

Dunfermline Library Carpark, Fife: Archaeological Investigation

Data Structure Report

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Introduction

1. A programme of archaeological investigative works was required by Fife Council in respect to proposed extension of the existing Dunfermline Library & Museum across their car park. The archaeological investigative works were designed to mitigate the impact on the archaeological remains within the proposed development area.
2. Fife Council Archaeology Service who advise Fife Council on archaeological matters provided guidance on the structure of archaeological works required on this site. Rathmell Archaeology Limited was appointed by Fife Council to undertake the development and implementation of archaeological mitigation works in regard to the proposed extension, as *per* the terms of the Method Statement (Rees 2011) agreed with the Fife Council Archaeologist.
3. This Data Structure Report presents the findings of the archaeological evaluation carried out from the 6th September 2011 to the 8th September 2011.

Archaeological and Historical Background

4. The site lies within the Historical Royal Burgh of Dunfermline: the first reference to Dunfermline comes from the 11th century when it is mentioned as the place where King Malcolm Canmore married Margaret of Wessex, who later became St Margaret of Scotland (Gourley & Turner 1978). Canmore, at about the same time, moved his capital from Perth to Dunfermline with Dunfermline remaining the Scottish capital for the most part until AD 1437 (following the assassination of James I). Dunfermline is known to have become a royal burgh at some point in the AD 1120s as King David I granted 'a house in my burgh of Dunfermline' to the Holy Trinity Church, established by his parents. The exact date of its elevation to burgh status is unknown as no foundation charter has survived.
5. After her marriage, Queen Margaret established a Benedictine priory most likely on the site of an earlier Culdee church settlement. Her son, David I, raised the status of the priory to an Abbey and brought monks from Canterbury (Gourley & Turner 1978). Dunfermline Abbey rose in power and wealth until the Wars of Independence when Edward I destroyed the Abbey with the exception of the church. Robert I subsequently gave aid in the rebuilding of the Abbey buildings, however both the abbey and the town were again destroyed in AD1385 by the English king Richard II (Annals of Dunfermline 2011).
6. After the destruction of the town and abbey in AD 1385 both were rebuilt, it was perhaps in aid of this that the Abbot of Dunfermline Abbey in AD 1395 declared that the town was in 'feu-ferme tenure' this meant that instead of every household paying a rent, the ballies of the town paid a fix lump sum to the abbey. This meant that the prosperity of the burgh increased largely unhindered.
7. Dunfermline continued to receive royal favour and patronage even after the reformation until the Union of the Crowns when James VI moved to London.

Historic Land Use

8. The study area sits to the northeast of the New Abbey Church; it presently is the car park to rear of the Dunfermline Carnegie Library. The library was built in AD 1883 and was the first of the Carnegie Libraries; Andrew Carnegie was a Scottish American businessman and philanthropist who along with other philanthropic works donated money for the building of libraries. Between 1883 and 1929 a total of 2509 libraries were built from money donated by Carnegie, the first was constructed in Dunfermline in recognition of this being Andrew Carnegie's birthplace.
9. The first viable town plan for Dunfermline comes from Wood's map (Figure 2a) of AD 1823 which shows the study area devoid of any buildings and was presumable open areas or gardens. This open area extended north to Abbot Street and south for some distance. It was bounded to the east by a long thin building which is aligned north to

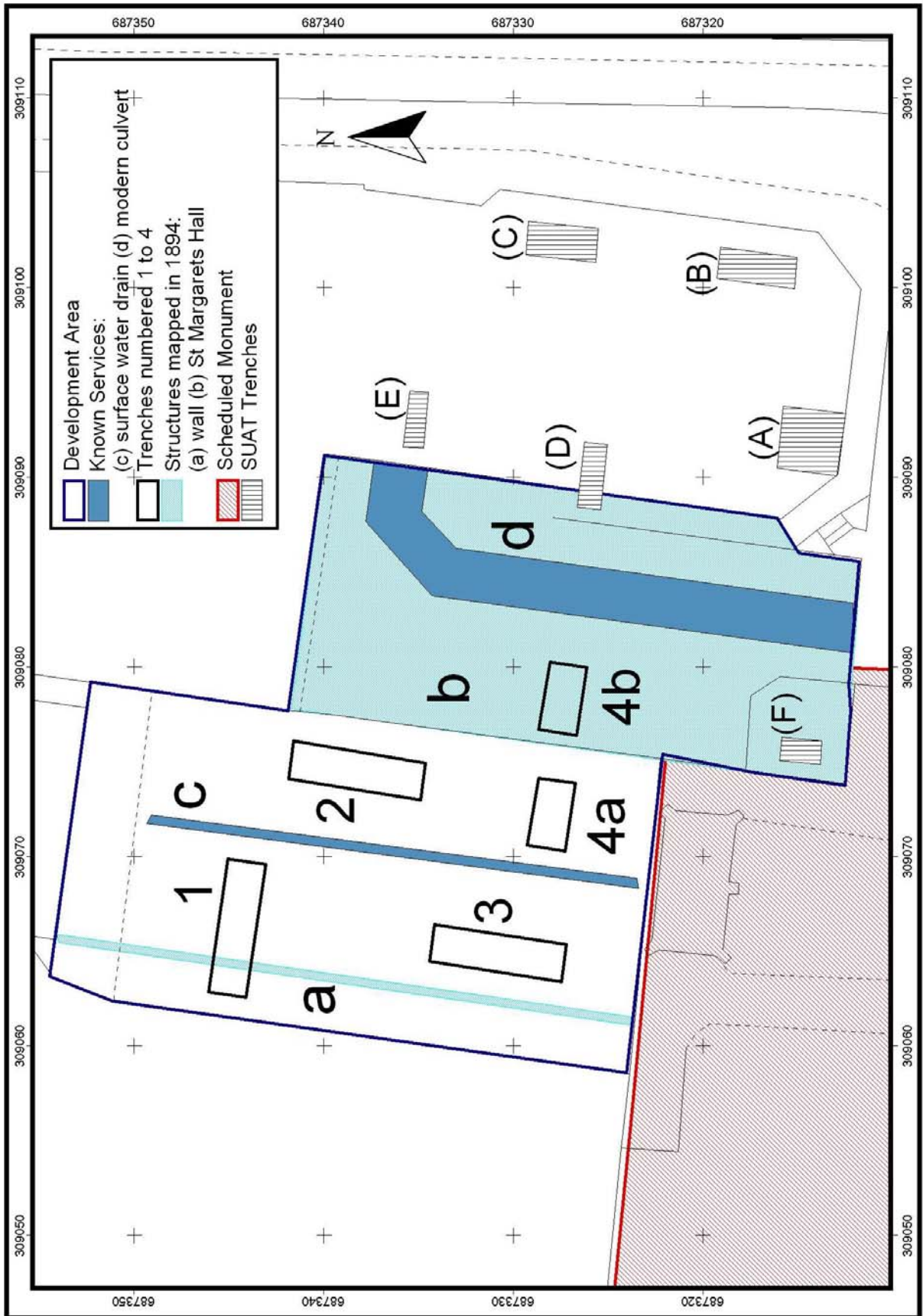


Figure 1: Trench Plan

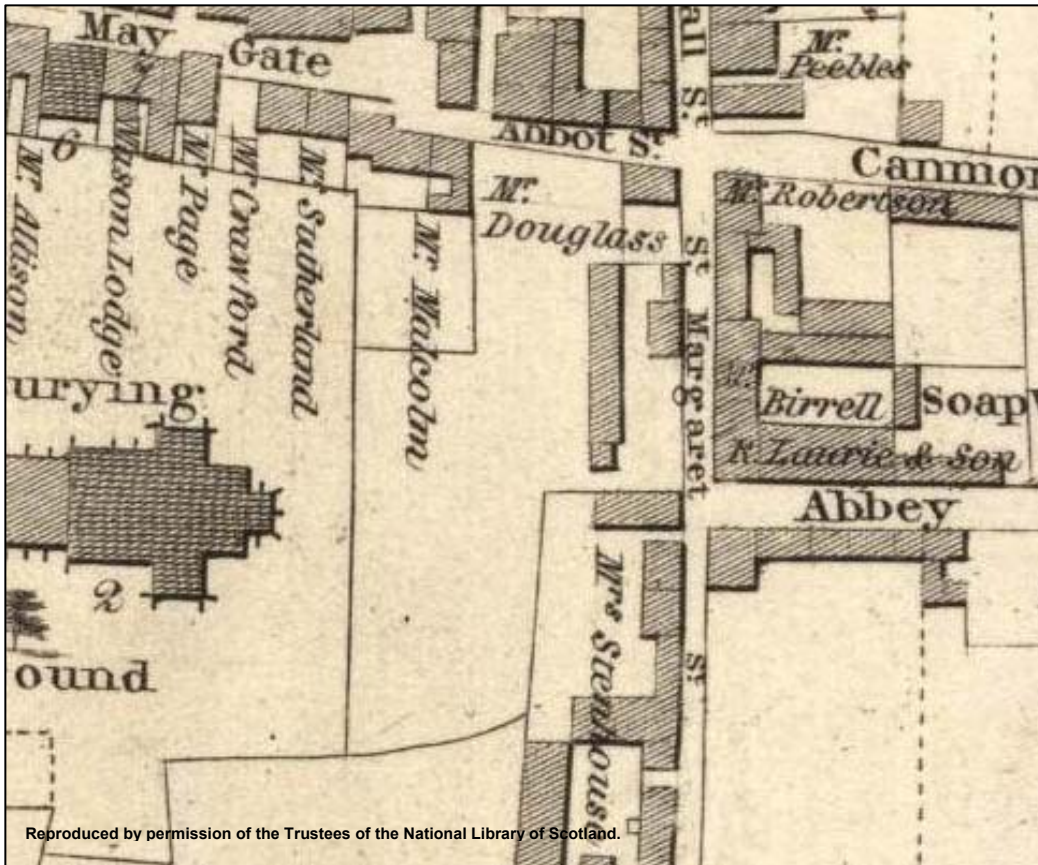


Figure 2a: Detail from Plan of Dunfermline by Wood (1823)

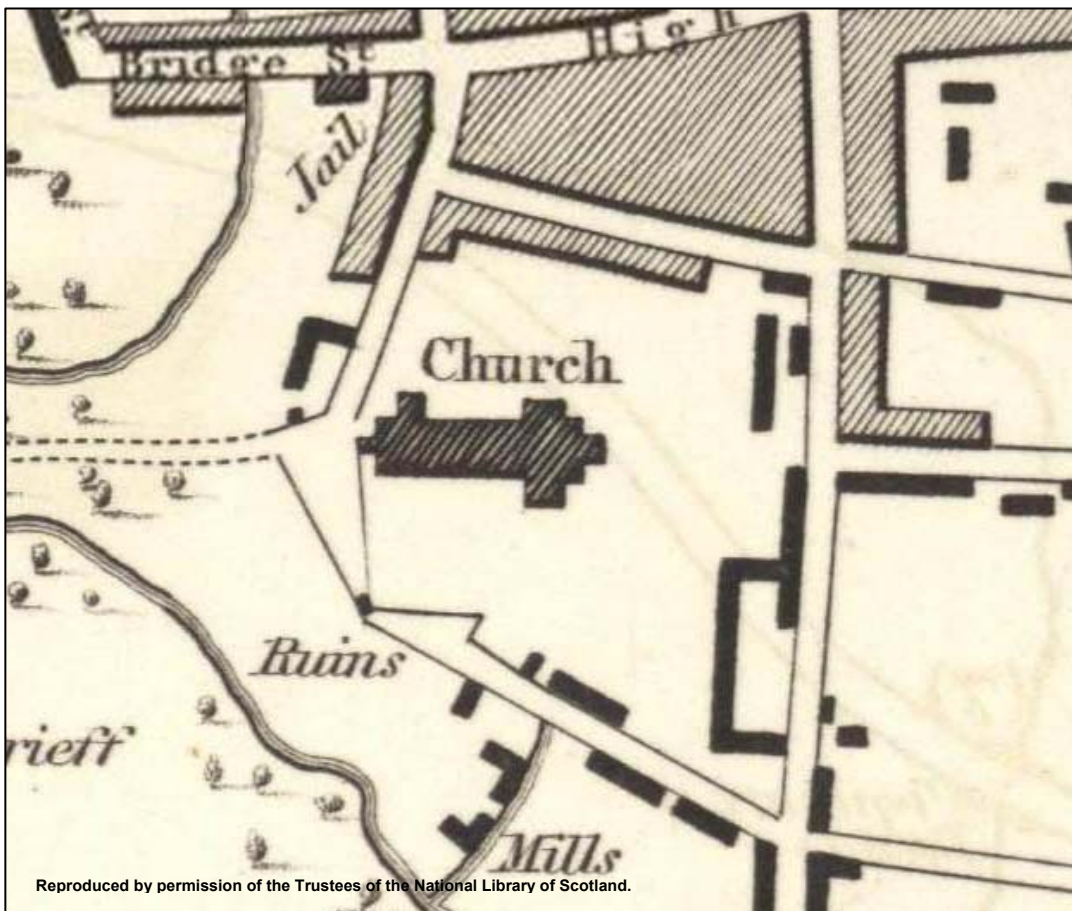


Figure 2b: Detail from Great Reform Act and Plans (1832)

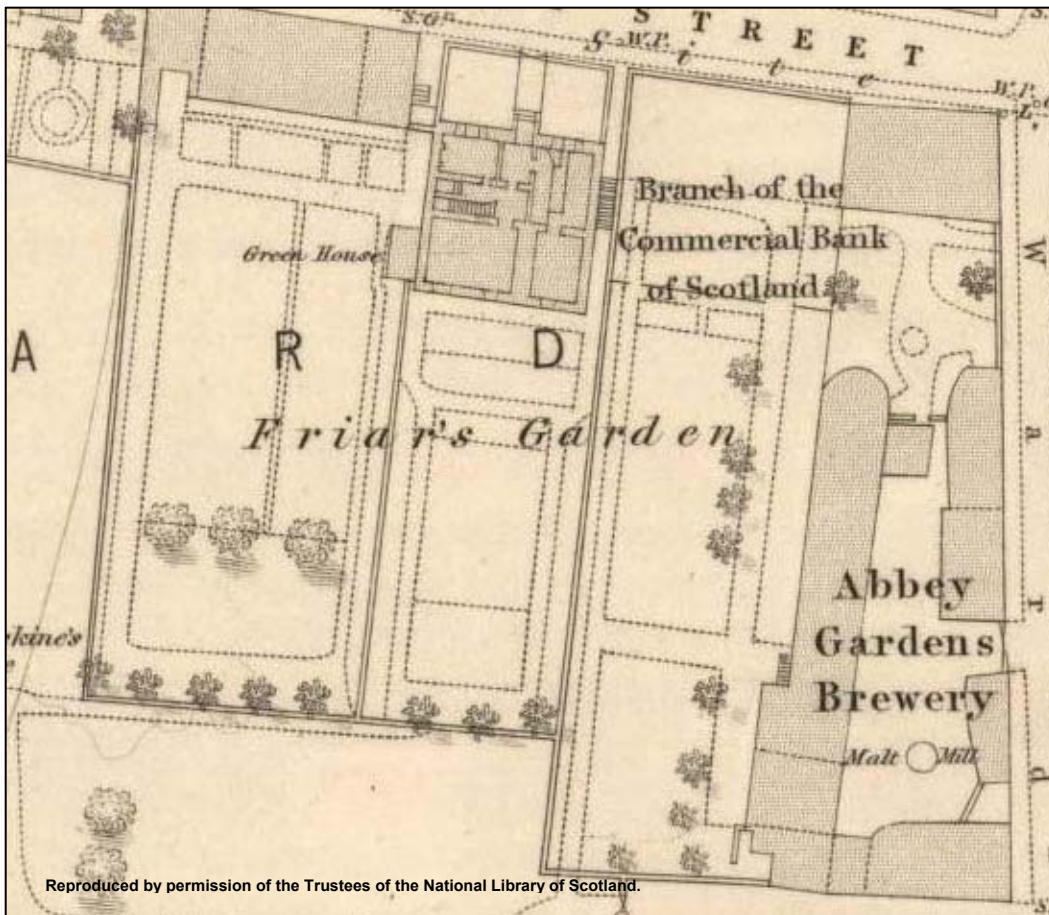


Figure 3a: Detail from Ordnance Survey Town Plan (1854)

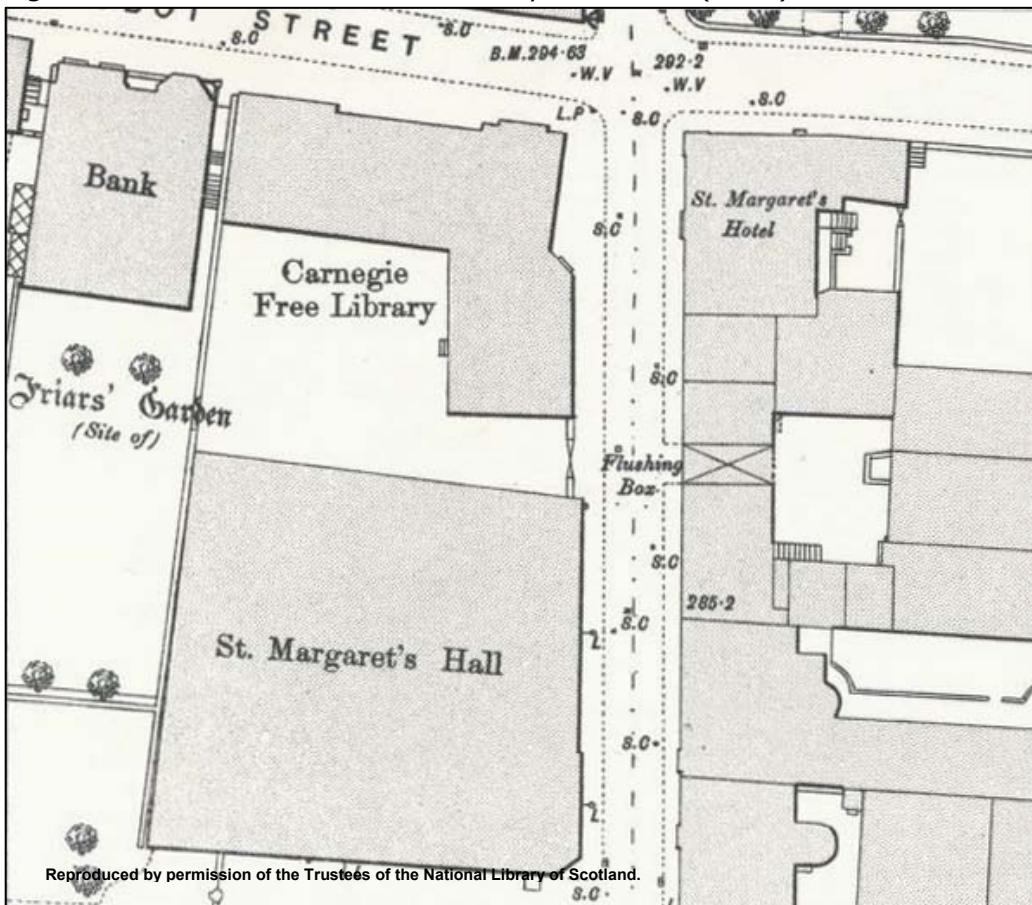


Figure 3b: Detail from Ordnance Survey Town Plan (1894)

south. Further to the east is another irregular rectangular building facing on to St Margaret Street and a third building square building sits at the corner of Abbot Street and St. Margaret Street. On the map of the Great Reform Act of AD1832 (Figure 2b) nothing appears to have changed.

10. However on the Ordnance Survey Town Plan of AD1854 (Figure 3a) the long thin building has been extended at its southeast corner so that it forms an L shaped building. This east-west wing is connected to another new irregular square shaped building fronting on to St. Margaret Street which sits to the south of the irregular rectangular building. These buildings together are marked on the AD1854 map as being the Abbey Gardens Brewery, while a new square building to the north of the western portion of the site is marked as being a branch of the Bank of Scotland. The study area itself appears to be depicted as gardens with formal paths and trees and is marked as being the eastern two thirds of Friar's Garden. Each portion of the garden is bounded by a wall.
11. By the time of the AD1890 Ordnance Survey Town Plan (Figure 3b) the buildings for the Abbey Gardens Brewery have gone, to be replaced by a large square building marked as St. Margaret's Hall. The hall extends from St. Margaret's Street across a large portion of the eastern part of the site. To the north the small square building at the corner of Abbot Street and St. Margaret's Street has been replaced by a large L shaped building which extends along Abbot Street, this is the Carnegie Free Library.
12. The first stone for St. Margaret's Hall was laid in June AD1876 with the work taking two years to complete. The hall remained on the site until AD1961 when it was demolished following a fire in May that year, which gutted the building (The Dunfermline Press 1961).

Previous Archaeological Works

13. In August 1990 the Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust (SUAT) undertook an archaeological investigation in relation to a then proposed extension to the library. This is the extension that subsequently extended the frontage of the library down St Margaret Street and built over much of the former site of St Margaret's Hall. The evaluation comprised six trial trenches (Trenches A-F) which were excavated within the footprint of the proposed building, although one trench (Trench F) was excavated outwith the then proposed footprint in the southwest extremity of the site (see Figure 1 for trench locations).
14. These works revealed a series of midden deposits that appeared to fill an open medieval mill lade; this lade appeared to have been subsequently diverted into a culvert which was also recorded by these works. The investigations also recorded deep undated structures which were Trench F the evaluation trench closest to the abbey, but out with the footprint of the purposed building (Cachart 1990).
15. Subsequent monitoring of construction work was recommended by the SUAT report (Cachart 1990), but this does not seem to have been implemented when the construction went ahead. In addition to the library extension, there was also work undertaken at the same time to renew and realign the culvert located by SUAT. Again this will have impacted on the archaeological strata identified by SUAT but without further archaeological involvement.
16. SUAT also carried out work in the 1990s within and to the rear of the Abbot's House, to the west of the current development area. The works revealed a series of burials to the rear of the house which were probably part of the Abbey Cemetery (Coleman 1994). Within the Abbot's House it was recognised that the structure had been built reusing an older structure, the works were aimed at trying to identify any older portions incorporated into the upstanding one.
17. These works uncovered metalled road surfaces that appear to date from the fifteenth century, given pottery recovered from it. A portion of the abbey precinct wall was recorded having the present façade wall being built upon it. This all supports the interpretation that the current development area falls within the Abbey Precinct.



Figure 4a: Trench 1 from the East



Figure 4b: Trench 2 from the North



Figure 5a: Trench 3 from the North



Figure 5b: Trench 4a taken from the West

Project Works

18. The programme of works forming an archaeological evaluation was carried out between the 6th September and the 9th September 2011. The works were carried out largely in keeping with the agreed Method Statement (Rees 2011) with a small proportion of the trenches being subject to minor shuffling after service survey carried out by CAT (Cable Avoidance Tool). Trench 4 in particular was split into two 3.5m by 2m trenches on either side of the low wall presently running north to south through the car park; this wall is on the line of the western wall of the cleared St Margaret's Hall.
19. The works comprised the machining of sample trenches (see Figure 5) across the proposed site, totalling 10% of the available land (area of 56m² or 28 linear meters of trenches using a 2m bucket). In total 28 linear meters were excavated meeting the required meterage.
20. Continuous liaison was carried out with the Fife Council Archaeology Unit to keep them appraised of progress and archaeological discoveries. The council's archaeologist Douglas Spiers carried out a site visit on the 8th September along with members of invited local Historical Societies
21. Any exposed features were investigated to determine their archaeological significance; every trench was planned regardless of the presence or absence of significant features. All works were conducted in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct and Historic Scotland Policy Statements.

Findings: Evaluation

22. In total the 10% evaluation of the available ground within the development area was delivered through 4 trenches excavated using a 3CX JCB excavator. Presented below are a summary description of the significant features and finds located by these works; Figure 1 shows the location of the trenches machined and those trenches with significant features located within them have been highlighted to aid comprehension.
23. A standardised description of each trench is contained within the *Trench Summaries* section of Appendix 1: Registers at the rear of this report; all trenches are also depicted on Figure 4 and 5. Appendix 1 also contains the registers for context description, photography, drawing, sampling and finds from the project.

Conventions

24. Where significant features are discussed their location will normally be quoted as a distance along the relevant trench (such as +23m). This distance was measured from the end of the trench quoted first for the orientation of the trench in the *Trench Summaries* in Appendix 1.
25. All depths given for features are given from the base of the trench after the removal of topsoil and/or modern overburden unless otherwise stated. The reader should presume a homogenised ploughsoil was present in all trenches over the upper surface of the drift geology unless an alternative description is provided.
26. The context is the basic archaeological unit of description relating to either a structure, cut or sediment of common characteristics. Structures (such as walls or built surfaces) and cut features (normally identified as they cut the underlying subsoil) are denoted by squared brackets (e.g. [040]). Sediments are denoted by rounded brackets (e.g. (041)).

Trench 1

27. Trench 1 (Figure 4a) was placed to re-expose the 19th century boundary wall running north to south at the western edge of the present Library Car Park. The eastern side of this wall, (003) was uncovered at the west end of Trench 1.
28. The trench was 7m by 2m in plan, aligned east-west, and was excavated through 240mm of tarmac surface (001), which lay over 240mm of a very compact pink brown mix of



Figure 6a: Trench 4b taken from the East



Figure 6b: Wall (003) in Trench 4a taken from the North



Figure 7a: Culvert in Trench 4a

stony sand and rubble (002). This rubble overlay (006) and (010); (010) was present in the trench from +0.15m to +1.16m while, (006) which also overlay (010) was present from +0.65m to the end of the trench. (006) was up to 550mm deep and consisted of a compact with frequent medium sized sub rounded sandstone fragments, mixed stone and coal fragment while (010) was a moderately compact dark brown silty clay with frequent coal fragments and occasional yellow sandstone fragments. This deposit (010) was 760mm deep and had the appearance of garden soil.

29. The wall ([003] – see Figure 6b), uncovered at +0m, was aligned north to south and was between 0.4m and 0.5m high and 0.7m wide within the trench. It comprised two courses of yellow sub angular sandstone blocks, both courses were roughly pointed with what appears to be lime mortar and the upper course had an 80mm thick deposit of mortar along its top. It has been built on top of (010)
30. Sandstone rubble deposit (006), while partially overlying (010) as noted above, also overlay (007) a dark brown moderately compact coal rich silty clay with inclusions of animal bone, marine shell, glass and occasional small mixed sandstone, which was 220mm in depth.
31. Beneath (010) and (007) in the base of the trench were two natural subsoils: from +0.70m to +5.75m (011) was a dark brown clay with frequent coal fragments and from +5.75m to the end of the trench was (012) a mid brown sand.

Trench 2

32. Trench 2 (Figure 4b) was 7.1m by 2m in plan, aligned south to north, was excavated to a depth of 1.2m. The stratigraphy within the trench consisted of 240mm of tarmac (001) over 160mm of pink brown mix of stoney sand and rubble (002), which in turn overlay 360mm of compact mixed dark grey stoney clay (006). Below this was (007), 480mm of dark brown moderately compact coal rich silty clay with inclusions of animal bone, marine shell, glass and occasional small mixed sandstone.
33. Within (006) and (007) was a deposit of dark brown loose silty clay and small to medium sub angular sandstones (008) measuring 750mm by 650mm and ran the length the trench. At the base of the trench the natural subsoil was revealed dark brown clay with frequent coal fragments (016).

Trench 3

34. Trench 3 (Figure 5a) was 7.1m by 2m in plan, aligned south to north and was excavated to a depth of 1.1m. Within the trench the stratigraphy consisted of 210mm of tarmac (001), then 310mm of pink brown mix of stony sand and rubble (002) over 340mm of dark grey stony clay (006) which in turn overlay 290mm of (014) a dark brown moderately compact coal rich silty clay with inclusions of animal bone, marine shell, glass and occasional small mixed sandstone (this deposit is comparable to (007) in Trench 2).
35. In the northwest corner of the trench 350mm below the ground surface was a large yellow sandstone block measuring 0.7m by 0.7m by 0.25m deep, with a sub square hole at its centre measuring 0.1m by 0.1m. The stone sat in (006) to a depth of 100mm and was covered by (002).
36. Within the whole of the base of the trench the natural subsoil was dark brown clay with frequent coal fragments (015).

Trench 4a

37. Trench 4 (Figure 5b) was split into Trench 4a and 4b in order to avoid the present central car park boundary wall running north to south through the centre of the development area. Trench 4a was placed on the west of this wall. This Trench was 3.30m by 2m in plan aligned east to west and was excavated to a depth of 1.15m.
38. Trench 4a was reduced in sequence through 80mm of (001) tarmac, 240mm of pink brown mix of stony sand and rubble (002), 350mm of dark grey stony clay (006) and 460mm of dark brown stony clay (007) down to (009) natural subsoil dark brown clay

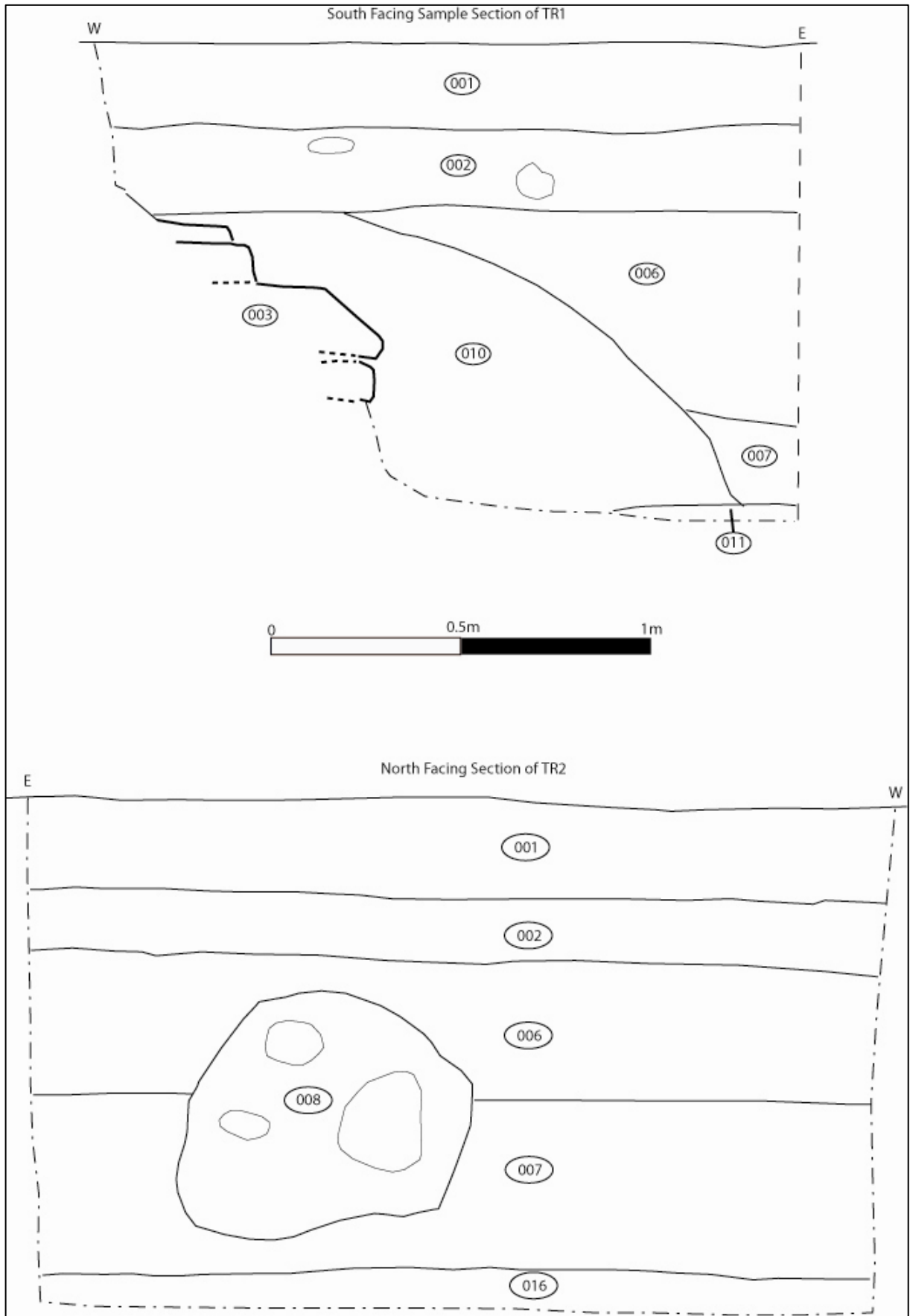


Figure 8: Trench sections for Trench 1 and 2

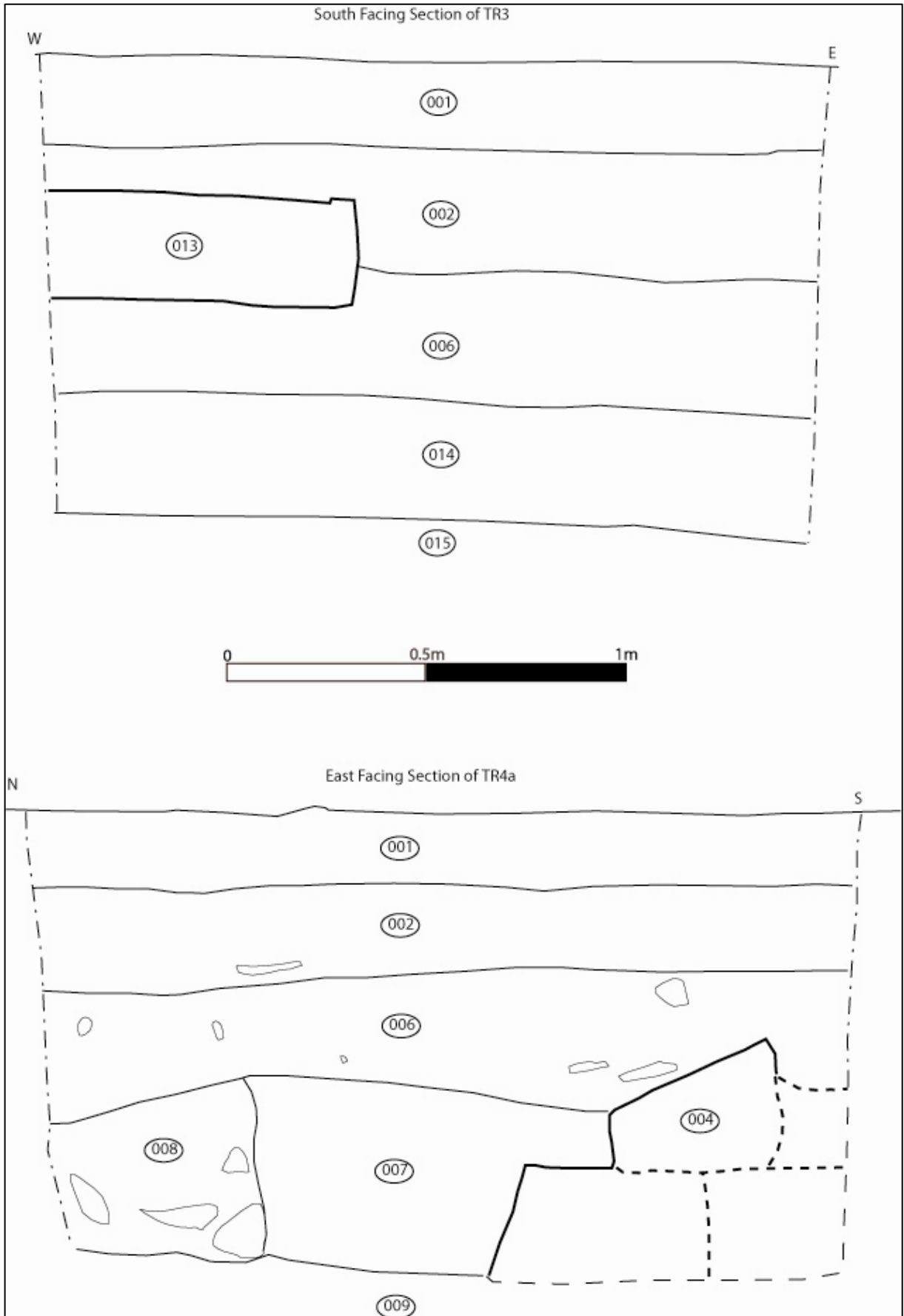


Figure 9: Trench sections for Trench 3 and 4a

with frequent coal fragments clay.

39. The upper courses of a wall (004) were exposed in the southeast corner of the trench with the removal of (006) at 0.5m depth. The rest of the wall was exposed once (007) was removed to 1.15m depth, which coincided with the exposure of culvert [005] at the west end of Trench 4a. Wall (004) (Figure 6b) measured 530mm by 330mm and 600mm high, it consisted of two courses of rough shaped sandstone blocks. The upper course was stepped back by 100mm from the north side of the lower course and 40mm from the west side. The wall extended out with the trench to the east and south, and may be the corner of a structure.
40. The culvert (005) (Figure 7) was aligned north to south and extended 2m long by up to 0.8m wide and consisted of yellow sandstone slabs. The capping for the culvert consisted of three slabs measuring 800mm by 500mm. The slabs to at the north and south of the visible ends of the culvert extended out with the trench, and appear on a east-west alignment while the central slab was on a north –south alignment. Lime mortar was present along some though not all of the sides of the slabs. The culvert was not opened, however gaps between the slabs allowed observations to be made. The culvert was 500mm deep and the sides of the culvert appear to have two courses of slabs.

Trench 4b

41. Trench 4b (Figure 6a) was 3.60m by 2m in plan and was aligned east to west. Trench 4b varied starkly to that of the other evaluation trenches by the exposure of exclusively modern facings and deposits.
42. Trench 4b was reduced in sequence through modern surfacing of mono-blocks (018) and 60mm of red brown bedding sand (019), 60mm of type 1 hardcore (020), 130mm of pink brown (002), 60mm of broken tarmac (025), 370mm of very compact white sandstone rubble (021) and 380mm of mixed demolition rubble (022). The demolition deposits ended at a depth of 0.9m on the upper surface of a concrete floor [017]. This reduction also exposed a concrete facing (023) and copper pipe (027) running north to south on the west side of Trench 4b.
43. No finds were recovered from the demolition deposits but building rubble, wood, burnt woven matting, CBM, ceramic toilet/ sink, charcoal and metal were observed within the lower demolition infill (022) above the [017] concrete floor.

Finds

44. In total nine finds were made during the evaluation, all the finds were recovered during the excavation of the trenches were from (007) except for find <002> which was from (006) and find <003> which was recovered pressed into the surface of (016). Animal bone and marine shells particularly oyster shell were prominent within Trenches 1 to 4a, sample examples <006> to <008> were recovered from Trenches 1, 3, and 4a. Medieval pottery was recovered from Trenches 2 and 3 these consisted of white gritty ware <003> and <009> and redware <004>. Find <002> was a selection of modern white glazed pottery that was present within Trench 3.
45. Of particular interest were <001> which was a fragment of a bone comb recovered from (007), lying immediately against wall [004].

Discussion

46. The site can be divided on the characteristics evidenced from the evaluation trenching into two distinct areas, west and east

The eastern carpark

47. The east side of the site appears to have been to have been highly disturbed in recent times, this corresponds with the modern eastern carpark which is predominantly under monoblock. The ground was known to have been impacted by the construction in the late 19t century of St Margaret's Hall. However, the presence within Trench 4b, at depth, of a

concrete base and wall indicates additional substantive 20th century construction works. This appears to be unrelated to the disruption caused by the realignment and renewal of the culvert from underneath the 1990s library extension to run through the eastern carpark.

48. The make up of the material within Trench 4b (building rubble, wood, burnt woven matting, CBM, ceramic toilet/sink, charcoal and metal) appears to be from the demolition of St Margaret's Hall. The hall which was completed in 1878 was subject to a devastating fire in May 1961 after which it was decided that the building was beyond saving and was demolished. The concrete base (017) and wall (023) in all probability also relate to St. Margaret's Hall and most likely show twentieth century improvements to the hall.
49. Although this area has been subject to disturbance there does exist a possibility for pockets of archaeological survival. From the previous archaeological works by SUAT we know that stone structures of likely antiquity survived in their Trench F which was in the southern extremity of the car park. This trench was undertaken before both the culvert realignment and the 1990s build, but does appear to be in a location that would not have been impacted upon.

The western carpark

50. The western portion of the study area appears largely untouched by 19th and 20th century development, although note that the margins of the modern library were excluded as these had been compromised by their construction and subsequent alteration (SUAT 1990).
51. There is a common stratigraphy to nearly all four trenches in this area. The upper strata of the trenches within this area are very obviously modern and relate to the building of the car park. The pink brown gravel deposit (002) below the tarmac surface (001) appears to be a levelling deposit for the tarmac to be poured on to. Generally, below (002) was mixed dark grey stony clay (006) which was also a modern deposit containing white glazed pottery from the past 100 years.
52. The remains of the wall [003] within Trench 1 appear to be the foundation courses of the 19th century boundary wall marked on the Ordnance Survey Town Plans from 1854 and 1890 (Figures 3a & b). Context (010), along its eastern side, appears to be the contemporary garden soil which not only was retained by the wall but also provided the base for the wall to have been built on.
53. Beneath this combination of soils and made ground was another soil horizon (007). Given the presence of animal bone, marine shell, medieval pottery and the bone comb within context (007), it would appear that this is a largely undisturbed medieval palaeosol. The abundance of anthropic material within this deposit would seem to indicate that it is an 'occupation deposit' (Carter 2001) which has built up over time from day to day activities being carried out during the medieval period.
54. If this is the case then the structures of the wall [004] and the culvert [005] from Trench 4a are highly likely to also be of medieval origin. Wall [004] given its form and composition appears to be medieval in construction, which is reinforced by the fact that it is partially covered by a medieval deposit (007). The bone comb <001> was found in the immediate proximity of the base of the wall. The wall itself appears to be the foundations of the northwest corner of a structure which extended out with the trench to the east and south. Of note Trench 4b was placed to pick up the eastern extension of this wall however it appears to have been truncated by the 20th century concrete structures present in Trench 4b as noted in the *Eastern Carpark* section (above).
55. Culvert [005] was wholly covered by layer (007), and its form and appearance would seem to indicate a probable medieval date for its construction. The alignment of the culvert was such that it should have been visible within the extreme western edge of Trench 2 however this was not the case. This may indicate a slight variation of its path to the west of Trench 2. Culverts were used primarily for the supply of water from the Town Loch to the north of Dunfermline. The loch's higher elevation to the town made the movement of water using gravity relatively easy. As such many culverts are found

though out the town (*pers comm* D Speirs) and were used for powering the mills and supplying fresh water.

Artefacts

56. The main finds from the site were animal bone and marine shell which were recovered from the probable medieval layer (007). The animal bone appeared to be from large animals most likely cattle while the marine shells were primarily oyster shells though on large whelk shell was also present. These bones and shells are most likely indicative of the remains of domestic food waste, which have been cast into midden deposits. Several midden deposits were recorded during the SUAT archaeological works to the immediate east of the current site.
57. White gritty ware and red ware pottery (<003>, <004> and <009>) was also recovered from the medieval soil horizon (007). This type of pottery is indicative of the medieval period, and was known to be in production from the twelfth century to fifteenth century AD.

Impact Assessment and Recommendations

58. Presented below are our provisional recommendations for archaeological mitigation in respect to proposed extension of the existing Dunfermline Library & Museum across their car park. The appropriateness and acceptability of our recommendations rest with Fife Council.
59. For the purpose of our recommendations the study area has been split into two areas: Area A is the area of the car park to the east of the upstanding wall division present on site while Area B it that area to the west of the wall.

Area A – Eastern Carpark

60. This area appears to have been subject to large scale truncation by relatively recent activity. This includes: the construction, modification and demolition of St. Margaret's Hall; the construction of the Library Extension; and the rerouting of the culvert that ran through the eastern part of the carpark. This evaluation failed to locate significant archaeological deposits in this area.
61. From the findings of the archaeological works carried out by SUAT prior to the library extension, there is a possibility for the survival of pockets of archaeological within this area particularly, though not limited to, the southern portion of the site (i.e. Trench F).
62. As such we recommend that if the proposed extension impact upon this area then this should be subject to a programme of archaeological works. This programme of archaeological works should take the character of archaeological monitoring of the ground reduction works carried out in this area to ensure that any pockets of survival are identified and recorded at an appropriate level.

Area B – Western Carpark

63. While the upper strata of this area were modern in origin, the lower strata appear to have survived largely undisturbed and contain significant archaeological remains relating to medieval Dunfermline. This being the putative medieval building foundations and culvert along with the survival of a medieval palaeosol.
64. As such we recommend that if the proposed extension impact upon this area then this should be subject to a programme of archaeological works. This programme of archaeological works should take the character of archaeological excavation of the medieval strata prior to construction commencing, although made ground should be removed under monitoring conditions.

Post-Excavation Analysis and Publication

65. Should the new build require the full footprint of the area then we anticipate that there will be a considerable post-excavation burden resultant from the excavations. This would

cover the analysis of soil samples, artefacts, ecofacts and the consequent reporting. Such a stage of works would conclude with an appropriate academic publication of the findings of the work. We recommend that the client anticipate this stage and ensure appropriate contingencies are in place.

Community Involvement

66. The social function of the proposed use of this site should inform the development of the mitigation strategy. Hence we would further recommend that the client consider:
- ❖ Public access through viewing gallery during excavation stages;
 - ❖ Volunteer involvement in the excavation team where appropriate (ie not during general construction stages); and
 - ❖ Popular publications on conclusion of the project.
67. If credible in terms of programming, any formal archaeological excavation of the western carpark could be integrated with volunteering opportunities and an education programme incorporating school visits.

Conclusion

68. A programme of archaeological investigation works was carried out for Fife Council in respect to proposed extension of the existing Dunfermline Library & Museum across their car park.
69. The evaluation comprised five trenches in carpark area which recorded the presence of significant archaeological structures and deposits. These included a probable medieval culvert, medieval wall foundations and an artefact rich medieval palaeosol which produced medieval pottery and a bone comb.
70. The findings of the evaluation have been used to inform a series of recommendations regarding the treatment of these sites within the design process for the proposed extension.

References

Documentary

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<http://www.tulbol.demon.co.uk/dunfermline/annals1.htm#index> [3rd September 2011]

Cartographic

| | | |
|------|----------------------------|--|
| 1823 | Wood, John | Plan of Dunfermline |
| 1827 | Great Reform Act and Plans | Map of the counties of Fife and Kinross |
| 1855 | Ordnance Survey | 1 st edition Town Plan, Dunfermline |
| 1890 | Ordnance Survey | 2 nd edition Town Plan, Dunfermline |
| 1991 | Macgregor Associates | Culvert Diversion |

Appendix 1: Registers

Within this appendix are all registers pertaining to the intrusive evaluation works.

Trench Summaries

| Trench | Orientation | Size | Subsoil Character | Modern Features | Significant Features | Artefacts |
|---------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|---|---|--|---|
| 01 | West – East | 7x 2m 14m ² | Dark brown Clay with frequent coal inclusions (011), Mid brown sand (012) | 19 th Cent Wall aligned N-S (003) | None | Animal bone and Oyster shell<008> |
| 02 | South – North | 7.1 x 2m 14.2m ² | Dark brown Clay with frequent coal inclusions (016) | None | None | None |
| 03 | South – North | 7.1 x 2m 14.2m ² | Dark brown Clay with frequent coal inclusions (015) | None | None | Modern pottery <002>, Redware <004.>, Glass <005> Animal bone and Oyster shell<006> |
| 04a | West - East | 3.5 x 2m 7m ² | Dark brown Clay with frequent coal inclusions (009) | None | Possible medieval wall foundations (004), Possible medieval culvert (005) | Bone Comb <001>, Glass and Animal Bone <007> |
| 04b | East – West | 3.5 x 2m 7m ² | None | Concrete Base (017), Concrete Wall (023), Service (024) | None | None |

Context Register

| Context No. | Area/ Trench | Type | Description | Interpretation |
|-------------|-----------------------|-----------|--|--|
| 001 | Whole Evaluation Area | Deposit | Very compact, black, Tarmacadem Layers with occasional 'Type 1' deposits throughout; bitumen and gravel. At least 3 lammellations were observed during removal. Average 200mm thickness. | Modern Car Park Surface |
| 002 | Whole Evaluation Area | Deposit | Very Compact Pinkish Brown stoney sand and mixed stone / rubble with lamellated slate. No inclusions. Extends across whole site. Average thickness is 120mm-170mm | Modern Levelling deposit for car park surfacing. |
| 003 | Trench 1 | Structure | Yellow sub angular sandstones. Survives 0.4m - 0.5m high; two courses. Lower coursing of roughly pointed medium sandstones 0.3m x 0.3m average size. Upper coursing roughly pointed rectangular 0.4m x 0.3m x 0.15m blocks topped with 8cm of mortar and cement seal. Eastern extents exposed by Trench 1, its western extents not exposed. Runs North to South for 2m at West end of Trench 1. Enclosed by (010)? (010)= Tumble? | Mapped 19th Century Boundary Wall |
| 004 | Trench 4a | Structure | Yellow Sandstone Blocks: stepped structure, two courses high. Lower coursing: each block is average 0.8m x 0.7m x 0.25-0.3m; Upper coursing: each block is average 0.5m x 0.3m x 0.3m (exposed dimensions). A Wooden plank was found between/ over the upper blocks. A bone comb was recovered from (007) near the lower coursing. No clean faces on the blocks but flat upper surfaces, forming a step, generally cube-like blocks. | Wall: Structure forms the corner of possible medieval foundations. |
| 005 | Trench 4a | Structure | Three Yellow sandstone slabs: each 0.8m x 0.5m x unknown depth; flat upper surfaces; middle slab orientated north to south with rubble mortar infill, whereas other slabs orientated east to west. Structure Runs North to South through Trench 4a at its west end. Mortar deposits surround structure. Voids are located between slabs. A torch was shone down these voids to reveal a full depth of 0.5m, at least two sandstone courses onto a dry sandy slab-base. Photos were taken but voids were very small. Left entirely in-situ. Central stone very smooth and re-masoned/ re-pointed at some point (or signifies mended section). | Possible medieval Culvert. Now inert, likely due to the construction of the modern building to the north (up slope). |

| Context No. | Area/ Trench | Type | Description | Interpretation |
|-------------|-------------------|-----------|--|---|
| 006 | Trench 4a | Deposit | Compact mixed dark grey stoney clay with frequent medium sized sub-rounded sandstones and mixed stone, coal. Average thickness 0.25m | Mixed deposit |
| 007 | Trenches 1, 2, 4a | Deposit | Dark brown moderately compact coal-rich silty clay with inclusions of bone (comb at lower extents), shell (oyster), glass (upper extents), occasional small mixed sandstone. Sits over lower course of [004] stepped wall. | Possible medieval deposit, some disturbance at interfaces. |
| 008 | Trench 4a | Deposit | Dark brown loose silty clay and small to medium sandstones (rubble) located in NE corner of trench 4a. Extends 0.5m deep x 0.5m wide by 0.35m high. Related to rubble deposit in Trench 2. | Rubble dump, probably 20th century as it cuts (006) |
| 009 | Trench 4a | Deposit | Mid-brown silty clay, very compact, wet, coal-rich with few inclusions: very occasional small sub - angular sandstones. | Natural Subsoil. |
| 010 | Trench 4a | Deposit | Moderately compact dark brown silty clay with frequent coal fragments, occasional yellow sandstone fragments. Very like topsoil. 0.75m deep at west end of trench 1, extends 2m x 2m over [003] | Tumble from [003] wall? Garden deposit? |
| 011 | Trench 1 | Deposit | Mid-brown silty clay, very compact, wet, coal-rich with few inclusions: very occasional small sub - angular sandstones. Extends 4m long x 2m wide at base of Trench 1. | Same as (009) Natural Subsoil. |
| 012 | Trench 1 | Deposit | Moderately compact mid-brown sand, few inclusions of small stones, extends 1.2m long x 2m wide exposed at Eastern base of Trench 1 | Natural Subsoil. |
| 013 | Trench 3 | Structure | A single yellow sandstone block: 0.25m deep x 0.7m wide x 0.7m long (exposed extents) at 0.33cm from top of (001) Tarmac. Masoned flat upper surface with a sub-square hole in the centre; roughly 10cm x 10cm. | Base for a gate? Probably of modern (earliest 19th century) provenance. |
| 014 | Trench 3 | Deposit | Dark brown moderately compact coal-rich silty clay with inclusions of bone , shell , glass , occasional small mixed sandstone. | Same as (007) deposit. |
| 015 | Trench 3 | Deposit | Mid-brown silty clay, very compact, wet, coal-rich with few inclusions: very occasional small sub - angular sandstones. | Same as (009) Natural Subsoil. |

| Context No. | Area/ Trench | Type | Description | Interpretation |
|-------------|--------------|-----------|--|---|
| 016 | Trench 2 | Deposit | Mid-brown silty clay, very compact, wet, coal-rich with few inclusions: very occasional small sub - angular sandstones. | Same as (009) Natural Subsoil. |
| 017 | Trench 4b | Structure | 2.8m x 2m extends across entire base of trench at 0.9m deep from Monoblock surface (018). Concrete. | Likely to be a Concrete Floor of Queen Margarets building as it burnt down c.1961 |
| 018 | Trench 4b | Deposit | Very compact grey CBM. Herringbone design; Monoblocks. | Modern Car Park Surface |
| 019 | Trench 4b | Deposit | Friable reddish mid brown sand average 60mm deep | Bedding Sand for modern surface (018) |
| 020 | Trench 4b | Deposit | Very Compact greenish grey with sub angular small stones | Type 1, hardcore. Modern. |
| 021 | Trench 4b | Deposit | White compact sandstone rubble; mixed stones; 0.4m - 0.5m thick in Trench 4b. No inclusions. | Demolition debris c1961. |
| 022 | Trench 4b | Deposit | Mixed building rubble: wood, burnt woven matting, CBM, ceramic toilet / sink, charcoal and metal. | Demolition debris c1961. |
| 023 | Trench 4b | Structure | Concrete facing (on possible wall) at west end of Trench 4b. (024) abuts it. 0.2m - 0.25m wide by 2m long by about 0.6m high down to [017] flooring. | Concrete Wall facing 20th Century. |
| 024 | Trench 4b | Deposit | Copper pipe: 2-3cm in diameter aligned north to south at west end of Trench 1. Abuts (023). In amongst demolition debris. | Modern water pipe. Service. |
| 025 | Trench 4b | Deposit | Tarmac dump, redeposited tarmac lens. | Tarmac dump, redeposited. Modern demolition debris. |

Photographic Register

| Image No. | Description | From | Date |
|-----------|------------------------------|------|------------|
| 001 | Pre-Ex Shots of the Car Park | S | 06/09/2011 |
| 002 | Pre-Ex Shots of the Car Park | SSE | 06/09/2011 |
| 003 | Pre-Ex Shots of the Car Park | SE | 06/09/2011 |
| 004 | Pre-Ex Shots of the Car Park | SSE | 06/09/2011 |

| Image No. | Description | From | Date |
|------------------|--|-------------|-------------|
| 005 | Pre-Ex Shots of the Car Park | N | 06/09/2011 |
| 006 | Pre-Ex Shots of the Car Park | NNE | 06/09/2011 |
| 007 | Pre-Ex Shots of the Car Park | E | 06/09/2011 |
| 008 | Pre-Ex Shots of the Car Park | E | 06/09/2011 |
| 009 | Pre-Ex Shots of the Car Park | N | 06/09/2011 |
| 010 | Pre-Ex Shots of the Car Park | E | 06/09/2011 |
| 011 | Breaking Ground Trench 2 | S | 06/09/2011 |
| 012 | Breaking Ground Trench 2 | SE | 06/09/2011 |
| 013 | Breaking Ground Trench 2 | SE | 06/09/2011 |
| 014 | Breaking Ground Trench 2 | S | 06/09/2011 |
| 015 | Removal of Tarmac Trench 3 | S | 06/09/2011 |
| 016 | Setting up Trench 1 - Dougie Spraying | N | 06/09/2011 |
| 017 | Setting up Trench 1 - Dougie Spraying | NW | 06/09/2011 |
| 018 | Setting up Trench 1 - Dougie Spraying | N | 06/09/2011 |
| 019 | Setting up Trench 1 - Dougie Spraying | W | 06/09/2011 |
| 020 | Setting up Trench 1 - Dougie Spraying | E | 06/09/2011 |
| 021 | Setting up Trench 1 - Dougie Spraying | E | 06/09/2011 |
| 022 | Pre-Ex Shots of Trench 4 West Side (Trench 4a) | N | 06/09/2011 |
| 023 | Pre-Ex Shots of Trench 4 West Side (Trench 4a) | E | 06/09/2011 |
| 024 | Pre-Ex Shots of Trench 4 East Side (Trench 4b) | SE | 06/09/2011 |
| 025 | Pre-Ex Shots of Trench 4 East Side (Trench 4b) | E | 06/09/2011 |
| 026 | Trench 4b Monoblocks removed | E | 06/09/2011 |
| 027 | Trench 1 working shot | SE | 06/09/2011 |

| Image No. | Description | From | Date |
|-----------|---|------|------------|
| 028 | Trench 1 working shot | SE | 06/09/2011 |
| 029 | Trench 1 working shot | NE | 06/09/2011 |
| 030 | Trench 1 working shot | WNW | 06/09/2011 |
| 031 | Trench 1 working shot | SE | 06/09/2011 |
| 032 | Post Ex Trench 1 | E | 06/09/2011 |
| 033 | Post Ex Trench 1 | ESE | 06/09/2011 |
| 034 | Close up Trench 1 [003] Wall | S | 06/09/2011 |
| 035 | Close up Trench 1 [003] Wall | SSE | 06/09/2011 |
| 036 | Close up Trench 1 [003] Wall | ENE | 06/09/2011 |
| 037 | Trench 4a (west end) Working shots | ENE | 06/09/2011 |
| 038 | Trench 4a (west end) Working shots | ENE | 06/09/2011 |
| 039 | Trench 4a (west end) Working shots | ENE | 06/09/2011 |
| 040 | Trench 4a (west end) Working shots | ENE | 06/09/2011 |
| 041 | Trench 4a (west end) Working shots | ENE | 06/09/2011 |
| 042 | Trench 4a Wall [004] and culvert [005] | E | 06/09/2011 |
| 043 | Trench 4a Culvert [005] | ENE | 06/09/2011 |
| 044 | Trench 4a Wall [004] and culvert [005] | N | 06/09/2011 |
| 045 | Trench 4a Culvert [005] | Vert | 06/09/2011 |
| 046 | Trench 4a Post-Ex with Wall [004] and culvert [005] | E | 06/09/2011 |
| 047 | Working shot start of day- Rainbow | E | 07/09/2011 |
| 048 | Trench 4a Cleaned up | W | 07/09/2011 |
| 049 | Trench 4a West Facing Section | W | 07/09/2011 |
| 050 | Trench 4a West Facing Section | W | 07/09/2011 |

| Image No. | Description | From | Date |
|-----------|--|------|------------|
| 051 | Trench 4a General Shot | E | 07/09/2011 |
| 052 | Trench 4a General Shot | E | 07/09/2011 |
| 053 | Trench 4a General Shot | N | 07/09/2011 |
| 054 | Trench 4a General Shot | S | 07/09/2011 |
| 055 | Trench 4a Wall [004] Cleaned | N | 07/09/2011 |
| 056 | Trench 4a Wall [004] Cleaned | N | 07/09/2011 |
| 057 | Trench 4a Wall [004] Cleaned | Vert | 07/09/2011 |
| 058 | Trench 4a Culvert [005] Cleaned | E | 07/09/2011 |
| 059 | Trench 4a Culvert [005] Cleaned | ESE | 07/09/2011 |
| 060 | Trench 4a Culvert [005] Cleaned | S | 07/09/2011 |
| 061 | Trench 4a Culvert [005] Cleaned | N | 07/09/2011 |
| 062 | Trench 2 Working shot of Rubble Linear | S | 07/09/2011 |
| 063 | Trench 2 Working shot of Rubble Linear | S | 07/09/2011 |
| 064 | Trench 2 Working shot of Rubble Linear | SW | 07/09/2011 |
| 065 | PUBLICITY SHOTS | | 07/09/2011 |
| 066 | PUBLICITY SHOTS | | 07/09/2011 |
| 067 | PUBLICITY SHOTS | | 07/09/2011 |
| 068 | PUBLICITY SHOTS | | 07/09/2011 |
| 069 | PUBLICITY SHOTS | | 07/09/2011 |
| 070 | PUBLICITY SHOTS | | 07/09/2011 |
| 071 | PUBLICITY SHOTS | | 07/09/2011 |
| 072 | PUBLICITY SHOTS | | 07/09/2011 |
| 073 | PUBLICITY SHOTS | | 07/09/2011 |

| Image No. | Description | From | Date |
|------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 074 | PUBLICITY SHOTS | | 07/09/2011 |
| 075 | PUBLICITY SHOTS | | 07/09/2011 |
| 076 | PUBLICITY SHOTS | | 07/09/2011 |
| 077 | PUBLICITY SHOTS | | 07/09/2011 |
| 078 | PUBLICITY SHOTS | | 07/09/2011 |
| 079 | PUBLICITY SHOTS | | 07/09/2011 |
| 080 | PUBLICITY SHOTS | | 07/09/2011 |
| 081 | PUBLICITY SHOTS | | 07/09/2011 |
| 082 | PUBLICITY SHOTS | | 07/09/2011 |
| 083 | PUBLICITY SHOTS | | 07/09/2011 |
| 084 | PUBLICITY SHOTS | | 07/09/2011 |
| 085 | PUBLICITY SHOTS | | 07/09/2011 |
| 086 | PUBLICITY SHOTS | | 07/09/2011 |
| 087 | PUBLICITY SHOTS | | 07/09/2011 |
| 088 | PUBLICITY SHOTS | | 07/09/2011 |
| 089 | PUBLICITY SHOTS | | 07/09/2011 |
| 090 | PUBLICITY SHOTS | | 07/09/2011 |
| 091 | PUBLICITY SHOTS | | 07/09/2011 |
| 092 | PUBLICITY SHOTS | | 07/09/2011 |
| 093 | PUBLICITY SHOTS | | 07/09/2011 |
| 094 | Trench 3 South Facing Section | S | 07/09/2011 |
| 095 | Trench 3 South Facing Section | S | 07/09/2011 |
| 096 | Trench 3 South Facing Section | SE | 07/09/2011 |

| Image No. | Description | From | Date |
|-----------|---|------|------------|
| 097 | Close Up Trench 3 [013] Stone base | N | 07/09/2011 |
| 098 | Close Up Trench 3 [013] Stone base | N | 07/09/2011 |
| 099 | Close Up Trench 3 [013] Stone base | E | 07/09/2011 |
| 100 | Trench 3 Post Ex general Shot | S | 07/09/2011 |
| 101 | Trench 3 Post Ex general Shot | N | 07/09/2011 |
| 102 | Trench 2 Post-Ex general Shot | N | 07/09/2011 |
| 103 | Trench 2 North Facing Section | N | 08/09/2011 |
| 104 | Trench 2 North Facing Section | N | 08/09/2011 |
| 105 | Trench 4a [005] Void between stone slabs - Many attempts | Vert | 08/09/2011 |
| 106 | Trench 4a [005] Void between stone slabs - Many attempts | Vert | 08/09/2011 |
| 107 | Trench 4a [005] Void between stone slabs - Many attempts | Vert | 08/09/2011 |
| 108 | Trench 4a [005] Void between stone slabs - Many attempts | Vert | 08/09/2011 |
| 109 | Trench 4a [005] Void between stone slabs - Many attempts | Vert | 08/09/2011 |
| 110 | Trench 4a [005] Void between stone slabs - Many attempts | Vert | 08/09/2011 |
| 111 | Trench 4a [005] Void between stone slabs - Many attempts | Vert | 08/09/2011 |
| 112 | Trench 4a [005] Void between stone slabs - Many attempts | Vert | 08/09/2011 |
| 113 | Trench 4a [005] Void between stone slabs - Many attempts | Vert | 08/09/2011 |
| 114 | Trench 4a [005] Void between stone slabs - Many attempts | Vert | 08/09/2011 |
| 115 | Trench 4a [005] Void between stone slabs - Many attempts | Vert | 08/09/2011 |
| 116 | Trench 4a [005] Void between stone slabs - Good candidate | Vert | 08/09/2011 |
| 117 | Trench 4a [005] Void between stone slabs - Many attempts | Vert | 08/09/2011 |
| 118 | Trench 4a [005] Void between stone slabs - Many attempts | Vert | 08/09/2011 |
| 119 | Trench 4a [005] Void between stone slabs - Many attempts | Vert | 08/09/2011 |

| Image No. | Description | From | Date |
|-----------|---|------|------------|
| 120 | Trench 4a [005] Void between stone slabs - Good candidate | Vert | 08/09/2011 |
| 121 | Trench 4a [005] Void between stone slabs - Many attempts | Vert | 08/09/2011 |
| 122 | Trench 4a [005] Void between stone slabs - Many attempts | Vert | 08/09/2011 |
| 123 | Trench 4a [005] Void between stone slabs - Void itself | Vert | 08/09/2011 |
| 124 | Trench 4b Working shot | SW | 08/09/2011 |
| 125 | Post-Ex General Shot Trench 4b | E | 08/09/2011 |
| 126 | East facing Section Trench 4b | E | 08/09/2011 |
| 127 | South facing Section Trench 4b | S | 08/09/2011 |
| 128 | Backfilling / Surveying shots | SE | 08/09/2011 |
| 129 | Backfilling / Surveying shots | SE | 08/09/2011 |
| 130 | Backfilling / Surveying shots | NW | 08/09/2011 |
| 131 | Backfilling / Surveying shots | NW | 08/09/2011 |
| 132 | Backfilling / Surveying shots | E | 08/09/2011 |
| 133 | Backfilling / Surveying shots | ENE | 08/09/2011 |
| 134 | Abbey Nave | E | 08/09/2011 |
| 135 | Abbey Nave | E | 08/09/2011 |
| 136 | Dunfermline Abbey | SW | 08/09/2011 |
| 137 | Dunfermline Abbey | NW | 08/09/2011 |
| 138 | Backfilling / Surveying shots | S | 08/09/2011 |
| 139 | Backfilling / Surveying shots | SE | 08/09/2011 |
| 140 | Backfilled Trenches General Shots of Car Park | SE | 08/09/2011 |
| 141 | Backfilled Trenches General Shots of Car Park | S | 08/09/2011 |
| 142 | Backfilled Trenches General Shots of Car Park | S | 08/09/2011 |

| Image No. | Description | From | Date |
|-----------|---|------|------------|
| 143 | Backfilled Trenches General Shots of Car Park | E | 08/09/2011 |
| 144 | Backfilled Trenches General Shots of Car Park | NNW | 08/09/2011 |

Drawing Register

| Drawing No. | Sheet No. | Area/ Trench | Drawing Type | Scale | Description | Drawn By | Date |
|-------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|-------|---|----------|------------|
| 001 | 01 | Trench 4a | Section | 1:10 | East Facing Section Trench 4a with wall [004] | KS | 07/09/2011 |
| 002 | 01 | Trench 4a | Plan | 1:25 | Post Ex Plan Trench 4a [004] and [005] | KS | 07/09/2011 |
| 003 | 01 | Trench 1 | Section | 1:10 | South Facing Section Trench 1 with wall [003] | KS | 07/09/2011 |
| 004 | 01 | Trench 1 | Plan | 1:25 | Post Ex Plan Trench 1 with wall [003] | KS | 07/09/2011 |
| 005 | 02 | Trench 3 | Section | 1:10 | South Facing Section Trench 3 with [013] | KS | 07/09/2011 |
| 006 | 02 | Trench 3 | Plan | 1:25 | Post Ex Plan Trench 3 with [013] | KS | 07/09/2011 |
| 007 | 02 | Trench 2 | Section | 1:10 | North Facing Section Trench 2 | KS | 08/09/2011 |
| 008 | 02 | Trench 2 | Plan | 1:25 | Post Ex Plan Trench 2 | KS | 08/09/2011 |
| 009 | 03 | Trench 4b | Section | 1:10 | South Facing Section Trench 4b | KS /DG | 09/09/2011 |
| 010 | 03 | Trench 4b | Plan | 1:25 | Post Ex Plan Trench 4b | KS /DG | 09/09/2011 |

Finds Register

| Find No. | Area/ Trench | Context No. | Material Type | Description | Excavator | Date |
|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|-------------|
| 001 | 4a | 007 | Bone | Comb Fragment | KS / DG | 08/09/2011 |
| 002 | 3 | 006 | Ceramic | Modern White/ Blue Glaze | KS / DG | 08/09/2011 |
| 003 | 2 | 016 | Ceramic | Green Glaze and White gritty ware | KS / DG | 08/09/2011 |
| 004 | 3 | 007 | Ceramic | Redware | KS / DG | 08/09/2011 |
| 005 | 3 | 007 | Glass | Green Bottle | KS / DG | 08/09/2011 |
| 006 | 3 | 007 | Bone / Shell | Animal Bone and Oyster Shell | KS / DG | 08/09/2011 |
| 007 | 4 | 007 | Glass and Shell | General Finds | KS / DG | 08/09/2011 |
| 008 | 1 | 007 | Bone / Shell | Animal Bone and Oyster Shell | KS / DG | 08/09/2011 |
| 009 | 2 | 007 | Ceramic | White gritty ware | KS/DG | 08/09/2011 |

Appendix 2: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

| | |
|--|--|
| LOCAL AUTHORITY: | Fife |
| PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME: | Dunfermline Carnegie Library |
| PROJECT CODE: | RA11053 |
| PARISH: | Dunfermline |
| NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR: | Douglas Gordon |
| NAME OF ORGANISATION: | Rathmell Archaeology Limited |
| TYPE(S) OF PROJECT: | Archaeological Evaluation |
| NMRS NO(S): | |
| SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S): | Medieval Soil Horizon and Structures |
| SIGNIFICANT FINDS: | Medieval Pottery; Animal Bone, Marine Shell |
| NGR (2 letters, 6 figures) | NO 2813 1178 |
| START DATE (this season) | 6 th September 2011 |
| END DATE (this season) | 9 th September 2011 |
| PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.) | None |
| MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (may include information from other fields) | <p>A programme of archaeological investigation works was carried out for Fife Council in respect to proposed extension of the existing Dunfermline Library & Museum across their car park.</p> <p>The evaluation comprised five trenches in carpark area which recorded the presence of significant archaeological structures and deposits. These included a probable medieval culvert, medieval wall foundations and an artefact rich medieval palaeosol which produced medieval pottery and a bone comb.</p> |
| PROPOSED FUTURE WORK: | Unknown |
| CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS: | None |
| SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY: | Fife Council |
| ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR: | Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops, Kilwinning, Ayrshire KA13 6PU |
| E MAIL: | contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk |
| ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited) | Report to Fife Council Archaeology Service and archive to RCAHMS Collections. |

Contact Details

71. Rathmell Archaeology can be contacted at our Registered Office or through the web:

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Rathmell Archaeology Ltd | www.rathmell-arch.co.uk |
| Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops | |
| Kilwinning | t.: 01294 542848 |
| Ayrshire | f.: 01294 542849 |
| KA13 6PU | e.: contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk |

72. The Fife Council Archaeology Service can be contacted at their office or through the web:

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Fife Council Archaeology Service | |
| Development Services | |
| Fife Council | |
| Forth House | |
| Abbotshall Road | |
| North Street | t : 01592 417912 |
| Kirkcaldy | f.: 01592 417641 |
| KY1 1RU | e.: douglas.speirs@fife.gov.uk |

End of Document