



# CFA ARCHAEOLOGY

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## Minor Archaeological Services Call-Off Contract

### St Andrews Cathedral and Priory

Boundary Wall Buttressing and Consolidation  
Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief

Report No. HES-PIC035-2017-01

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 General

A programme of site investigation was required at St Andrew's Cathedral, Fife (NGR: approx NO 51400 16593; Fig. 1), consisting of ground investigation works in order to inform the proposed depth and location of stabilisation buttresses for a section of wall within the cathedral precinct. The wall is unstable and is currently supported by temporary timber props; in order to avoid the dismantling and rebuilding of the wall, buttressing is required. The wall runs alongside the Pends Road from the Pends Yett to the Mill Port and harbour. It is not part of the precinct walls, but may nevertheless be a significant component of the monument, although its dating is ambiguous.

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the work, dated 5<sup>th</sup> of October 2017, was produced by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) and approved by Historic Environment Scotland (HES).

The work required included an archaeological watching brief to monitor the drilling of two boreholes along with hand excavation of one trial trench by the archaeologists.

## 1.2 Background

The detail contained within this section is based on information provided by HES (K Owen, document dated 06/05/14 and revised 22/08/17 by G Ritchie).

A religious foundation was possibly first established at St Andrews, or Kilrymont as it was then known, in the mid-8th century by Oengus mac Fergusa. It was focused on the veneration of relics associated with St Andrew perhaps brought there by the exiled Bishop Acca of Hexham in the early-8th century. This early religious settlement eventually included a number of churches including what later became St Mary on the Rock (Kirkheugh), St Andrews (St Rules), Holy Trinity (the parish church, which was later relocated to the burgh in 1415), St Leonard's and St Peters, all located on the headland. It seems likely that this early religious settlement would have been defined by some means, effectively a vallum cutting of the headland, and a predecessor of the later precinct wall that may have governed the eventual line of that wall.

In c.1124 the first attempt was made to supplant the existing bodies of clergy at St Andrews by Augustinian Canons. However it was not until 1140 that Augustinian Canons were eventually introduced, and from 1160–1270 a new cathedral was constructed on the site. The priory is likely to have been enclosed by a masonry wall in the late 14th century when Pends Yett, the main gateway into the precinct, is believed to have been constructed. It seems possible that the lower portions of the surviving precinct wall, particularly on the N side of the precinct, may date to that period. The construction of the wall and the route chosen suggests that the priory was using this as an opportunity to make the precinct a more exclusive space. St Mary of the Rock (St Mary Kirkheugh), the church of a college of secular priests (possibly successors of the Culdees who refused to join the Augustinian priory in the 1140s, and perhaps continuing the rivalry with the cathedral chapter) appears to have been specifically excluded from the precinct, for it would have made sense to have used sea cliffs as the boundary at this point. In the early 15th century, the parish Church, Holy

Trinity, was relocated outwith the precinct to the burgh. With parishioners no-longer requiring access to this area of the precinct, access was further controlled within the precinct by closing off access beyond the cathedral. This effectively created a public outer court in front of the west facade and the north flank of the church, which were respectively the main processional entrance and the principal doorway for the laity. The precinct E and S of the cathedral became far more the exclusive space of the clergy who served the cathedral priory.

The precinct wall enclosed the cathedral, burial ground and the associated conventual buildings along with the church that came to be known as St Rules. The large area S of the Pends was the location for buildings relating to the domestic economy of the priory, with the Abbey Mill and its pond (situated where St Katherine's House now stands), several teind barns and a granary identifiable on Geddy's Plan along with the guest houses including the Hospitium Novum (The New Inns) of which the relocated entrance gate survives and many other now unidentifiable buildings. The open areas appear to have been used as garden plots. As noted, this wall was not part of the precinct, and it is not shown clearly on Geddy's map. Therefore it is not entirely clear whether it is medieval or not. There are at least three construction phases evident in the upstanding section, all of which are rubble built.

After the Reformation, the possessions of the archbishopric, priory and cathedral were annexed by the Crown. In 1840, the Office of Woods and Forests sold the all the ground south of Pends Lane within the precinct wall. The sale included 'The walls, gateway and towers' but provided that the University and their successors in title 'shall be bound not to take down, damage or demolish the foresaid walls, gateway and towers ... without the consent of the said commissioners.'

There have been several major clearance episodes at the site, beginning in 1826 when the Barons of the Exchequer undertook major clearance after taking responsibility for the cathedral. They cleared it to the original floor level and the earth was used in the construction of an embankment to combat coastal erosion. In the 1890s excavations were undertaken by Lord Bute with the intention of turning the buildings into a Catholic seminary. Between 1903 and 1905 excavations were undertaken by the St. Andrews Antiquarian Society. In 1908 a museum was constructed south of the chapter house, necessitating further excavation. This was extended in 1935. In 1957/58 the priory house and a number of smaller buildings were demolished, laying open the entire site.

Trial excavations were undertaken in 2001 by Kirkdale Archaeology to assess the impact of proposed works to the boundary wall. Three trenches were opened between the wall and the exposed monastic drain. Of the three trenches, the results from Trench 2 are most relevant to this assessment, running east from the end of the wall. Although the bank next to the wall has the appearance of re-deposited clearance material from the excavations, and its northern side may in fact mark the edge of 19th century Bute trenching, the results of the 2001 excavations suggest that it is in fact older than the wall. No dating evidence was found, but the stratigraphic sequence made it clear that the bank was built before the wall, and it contained large quantities of mortar which suggested that building was going on elsewhere at the same time. It was noted at the time of excavation that the general appearance of the wall suggested a post-medieval date. However, as noted above there have been at least three phases

of construction. A stone drain was built before the wall and the bank, which was cut into a series of garden soils.

The excavators suggested that the bank might be related to 16th century siege-works, but highlighted the need for more thorough investigations. The wall acts as a support for the bank and respects the line of the road, the level of which has not changed much.

The results of the 2001 excavation concluded that the origins of the earthwork adjacent to the boundary wall may be the varying result of:

1. Up cast from the Bute excavations (c. 1890)
2. Gardens over the cleared priory buildings (early 19th century)
3. Gardens over ruined priory buildings (16th-18th century)
4. Fields within late priory (15th-16th century)
5. Earthworks associated with the siege of the castle (1546-47)
6. Traces of an earlier boundary (late 12th- late 14th century)

The earliest phases of the bank definitely predate the wall, however.

### **1.3 Objectives**

The archaeological work comprised of:

- A watching brief during drilling operations undertaken by the Site Investigation contractor.
- Archaeological hand excavation of two trial trenches.

## **2. WORKING METHODS**

### **2.1 General**

CFA Archaeology Ltd follows the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, Standards and Guidance. Recording of all elements followed established CFA methods.

All excavation and on-site recording was carried out according to standard CFA procedures, principally by drawing, by photography and by completing standard CFA record forms.

The stratification of all excavated areas was recorded whether or not significant archaeological deposits were identified.

### **2.2 Watching Brief**

All ground breaking work for the borehole drilling within the scheduled area were monitored by an appropriately qualified archaeologist.

Two boreholes were drilled in order to investigate ground and soil conditions with respect to the proposed future stabilisation works. Bores of 100mm diameter were drilled to a maximum depth of 10m. The composition of the arisings was described within each 1.5m drill length.

### **2.3 Evaluation**

Two test pits (TP1 and TP2) were excavated by hand to establish the location, depth and orientation of the stone culvert that runs below the ground in this area.

Trench positions were surveyed using industry standard electronic surveying equipment and all trenches were backfilled.

### 3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

Numbers in bold refer to contexts, a full list of which is contained in Appendix 2.

Excavations in 2001 by Kirkdale Archaeology at the east end of the upstanding wall (Trench 2) uncovered evidence for a reredorter/town drain/culvert apparently running below the wall. The projected alignment of this stone drain was provided by HES on the basis of the excavation results from 2001, and test pits were placed to intersect with this alignment on the east side (TP1) and north side (TP2) of the wall, both within the grassy bank area (Fig. 2).

#### 3.1 Test Pit 1 (Figs. 3 & 4)

The initial dimensions of TP1 were 1.5m by 1m, orientated on a north-south axis. The turf was removed by hand and separated from the spoil. Four archaeological contexts were identified, roughly corresponding to those noted during the 2001 excavation; however, it was not possible to locate the culvert/drain, despite excavating to a depth of c.1.4m. The onsite representatives from HES decided against deeper excavation on the grounds of health and safety, and it proved impractical to step the western side of the test pit owing to the steep nature of the terrain and the proximity to the timber props. It was therefore agreed that TP1 would be extended by 0.3m to the south and 0.7m to the north, but not be excavated any deeper.

At the base of the test pit was a dark grey organic layer (**005**) of possibly in situ medieval garden soil, containing a large amount of animal bone as well as some medieval pottery. Full exploration of this layer was not possible, and thus its depth remained unknown. Natural was not reached.

Overlying **005** was an orange-brown sandy layer (**004**), c.0.5m thick, containing numerous small stones, and interpreted as the same bank material as was recorded in the 2001 excavation. Visible in both the east- and west-facing sections of TP1, it sloped down towards the east. Animal bones and some medieval pottery were recovered.

Overlying **004** were a sequence of deposits (**013-018, 021**), comprising mixed silty deposits, all of which were cut by an irregular-profiled cut (**006**), probably relating to the construction of a breezeblock shoring structure (**007**) located at the southern end of the trench or other earlier activities.

Cut **006** was filled by a thick layer of mid grey silty sand (**003**), c.0.35m thick, containing numerous individual lenses (**008-012, 019, 020, 023, 024**) of mixed mortar-rich and charcoal-rich, ashy and silty deposits, all likely tip events relating to the backfilling of the cut (**006**).

Above this was a 0.2m thick layer (**002**) which consisted of mixed mid-grey silty sand with inclusions of coal and mortar, intermixed with modern ceramic, animal bone and shell. This layer was also interpreted as backfilled material intended to level up the cut **006**.



After TP1 was extended, a breezeblock feature (**007**) was discovered at the south end of the trench, visible in the north-facing section (Fig. 5). It had the appearance of a shoring structure to reinforce the listing enclosure wall, and was likely installed during the 2001 excavation at approximately the same location. The onsite HES representatives could not recall such work being carried out. It measured approximately 1.05.m in height, decreasing down towards the east following the contours of the earthen bank. It comprised of at least twelve breezeblocks laid in a stretcher bond pattern, bonded with crude, un-pointed concrete. A terram-like fabric lined the foundations of **007**, which comprised red gravel hardcore and poured concrete.

Another concrete feature was seen in the north end of TP1. This was a c.0.3m thick poured concrete and stone-lined foundation (**026**) for the modern kerbstones running around the edge of the embankment.

Dark brown silty sand topsoil (**001**) formed the uppermost deposit.

The reredorter drain was not present and the test pit was halted at a depth of 1.6m. In a final attempt to establish the location of the culvert, the ground was probed to a depth of c.1.8m, with no result.

### **3.2 Test Pit 2 (Figs. 6 & 7)**

After discussions with HES, a second test pit was excavated to accommodate the amended projected alignment of the stone culvert. Test pit 2 was a western extension of Test pit 1 but was labelled separately for the purposes of distinguishing finds and contexts. The test pit measured 2.6m (E-W) by 1m (N-S). However, the actual basal length of the test pit was 1.9m (E-W) as the test pit was stepped due to its depth, which was 2.4m deep on its western side. The eastern side of the test pit was 1.6m in depth and was dug to approximately 0.7m below the existing road level.

There were seven distinct horizons in Test Pit 2 (see Fig. 8). However, they differed slightly from TP1.

The lowest deposit (**036**) consisted of dark greyish-brown sandy silt and was interpreted as garden soils which the drain, identified in the previous excavation, had been cut through, and likely the same as **005** in TP1. Full exploration of this layer was not possible, and thus its depth remained unknown. Natural was not reached.

A compacted light-mid brown silty sand (**035**) was overlying **036**. This was interpreted as the bank material and was also observed in the previous excavations. Above this was a thick layer of dark greyish-brown sandy silt with numerous flecks of charcoal (**034**). A similar level had been observed during the earlier excavations and was interpreted as a deposit which predated the construction of the wall. Overlying these two compacted layers was a thin charcoal-rich layer (**033**) which had been interpreted as construction debris in the previous Kirkdale excavation.

Above this were two horizons of light brown sand and grit (**032**) followed by sandstone rubble within a matrix of light brownish-grey silty sand (**031**) and which was interpreted as re-deposited demolition material. This had been severely truncated

in TP1 and only a small trace was left (**013**). The less compacted of the two (**031**) contained pottery, shells and bone.

Above this was a re-deposited brownish mid-grey sandy silt (**028**). Both pottery and bone was recovered from **028**. The pottery was a mix of modern and late medieval sherds, which indicated the deposit represented possible upcast material from previous excavations. This was overlain by the same (0.2m deep) dark brown silty sand topsoil (**027**) which was observed in TP1.

The drain was not present within TP2. The test pit was halted at a depth of 1.6m (c.0.7m below the current road level).

### 3.3 Boreholes

The purpose of this exercise was to gain a broad understanding of the stratigraphic sequence of this part of the site, thus giving an idea of the type of deposits which are likely to be disturbed by the piling.

The drilling consisted of 1.5m lengths of drill but no core was removed. Therefore, it was only possible to observe the soil composition as arisings were blown out during drilling operations (Fig. 9). The composition of the arisings was described within each 1.5m drill length. No finds were recovered.

The stratigraphy in the boreholes could be broadly characterised as follows:

	<b>Borehole 1</b>	<b>Borehole 2</b>
<i>Depth from surface</i>	<i>Soil deposits</i>	<i>Soil Deposits</i>
0-1.5m	Dark brown silty sand	Dark brown silty sand to light brown sand
1-5m-3m	Sterile sand	Light brown sand to sandy gravel
3-4.5m	Light brown sand/gravel	Mid brown sand/gravel
4.5-6m	Light brown coarse sand	Sandy gravel
6-7.5m	Light brown coarse sand Bedrock reached at 6.7m	Sandy gravel Bedrock reached at 6.5m
7.5-10m	Bedrock	Bedrock

### 3.4 Finds, by Christina Hills

Find type	Number	Weight (g)
Animal Bone	677	5275
CBM	3	273
Clay pipe	3	16
Copper Alloy	1	10
Flower pot	8	46
Iron	4	74
Mortar	2	11
Pottery	65	1249
Shell	205	3118
Slag	1	82
Stone	4	475

Table 1. Quantification of finds by type

A wide variety of finds were recovered on site, where datable these were medieval, post-medieval and modern.

#### *Animal Bone*

The majority of the material on site is animal bone, and was from deposits in Test pit 1 and 2. Most of the animal bone found on site was mammal, but two fish bones were found in subsoil **002** and garden soils **005** in Test pit 1.

#### *Pottery*

The pottery on site consisted of 6 fragments of modern white earthenware, one piece of post-medieval stoneware and a variety of medieval sherds. The medieval pottery consisted of white gritty ware from deposits **001**, **002**, **003**, **005** and **036** and greyware from deposit **002**. The other group of medieval pottery was redware from deposits **002**, **003**, **004**, **005**, **034** and **036**; one sherd of the redware, from **005**, was decorated with the lower half of a face.

#### *Shell*

The majority of the shell was oyster, with small amounts of mussel, limpet and whelk.

#### *Metal work*

The metalwork on site consisted of one lump of copper alloy from deposit **036**, three nails from **001** and **005**, one unidentified piece of iron from **004** and one piece of slag from **002**.

#### *Stone*

One piece of stone tile was found in deposit **005**. The other three stones from **004** are possibly worked with circular impressions on their surface.

#### *Other*

Two pieces of mortar and three pieces of Ceramic Building Material (CBM) were undated and found in deposits in Test pit 1. Eight sherds of flower pot were found in subsoil **002** and are modern. Post-medieval clay pipe fragments were from **004** and **034** and consisted of 2 stems and one stem with bowl fragment.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief and test pitting was carried out at St Andrews Cathedral in advance of piling activities designed to support an unstable wall. The trenches were placed in order to identify the alignment of a stone drain which had been found in a previous phase of work. The drain was not found in either of the test pits and it can only be assumed that the drain did not continue along this alignment as projected.

In addition, two boreholes were monitored in order to gain a broad understanding of the stratigraphic sequence of this part of the site. However, due to the methodology, only a very general understanding of the stratigraphic sequence was obtained.

The project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets, maps and reports, will be deposited with the National Record for the Historic Environment (NRHE) and copies of reports will be lodged with Fife Council Sites and Monuments Record.

A summary statement will be submitted for publication in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (Appendix 4) and will also be reported on through *OASIS Scotland*.

## APPENDIX 1: Photographic Register

Photograph No.	Summary description of subject	Taken from
1	Pre ex shot of Location of TP 1	E
2	TP1 E facing section	E
3	TP1 E facing section	E
4	TP1 original extent prior to extension	E
5	TP1 N facing section	N
6	TP1 S facing section	S
7	TP1 W facing section	W
8	TP1 N facing section	N
9	TP1 S facing section	S
10	TP1 S facing section	S
11	TP1 E facing section	E
12	TP1 E facing section	E
13	TP1 E facing section	E
14	TP1 W facing section	W
15	TP1 Condition shot	E
16	BH1, topsoil from first 1.5m core	S
17	BH1, 1.5m to 3.0m sand	ENE
18	BH1, 3.0m to 4.5m, mostly sand	NE
19	BH2, 0 to 1.5m, mostly topsoil dark brown	NE
20	BH2, 1.5m to 3.0m, mix of topsoil and sand	NE
21	BH2, 3.0m to 4.5m light brown sand and gravel	NE
22	BH2, 4.5m to 6.0m sandy gravel	NE
23	TP2 pre-ex shot of location	E
24	TP2 pre-ex shot of location	E
25	TP2, possible buried surface at 1.4m depth	E/Plan
26	TP2 location shot post excavation	E
27	TP2 north-facing section	N
28	TP2 east-facing section	E
29	TP2 west-facing section	W

## APPENDIX 2: Context Register

Trench	Context no.	Fill of	Description
TP1	001		Topsoil - dark grey silty sand
TP1	002		Dark grey silty sand and ash, 0.25-0.35m thick, mixed
TP1	003		Dark grey silty sand with inclusions of shell, bone and stone, 0.3-0.4m thick, mixed, contains lenses (008-012)
TP1	004		Light brown firm sand with many medium stones, probably bank material, contains bone and shell, 0.5m thick
TP1	005		Organic dark brown sandy silt, buried garden soil, at least 0.4m thick
TP1	006		Cut of wall shoring at S end of test pit
TP1	007		Breezeblock wall shoring at S end of test pit, terram-lined concrete and gravel foundation
TP1	008		Lens of grey silt, charcoal-rich, 0.1m thick
TP1	009		Lens of yellow/grey sandy silt and mortar
TP1	010		Lens of dark grey/yellow sandy silt and mortar, 0.1m thick
TP1	011		Lens of yellow/white sandy silt, 0.06m thick
TP1	012		Lens of yellow-orange sandy silt, 0.04m thick
TP1	013		Grey to white sandy silt, loose, 0.4m thick, mixed
TP1	014		Mottled yellow sandy silt lens, 0.03m thick
TP1	015		Dark grey organic sandy silt, 0.2-0.3m thick, contains bone fragments and charcoal

TP1	016		Yellow-orange sandy silt, 0.1m thick
TP1	017		Yellow sandy silt lens, 0.01m thick
TP1	018		Mottled orange sandy silt lens, firm, 0.1m thick
TP1	019		Yellow/grey silty sand lens, firm, 0.1m thick
TP1	020		Mixed grey/yellow sandy silt lens, 0.1m thick, contains mortar
TP1	021		Orange sandy silt lens, 0.05m thick, contains mortar
TP1	022		Pale orange compact sandy silt lens, 0.05m thick
TP1	023		Mixed yellow silty sand lens, 0.1m thick
TP1	024		Mixed yellow sandy silt lens, 0.1m thick
TP1	025		Orange sand lens, 0.01m thick
TP1	026		Concrete and stone foundation of modern kerb, west side of TP1
TP2	027		Topsoil - dark brown silty sand, 0.2m thick
TP2	028		Re-deposited mid-grey/brown sandy clay, 0.6m thick
TP2	029		Possible cut for breezeblock structure, partially exposed
TP2	030		Dark brown silty sand, loose, 0.3m thick
TP2	031		Light grey sandy silt, 0.2m thick
TP2	032		Possible bank material, light brown sand 0.2m thick
TP2	033		Dark grey gritty sand 0.1m thick, charcoal-rich
TP2	034		Dark greyish brown silty sand, 0.3m thick, contains animal bone and shell, pottery, pipe
TP2	035		Possible garden soils, light-mid brown mixed silty sand with flecks of charcoal, 0.2m thick
TP2	036		Possible garden soils, dark grey-brown sandy silt with flecks of charcoal, occasional shell and bone and pottery, 0.65m thick

### APPENDIX 3: Field drawings register

Dwg No.	Sheet No.	Scale	Plan / Section	Description/contexts
001	1	1:10	Section	E facing section of TP1 prior to extension
002	1	1:10	Section	S facing section of TP1 prior to extension
003	2	1:10	Section	N facing section of TP1 prior to extension
004	2	1:10	Section	W facing section of TP1 prior to extension
005	3	1:10	Section	N facing section of TP1 post extension
006	3	1:10	Section	E facing section of TP1 post extension
007	4	1:10	Section	S facing section of TP1 post extension
008	4	1:10	Section	W facing section of TP1 post extension
009	5	1:20	Plan	Plan location of TP1 including wall and modern kerb
010	6	1:20	Section	East-facing section of TP2
011	6	1:20	Section	North-facing section of TP2
012	7	1:20	Plan	Plan of location of TP2
010	6	1:20	Section	East-facing section of TP2
011	6	1:20	Section	North-facing section of TP2
012	7	1:20	Plan	Plan of location of TP2

### APPENDIX 4: Finds register

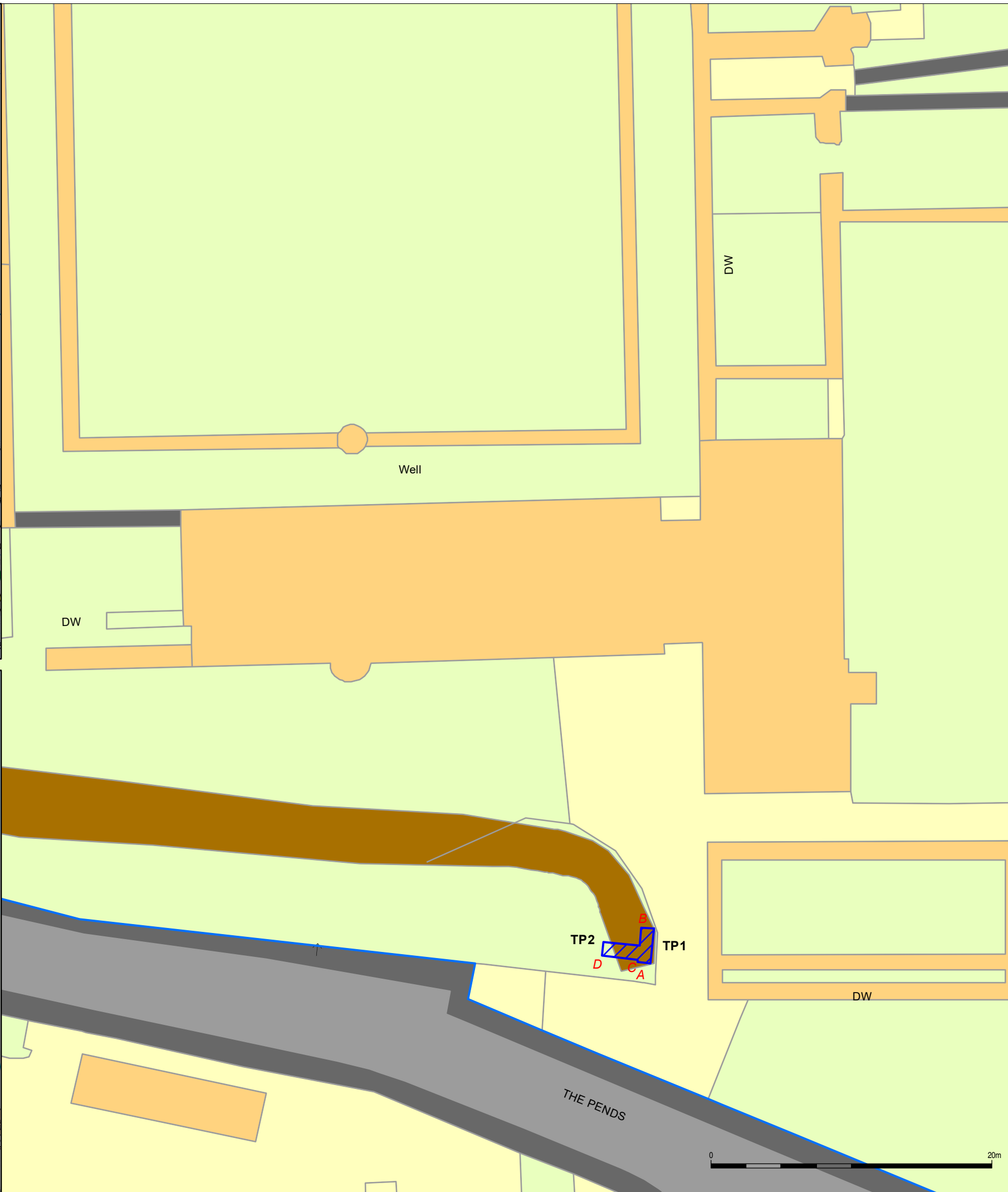
Test Pit	Context	Find type	No.	Wt (g)	Notes	Spotdate
1	001	Animal Bone	5	24		
1	001	Pottery	1	7	White earthenware	Modern
1	001	Pottery	1	16	White gritty ware	Medieval
1	001	Iron	1	20	Nail	
1	001	Shell	1	10	Oyster	
1	002	Shell	6	49	Oyster, mussel, limpet	

1	002	Slag	1	82		
1	002	CBM	1	6		
1	002	Animal Bone	1	2	Fish	
1	002	Animal Bone	18	115		
1	002	Pottery	3	8	White earthenware	Modern
1	002	Pottery	3	66	Redware, greyware and white gritty ware	Medieval
1	002	Flower pot	8	46		Modern
1	003	Shell	2	13	Oyster, limpet	
1	003	Pottery	5	83	Redware and white gritty ware. Some glazed	Medieval
1	003	Animal Bone	41	400		
1	004	Pottery	7	43	Redware, with some glaze	Medieval
1	004	Iron	1	14	Unknown	
1	004	Stone	3	252	Worked- circular impressions in all	
1	004	Shell	28	338	Oyster, limpet	
1	004	Animal Bone	63	334		
1	004	Clay pipe	1	1	Stem	Post Medieval
1	005	Pottery	26	475	White gritty ware and redware. One sherd has fragment of face decoration	Medieval
1	005	CBM	2	267	Brick and tile	
1	005	Stone	1	223	Tile	
1	005	Mortar	2	11		
1	005	Iron	2	40	Nails	
1	005	Animal Bone	1	3	Burnt bone	
1	005	Animal Bone	1	2	Fish	
1	005	Animal Bone	2676	382		
1	005	Shell	100	1863	Oyster, small amounts of other shell	
2	028	Pottery	1	2	White earthenware	Modern
2	028	Animal Bone	4	54		
2	031	Shell	1	22	Oyster	
2	031	Pottery	1	5	White earthenware	Modern
2	031	Animal Bone	25	511		
2	034	Shell	63	652	Oyster, mussel, whelk, limpet etc.	
2	034	Clay pipe	2	15	Stem and bowl	Post Medieval
2	034	Pottery	6	83	Redware, with some glaze	Medieval
2	034	Pottery	1	8	Stoneware	Post Medieval
2	034	Animal Bone	94	523		
2	036	Animal Bone	42	631		
2	036	Pottery	10	453	Redware and white gritty ware. Some glazed	Medieval
2	036	Shell	4	171	Oyster	
2	036	Copper Alloy	1	10	Lump?	

## APPENDIX 5: Discovery and Excavation in Scotland Entry

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	Fife Council
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	Minor Archaeological Services Call-Off Contract: St Andrews Cathedral and Priory, Fife
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	MINA16
<b>PARISH:</b>	St Andrews and St Leonards
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Edward Rayner and Gary Savory
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	CFA Archaeology Ltd
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief
<b>NMRS NO(S):</b>	NO51NW 2.05
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	Cathedral and grounds
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	N/A
<b>NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)</b>	NO 51400 16593
<b>START DATE (this season)</b>	October 2017
<b>END DATE (this season)</b>	October 2017
<b>PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)</b>	None
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b> (May include information from other fields)	An archaeological watching brief and test pitting evaluation was carried out at St Andrews Cathedral in advance of and during piling activities designed to support an unstable wall. The trenches were placed to in order to identify the alignment of a stone culvert which had been found in a previous phase of work. The drain was not found in either of the test pits and it can only be assumed that the drain did not continue along this alignment as projected. In addition, two boreholes were monitored in order to gain a broad understanding of the stratigraphic sequence of this part of the site. However, due to the methodology, only a very general understanding of the stratigraphic sequence was obtained.
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	None
<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	None
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	Historic Environment Scotland
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	CFA Archaeology Ltd, Old Engine House, Eskmills Park, Musselburgh, EH21 7PQ.
<b>EMAIL ADDRESS:</b>	<a href="mailto:cfa@cfa-archaeology.co.uk">cfa@cfa-archaeology.co.uk</a>
<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)</b>	Archive to be deposited with NRHE, reports lodged with Fife Council SMR.





Key:



Test Pit Location



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Title:  
 Location map and site plan

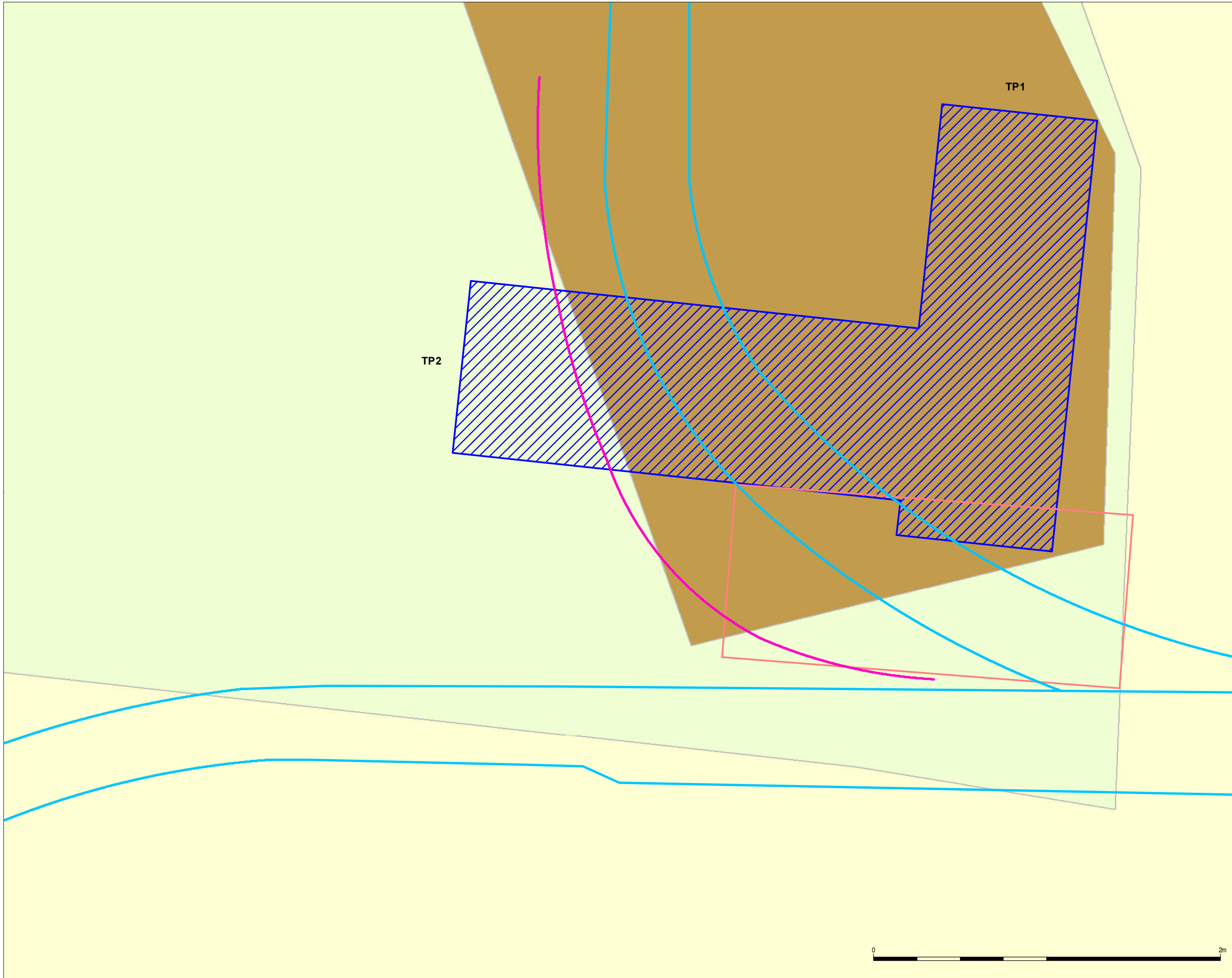
Project:  
 Minor Archaeological Services  
 Call-off Contract: St. Andrews  
 Cathedral and Priory, Fife.  
 Archaeological Evaluation and  
 Watching Brief

Client:  
 Historic Environment Scotland





Scale at A3:  
 1:300

Drawn by: SW	Checked by: MJ	Date: 30/11/2017
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Report No: 3601	Fig. No: 1
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**Key:**

-  Test Pit Location
-  Kirkdale (2001) Trench 2 Location
-  HES Projected Alignment of Reredorter Drain
-  HES Revised Projected Alignment of Reredorter Drain



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**Title:**  
 Projected route of reredorter drain from Kirkdale's 2001 work

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 Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief

**Client:**  
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**Scale at A3:**  
 1:20

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Report No: <b>3601</b>	Fig. No: <b>2</b>
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Fig. 3 - East-facing section of TP1

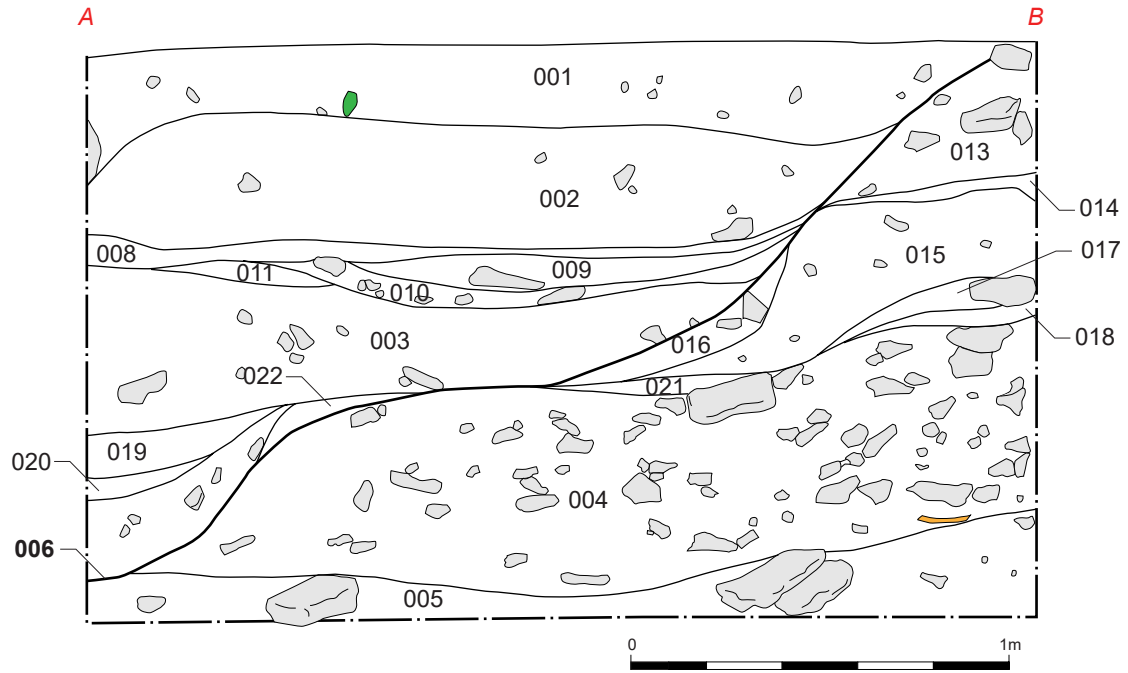
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Report No: <b>3601</b>		Fig. No: <b>3</b>



**Key:**

- Bone
- Shell
- Stone

Title:  
East-facing section of TP1

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Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief.

Scale at A4:  
1:20

Drawn by:  
SW

Checked:  
MJ

Date:  
30/11/17

Report No:  
3601

Fig. No:  
4



Fig. 5 - Breeze block shoring in TP1



Fig. 6 - North-facing section TP2

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Report No: <b>3601</b>		Fig. No: <b>5 - 6</b>



Fig. 7 - East-facing section of TP2

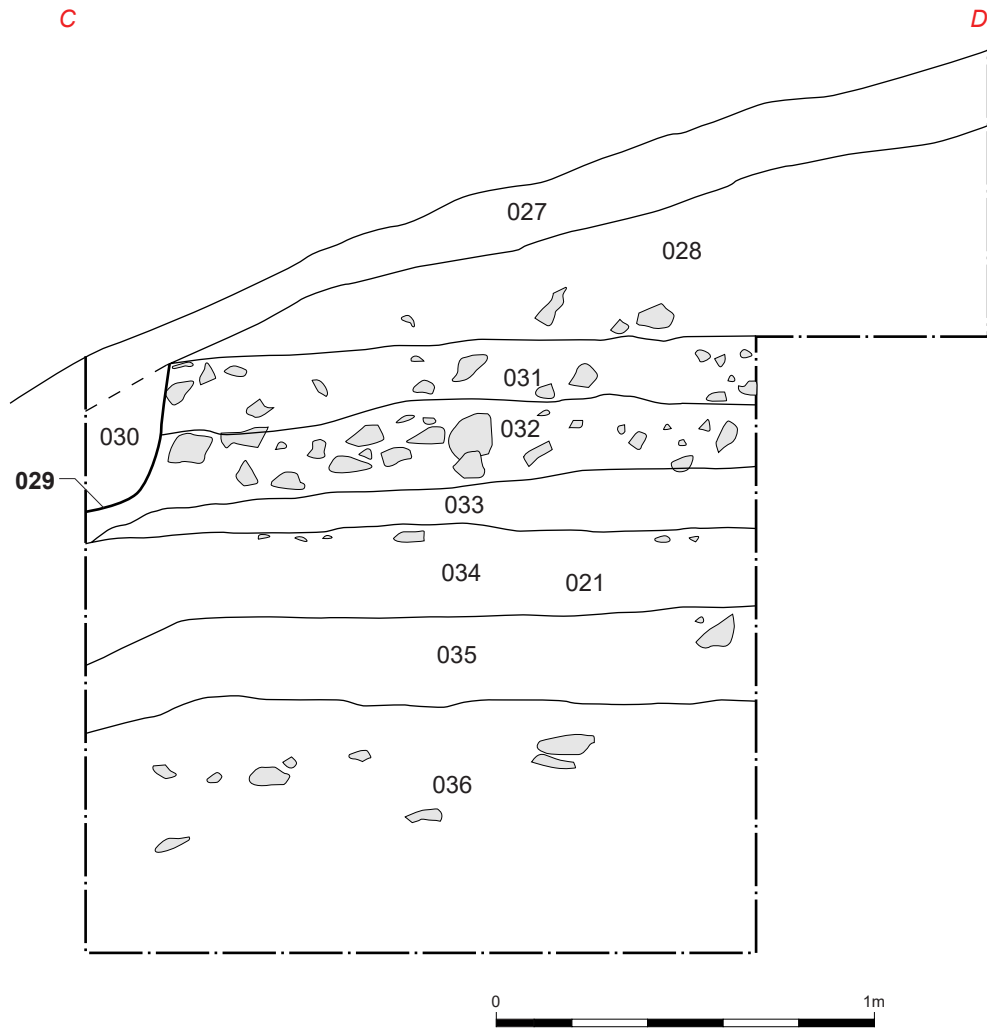
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Report No: <b>3601</b>		Fig. No: <b>7</b>



**Key:**  
 Stone

Title:  
 North-facing section of TP2

Client:  
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 Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief.

Scale at A4:  
 1:20

Drawn by:  
 SW

Checked:  
 MJ

Date:  
 30/11/17

Report No:  
 3601

Fig. No:  
 8



Fig. 9 - Drilling activities showing extraction of soil

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Report No: <b>3601</b>		Fig. No: <b>9</b>





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