



NORTHLIGHT HERITAGE	Inverkeithing Friary
REPORT: 221	Archaeological Excavation
PROJECT ID: 1679	Inverkeithing, Fife
DATA STRUCTURE REPORT	



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**Funding raised by
The National Lottery**
and awarded by the Heritage Lottery Fund



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Inverkeithing Friary, Fife
NGR: NT 1296 8274

Data Structure Report
on behalf of
Fife Coast and Countryside Trust

Cover Plate: Volunteer archaeologists beginning work on the excavation

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23/10/18

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Figure 1: Site Location

Abstract

An archaeological excavation and community project 'Back in the Habit – Digging for Inverkeithing's Medieval Friary' was undertaken by Northlight Heritage, on behalf of the Fife Coast and Countryside Trust, on the site of the former Franciscan Friary at Inverkeithing, Fife. The excavation was conducted between 3 and 14 September 2018, and four excavation trenches opened. Archaeological deposits were encountered in all four trenches, buried beneath significant volumes of topsoil overburden, probably imported to the site in the 1930's when the site was landscaped and turned into a park garden.

Remains of the southern wall of what is likely to have been the northern range of the friary, possibly the friary church, were encountered along with deposits relating to the construction and demolition of the structure. Medieval pottery was recovered from deposits associated to the wall. A possible floor, comprised of sandstone flagstones, was also identified.

1. Introduction

1.1

This report presents the results of an archaeological excavation on the site of Inverkeithing Friary Gardens, Fife, conducted by Northlight Heritage from 3 to 14 September, 2018. The project was commissioned by Fife Coast and Countryside Trust as part of the Fife Pilgrim Way project and was funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund. The project was supported throughout by the Fife Council Archaeological Unit. The work was conducted as a community excavation with volunteer archaeologists involved throughout the fieldwork.

2. Location, Geology and Topography

2.1

The focus of the community excavations was the site of the former Franciscan Friary, now occupied by Inverkeithing's public Friary Gardens, located to the immediate north of the Inverkeithing Civic Centre. The site is located on the corner of Queen Street and Friary Court (Figure 1, NGR: NT 1297 8274) at a height of approximately 20 m OD.

2.2

The underlying bedrock of the area consists of Midland Valley Sill-complex - Quartz-microgabbro, while nearby superficial deposits consist of Devensian Till (British Geological Survey 1:50000 digital data).

3. Archaeological and Historical Context

Originally drafted by Douglas Speirs

3.1

Documentary evidence relating to the Friary is limited and surprisingly little is known of the site's history. In 1346, King David II received a papal bull from Clement VI granting retrospective permission for the foundation of the Franciscan Friary at Lanark - a friary that had earlier been founded by his excommunicated father, King Robert the Bruce. Interestingly, this bull also granted permission to David to erect another friary "in another place far from attack" (southern Scotland was then being ravaged by the English). This other place can only have been Inverkeithing.

3.2

It is likely that whatever buildings might have been on the site before 1346 were remodelled to produce a typical Friary complex with ranges on the north, south, east and west, all arranged around a Central Cloister and Cloister Garth – the Friary Well can still be seen in the Cloister Garth today.

3.3

The East Range still stands and although much altered, the historic building that fronts on to the street is essentially a 14th century building. It was the Friary's Hospitium (Plate 1) (i.e. its accommodation block for visitors), its size possibly reflecting something of the large number of pilgrims that entered Fife via the ferry town of Inverkeithing.



Plate 1: View of the Hospitium from the East

3.4

The South Range now lies under modern buildings but the rest of the site appears never to have been developed and the many fragments of buildings still visible across the site allow the general footprint of the Friary to be reconstructed. This is considered to be Scotland's best preserved urban Medieval Friary.

3.5

The Friary was appropriated by Inverkeithing Burgh magistrates after the Reformation and was thereafter neglected. The site was used as a quarry but never appears to have been developed. Slum clearance and high street improvements in the early 20th century led to the loss of the last standing frontage buildings (other than the Hospitium).

3.6

In 1936, the site was purchased by the Town Council to create a recreational municipal greenspace. Apart from the erection of the Inverkeithing Civic Centre on the South Range in the 1960s, the site has not changed since the 1930s.

4. Summary Objectives

The archaeological objectives were:

- to identify and record the location, nature and extent of features or objects of archaeological significance;
- to not excavate features, unless directed by the Fife Council archaeologist,
- to ensure the preservation by record of any excavated features;
- to ensure that the needs for archaeological conservation and recording are met

In addition to the archaeological objectives, a series of community objectives were also defined:

- To provide learning opportunities for volunteers from both the local community and further afield, in the following areas: archaeological excavation, site recording, photography & scale drawing;
- To engage with local school(s) and offer bespoke learning activities based on the excavations;

- To inform the local and wider community of the results of the project and promote a wider awareness and understanding of the Fife Pilgrim Way and the broader value of the archaeology and heritage of the area;

5. Methodology

Archaeological Excavations

5.1

A team of three professional archaeologists (one lead archaeologist and two assistant archaeologists) were on site to conduct the excavation over 12 days between 3 and 14 September 2018. This included training and supervising the volunteers during the opening, excavation and backfilling of the trenches.

5.2

Turf was carefully lifted by hand and topsoil was removed to the level of the natural subsoil or the first significant archaeological horizon, whichever was encountered first within trenches or, in the case of trenches (T) 1 & 2, sondages within those trenches. Spoil-heaps were created at a safe distance from the excavation areas and were contained on top of geotextile to minimise disturbance to the grass. Metal-detectors were used to examine spoil for artefact recovery.

5.3

Excavations were conducted in such a way as to minimise disturbance of archaeologically sensitive contexts, focussing instead upon revealing and recording the structural remains of the Friary. Trenches were cleaned by hand and all features were recorded in accordance with guidelines for best archaeological practice as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). The written record of all archaeological features, deposits and finds was by means of conventional *pro forma* sheets. Five hand-drawn plans were made at a scale of 1:20 and 14 section drawings at 1:10. 148 high-resolution digital images were taken. All features and trenches were recorded in such a way as to tie them to the OS grid using a Leica Total-Station. Spot heights were taken at appropriate points to record differences in level above Ordnance Datum between archaeological features.

5.4

In two locations excavation sondage trenches exceeded the working depth of 1.2 m and as such it proved necessary to step the trench sides to prevent sections from exceeding safe limits and potentially collapsing.

5.5

At the close of the excavations all areas were backfilled by hand and/or with a mini-digger to ensure the best possible compaction and finished results and the turf was replaced by hand.



Plate 2: Volunteer archaeologists excavating

Community Engagement and Communication

5.6

A total of 27 volunteers took part in the excavations. Additionally members of staff from the Fife Coast and Countryside Trust assisted with the excavations and the site was visited by the Inverkeithing Local History Society as well as 44 pupils and teachers from Inverkeithing Primary School, from the P4 & P6 classes. The pupils attended in two separate groups and were given a tour of the site, a talk about how archaeology works, and a chance to try using trowels and hand-shovels, finding artefacts within the topsoil and overburden. A large number of visitors attended the site during the excavations. Approximately 10-20 people visited the site each day (many of whom would visit the site every day) as well as approximately 100 visitors during our Saturday open day.



Plate 3: Inverkeithing Primary pupils learning about the Medieval Friary and having a go at excavation



Plate 4: Our open days gave people a chance to get into the Medieval way of life!

5.7

Excavation and recording (written records, photographs, survey and illustration to current professional standards) was conducted by volunteers under the close guidance of the professional archaeological team. Up-cast spoil was metal-detected for artefacts by volunteers. Training in the use of archaeological techniques and equipment was provided throughout by Northlight Heritage staff. A site diary was kept and published online via social-media channels.



Plate 5: Volunteers learning about archaeological equipment and recording techniques

5.8

Assessment of volunteer engagement was conducted in the form of a Fife Pilgrim Way online survey which was made available to volunteers and facilitators, following their involvement with the project.

5.9

As part of the local outreach, following the production of this Data Structure Report a public talk will be given by the project director at an appropriate location to be arranged by Fife Pilgrim Way.



Plate 6: Discussing the archaeology within T2 whilst a 'friar' from Medieval Methil looks on!

6. Results

6.1

Four trenches were excavated across the site (Fig 2). A total of 46 context numbers were assigned during the fieldwork, of which two were subsequently voided. The remaining 44 context descriptions (4 cuts, 3 structural, 37 deposits and fills) are described in detail within Appendix 1 along with concordance tables for 19 drawings, 148 photographs, 26 bags of General Finds (a total of 184 individual sherds or pieces) and one Small Find (SF 1).

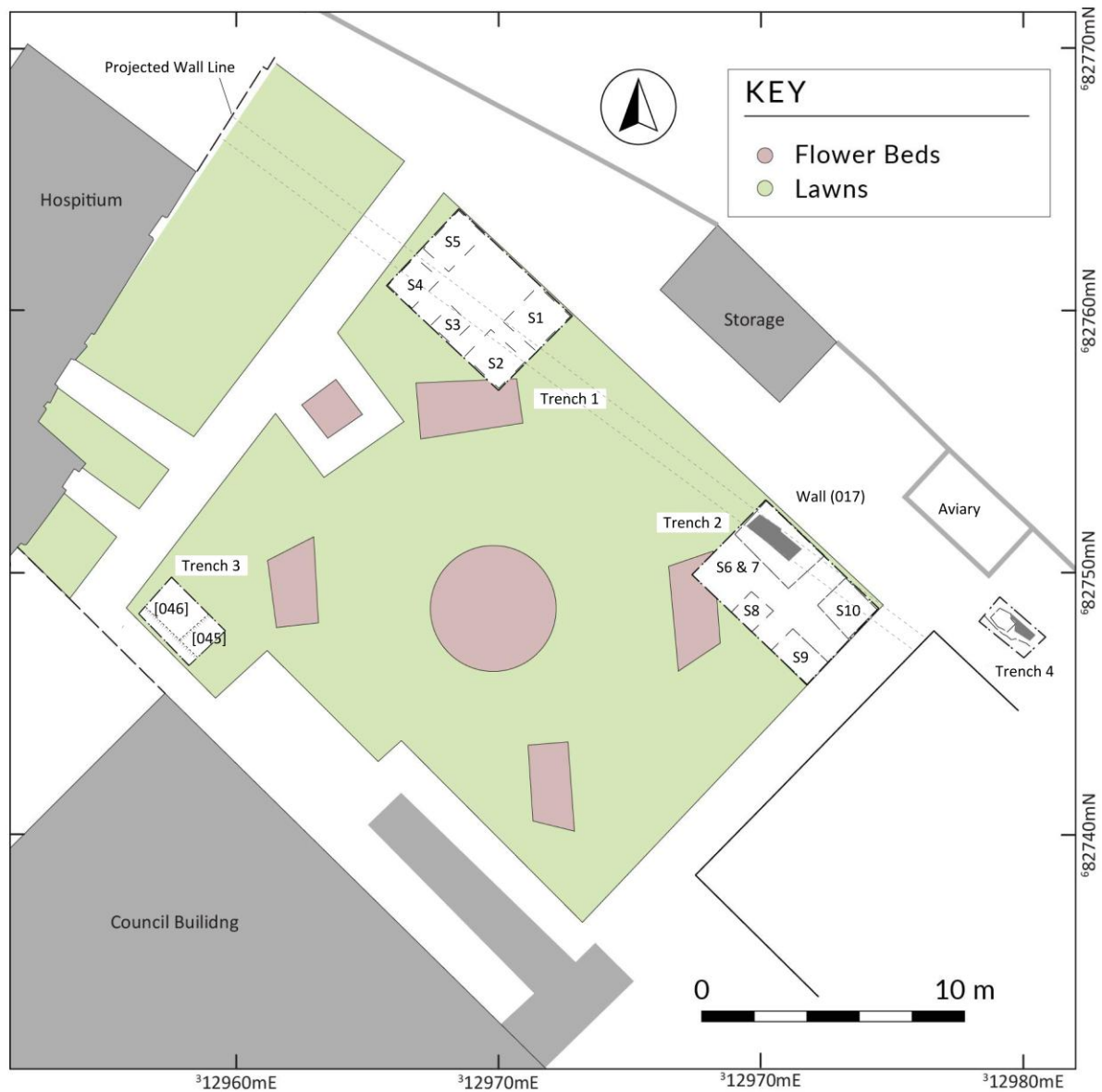


Figure 2: Trench Locations

Topsoil and Landscaping Deposits

6.2

In all of the trenches a large amount of topsoil and overburden was discovered, up to a metre deep, which represented the landscaping of the site in the 1930's. Due to the depth of this overburden material within T1 & T2, a series of sondage trenches were excavated to enable us to access the archaeological deposits buried beneath. A total of twelve contexts were assigned to the topsoil and landscaping deposits across the site (001, 004, 013, 018, 019, 022, 023, 025, 026, 028, 032 & 044), all of which were variations on the sandy loam topsoil with various inclusions of: small stones, pottery (ranging from Medieval-Modern in date), animal bone, shells, metal object such as nails and a variety of other modern objects (including a cap badge of the Army Service Corps, which became the Royal Army Service Corps in 1918 <https://www.nam.ac.uk/explore/royal-army-service-corps>).

Trench 1

6.3

T1 measured approximately 6 m x 4 m and, after the removal of turf and an initial c.0.1 m spit of topsoil (001), five sondage trenches were opened. These were number Sondage (S) 1-5.

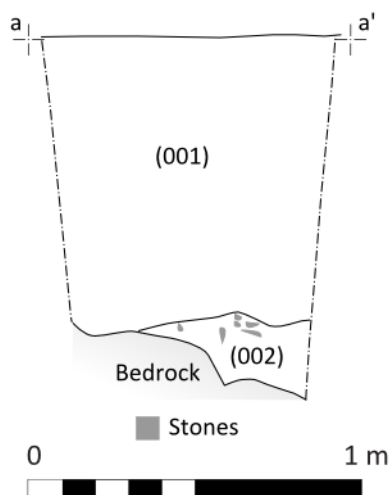


Figure 3: SE-facing section T1 S1



Plate 7: Pottery from T1 S1 (002)

Sondage 1 (S1)

6.4

S1 (Fig 3) measured approximately 1.25m by 1.25 m and was up to 1 m deep. Topsoil (001) was removed to reveal a deposit (002) which contained rubble, some with mortar attached, as well as fragments of Medieval pottery (Plate 7). This deposit lay directly on top of the bedrock.



Plate 8: NE-facing section, T1 S2



Plate 9: 'Pie-crust' decorated pot sherd, T1 S2

Sondage 2 (S2)

6.5

S2, located to the SW of S1, contained similar deposits (Plate 8), although the material (005) found directly on top of the bedrock was composed primarily of cobbles, as opposed to what appeared to be wall-rubble in (002). This cobble material may correspond to deposits seen within T2, such as (010), and contained Medieval pottery, including a base sherd with finger-impressed decoration (Plate 9).

Sondage 3 (S3)

6.6

S3 was only partially excavated due to the presence of a small concrete and brick feature, perhaps the base for a sign or lamp-post. The bricks were the same as those used to build a nearby aviary that formed part of the 20th century gardens.



Plate 10: Bedrock within S4, S5 in background

Sondages 4 & 5 (S4 & S5)

6.7

These sondages were located on the NW edge of T1, closest to the Hospitium. Both contained topsoil/overburden, less than 0.5 m deep, lying directly on top of bedrock (Plate 10), demonstrating that the bedrock lies much closer to the surface at this end of the site, reflecting the natural slope down towards the Forth.

Trench 2

6.8

T2 was located at the eastern corner of the grassy central area of the Friary gardens and measured approximately 6 m x 4 m. A further five sondages were excavated within this area, although two of these (S6 & S7) were subsequently joined to expose a larger area (Fig 2).

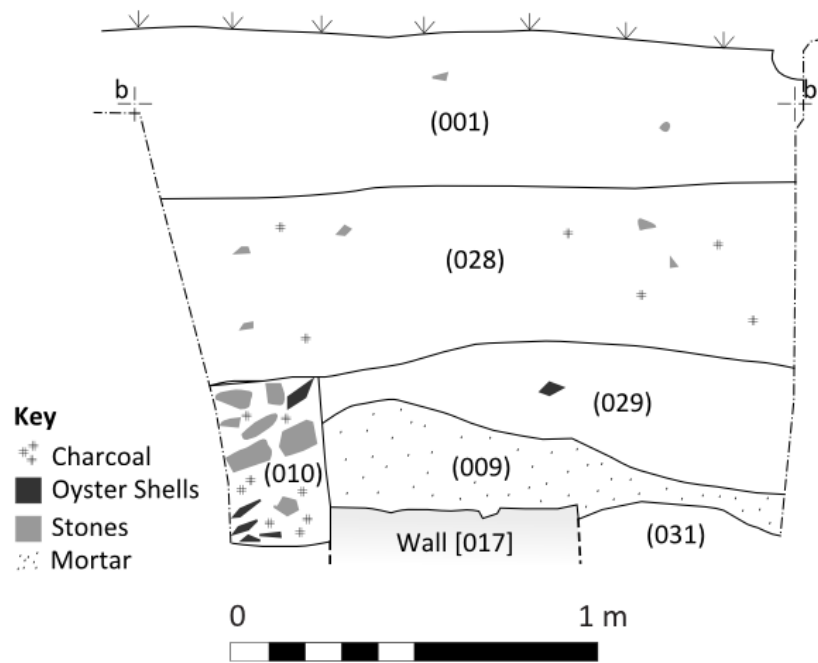


Figure 4: SE-facing section of S6

Sondages 6 & 7 (S6 & S7)

6.9

These sondages were located at the northern corner of T2 and contained deposits of topsoil-landscaping overburden (001 & 028) to a depth of approximately one metre. Below this a sequence of deposits and structural elements were identified which related to the construction and demolition of a wall (Fig 4, Plate 11). The demolition deposits included a deposit of sandy loam with oyster shells and some stones (029) on top of a thick layer of yellow-grey mortar (009).

6.10

Below the layer of mortar were deposits and a wall which almost certainly formed part of the north range of the friary. Deposit (010) was comprised of cobbles and stones within a dark loamy matrix. It contained frequent oyster shells and also fragments of green-glazed pottery and butchered animal bone. In places it appeared to form a surface (Plate 11), perhaps relating to the cloister walk, although only a small area of this deposit was revealed. Although not directly over-lying the wall (017), deposit (010) had originally been placed up against the wall.

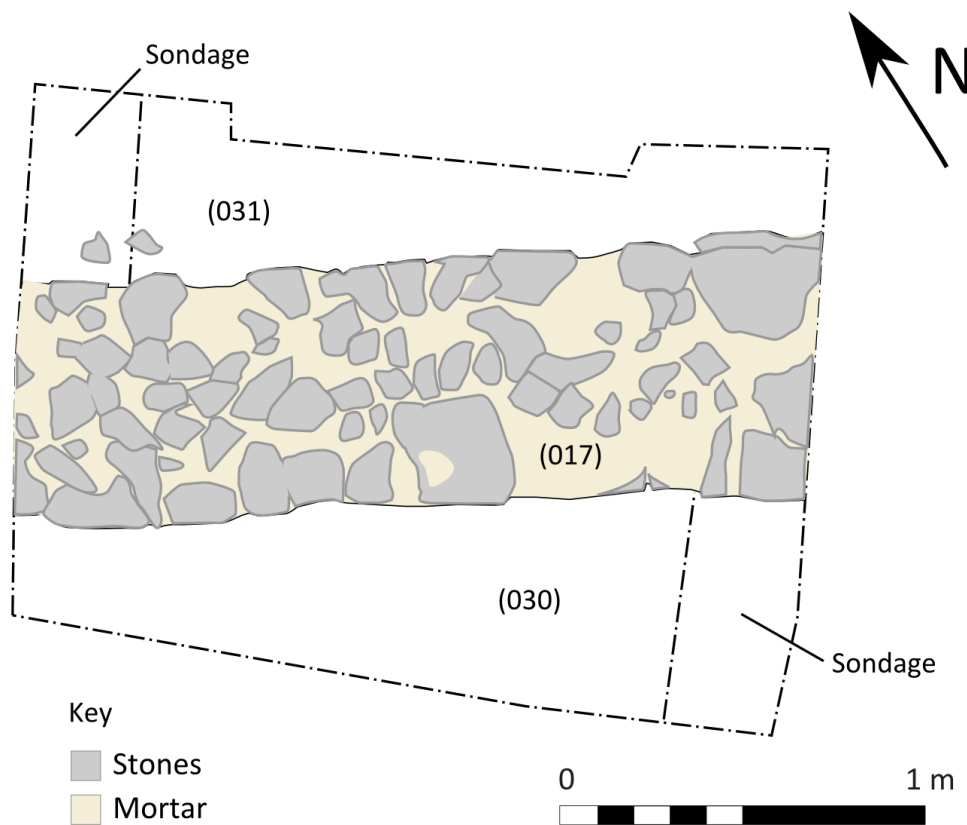


Figure 5: Plan of wall within Sondage 6/7

6.11

The wall itself (017) was approximately 0.7 m wide and had been built from yellow sandstone blocks, with rougher infill of natural bedrock cobbles, and bonded with a yellowish lime-mortar (Fig 5, Plates 11 ,12 & 13). Two small sondage slots were excavated in an attempt to reveal the surviving height of the wall (Fig 5), both of which revealed 3 rough courses of stonework (to c. 0.3 m height) on top of stone infill, likely of a foundation trench, although this material could not be excavated due to the depth of the trench and lack of available space. The two slots did provide some insight into the material on either side of the wall. On the northern side was a deposit of yellowish sandy loam (031) whilst on the southern side was a darker deposit of loam which contained a fragment of distinctively orange-glazed pottery (SF 1), of which further specialist analysis may prove useful.



Plate 11: Wall (017), prior to removal of (010)



Plate 12: Wall (017), after removal of (010)



Plate 13: Volunteer archaeologists cleaning the wall

Sondage 8 (S8)

6.12

S8 (Plate 14) was excavated to the south of S6/7, within the estimated area of the cloisters. The upper deposits (001, 018 & 019) were 1930's landscaping deposits, and sealed a thin layer of sand and gravel (020) which may relate to the cloisters or perhaps the demolition of the friary. This deposit sealed a deposit of firm reddish-brown sandy loam (021) which contained sherds of medieval pottery, animal bone and charcoal flecks. A very similar deposit was also seen within S9 (024).



Plate 14: NW-facing section of S8

Sondage 9 (S9)

6.13

S9 (Plate 15) was located in the southern corner of T2 and contained a very similar sequence of deposits as seen in S8 (these were 001, 022, 023 & 024), but had no equivalent of deposit (020).



Plate 15: NW-facing section of S9

Sondage 10 (S10)

6.14

The final sondage excavated in T2 was at the eastern corner and was opened to further investigate the wall line identified within S6 & 7. This sondage demonstrated the continuation of the wall line and deposits on the southern side of the wall (the northern side of the wall was outwith the area of this sondage). New context numbers were assigned (038-044) but were all relatable to deposits within S6 & 7, with the exception of (040) which, although unexcavated, appeared to be a discrete midden deposit below (or possibly within) the 'cloister-walk' deposits (030 in S6 & 7, 042 in S10). This deposit (040) was notable for containing large numbers of limpet shells, ash and charcoal (Plate 16).



Plate 16: Limpet shells in deposit (040)

Trench 3

6.15

Trench 3 was opened at the SW corner of the Friary Gardens close to corners of the Hospitium and the Civic Centre (Fig 2). This trench contained quite a different sequence of deposits to those seen elsewhere on the site (Plate 18). Beneath the topsoil (001) was a drain which ran approximately NE-SW across the trench (Plate 17). A red ceramic drain was within a shallow trench [007] and covered by mixed rubble containing 20th century material (006). Beneath the drain was a deposit of rubble and soil (025/026) containing fragments of Medieval and modern pottery which overlaid and filled two linear trenches [045 & 046] which ran NW-SE and SW-NE respectively. These trenches had a rectangular profile, both approximately 0.6 m wide, and may have been machine dug. They had been cut into sterile red-brown clay subsoil (014/027) which overlay bedrock.



Plate 17: Drain (006) in T3



Plate 18: SE-facing section of T3

Trench 4

6.16

T2 was located at the eastern edge of the site, on a strip of grass which, at its eastern end, runs along the top of the surviving vaults. This trench was not over a (known) vaulted area, and the upper deposits (001 & 032) were consistent with the modern landscaping deposits seen elsewhere on the site. At a depth of approximately 0.6 m was a deposit of mixed clay, sand, rubble and mortar (036/037) which was interpreted as a demolition deposit. This material also contained a fragment of window glass and a small piece of 'I-section' window lead. This overlaid the remains of a partial floor surface (034) of which 3 sandstone flagstones were revealed. It appears that the rest of this floor within T4 had been grubbed up, but the flagstones formed a convincing floor surface (Plate 19). The floor had been laid upon a deposit of sandy gravel which contained some rubble (035), although only a small area of this was investigated due to the limitations of the size and depth of the trench.



Plate 19: S-facing section and flooring in T4

7. Discussion and Summary

7.1

Inverkeithing's Friary has never been subject to modern archaeological excavations and, as such, the work conducted during the 'Back in the Habit' project provides an important insight into the buried archaeology of this significant Medieval site. The trenches have demonstrated varied survival of elements of the Friary's north range as well as some insights into the process of demolition and subsequent re-use of the site as a park.

7.2

Close to the Hospitium, where the bedrock is closest to the surface, no remains of walls were identified despite T1 being located on the extrapolated line of the wall (017) found in T2. In T1 there were remnants of rubble material which may represent the demolition of the walls, presumably post-Reformation. There also remained, within T1 S2, a deposit of cobbles (005) which appeared similar to deposit (010) in T2, which was interpreted as the possible remains of the cloister-walk. The trenches seen within T4 may represent the modern grubbing-up of structural elements, the date of which cannot be determined based upon the evidence currently available.

7.3

T2 revealed remains of (what is assumed to be) the southern wall of the north range of the Friary. Evidence from other Medieval friaries would indicate that this structure was likely to be the Friary church, although it has been suggested that, in the case of Inverkeithing Friary, the church may have been on the southern side of the complex, as this was the more visible frontage for people entering Inverkeithing (Derek Hall pers. comm.). The purpose of this structure might be determined through further excavation in the area to the east of T2, under the path, hard-standing and former aviary structure. The presence of a possible flagstone floor within T4, further demonstrates the potential for remains of this range to survive, albeit within 'pockets of preservation'.

7.4

A stratigraphical sequence was observed within T2 (Fig. 4) which showed the following sequence of events:

1. Construction of the friary wall (017) [14th C?]
2. Deposition of deposits (030 & 031), levelling material [14th C?]
3. Creation of the Cloister Walk (010) [14th C?]
4. Robbing out of the wall (017) [Probably post-Reformation]
5. Landscaping of the site (001 etc.) [1930's]

Events 1-2 were likely all part of the construction of the Friary in the 14th century, as might Event 3, although the presence of what appears to be Medieval midden waste (shells, pottery etc.) might suggest that deposits such as (010) and (030) relate to the site 'in use' as opposed to during the friary's construction. Perhaps (010), the cobbles that have been interpreted as the cloister-walk surface, incorporated material from earlier occupation of the site, or represent modifications made to the cloister area when the friary was functioning.

7.5

Evidence for the demolition of the structure was provided by mortar deposit (009), which overlaid the wall and a deposit within the structure (031). The illustrated section (Fig 4) demonstrated that the robbing out of (at least) the lower portion of the wall was undertaken from the interior of the structure, as no mortar was found on the southern side of the wall line. The mortar deposit (009) itself most likely represent the cleaning of stones as they were removed from the wall to make them ready for transport and re-use elsewhere.

7.6

The landscaping of the park in the 1930's had involved the deposition of a large quantity of topsoil material (up to a metre deep in places). The provenance of this material is unclear but the large amounts of overburden do suggest that at least some of the topsoil/landscaping-material is likely to have been imported from another site.

7.7

The project benefited from the involvement of a large number of members of the public, who excavated on and visited the site. Visitors to the site often shared stories and interpretations of the sites history. Several visitors indicated that a set of steps within the area of the vaults related to a tunnel which connected Inverkeithing to the Forth. Others related ghost stories which involved Monks (or Friars) in their habits, often crossing the street in front of the Hospitium. One gentleman recalled the Friary Gardens during the war and said that they had been used for community social occasions, such as dances, raising money for the war effort. Another gentleman indicated that the site had been bombed during WW2, although this idea was disputed by other visitors. The more recent social history of the park was as a dog-walking location, place to take children to play, or for less wholesome pursuits. A local shop-worker remembered often trying with his school friend to access the (locked) vaults. Another local gentleman told us that the 'tea-room' structure (now used as a store by the council gardeners) used to be known locally as the 'Park Tavern' as it was used as a place to go and drink booze bought from the local off-licence.

7.8

The excavations have demonstrated that archaeologically significant remains survive within Inverkeithing Friary Gardens, buried beneath significant amounts of overburden and in some areas truncated by the robbing out of the structures walls and the landscaping of the site to

create the modern park garden. The surviving (unexcavated) deposits contain material culture and environmental remains which might shed further light upon the layout and use of the friary. The project proved successful, and enjoyable for the excavation team, in terms of engagement with the volunteers, local schools and visitors.

8. Recommendations

8.1

It is clear that archaeologically significant deposits and features relating to Inverkeithing Friary survive and have the potential to provide significant insight into these relatively rare Medieval structures and potentially the role that the friary at Inverkeithing might have played within the local community and as an important location on the pilgrimage trail in Fife. The excavations have provided useful information that might be used to guide future archaeological work at the site.

8.2

The artefacts recovered during the excavation include 71 fragments of Medieval pottery (recovered from Medieval contexts) for which specialist analysis is recommended. These sherds may provide further information about the date of the site and the activities that occurred here. Northlight Heritage recommends that analysis be conducted and a short report be produced as *addenda* to this document to further inform any future archaeological work at the site.

9. Acknowledgements

The Site Director and Northlight Heritage are grateful to: Miranda Lorraine and Ed Heather-Hayes of Fife Coast and Countryside Trust and the Fife Pilgrim Way project and Douglas Speirs of the Fife Council Archaeological Service for their help throughout the duration of the project; Alastair Mutch and the staff of the Inverkeithing Civic Centre; the members of the Inverkeithing Senior Citizens Club who allowed us access to kitchen facilities; Valerie Telfer, Catherine McManus, Audrey Peebles, Rhona McKenna and Lyn Strachan of Fife Coast and Countryside Trust; the Inverkeithing Primary 4 & 6 classes and their teachers; Inverkeithing Local History Group; Roger Pickering and his network of contacts for identifying the cap badge; Ewan Mitchell for operating the digger during backfill; archaeologists Nicola Reid and Katie McDermott; Peta Glew for surveying the trenches; Susan Welsh for administrative support throughout; Medieval Methil; the people of Inverkeithing, in particular the many who attended our open days and came to visit us on site during the excavation; and particularly the many volunteers who used their own free time to help us excavate this interesting site:

Kirsty Bain	Liz Hunter	Emma Rodger
Anne Campbell	Su Killie	Donna Sinclair
Nicola Carmichael	Veronica Laing	Phoebe Smith
Mary Clarke	Jim Langan	Robin Smith
Hannah Collins	David Marshall	Ross Spalding
Joe Fitzpatrick	Lorna McLaren	Janette Vogel
Rosie Gibson	Bob Nicholson	Ian Walker
Sue Hamstead	Shona Reppe	Tam Wiltshire
Muriel Houston	Brian Rodger	Deborah Wyatt

(in alphabetical order)



Plate 20: Some of the volunteers and staff after backfilling our last trench on a wet and muddy final day

10. Appendices

APPENDIX 1: Tables / Concordances

Table 1: Context Information

Context No.	Trench	Sondage	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description/Interpretation	Stratigraphy and/or phasing info
001	All	All	Topsoil	n/a	n/a	0.3	Topsoil which overlies the site. Dark grey brown with many inclusions of pottery (Medieval-Modern) glass and other modern items. Deposit likely made in 1930's when garden was landscaped.	Possibly the same as underlying deposit, but darker due to roots and moisture.
002	1	1	Deposit	/	/	0.3	Soil and demolition rubble, sandstone with some lime mortar. Butchered animal bone and pottery. Possible robbing out deposit.	Below topsoil (001), lay on top of bedrock.
003	/	/	/	/	/	/	CONTEXT VOID	CONTEXT VOID
004	1	2	Deposit	/	/	0.11	Brown loamy soil with charcoal and pottery inclusions. Levelling deposit related to 1930's landscaping?	Under topsoil (001). On top of stony layer (005).
005	1	2	Deposit	/	/	0.22	Mixed layer of cobble stones (c. 0.1-0.15 diam.), loam and inclusions of pottery. Possible remnant cloister/cloister walk surface, or levelling material	Under layer (004). On top of bedrock.
006	3	n/a	Fill	/	0.3	0.15	Fill of a drain. Pieces of red ceramic drain	Under topsoil (001). Within

Context No.	Trench	Sondage	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description/Interpretation	Stratigraphy and/or phasing info
							pipe and packing stones with a grey-brown matrix.	cut [007]. May relate to 1930's landscaping.
007	3	n/a	Cut	/	0.3	0.15	Cut for drain. 1.2 m of feature within trench, runs SW-NE.	Filled by (006). Cut into (026).
008	1	4 & 5	Deposit	/	/	0.2	Subsoil on top of bedrock perhaps remnant topsoil. Contained butchered animal bone, pottery and small stones, as well as fragments of the bedrock.	Under (013), over bedrock.
009	2	6 & 7	Deposit	/	/	0.25	Light yellow brown friable deposit comprised almost entirely of lime mortar. Material left behind from the robbing out of the wall. Respects deposit (010)	Under (012). Respects deposit (010), and section indicates that robbing out activity took place to the north of the wall, not the interior of the cloister. Also see (039), same deposit within Sondage 10.
010	2	6 & 7	Deposit	/	/	0.5	Mix of stones and cobbles within a dark brown matrix. Contains oyster shells, animal bone and pottery (green-glazed) fragments.	Stratigraphically below (009). Above (030). Seems that this deposit originally had been placed alongside the wall (017) of which the upper portion was later removed (see 009).

Context No.	Trench	Sondage	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description/Interpretation	Stratigraphy and/or phasing info
011	2	7	Fill	0.5	0.5	0.15	Dark blackish brown loamy soil fill. Perhaps a depression fill, related to robbing out of wall (post-reformation).	Under (029). Fills cut [012]
012	2	7	Cut	0.5	0.5	0.15	Roughly circular. Shallow depression or cut. Unclear purpose.	Filled by (011). Truncates mortar deposit (009).
013	1	4 & 5	Deposit	/	/	0.25	Friable greyish-brown sandy loam. With shell, clay pipe, bone etc. inclusions. Perhaps a tip-line/inclusion within topsoil/landscaping material (001).	Under (001). Over (008).
014	3	n/a	Deposit	/	/	0.5	Firmly compacted reddish brown clay. Fairly sterile deposit, perhaps remnant subsoil which has been removed from other parts of the site?	Truncated by [045], same as (027).
015	3	n/a	Deposit	/	/	0.5	Rubble in-fill of possible foundation trench. Contained bone, pottery (green glazed), and charcoal.	Within cut [045]. Under (025).
016	/	/	/	/	/	/	CONTEXT VOID	CONTEXT VOID
017	2	6 & 7	Structure	/	0.7	0.3	Yellow sandstone blocks and iron-rich (Dolorite? Natural bedrock) cobbles mortared in place with yellow/grey lime mortar. Bottom 2-3 courses remaining. Remnants of wall of N range of friary.	Built prior to the deposition of (030 & 031). Not excavated so underlying deposit/features not revealed. Almost certainly continues in Sondage 10 as (038).

Context No.	Trench	Sondage	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description/Interpretation	Stratigraphy and/or phasing info
018	2	8	Deposit	/	/	0.3	Friable light grey-brown sandy loam deposit. Contains shells, small stones, gravel, post-med pottery and china. 1930's landscaping deposit.	Under (001). Over (019). Probably same as (022) in Sondage 9.
019	2	8	Deposit	/	/	0.4	Loose dark brown grey sandy loam. Contains oyster shells, small stones, gravel, pottery (some green glaze) and china. 1930's landscaping deposit.	Under (018), Over (020). Probably same as (023) in Sondage 9.
020	2	8	Deposit	/	/	0.05	Light grey-brown loose sand and gravel deposit with many small angular stones (sandstone). Possibly a demolition layer/surface or a surface layer relating to the cloisters?	Under (019), Over (021). Not seen in Sondage 9.
021	2	8	Deposit	/	/	0.17	Firm reddish-brown sandy loam. Occasional fragments of pottery (medieval), animal bone fragments, charcoal flecks. Perhaps the soil within the cloisters. Former topsoil?	Under (020). Probably same as (024) in Sondage 9.
022	2	9	Deposit	/	/	0.3	Friable grey-brown sandy loam deposit. Contains shells, small stones, gravel, pottery and china. 1930's landscaping deposit.	Under (001). Over (023). Probably same as (018) in Sondage 8.

Context No.	Trench	Sondage	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description/Interpretation	Stratigraphy and/or phasing info
023	2	9	Deposit	/	/	0.28	Loose grey brown sandy loam. Contains oyster shells, small stones, gravel, pottery (some green glaze) and china. 1930's landscaping deposit.	Under (022). Over (024). Probably same as (019) in Sondage 8.
024	2	9	Deposit	/	/	>0.68	Firm reddish-brown sandy loam. Occasional fragments of pottery (medieval), oyster shells, charcoal flecks. Perhaps the soil within the cloisters. Former topsoil?	Under (023). Not fully excavated due to depth. Probably same as (021) in Sondage 8.
025	3	/	Deposit	/	/	0.48	Medium compacted grey brown sandy loam with frequent shell, stone and bone inclusions. Fragments of medieval-modern pottery.	Under (001). Over (015). Same as (026).
026	3	/	Deposit	/	/	0.48	Medium compacted grey brown sandy loam with frequent shell, stone and bone inclusions. Fragments of medieval-modern pottery.	Under (001). Over (015). Same as (025) just excavated in a different part of the trench initially.
027	3	/	Deposit	/	/	0.4	Firmly compacted reddish brown clay. Fairly sterile deposit, perhaps remnant subsoil which has been removed from other parts of the site?	Same as (014). Over bedrock. Under [046].
028	2	6 & 7	Deposit	/	/	0.5	Friable light grey-brown sandy loam deposit. Contains shells, small stones,	Over (029), under (001). Probably same as (018) &

Context No.	Trench	Sondage	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description/Interpretation	Stratigraphy and/or phasing info
							gravel, post-med pottery and china. 1930's landscaping deposit.	(023).
029	2	6 & 7	Deposit	/	/	0.4	Dark red brown sandy loam with oyster shells, occasional stones & charcoal flecks. Deposit made after robbing out of wall. Post-medieval levelling deposit.	Under (028). Over (009).
030	2	6 & 7	Deposit	/	/	/	Friable dark reddish brown sandy loam. Only investigated within a small slot trench (c. 0.3 m wide). Possible backfill of foundation trench or levelling material for construction of cloister walk.	Under (010). Technically over (017), but not fully excavated. A deposit of stones (possibly foundations of wall was observed under this deposit in a small slot excavated alongside the wall. Pottery SF 1 recovered from this deposit.
031	2	6 & 7	Deposit	/	/	/	Friable dark yellowish brown sandy loam on N side of wall (017). Possible backfill of foundation trench or a levelling deposit within the northern Friary range.	Under (009). Technically over (017), but not fully excavated. A deposit of stones (possibly foundations of wall was observed under this deposit in a small slot excavated alongside the wall
032	4	/	Deposit	/	/	0.24	Moderate red-brown loamy sand with lots of small stone inclusions, pottery (incl.	Under (001), over (033). Probable equivalent of (028)

Context No.	Trench	Sondage	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description/Interpretation	Stratigraphy and/or phasing info
							medieval), and modern finds. 1930's landscaping deposit.	etc.
033	4	/	Deposit	/	/	0.1	Layer of greyish brown sandy loam and rubble material. Lots of medium-sized angular pieces of sandstone rubble. Possible use of demolition material as levelling? Post-reformation.	Under (032), Over (037).
034	4	/	Structure	/	/	0.1	3 large flat slabs laid, apparently, as part of a floor which has otherwise been grubbed up. Not excavated, but cleaned up during 2018 excavations.	Under (036), Over (035).
035	4	/	Deposit	/	/	>0.23	Loose yellowy brown sandy material with mortar and rubble material. Possibly a levelling deposit for creation of the floor (034) (or a demolition deposit if the 'floor' is not actually a floor).	Under (034). Not fully excavated due to depth.
036	4	/	Deposit	/	/	0.16	Firm dark brown clay. Lens of material related to demolition?	Under (037). Over (034).
037	4	/	Deposit	/	/	0.12	Firm, brittle layer of greyish yellow sandy gravel and mortar, small stones. Demolition deposit.	Over (036), under (033).
038	2	10	Structure	/	/	/	Wall in Sondage 10. Not excavated.	Same as (017).
039	2	10	Deposit	/	/	/	Mortar deposit, created by robbing out of	Same as 009

Context No.	Trench	Sondage	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description/Interpretation	Stratigraphy and/or phasing info
							wall.	
040	2	10	Deposit	/	/	/	?Midden deposit with limpets (not excavated)	Below 042
041	2	10	Deposit	/	/	/	Rubble deposit, levelling for cloister walk?	Same as 010
042	2	10	Subsoil	/	/	/	Dark reddish brown subsoil below rubble	Same as 030
043	2	10	Deposit	/	/	/	Dark reddish-brown deposit above mortar	Same as 029
044	2	10	Deposit	/	/	/	Made-ground deposit, 1930's landscaping?	Same as 028
045	3	/	Cut	/	0.6	0.3	Rectangular in profile, linear trench which appears to join at right angles with [046]. Possibly relating to grubbing up of foundations?	Filled by (015). Cuts (014).
046	3	/	Cut	/	0.6	0.3	Rectangular in profile, linear trench which appears to join at right angles with [045]. Possibly relating to grubbing up of foundations?	Filled by (015). Cuts (014).

Table 2: Drawings

Dwg No.	Sheet No.	Trench	Context No's	Description	Scale
1	1	1	002	SW-facing section, Sondage 1	1:10
2	2	1	004, 005	NE-facing section, Sondage 2	1:10
3	3	1	001, 013, 008	SE-facing section, Sondage 4	1:10
4	4	1		SE-facing section, Sondage 5	1:10
5	5	2	009, 010, 011	N-facing section, Sondage 7	1:10
6	6	1		Plan of Trench 1	1:20
7	2	2	009, 010	Plan within Sondage 6/7, Trench 2	1:20
8	4	2	022, 023, 024	NW-facing section, Sondage 9	1:10
9	7	3	014, 015, 025	W-facing section, Trench 3	1:10
10	5	2	018, 019, 020, 021	NW-facing section, Sondage 8	1:10
11	8	2	017, 030, 031	Plan of wall within Sondage 6/7	1:20
12	3	3	001, 006, 026, 027	SE-facing section, Trench 3	1:10
13	9	2	001, 028, 029, 009	SW-facing section, Sondage 6	1:10
14	8	2	001, 028, 029, 009, 017, 010, 031	SE-facing section, Sondage 6	1:10
15	1	2		NW-facing section, Sondage 10	1:10
16	10	2		NE-facing section, Sondage 6/7	1:10
17	12	4		SW-facing section, Trench 4	1:10
18	12	4	034	Plan of possible floor in Trench 4	1:20
19	11	2		Plan of sondages in Trench 2	1:20

Table 3: Digital Photographs

No.	Trench No.	Context No.	Description	Taken from
1	n/a	n/a	Pre-start and general images	n/a
2	n/a	n/a	Pre-start and general images	n/a
3	n/a	n/a	Pre-start and general images	n/a
4	n/a	n/a	Pre-start and general images	n/a
5	n/a	n/a	Pre-start and general images	n/a
6	n/a	n/a	Pre-start and general images	n/a
7	n/a	n/a	Pre-start and general images	n/a
8	n/a	n/a	Pre-start and general images	n/a
9	n/a	n/a	Pre-start and general images	n/a
10	n/a	n/a	Pre-start and general images	n/a
11	n/a	n/a	Pre-start and general images	n/a
12	n/a	n/a	Pre-start and general images	n/a
13	n/a	n/a	Pre-start and general images	n/a
14	n/a	n/a	Pre-start and general images	n/a
15	n/a	n/a	Pre-start and general images	n/a
16	n/a	n/a	Pre-start and general images	n/a
17	n/a	n/a	Pre-start and general images	n/a
18	2	n/a	Pre-ex Day 2	NW
19	1	n/a	Pre-ex Day 2	SE
20	1	n/a	Start of day	NW
21	2	n/a	Start of day	NW
22	Orchard	n/a	General view of orchard	S
23	Orchard	n/a	General view of orchard	SW
24	Terraces	n/a	Supposedly 20th C terracing	SE
25	Play park	n/a	Play park and civic centre	S
26	Play park	n/a	Play park area	SW
27	Vaults	n/a	Civic centre and wall	NE
28	Vaults	n/a	Civic centre	E
29	Vaults	n/a	Steps to cloisters	SE
30	Vaults	n/a	Vaults	SW
31	n/a	n/a	Working shot levels	N
32	n/a	n/a	Working shot levels	E
33	1		Brick/concrete post-base, Sondage 3	NE
34	1		Brick/concrete post-base, Sondage 3	NE
35	1		Post-ex of eastern corner, Sondage 1	W
36	1		Post-ex of eastern corner, Sondage 1	W

No.	Trench No.	Context No.	Description	Taken from
37	1		Post-ex of eastern corner, Sondage 1	S
38	1		Post-ex of eastern corner, Sondage 1	SE
39	1		Post-ex of eastern corner, Sondage 1	Above
40	1		Brick/concrete post-base, Sondage 3	NE
41	1		Brick/concrete post-base, Sondage 3	NE
42	2		Mid-ex of sondage 6	NE
43	2		SE-facing section, Sondage 6	SE
44	2		SE-facing section, Sondage 6	SE
45	n/a	n/a	Schools visit (5/9/18)	n/a
46	n/a	n/a	Schools visit (5/9/18)	n/a
47	n/a	n/a	Schools visit (5/9/18)	n/a
48	n/a	n/a	Schools visit (5/9/18)	n/a
49	n/a	n/a	Schools visit (5/9/18)	n/a
50	2		Mid-ex of sondage 6	SW
51	2		SE-facing section, Sondage 6	SE
52	2		Post-ex of sondage 7	SE
53	2		SE-facing section, Sondage 7	SE
54	1		Stone/cobble layer, Sondage 2	SE
55	1		NE-facing section, Sondage 2	NE
56	1		Plan view of Sondage 2	SE
57	1		Plan view of Sondage 2	SE
58	1		Close-up NE facing section, Sondage 2	NE
59	3	006	Field drain	SW
60	1	n/a	Bedrock in bottom of Sondage 4	SW
61	1		SE-facing section, Sondage 4	SE
62	1		SE-facing section, Sondage 5	SE
63	1	n/a	Bedrock in bottom of Sondage 5	NE
64	3	007	Cut for field drain	SW
65	2	009	Stones and mortar (yellow) deposit, Sondage 6	SSW
66	2		ESE-facing section, Sondage 6	ESE
67	2	009, 011, 012	Mortar deposit and pit within Sondage 7	SSW
68	2	011, 012	Half-section of pit	SSW
69	n/a	n/a	General shots of open day weekend	n/a
70	n/a	n/a	General shots of open day weekend	n/a
71	n/a	n/a	General shots of open day weekend	n/a
72	n/a	n/a	General shots of open day weekend	n/a
73	2		NNW-facing section, Sondage 7	NNW

No.	Trench No.	Context No.	Description	Taken from
74	3	014, 015	Reddish clay deposit and brown rubble horizon	S
75	3	014, 015	Reddish clay deposit and brown rubble horizon	NE
76	2	009, 010	Mid-ex of Sondage 6/7	E
77	2	009, 010	Mid-ex of Sondage 6/7	NW
78	3	015	Mid-ex red clay 'step' in trench	NW
79	3	015	Mid-ex red clay 'step' in trench, detail	NW
80	2		Post-ex of Sondage 8	SW
81	2		NW-facing section, Sondage 8	NW
82	2		Post-ex of Sondage 9	SW
83	2		NW-facing section, Sondage 9	NW
84	n/a	n/a	General shot	n/a
85	n/a	n/a	General shot	n/a
86	n/a	n/a	General shot	n/a
87	n/a	n/a	General shot	n/a
88	n/a	n/a	General shot	n/a
89	n/a	n/a	General shot	n/a
90	n/a	n/a	General shot	n/a
91	n/a	n/a	General shot	n/a
92	n/a	n/a	View across the Forth to Edinburgh	W
93	n/a	n/a	General shot	n/a
94	n/a	n/a	General shot	n/a
95	n/a	n/a	General shot	n/a
96	n/a	n/a	General shot	n/a
97	3	014, 015	Bedrock below clayey subsoil	NE
98	3	014, 015	Bedrock below clayey subsoil	NE
99	2	010	Cobble material	NE
100	2	010	Cobble material	SW
101	4		Mid-ex, SW-facing section	SW
102	n/a	n/a	Inverkeithing Primary 4 visit	n/a
103	n/a	n/a	Inverkeithing Primary 4 visit	n/a
104	n/a	n/a	Inverkeithing Primary 4 visit	n/a
105	n/a	n/a	Inverkeithing Primary 4 visit	n/a
106	n/a	n/a	Inverkeithing Primary 4 visit	n/a
107	n/a	n/a	Inverkeithing Primary 4 visit	n/a
108	4		Mid-ex, SW-facing section	SW
109	2	017	Post-ex showing wall	SE
110	2	017	Post-ex showing wall	NW
111	2	010	NE-facing section, E half, Sondage 6/7	NE

No.	Trench No.	Context No.	Description	Taken from
112	2	010	NE-facing section, W half, Sondage 6/7	NE
113	2	009, 017	SE-facing Section, Sondage 6/7	SE
114	3	025, 027	Post-ex showing clay 025	NNW
115	3	025, 027	Post-ex of trench	SW
116	3	025, 027	SE-facing section	SE
117	3	n/a	Backfilling	S
118	2	009, 017	SE-facing section, Sondage 6/7	SE
119	2	009, 017	SW-facing section, Sondage 6/7	SW
120	2	010	NE-facing section, Sondage 6/7	NE
121	2	009	NW-facing section, Sondage 6/7	NW
122	2	030	Small sondage on S side of wall	W
123	2	030	Small sondage on S side of wall	W
124	2	030	Small sondage on S side of wall	W
125	n/a	n/a	Machine backfilling	n/a
126	n/a	n/a	Machine backfilling	n/a
127	4	n/a	Donna & Katie	W
128	4		Post-ex of possible floor	E
129	4		S-facing section	S
130	2		Post-ex, Sondage 10	SW
131	2		Post-ex, Sondage 10	NW
132	2		NW-facing section, Sondage 10	NW
133	2		SW-facing section , Sondage 10	SW
134	2		Detail of limpet deposit in Sondage 10	NE
135	2		Sondage to N of wall in Sondage 6/7	SE
136	4	n/a	Backfilled	NW
137	1	n/a	Backfilled	SE
138	3	n/a	Backfilled	NE
139	n/a	n/a	General shot - backfilling	NW
140	n/a	n/a	General shot - backfilling	n/a
141	n/a	n/a	General shot - backfilling	n/a
142	n/a	n/a	General shot - backfilling	n/a
143	n/a	n/a	General shot - backfilling	n/a
144	n/a	n/a	General shot - backfilling	n/a
145	n/a	n/a	General shot - backfilling	n/a
146	n/a	n/a	General shot - backfilling	n/a
147	n/a	n/a	General shot - backfilling	n/a
148	n/a	n/a	General shot - backfilling	n/a

Table 4: Small Finds

Small Find No.	Context No.	Trench	No. of Pieces	Material	Description
1	030	2	1	Ceramic	Orange-glazed with 'iron-spot' decoration

Table 5: General Finds

Context No.	Trench	No. of Pieces	Material	Description
002	T1 S1	2	Ceramic	Green glaze, one sherd cordoned the other a handle.
015	T3	1	Ceramic	Green glazed handle
009	T2	2	Ceramic	Large handle fragment and sherd.
042	T2 S10	5	Ceramic	Sherds of green glaze
032	T4	2	Ceramic	?Med sherds
010	T2 S6&7	1	Ceramic	Large base sherd with 'pie-crust' decoration.
010	T2 S6&7	6	Ceramic	Sherds of green glaze
005	T1 S2	8	Ceramic	Sherds of green glaze
004	T1 S2	6	Ceramic	Sherds of green glaze
041	T2 S10	7	Ceramic	Sherds of green glaze
030	T2 S6&7	10	Ceramic	Sherds of green glaze
008	T1 S4	11	Ceramic	Sherds of green glaze
009	T2 S6&7	6	Ceramic	Sherds of green glaze
026	T3	3	Ceramic	Sherds of green glaze
033	T4	3	Pb. & Glass	Window glass fragment and lead strip.
011	T2	1	Fe.	Pony shoe? Boot Heel?
001	T3	2	Ceramic	Gaming piece and Pot lid fragment. Victorian?
001	T2	14	Ceramic	Clay pipe fragments
001	T1	10	Ceramic	Mixed
001	General	18	Ceramic	Mixed
001	T2 S8	5	Ceramic	Mixed
001	T2	21	Ceramic	Mixed

Context No.	Trench	No. of Pieces	Material	Description
001	T2	15	Ceramic	Mixed
001	General	11	Ceramic	Mixed
001	T3	12	Ceramic	Mixed
001	T3	2	Stone	Large stone roof slates with nail holes

APPENDIX 2: Project Design

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This document outlines the aims and methodology to be employed in the [project title] investigating the Friary Gardens in Inverkeithing. The planned field-work will focus on an area thought to have once been occupied by the north range of the Medieval Friary, the cloisters and garth.

The project will be delivered as a community archaeology project undertaken by volunteers under professional guidance. It incorporates an 'open' policy for visitors, a related public talk and school visits.

The project is being delivered by Northlight Heritage on behalf of the Fife Pilgrim Way and Fife Coast and Countryside Trust with funding by The Heritage Lottery Fund.

INTRODUCTION

This document outlines the research context and methodology for the delivery of a programme of community-based archaeology. The Back to the Habit project was envisaged and instigated by the Fife Coast and Countryside Trust as part of the Fife Pilgrim Way project which will deliver a 64 mile long-distance walking route across Fife that will promote outdoor access and interpret Fife's medieval pilgrim heritage.

The specific project objectives are to enhance understanding of the nature of the remains surviving on the site and to provide learning opportunities for all levels of the local and wider community through both volunteer engagement, an 'open' policy for public visits and through a local presentation.

Site Location

The focus of the community excavations will be the site of the former Franciscan Friary, now occupied by Inverkeithing's public Friary Gardens (located to the immediate north of the Inverkeithing Civic Centre. The site is located on the corner of Queen Street and Friary Court (Figure 1, NGR: NT 1297 8274) at a height of approximately 20 m OD.

Geology

The underlying bedrock of the area consists of Midland Valley Sill-complex - Quartz-microgabbro, while nearby superficial deposits consist of Devensian Till (British Geological Survey 1:50000 digital data).



Figure 1: Site Location

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Archaeological Context (by Douglas Speirs)

Documentary evidence relating to the Friary is limited and surprisingly little is known of the site's history.

In 1346, King David II received a papal bull from Clement VI granting retrospective permission for the foundation of the Franciscan Friary at Lanark - a friary that had earlier been founded by his excommunicated father, King Robert the Bruce. Interestingly, this bull also granted permission to David to erect another friary "in another place far from attack" (southern Scotland was then being ravaged by the English). This other place can only have been Inverkeithing. Consequently, we can say with some confidence that licence was granted in 1346 to turn the Inverkeithing Franciscan Habitaculum into a full Conventual Friary.

It is likely that whatever buildings were on the site before 1346 were remodelled to produce a typical Friary complex with ranges on the north, south, east and west, all arranged around a Central Cloister and Cloister Garth – the Friary Well can still be seen in the Cloister Garth today.

The East Range still stands and although much altered, the historic building that fronts on to the street is essentially a 14th century building. It was the Friary's Hospitium, i.e. its accommodation block for visitors – its size possibly reflecting something of the large number

of pilgrims that entered Fife via the ferry town of Inverkeithing.

The South Range now lies under modern buildings but the rest of the site appears never to have been developed and the many fragments of buildings still visible across the site allow the general footprint of the Friary to be reconstructed. This is considered to be Scotland's best preserved urban Medieval Friary.

The Friary was appropriated by Inverkeithing Burgh magistrates after the Reformation and was thereafter neglected. The site was used as a quarry but never appears to have been developed. Slum clearance and high street improvements in the early 20th century led to the loss of the last standing frontage buildings (other than the Hospitium).

In 1936, the site was purchased by the Town Council to create a recreational municipal greenspace. Apart from the erection of the Inverkeithing Civic Centre on the South Range in the 1960s, the site has not changed since the 1930s.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH ISSUES & AIMS

The principal focus of the excavations will be the grassed area of the Friary Gardens, an area believed to have been occupied partly by the Friary's Cloister Garth, Cloister and North Range (possibly the Friary Church). The principal focus of the archaeological work is to reveal and record any surviving remains of the former buildings or other features, but not to excavate them. The specific archaeological aims of the project will be:

to identify and record the location, nature and extent of features or objects of archaeological significance;

to not excavate features, unless directed by the Fife Council archaeologist,

to ensure the preservation by record of any excavated features;

to ensure that the needs for archaeological conservation and recording are met

TRAINING & COMMUNITY OBJECTIVES

The specific community aims of the project are as follows:

To provide learning opportunities for volunteers from both the local community and further afield, in the following areas: archaeological excavation, site recording, photography & scale drawing;

To engage with local school(s) and offer bespoke learning activities based on the excavations;

To inform the local and wider community of the results of the project and promote a wider awareness and understanding of the Fife Pilgrim Way and the broader value of the archaeology and heritage of the area;

Standards

This project design has been prepared following current best archaeological practice and established industry standards, including:

Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, December 2014);

Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials(Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, December 2014), and;

Code of Conduct (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, December 2014).

PROJECT STRATEGY

The specific objectives of the project will be met through the following programme of work:

Excavation

A team of three professional archaeologists (one lead archaeologist and two assistant archaeologists) will be on site to conduct the excavation over 12 days between 3 and 14 September 2018. This will include training and supervising the volunteers during the opening, excavation and backfilling of the principal trench. The archaeologists on site will also be on hand to undertake or assist with other public engagement elements of the project on site e.g. site tours and school visits.

Turf will be carefully lifted by hand and stored on plastic sheeting. Topsoil will be removed to the level of the natural subsoil or the first significant archaeological horizon, whichever is encountered first. A spoil-heap(s) will be created at a safe distance from the excavation area and will be contained on top of plastic sheeting/geo-textile to minimise disturbance to the garden. Metal-detectors and a sieving station will be used to examine spoil for artefact recovery.

The main excavation will be designed to minimise disturbance of archaeological contexts,

focussing instead upon revealing and recording the structural remains of the Friary. The trench will be cleaned by hand and all features will be recorded in accordance with guidelines for best archaeological practice as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). The written record of all archaeological features, deposits and finds will be by means of conventional *pro forma* sheets. Scaled hand-drawn plans will also be made at 1:20 and sections at 1:10. High resolution digital images will be taken. All features and trenches will be recorded in such a way as to tie them to the OS grid. Spot heights will be taken at appropriate points to record differences in level above Ordnance Datum between archaeological features.

All discoveries of significant archaeology will be reported immediately to the Fife Council archaeologist, in order to allow any necessary discussion and planning for appropriate actions arising to take place. Should, after discussion with the Fife Council archaeologist, excavation of features be conducted, these will also follow CIfA guidelines for best archaeological practice.

There may also be an opportunity to excavate smaller test pits within the Friary Orchard/Gardens. Any such excavations would be small in size (c. 0.5 by 0.5 m) and would be situated with the intent to provide information about the broader nature of the sub-surface archaeology in this area.

In the unlikely event that excavation trenches will exceed the working depth of 1.2 m, it will prove necessary to step the trench sides to prevent sections from exceeding safe limits and potentially collapsing. Excavations will be stepped or battered back depending on the nature of the underlying material.

At the close of the excavations all areas will be backfilled by hand (or, if appropriate access is available, a mini-digger and operator will be hired to assist with back-filling the site, to ensure the best possible compaction and finished results) and the turf will be replaced.

Community Engagement and Communication

A total of 16 volunteer places, in two-day taster sessions or full-week timeslots, have been made available via eTicketing website Eventbrite and advertised through Fife Pilgrim Way and Northlight Heritage social media and other channels. The exception to this are the two Wednesdays, slots which have been partially reserved for visiting groups (to be confirmed by Fife Pilgrim Way), and the middle weekend which will be reserved for two public open days. The nature of the site is such that members of the public will be able to stop by at any stage and staff and volunteers will be able to engage with any such visitors.

If sufficient space is available a marquee tent (c. 6m by 4m), providing shelter from inclement weather, will be erected for the duration of the project within which tables and chairs, workspace for finds processing and recording and any other appropriate activity can be conducted.

The volunteer working day (10am to 4pm) will be structured with informal 'tool-box talks' conducted by the site director at the start and end of every day. These talks will allow the team to discuss the work in progress and to cover any health & safety or other topics. Volunteers will be very much encouraged to actively join these discussions and provide their input.

Excavation and recording (written records, photographs, survey and illustration to current professional standards) will be conducted by volunteers under the close guidance of the professional archaeological team. Up-cast spoil will be sieved and metal-detected for artefacts by the volunteers. Training in the use of archaeological techniques and equipment will be provided by Northlight Heritage staff.

A site diary will be kept and published online via social-media channels. This will be simple in nature and volunteers will be encouraged to provide the bulk of the content.

Assessment of volunteer engagement will be conducted in the form of questionnaires provided to volunteers following their involvement with the project. We would also offer the opportunity to speak to camera about their experience providing a great media and evaluation resource on the success of the project.

As part of the local outreach, following the production of the Data Structure Report a public talk will be given by the project director at an appropriate location to be arranged by Fife Pilgrim Way. Any communication and dissemination about the project will acknowledge Fife Pilgrim Way, Northlight Heritage and other project partners and funders.

Timetable

The field-work will be carried out over 3-14 September 2018, with DSR completed within 4 weeks of the end of the fieldwork.

Artefacts

Any artefacts recovered will be cleaned, bagged and boxed according to the guidelines presented in UKIC's Conservation Guidelines No 2. If appropriate, artefacts will be assessed by an appropriate specialist to inform recommendations about their analysis, to be presented in a post-excavation research design. Northlight Heritage has conservation expertise and facilities readily available through our parent company, York Archaeological

Trust, and any artefacts requiring conservation can be sent for conservation to our in-house lab.

Reporting

The intention is to complete as much of the concordances and trench narrative in the field through collaboration with the volunteers who participate on the project. Following the excavations and assessment of the artefacts a data structure report will be prepared that presents the results of the fieldwork and assessment. The report will systematically but briefly describe the archaeology encountered and offer preliminary interpretation of the findings.

The data structure report will consist of the following sections:

A title page, including site name, address, NGR and code; author(s), and client's name and address;

A non-technical summary of the findings;

A description of the site location and the surrounding topography and geology;

A description of the aims and objectives of the fieldwork;

An account of the methodologies used to achieve the objectives;

A description of the archaeological results, including an account of the process of excavation;

Site and trench location plans;

Plan drawings of trenches showing archaeological features encountered;

Section drawings of significant archaeological features;

Photographs, including detailed images of significant features and general images of the site;

Preliminary interpretations of the findings, and a discussion of the main interpretative issues and potential research questions raised through the fieldwork;

Lists of contexts, artefacts and samples;

The report will also be submitted to the OASIS database and an entry will be submitted to Discovery and Excavation Scotland.

Outline Archive Deposition

Following the completion of all stages of the project the paper and digital archive will be prepared according to current best practice and deposited as appropriate with the Fife HER and National Record of the Historic Environment.

The lists of finds submitted to the Treasure Trove Unit will be updated at the conclusion of the project. Northlight Heritage will keep any artefacts at our premises in appropriate conditions until they can be collected by the institution awarded the collection.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

The fieldwork will be compliant with the Health and Safety at Work Act (1974) and all applicable regulations and codes of practice. Staff and volunteers will carry out their work in accordance with safe working practices.

A risk assessment will be prepared for the project in advance.

The fieldwork will commence with a safety talk and all staff will be expected to read and sign the risk assessment. Continuous risk assessment will take place throughout the fieldwork so that mitigation measures can be put in place as and when necessary.

At least one qualified First Aider will be on site throughout the project (Alastair Becket). All staff will have appropriate PPE for working on an archaeological excavation. Work may be suspended for a period in the event of high winds or heavy rain to maintain safe working conditions.

Amenities

Shelter in the form of a marquee or gazebo will be within close proximity to the excavation area and welfare facilities for staff and volunteers will be available within the Inverkeithing Civic Centre. Staff vehicles will be parked on the street during working hours.

Working Hours

Core site hours for volunteers and staff will be between 10 and 4 each day. Site staff will also set-up and set-down at the start and end of each day outwith these hours.

CONTACT DETAILS

Project Director:

Alastair Becket

Project Officer, Northlight Heritage

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APPENDIX 3: Participant Survey Responses

A selection of responses from the online survey conducted following the fieldwork:

Q: What did you enjoy most about volunteering?

A: Not ever having done anything like this before I was a bit nervous but I enjoyed the way everyone pulled together and also learned a lot about how digs are done. Also enjoyed finding even the smallest pieces of pottery and other artifacts.

A: Good team work with like minded people

A: So much. Finding the medieval wall, speaking about the Dig to so many local people, the companionship of fellow diggers, great archaeologists in charge.

A: This was my first experience in volunteering for an archaeological dig. I learnt a great deal of practical information on the skills involved and indeed the excitement of finds. The company and enthusiasm of those involved made the whole experience excellent.

A: Learning new things about an archaeological dig. Meeting the experts and other volunteers and feeling proud of my town.

A: Learning about the history of the Friary.

A: I enjoyed the atmosphere at the dig site, everyone wanted to find evidence of the friary.

A: Participating in an archaeological dig has been something I've wanted to do for a number of years. The experience was positive and I'd love to do it again.

A: The activity itself, the dig. Really enjoyed being part of history being uncovered meeting old friends and making new ones. Deepening my knowledge and the excitement that I might find something.

A: the excitement of discovery and the company of others involved The camaraderie amongst everyone taking part. Not having done this before was a bit uncertain as to where I would fit in. Great experience.

A: Working with fellow enthusiasts and mentoring' some people who were excavating for the first time.

A: Great to have the opportunity to experience a real dig and learn about the whole process. Being able to talk with and learn from experts who were so passionate and patient.

A: I have always wanted to go on an archaeological dig and found it extremely interesting. Everyone was very welcoming and made the experience very enjoyable.

A: Working with people from different experience and skill levels, learning about how these digs work, and finding little treasures that may or may not be historically valuable.

Q: How has volunteering on this project benefited you?

A: I learned about a lot I wasn't aware of - the Fife Pilgrim Way, and the Friary. I am a history buff so this has enriched my knowledge of the area. Had an enjoyable couple of days

A: I didn't know anything about archaeology before this project, so it was great to learn the principles involved.

A: I learned such a lot and also did things that I was hesitant to try. A great confidence boost!

A: It has given me a better insight into what really goes into doing a dig and a better understanding of the historical value of doing these.

A: Learned so much about the way a dig is carried out. Great to be able to ask questions and talk to experts.

A: Met some great people, given me confidence in tackling physical activities I probably would have avoided and I'm spending more time outdoors. Have started digging a massive vegetable plot in the garden

A: It has been a great achievement for me as I have wanted to get involved in a dig for some time.

A: I learned a lot and enjoyed sharing that knowledge with local people. I am now very keen to do more digging on the site and to walk the Pilgrim Way.

A: It gave me confidence that will enable me to join in more community projects.

A: More knowledge of my local area and made new friends

A: I've learned so much about archaeology.

APPENDIX 4: DES

LOCAL AUTHORITY	Fife
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Inverkeithing Friary
PROJECT CODE:	1679
PARISH:	Inverkeithing
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Alastair Becket
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Northlight Heritage
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Excavation
NMRS NO(S):	NT18SW 21
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Friary (Medieval)
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NT 1296 8274
START DATE (this season)	3/9/18
END DATE (this season)	14/9/18
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>An archaeological excavation and community project 'Back in the Habit – Digging for Inverkeithing's Medieval Friary' was undertaken by Northlight Heritage, on behalf of Fife Coast and Countryside Trust and the Fife Pilgrim Way project, on the site of the former Franciscan Friary at Inverkeithing, Fife. The excavation was conducted between 3 and 14 September 2018, and four excavation trenches opened. Archaeological deposits were encountered in all four trenches, buried beneath significant volumes of topsoil overburden, probably imported to the site in the 1930's when the site was landscaped and turned into a park garden.</p> <p>Remains of the southern wall of what is likely to have been the northern range of the friary, possibly the friary church, were encountered along with deposits relating to the construction and demolition of the structure. Medieval pottery was recovered from deposits associated to the wall. A possible floor, comprised of sandstone flagstones, was also identified.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	<p>Potential further fieldwork</p> <p>Possible pottery analysis</p>
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	<p>Fife Coast and Countryside Trust (Fife Pilgrim Way)</p> <p>Heritage Lottery Fund</p>
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Northlight Heritage, Studio 114, South Block, 64 Osborne Street, Glasgow G1 5QT.
EMAIL ADDRESS:	northlight@yorkat.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	National Monuments Record for Scotland (intended)