

WLSA/02



# WESTBURN LANE, ST ANDREWS

*Archaeological Watching Brief*

*commissioned by Eastacre Investments LLP*

*13/00280/FUL*

*March 2014*



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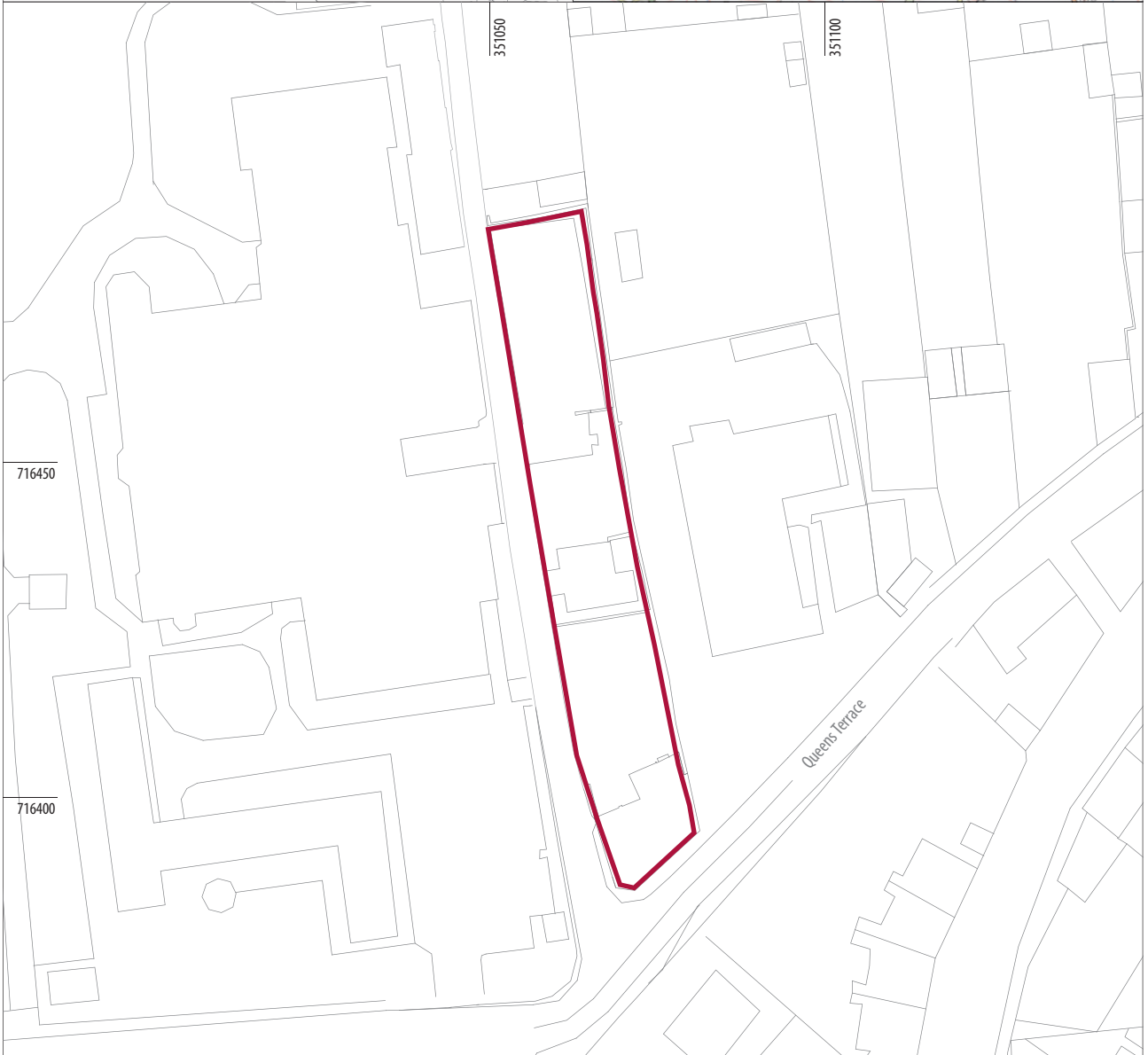
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Westburn Lane  
St Andrews  
Fife



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Scale 1:1,000 @ A4



0 50m

### Illus 1

Site location



# WESTBURN LANE, ST ANDREWS

## *Archaeological Watching Brief*

*Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd was commissioned to undertake an archaeological watching brief of ground works on land adjacent to West Burn Lane, St Andrews.*

*The watching brief revealed the site to be significantly disturbed by modern development, with levelling deposits and the foundations of buildings dating from the 19th and 20th centuries exposed. However, beneath these, intact medieval deposits have been preserved in situ at the northern end of the site. Two boundary ditches were identified, one of which contained pottery dating from the 12th to 14th century, sealed by a former garden soil layer up to 0.2m thick.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

This report presents the results of a programme of archaeological works on land adjacent to West Burn Lane, St Andrews. The programme comprised an archaeological watching brief of the foundation works on site. Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd was commissioned by Eastacre Investments LLP to carry out the work, which was requested by Fife Council in order to meet a planning condition (No. 5) relating to the development of the land. Fieldwork was carried out between the 19th of November and the 16th of December 2013.

The work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd and approved by Fife Council.

## **2 OBJECTIVES**

In line with the WSI the main objectives of archaeological works were:

- to record any archaeological remains threatened by the development works and to report on the results of the works.

## **3 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION**

The application area is located in St Andrews, Fife and lies within St Andrews Conservation Area and in particular within the Archaeological Area of Regional Importance. It forms a 1425m<sup>2</sup>

narrow parcel of land adjacent to the east side of Westburn Lane, which runs south from South Street (**Illus 1**). The land is bordered to the south by Queens Terrace and the grounds of Holy Trinity Church hall lie to the east. Opposite the site on the west side of the Lane are the University of St Andrews School of Psychology and Bute Medical Building. The topography slopes gently downhill from north to south and at the time of fieldwork the area was open ground partly bounded by coursed sandstone rubble walls.

The bedrock geology comprises the Sandy Craig formation of sedimentary rock cycles of the Strathclyde Group. The superficial geology is Devensian raised marine deposits (British Geological Survey).

## **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

The proposed development lies within the St Andrews Conservation Area and in particular within the Archaeological Area of Regional Importance. The medieval town burgh lies west of North and South Castle Street and runs westward towards Greyfriars Gardens and Bell Street. The main pattern is of four roughly parallel streets converging on the cathedral at the east end, each running west to east. Between these are a series of narrow streets and wynds connecting each, which run north to south. These are an important feature of the town, in that they were established to allow movement between the main streets, but also mainly to allow access to the market place from North and South Streets in the medieval period, forming a herringbone pattern typical of Scottish medieval burghs. An important feature of the street pattern are the original burgage plots

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or riggs which run mainly north to south, at right angles to the main roads, with occasional passageways or pends through buildings to reach the backlands.

It is possible that Westburn Lane started life in the 12th century as a domestic long rig which was then later cleared to make way for a public road. From at least the 14th century onwards Westburn Lane was a significant southern entrance to the burgh. It was a principal thoroughfare with a port at its southern end. Both sides of the street had a fully developed frontage shown on Geddy's map of 1580.

The archaeological evaluation (Robertson 2011) identified that although much of the site had been significantly disturbed by modern development intact medieval features and deposits lie below the modern deposits at depths of between 0.5 and 1.7m below the present ground surface. The medieval features included an east–west aligned boundary ditch and a pit sealed by a former garden soil containing 12th–16th pottery.

Previous work in the vicinity (Barlow 1995 & SUAT Ltd 1998) also identified areas of medieval activity. An evaluation was carried out on a medieval–style gateway, currently a freestanding structure within the quad of St Mary's College immediately to the north of the proposed development. No traces of medieval foundations were found. The freestanding stretch of wall and gateway was erected as an historic folly in 1911 incorporating 16th and 17th century masonry. To the north–east of the development area excavations on the site of the Byre Theatre identified a well–stratified sequence of medieval deposits relating to the town's early development in the 13th–14th centuries. These including the remains of a stone building, rubbish pits and large quantities of imported pottery (Moloney 1998).

## 5 METHODOLOGY

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### 5.1 Fieldwork

The programme of work involved the stripping of the entire site to the level of the underside of the slab foundations using a 360 mechanical excavator fitted with a flat bladed ditching bucket. On average this involved the removal of between 0.2m and 0.4m of made ground from across the site as units were stepped to reflect the sloping nature of the topography of Westburn Lane. Individual unit foundations consisting of square pads and linear strip foundations were then excavated to depths of up to 2m (see Appendix 1 for trench summaries). A toothed bucket was used to remove all hard surfaces and demolition deposits and all soft deposits were removed using a flat bladed ditching bucket. Excavation was initiated at the northern end of the site in order to maintain access for the removal of spoil.

### 5.2 Recording

The recording followed standards and guidance, set out by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) for conducting archaeological watching briefs. All contexts and environmental samples were given unique numbers and described on pro forma record sheets. Digital images were also taken for illustrative purposes. Please refer to

Appendix 1 for full site registers.

An overall site plan was recorded by differential GPS.

Finds were collected and bagged by context, and were stored appropriately according to specialist advice. Archaeologically significant deposits were bulk sampled, typically with a 30 litre sample volume, or 100% of the context where significant artefactual remains were encountered.

### 5.3 Reporting and archive

On completion of the monitored groundworks a site archive and an archive report will be produced. An online OASIS report has been completed and is accompanied by a pdf report and boundary file (headland1–170156). A summary report has been submitted for inclusion in Discovery and Excavation Scotland a copy of which can be found in Appendix 4.

The project archive will be compiled in accordance with the guidelines published by the Institute for Archaeologists on behalf of the Archaeological Archives Forum (July 2007). The documentary and digital archive will be submitted to RCAHMS within six months of completion of all work on this project.

## 6 RESULTS

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### 6.1 Fieldwork results

Monitoring of ground works on site was undertaken between the 19th of November and the 16th of December 2013 and included the initial stripping of overburden to the level of the underside of the foundation slab across all units, on average a reduction of 0.2m –0.4m below ground level. Excavation of foundation pads and strips for units 9 to 14 were monitored with excavations starting at Unit 14 at the very north of the site. The depth of overburden and horizontal truncation increased moving southwards and as a result of the initial monitoring, Units 1 to 8 were removed from the confines of the watching brief on the 3rd of December 2013 by agreement with the Fife Council archaeologist.

Full context descriptions are included in Appendix 1. Contexts were assigned consecutive numbers for the whole period of works. Cut and structure features are shown in square brackets as [004] whilst their fills are expressed in rounded brackets as (005) for example. The results are described in numerical order of unit foundations (**Illus 2**). Natural deposits across the site were uniform light yellow brown clays (010) with occasional small to medium stone inclusions. Sandstone, brick and concrete foundations relating to 19th and 20th century buildings that stood more recently on this site were encountered across the site during the initial levelling work. These were digitally recorded in plan using a differential GPS (**Illus 2**).

#### 6.1.1 Units 1–8

During general site tidying works an oval shaped stone and brick well [001] was uncovered beneath a slab of concrete in the south–west



**Illus 2**

Plan of features uncovered during watching brief

corner of the site (**Illus 3 & Illus 4**). The well descended to a depth of 3.00m below ground level and was primarily constructed of roughly hewn stone blocks bonded together with clay. The stones were assembled up against the cut for the well [002]. No dating material could be recovered for this phase of the wells construction. The well was capped at the top with three courses of lime mortared frogged bricks marked 'EDEN', a local Fife brickworks located at Guardbridge to the north east of St Andrews which operated between 1894 and the 1960s. These bricks were of an unusually large size, measuring 300mm x 250mm x 110mm. The three courses possibly served to raise the level of the top of the well in line with the overall raising of this end of the site by more modern overburden. It was observed that a modern plastic water pipe was connected to the interior of the well showing that it was most likely in use up until fairly recently. No further foundation excavations were monitored in this area.

### 6.1.2 Units 9–12

Foundations for these plots were excavated on average to a depth of between 1m and 1.2m, with certain foundation pads being as much as 2m below ground level. Natural deposits of light yellow brown clays (010) were encountered between 0.8m and 1m below ground level becoming deeper from the north to the south of the site. These were overlain by modern made ground and demolition deposits (011). No archaeological deposits were encountered during the monitoring of these foundations.

### 6.1.3 Unit 13

The foundations associated with Unit 13 were excavated to an average depth of 0.8m below ground level with foundation pads excavated up to 1m below ground level. Natural deposits of light yellow brown clay (010) were encountered 0.65m below ground level. A single north to south running linear feature [006] cut into these natural clays was observed in the northern strip foundations of Unit 13 (**Illus 8**). The cut of the linear feature [006] measured 1.80m wide and 0.60m deep and had steeply sloping sides with a flat base. This feature was not observed in the southern strip foundations, which suggests either that the feature terminates shortly after where it was recorded or that modern truncation has removed it further south. A single sherd of White Gritty Wear (WGW), of a 12th to 14th century medieval date, was recovered from the fill (007) which also contained animal bone, nutshell, charcoal and other refuse deposits. Overlying the natural deposits and Feature 006 was a dark grey brown silty clay layer (009) approximately 0.2m thick, interpreted as garden soil, containing charcoal, animal bone and oyster shell. Modern overburden (011) was observed to a depth of 0.45m below ground level across this area (**Illus 9**).

### 6.1.4 Unit 14

The foundations associated with Unit 14 were excavated to an average depth of 0.8m below ground level with foundation pads excavated up to 0.95m below ground level. Natural deposits of light yellow brown clay (010) were encountered 0.55m below ground level.

A single east to west running linear cut [004] was observed in the northern foundation strips in two separate locations (**Illus 2**). This

linear feature measured 1.5m wide and up to 0.55m deep with gently sloping sides and a rounded base (**Illus 5, 6 & 7**). A dark black grey loam deposit (005) containing animal bone and oyster shell filled the cut. This feature is most likely the same as Feature 001 found during the evaluation as it corresponds with the location and orientation of that feature. Overlying the natural deposits and Feature 006 was a dark grey brown silty clay layer (008) approximately 0.20m thick, resembling garden soil, containing charcoal, animal bone and oyster shell. Modern overburden (011) was observed to a depth of 0.45m below ground level across this area.

## 7 FINDS RESULTS

Julie Lochrie

All finds were retrieved from soil sample processing (see Appendix 2). These include 13g of mortar, 388g of ceramic building material, a fragment of glass, 8g of industrial waste, an iron nail and two sherds of pottery. They were retrieved from samples processed from two contexts; the fill (005) of Linear 004 and the fill (007) of Linear (006).

The sherd of pottery from Linear (006) is a sherd of Scottish White Gritty Ware, dating between the 12th and 14th centuries, indicating medieval occupation. A modern glass fragment was also recovered from this feature [006] suggesting the context has been disturbed.

The other finds, whilst not indicative of date, point towards metalworking and mortar and brick structures in the vicinity.

## 8 ENVIRONMENTAL RESULTS

Laura Bailey & Tim Holden

### 8.1 Introduction

This report presents the results of an assessment of soil samples taken during a Watching Brief at Westburn Lane St Andrews. Two samples with volumes of 20 and 40 litres, taken from ditch fills (005 and 007), were processed for environmental assessment. The aims of the assessment were to assess the presence, preservation and abundance of any palaeoenvironmental remains in the sample and to assess the potential of the materials for any indication of the function of the features. The environmental remains are quantified in Tables 1 and 2 (see Appendix 3). Animal bone recovered from the retents is quantified in Table 3.

### 8.2 Method

The samples were subject to flotation and wet sieving in a Siraf-style flotation machine. The floating debris (the flot) was collected in a 250µm sieve and, once dry, scanned using a binocular microscope. Any material remaining in the flotation tank (retent) was wet-sieved through a 1mm mesh and air-dried. This was then sorted and any material of archaeological significance removed. All plant macrofossil samples were analysed using a stereomicroscope at magnifications of x10 and up to x100 where necessary to aid identification. Identifications, where provided, were confirmed using modern





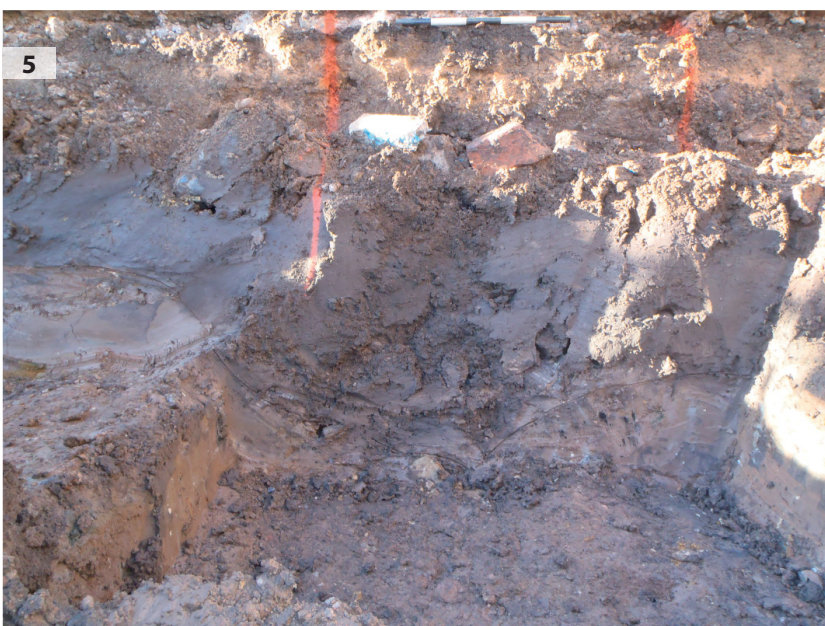
**Illus 3**

Well [001] looking W



**Illus 4**

Well [001] interior



**Illus 5**

E facing section through linear [004]

reference material and seed atlases including Cappers et al (2006). Charcoal was identified as oak/ non-oak wherever possible.

The aims of the animal bone assessment were to provide a basic quantification of the available data, to characterise the assemblage as far as possible and to identify the potential of the data-set to benefit from further analysis.

Numbers of identifiable fragments were recorded, together with the preservation and signs of modification of the bone. Where possible, fragments were provisionally identified to species level using Schmid 1972. Where bone was very fragmented and not possible to identify it was marked as indeterminate (See Table 3).

### 8.3 Results

Results of the assessment are presented in Tables 1 (Retent samples) 2 (Flotation samples) and 3 (Animal bone), (animal bone recovered from the retents is quantified in a separate table for ease of description) (See Appendix 3). Suitable material for AMS (Accelerated Mass Spectrometry) radiocarbon dating is also identified in each table.

#### 8.3.1 Plant remains

All plant remains recovered from the site were uncharred. It is likely that they were preserved by water logging.

Deposit (005) contained the seeds/fruits of elder (*Sambucus nigra*), fat-hen (*Chenopodium album*) sedge nutlets (*Carex* sp.), chickweed (*Stellaria media*), Indeterminate grass seed (*Poaceae* sp.) and corn spurry (*Stellaria media*). Similarly, deposit (007) also contained elder and fat-hen together with common nettle (*Urtica dioica*) seeds.

Only a small number of seeds were recovered and all are common elements on waste or recently disturbed ground and therefore offer little scope for any more detailed interpretation.



**Illus 6**

W facing section through linear [004]



**Illus 7**

Northern edge of linear [004] seen in plan



**Illus 8**

N facing section through linear [006]



**Nutshell**

A small amount of uncharred Hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell, probably preserved through water logging, was recovered from fill (007). The nutshell was weighed as part of the assessment and is quantified in Table 2.

**Animal bone**

Animal bone was recovered from the retents from the fills (005 and 007) of two linear features [004] and [006]. The bone from Fill 007 derived from small ungulates, probably sheep and included fragments of skull, with horn attached and long bone. The bone was heavily fragmented, with both ancient and modern breaks visible. A small amount of indeterminate burnt bone was also recovered from this context. Well preserved fish vertebrae were recovered from retents from the fill (005) of Linear 004.

**Marine shell**

A small quantity of heavily fragmented marine shell was recovered from Fills 007 and 005. Shell fragments from (007) included mussel (*Mytilus edulis*), oyster shell (*Ostrea edulis*) and rough winkle (*Littorina saxatilis*), together with indeterminate shell fragments. A few, heavily fragmented mussel and possible cockle (*Cerastoderma edule*) shell fragments were recovered from (005).

**8.4 Discussion**

The environmental assemblages were recovered from two ditches and are the result of secondary deposition and does not relate to the original function of the features. The plant remains are probably the result of a build up of material from wild plants growing around the edge of the ditch, preserved by waterlogging. Waterlogged plant remains are generally found in areas where the water-table has remained high enough to inhibit destruction by decay causing micro-organisms. The samples contained pottery dating to the medieval period together with animal bone, coal and cinders. The bone, shell and pottery recovered from the deposits are probably indicative of domestic waste and are very similar to the assemblage recovered during a previous phase of work (Robertson 2011) and





**Illus 9**

*Typical profile of overburden on top of natural (Unit 11)*

to other medieval urban assemblages (Bailey 2013). In terms of statistical analysis the animal bone assemblage from Westburn lane is limited; a minimum of 300 bones is suggested for reliable analysis (Hambledon–Dyer 1999). Analysis of the small amount of bone recovered would offer little information about animal husbandry. Although the environmental assemblage offers some information on the economy of the site, for example that fish, shellfish, hazelnut shells and sheep were consumed; the small amount recovered offers little scope for further analysis.

## 9 DISCUSSION

Archaeological deposits observed during the watching brief were consistent with those encountered during the previous evaluation excavations. The earliest archaeological features on site are the two linear features [004] and [006] which directly correspond to Feature 001 recorded during the evaluation (Robertson 2011). These are likely to relate to boundary ditches for medieval burgage plots running along Westburn Lane. Ditch 004 is almost certainly the same ditch running approximately east to west that was encountered during the evaluation excavations and the watching brief confirms that this feature extends across the whole width of the site. The survival of medieval deposits towards the northern end of site is likely due to the relatively shallow foundations of later buildings towards this end of the site. It is also probable that the medieval features recorded at the northern end of the site would have extended further south but later truncations have removed them.

The medieval features were overlain by thick deposits (008) and (009) relating to medieval or post–medieval topsoil. Across the rest of the

site only the brick, sandstone and concrete foundations relating to more recent 19th and 20th century buildings were encountered. As can be seen from **Illus 2**, many of these walls are present on the most recent OS mapping of the area. The well discovered towards the southernmost edge of site almost certainly relates to this period of the sites use.

## 10 CONCLUSIONS

The results of this watching brief confirm the prior expectations of archaeological preservation for this site. At the northern most end of the site medieval features and deposits remain intact beneath more recent developments. However these deposits were not encountered further south, even when the foundation works delved beneath the thick layers of modern overburden, suggesting that later development here has truncated and removed any earlier archaeological deposits.

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## 12 APPENDICES

### Appendix 1 Site registers

#### Appendix 1.1 Trench register

Unit (see Illus 2)	Average depth	Max depth	Thickness of overburden	Level of Archaeology below ground level (bgl)	Associated contexts
1–4	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.00m	[001], [002], (003)
5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
9	1.00m	1.80m	1.00m	N/A	N/A
10	1.20m	1.40m	1.00m	N/A	N/A
11	1.20m	2.00m	1.20m	N/A	N/A
12	0.80m	1.20m	0.80m	N/A	N/A
13	0.80m	1.00m	0.45m	0.65m	[006], (007), (009)
14	0.80m	0.95m	0.35m	0.55m	[004], (005), (008)

#### Appendix 1.2 Context register

Context	Area	Description
001	Unit 1–4	Brick and stone well – in use until recently
002	Unit 1–4	Cut for well
003	Unit 1–4	Fill of [002]
004	Unit 14	Cut of E–W running Linear
005	Unit 14	Fill of Linear [004]
006	Unit 13	Cut of N–S running Linear
007	Unit 13	Fill of [006]
008	Unit 14	Leveling deposit or garden soil over Unit 14 area
009	Unit 13	Leveling deposit or garden soil over Unit 13 area
010	Units 1–14	Natural light yellow brown clay
011	Units 1–14	Modern overburden

#### Appendix 1.3 Photographic register

Frame	C/S	Direction	Description	Frame	C/S	Direction	Description
001	100–001	NE	Strip foundation works for Unit 14	006	006	SW	Strip of slab founds for Unit 13
002	002	NW	Strip foundation works for Unit 14	007	007	SE	Strip of slab founds for Unit 13
003	003	SE	Strip foundation works for Unit 14	008	008	NW	Strip of slab founds for Unit 13
004	004	SW	Strip foundation works for Unit 14	009	009	E	Top of well [001] showing brick work
005	005	NE	Strip of slab founds for Unit 13	010	010	N	Top of well [001] showing brick work



Frame	C/S	Direction	Description
011	011	W	Top of well [001] showing brick work
012	012	S	Top of well [001] showing brick work
013	013	—	Vertical shot of top of well [001]
014	014	NE	Interior shot of well [001] showing stone coursing
015	015	W	Interior shot of well [001] showing stone coursing
016	016	N	Slab foundation stripping unit 12–10
017	017	W	working shot of slab strip
018	018	N	progress shot of slab strip
019	019	N/A	Working shot of pumping out of well [001]
020	020	—	Well interior post pumping out of water
021	021	—	Well interior post pumping out of water
022	022	N/A	Well interior post pumping out of water
023	023	—	Well interior post pumping out of water
024	024	—	Well interior post pumping out of water
025	025	E	Working shot start of unit 14 foundation pad excavations
026	026	W	E. Facing section of foundation pad showing natural clay with overburden
027	027	N	Northern edge in plan of ditch [004] in unit 14 found pad
028	028	W	E–Facing section/profile of ditch [004]
029	029	SE	working shot unit 14 foundations
030	030	E	W facing section showing ditch [004] in eastern found pad
031	031	NW	progress shot of unit 14 founds
032	032	N	S. facing section found pad unit 14
033	033	N	S. facing section found pad unit 14
034	034	S	working shot of slab level stripping continuing to south
035	035	NW	working shot of slab level stripping continuing to south
036	036	S	portaloo shot
037	037	SE	working shot SW corner foundations unit 14
038	038	SW	Working shot unit 13 foundations
039	039	S	N facing section of ditch/pit [006]
040	040	SE	N facing section of ditch/pit [006]
041	041	SW	working shot unit 9 foundations
042	042	S	N facing section of N.E found pad unit 9
043	043	SW	working shot unit 9 foundations

Frame	C/S	Direction	Description
044	044	SE	working shot unit 9 foundations
045	045	W	working shot unit 9 foundations
046	046	S	working shot unit 9 foundations
047	047	S	working shot unit 12 foundations
048	048	S	working shot unit 12 foundations
049	049	NW	working shot unit 12 foundations
050	050	SW	working shot unit 12 foundations
051	051	SE	working shot unit 12 foundations
052	052	—	Working shot unit 11 foundations
053	053	—	Working shot unit 11 foundations
054	054	—	Working shot unit 11 foundations
055	055	—	Working shot unit 11 foundations
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066	066	—	Working shot unit 10 foundations
067	067	—	Working shot unit 10 foundations
068	068	—	Working shot unit 10 foundations
069	069	—	Working shot unit 10 foundations
070	070	—	Working shot unit 10 foundations
071	071	—	Working shot unit 10 foundations
072	072	—	Working shot unit 10 foundations

## Appendix 2 Finds catalogue

Context	Sample	Qty	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Description	Spot Date	Period
005	001	1	2	Pottery	fragments	small surface fragments with olive glaze	—	—
005	001	5	7	CBM	—	soft, abraded fragments of a red, hard-fired ceramic. Possibly brick	—	—
005	001	5	13	Building Material	Mortar	small fragments	—	—
005	001	2	1	Industrial Waste	Slag	small vitrified fragments	—	—
005	001	—	1	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	possible hammerscale	—	—
007	003	1	1	Glass	fragment	small clear glass fragment	—	Mod
007	003	1	3	Iron	Nail	shaft and possible head	—	—
007	003	1	5	Pottery (medi)	WGW	small body sherd of a cooking pot	12th–14th C	Medi
007	003	377	381	CBM	Brick	hand built brick fragment and small unidentifiable surface fragment	—	—
007	003	4	3	Industrial Waste	Slag	small vitrified fragments	—	—
007	003	—	3	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	possible hammerscale	—	—

## Appendix 3 Environmental tables

**Table 1**

*Retent sample results*

Context	Sample	Feature	Sample Vol (l)	Ceramic		Building materials		Glass	Metal Fe object	Industrial waste		Burnt bone Mammal	Unburnt bone		Shell	Nuts/shell	Wood	Material available for AMS dating	Cinders	Coal	Comments
				Pottery	CBM	Brick	Mortar			Fe slag	Mag res		Mammal	Fish							
005	001	Fill of linear [004] western slot	20	+	++	++	++	+	+	+++	+	+	+	+	+			Unburnt Bone +	+		
007	003	Fill of linear [006]	40	+			+	+	+	++++	+	+++	++	+++	+	+	+	Unburnt Bone ++, Unburnt Nutshell +, Burnt Bone +, Unburnt Wood +	+	+	Hazel nutshell- 4 fragments weighing 1.7g

**Key:** + = rare (0-5), ++ = occasional (6-15), +++ = common (15-50) and ++++ = abundant (>50)

**NB** charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating

**Table 2**

*Flotation sample results*

Context	Sample	Feature	Total flot Vol (ml)	Other plant remains	Material available for AMS dating	Comments
005	001	Fill of linear [004] western slot	20	All uncharred remains- Sambucus nigra ++, Chenopodium album +, Carex sp+, Poaceae indet. Medium +, Stellaria media + Caryopsis of grass seed +	-	All plant remains are uncharred
007	003	Fill of linear [006]	30	Chenopodium album +, Urtica dioica ++, Sambucus nigra +, Montia sp. +	-	All plant remains are uncharred

**Key:** + = rare (1-5), ++ = occasional (6-15), +++ = common (16-50) and ++++ = abundant (>50)

**NB** charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating

**Table 3***Animal bone*

Context	Sample	Weight (g)	Total number of fragments	Sheep/goat	Unidentifiable	Comments
005	1	2.3	3	—	3	Indeterminate
007	3	1.7	8	—	—	Fish vertebrae
007	3	0.6	5	—	5	Indeterminate— burnt animal bone fragments. Very fragmented.
007	3	1080.2	28	27	1	Includes skull fragment with horn attached, long bone fragments and vertebra fragment
<b>Total</b>		<b>1084.8</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>9</b>	—

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## Appendix 4 Discovery and Excavation in Scotland

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	Fife
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	Westburn Lane, St Andrews
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	WLSA/02
<b>PARISH:</b>	St Andrews & St Leonards
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):</b>	Matthew Ginnever
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	Watching Brief
<b>NMRS NO(S):</b>	n/a
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	Medieval ditches, Post–medieval well
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	Medieval Pot
<b>NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)</b>	NO 5106 1645
<b>START DATE (this season)</b>	19.11.2013
<b>END DATE (this season)</b>	16.12.2013
<b>PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)</b>	Evaluation – Oasis ID headland1–104760
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)</b>	<p>Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd was commissioned to undertake a programme of archaeological works comprising a watching brief of ground works on land adjacent to West Burn Lane, St Andrews.</p> <p>The watching brief revealed the site to be significantly disturbed by modern development, with levelling deposits and the foundations of buildings dating from the 19th and 20th centuries exposed. However, beneath these, intact medieval deposits have been preserved in situ at the northern end of the site. Two boundary ditches were identified, one of which contained pottery dating from the 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century, sealed by a former garden soil layer up to 0.2m thick.</p>
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	n/a
<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)</b>	Archive to be deposited in NMRS and report logged with Fife Council
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	Eastacre Investments LLP
<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	n/a
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd, 13 Jane St, Edinburgh EH6 5HE
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