

Project No: 320604

## Written Scheme of Investigation for a Trial Trench Evaluation

Leuchars Castle Farm, Leuchars, Fife, KY16 0EY

Site Code: LC-0604

Prepared for:

**Mr Ed Foster**

### Contents Amendment Record

This report has been issued and amended as follows:

Revision	Description	Date	Author	Reviewer	Approver
0.1	Draft for internal review	25/09/2025	P Klemen	JF Kennedy	D Leigh
1.0	Final	26/09/2025	P Klemen	JF Kennedy	D Leigh



Arthian Ltd, Corporate and Registered Office: 13 Henderson Road, Inverness, UK, IV1 1SN

Registered in Scotland No: SC 163378 [info@Arthian.eu](mailto:info@Arthian.eu) [www.Arthian.eu](http://www.Arthian.eu)

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## Section 1.0: Introduction

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### 1.1 Background

Arthian Ltd ('Arthian') (formerly known as Mabbett & Associates Ltd), have been commissioned by Mr Ed Foster of Leuchars Castle Farm, Leuchars, St Andrews, Fife, KY16 0EY, to undertake an archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation ('the Investigation') on an area of land within the Scheduled Monument of Leuchars Castle, Motte And Associated Remains (SM857), Fife, centred at National Grid Reference (NGR): NO 45349 21802 ('the Site') (Fig H1).

The works are in support of Scheduled Monument Consent for Unauthorised Works Voluntary Resolution (Case ID: 300081592). The scope of works has been defined following consultation with the Senior Ancient Monuments Officer from Historic Environment Scotland (HES). This WSI relates to the area of a former field boundary that was removed from within the area of the Scheduled Monument.

The work will be carried out by Arthian following advice from the Senior Ancient Monuments Officer from HES and set out in a letter dated 18 August 2025 in which there was the request for an archaeological trial trench evaluation due to the unauthorised removal of a field boundary, and will comprise archaeological observation, investigation and recording during the excavation of the trial trenches. This document comprises the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the archaeological evaluation and is a response to Scheduled Monument Consent for Unauthorised Works Voluntary Resolution (Case ID: 300081592). Sufficient time has been allowed should further phases of archaeological work be required. Should this be required then this WSI will be expanded as appropriate.

It has been prepared in accordance with current best archaeological practice as defined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of conduct* (CIfA 2022), and the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2023).

### 1.2 Site Location, Topography and Geology

The Site lies to the southeast of Leuchars Castle Farm and is accessed from the farm itself. The Site is located within open fields used for arable agriculture. The town of Leuchars is located 1.5km to the southeast. Figure H1 indicates the extent of the Scheduled Monument and the area in which the evaluation trenches are to be located ('the Site').

The area for investigation covers an area 4m wide by 200m in length and is located on the area of a former field boundary that was accidentally removed and is within the scheduled area of Leuchars Castle, Motte and Associated Remains (SM857). The immediate landscape are open field used for arable agriculture. Only the area in which the field boundary was located will be covered in this WSI. The Site itself lies at approximately 10m AOD, and the ground rises slightly to the towards the northwest of the Site.

The underlying geology has been mapped by the British Geological Survey as comprising of the Dundee Flagstone and Ochil Volcanic Formations in the Dundee-Arbroath area Craighall Conglomerate Formation in the Blairgowrie area formed during the Early Devonian Epoch (BGS; Geindex 2025). The superficial geology was formed during the Holocene Epoch and composed of Raised marine and coastal zone deposits of a variable lithology and composed of gravel (shingle), sand, silt and clay with inclusions of organic debris (plant and shell).

### 1.3 Historic and Archaeological Background

The following section contains a summary of the archaeological and historic background specifically associated with the Site.

With specific reference to the Site documentary evidence suggests that the barony of Leuchars existed in the time of William the Lion (1165-1214) and that a castle existed at Leuchars from before 1264. A stone castle crowning the motte was occupied at least as late as 1565, and part of it was still standing at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century and demolished in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

From available resources the earliest depiction and labelling of Leuchars is from Robert Gordon's *An outline map of the Tay estuary round Fife Ness and on to Kirkcaldy* (ca.1636-52), although there is not

specific reference to Leuchars Castle. It is not until Joan Bleau's *Fifae Pars Orientalis, (The East Part of Fife) survey (1654)* (Fig H2) that the castle is depicted and labelled as 'Castell of Leuchars'. The survey by John Adair (1684), *The East part of Fife* depicts Leuchars Castle; spelt 'Leuchers' as being located within a square enclosure and trees lining the north and west sides and a possible garden area to the east and separated divided into four. Although this a stylised representation of the area, it potentially represents how the surrounding landscape of the castle appeared in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century (Fig H3). Herman Moll's (1745) survey, *The Shires of Fife and Kinross* only labels Leuchars and spelt 'Lewchers'.

By the time of William Roy's *Military Survey of Scotland (Highlands)* (1747-52) (Fig H4) depicts what is assumed to be Leuchars Castle, spelt 'Leuchers' with a centrally located structure and four parcels of land, rectangle in shape with the two parcels on the northwest side being filled with trees and the two parcels on the southeast side tree lined around the edges and the central areas open. Adjoining the southwest parcel is a further rectangle area that has the internal area free from any features. The surrounding landscape is under cultivation and a small loch/lochan is located on the west side of the designed garden.

Following surveys label and depict Leuchars Castle but provide little specific detail. With the survey by John Dower (1828) *Map of the counties of Fife and Kinross ... Surveyed in the years 1826 and 1827 ... / engraved by John Dower* we have the first depiction of the shape of motte associated with the castle and possible structural features on top of the motte although these could also be depicting trees. This is also the first survey to provide the label Castle Knowe and spelt 'Know' (Fig H5).

It's not until the Ordnance Survey first edition *6-inch Fife, Sheet 6* (1855) (Fig H6) that there is a detailed survey of the motte depicting contours and potentially part of the surrounding moat and also the layout of the enclosed field system that has stayed in use until the field boundary wall separating Castle Knowe field and Dovecot field was removed.

There are no recorded prehistoric, early medieval finds or features within the Site.

The monument comprises a substantial motte of medieval date, together with part of its probable bailey which is visible on aerial photographs. Leuchars Castle motte (SM857, NRHE ID: 33231) comprises of a substantial sized, oval, flat-topped mound standing to approximately about 8m high with the summit plateau measuring about 80m north-south by 50m west-east. Cultivation has gradually reduced the size of the summit area and was recorded in 1956 by OS surveyors as approximately 100m by 70m in extent. Quantities of animal bone, shells, worked stones and masonry are routinely recorded eroding from the summit and sides of the motte.

The traces of the bailey or outer enclosure of the former castle are visible on aerial photographs, extending some 150m southwest of the motte/mound. It potentially formed a D-shaped enclosure with the rounded side to the west and north and the straight side forming the south side. Other cropmarks are visible in the immediate vicinity, and a moat is recorded to have once surrounded the site.

#### Post-medieval

Located in the adjoining field to the west of Leuchars Castle is a Category A Listed Building (LB8851, NRHE ID: 33189), an ornate 17<sup>th</sup> century doocot. The structure is circular in plan with walls rising to an elaborate corbelling and a pyramidal roof which is suggested to be of a later date. The entrance has an arched head and date stone with '1661'.

#### Previous Archaeological Investigations

An archaeological evaluation (NRHE: 330177, NRHE Event: 959623) was carried out 24 October–1 November 2011 in the 'Dovecot Field' which lies immediately to the west of the scheduled area. The area was considered sensitive due to the presence of previously recorded cropmarks to the north and west and Leuchars Castle itself to the northwest. The trial trench evaluation, which consisted of 46 trenches covering 7.5% of the 6ha development area, recorded three undated pits and some ridge and furrow, but no significant archaeological remains were recorded (Arabaolaza: 2011).

## **Section 2.0: Scope of the Archaeological Investigation**

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The Archaeological Investigation will comprise the following:

- The Trial Trench Evaluation will involve the excavation of 4 trenches measuring 4m in length x 1m wide with the aim to evaluate potential archaeological remains as shown on the attached proposed trench location plan (Fig H7). The trenches will be located to target features depicted on an aerial photograph transcription and location of the former field boundary area that is also postulated to be within the area of the bailey. The trenches will also cover as representative an area of the disturbed ground as possible.
- Following completion of the fieldwork phase of the investigations a report will be compiled outlining the results of the Trail Trenching Evaluation works.
- If extensive remains are found, the Senior Ancient Monuments Officer to HES will be contacted and further investigation may be required.

## Section 3.0: Aims and Objectives

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### 3.1 Trial Trench Evaluation

The primary aim of the investigation will be to determine and understand the nature, function and character of any archaeological remains within the investigation area and within their cultural and environmental setting.

The aims of the investigation are:

- To determine the presence or absence of any archaeological remains which may survive;
- To determine and record the date, extent, character, state of preservation and depth of burial of any such remains;
- To identify and appropriately examine any archaeological remains present in order to provide the basis for an assessment of the impact of the proposed development on the below ground cultural heritage resource;
- To determine the potential of the Site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence;
- To establish the depth at which any sensitive archaeological horizon lies, should below ground archaeological remains be present. The evaluation will aim to establish the presence, extent, nature and importance of these remains that lie at or above the level of development;
- To undertake a post-fieldwork programme of post-excavation analysis in order to assess the potential of any remains to contribute to wider research agendas, and
- To create a permanent archive and record of the archaeological information collected during the course of the fieldwork and analysis.

Where practical within the constraints of the evaluation an assessment of the quantity, date and state of preservation of archaeological remains will be made. Any features of stratigraphic or geoarchaeological interest will, if possible, be recorded and where there is the potential for palaeoenvironmental data, an appropriate level of sampling will be undertaken.

## **Section 4.0: Proposed Fieldwork and Methodologies**

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### **4.1 Proposed Fieldwork**

Arthian have been appointed to undertake the archaeological and heritage requirements of the project. The Trial Trench Evaluation will involve the excavation of 4 trenches measuring 4m in length x 1m wide with the aim to evaluate potential archaeological remains as shown on the attached proposed trench location plan (Fig H7). The positions of the trial trenches are to be approved by the Senior Ancient Monuments Officer from Historic Environment Scotland (HES) and the client; however, it is recognised that trenches may require re-positioning once on Site should the potential for the presence of live services or other restrictive factors be identified. Any changes to the trench layout or this WSI will be agreed in advance with the Senior Ancient Monuments officer.

The works will be conducted in accordance with ClfA's Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation (ClfA 2023a; ClfA 2023b) and National and Local planning frameworks. This includes: National Planning Framework 4: Policy 7 - Historic assets and places (Scottish Government 2023), Planning Advice Note 2/2011: Planning and Archaeology (PAN2/201; Scottish Government 2011) and Historic Environment Policy for Scotland (HEPS 2019).

Each of the trenches will be located by a Topcon Network Rover GPS, GNSS RTK GPS system or similar equipment prior to excavation, their final positioning will take account of surface topography, services, safety requirements and existing features (trees, hedges, etc).

Trenches will be opened under constant archaeological supervision using a mechanical excavator with and fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Excavation will continue to the uppermost archaeological horizon. Thereafter all excavation work will be undertaken by hand, where it is safe to do so. Care will be taken to ensure that the machining does not impact any shallow archaeological remains.

The trenches have been placed so as to provide the best opportunity to investigate potential buried surfaces and known historical features, within the footprints of the former field boundary. These have been equally spaced throughout the Site in order to sample areas equally.

Arthian, in conjunction with the Senior Ancient Monuments Officer from Historic Environment Scotland (HES), will review the Site's paleo-environmental potential.

The Client has the responsibility to ensure that all relevant Health and Safety requirements are met during the course of the development works, and to comply with all applicable Construction and Design Management Regulations (CDM 2015).

### **4.2 Trench Excavation**

All machine excavation will be done with a toothless ditching or grading bucket under constant archaeological supervision.

Topsoil, subsoil and deposits will be stacked separately adjacent to the trenches.

If it is necessary within the aims of the evaluation to look at deposits deeper than 1m below present ground surface then following consultation and with the agreement of the Client and the Senior Ancient Monuments Officer from HES, stepping of trenches will be carried out as appropriate, or, with the prior agreement of the Senior Ancient Monuments Officer from HES, a sondage will be dug using the machine to the requisite depth, and recording will be done from ground level for Health and Safety reasons. Excavation will not proceed beyond safe working depths; should archaeological remains be encountered that extend below 1.2m, then a method of working will be formulated to enable the depth and nature of the deposit to be determined.

During excavation of the topsoil and subsoil the machined surface will be visually inspected for artefacts and a metal-detector scan will be carried out.

Trenches will be hand cleaned where appropriate and a minimum of one long section of each trench will be photographed and drawn at 1:50/1:20, where appropriate, (recording will correspondingly increase with the presence of archaeological deposits). The position of each trench will be located with reference to the OS grid.

All investigation of archaeological levels will usually be by hand, with cleaning, examination and recording both in plan and section.

All archaeological features will be sampled, excluding furrows of which a representative sample will be investigated. Archaeological features will be hand excavated. Pits and postholes will usually be subject to a 50% sample by volume. Linear features will be sectioned as appropriate with excavation slots a minimum of 1m wide. More complex features such as those associated with funerary activity will usually be subject to 100% hand excavation.

In the case of evaluations, it is not necessarily the intention that all trial trenches will be fully excavated to natural stratigraphy, but the depth of archaeological deposits across the Site will be assessed. The stratigraphy of a representative sample of the evaluation trenches will be recorded even where no archaeological deposits have been identified.

Following scanning by a metal-detector features will be sample excavated sufficient to determine their plan and form, and to recover any datable artefacts.

Any archaeological deposits and artefacts encountered during the course of the investigation will be recorded and each feature given a separate context number. Deposits will be recorded and will include details of the context, its relationships, interpretation and a checklist of associated finds. Finds will be collected from the individual deposits and appropriately packed and stored in stable conditions and following approved collection procedures (Watkinson and Neal 2001), labelled with the number of the archaeological deposit.

Feature fills will be removed by contextual change. Substantial features will be hand excavated to a maximum depth of 1.m, or a perceived safe depth if the sides are unstable.

All finds of medieval date or earlier will be recorded three dimensionally. Post-medieval finds or abundant redeposited structural material will be recorded by context/spit.

The presence of significant archaeological deposits such as structural remains, *in situ* wood, masonry or other special deposits will be recorded and evaluated. Any further investigation will be determined following consultation with the Senior Ancient Monuments Officer from HES and the Client.

Spoil will be visually inspected for artefacts and scanned with a metal-detector.

Human remains are not expected. However, Under Scots law all human remains have 'the right of sepulchre' and to violate a burial deliberately is a criminal act. If any human remains are encountered, the local Police/Procurator Fiscal Office and Local Authority Archaeologist HES will be notified will be informed. All excavation or disturbance of the remains will cease until the excavation director is advised formally by the legal authorities that work may continue (Historic Environment Scotland 2016b).

Any artefacts retrieved will be catalogued and subject to standard Treasure Trove procedures.

Trenches will only be backfilled, if required by the Client and following verbal agreement with the Senior Ancient Monuments Officer from HES. The trenches will be backfilled with the upcast placed in the correct order and lightly compacted by tracked excavator. No specialist reinstatement will be carried out.

### **4.3 Archaeological Recording**

Within the confines of Site safety, contexts (the smallest usefully definable unit of stratification) will be cleaned by hand and recorded.

Written descriptions will be recorded on Arthian Ltd pro-forma record sheets.

A register of plans and sections will be kept.

A full photographic record will be maintained throughout the course of the investigation, comprising high resolution (12 megapixels or more) digital photographs, cameras fitted with sensors of APC-C. General Site photographs will be taken prior to the commencement of the investigation, then throughout the course of the investigation. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate the nature of the archaeological work. Detailed feature photographs will be taken which will include an appropriate scale, north arrow and a photo board which will be positioned so as to be legible and include the Site code and context number. Digital images of high quality appropriate for archival purposes in raw files (DNG) or TIFF will be taken.

Plans of all contexts including features will be drawn on drafting film in pencil at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50, and will show at least:

- Context numbers;
- All colour and contextual changes;
- Principal slopes represented as hachures;
- Levels expressed as O.D values, or levelled to permanent features if benchmark absent, and
- Sufficient details to locate the subject on a plot of the area of groundworks and O.S 1:2500 map (i.e. the national grid).

Sections, where appropriate, will show the same information, but levelling information will be given in the form of a datum line with O.D/arbitrary value; the locations of all sections will be shown on the plan.

All recording will result in 'the preparation of a report and ordered archive', in line with the guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Field Archaeologists (CIfA) guidelines (Standard and guidance: for archaeological field evaluation, 2020).

### **4.4 Sampling and Palaeoenvironmental Deposits**

The sampling of features will follow procedures set out within the Historic England Guidelines, Environmental Archaeology 2011.

Depending on the type of deposits identified, soil samples may also be retained for the purposes of retrieving industrial residues or for the provision of scientific dating (e.g. C14 dating).

Samples will also be taken where appropriate. Where it is deemed necessary to take samples for palaeo-environmental analysis, scientific dating, or to identify and interpret industrial processes, the Senior Ancient Monuments Officer from HES will be consulted and any additional costs will be discussed with the client.

### **4.5 Monitoring**

Dependant on the approval of the Senior Ancient Monuments Officer to HES, a date for commencement of the fieldwork will be confirmed. Once the trenches are opened or as requested by the Senior Ancient Monuments Officer from HES a meeting will be programmed.

All phases of the investigation will be undertaken in line with the relevant 'Standard and Guidance' documents prepared by CIfA (2023).

Arthian Ltd will provide regular updates to the Client and Senior Ancient Monuments Officer to HES. This will include agreeing any changes to the approved methodology or programme of works, and invitations to inspect any uncovered remains at appropriate stages in the fieldwork programme.

#### **4.6 Service Information**

It is understood that the client will provide information as to the presence of any buried services that may be present within the areas of investigation and to identify and make safe any services that may be identified.

#### **4.7 Insurances**

Arthian carries the appropriate public, third party and employee insurances, copies of which are available for inspection if required.

#### **4.8 Health and Safety**

All staff will adhere to all relevant health and safety regulations. A task specific risk assessment safe working method statement will be produced before the commencement of the Programme of Archaeological Investigation and copies of this will be made available to relevant parties if requested.

## Section 5.0: Post-Excavation Processing, Reporting and Archive

### 5.1 Processing

Following completion of the fieldwork phase of the investigation, a fully cross-referenced archive of the results will be compiled in accordance with the guidelines as set out in Minimum Standards for the Preparation of Archaeological Assemblages in Scotland (2025) and Guidance on the Transfer of Archaeological Assemblages to Museums in Scotland from Commercial/Developer-Funded Projects (2025).

All Material will be retained as per the Finds retention and ClfA Selection Toolkit (2022). Any confirmed modern material will not be retained but will be noted. The deselection of any material will be agreed with the Senior Ancient Monuments Officer from HES in advance.

All artefacts will be cleaned, catalogued and prepared for storage adhering to the guidelines contained in UKIC's *Guidelines for the Presentation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage, Guidelines no.2*, (Walker 1990) and the MGC's *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (MGC 1992).

Preparation of archaeological assemblages prior to museum deposition will follow industry standard guidelines (ALGAO et al 2025a & 2025b). A fee will be charged for the deposition of assemblages with the allocated museum. This fee will be relative to the size of the assemblage and could vary between a minimum of £75 and a maximum of £1,325 (ALGAO et al 2025b) to be paid at the point of deposition

Full declaration of all finds will be made to the Treasure Trove Unit. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, appropriate security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.

All finds will be stored as recommended in "First aid for finds" (by the Archaeology section of the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation), and marked with the Site and find codes, and any relevant accession/event numbers. These will be deposited with the appropriate Museum on completion of the report, subject to the provisions of the brief and the agreement of the Client.

### 5.2 Reporting

Recording will result in 'the preparation of a report and ordered archive', in line with the guidelines of the ClfA Institute for Field Archaeologists (Standard and Guidance: for an archaeological field evaluation, 2023a & 2023b).

A verbal report and where appropriate textual summary will be provided to the client on completion of fieldwork. Dependant on the results of the evaluation a draft report will be produced within 3 weeks of the end of the fieldwork, with a final report on results completed and copies provided to the Senior Ancient Monuments Officer from HES and client for comments.

A tabulated list of context items and details of the content of the project archive will be included. Specialist reports will be added as necessary, with acknowledgements, bibliography and with a contents list included. Accompanying illustrations will include a location plan at national, regional and local levels. A location plan of all interventions on the Site, based on Ordnance Survey data, will show the main archaeological features and scaled plans and sections will be included of appropriate features.

Copies of the report will be forwarded to the Senior Ancient Monuments Officer from HES (for comment or approval) followed by a copy to the Client as per the archaeological requirement.

The final report will contain:

- Title page;
- list of contents, figures, tables, etc;
- non-technical Executive Summary;
- introduction;
- planning background;
- archaeological and historical background;

- methodology;
- results;
- geo-referenced mapping of trenches
- discussion;
- conclusion;
- OASIS form.

### **5.3 Dissemination of the Results**

If appropriate, the results will be submitted for publication within an appropriate local archaeological journal. If significant results are discovered then following consultation with the Client and the Senior Ancient Monuments Officer from HES an individual report at an appropriate level of detail, will also be submitted for publication to the relevant academic journal.

### **5.4 Copyright**

Arthian shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports. The contribution of any specialist associates will be acknowledged in relevant reports.

### **5.5 Archive and Finds Deposition**

The archive will be fully catalogued and prepared to recognised standards (Brown 2007) and contain where relevant: copies of correspondence relating to fieldwork, Site notebooks/diaries, original photographic records, Site drawings (plans, sections, elevations), original context records, matrix diagrams showing stratigraphic sequence of all contexts, artefacts, original finds records, original sample records, skeleton records, computer discs and outputs.

The archive will be prepared for deposition with Historic Environment Scotland (HES) who maintain the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) and adhering to the relevant requirements of this depository.

A digital copy of the report will be submitted to Historic Environment Scotland (HES). On completion of the project consultation will be held with the Senior Ancient Monuments Officer from HES to agree an appropriate path to the final deposition of the project archive.

Finds will remain the property of the client with deposition to the relevant regional museum subject to their approval and transference of ownership.

### **5.6 OASIS**

An OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis/> will be opened and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators Forms. All appropriate parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the NRHE and Fife HER.

## Section 6.0: Resources and Programming

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No start date has yet been determined.

The overall management of the project will be undertaken by **Dr Pete Klemen, (Principal heritage Consultant, Heritage and Archaeology)** assisted by appropriate staff of Arthian.

All staff involved in the project will be appropriately qualified and experienced for their respective tasks.

Unless otherwise agreed, the following specialists will contribute to the final report where necessary (full curriculum vitae are available on request).

- medieval /post-medieval pottery, Derek Hall & George Haggerty
- prehistoric pottery, Dr Ann MacSween
- animal bone, Edouard Masson Maclean
- medieval / post-medieval artefacts, TBC
- coins and tokens, Dr Gemma Cruickshanks
- other metal artefacts, Dr Gemma Cruickshanks
- slag and industrial residues, Dr Gemma Cruickshanks
- conservation, National Museum of Scotland
- human bone, TBC
- soil and micromorphological analysis, Clare Ellis
- charcoal & wood identification, Susan Ramsey or Coralie Mills
- pollen analysis, Susan Ramsey
- dendrochronological analysis, Coralie Mills
- glass & glass working debris, Robin Murdoch
- leather, Clare Thomas
- lithics/stone tools, Ann Clarke;

If other specialist staff or associates are required they will be appointed as necessary and will be suitably qualified and experienced to undertake the tasks to which they are appointed.

## Section 7.0: References

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### Bibliographic

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### Cartographic

Adair. J. 1684. *The East Part of Fife / surveyed & designed be [i.e. by] John Adair*.

Bleau. J. 1654. *Fifae Pars Orientalis, [vulgo], The East Part of Fife*.

Dower. J. 1828. *Map of the counties of Fife and Kinross ... Surveyed in the years 1826 and 1827 ... / engraved by John Dower*.

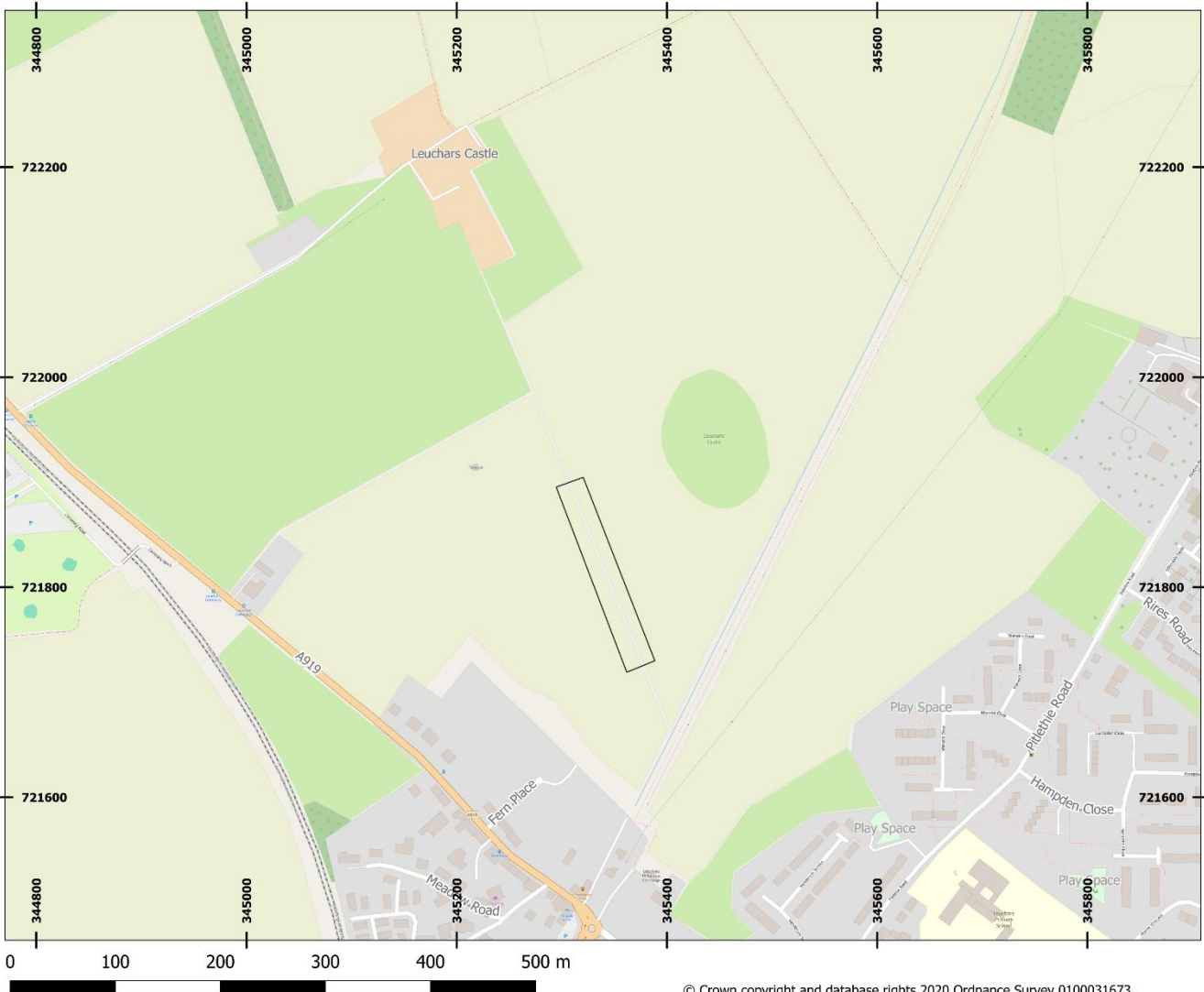
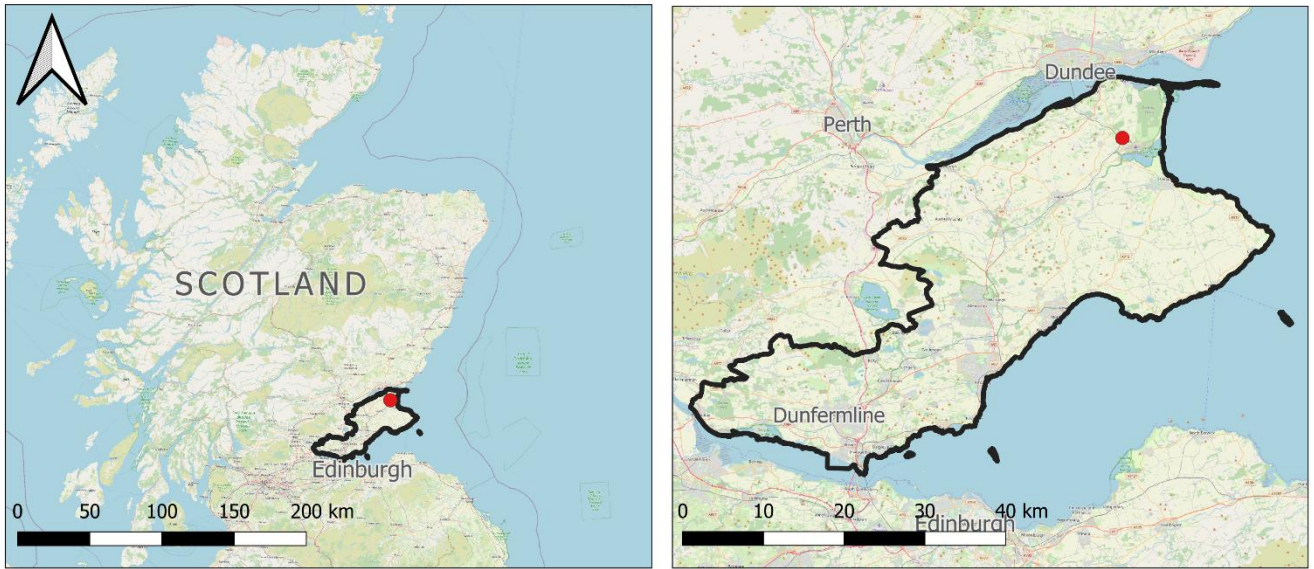
Roy. W. 1747-52. *Military Survey of Scotland (Highlands)*.

Ordnance Survey. 1855. *1<sup>st</sup> edition, Fife, Sheet 6*.

## Websites

British Geological Society (BGS) Geology of Britain Viewer –  
[www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html](http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html), accessed September 2025

**Figure H1: Site Location**



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Client:

Site: Leuchars Castle Farm, Leuchars

Drawing Title:  
Site Location

Date: 23 / 9 / 2025	Scale: 1:3,997.450	Paper Size A2 (420x297mm)	
Drawn: IN	Checked: PK	Status: Final	Final Revision:
CAD Reference:		Drawing No: H1	

Figures H2-H6: Cartographic



Fig H2: Joan Bleau (1654), Fifae Pars Orientalis, [vulgo], The East Part of Fife.



Fig H3: John Adair (1684), The East Part of Fife / surveyed & designed be [i.e. by] John Adair.



Reproduced by permission of the National Library of Scotland (NLS)

Fig H4: William Roy (1747-52), Military Survey of Scotland (Highlands).



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Fig H5: John Dower (1828), Map of the counties of Fife and Kinross ... Surveyed in the years 1826 and 1827 ... / engraved by John Dower.

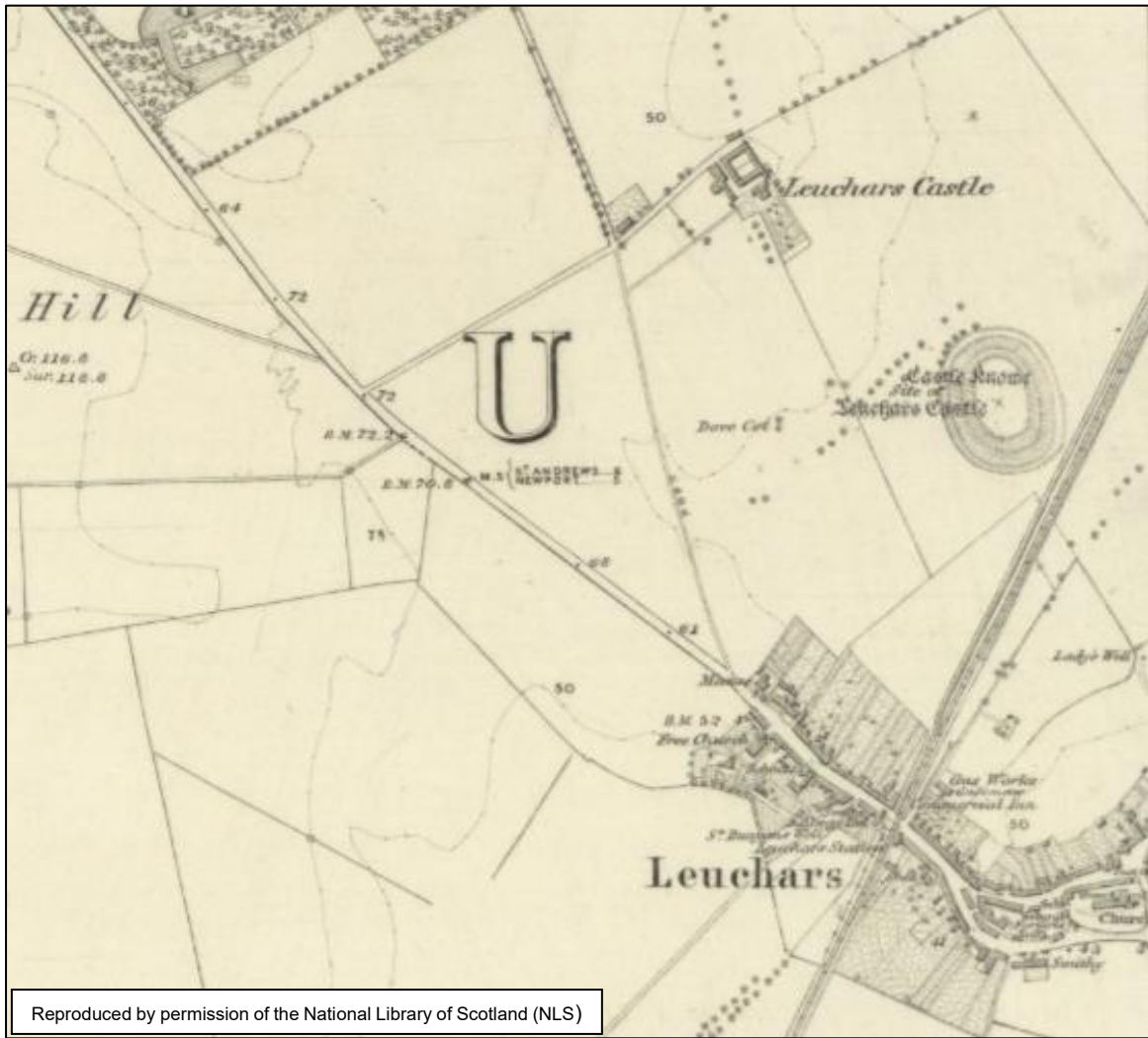


Fig H6: Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition (1855), Fife, Sheet 6.

Figure H7: Trench Location

