

ANSTRUTHER CONSERVATION AREA APPRAISAL AND MANAGEMENT PLAN

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Appendix 1: Conservation Area Boundary Description and
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1. Introduction and Purpose

1.1 Conservation Areas

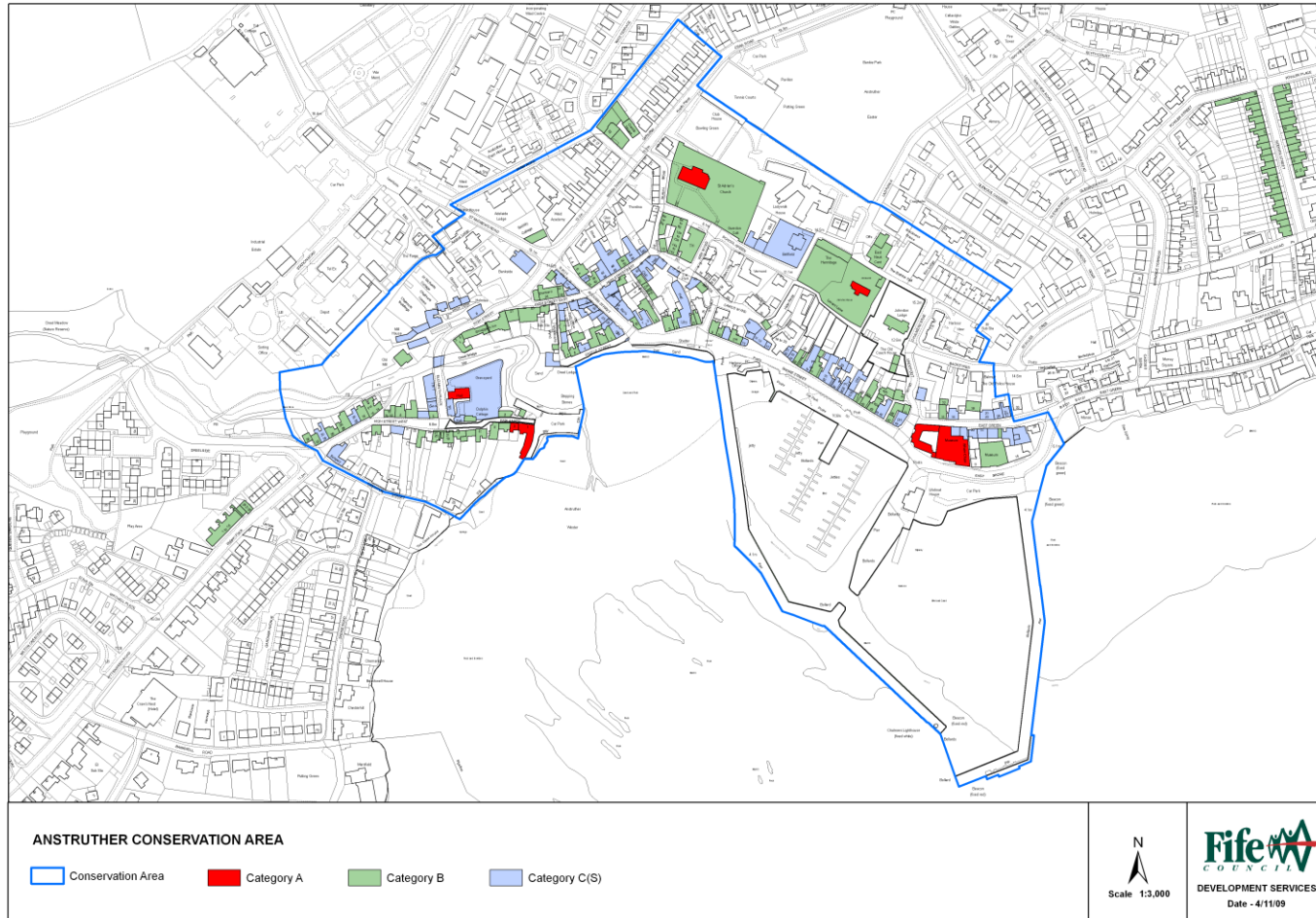
In accordance with the provisions contained in the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 all planning authorities are obliged to consider the designation of Conservation Areas from time to time. Anstruther Conservation Area is 1 of 48 Conservation Areas located in Fife. These are all areas of particular architectural or historic value, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. Fife Council is keen to ensure that the quality of these areas is maintained for the benefit of present and future generations.



View of Anstruther East taken from Anstruther West pier - 2009

It is not intended to restrict new development within the boundary of a Conservation Area, but rather to provide a positive service by way of guidance and example so that any new development integrates successfully with the existing landscape and architectural form. A written description of the Anstruther Conservation Area Boundaries and a schedule of properties within the boundaries are included in Appendix 1.

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ANSTRUTHER CONSERVATION AREA WITH LISTED BUILDINGS
Please note this plan is not shown to scale

ANSTRUTHER CONSERVATION AREA APPRAISAL AND MANAGEMENT PLAN

1.2 The Purpose of this Document

The purpose of the Anstruther Conservation Area Appraisal is:

- To confirm the importance of the designation of the area
- To highlight the significance of the area in terms of townscape, architecture and history
- To identify important issues affecting the area
- To identify opportunities for development and enhancement
- To stimulate interest and participation in conservation issues amongst people living and working in the area
- To provide a framework for conservation area management

The appraisal provides a useful tool for assisting Development Services in carrying out its development planning and development control functions in relation to this important historic environment.

Anstruther Conservation Area was originally designated in 1972 by Fife County Council. The area almost doubled in size when it was extended north and eastward in 1984 to take in areas of 18th and 19th century development.

2. Historical Development

2.1 Origins and Development of Settlement

Anstruther Conservation Area takes in the two medieval parishes of Pittenweem and Kilrenny which fall to either side of the Dreel Burn. The Dreel forms the eastern boundary to the Lands of Pittenweem in which Anstruther Wester falls and the western boundary of the Parish of Kilrenny in which Anstruther Easter is situated. Anstruther was originally called Kinstrother, meaning 'end of marsh'.

In the twelfth century David I granted the lands of Pittenweem to the monks of May. Following attacks from English pirates the monks relocated to Pittenweem and in 1540 James V incorporated the Lands of Pittenweem into a lordship of free barony in which the monks had jurisdiction, at the same time the two settlements of Pittenweem and Anstruther Wester were made Burghs of Barony which provided a degree of self-governance and the right to hold markets and fairs.

Anstruther Wester's early prosperity derived from salmon fishing, its coat of arms is three salmon fretted in triangle. The slipway at the West haven was built for the flat-bottomed cobbles of the salmon fishers. It is thought that sometime in the 16th century, before the granting of the Royal Charter, the natural haven at the mouth of the Dreel took the form of a regular harbour. The harbour proved to be a constant drain on the burghs finances, requiring frequent repair and reconstruction following continual battering from winter storms over the centuries.

In the early 12th century Anstruther Easter was granted by David I to a Norman knight, William de Candela. By 1130 he was living in his castle

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at the mouth of the Dreel. In 1225, his grandson Henry took the name of the barony which he had been granted, a custom of Normans residing in Scotland. The Barony of Anstruther consisted of the hamlet at the mouth of the Dreel *'and not so many acres of land'*. It was created a burgh in 1541 with the right to build a harbour, and thirty years later when it was erected into a Burgh of Barony John Anstruther of Anstruther was authorised by James VI to build a harbour for fishing and trading vessels. The burgh chose an anchor as its coat of arms. The community grew to include fishermen, brewers, salt dealers and coopers.

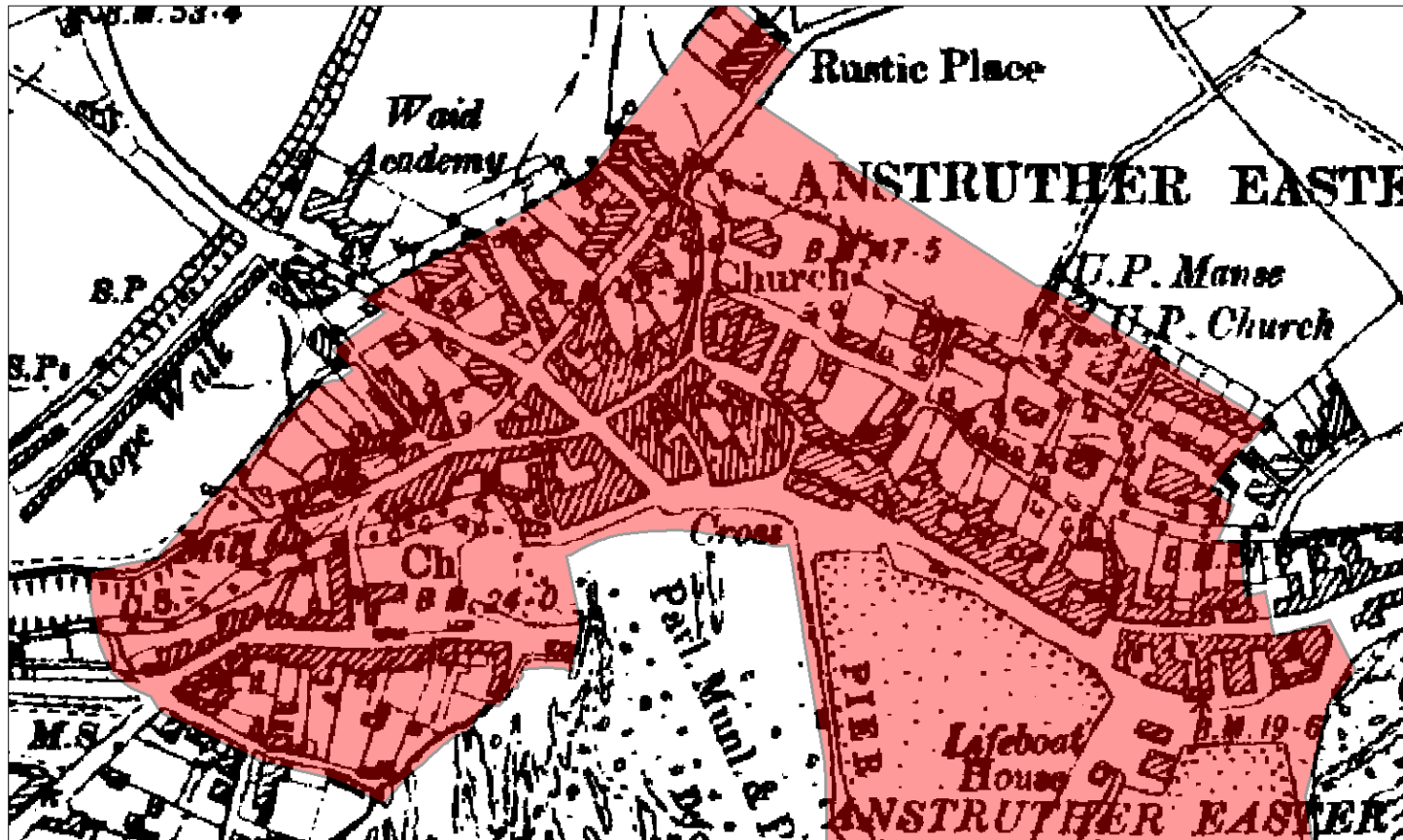


Site of the Dreel Castle at the mouth of the Dreel Burn c.1900

Along the length of Shore Street the merchant's houses still stand, many have been greatly altered but the medieval origins of these buildings can still be seen on the rear elevations. The Scottish Fisheries Museum opened in 1969 at St Ayles on the harbourside at East Shore. The oldest building incorporated into the museum today is "Abbot's Lodging" dating from the 15th century the building originally accommodated the representatives of Balmerino Abbey. Fish-dealing has been conducted on the site since 1318 when market rights were granted by Norman De Candelas to the monks of Balmerino Abbey.

At one time the settlement had an anti-pirate squad, it was also a lucrative picking ground for the Press Gangs of the Royal Navy. Anstruther was the capital of the herring fishing industry in Scotland during the winter months up until WWII when the herring shoals deserted the surrounding waters. Today there is little evidence of fishing within the harbour which has given way to leisure craft. Anstruthers main industry today is tourism and the jobs associated with this being seasonal and generally low paid. The town has attracted a number of incomers over the last few years, charmed by the town and willing to commute long distances to work.

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AND MANAGEMENT PLAN



ANSTRUTHER CONSERVATION AREA

ORDNANCE SURVEY - 1897

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Scale 1:2,000



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ANSTRUTHER ORDNANCE SURVEY PLAN OF 1897
Please note this plan is not shown to scale

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2.2 Archaeological and Historical Significance of the Area

The town of Anstruther is largest settlement in the East Neuk of Fife. It is situated on the coastal fringe on the A917 between Pittenweem and Cellardyke.

The conservation area covers the ancient settlement of Anstruther Wester and Anstruther Easter. In 1541 Anstruther Wester became a burgh of Barony and Anstruther Easter in 1572. Both were elevated to the rank of royal burghs in the 1580's. The "raison d'être" for the settlements can be seen in their burgh coat of arms – salmon for Anstruther Wester and an anchor for Anstruther Easter.

The archaeological potential of the area is to date untested. However, archaeological findings in other Fife medieval coastal burghs suggest that the overall archaeological potential of Anstruther is very significant. The Mercat Cross, Shore Street is the only Scheduled Ancient Monument within the area.



The pier of Anstruther Wester Harbour, stepping stones evident across the mouth of the Dreel Burn – Sept 2009

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2.3 Building Styles and Development of the Area

A variety of buildings from different periods contribute to the character of the area. Three distinct phases of development are evident:

- Medieval Development
- Post Medieval to Early Modern
- Modern Development

An outline of each is provided below.

Medieval Development

A significant amount of medieval development survives between the ancient settlements of Anstruther Wester and Anstruther Easter. Working from the west to east boundaries of the conservation area the first example is 2 High Street, Anstruther Wester. The shell clad Category B listed **Buckie Hoose** is a three storey crowstepped and slated house dating from the late 17th century. Just opposite is the oldest surviving building in this part of the town, the Category A listed **Anstruther Wester Parish Church**. The tower dates to the 16th century, and although the medieval church has been extensively remodelled, most notably in 1761, a stone on the south wall bares the date 1598.



Buckie Hoose - 2009



Anstruther Wester Parish Church – 2008

Across the Dreel Bridge is the Category B listed **Smugglers' Inn** with two out-shots, the first a round turret carried out to the square with triple corbelling of the late 16th century and the second much later 19th century addition consisting of a pilastered and fanlit porch.



Smuggler's Inn – 2009

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At **51 High Street East** is a Category B listed L-plan house featuring crowstep gabling and a railed forestairs, which dates from the 17th and 18th centuries. Just around the corner, and impossible to photograph from the front is **8-12 Tolbooth Wynd** a row of 4 Category B listed 2 storey houses also dating from the 17th and 18th centuries. Not far from these properties at **11 Cards Wynd** the Category B listed Guthries House dates to the late 16th century. This 3 storey, crowstepped and pantiled building features a corbelled stair turret.



51 High Street East - 2008



Guthries House, 11 Cards Wynd - 2008

On the waterfront at Castle Street there are a row of houses with numbers **3, 4 and 7 Castle Street** dating from the 17th century, while numbers 2 and 6 are 18th century dwellings. The most interesting of the group is number 7 Castle Street the smallest building in the row which sits at the corner of Castle Street and Wightmans Wynd and features a forestair and porch onto the Wynd. All are Category B listed, with the exception of 4 Castle Street which is Category C(S) listed. Also within the vicinity is the Category B listed **2 Old Post Office Close** (Wightmans Wynd) an early 17th century, 2 storey pantiled harled building (not shown).



Castle Street, looking west – 2009



7 Castle Street – 2008

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The **Market Cross**, dated 1677 is situated further along the waterfront at Shore Street opposite the Murray Library. There is a considerable concentration of medieval buildings along the length of Shore Street, although not immediately obvious from the front elevations (many will have been remodelled over the centuries as architectural fashions changed) on the rear elevations the medieval origins of many of these buildings becomes apparent. The street is lined with a variety of dwelling and commercial buildings dating from the 17th/18th century. These include the Category C(S) listed **10-11 Shore Street**, the category B listed **Masonic Arms** at 12 Shore Street, and **25-27 Shore Street** and the Category C(S) listed **Salutation Bar** at 28 Shore Street (not shown).



The Market Cross – 2009



Rear of 42-43 Shore Street

Nos. **31, 32 and 33 Shore Street** and **34 Shore Street**, with the crow stepped gables hint at 17th century origins. Although extensively remodelled No. **35 and 36 Shore Street** (Post Office) and **37, 38 and 39 Shore Street** also date from this period. All of these buildings are Category C(S) listed. At the east end is the Category B listed 17th century **41,42,43 and 44 Shore Street**, which features a steep slated roof, crowsteps, skewputts and a corbelled stair turret over an arched close to the back. The most interesting is **No 47 Shore Street**, also of 17th century origin with its crow stepped gable facing onto the street. It is also Category B listed



Mid section Shore Street – 2009



East end of Shore Street- 2009

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On Hadfoot Wynd there are further examples of 17th century architecture. The small 2 storey house **Sea View, 2 Hadfoot Wynd** features an upper corbelled pantiled roof with slate easing course and crowstep gabling and a sculptured skewput. Directly opposite the Category B listed **8 Hadfoot Wynd** (not shown) has its gable facing onto the street and a modern extension to the rear.



Seaview, 2 Hadfoot Wynd – 2008



*Scottish Fisheries Museum (on the right),
Hadfoot Wynd elevation - 2009*

Situated further into the town, away from the coast, are two final outstanding examples of medieval architecture. The first, situated on Burial Wynd and School Green, is the Category A listed **Anstruther Easter Parish Church, St Adrian's**, a T-Plan part ashlar and part rubble slated building dating to 1634. The tower and lucarned stone spire were added in 1644. The Churchyard dates to 1631 and is Category B listed, some monuments date to the 17th century although most are modern.



St Adrian's Church – 2008



Melville Manse – 2009

A short distance away on Backdykes is the Category A listed **Melville Manse** dating to 1590. Originally a 3 storey L-plan house it was extended in 1753 and 1864 to form the 7-plan house seen today. Within the grounds there is also a Category B listed 17th century doocot. Unfortunately the building is boarded up and included on the Scottish Civic Trust Buildings at Risk Register. At the time of writing (Nov 09') the property had been put up for sale.

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Post Medieval to Early Modern

The vast majority of buildings within the conservation area date from the post-medieval to early modern period. Again working from the west to east boundaries of the conservation area a selection of some the finest examples of buildings from this period is provided. The first example of note is **28 High Street**, a Category B listed building with swept dormers and a moulded and lugged doorpiece dated 1702 it includes an inset dormerhead panel dated “AK 1640” – most certainly recycled from an earlier building somewhere within the vicinity. A few doors along from this the Category B listed 3 storey rubble fronted **Dreel Tavern (16 and 18 High Street)** the back stair is dated 1734.



28 High Street – 2008



Dreel Tavern – 2008

Moving east and over onto the opposite side of High Street there is a colourful array of houses from this period. These include **17-23 High Street** dated 1713 and Fernbank which dates from the 17/18th century at **25 and 27 High Street**, both are Category B listed.



17-23 High Street – 2009



25 to 33 High Street - 2009

On The Esplanade there is a concentration of properties dating from this period. Fine examples include **The White House**, a Category A listed 2 storey, whitewashed, crowstepped and slated house dating to 1760. **3 The Esplanade**, dated 1718, has many interesting features which include a moulded dressed ogee doorpiece. There is also the Old Manse at **5 The Esplanade** which dates to 1703 and opposite the detached house at **2 The Esplanade**, once an inn which still bears a formalised wheatsheaf panel. All are Category B listed.

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The White House – 2009



2 The Esplanade – 2009



3 The Esplanade – 2009



The Old Manse, 5 Esplanade - 2009

The Category C(S) listed **Anstruther Wester Town Hall** which is attached to St Nicolas Tower at High Street and Elizabeth Place. This crowstepped late 18th century house was adapted for public meetings in 1912. On the opposite side of the street is **1-8 Elizabeth Place**, a speculative terrace block partly built with re-used material circa 1890. All access to the flats is to the rear of the building through a pend. This Category C(S) listed building was restored in 1968.



Anstruther Wester Town Hall – 2009



1-8 Elizabeth Place – 2009

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Crossing over the Dreel Burn into Anstruther Easter is the **Old Corn Mill**. Most of this Category B listed building dates to 1702, although the top floor was added in the mid 19th century. It was converted to flats in the 1976. On the corner of St Andrews Road and Crail Road sits the Category C(S) listed former **Clydesdale Bank** building, now used as solicitor's offices and a pre-school nursery. This neo-Jacobean 2 storey building of stugged ashlar was built in 1864.



The Old Mill – 2009



Former Clydesdale Bank – 2009

Reconstructed from older buildings in the late 19th century, **Dunearn** on at 24 High Street East, sited on the prominent junction between Crail Road and High Street East, is an interesting addition to the townscape. This Category B listed Victorian Renaissance building features a French roof with highly decorative cast iron work. The imposing Baronial architecture of the Category B listed **Anstruther Town Hall**, by John Harris and built between 1870-72 can only fully be appreciated from School Green, the dense urban form and steep topography of the surrounding streets conceal the massive scale of the building from other approaches.



Dunearn – 2009



Anstruther Town Hall – 2009

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Thomas Chalmers Birthplace - 2008



12-14 Rodger Street - 2008

Hidden down Old Post Office close is the 18th century birthplace of **Thomas Chalmers** (1780-1847), the first Moderator of the Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland. This Category B listed building was extensively restored in 1981 by Peter Murray and received a Civic Award. Over on Rodger Street there are a number of interesting buildings which include the Category B listed 3 storey stuccoed tenement block which sits on the corner of **12-14 Rodger Street** and **40 High Street East**. This 18th century building incorporates earlier building fabric including a semi-circular marriage lintel dated RA GA 1631.



The Hermitage, Backdykes - 2009



The East Neuk Centre - 2009

The Hermitage c. 1720 was reconstructed in 1815. This Category B listed 3 storey building incorporates a number of offshoots including the east wing - a single storey building with loft which was originally a stable block belonging to the neighbouring Melville Manse. Across the street, on the corner of Ladywalk and Backdykes, is the Category B listed **East Neuk Centre**. The two buildings which form the Centre are currently used as a local council office and community hall, built in 1846 they were originally a house and Free Church School.

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Bellfield, School Green – 2008

Johnstone Lodge, Backdykes - 2008

There are a number of fine manses concentrated around the Backdykes area of Anstruther Easter. These include the Category C(S) listed **Bellfield**, School Green a plain classical 2 storey building dating from 1861. The Category B listed **Johnston Lodge**, Backdykes by George Smith of Edinburgh dates to 1829 the porch is a slightly later addition by an unknown local artisan. The exuberant detailing, including the curvy Edwardian glazing on the porch and the East wing were added c.1900 by Gillespie and Scott. The house fell into disuse in the early 1960's and after sitting vacant for more than 10 years it was restored and converted into 3 self contained flats by the National Trust for Scotland in 1973.



22 and 24 East Green – 2009



*Former Warehouse and Workshop,
Harbour Head - 2009*

There is an array of interesting residential and commercial buildings at East Green, many of which have been incorporated into the National Fisheries Museum. The others remain independent, either in residential or commercial use. Fine examples include the Category C(S) listed **22 East Green** and the recently restored former **Smith and Hutton warehouse and workshop** at Harbour Head, East Shore (now part of the National Fisheries Museum) which is Category B listed.

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34 Rodger Street – 2009



Anchor Lodge - 2009

The attractive Category B listed, 2 storey, rubble built property at **34 Rodger Street** on the corner with Shore Street which dates to 1827. Where the old burgh grew northwards along St Andrews Road and Crail Road there are a number of substantial stone houses, including **Anchor Lodge**, by John Currie of Elie built in 1879 for William Halson Anderson, Anstruther's longest serving provost who spent 20 years in office. In the 1880's and 1890s those businessmen who did not build in Anstruther Wester built their new villas along the Crail Road at **Melville Terrace** and **Rustic Place**. Melville Terrace dates to the 1880's, and features twin arched doorways between piend-roofed bays.



Melville Terrace - 2009



Rustic Place - 2009

Modern Development

There is a high concentration of listed buildings throughout the conservation area and opportunities for modern development have been few and far between. The earliest example is the Category C(S) listed **Murray Library** building on Shore Street by J and T. W Currie of Elie which dates to 1908. This mixed Edwardian and Jacobean styled Dumfries red sandstone 3 storey building is in urgent need of restoration.

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The Murray Library – 2009



Harbour View – 2009

The site of the Chalmers Memorial Church, a Category A listed building lost to a fire in 1993, is now occupied by **Harbour View** a flatted development which incorporates vernacular detailing. Five new houses are under construction (Oct 2009) at **Crichton Street** which also incorporate vernacular detailing. The **Lifeboat Station** on Anstruther Easter Harbour, with an early 20th century core has been sympathetically extended several times since.



Crichton Street – 2009



Lifeboat Station – 2009

3. Townscape Analysis

3.1 Setting

Anstruther is situated on the south east coast of Fife, between the villages of Pittenweem and Cellardyke.

3.2 Views and Vistas

There are spectacular views and vistas throughout the settlement. From the west magnificent vistas across the Forth Estuary and Anstruther Easter are provided from the old slipway at the bottom of Crichton Street and from the harbour and Anstruther Wester Parish Church burial ground. Equally stunning vistas are offered from Anstruther Easter of the historic core Anstruther Wester and across the Forth.

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Anstruther Easter as seen from the bottom of Crichton Street - 2009

Away from the shore the dense patterns of development within the settlement allow for framed views down Wightman Wynd, Tolbooth Wynd, Rodger Street, Cunzie Street and Hadfoot Wynd. High walls and dense patterns of development within the built up area generally restrict views elsewhere, although School Green offers good vantage points to view St Adrians Church, Anstruther Easter Town Hall and Bellfield Manse.

3.3 Topography and Street Pattern

As in most coastal towns the main relief of the area slopes towards the coastline. High Street meanders through the town, more or less following the original line of the road through the once separate settlements of Anstruther Wester and Anstruther Easter. The oldest parts of the town are concentrated along the shoreline and the harbours to the west and east. Road widening was carried out in Anstruther Wester in the 19th century and parts of Anstruther Easter were redeveloped to make way for Rodger Street around the same period.

The oldest surviving development at Anstruther Wester is the Parish Church which lies west of the Dreel Burn which historically separated the two settlements. The ground level rises slightly once across the Dreel Burn where High Street meanders into Anstruther Easter with streets and wynds leading from it making a gradual and winding decent towards the oldest parts of Anstruther Easter at Castle and Shore Streets and Anstruther Easter harbour. The long rigg gardens of merchant's houses remain intact on the seaward side of High Street West, Anstruther Wester and the harbour facing properties at Shore Street, Anstruther Easter.

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View of Anstruther Wester and Castle Street – 2009

The historic character of Anstruther Wester is clearly defined by its geography, with the Dreel Burn to the north and the sea to the east and south with development facing onto High Street, which gives way to Esplanade on the route down to Anstruther Wester harbour. Development to the west is markedly different, generally dating from the Victorian era onward.

There is less defined growth in Anstruther Easter, where the settlement spread north and north westward away from shore towards Crail Road and Ladywalk over a significant period of time, as can be seen in the variety and age of the buildings dotted around this side of the conservation area. To the immediate east Anstruther Easter gives way to the adjoining Cellardyke Conservation Area which has development of equal antiquity concentrated along the shoreline.

3.4 Listed Buildings

The distinctive merit of the conservation area is confirmed by the number of buildings and structures listed as being of Architectural or Historic Interest. In total there are **154 listings** within Anstruther Outstanding Conservation Area. This includes **5** Category A, **75** Category B and **74** Category C(S) listings. Details for each of the listings and details of important unlisted buildings within the area are provided in Appendix 2.

3.5 Building Materials

Materials in the built form are mostly traditional: buildings of stone with pantile or slate roofs, harled and painted render. The main unifying elements, other than the setting and the form and proportion of the buildings, are the use of timber sash and casement windows (often with astragals) together with the restricted use of finishing materials. Slate and natural clay pantiles dominate and the pantile clad roofs often

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incorporate a slate easing course. Walling is most often constructed of uncut or coursed rubble, most often stucco rendered and painted. A few buildings have been stripped of their render to expose the stonework beneath while others have been given dry or wet dash finishes. There are a few buildings where exposed finely dressed sandstone is used.



A variety of building materials are in evidence throughout Anstruther, as can be seen in this photograph of Hadfoot Wynd- 2009

Walling and chimneys are constructed of uncut or coursed rubble that has occasionally been patched with brick, again intended to be rendered. Masonry construction became popular during the 18th century. Render was applied to rubble walls to provide protection and adornment.



*Example of ornate railings
Melville Terrace - 2009*



*Slipway and seawalls at the
foot of Crichton Street- 2009*

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Locally quarried sandstone was used in the original walls. The local stone is very soft and friable and as a result most of the south (shore) facing elevations have been stucco rendered. On some of the 19th century buildings ornate cast iron railings finish the boundary treatments off.

3.6 Trees and Landscape

There are several areas of public open spaces within the conservation area and just outside the conservation area there are the two public parks. The first is to the west, along the Dreel Burn green corridor there is a playing ground by Dreel Meadow Nature Reserve. The second, Bankie Park, is centrally located on the north eastern edge of the conservation area and is largest area of green space within the settlement.



Public open space on corner of Hadfoot Wynd and East Green - 2009

Within the densely developed historic core of the settlement land is at a premium, yet there are attractive areas of open space for the public to enjoy. These include the burial grounds surrounding the two parish Churches of Anstruther Wester (St Nicolas Tower and Hew Scott Hall) and Anstruther Easter (St Adrian's). There is also a small public garden at the foot on Hadfoot Wynd. The other most significant areas are formal and informal public spaces by the two harbours.



View looking west along Backdykes, between the grounds of Melville Manse and the East Neuk Centre - 2009

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The private grounds of the manses concentrated around Backdykes and School Green in Anstruther Easter account for a large percentage of the conservation area. These include Bellfield, The Hermitage, Melville Manse and Johnston Lodge. Their grounds comprise of areas of landscaped gardens with mature trees and ancillary buildings.

There are also a number of substantial medieval rigg gardens within the conservation area which are also privately owned. These can be found to the rear of what were once merchant's houses at the seaward side of High Street West and Esplanade and to the rear of properties at Numbers 21 to 36 Shore Street.

There are a few street trees within the Conservation Area, for example there are some dotted around the Erskine Hall, Backdykes. There are mature trees within the private grounds, burial grounds and park areas mentioned above.

3.7 Activity and Movement

The A917 coastal route passes through the town, this main arterial route runs through the conservation area from the west along High Street and exiting the area along Crail Road. This forms part of the Fife Coastal Tourist Route, which links Anstruther to Pittenweem, Kilrenny, Crail and the surrounding areas.



*Cards Wynd
2009*



*Wightmans Wynd, linking High Street
East to Castle Street - 2009*

High Street West, Rodger Street and Shore Street tend to be the busiest roads in the town for traffic, with main bus routes running along them. Other routes around the town tend to be less dominated by traffic, and by far the easiest way to get around the town is on foot.

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*Junction of High Street
and Crail Road - 2009*



*Rodger Street looking north towards
Crail Road - 2009*

The conservation area is relatively permeable to pedestrian movement, with wynds and closes providing pedestrian access around the town. A few of these links have been lost in recent years due to redevelopment of historic buildings – such as the link between Burial Brae and Melville Terrace running alongside the north-eastern boundary of Thordisa.

3.8 Public Realm

The information contained in this section is extracted from the “Anstruther Street Furniture Design Guide” prepared by City Design Co-Operative Ltd on behalf of Fife Council in 2002.

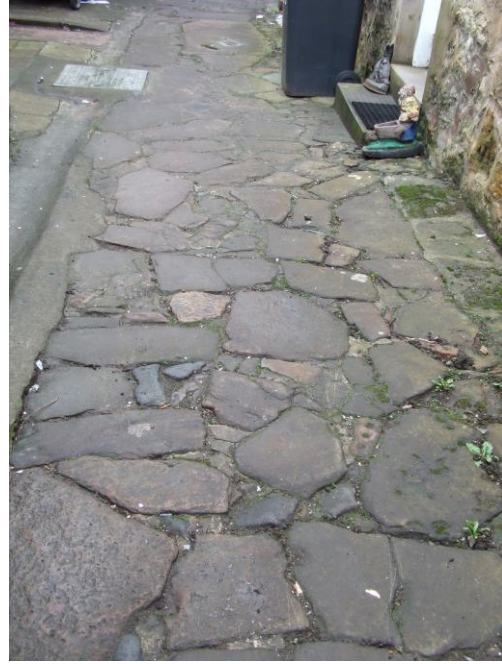
Paving Materials

The earliest public paths and road surfaces are likely to have been formed from the residue of the construction industry. Hardcore comprising of many different materials will have been used to stabilise the surfaces adjacent to buildings. Formalisation of roads and pavings will have been improved with the introduction of dry bound macadam surfaces. These were essentially crushed and rolled stone laid with a high dust content. It is likely that this surface will still form the base for some of the modern “blacktopped” roads. Areas such as the harbour side where traffic was most intense, together with the steeper roads, will have been the first to be constructed from setts. Drainage channels at the roadside were also formed from stone setts at an early stage. It is likely that early sett work will have been sandstone, whin setts being introduced later. There is photographic evidence of Shore Street (harbour side) being setted in 1910. The setts were laid in random pattern. The same photographs appear to show the footways constructed from granolithic concrete. By the 1950’s Shore Street setts had been covered by a blacktop. Kerbs were whin stone and pavements were granolithic concrete.

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Historic surfacing on the lane between the Dreeel Tavern and 10-12 High Street West leading down to the Dreeel Burn – 2009



Historic surfacing on the close at 45-47 Shore Street leading to Hadfoot Wynd- 2009

Examination of old photographic records for the whole of Fife, including those held in the St Andrews University Library (Valentine Collection) suggest that the use of granolithic concrete for the construction of footways dates back to 1878 at least. Burntisland, Earlsferry, Pittenweem and Newport on Tay all appear to have had granolithic paved footways at this time. One photograph only was found to show a narrow stone flagged pavement. This was of Elie High Street and was taken in 1880. Turn of century photos of Cellerdyke suggest there were well-laid cobble streets but that the pavements were concrete.

Granolithic concrete appears to have been a favoured material; relatively inexpensive and easy to use in complex situations. However, it seems that the quality of finish achieved with granolithic concrete at the turn of the century was very different to what is produced now. Examination of historic remnants of “grano” in Anstruther and neighbouring settlements, including St Andrews, shows that the finish was high quality and often attractive. The size of panel varies, as does the graining of the surface. In particular it appears that fine aggregates were often incorporated (frequently white in colour) and these gave a distinctive crisp quality to the finished panels. The older panels have the appearance of large slabs and none of the poured “set porridge” appearance that is common in current use of the material. If granolithic concrete is to be used again in the conservation area the quality of finish must be raised to at least match historic precedents.

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Example of surfacing on Hadfoot Wynd - 2009

Modern materials creeping into more frequent usage include concrete block paviors (Hadfoot Wynd), concrete slabs (Shore Street) and pre-cast concrete kerbs. Red turr is used in informal situations, through rarely as an adopted surface. Traditional materials have been used extensively in recent conservation projects albeit in non-traditional forms. The use of fan-pattern paving on the harbour front with mixed colour setts changes the character of the harbour environment significantly. Mixed with Blanc de bierges paviors and clay based brick paving the net result is confusion. The way setts are laid is also problematic in some areas. Coursing is inconsistent and jointing too wide (Hadfoot Wynd).

Furniture

Evidence of street furnishings prior to the use of photography is difficult to find. Old pictures of Anstruther and neighbouring settlements show that furniture where it did occur was basic and utilitarian. Hand-rails were simple unembellished wrought iron, unless they had a more civic role e.g. around a church, where they might be cast iron and highly ornamental. In Pittenweem tree guards of wrought iron were used in civic plantings from 1908-09. Posts would be timber or stone and cast iron bollards, where they existed, were based on traditional patterns. The harbour areas were “fitted” with basic industrial quality furnishings, all functional.

Early public street lighting was gas, lanterns supported on cast iron columns – seen in photos as early as 1900 (Rodger Street) and there were also wall mounted lanterns. Lighting patterns remained remarkably constant for many years. The same style designs are seen in photographs of the harbour frontage as late as early 1960’s. From the sixties onwards there has been constant renewal and updating and the range and form of light fittings became extensive. “Conservation” quality fittings are a relatively recent arrival; late eighties onwards.

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Until fairly recently there was little provision in way of seating or bins in areas other than parks or places where people were expected to congregate, such as the old railway station. One photo of the harbour front (1927) indicates a wrought iron bench – orientated towards the shore. This was clearly not considered to be a provision for tourists or visitors. Civic provision of these items appears to have started in earnest in the early 1950's. Prior to this period the park furniture was predominantly wrought iron or rusticated cast iron. Designs were traditional, even romantic. Early evidence of bins in the public realm beyond the parks has not been found.



Shore Street - 2009

Recent renewal projects, particularly the harbour frontage scheme of 1991, employ many non-traditional elements. Throughout the town furnishings have been installed over a period of time resulting in a range of products being used. In itself the diverse range of furnishings is not a design problem, although it may make life more complicated for managers of the public realm. However some items are less appropriate than others to their conservation area setting. Mild steels and timber benches at the east shore car park, while simple in design do not look robust enough for their location. They are deteriorating already. On Hadfoot Wynd an all plastic bench, designed to look like wood, has been installed. Whilst the design is plain and innocuous the material is alien to the area. It would be inappropriate to adopt fake wooden benches as a solution to the provision of low cost furniture in the conservation area.

Shore Street and the harbour frontage are furnished with high quality, cast iron and timber fittings. Bins and seats are solid and traditional, ie. based on Victorian themes. It is the finish that appears to be the main problem with this range of furniture. Benches, bollards and bins are all painted white with details picked out in black. The quality of the

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paintwork is insufficient to prevent corrosion, a particular problem on the harbour frontage, and the colour white emphasises the corrosion.

Bollards are of cast iron with two types found in the village, at the main car park next to the harbour and by the play park off Main Street. There are very few litter bins in the village. The ones that are there are of cast metal construction and dated 1991. There are a variety of boundary treatments ranging from rubble stone walls, mentioned previously, to cast metal railings, brick walls and timber fences. As the village is on situated a steep slope there is very little garden ground for most of the houses within the core and what open space exists is often neglected due to a lack of access.

3.9 Negative Features

The extent of loss, intrusion and damage in the area is significant, with a number of negative features adversely affecting the overall historic character of the area. This includes:

- Unsympathetic infill developments at East Shore, Cards Wynd and The Loan
- Incremental changes to the historic fabric (eg. replacement windows, exposed cabling, satellite dishes, cement renders, etc)
- Dereliction and disuse of buildings
- Poorly maintained public realm



*Derelict Masonic Hall,
High Street East – 2009*



*Satellite dishes, exposed cables,
insensitively designed windows, cement
renders, Cards Wynd - 2009*



*Poorly maintained historic
surfaces, Backdykes 2009*



*Patching historic granolithic paving on Kirk
Wynd with tarmac – 2009*

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4. Character Areas

In general the qualities of the conservation area are defined by the size and form of buildings, street widths, enclosures of spaces behind large stone walls and a limited number of very significant trees. Plot sizes tend to be long with a narrow street frontage, generating the morphology typically associated with the small coastal towns and villages of Fife. Gaps in frontages are often filled with high stone walls, protection against coastal winds, and these further contribute to the distinctive character of the area. These areas each have an identifiable character; a result of history, building form, and present day usage. The character of each area is described below:

4.1 Anstruther Wester

This character area includes Anstruther Wester Parish Church, the tower of which is mainly 16th century. It is claimed that other parts of the church structure go back another 300 years. The buildings of High Street West date mostly from 17th and 18th centuries. Buckie House, at the corner of High Street West and Elizabeth Place dates from 1692. In 1790 there was a mercat cross to the front of Buckie House where the street widens slightly. It is likely that a small market place was located at this point.



*North elevation of High Street West,
Buckie House in foreground - 2009*

This would have been the centre of the settlement; the confluence of three thoroughfares. The street down to the harbour, the Esplanade, is narrow and fronted by old houses. High walls fill gaps in the street façade, built to create shelter. The harbour is dominated by the White House, which in its present form dates back to 1760. Several features of the White House can be seen to have their origins in Dutch architecture. The churchyard contains several mature trees at its boundary with the Esplanade and these form a significant and positive contribution to the townscape at this point.

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4.2 High Street – Rustic Place

This character area is dominated by the main road which is relatively wide and busy. This route carries through traffic and is generally engineered to modern standards with a mini roundabout formed to control the junction between High Street, St Andrews Road and Rodger Street. The buildings are mixed in age, function and quality. At the western end of this character area the housing of High Terrace and Holmlea forms a discreet sub-area with its own defined characteristics. It sits high above the main road and is accessed by narrow tortuous lanes. The space between the property and the main road is composed of a number of disparate elements, including a semi-derelict rose garden, floral bedding display, semi-derelict walls and damaged railings. Together these elements create a poor environmental image alongside the main route through the town. The Old Corn Mill at the western end of this area, now converted to flats, dates from 1702.



*High Street looking west towards the
Old Corn Mill - 2009*

Rustic Place, Crail Road – 2009

A comprehensive environmental renewal plan should be considered in this sub zone so that the full potential can be realised. Along the north eastern side of Melville Terrace the buildings are predominately residential, dating from the Victorian period. Cunzie House on Rustic Place was for a short time home to Robert Louis Stevenson.

4.3 Anstruther Easter Old Town Centre

The narrow and winding road pattern, together with the plot size and distribution of buildings quickly identifies this area, together with the harbour frontage as the old heart of the town. Buildings are predominantly 17th and 18th century. Property bordering on Wightmans Wynd and the remains of Dreel Castle built by Sir William Anstruther dates from the 16th century. Other buildings have been dated back to 1560 in the area now known as Old Post Office Close. Evidence of building dates can be found in a number of carved stones including a marriage lintel preserved in High Street dated 1631. More recent additions to the town centre include the Murray Library which was erected in 1908. The area has been the subject of change and renewal in recent years, particularly at Cards Wynd where old industrial premises have been cleared and a new car parking area formed.

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St Adrians, School Green – 2009



High Street East - 2009

To the north of this area is St Adrians Church, one of the original church sites in the town. Road and footway surfacing in this area is mixed. There are cobbled roadways, honerized footways and blacktop streets. The variation in surfacing probably refelects the age and complexity of the old town area. It is difficult to determine an overriding pattern of surface finishes as they have changed so much over the years. Photographic evidence shows High Street and Rodger Street being setted in 1906. It seems likely that roads on slopes will have been surfaced with setts early on. Other streets appear to have survived with dry bound macadam for a considerable period before being formalized with blacktop.

4.4 Eastern Residential Area

This zone is comprised of predominately residential properties. The larger properties along School Green and Backdykes date from the early 19th century, Johnston Lodge dates from 1828. Union Place is a quiet row of small terraced houses serviced by a footpath to the front and vehicular access to the rear. Harbour View is a relatively recent re-development of flats serviced from the rear where new car parking areas have been established.



Union Place – 2009



Hadfoot Wynd – 2009

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An example of the impact of a modern road project in a sensitive area can be seen in Hadfoot Wynd. The road and footways are in good condition having been renewed relatively recently. However the use of concrete paviers creates a character more akin to a modern housing estate than a conservation area. The constraints on design for such a road are recognised, however there is an indisputable need for sensitivity in the way such projects are advanced.

The area is also characterised by the extensive use of large stone walls around the gardens of residential properties. These create a strong distinctive image in the public realm and are important in the context of the conservation area. They enclose and define space, including several vennels/pedestrian paths. The walls are as important to defining the character of the area as the buildings, and as such should be afforded the same level of protection.

4.5 Harbour and Seafront



Castle Street – 2009



Harbour and Shore Street - 2009

Three distinct component parts can be identified for this area. The harbour frontage buildings from Castle Street to East Shore form the seaward face of the town. This strip has been developed for hundreds of years, as evidence by the predominance of narrow building plots. Property ages vary as piecemeal renewal has taken place over the years. East Green, equally historic, is a narrow street now composed predominately of residential property which ranges from townhouses to tenements. Much of the block between East Shore and East Green is now taken up by the Scottish Fisheries Museum, occupying an area that would originally have been related to the fishing industry. The third component is the harbour itself and the associated seafront car parks. Permission for construction to build a harbour was originally given in 1541. The East pier was completed in concrete in 1873 – after several times being breached by storms. The West pier, built entirely from concrete was completed in 1876. Old photographs (1900-1920) indicate the street and working edge of the harbour being stone paved. The street appears to have lost its setts by 1932. It is worth noting that photographs dating from as early as 1906 indicate that many of the footways were constructed from granolithic concrete.

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5. Conservation Management Plan

5.1 Development and Enhancement Opportunities

There are two specific policies relating to Anstruther Conservation Area contained within the Finalised St Andrews and East Fife Local Plan (Oct 2009). Policy ANS 02 relates to the provision of 5 private houses at Crichton Street (under construction at October 2009). Policy ANS 07 relates to harbour and town centre improvements, more specifically infrastructure facilities at the harbour. The plan specifically highlights the opportunities at the Murray Library building, held in trust for community benefit. Specified uses are education, recreation and leisure. The plan states that in relation to this building "Proposals will be supported where consistent with Local Plan policies".

The Anstruther Town Centre Action Plan (2004-2007) was prepared following a recommendation promoted by Fife Council's Strategy for Town Centres. Fife Council worked with the East Neuk Merchants and Traders Association and local community groups to identify a number of themes and projects within the town centre. Although now out of date there are a number of outstanding key proposals identified within the plan which remain outstanding issues. These include:

- The Smugglers Inn Gateway environmental improvements
- Murray Library Restoration
- Hew Scott Hall Restoration

A number of smaller scale streetscape and landscape enhancement opportunities are evident around the town centre. These were identified within the "Anstruther Paving and Street Furniture Design Guide" produced in 2002 by City Design Co-operative on behalf of Fife Council. Suggested areas for attention include:

- Enhancement opportunities at Holmlea/High Terrace and High Street in front of the Smugglers Inn
- Restoration and repair of historic surfaces and walls at School Green
- Restoration and repair of historic surfaces and walls at Backdykes and Lovers Lane
- Restoration and reinstatement of historic surfaces and walls at Wightmans Wynd

5.2 Boundary Refinement

There are no proposals to extend or alter the Anstruther Conservation Area boundaries. The original Conservation Area was designated in 1972 by Fife County Council. The area almost doubled in size when it was extended north and eastward in 1984 to take in areas of 18th and 19th century development.

5.3 Planning Policy

The policies contained in this management strategy compliment the conservation area appraisal, and comply with:

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- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas)(Scotland) Act 1997
 - Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 2007
 - Planning etc (Scotland) Act 2006
 - Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1979
 - Town and Country (General Permitted Development) (Scotland) Order 1992
 - Scottish Historic Environmental Policy (SHEP) – October 2008
 - SPP 23 Planning and the Historic Environment – 2008
 - Planning Advice Note 71: Conservation Area Management – 2005
-
- The Finalised Fife Structure Plan 2006-2026 – Adopted by Fife Council April 2006
 - Finalised St Andrews & East Fife Local Plan – October 2009
 - Largo and East Neuk Local Plan - Adopted June 1995
 - Article 4 Directions (Article 4 of the Town and Country (General Permitted Development) (Scotland) Order 1992)
 - Fife Council Urban Design Guidelines
 - Fife Masterplans Handbook
 - Fife Council Design Guidance Notes - Various

The Fife Structure Plan seeks to safeguard Fife's heritage and natural environment by encouraging the re-use of buildings of historical or architectural interest; prioritising the use of brownfield sites for housing or other appropriate development; and encouraging development which would assist in urban regeneration. Policy SS1: Settlement Development Strategy puts the onus upon Local Plans to focus future development within existing settlements, and amongst other things the policy states that “the Council will have regard to the protection of built heritage or natural environment”. Although the Structure Plan has no specific policy relating to built heritage it does recognise the importance of Fife's historic environments and for the need to preserve and enhance these environments. Once again the Structure Plan puts the emphasis upon the Local Plan Policies to provide for protection for the built and historic environments and for archaeology.

The Finalised St Andrews and East Fife Local Plan (October 2009) which will replace the current Largo and East Neuk Local Plan (June 1995) provides the main policy framework for Anstruther and is a material consideration in any development proposals for the area. It provides the statutory framework which will ensure, also, that all the improvements are carried out in a fashion most appropriate to the sensitive and imaginative conservation of the area. In summary, this framework is as follows:

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- Policies E7 to E9, covers Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings and Demolition of Listed Buildings;
- Policy 10 relates to the Protection of Orchards and Riggs and Policy E12 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites

While the above Local Plan policy framework provides the Development Control context to secure the ongoing improvement of the area in a sensitive manner, and to secure that improvement in the long-term, the Local Plan also places great importance on the benefits which regeneration initiatives can provide.

An Action Plan is published along with the Local Plan describing planning proposals, who is responsible for implementing them, and their anticipated timescales. The Action Programme will be updated every two years to monitor progress on implementing the Local Plan.

5.4 Long Term Management

The Finalised St Andrews and East Fife Local Plan issued in October 2009 will be adopted by 2011. This plan will replace the Largo and East Neuk Local Plan (June 1995). The policies contained within the replacement plan provide a continuing commitment to regeneration and enhancement of the built heritage up until 2021. The plan contains policies which support ongoing regeneration in Anstruther. A list of relevant policies and proposals is outlined below:

- Policy R1 Retail Centres
- Policy B2 Protecting Existing Employment/Tourism/Local Community Facilities
- Policy B6 Commercial Leisure Development
- Policy H2 Affordable and Special Needs Housing
- Policy E2 Development Within Town and Village Envelopes
- Policy E3 Development Quality – Environmental Impact
- Policy E4 Development Quality – Design
- Policy E5 Housing Development and Open Space
- Policy E7 Conservation Areas
- Policy E8 Listed Buildings
- Policy E9 Demolition of Listed Buildings
- Policy E10 Protection of Orchards and Riggs
- Policy E12 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites

Although the plan is designed to cover a 10 year period it will be reviewed after 5 years, allowing for any future developments which may come forward for the settlement and surrounding area.

5.5 Supplementary Planning Guidance

In addition to the statutory plan framework outlined above, Fife Council has a series of Planning Customer Guidelines that supplement the adopted policy framework and provide general and specific guidance and set design standards for conservation areas. Relevant Planning Customer Guidelines from the series include:

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- Windows in Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas
- Display of Advertisements
- Creating Better Places – The Fife Urban Design Guide
- Fife Council Shopfront Design Guidelines

Fife Council also takes enforcement action against unauthorised development. In particular, it has a track record of ensuring that the quality and attractiveness of historic buildings and areas are not eroded by unauthorised or inappropriate development. This is further supplemented by the use of urgent and full repair notices that are most commonly applied under Building Regulations legislation. Where necessary the Council is also committed to the use of Compulsory Purchase to secure the repair or redevelopment of buildings and sites.

5.6 Article 4 Directions

In order to properly ensure that the character of a conservation area is not affected by inappropriate alteration or development additional controls are generally used by making what is known as Article 4 Directions (Article 4 of the Town and Country (General Permitted Development) Scotland, Order 1992). Article 4 Directions are in place in all existing conservation areas in Fife and they can be varied according to the particular needs and character of an area.

Details of the Anstruther Conservation Area Article 4 Directions are provided in Appendix 3.

5.7 Grants and Funding

There has been a Townscheme Grant Scheme in operation in Anstruther since the mid-1980s. Fife Council and Fife Historic Buildings Trust have prepared a Stage One Application for a Proposed Anstruther Townscape Heritage Initiative (THI) which will replace this scheme if the bid is successful. Key buildings proposed to be targeted include the Murray Library, Wester Anstruther Town Hall/St Nicolas Tower and Hew Scott Hall and the Masonic Lodge on Cunzie Street.

5.8 Monitoring and Review

Monitoring of grant aided projects delivered through a potential Anstruther THI would be carried out on an annual basis as a condition of this grant.

This document has been designed to cover the area for a ten year period in line with the finalised St Andrews and East Neuk Local Plan. However, in accordance with the Local Plan Action Programme the proposals outlined in the Conservation Area Management Plan will be monitored on a two yearly basis. Following formal adoption the entire contents of the Appraisal and Management Plan will be fully revised after 5 years to reflect any developments or changes within the Conservation Area which have taken place during this time.

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5.9 Further Advice

For general advice and advice on grants contact:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| Planner (Built Heritage) | Historic Scotland |
| Fife Council Development Services | Longmore House |
| Town House | Salisbury Place |
| 2 Wemyssfeild | Edinburgh |
| Kirkcaldy | EH9 1SH |
| KY1 1XW | Telephone: 0131 668 |
| Tel: 08451 550 000 | 8600 |
| e-mail: lbcon.arch@fife.gov.uk | |

5.10 Recommended Reading and Other Resources

The following books and websites are recommended:

- Gifford, J, 1988 "**The Buildings Of Scotland – Fife**", Penguin Books, London
- Lamont-Brown, R, 1988 "**Discovering Fife**", John Donald Publishers Ltd, Edinburgh
- Pride, G.L, 1999 "**The Kingdom of Fife – An Illustrated Architectural Guide**", Inglis Allen, Edinburgh
- Ordmand, D (Ed), 2000 "**The Fife Book**" – Birlinn Ltd, Edinburgh
- Martin, P, (1996) "**The Coast of Fife – A Heritage Guide**", Fife Council, Glenrothes.
- Stevenson, S, 1989 "**Anstruther A History**" – John Donald Publishers Ltd, Edinburgh.

www.fifedirect.org.uk The Fife Council website offers general information on listed buildings and conservation areas.

www.historic-scotland.gov.uk The Historic Scotland Website is good for general advice on maintaining listed buildings but it also provides full listing details of all of Scotland's listed buildings.

www.scran.ac.uk The Royal Commission of Ancient and Historic Monuments of Scotland website is good for general background information and photographs.

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APPENDIX 1 – CONSERVATION AREA BOUNDARY AND STREET INDEX

Commencing at a point at the south east corner of the harbour and thence north east and north along the south east and east sides of the Pier to a point where it meets East Shore thereafter north across East Shore and west to the south east corner of No 27 East Green; thence north along the eastern boundary of land belonging to No 27 East Green; thence west to a point on the eastern boundary of land belonging to Nos 21 and 23 East Green; thence north towards a point on the centre-line of Backdykes; thence west for some 10 metres along said centre line; thence north east along the boundary of lands attached to the Chalmers Memorial Church (**1-18 Harbour View**) and continuing along the boundary of the curtilage of No 10 Union Place, Backdykes (**Chalmers Brae**); thence north west following the boundaries of lands belong to Nos 1-10 Union Place and Brackness House, Ladywalk; thence across Ladywalk and continuing north west following the boundary of Bankie Park to a point on the centre line of Rustic Place, Crail Road; thence north east for some 36 metres along eh said centre-line; thence north west along the boundary of No 1 Rustic Place; thence south west along the boundaries of lands lying to the rear of No 1-12 Rustic Place and Essendean, Crail Road and further to a point on the centre-line of Farm Road directly at the rear of No 1 Melville Terrace, Crail Road; thence along the said centre-line as far as the point where Farm Road meets St Andrews Road; thence south east along the centre-line of St Andrews Road for some 20 metres; thence south south west along the boundary of the curtilage of the Anchor Lodge, St Andrews Road to a point on the centre-line of The Loan; thence south east along the said centre-line for some 18m; thence south west following initially the centre line of the road running to the rear of High Terrace, Chalmers Buildings and Mill House and continuing along the edge of the playing field for some 100m; thence south for some 52m; thence south east for some 40m and continuing in this direction following the centre-line of Crichton Street to a point where it meets the coast; thence north east along the coastline; thence east and north along the south and east sides of the Esplanade to the north east corner; thence north west across the mouth of the Dreel Burn to the south east corner of Dreel Lodge; thence north east and east along the south sides of Castle street and Shore Street to a point where they meet the Pier and then south and south east along the west side of the pier to the point of commencement.

Conservation Area Street Index - Anstruther

Backdykes (*including Harbour View*)

Burial Brae

Cards Wynd

Castle Street

Chalmer's Brae

Crichton Street (odd)

Cunzie Street

East Green (all even; odd to No.37)

East Shore

Elizabeth Place

Esplanade

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Haddfoot Wynd
High Street
High Terrace
Kirk Wynd
Lady Walk (1-5; Blackness House)
Melville Terrace
Old Post Office Close
Rodger Street
Rustic Place
School Green
Shore Street
St. Andrews Road (Bank, Anchor Lodge, Adelaide Lodge, Smiddy Cottage)
The Loan (Gloxinia, Green Gables)
Tolbooth Wynd
Union Place
Whale Close
Wightman's Wynd

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APPENDIX 2

| Item No. | Address | Description | Listing Category |
|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| 186 | Anstruther Easter Parish Church (St Adrian's) | 1634. T-plan, part ashlar part rubble, part harled, tall slated roof; blind mullioned and transomed window W gable, tower above with balustrated parapet and lucarned stone spire, added 1644. 4 windows of 3 round-arched lights with doors between S. flank, large 3 light window E end. Galleried interior remodelled 1834 and 1908. | A |
| 187 | St Adrian's Churchyard Walls and Monuments | 1631. Arched entrance gates and rubble walls average 9'high, mural and other monuments 17 th century onwards, but mainly modern. | B |
| 188 | Guerdon Cottage, School Green, Anstruther Easter | Reconstructed mid 19 th century. Single storey attic and cellar, 2-window and centre door with railed steps, stuccoed with painted margins; slated, 2 canted dormers, skew-putt 18 th century | C(S) |
| 189 | Murray and Wilson's Premises, School Green, Anstruther Easter | Early-mid 19 th century in present form, E skewputt is 18 th century matching that on Guerdon Cottage. Industrial 2-storey 2-window rubble with margins, slated. | C(S) |
| 190 | Manse (<i>Bellfield</i>) , School Green including garden walls, Anstruther Easter | 1861. Plain late classic 2-storey, 3-window stugged ashlar front with porch and stone rose cornice, rubble side and rear elevations, slated, apex of roof platformed between chimneys. | C(S) |
| 191 | The Hermitage, Backdykes including garden walls and out buildings, Anstruther Easter | Originally c.1720, reconstructed 1815. 3-storey, 4 window at ground floor, 3 at 1 st , 4 at 2 nd ; staircase bow at back with lean-to roof, flanked by lean-to outshots, harled and white washed with margins, slated. Pantiled 2-storey | B |

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| | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| | | (now mainly converted to single-storey within) E wing; stables earlier, square plan, single storey and loft, harled and pantiles, of earlier date formerly belong to manse (item 192). Simple interior, half turn geometrical stair, with Regency gothick cast-iron balusters. | |
| 192 | The Manse (<i>Melville Manse</i>), Backdykes, Anstruther Easter (including garden walls) | 1590, originally 3-storey L-plan, now 7-plan (extended 1753, further addition 1864). Harled with margins, corwstepped, jamb of 1590 house inscribed "The Watch Tower" 4 storey corbelled out at 1 st floor corbelled stair turret in re-entrant angle, corwstepped gable; timber work renewed 1779, interior re-finished 1798, pitches of roof at dormer heads evidently modified at those dates. Contemporary garden walls. | A |
| 193 | The Manse (<i>Melville Manse</i>) Doocot, Backdykes, Anstruther Easter | 17 th century. Rectangular (11.5 x 12ft) lean-to, harled rubble and slate, crowstepped flanks. | B |
| 194 | Burgh offices and Hall, Backdykes and Ladywalk, Anstruther Easter | 1846 as Free Church School. Former house (now offices) 2-storey 3-window rubble with margins, slated; former school tall single storey rubble with margins, 2 parallel roofs, pantiled (back of roof modern tiles 1971); 3-window W elevation, 2-window on E, original glazing on S porch. | B |
| 195 | Johnstone Lodge, Backdykes, Anstruther Easter including garden walls and gatepiers | Perhaps George Smith 1829, porch local artisan work slightly later, E wing c.1900, Gillespie and Scott 2-storey and basement 3 window harled with margins, centre advanced bay ashlar, artisan Roman Doric column porch, elaborate tracened glazing; Edwardian E wing with balustraded S ground floor bay, | B |

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| | | large E ingleneuk; elaborate interior work. Piended slated roofs. Garden walls are earlier date. | |
| 196 | Johnstone Lodge, former coach house and stables of (converted to house 1970-71) Backdykes and Hadfoot Wynd, Anstruther Easter | Late 18 th century. Single-storey and loft, harled with margins, centre semi-elliptical pend arch, obelisk pinnacles at gables. Re-roofed (from ruins) 1970-71. | B |
| 199 | 1,3,5 High Street, Anstruther Easter | Early 19 th century 2 storey and basement 3 window painted coursed rubble with margins, buckie-shelled gable; lower wing 2-storey (ground floor is at basement level of above) 1-window slated. | B |
| 200 | Smugglers' Inn, High Street, Anstruther Easter | Part late 16 th , much extended 18 th and early 19 th long rambling composition, 2-storey, semicircular stair tower corbelled to square, Roman Doric pilastered porch and doorpiece, semi-elliptical pend arch; white washed stucco with painted margins, slated, west part pantiled with slate skirting and slated dormers. Former coaching inn. | B |
| 201 | 19 and 21 High Street, Anstruther Easter | Early 19 th century. 2 storey and attic 3 window (centre dummy) ashlar with rusticated ground floor slated, modern dormer. | B |
| 202 | 23 and 25 High Street, Anstruther Easter | 1855. Neo-Greek bank office. 2 storey 8 window (5 at 23 and 3 at 25) quoined ashlar 2 anta doorpieces (formerly had columns). | B |
| 203 | 27 High Street, Anstruther Easter | Mid 19 th century. 2-storey harled with margins, pantiled; outshoot with splayed angle and moulded doorpiece to Wynd, swept dormers to Close. | B |

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| 204 | 2 Old Post Office Close and Wightmans Wynd, High Street, Anstruther | Early 17 th century. 2-storey harled with margins, pantiled; outshot with splayed angle and moulded doorpiece to Wynd, swept dormers to Close. | B |
| 205 | 3 Wightmans Wynd, High Street, Anstruther | 18 th and 19 th centuries, former smithy. 2-storey 2-window centre doors ground and 1 st floor, rubble and pantile. | C(S) |
| 206 | Old Wall, west side of Wightmans Wynd, High Street, Anstruther Easter | 16 th century and later. Rubble wall 14' high with remains of Dreel castle and terraced garden beyond. | B |
| 207 | 31 High Street, Anstruther Easter including wing to 1 Wightmans Wynd | Early 19 th century 2 storey 2 window rubble with painted margins and dressings, slated; ground floor modern stuccoed shop. Harled and pantiled back wing to Old Post Office Close and Wightmans Wynd. | C(S) |
| 208 | Chalmers' Birthplace, Old Post Office Close, High Street, Anstruther Easter | 18 th century. 2-storey stuccoed with margins, crowstepped and pantiled; later outshot to N, slated. Considerably repaired in 1885. | B |
| 209 | 35 High Street, Anstruther Easter | Early 19 th century. 2-storey 3-window coursed rubble with painted margins, pantiled, crowstepped at back; ground floor shop formerly 2. | B |
| 210 | 51 High Street, Anstruther Easter | 17 th /18 th century. 2-storey L-plan painted stucco and pantile, railed forestairs, crowstepped 2 window gable to street. | B |
| 211 | 8-12 Tolbooth Wynd (east side) High Street, Anstruther Easter | 17 th /18 th centuries. Row of 4 2-storey houses harled and pantiled with crowsteps 2 swept dormer heads. | B |
| 212 | 53 High Street, Anstruther Easter | 1818. 2-storey, 3 window (1 dummy) droved ashlar and slate, ground floor painted. | C(S) |

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| 213 | 55 High Street, Anstruther Easter | Early 19 th century. 2 storey, 3 window succed with margins, pantiled with slate skirting. | C(S) |
| 214 | 59 and 61 High Street and 11 Cunzie Street, Anstruther Easter (Masonic Temple) | Late 19 th century. 2-storey rubble-built with dressings stepped Tudor hood mould at door; stop chamfers, splay corner; 2-storey, 3-window house of early 19 th century date incorporated at 11 Cunzie Neuk. Slated. | C(S) |
| 215 | Old Corn Mill on Dreel Burn, off High Street, Anstruther Easter | 1702 and later (top floor is mid 19 th century)) 3 storey rubble main building, crowstepped and slated, lower pantiled kiln and out buildings. | B |
| 216 | Old Corn Mill, warehouse to north-east of Anstruther Easter | 18 th century probably much rebuilt 19 th . 2 storey rubble and pantile, 1 piended dormer head. | C(S) |
| 217 | Old Mill House, Chalmers' Buildings, High Street, Anstruther Easter | 18 th century, altered. Single storey whitewashed harl and pantile, angled frontage, altered fenestration. | C(S) |
| 218 | Chalmers' Buildings, High Street, Anstruther Easter | Late 19 th century. 2 storey, 4 window (w bipartites) irregular fenestration, painted stucco and pantile. | C(S) |
| 219 | Chalmers House, Chalmers Buildings, High Street, Anstruther Easter | Originally 1780, recast 1967. 2 storey, 4 window harled and pantile, modern recessed canted and V-bays; wing at back 2-storey painted stucco, iron railed wooden forestair, doorhead raised in roof. | C(S) |
| 220 | Mr Watts House, High Terrace, High Street, Anstruther Easter | 18 th century, much altered. 2-storey 3 window (2 later biparties) rubble and pantile, crowstepped; later harled front porch. | C(S) |
| 221 | St Michaels Cottage, High Terrace, High Street, Anstruther Easter | Mid 19 th century. 2 storey, 3 window painted stucco with painted dressings, slated. | C(S) |

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| 222 | Holmlea, High Terrace, High Street, Anstruther Easter | Early 19 th century. Single-storey 2 window and centre door rubble with painted margins, pantiled. | C(S) |
| 223 | 6,8 High Street, Anstruther Easter | Early 19 th century. West section 2 storey 2 window rubble with droved dressings, good shopfront, pantiled, slate skirting, piended dormers; east part lower, 2-storey tiled with slated outshot to street 1-window, 1 st floor window low bipartite. | C(S) |
| 224 | 24 High Street East and Dunearn, Anstruther Easter | Reconstructed late 19 th century from older buildings, 2 storey and attic gusset block, rubble with Victorian renaissance ashlar show front to W, pilastered ground floor shop, curved angles and French roof with decorative cast iron work. | B |
| 225 | 32 High Street East, Anstruther Easter | Circa 1835. 2 storey and attic 4 window stugged ashlar with raised quoins at W angle; ground floor shop, lying panes 1 st floor, slated, 2 original piended dormers with blend side lights. | B |
| 226 | 42 and 44 High Street East, Anstruther Easter | Remodelled early 19 th century 3-storey, 3 window painted stucco with margins, ground floor shop (altered later) slated. | C(S) |
| 227 | 46 to 48 High Street East, Anstruther Easter | Circa 1885. 3-storey 3-window stugged rubble with margins, original decorative cast-iron work at shop frontage. | C(S) |
| 228 | 50 and 52 High Street East, Anstruther Easter | Circa 1800. 3 storey, 3 window droved ahlar arched doorpiece converted to window, slated. | B |
| 229 | 54 and 56 High Street East, Anstruther Easter | Cica 1800. Double house, 2-storey and attic 3 window finely droved ashlar and slate, modern canted dormer. | C(S) |
| 230 | 60 High Street East, Anstruther Easter | Mid 19 th century. 2-storey 3 window rubble with painted margins, segmentally arched | C(S) |

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| | | pend, pantiled with slate skirting. | |
| 231 | Anstruther Town Hall | John Harris (St Andrews) 1870-72. Baronial. Tall 2 storey snecked rubble with ashlar dressings, mullioned and transomed hall windows 1 st floor, corbelled round and square diagonal corner turrets, string courses stepped over openings, crowstepped and slated. | B |
| 232 | Former Town Council Burgh Depot, garage workshop and store, Burial Brae, Cunzie Street and School Green, Anstruther Easter | Old warehouse group part 2-storey part 3 storey round court. Various dates, section with chamfered segmental pend arch and chamfered 1 st floor openings mid 18 th century rubble built and pantiled, N section has peinded roof. (Converted to flats in the 1990's) | B |
| 233 | Belmont House, 10 Cunzie Street, Anstruther Easter | Early 19 th century, forms SW section of above former warehouse complex, 3 storey 3 window (ground floor tripartites) painted stucco with margins, original woodwork. | B |
| 234 | 15 Cunzie Street, Anstruther Easter | Remodelled mid 19 th century 2 storey 3 window rubble with stugged dressings, slated. | C(S) |
| 235 | 23-25 Cunzie Street, Peebles Building, Anstruther Easter | Early 18 th century stuccoed, angled frontage, 2 swept dormer heads, segmental pend arch; pantiled, crowstepped at back; angled back wing with corbelled features in angles. | B |
| 236 | Guthrie's House, 11 Cards Wynd, Anstruther Easter | Late 16 th century, 3 storey harled (partly modern dry dash) crowstepped and pantiled, corbelled stair turret near SW angle on S front; corbelled gable; forestair with later railed extension to top floor at back. | B |
| 238 | 5 and 7 Rodger Street, Anstruther Easter | Late 18 th century. 2 storey 3 window rubble with painted | C(S) |

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| | | margins, widened doorway at 5, original doorway at 7. | |
| 239 | 9 and 11 Rodger Street, Anstruther Easter | Late 18 th century altered late 19 th . 2 storey and attic 3 window with later small window inserted, rubble with painted margin, slated. Ground floor window shop. | C(S) |
| 240 | 13 Rodger Street and 34 High Street East, Anstruther Easter | Late 19 th century. 2 storey sneaked rubble with stop chamfered margins, splayed corner, slated. | C(S) |
| 241 | 15 Rodger Street, Anstruther Easter | Circa 1903. 2 storey and attic ashlar and slate, mansard roof, corner dormer with truncated spired roof and pediments; 1 tripartite dormer with semi-circular pediments. | C(S) |
| 242 | 17 and 19 Rodger Street, Anstruther Easter | Circa 1903, continuous in design with above. 2 storey and attic 3 window ashlar, 3 dormers with triangular and semi-circular pediments. | C(S) |
| 243 | 21 and 23 Rodger Street, Anstruther Easter | Late 19 th century. 2 storey and attic 8 window rubble with chamfered margins, ground floor shops; slated, 3 canted dormers. | C(S) |
| 244 | Savings Bank, Rodger Street, Anstruther Easter | Dated 1870. Baronial 2 storey painted sneaked rubble, stepped L-plan frontage, rounded ground floor angles corbelled to square at 1 st floor; crowstepped and slated. | B |
| 245 | 6-8 Rodger Street, Anstruther Easter | Early 19 th century 2 storey and basement 4 window (1 dummy) painted stucco with belt course at 1 st floor level. Slated. | C(S) |
| 246 | 10 Rodger Street, Anstruther Easter | Early 19 th century. 2 storey 3 window (1 dummy) painted droved ashlar, painted with slate skirting, modern tiling at basecourse. | C(S) |

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| 247 | 12 and 14 Rodger Street and 40 High Street East, Anstruther Easter | 18 th century; altered 19 th . 3 storey 2 window gable to Rodger Street 2 window to High Street, stuccoed, with margins, crowstepped and slated. Inserted dormer head or door pediment; semi-circular, dated RA GA 1631. | B |
| 248 | 16 Rodger Street, Royal Hotel, Anstruther Easter | 18 th century; altered early 19 th and later. 2 storey L plan painted stucco, 2 window gable and wing to Rodger Street, Roman Doric plaster doorpiece; 3 storey piend roofed wing to High Street East; slated. | C(S) |
| 249 | 20 and 22 Rodger Street, Anstruther Easter | Late 18 th century, 2 storey 3 window at 1 st floor, 2 carefully designed modern windows inserted at ground floor; modern harl, painted. | C(S) |
| 250 | Royal Bank of Scotland, 26 and 28 Rodger Street, Anstruther Easter | Mid 19 th century. 2 storey and attic 5 window ashlar, alternately segmental and triangular pediments 1 st floor; modern ground floor; slated, 2 canted dormers. | C(S) |
| 251 | 34 Rodger Street, Anstruther Easter | Circa 1827. Small 2 storey 2 window gable to Rodger Street, 1 window to Shore Street, rubble with painted margins, ground floor shop; slated; 2 storey 2 window wing with timber parapet pantiled to Rodger Street. | B |
| 252 | 1 Castle Street, Anstruther Easter | Rebuilt early 19 th century, shouldered and voussoired doorpiece probably relic of earlier house. 2 storey and attic 2 window painted stucco with painted margins, slated, 1 canted dormer. | B |
| 253 | 2 Castle Street, Anstruther Easter | Rebuilt late 18 th century. 3 storey 2 window painted stucco with margins and skewputts, slated. | B |
| 254 | 3 Castle Street, | 17 th and 18 th centuries. 3 storey 3 | B |

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| | Anstruther Easter | window painted stucco, architraved and pedimented doorpiece, crowstepped wing at back. Restored 1966. | |
| 255 | 4 Castle Street (Pantiles), Anstruther Easter | 17 th century, unfortunately badly altered c.1954. 3 storey, 3 window modern dry dash harl and pantile, 2 nd floor windows altered, ground floor garage insertion. | C(S) |
| 256 | 6 Castle Street, Anstruther Easter | 18 th century, wallhead raised 19 th century. 2 storey and attic 3 window stuccoed with margins, crowstepped and slated, 1 modern dormer, 1966. | B |
| 257 | 7 Castle Street and corner of Wightman's Wynd, Anstruther Easter | 17 th century 2 storey harled and pantiled, gable to Castle Street, forestair with porch to Wightman's Wynd; slope of roof partly altered. | B |
| 258 | Dreel Lodge, Castle Street and Wightman's Wynd, Anstruther Easter | 18 th and early 19 th century L plan stable-block modernised as house. Single-storey and attic harled and slated, ball-capped gatepiers. | C(S) |
| 259 | Sea Wall, Castle Street, Anstruther Easter | Various periods; rubble-built. | C(S) |
| 260 | Anstruther Harbour, Anstruther Easter | D Alan Stevenson and Sir John Hawkshaw 1866-1877, coursed masonry and concrete, but incorporating parts of old harbour notably at NW pier which has old vertically coursed masonry on outer face. Tidal. | B |
| 261 | Market Cross, Shore Street, Anstruther Easter | Dated 1677 made by Andro Young re-erected on stepped base 1875. Square chamfered shaft with wrought-iron finial. | B |
| 262 | 1,2 and 3 Shore Street, Anstruther Easter | Rebuilt early 19 th century 3-storey 4 window at 1 st floor (1 window widened) 3 window at 2 nd painted stucco with painted margins, slated, crowstepped at back. | C(S) |

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| 263 | 4 Shore Street, Anstruther Easter | Dated 1885 at Masonic Panel (Old Freemasons' Hall). 2 storey 2 window gable to street, painted stucco and pantile, built-out classical ground floor shop. Probably originally 18 th century, but much altered. | B |
| 264 | 5 and 6 Shore Street, Anstruther Easter | Rebuilt early 19 th century incorporating older fragments 3-storey, 5 window (1 dummy) original ground floor shops with deep belt course fascia, painted stucco with painted margins, slated. | B |
| 265 | The Murray Library, 7 Shore Street, Anstruther Easter | J and T W Currie (Elie) 1908. Mixed Edwardian baroque and Jacobean 3 storey red ashlar, 3 bipartite at 1 st floor, ogee Pavilion over entrance bay. | C(S) |
| 266 | 8 Shore Street, Anstruther Easter | "Rebuilt JB 1835" 3 storey 3 window rubble, 2 ground floor shops of mid-Victorian date with slim cast iron columns. | B |
| 267 | 9 Shore Street and 34 Cunzie Street, Anstruther Easter | Early 19 th century. 3 storey and attic 1 window with splayed corner modern dry dash harl with margins, and moulded eaves course, slated, bipartite dormer. | B |
| 268 | 10 and 11 Shore Street, Anstruther Easter | 17 th /18 th century. 3-storey 2-window painted stucco with margins, slated; windows widened with metal frames, 2 ground floor shops, 1 original. | C(S) |
| 269 | Masonic Arms, 12 Shore Street, Anstruther Easter | 17 th /18 th century. 3 storey, 3 window modern dry dash harl with painted margins, slated with crowsteps and skewputts; unfortunate modern bull-faced finish to ground floor public house. | B |
| 270 | 13 Shore Street, Anstruther Easter | Late 19 th century. Free baronial treatment. 2 storey and attic, harled with margins, bipartite | C(S) |

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| | | window and corbelled corner turret at 1 st floor, slated large 4 light dormer. Painted ground floor shop. | |
| 271 | 13 Shore Street house to rear, Anstruther Easter | 18 th century 3 storey, 2 window stuccoed with margins, pantiled with slate skirting. | C(S) |
| 272 | Post Office, 14-15 Shore Street, Anstruther Easter | Late 19 th century. Severe 3 storey and attic 4 window, ashlar ground floor, stugged ashlar above with moulded eaves cornice and central wallhead dummy; slated, 2 canted dormers. | C(S) |
| 273 | 17 Shore Street, Anstruther Easter | Early 19 th century, 3 storey 1 window at 1 st floor, 2 windows at 2 nd , rubble with painted margins, original ground floor shop; slated. | C(S) |
| 274 | 18-20 Shore Street, Anstruther Easter, north boundary wall only. | Various periods. Rubble built. | C(S) |
| 275 | 21-22 Shore Street, Anstruther Easter, including boundary walls | 18 th century, 2-storey and attic 2 window stuccoed with painted margins, crowstepped and slated; Edwardian ground floor shop. | C(S) |
| 276 | 23-24 Shore Street, Anstruther Easter, including garden walls | Rebuilt early 19 th century 3-storey, 2 window at 2 nd 3 closely spaced windows at 1 st rubble with painted margins, slated. | C(S) |
| 277 | 25 and 27 Shore Street, Anstruther Easter, including garden walls of 25 and 27 | 17/18 th century, 3 storey, 3 window painted stucco with margins, elaborately moulded windows at 1 st floor, skewputts; ground floor shops; slated. | B |
| 278 | Salutation Bar, 28 Shore Street, Anstruther Easter | 17/18 th century, 3 storey, 3 window (several altered to biparties) painted stucco with margins, crowstepped and pantiled, slate skirting. | C(S) |
| 279 | 29 and 30 Shore Street, Anstruther Easter | Early 19 th century. Classical, 3 storey and attic 3-window, | B |

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| | (including rear buildings and garden walls) | painted ground floor of channelled masonry, quoined ashlar above; slated 2 canted dormers. Outbuildings at back with loft doocot. | |
| 280 | 31,32 and 33 Shore Street, Anstruther Easter (including rear buildings and garden walls) | 17/18 th centuries 3 storey, 3 window (modern central window insertion at 1 st floor) painted stucco with painted margins, pantiled and slated with crow stepped gables. Reglazed. Modern brick chimney. Ground floor shops. | C(S) |
| 281 | 34 Shore Street, Anstruther Easter (including rear buildings and garden walls) | 17/18 th century. 3 storey and attic 2-window stucco, crowstepped and slated, 2 late dormers. Painted ground floor shops. | C(S) |
| 282 | 35 and 36 Shore Street, Anstruther Easter (including rear garden walls) | 17/18 th century remodelled with recessed bay window features JC Cunningham 1954. 3 storey, 2 window stucco and slate, painted ground floor shop. | C(S) |
| 283 | 37,38,39 Shore Street, Anstruther Easter (including garden walls) | Rebuilt 1883, 2 blocks of one construction but differing design and floor levels, 2 storey and attic west block Jacobean, 3 window at 1 st floor, 2 gabled dormer heads at 2 nd floor; east block also 3 window, chamfered margins, 2 canted dormers. Coursed rubble, painted margins, stop-chamfered, slated. | C(S) |
| 284 | 41,42,43 and 44 Shore Street Anstruther Easter (including rear buildings and garden walls) | 17 th century. 3 storey, 4 window swept dormer heads at 2 nd floor, part harled part stuccoed with painted margins. Steep slated roof, crowsteps and skewputts; 2 ground floor shops; corbelled stair turret over segmentally arched close at back. | B |
| 285 | 45,46 Shore Street, Anstruther Easter | Rebuilt 1880. 2 storey and attic 3 window (1 dummy) coursed rubble, painted ground floor shop, | C(S) |

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| | | slated, 2 canted dormers. | |
| 286 | 47 Shore Street (with Hadfoot Close), Anstruther Easter | 17 th century. 2 storey harl and pantile, W gable 2 window with corbelled upper floor; adjoining building to S rebuilt 18 th century. | B |
| 287 | 48 Shore Street, Anstruther Easter | 18 th century. 2 storey and attic, 2 window crowstepped gable to street, modern dry dash harl, crowstepped and pantiled with slate skirting. | B |
| 288 | The Ship Tavern, 49 Shore Street and 1 Hadfoot Wynd, Anstruther Easter | Remodelled late 19 th century 2 storey painted stucco with margins, gable to street, circular entrance tower on Haddfoot Wynd. | C(S) |
| 289 | Sea View (AD Wylie) Haddfoot Wynd, Anstruther Easter | 17 th century. Small 2 storey 2 window painted stucco, upper floor corbelled pantiled with slate skirting; crowstepped, sculptured head at skewput. One chimney truncated. | B |
| 290 | 8 Haddfoot Wynd, Anstruther Easter (including garden walls) | 17 th century 2 storey and attic 2 window (1 bipartite alteration 1961) rubble with margin, 2 swept dormers, crowstepped and pantiled. Gable to street is whitewashed harl, modern addition at back. | B |
| 291 | House (Miss Graham) 1 Haddfoot Wynd, Anstruther Easter | Late 18 th century 2 storey 3 window (1 bipartite) rubble with painted margins, harled S gable; slated, crowstepped at back. Later N piended outshot. Renovated 1960. | C(S) |
| 292 | Scottish Fisheries Museum Trust Ltd, Harbour Head and 50 East Shore, Anstruther Easter | Composite group enclosing courtyard comprising former ship chandler house and shop on west, 2 storey stucco/harl pantile and slate with moulded doorpiece of projecting stair wing inscribed WL-HD; 2 storey north range 1721 rubble and pantile/slate on site of former chapel with 13 th century double lancet window | A |

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| | | extant; on east former coopers' shed 2 storey brick and pantile with adjoining 16 th century "Abbot's Lodging" 2 storey and attic rubble and pantile; on south 2 storey late 19 th century offices stucco and slate with earlier rubble wall and arched gateways. Converted to museum 1970. | |
| 294 | Warehosue and Workshop (Smith and Hutton) now part of Fisheries Museum, Harbour Head, Anstruther Easter | 18 th and early 19 th centuries. 2 gable front, west gable with timber front and hoist; 17(3)7 ship panel inset in E gable. | B |
| 295 | 11 and 13 East Green, Anstruther Easter | 18 th century. 3 storey 2 window, 2 swept dormer heads at 2 nd floor, painted stucco and pantile, harled gable, crowstepped and pantiled. 2 storey back wing, harled and pantiled. Renovated 1968. | B |
| 296 | 15 East Green, Anstruther Easter | Rebuilt 19 th century. 2 storey, 3 window painted stucco with margins, ground floor shop, crowstepped and slated. | C(S) |
| 297 | 19a,b and c East Green, Anstruther Easter | Circa 1828, former prison. 2 storey, 3 window and door with railed forestair at 1 st floor, 3 doors at ground floor. Rubble and pantile. Renovated 1970-71. Two cells extant with fittings complete. | B |
| 298 | 21 and 23 East Green, Anstruther Easter | Early 19 th century. 2 storey, 3 window rubble with painted margins, ground floor windows enlarged later; pantiled. | C(S) |
| 299 | 25 East Green, Anstruther Easter | Early 19 th century. 2 storey, 1 window rubble and pantile; former smithy. | C(S) |
| 300 | 27 and 29 East Green, Anstruther Easter | Early 19 th century. 2 storey 1 window rubble and pantile; former smithy. | C(S) |

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| 301 | 14 East Green, Anstruther Easter | Reconstructed late 19 th century. 2 storey and attic 2 window (1 narrow) painted stucco; slated, canted dormer. | C(S) |
| 302 | 16 East Green, Anstruther Easter | Early 19 th century, altered later. 2 storey 3 window, centre 1 st altered to bipartite window painted stucco with margins, slated. | C(S) |
| 303 | 18, 20 East Green, Anstruther Easter | Circa 1780. 2 storey 3 window (2 dummies) modern dry dash harl with painted margins, pantiled, segmetally arched close at 18. | C(S) |
| 304 | 22 East Green, Anstruther Easter | Circa 1810. 2 storey and basement 3 window rough ashlar with painted margins, slated. | C(S) |
| 305 | 24 East Green, Anstruther Easter | Circa 1800. 2 storey and basement 3 window coursed rubble with painted margins, small later window insertions. Part pantiled, part slated. | C(S) |
| 306 | 26 East Green Warehouse, Anstruther Easter | Dated RT 1841 at keyblock of segmental pend arch. 2 storey blind window at upper floor, rubble and pantile. Former cooper building, sculptured cooper signs. | B |
| 307 | East Green (No 26), Engineers shop and warehouse, Ansturther Easter | Early 19 th century, 2 storey 2 window whitewashed harl with margins, pantiled. | C(S) |
| 308 | 28 East Green, Anstruther Easter | 18 th century, altered. Single storey attic and basement 2 window and centre door whitewashed harl, painted margins. Forestair, crowstepped and pantiled, canted dormer. | C(S) |
| 309 | Cruachan, 1 Crail Raod and Anstruther Easter | Circa 1800. 3 storey, 3 window rubble with painted margins, asbestos tile roof. Formerly 2 houses | B |

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| 310 | Clydesdale Bank Building, Crail Road and St Andrews Road, Anstruther Easter (including walls and railings) | 1864. neo-Jacobean 2 storey stugged ashlar, asymmetrical composition with arched moulded doorpiece, arched windows at upper floor. | C(S) |
| 311 | Smiddy Cottage (House – Mrs Henderson), Crail Road and St Andrews Road, Anstruther Easter | Early 19th century. Single-storey 2 window and centre door coursed rubble with painted margins, pantiled with slate skirting; eastern outhouse with piended extension, splay 1 window gable. | B |
| 312 | Cunzie House and outbuildings (now garage) Crail Road, Anstruther Easter | Early 19th century. 2 storey 3 window painted stucco front, piended roof, platformed. Single storey rubble outbuildings, piended pantiled roofs. | B |
| 314 | Dreel Bridge | Rebuilt 1831. Single segmental arch, widened on E side in recent times. Inset stone in parapet. "1630, rebuilt 1795" | C(S) |
| 315 | Anstruther Wester, Parish Church (now St Adrian's Church Hall) | Tower 16th century, 4 storey rubble, doublet window with segmental outer arch and foiled head each face at bell chamber. Corbelled parapet, partly pierced, slated broach spire. Church rebuilt 1761, simple mid-Georgian rectangle, 3 arched and keyblocked windows on S, 2 on N. all with original glazing. Harled with margins, crowstepped, slated. Interior renovated 1930 and 1970. | A |
| 316 | Anstruther Wester Parish Churchyard and Gravestones. | Various periods. Rubble enclosing walls, partly retaining. Table tombs. | C(S) |
| 317 | Anstruther Wester Town Hall, session house and church hall. | Rebuilt 1795. 2 storey, 3 window harled, crowstepped and slated; later alterations, moulded doorpiece further alterations (internal) 1970; early 20th century single storey session room with | C(S) |

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| | | canted front on south. <i>Session House on corner of Elizabeth Place/Esplanade?</i> | |
| 318 | 1-8 Elizabeth Place, Anstruther Wester | Circa 1890, speculative terrace block partly built with re-used material. 2 storey and attic 9 window to street. Nos 1-3 harled with painted margins, nos 4-8 snecked rubble at 1 st floor harled at ground floor; slated, V-fronted dormers 3 swept at north end. Renovated 1968. | C(S) |
| 319 | Anstruther Wester Esplanade | Various dates, mainly old vertically coursed rubble, 150' x 60'; fragment of old harbour | B |
| 320 | Sea wall from Esplanade to Anstruther Golf Club (including watch tower), Anstruther Wester | Various dates. High rubble-built retaining wall with rectangular battlemented watchtower at 6 Shore Road. | B |
| 321 | The White House, 1 The Esplanade, Anstruther Wester | 1760. 2 storey, 4 window (1 dummy) whitewashed harl with painted margins, curvilinear wallhead gable, crowstepped and slated; adjoining 18 th century houses annexed in recent times. | A |
| 322 | 3 The Esplanade, Anstruther Wester | Dated 1718. Originally 2-storey and attic, now single storey and attic, floor levels raised and dormers added. Central wallhead gable with scroll-skews, richly moulded depressed ogee doorpiece. | B |
| 323 | The Old Manse, 5 The Esplanade, Anstruther Wester | 1703 repaired 1761, originally rectangular plan, later outshot centre w front. 3 storey harled with margins, slated; inset panels and inscriptions on blocking course of 19 th century porch. | B |
| 324 | Rose Court, 11 The Esplanade, Anstruther Wester | 18 th century. 3 storey 3 window whitewashed harl with painted margins, forestair with good cast | B |

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| | | iron rail to 1 st floor, garage inserted at ground floor. | |
| 325 | 13 The Esplanade, Anstruther Wester | 18 th century. 3 storey 2 window, 2 swept dormer haeads, harled with painted margins, forestairs with find-quality cast iron railing, crowstepped and slated; wing at back. | B |
| 326 | 15 The Esplanade, Anstruther Wester | 18 th century. 2 storey 4 window painted stucco with painted margins, projecting outshot porch to upper floor, pantiled. | B |
| 327 | 2 The Esplanade (including garages) Anstruther Wester | 18 th century. 2-storey, irregular fenestration, harled with painted margins, inset sculptured panel, crowstepped and pantiled. Modern garages, double back-to-back lean-to whitewashed harl and pantile. | B |
| 328 | Dolphin Cottage, The Esplanade, Anstruther Wester | 18 th century. 2 storey, 2 window harled with margins, slated, one chimney removed; harled and pantiled addition at E gable, 1968. | B |
| 329 | 17-23 High Street (including area railings) Anstruther Wester | Dated 1713 on inset armoral stone at back, rebuilt circa 1800. 3 storey 3 window (centre 1 st dummy) droved rough ashlar, painted margins, original woodwork. Slated. | B |
| 330 | Fernbank, 25 and 27 High Street, Anstruther Wester | 17 th /18 th century. L-plan, 3 storey, 2 window painted stucco with painted maregins, 3 moulded doorpieces, slated. | B |
| 331 | 31 High Street, Anstruther Wester | 18 th century. 3 storey, 2 window stuccoed with margins, ground floor altered, slated back wing. | B |
| 332 | 39 High Street, Anstruther Wester | Circa 1800. Double house 2 storey 3 window coursed rubble with margins, pantiled. | C(S) |
| 333 | 43 High Street, | Mid 18 th century. 2 storey 3 | B |

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| | Anstruther Wester | window, modern dry dash harl with margins, architraved door piece with cornice, door recently raised in architrave; corbelled corner; crowstepped and pantiled. | |
| 334 | Crichton House, High Street and Crichton Street, Anstruther Wester | 18 th century. Remodelled late 19 th century. 2 storey and attic 4 window, 1 window back wing; angled frontage, painted stucco with margins, slated, 3 dormers. | C(S) |
| 335 | Buckie Hoose, 2 High Street, Anstruther Wester | Late 17 th century. 3 storey, 2 window rubble with margins, crowstepped and slated; applied shell-embellishment to external walls and ceiling of "grotto room". Restored 1968. | B |
| 336 | 4 High Street, Anstruther Wester | Late 18 th century, altered later and renovated in 1968 closer to original form. 2 storey 5 window painted stucco with painted margins pantiled. | C(S) |
| 337 | 6 High Street, Anstruther Wester | Late 18 th century 2 storey 3 window coursed rubble with painted margins, pantiled. | B |
| 338 | 8 High Street, Anstruther Wester | Late 18 th century. 2 storey 3 window painted stucco with margins, lintel belt course at ground floor, pantiled. | B |
| 339 | 10 and 12 High Street, Anstruther Wester | Later 18 th century. 2 storey 3 window coursed rubble with painted margins, recessed roundel in gable, pantiled with slate skirting. | B |
| 340 | The Dreel Tavern, 14 and 16 High Street, Anstruther Wester | 17 th and 18 th centuries. 3 storey, 3 window rubble with margins crowstepped and slated; ground floor stuccoed; back stair dated 1734. | B |
| 341 | 18 High Street, Anstruther Wester | Later 18 th century. 3 storey 3 window stuccoed with painted margins, wall-head attic gablet slated. | B |

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| 342 | 20,22,24 and 26 High Street, Anstruther Wester | Rebuilt 19 th century. 2-6 window 1 bipartite rubble with stop chamfered margins, slated. | C(S) |
| 343 | 28 High Street, Anstruther Wester | Dated 1702. 3 storey and attic, 3 swept dormer heads fine moulded doorpiece; inset dormerhead panel dated AK 1640. Slated, moulded chimney copes. Restored 1961, harl unfortunately dry dash. | B |
| 344 | 30-38 High Street, Anstruther Wester | Remodelled late 19 th century plain 2 storey 4 window stucco and slate, set-back section at 38. | C(S) |

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The Anstruther Outstanding Conservation Area Article 4 Directions

The Anstruther Outstanding Conservation Area Article 4 Directions are made under the 1992 General Permitted Development Order.

| USE CLASS | SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF USE CLASS | REQUIREMENT FOR USE CLASS |
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| Part 1 Class 1 | The enlargement, improvement or other alteration of a dwellinghouse. | To protect the special character, fabric and layout of an historic building and the surrounding area in order to prevent uncontrolled site coverage. |
| Part 1 Class 2 | Any alterations to the roof of a dwellinghouse including the enlargement of a dwellinghouse by way of an alteration to its roof. | To protect the special character, fabric and layout of an historic building and the surrounding area in order to prevent uncontrolled site coverage. |
| Part 1 Class 3 | The provision within the curtilage of a dwellinghouse of any building or enclosure, swimming or other pool required for a purpose incidental to the enjoyment of the dwellinghouse, or the maintenance, improvement or other alteration of such a building or enclosure. | To protect the historic fabric, special character and visual amenity of the area. |
| Part 1 Class 6 | The installation, alteration or replacement of a satellite antenna on a dwellinghouse or within the curtilage of a dwellinghouse. | To protect the special character, fabric and layout of an historic building and the surrounding area in order to prevent uncontrolled site coverage. |
| Part 2 Class 7 | The erection, construction, maintenance, improvement or alteration of a gate, fence, wall or other means of enclosure. | To prevent indiscriminate repair of the historic fabric (boundary walls) through use of inappropriate building methods and materials or inappropriate alteration or new build within garden ground boundaries. |
| Part 2 Class 8 | The formation, laying out and construction of a means of access to a road which is not a trunk road or a classified road, where that access is required in connection with development | To prevent unmitigated development and inappropriate alteration and/or development within garden ground. |

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| | permitted by any class in this Schedule other than Class 7. | |
| Part 9 Class 27 | The carrying out on land within the boundaries of a private road or private way of works required for the maintenance or improvement of the road or way. | To prevent unmitigated development and inappropriate alteration and/or development within garden ground. |
| Part 12 Class 30 | The erection or construction and the maintenance, improvement or other alteration by a local authority of certain buildings, works or equipment. | To protect the special character, fabric and layout of an historic building and the surrounding area in order to prevent uncontrolled site coverage. |
| Part 12 Class 31 | The carrying out by a roads authority on land outwith but adjoining the boundary of an existing road or works required for or incidental to the maintenance or improvement of the road. | To protect the historic fabric of the area and ensure the replacement and repair of such areas is carried out sympathetically using appropriate building methods and materials where applicable. |
| Part 12 Class 32 | Any development relating to sewerage by a regional or islands council being development not above ground level required in connection with the provision, improvement, maintenance or repair of a sewer, outfall pipe or sludge main or associated apparatus. | To protect the historic fabric of the area and ensure the replacement and repair of such areas is carried out sympathetically using appropriate building methods and materials where applicable. |
| Part 12 Class 33 | The carrying out within their own district by a planning authority of works for the erection of dwellinghouses; any development under the Housing (Scotland Act 1987 (b); any development under any enactment the estimated cost of which does not exceed £100,000. | To protect the townscape and aesthetic integrity of the area by ensuring that new development is sympathetic in design, layout, fabric and character. |
| Part 13 Class 35 | Development on operational land by statutory undertakers or their lessees in respect of dock, | To protect the harbour against development which may compromise its listed status and the adjoining Site of Special |

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| | pier, harbour, water transport, or canal or inland navigation undertakings. | Scientific Interest to meet with the EU Birds Directive criteria. |
| Part 13 Class 38 | Development for the purposes of water undertakings. | To protect the special character, fabric and layout of an historic building and the surrounding area in order to prevent uncontrolled site coverage. |
| Part 13 Class 39 | Development for a public gas supplier required for the purposes of its undertaking. | To protect the historic fabric of the area and ensure the replacement and repair of such areas is carried out sympathetically using appropriate building methods and materials where necessary. |
| Part 13 Class 40 | Development by statutory undertakers for the generation, transmission or supply of electricity for the purposes of their undertaking. | To protect the historic fabric of the area and ensure the replacement and repair of such areas is carried out sympathetically using appropriate building methods and materials where necessary. |
| Part 13 Class 41 | Tramway or road transport undertakings. | To protect the historic fabric of the area and ensure the replacement and repair of such areas is carried out sympathetically using appropriate building methods and materials where necessary. |
| Part 13 Class 43 | Development required for the purposes of the Post Office. | To protect the townscape form indiscriminate installation of boxes, pouches or machines. |
| Part 20 Class 67 | Development by Telecommunications Code Systems Operators | To protect the townscape form indiscriminate installation of telecommunications equipment. |