>Those areas that were suitable for trenching and were evaluated were found to be archaeologically sterile due to repeated disturbance mainly repeated construction and demolition to a metre or more deep. This included construction of concrete piles and platforms. All trenches were excavated to the sand subsoil. No historic artefacts were recovered from any of the trenches.</p>
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	None proposed at the moment
<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	n/a
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	Mr Brian Gallagher
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd Office 37 Evans Business Space 1 Begg Road Kirkcaldy KY2 6HD
<b>EMAIL ADDRESS:</b>	Alastair.rees@archas.co.uk
<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION</b>	NMRS and Fife Council SMR (intended)