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Plot PC3, Carnegie Campus, Enterprise Way, Dunfermline, Fife

Archaeological Evaluation
Report No. 4033

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**Plot PC3, Carnegie Campus,
Enterprise Way, Dunfermline, Fife**

Archaeological Evaluation

Report No. 4033

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) in February and March 2021 in advance of proposed development at Plot PC3, Carnegie Campus, Enterprise Way, Dunfermline, Fife (NGR: NT 11721 84845) (Fig.1). The work was commissioned by Simply Construction LLP (Simply).

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) dated 10 February 2021 was produced by CFA Archaeology Ltd on behalf of Simply. The WSI was designed to fulfil the requirements of the Fife Council Archaeologist (FCA) for the expected planning condition that will be imposed on any granting of consent for the development of this plot and was agreed in advance of works.

1.2 Background

The Fife Council Archaeologist responded to Pre-Application enquiry for the proposed development of this site (20/01397/PREAPP). He advised that any grant of consent would require a robust archaeological mitigation strategy to be resourced by the applicant in advance of development. It was agreed in consultation with the FCA that this application should be subject to an initial programme of archaeological mitigation measures consisting of a desk-based-assessment to record the military history of the site and a trial trenching evaluation. This report covers the trial trenching evaluation. The desk-based-assessment will be produced under separate cover as the archives for research are currently closed due to the ongoing pandemic.

Mitigation measures were required in relation to this site because the proposed development lies within the area listed in the Inventory of Battlefields for the Battle of Inverkeithing II. This battle was fought on July 20th 1651 between an English Parliamentarian army under James Lambert and a Scottish Royalist army under James Holborne and was the final battle in Scotland during the period known as the Wars of the Three Kingdoms. Defeat for the Scots was to bring Scotland within the complete control of the Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell.

The location of Pitreavie Castle is of particular significance to this battle as it represents the location of the final stand by the defeated Scottish army. Contemporary accounts suggests that the casualties among the Scots numbered between 800 and 2000. There are antiquarian records of bodies being found in the area (Canmore ID 50928) and early Ordnance Survey map editions mark a location annotated 'Human Skeletons and Coins of the 16th Century found'. Consequently, it was considered that there was the potential for burials (possibly mass burials of Scottish troops) to be present on the site.

Although the adjacent castle was sold to the Air Ministry in 1938 and used to coordinate operations of the Royal Navy and Royal Air Force Coastal Command, Ordnance Survey map editions indicate that the development area (which lay within the curtilage of the castle) remained undeveloped woodland up until at least the late 1940s (OS map edition of 1951, revised 1948). After becoming RAF Pitreavie Castle,

a number of buildings were erected on the proposed development area which are first depicted on the Ordnance Survey map edition of 1966 (revised 1959-1964) (Fig. 2). During this post-war period, Pitreavie Castle became the headquarters of the NATO North Atlantic Area, home of the commanders of air forces (No. 18 Group RAF) and of naval forces in the North Atlantic, and the home of the Air Officer Scotland and Northern Ireland (AOSNI). The base closed in 1996, and its role as a maritime rescue co-ordination centre was moved to RAF Kinloss. The castle has now been converted into several apartments with most of the surviving grounds developed as private housing and the Carnegie Campus business park. The buildings that once occupied the proposed development site have been demolished. Detailed information on the buildings within the development area will be contained in the desk-based-assessment.

When this evaluation was undertaken in February and March 2021, the area was largely wooded but with a number of open areas in which trenches could be located. The tree cover consisted of a mixture of mature woodland and semi-mature trees which had resulted from natural regeneration following the demolition of the RAF/Navy base in 1996. The area of mature trees reduced the area available for trial trenching by 10901m², while the area of semi mature trees (Fig. 10) reduced it by a further 1769m², leaving a total area of 6330m² available for trenching.

1.3 Objectives

The projects aims and objectives were:

- To establish the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological features or deposits within the proposed development area through trial trenching evaluation.
- To establish the vulnerability of any archaeological features to the proposed development.
- To propose mitigation measures where appropriate to avoid, reduce or offset any predicted negative impacts on the archaeological resource.

2. WORKING METHODS

2.1 General

CFA follows the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Guidance and Code of Conduct.

2.2 Evaluation

The WSI stated that trenches amounting to 10% of the total area (c4.8 acres) were to be excavated (c.1900m²). However, due to the aforementioned tree cover (Section 1.2) the area available for trial trenching was reduced to 6330m². A total of 650m² was excavated amounting to c.10.3% of the available area.

Trial trenches provided good coverage of the available area while avoiding on-site obstructions. Topsoil / overburden removal was conducted by a machine equipped with a smooth-bladed ditching bucket under close archaeological supervision, to reveal the subsoil surface or the surface of the first significant archaeological level. The key target for the evaluation was to identify if there was potential for mass burials related to the Battle of Inverkeithing II, so for the purposes of this evaluation, the remains of the buildings and infrastructure associated with RAF Pitreavie were not the key target and were briefly recorded by photography, context recording and survey plan before being removed where possible.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

3.1 General

Numbers in bold refer to contexts, a full list of which is contained in Appendix 1.

Seven trenches were excavated across the available area. The soils across the site consisted of made ground overlying orange sand and mottled orange-brown clayey sand natural. Overburden deposits ranged in depth from c.1m to >4m. Evidence of surface roots on nearby mature trees would suggest that the current ground level was broadly the same as it had been pre-dating its development as an RAF/Navy base, meaning that a considerable level of ground reduction had taken place prior to it being returned to its original level using introduced or reinstated material.

3.2 Trench Summary

Trench 1

Trench 1 (Fig. 3) was aligned NE-SW and measured 33m in length by 2m in width. The deposits within this trench consisted of made ground (**1001**) with a depth of 2m at the NE end and 2.5m at the SW end, overlying orange sand natural (**1002**). Numerous services associated with the former RAF/Navy base were uncovered, but there were no features of archaeological significance.

Trench 2

Trench 2 was aligned N-S and measured 38m in length by 2m in width. The deposits within this trench consisted of made ground (**2001**) with a depth of 1.3m overlying mottled orange-brown clayey sand natural (**2002**). A concrete surface (**2003**) with a width of 1.7m was identified running across this trench at a depth of 1.2m, and a concrete block (**2004**) (Fig. 4) was identified within the west-facing section at a depth of 1m. Two potentially live electrical cables were present within this trench.

Trench 3

Trench 3 was aligned N-S and measured 56m long by 2m in width. At its northern end there was a concrete surface (**3004**) c.0.3m below the current ground surface, consisting of brick and rubble set in mortar. This feature extended 26m along the trench and had to left *in situ* as it could not be removed by the machine. It was 0.7m thick and sat on top of mottled grey and orange clayey-sand (**3003**) which was interpreted as natural (Fig. 5).

Immediately to the south of this feature the deposits consisted of 1.5m of made ground (**3001**) directly overlying natural (**3002**). Two sets of parallel concrete walls (**3005** and **3006**) (Fig. 6) and one set of parallel brick walls (**3007**) (location not surveyed due to safety reasons) were identified within the southern end of the trench at depth of 1.6m, 2.2m and 3m respectively. Walls **3005** corresponded with the location of a rectangular pond marked on the 1966 Ordnance Survey map edition (Fig. 2). The ground around wall **3006** was excavated to a depth of >3m, but the base of this feature was not uncovered.

To the south of the cut for these features, the level of the natural was identified at a depth of 1.4m below the current ground surface. It is possible that the material underlying surface **3004** may have been natural deposits at their original or only slightly reduced level, but throughout the remainder of the trench the natural had been significantly cut into and reduced.

Trench 4

Trench 4 was aligned ENE-WSW and measured 58m in length by 2m in width. The deposits within this trench consisted of made-ground (**4001**) with a depth of 1.4m at the WSW end and 2.6m at the ENE end overlying orange-beige sand natural (**4002**). A number of disused services were identified, but there were no features of archaeological significance.

Trench 5

Trench 5 (Fig. 7) was aligned ESE-WNW and measured 51m in length by 2m in width. The deposits within this trench consisted of made ground (**5001**) with a depth of 1.4m at the ESE end and 2.2m at the WNW end, overlying orangey-brown clayey sand natural (**5002**).

Towards the centre of this trench there was a deep cut (**5007**) containing a brick wall (**5004**) and a concrete structure (**5003**). These features were identified at a depth of

2.2m below the ground surface, but excavation alongside them showed that cut **5007** had a depth of >4m. Other features within this trench consisted of a concrete surface (**5005**) and a fire hydrant within a small brick chamber (**5006**) (Fig.8).

Trench 6

Trench 6 was aligned E-W and measured 52m in length by 2m in width. The deposits within this trench consisted of made-ground (**6001**) with a depth of 1m at the western end and 3.4m at the eastern end overlying orange sand natural (**6002**). A small brick built chamber (**6003**) was identified at the western end of this trench c.0.45m below the current ground surface. It measured 1.2m by >1.1m and had a height of >1m.

Trench 7

Trench 7 was aligned N-S and measured 37m in length by 2m in width. Towards the northern end of this trench, a building (**7003**) defined by parallel concrete walls (the northernmost of which had a southward return) divided by a concrete conglomerate surface was identified underlying 1.8m to 2.2m of made-ground (**7001**) (Fig. 9). These features could not be removed by the machine and were left in situ.

To the south of **7003**, the ground had been cut to a depth of 3.9m to the sandy clay natural (**7002**) before rising up to a depth of 1.3m below the current ground surface. A further large cut with a depth of 3.2m was identified at the extreme southern end of the trench (**7004**).

4. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological trial trenching evaluation was carried out at Plot PC3, Carnegie Campus, Enterprise Way, Dunfermline. The proposed development area within an area formerly occupied by buildings associated with RAF Pitreavie. These buildings are thought to have been constructed in the immediate post-war period and remained in use up until 1996. During the later medieval period this location had been the site of the Battle of Inverkeithing II (fought in 1651) and antiquarian reports of human remains being discovered suggested that there was the potential for the mass graves of slaughtered Scottish soldiers to be uncovered.

The trial trenching identified a number of features associated with the former RAF/Navy base including concrete and brick walls, concrete surfaces and structures, services, and a fire hydrant. A number of these features were identified at a depth of >3m suggesting that they were possibly subterranean bunkers or air-raid shelters. Significant quantities of made-ground with depths in excess of 3m in places were present across the site, but evidence of surface roots on nearby mature trees would suggest that the current ground-level was broadly the same as it had been pre-dating its development as an RAF/Navy base. This would suggest that a considerable level of excavation took place during the construction / demolition of the military base prior to it being returned to its original level using introduced or reinstated material, and this significantly reduces the potential for the survival of earlier features such as mass burials across the area where development will be permitted (i.e. outwith areas where

mature trees are present). However, areas where mature trees are present will still have a possibility for containing remains related to the Battle of Inverkeithing II.

Even if the evaluation returned a negative result in terms of burials the approved WSI included for a watching brief during any construction works on the site to try to ensure that any isolated graves associated with the Battle of Inverkeithing II were not disturbed without archaeological mitigation in place. Outside of this requirement CFA recommend no further work in relation to construction on this site that affects the footprint of the development area included in the Preapp consultation, and that does not affect areas where mature trees are present. However, the decision regarding this lies solely with Fife Council as advised by the Fife Council Archaeologist.

The project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets, maps and reports, will be deposited with the NHRE and copies of reports will be lodged with the Fife Council Sites and Monuments Record.

5. REFERENCES

Cartographic

Ordnance Survey (1951) *6" Fifehire XXXIX.SW* (Revised 1948)

Ordnance Survey (1966) *Plan NT 1084 & 1184* (Revised 1959-1964)

APPENDIX 1: Trench Summary

Trench no.	Size (m)	Trench Depth (m)	Description
1	33 x 2.0	2.0 - 2.5	Buried services, Electric/water. Two linear service cuts.
2	38 x 2.0	2.5 - 2.8	2003 - concrete surface 2004 - concrete block Two potentially live electric cables
3	56 x 2.0	1.4 - 2.8	Surface 3004 - concrete conglomerate surface with bricks and rubble. Measures c26m long x 0.6 thick. Parallel concrete walls 3005 within internal width of 3.7m. Walls were 0.6m wide and depth was undetermined, lay 1.6m below ground surface. Walls 3006 - parallel concrete walls which are possibly the underground tunnel Walls 3007 - parallel brick walls c1m apart, 3m deep
4	58 x 2.0	1.4 - 2.6	Services only in this trench, no structures.
5	51 x 2.0	1.4 - 2.2	Cut 5007 - towards centre of trench (17m wide) containing concrete and brick walls. Possibly an underground bunker (2.2m below ground surface). Concrete surface 5005 - 2.2m wide x 0.4m thick. Fire hydrant - 5006 within small brick chamber 1m x 1m not fully exposed left in situ. Extreme east end of trench not excavated to natural due to potential live services.
6	52 x 2.0	1.0 - 3.4	Services, drains and electrical cables. One brick built chamber. Bricks stamped 'Sterling'.
7	37 x 2.0	Natural not reached	Building 7003 - L-shaped well visible at northern end of trench. Further wall visible mid trench. Very compacted surface between walls. Built from brick faced reinforced concrete. Damp proof bitumen on outside against soil. Fill of cut against wall consists of bricks stamped 'Lochside'.

APPENDIX 2: Context Register

Context no.	Trench	Description
1001	1	Layers of made ground
1002	1	Orange sand natural
2001	2	Layers of made ground
2002	2	Orange brown clayey sand with lumps of sandstone
2003	2	Concrete structure 1.7m wide by 2m long by 0.2m thick. 1.2m below current ground surface.
2004	2	Concrete block identified in section. 1.5m wide by 1.2m thick, c. 0.9 below ground surface
3001	3	Made-ground
3002		Mottled orange brown clay sand natural
3003	3	Possible natural underlying 3004. Mottled grey and orange clay sand.
3004	3	Concrete conglomerate surface, measures c25m long x 2m wide (exposed width) x 0.6m thick.
3005	3	Parallel concrete walls, 3.7m internal width, walls measuring 0.6m wide.
3006	3	Parallel concrete walls
3007	3	Parallel brick walls 'HAILES' bricks, lying 1m apart
4001	4	Layers of made ground
4002	4	Orange sand natural
5001	5	Layers of made ground

Context no.	Trench	Description
5002	5	Natural. Clayey sand with large lumps of sandstone
5003	5	Concrete structure
5004	5	Brick wall
5005	5	Concrete surface measuring 2.2m wide x 0.4m deep.
5006	5	Fire hydrant within small brick structure measuring 1m x 1m, not fully exposed.
5007	5	Cut containing features 5004 and 5005, measures 17m long, lying 2.2m below ground surface
6001	6	Layers of made ground
6002	6	Natural orange sand
6003	6	Brick built chamber, measures 1.2m x 1.1m exposed wide. Lay 0.8m beneath a concrete surface
7001	7	Layers of made ground
7002	7	Natural mottled sand, clay with lump of sandstone
7003	7	Concrete and brick building, L-shape in plan with a very compact surface between the walls, fill contains 'LANGSIDE' bricks
7004	7	Cut at southern end of the trench, full extent not identified. 3.2m deep

APPENDIX 3: Photographic Register

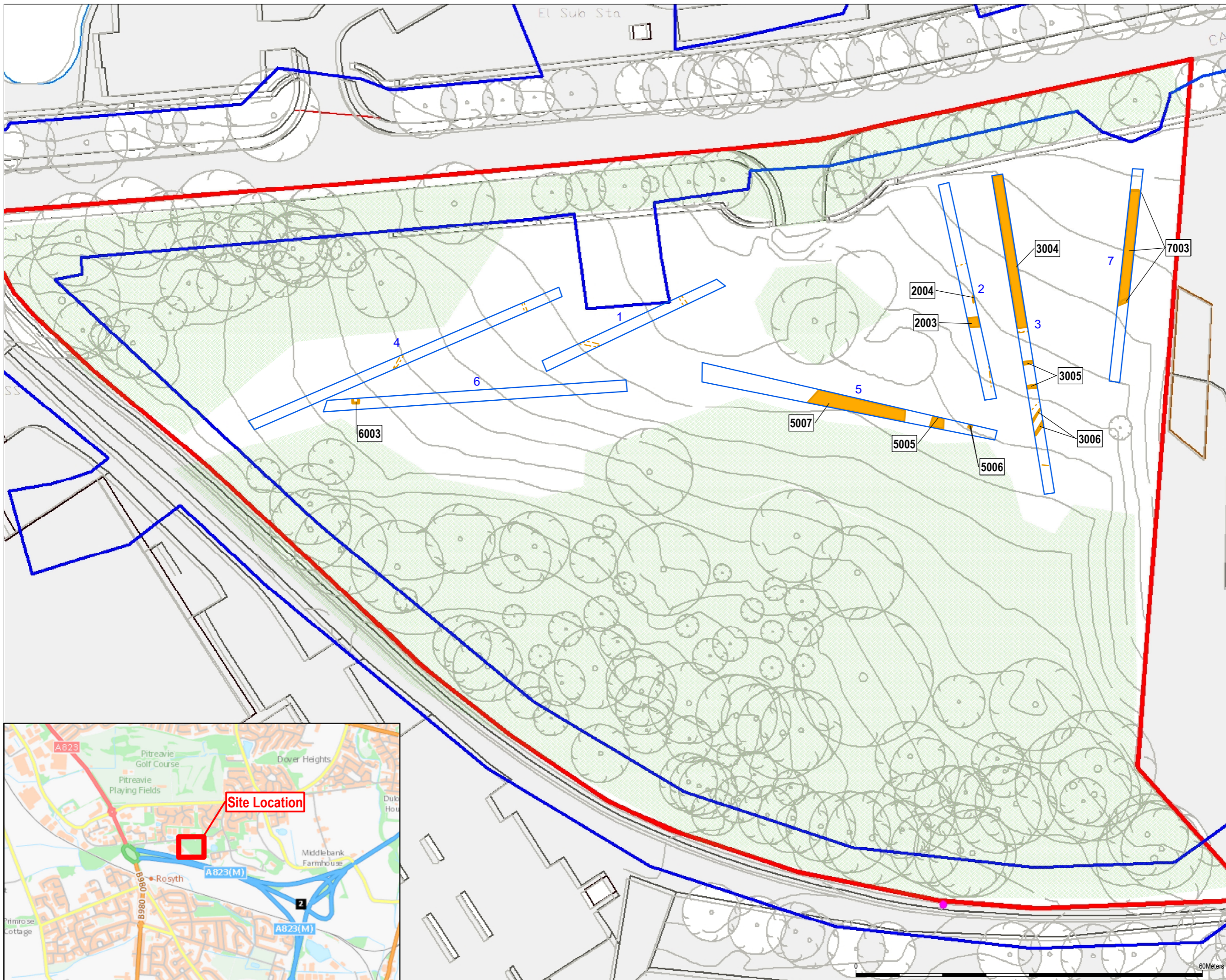
Shot No.	Summary description of subject	Facing
1	Trench 1 general shot	SW
2	Trench 1 general shot	SW
3	Trench 1 general shot	NE
4	Trench 1 service cut	NW
5	Trench 1 service cut	NW
6	Trench 2 general shot	S
7	Trench 2 general shot	S
8	Concrete platform in section of Tr2	E
9	Live service in section of Tr2	E
10	Upstanding banks in NE part of site	NE
11	Upstanding banks in NE part of site	S
12	Upstanding banks in NE part of site	SE
13	Concrete conglomerate 3004	S
14	Parallel walls 3006	W
15	Parallel walls 3006	S
16	Parallel walls 3006	S
17	Parallel walls 3006	N
18	Parallel walls 3006	N
19	Southend of trench 3 with parallel walls 3006 in foreground	S
20	Southend of trench 3 with parallel walls 3006 in foreground	S
21	Trench 3 ground shot	N
22	Trench 3 ground shot	N
23	Trench 3 parallel brick walls 3007	W
24	Trench 3 parallel concrete walls 3006	W
25	Southern end of trench 3 looking towards pond 3005	S
26	Concrete conglomerate 3004 overlying natural 3003	N
27	Concrete conglomerate 3004 overlying natural 3003	N
28	Concrete conglomerate 3004	S
29	Trench 4 general shot	WSW
30	Trench 4 general shot	WSW
31	Trench 4 general shot	ENE
32	Trench 4, ESE facing section, WSW end	WNN
33	Trench 4 ESE facing section ENE end	WNN

Shot No.	Summary description of subject	Facing
34	Trench 5 general shot	E
35	Trench 5 general shot	E
36	Series of shots showing plan view of wall 5004 and concrete 5005	N
37	Series of shots showing plan view of wall 5004 and concrete 5005	N
38	Series of shots showing plan view of wall 5004 and concrete 5005	N
39	Series of shots showing plan view of wall 5004 and concrete 5005	N
40	Series of shots showing plan view of wall 5004 and concrete 5005	N
41	Trench 5, concrete pad 5003	N
42	Fire hydrant 5006 in Tr 5	W
43	Fire hydrant 5006 in Tr 5	W
44	Fire hydrant 5006 in Tr 5	W
45	Trench 5 general shot	W
46	Trench 5 general shot	W
47	Trench 6 general shot	W
48	Trench 6 general shot	E
49	Trench 6 brick built chamber	N
50	Trench 6 brick built chamber	N
51	Trench 6 N facing section sloping 3.4m of made ground	S
52	Trench 7 general shot	S
53	Trench 7 E facing section	W
54	Trench 7 general shot	N
55	Building 7003, S wall	N
56	Building 7003, S wall	N
57	Building 7003, S wall plan view	W
58	Building 7003 northern and eastern walls	N
59	Building 7003 northern and eastern walls	E
60	Building 7003 northern and eastern walls	E
61	Building 7003 northern and eastern walls	N
62	Interior of building 7003	S
63	Tree cover within area	SW
64	Tree cover within area	SE
65	Tree cover within area	E
66	Tree cover within area	S
67	Tree cover within area	S
68	Tree cover within area	S

APPENDIX 4: Discovery and Excavation in Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Fife Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Plot PC3, Carnegie Campus, Enterprise Way, Dunfermline, Fife
PROJECT CODE:	PITR
PARISH:	Dunfermline
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Leah Watt and Magnus Kirby
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	CFA Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Evaluation
RCAHMS Site No.	
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 10 figures)	NT 11721 84845
START DATE (this season)	February 2021
END DATE (this season)	March 2021
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>An archaeological trial trenching evaluation was carried at Plot PC3 Carnegie Campus, Enterprise Way, Dunfermline. The proposed development site lies within an area formerly occupied by buildings associated with RAF Pitreavie. These buildings are thought to have been constructed in the immediate post-war period and remained in use up until 1996. During the later medieval period this location had been the site of the Battle of Inverkeithing II (fought in 1651) and antiquarian reports of human remains being discovered suggested that there was the potential for the mass graves of slaughtered Scottish soldiers to be uncovered.</p> <p>The trial trenching identified a number of features associated with the former RAF/Navy base including concrete and brick walls, concrete surfaces and structures, services, and a fire hydrant. A number of these features were identified at a depth of >3m suggesting that they were subterranean bunkers or air-raid shelters. Significant quantities of made-ground with depths in excess of 3m in places were present across the site, but evidence of surface roots on nearby mature trees would suggest that the current ground-level was broadly the same as it had been pre-dating its development as an RAF/Navy base. This would suggest that a considerable level of ground reduction had taken place prior to it being returned to its original level using introduced or reinstated material and significantly reduces the potential for the survival of earlier features outwith the areas occupied by mature trees..</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	Unknown
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	N/A

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ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Historic Environment Scotland (archive) Fife Council Historic Environment Record (report)



Key:

- - - Services
- Trench
- Archaeological Feature
- Tree Cover



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Title:
Location map and site plan

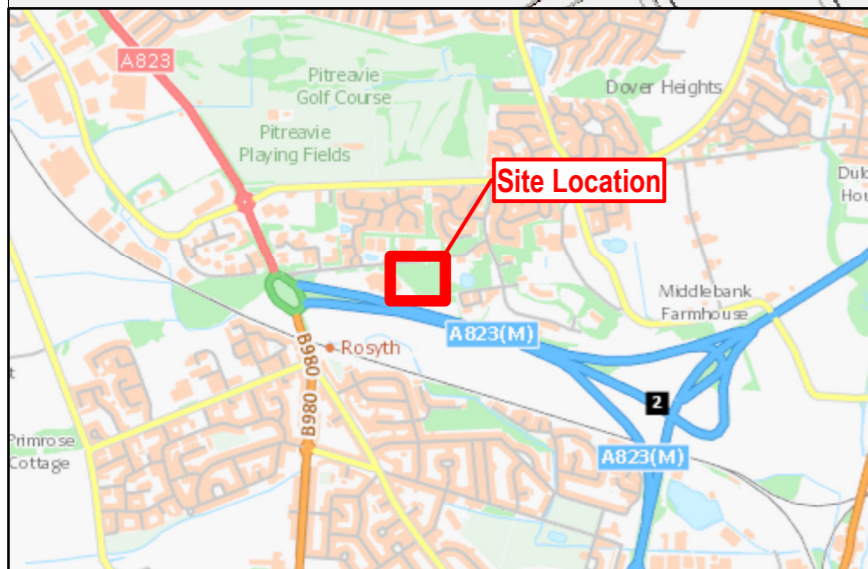
Project:
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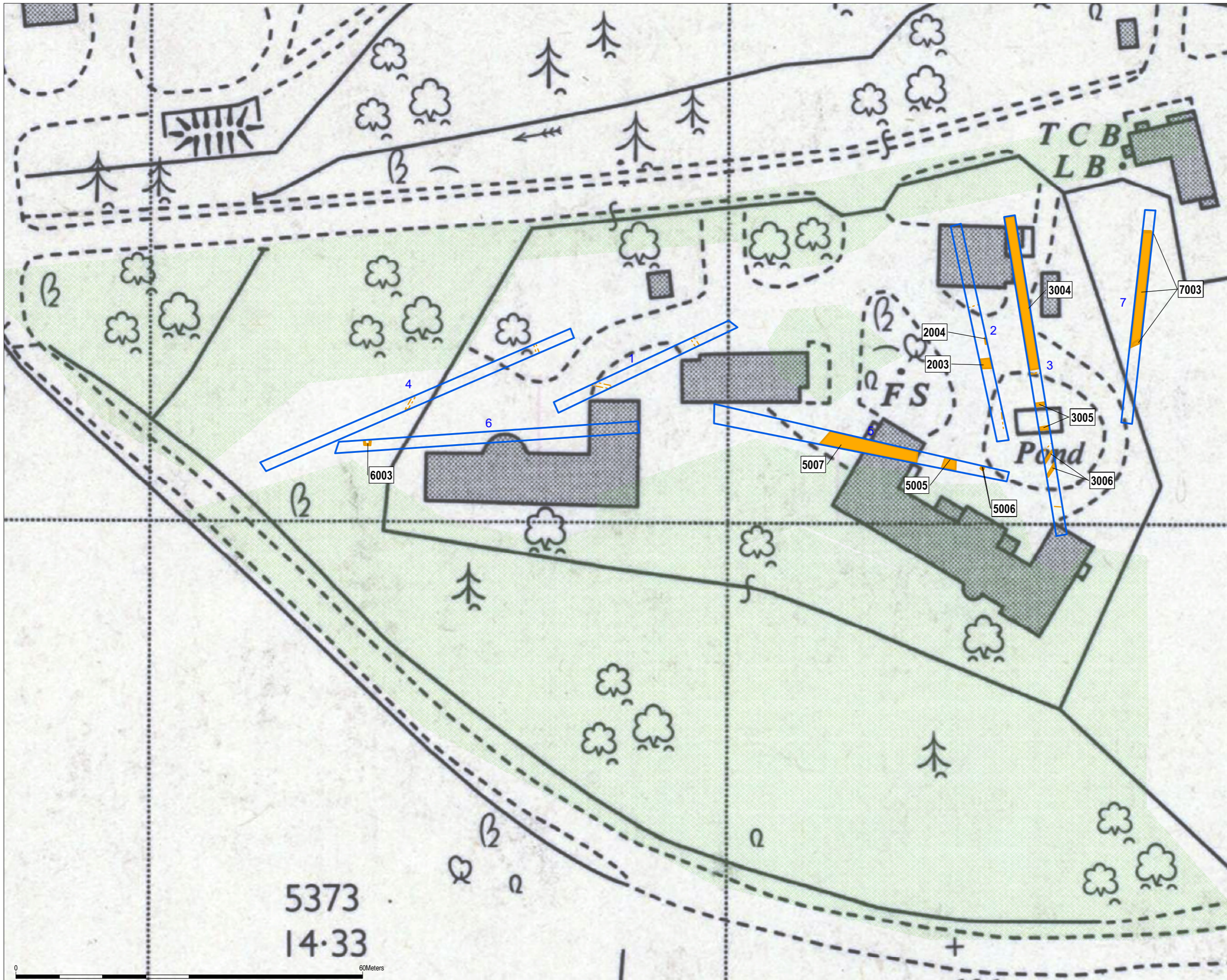
Client:
Simply UK

Scale at A3:
1:600

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Report No: 4033	Fig. No: 1
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Key:

- Services
- Trench
- Archaeological Feature
- Tree Cover



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Title:
 Trench plan overlaid on 1966
 1:2500 OS map

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Scale at A3:
 1:600

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Fig. 3 -Trench 1 general shot



Fig. 4 - Concrete platform 2004 in section of Tr2

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Fig. 5 - Concrete conglomerate 3004 overlying natural



Fig. 6 - South-end of trench 3 with parallel walls 3006 in foreground

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Fig. 7 - Trench 5 general shot



Fig. 8 - Fire hydrant 5006

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Fig. 9 - Building 7003 northern and eastern walls



Fig. 10 - Semi-mature trees to south of evaluated area

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