

# CFA Archaeology Ltd

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*Intpretation, Design & Display*

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*Field Evaluation & Excavation*

*Historic Building Recording*

*Site & Landscape Survey*

*Geophysical Survey*

**St Leonards Primary School,  
St Andrews, Fife**

**Archaeological Investigation**

**Report No. 1805**

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**St Leonards Primary School,  
St Andrews, Fife**  
**Archaeological Investigation**  
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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 General**

- 1.1.1 This report presents the results of archaeological excavations undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) during July 2010 at St Leonards Primary School, St Andrews, Fife (Fig 1). The work was commissioned by Arup on behalf of St Leonards School.
- 1.1.2 The excavations were required in advance of site investigation works. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by CFA in support of Scheduled Ancient Monument Consent applied for by Morris and Steedman Associates.

### **1.2 Background**

- 1.2.1 St Leonards Primary School lies in the eastern area of St Andrews, within the scheduled area of St Andrews Cathedral and the adjacent ecclesiastical remains (SM no. 90260). The investigation took place close to existing school buildings surrounded by tarmac footpaths and grassed areas with mature trees. The site sloped downwards to the east.
- 1.2.2 A programme of site investigation was required and the following intrusive investigations needed to be done under archaeological conditions.
- 5 x hand dug test pits (HP) (1m x 1m x 1.2m deep or to natural undisturbed subsoil if reached before this depth).
  - 2 x hand dug test pits (HP) over the borehole locations (1m x 1m to natural undisturbed subsoil).
  - 3 x machine dug test pits (TP) (2.5m x 1m to natural undisturbed subsoil).
- 1.2.3 Additionally as a condition of the SMC if archaeological deposits were identified HS requested the excavation of:
- 2 x machine dug extension trenches (c. 10m long x 1m wide to natural subsoil or to the first archaeological horizon) between HP04 and TP02 and HP05 and TP01)

### **1.3 Objectives**

- 1.3.1 The objectives of the project were:
- to clear the site investigation locations of archaeological remains prior to the site investigation works
  - to produce a report on the results.

## **2. WORKING METHODS**

### **2.1 General**

- 2.1.1 CFA Archaeology Ltd follows the Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations.

### **2.2 Excavation**

- 2.2.1 The locations of the ground investigation interventions were set out on the ground by the SI contractors. The positions of all boreholes and trial-pits were surveyed on completion; all survey work was conducted by the SI contractor's surveyors.
- 2.2.2 Excavation of the hand dug test-pits and the starter pits for the boreholes was undertaken by hand by archaeological personnel. The machine dug test-pits and extension trenches were excavated by machine.
- 2.2.3 Machine excavation took place using a mechanical excavator equipped with a smooth-bladed ditching bucket. All machine excavation was carried out under the supervision of an archaeologist until the first archaeological horizon or undisturbed natural subsoil is reached. All exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand by archaeologists. All excavation proceeded by hand by the archaeologists in the case of archaeological deposits or features being encountered.
- 2.2.4 All on-site recording was carried out according to standard CFA procedures, principally by drawing, by photography and by completing standard CFA record forms.
- 2.2.5 The geotechnical investigations were undertaken once the archaeological investigations were completed.

### 3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

#### 3.1 General

- 3.1.1 Numbers in bold refer to contexts, a full list of which are contained in Appendix 1. The locations of the interventions are shown on Fig. 1.
- 3.1.2 It was agreed during on site discussions between CFA and Oliver Lewis of Historic Scotland to extend TP02 however the extension trench between TP02 and HP04 was not excavated due to the presence of utility services, which was agreed with Historic Scotland.
- 3.1.3 The extension trench between HP05 and TP01 was not excavated as archaeological deposits requiring further spatial definition were not identified in either of the pits.

#### 3.2 Hand-Pits

- 3.2.1 Hand Pit 1 (HP01; Fig. 6) was located on the west side of St Catherine's House, abutting the edge of a set of steps. It was excavated to 1.2m deep. The surface comprised a 0.03m layer of tarmac (**HP01/01**) overlying made ground deposits to a depth of 0.38m. The uppermost deposit was a spread of rubble (**HP01/02**) underlying the steps. In the north facing section this overlay a lens of crushed sandstone and rubble (**HP01/06**) which was not present elsewhere in the test-pit. Below this was a layer of dark soil (**HP01/03**) which in turn overlay a dark garden soil deposit (**HP01/05**) this extended beyond the base of the test-pit. In the west facing section an irregular cut (**HP01/07**) was visible this cut in to the garden soil (**HP01/05**) and was sealed by (**HP01/03**). This cut was directly beneath the step, it was 0.38m deep and was back filled with sand (**HP01/04**). It is likely that this cut was associated with the building of St Catherine's House or the steps. Natural subsoil was not reached and no finds were recovered.
- 3.2.2 Hand Pit 2 (HP02; Fig. 7) was located in a flower bed abutting the south side of St Catherine's House. It was excavated to a depth of 1.2m. The top 0.3m comprised topsoil (**HP02/01**), which overlay a deposit of silty garden soil (**HP02/02**) which had a maximum depth of 0.7m. This overlay a discontinuous 0.1m thick red sand lens (**HP02/03**). These two deposits (**HP02/02 & HP02/03**) appeared to be contained within a cut (**HP02 07**) which given its location was presumably excavated for repairs to the wall (such as damp proofing) of the current building, or to create the flower bed. This cut the sandy rubble fill (**HP02/04**) of a large sewer pipe (**HP02/06**). Below the sewer pipe was deposit of sandy silt (**HP02/05**) which extended below the depth of the test pit. The foundation of the current building did not cut through this deposit suggesting it was deposited after construction and fills whatever foundation trenches were excavated for this building. Natural subsoil was not reached and no archaeological deposits or features or finds were identified. The base of the foundation of St Catherine's House was not reached although

a wider sandstone foundation course was exposed in the base of the pit suggesting that this was the basal course of the foundations.

- 3.2.3 Hand Pit 3 (HP03; Fig. 8) was located in a flower bed on the north edge of a brick and pre-fabricated panel building to the south of St Catherine's House. It was excavated to a depth of 0.6m as the SI contractor did not need to excavate below this level. Topsoil (HP03/01) at c.0.4m thick overlay 0.2m of deposits of made ground (HP03/02, HP03/04) including the infill of live electricity (HP03/06) and water services (HP03/05). The concrete raft foundation (HP03/03) for the pre-fabricated building was exposed at a depth of 0.6m. Natural subsoil was not reached and no archaeological deposits or features were identified
- 3.2.4 Hand Pit 4 (HP04; Fig. 9) was located on the south side of the prefabricated building and was dug to a depth of 0.70m as the SI contractor did not need to excavate below this level. The surface deposits were tarmac (HP04/01) and with a hardcore bottoming (HP04/02) these were 0.1m deep in total. Below the current surface were made ground layers comprising 0.35m of rubble and soil (HP04/05), 0.1m of reddish clay and sandstone (HP04/06), and 0.25m of sand and rubble (HP04/08). The made ground (HP04/05, 06, 08) was cut by a foundation trench (HP04/04) for the concrete raft foundation of the prefabricated building (HP04/07). Natural subsoil was not reached and no archaeological deposits or features were identified.
- 3.2.5 Hand Pit 5 (HP05; Fig. 10) was located on the east side of the prefabricated building and was dug to a depth of 0.70m as the SI contractor did not need to excavate below this level. It was surfaced with tarmac (HP05/01) and hardcore (HP05/02) to a depth of 0.2m. These overlay made ground deposits comprising 0.25m of grey clay rubble (HP05/03), 0.15m of reddish clay and sandstone (HP05/05), 0.1m of grey clay and sandstone rubble (HP05/06), and 0.1m of crushed sandstone (HP05/07). The concrete foundation (HP05/04) of the prefabricated building was exposed in the trench and was at a depth of 0.45m, it was sealed below (HP05/02 & HP05/03), but no foundation cut was visible in HP05/05, HP05/06 or HP05/07 suggesting that these were deposited after the construction of the building and fill the foundation trench for this building. The Natural subsoil was not reached and no archaeological deposits or features were identified.

### 3.3 Trial Pits (Machine dug)

- 3.3.1 Trial Pit 1 (TP01; Fig. 11) was located to the south of the prefabricated building on a landscaped area surfaced with grass and was dug under archaeological supervision to natural undisturbed subsoil (1.6m). Topsoil (TP01/01) 0.6m thick overlay a discontinuous 0.1m thick layer of pale crushed sandstone (TP01/02). This in turn overlay a 0.5m thick layer of made ground (TP01/03) comprising soil and rubble underlay. A 0.6m thick layer of darker soil (TP01/04) underlay this and overlay natural subsoil (000) which was coarse sandy gravel with occasional larger stones. The dark soil (TP01/04) may be topsoil indicating an earlier surface of the site buried

underneath more recent landscaping. No archaeological deposits or features were identified.

3.3.2 Trial Pit 2 (TP02; Figs. 2-5) was located to the south of the prefabricated building, c.4m from Hand Pit 4, and was surfaced with grass. Due to the discovery of an earlier surface this test-pit was hand dug to a depth of 1.2m, from where it was machine dug without affecting the archaeological remains. Following on site discussions with Oliver Lewis of Historic Scotland, the pit was extended by 0.5m to further expose the earlier surface. Topsoil (TP02/01) was 0.28m thick and overlay a 0.05m thick layer of gravel and ash (TP02/02). Below this the edge of a surface of sandstone cobbles (TP02/03) aligned roughly north to south was revealed. The cobbles were rough hewn and rectangular in shape, and poorly founded on stony made ground (TP02/04). The stratigraphic position of the sandstone surface suggests that it is of no great antiquity and is most likely the remains of a path surface leading from the main entrance drive towards St Catherine's House. Similar cobbles are visible on the surface of the nearby main driveway. The made ground (TP02/04) was 0.25m thick and overlay a further 0.75m deep deposit of made ground (TP02/05) comprising soil, clay and frequent large stones. This deposit had been mixed by root action from a nearby tree. Natural subsoil (000) was coarse sand and was reached at 1.35m.

3.3.3 Trial Pit 3 (TP03; Fig. 12) was located to the south-east of the prefabricated building on a grass surfaced landscaped area close to large mature trees. Topsoil (TP03/01) was 0.6m deep and overlay 0.4m made ground (TP03/02) comprising soil and rubble. A 0.6m thick dark soil layer (TP03/03) underlay the made ground and overlay natural subsoil (000). The dark soil most likely represents the old ground surface prior to landscaping works and the deposition of made ground. Natural subsoil (000) was coarse sandy gravel with occasional large stones. No archaeological deposits or features were identified.

### 3.4 Borehole Starter Pits

3.4.1 Borehole 1 (BH01; Fig. 13) was located to the south-west of St Catherine's House on a tarmac surfaced driveway. The tarmac surface (BH01/01) was 0.1m thick and overlay 0.15m of Type 1 hardcore (BH01/02). This overlay 0.15m of sandstone rubble (BH01/03) which was bedded on a 0.4m thick layer of made ground comprising mixed coarse sand and soil (BH01/04). Natural subsoil (000) was pale coarse sand and was reached at 0.8m beneath the surface.

3.4.2 Borehole 2 (BH02; Fig. 14) was located to the south of the prefabricated building on a landscaped area surfaced with grass. Topsoil (BH02/01) was 0.45m thick and overlay a 0.5m thick made ground layer (BH02/02) comprising soil and rubble. Dark soil (BH02/03) underlay the made ground to a depth of 0.2m. This layer is likely to be the old ground surface prior to landscaping works. Natural subsoil was reached at 1.15m and no archaeological remains or deposits were identified.





#### 4. CONCLUSION

- 4.1 No archaeological deposits were identified during this work. However, in HP01 a deep garden soil deposit was found. Such deposits are common in St Andrews but this one did not contain any finds that would suggest that it had an early date. The other hand dug pits did not identify anything other than late made ground deposits. What appeared to be topsoil (buried by late made ground used in landscaping) was identified in TP01, TP02 and BH02. No finds of medieval or post-medieval date were recovered suggesting all the deposits encountered were later in date.
- 4.2 The only feature identified was the remains of a sandstone cobbled surface in TP02. It was set onto a deep made ground deposit and is thus unlikely to be of significant antiquity. It was poorly founded and is likely to be the remains of a former path or track leading to the front of St Catherine's House. It is likely that more of the surface remains outwith the trench; however, it is unlikely to have survived entirely intact due to more recent building and services.
- 4.3 The investigation has confirmed that the foundations for St Catherine's House are deep and are more likely to have caused damage to any underlying archaeological deposits whilst the foundations for the prefabricated buildings are quite shallow and may in some places lie over made ground so they may not have been as damaging.
- 4.4 Overall the picture is of a site that has been extensively landscaped in recent times, presumably during the construction of the current school buildings. However, the depth of the late made ground, and in places garden soil, along with the potential survival of earlier ground surfaces buried beneath landscaping as seen in TP01, TP02 and BH02 suggests that earlier features and deposits could survive in places sealed beneath these later deposits. However, in other places later development may have removed earlier deposits and features as witnessed in BH01 where late made ground deposits were identified over natural.
- 4.5 A summary statement of the results of this evaluation will be submitted for publication in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (Appendix 4).
- 4.6 The project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets, maps and reports, will be deposited with the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) and copies of reports will be lodged with Historic Scotland and the Fife Council Sites and Monuments Record and

## APPENDIX 1: Context Register

Context No.	Description
000	Natural Subsoil
HP01/01	Tarmac
HP01/02	Rubble step foundations
HP01/03	Dark soil
HP01/04	Sand infill of HP01/07
HP01/05	Deep silt/garden soil
HP01/06	Sandy/stony layer of made ground
HP01/07	Late cut feature
HP02/01	Topsoil
HP02/02	Deep deposit of silty garden soil
HP02/03	Reddish/pale coarse sand lens
HP02/04	Pale sandstone/rubble infill of pipe trench
HP02/05	Silty/sandy soil
HP02/06	Cut of pipe trench
HP02/07	Cut of possible flower bed or repair trench.
HP03/01	Turf and topsoil
HP03/02	Clay/rubble/soil made ground
HP03/03	Concrete foundation
HP03/04	Hardcore/Type 1
HP03/05	Plastic pipe
HP03/06	Electricity conduit & earth wire
HP04/01	Tarmac surface
HP04/02	Hardcore
HP04/03	Soil/rubble infill of foundation trench
HP04/04	Cut of foundation trench
HP04/05	Dark soil/rubble/clay made ground
HP04/06	Reddish clay and sandstone made ground
HP04/07	Concrete foundation
HP04/08	Sand and rubble made ground
HP05/01	Tarmac Surface
HP05/02	Hardcore
HP05/03	Grey clay rubble made ground
HP05/04	Concrete foundation
HP05/05	Reddish clay and sandstone rubble made ground
HP05/06	Grey clay/sand/rubble
HP05/07	Pale hard sand
BH01/01	Tarmac
BH01/02	Hardcore
BH01/03	Sandstone rubble
BH01/04	Made ground
BH01/05	Natural sand/subsoil
BH02/01	Topsoil
BH02/02	Reddish clay/soil/crushed sandstone
BH02/03	Dark soil (?OGS)
TP01/01	Topsoil
TP01/02	Made ground, hard sandstone
TP01/03	Made ground, soil and rubble
TP01/04	Dark soil (?OGS)
TP02/01	Topsoil
TP02/02	Ash and gravel layer
TP02/03	Sandstone structure, path surface
TP02/04	Made ground, stone and rubble

TP02/05	Made ground, soil, clay & stones
TP03/01	Topsoil
TP03/02	Made ground, soil and rubble
TP03/03	Dark soil (?OGS)

## APPENDIX 2: Photographic Register

### *Colour Slides*

Photo No.	Description	From
Film 1		S
1-2	HP02 pre-excavation site	S
3-4	HP02 pre-excavation site	S
5-6	HP02 section	E
7-8	HP02 section	W
9-10	HP02 section	W
11-12	HP03 general shot showing services	N
13-14	HP03 section	W
15-16	HP03 section	E
17-18	HP03 section	W
19-20	HP01 section	S
21-22	HP01 section	N
23-24	HP01 section	E
25-26	HP01 section	NE
27-28	Working shot, TP 03	NE
29-30	Working shot, TP 03	E
31-32	TP03 section	S
33-34	HP05 section	N
35-36	HP05 section	S
Film 2		
1-2	HP05 section	E
3-4	HP04 section	W
5-6	HP04 section	E
7-8	HP04 section	S
9-10	TP01 section	E
11-12	TP02, view of sandstone surface	W
13-14	TP02, view of sandstone surface	E
15-16	BH02 section	S
17-18	BH02 section	E
19-20	BH02 section	N
21-22	BH02 section	W
23-24	BH01 section	S
25-26	BH01 section	W

### *Digital Images*

Photo No.	Description	From
1	HP02 pre-excavation site	S
2	HP02 pre-excavation site	S
3	HP02 section	S
4	HP02 section	E
5	HP02 section	W
6	HP03 general shot showing services	W
7	HP03 section	N
8	HP03 section	W
9	HP03 section	E
10	HP01 section	W

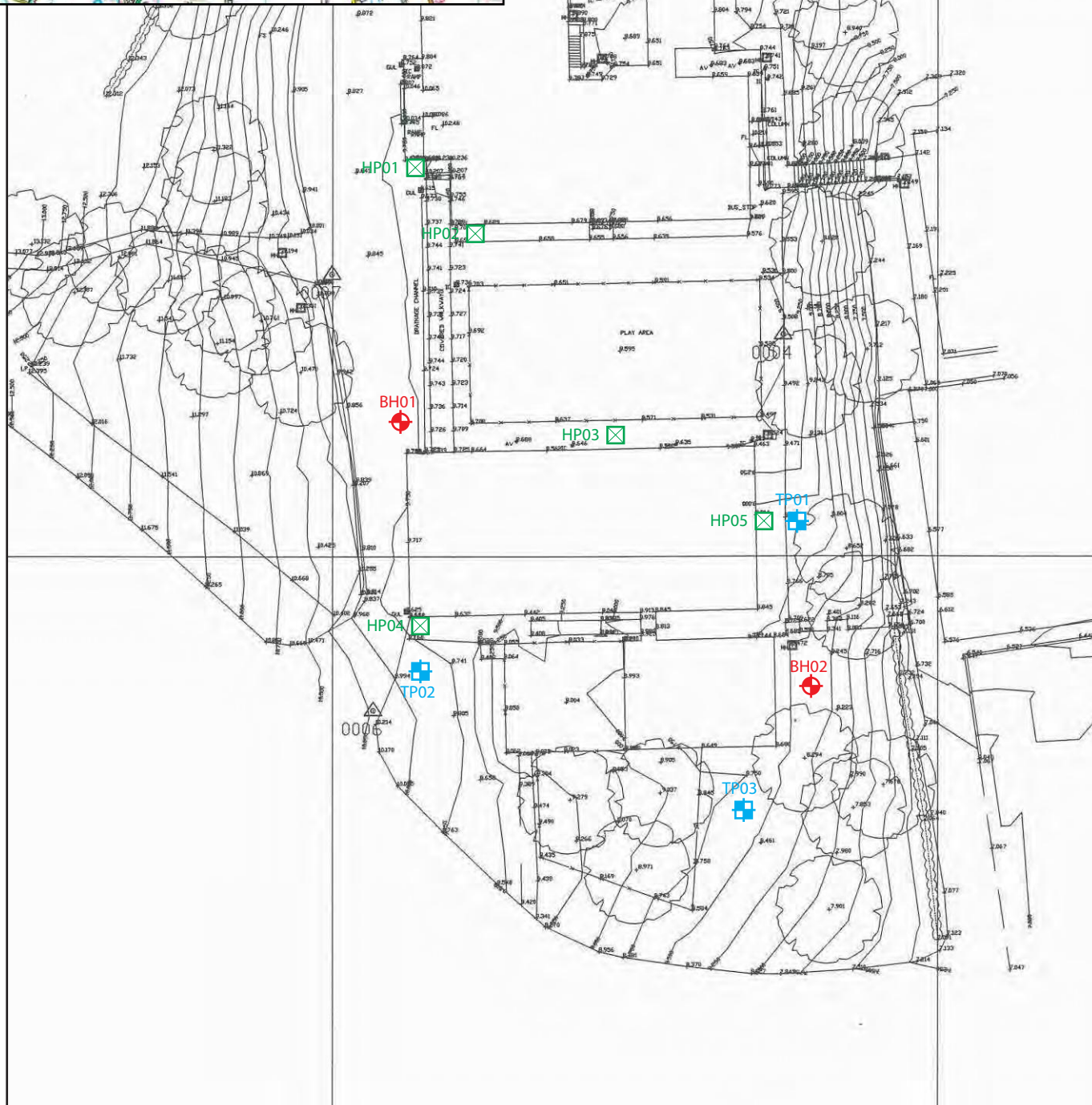
11	HP01 section	S
12	HP01 section	N
13	HP01 section	E
14	Working shot, TP 03	NE
15	Working shot, TP 03	NE
16	TP03 section	E
17	HP05 section	S
18	HP05 section	N
19	HP05 section	E
20	HP04 section	W
21	HP04 section	E
22	HP04 section	S
23	TP01 section	E
24	TP02, view of sandstone surface	W
25	TP02, view of sandstone surface	E
26	BH02 section	S
27	BH02 section	E
28	BH02 section	N
29	BH02 section	W
30	BH01 section	S
31	BH01 section	W

### APPENDIX 3: Drawings Register

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Description	Scale
1	1	HP02, east facing section	1:10
2	1	HP02, north facing section	1:10
3	1	HP02, west facing section	1:10
4	1	HP03, plan of pit	1:20
5	1	HP03, west facing section	1:10
6	1	HP03, south facing section	1:10
7	1	HP03, east facing section	1:10
8	2	HP01, east facing section	1:10
9	2	HP01, south facing section	1:10
10	2	HP01, west facing section	1:10
11	2	HP01, north facing section	1:10
12	2	HP05, north facing section	1:10
13	2	HP05, west facing section	1:10
14	2	HP05, south facing section	1:10
15	3	HP05, east facing section	1:10
16	3	HP04, east facing section	1:10
17	3	HP04, north facing section	1:10
18	3	HP04, west facing section	1:10
19	3	HP04, south facing section	1:10
20	3	BH01, north facing section	1:10
21	3	BH01, south facing section	1:10
22	3	BH01, east facing section	1:10
23	3	BH01, west facing section	1:10
24	4	TP03, east facing section	1:10
25	4	TP01, east facing section	1:10
26	4	TP02, west facing section	1:10
27	4	TP02, plan	1:20
28	5	BH02, south facing section	1:10
29	5	BH02, north facing section	1:10
30	5	BH02, west facing section	1:10
31	5	BH02, east facing section	1:10

## APPENDIX 4: Discovery and Excavation in Scotland Entry

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	Fife Council
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	St Leonards Primary School, St Andrews, Fife: Archaeological Excavation
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	SLEP
<b>PARISH:</b>	St Andrews
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Stuart Mitchell
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	CFA Archaeology Ltd
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	Excavation
<b>NMRS NO(S):</b>	NO51NW 2.03
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	School
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	N/A
<b>NGR (2 letters, 10 figures)</b>	NO 5148 1650
<b>START DATE (this season)</b>	21 July 2010
<b>END DATE (this season)</b>	23 July 2010
<b>PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)</b>	
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b> (May include information from other fields)	A series of test pits were excavated within the grounds of St Leonards School, St Andrews in advance of geotechnical site investigations. The work was undertaken under Scheduled Monument Consent. The remains of a sandstone cobbled surface was discovered in one test pit, sealed by topsoil and ash and set on made ground deposits. The surface is likely to be the remains of a former path or track leading from the main town wall entrance to St Catherine's House. Its lack of depth suggests that it is fairly recent in date. The soil profiles revealed in the test pits indicate that the area to the south of St Catherine's House has been extensively built up and landscaped. Potential traces of the ground surface prior to landscaping were revealed to the east of the investigation area. No other archaeological remains were discovered.
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	None
<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	N/A
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	Arup
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	The Old Engine House, Eskmills Park, Musselburgh, EH21 7PQ
<b>EMAIL ADDRESS:</b>	cfa@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)</b>	National Monuments Record of Scotland Fife Council Sites and Monuments Record



Key:

- Hand Excavated Pit
- Borehole
- Trial Pit



Fig. No: 1

Revision:

Client: St Leonards School

Title:

Project: St. Leonards Primary School



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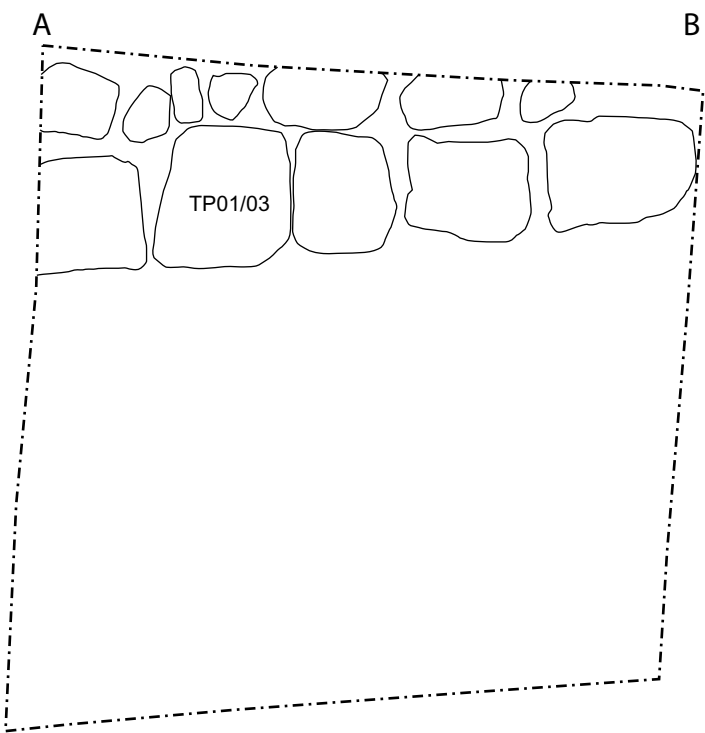


Fig. 2 Plan of Trial Pit 2 showing the sandstone surface

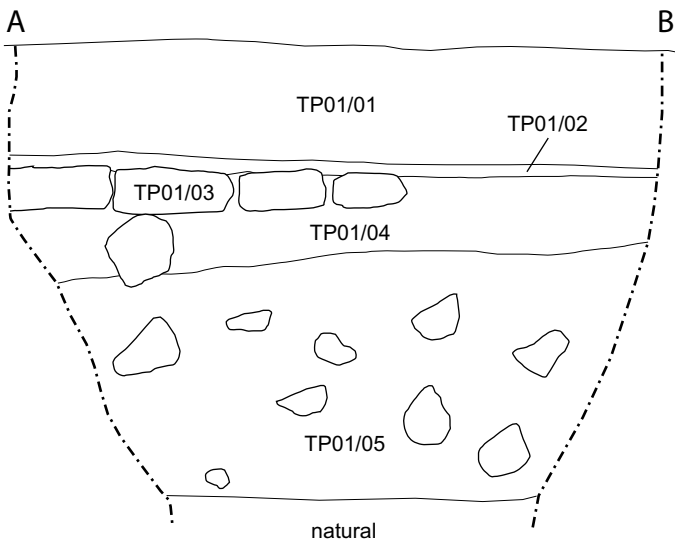


Fig. 3 Section of Trial Pit 2 showing the sandstone surface





Fig. 4 Sandstone surface in Trial Pit 2



Fig. 5 Sandstone surface in Trial Pit 2


Key:	Fig. No:	4-5	Revision:	Client:	St Leonards School	 <div>CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD The Old Engine House Eskmills Park Musselburgh East Lothian, EH21 7PQ  t: 0131 273 4380 f: 0131 273 4381 e: info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk w: www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk</div>		
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Fig. 6 Section of HP01



Fig. 7 Section of HP02


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Fig. 8 Section of HP03



Fig. 9 Section of HP04


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Fig. 10 Section of HP05


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Fig. 11 Section of TP02



Fig. 12 Section of TP03


Key:	Fig. No:	11-12	Revision:		Client:	St Leonards School		 <div>CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD The Old Engine House Eskmills Park Musselburgh East Lothian, EH21 7PQ  t: 0131 273 4380 f: 0131 273 4381 e: info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk w: www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk</div>				
	Title:											
	Project:	St. Leonards Primary School										
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Fig. 13 Section of BH01



Fig. 14 Section of BH02

Key:	Fig. No:	13-14	Revision:	Client:	St Leonards School	 <div>CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD The Old Engine House Eskmills Park Musselburgh East Lothian, EH21 7PQ t: 0131 273 4380 f: 0131 273 4381 e: info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk w: www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk</div>		
	Title:							
	Project:	St. Leonards Primary School						
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