

**Dunfermline Museum and  
Art Gallery Project, Fife:**  
Data Structure Report




by Peter Klemen

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## Introduction

1. A programme of archaeological investigative works was required by Fife Council in respect of the proposed extension of the existing Dunfermline Library building to create a new Museum and Art Gallery within the extent of the existing car park. The archaeological investigative works were designed to mitigate the impact on the archaeological remains within the proposed development area.
2. Fife Council Archaeology Unit, who advise Fife Council on archaeological matters, provided guidance on the structure of archaeological works required on this site. Rathmell Archaeology Limited was appointed by Fife Council to undertake the development and implementation of archaeological mitigation works in regard to the proposed extension, as *per* the terms of the Method Statement (Rees & Klemen 2013) agreed with the Fife Council Archaeologist.
3. This Data Structure Report presents the findings of the archaeological monitoring carried out. Previous archaeological works (SUAT 1990s, Rathmell Archaeology Ltd 2011 & 2012) had recorded the presence of medieval to post-medieval archaeology. The archaeological excavations were carried out from the 19<sup>th</sup> August 2013 to the 15<sup>th</sup> October 2013 with a small extension in the southeast of the site carried out from 25<sup>th</sup> to the 31<sup>st</sup> March.

## Archaeological and Historical Background

4. The site lies within the Historical Royal Burgh of Dunfermline, the first reference to which comes from the 11<sup>th</sup> century when it is mentioned as the place where King Malcolm Canmore married Margaret of Wessex, who later became St Margaret of Scotland (Gourley & Turner 1978). Malcolm Canmore, at about the same time, moved his capital from Perth to Dunfermline with the latter remaining the Scottish capital for the most part until 1437 (following the assassination of James I). Dunfermline is known to have become a royal burgh at some point in the 1120s as King David I granted '*a house in my burgh of Dunfermline*' to the Holy Trinity Church, established by his parents. The exact date of its elevation to burgh status is unknown as no foundation charter has survived.
5. After her marriage, Queen Margaret established a Benedictine priory most likely on the site of an earlier Culdee church settlement. Her son, David I, raised the status of the priory to an Abbey and brought monks from Canterbury (Gourley & Turner 1978). Dunfermline Abbey rose in power and wealth until the Wars of Independence when Edward I destroyed the Abbey with the exception of the church. Robert I subsequently gave aid in the rebuilding of the Abbey buildings; however both abbey and town were again destroyed in 1385 by the English king Richard II (Annals of Dunfermline 2011).
6. After this later phase of destruction, town and abbey were both rebuilt, it was perhaps in aid of this that the Abbot of Dunfermline Abbey in 1395 declared that the town was in '*feu-ferme tenure*'. This meant that instead of every household paying a rent, the bailles of the town paid a fixed lump sum to the abbey. From this point on, the prosperity of the burgh increased largely unhindered.
7. Dunfermline continued to receive royal favour and patronage even after the reformation until the Union of the Crowns when James VI moved to London.

### *Historic Land Use*

8. The study area sits to the northeast of the New Abbey Church; at present, it is occupied by the car park located to the rear of the Dunfermline Carnegie Library. Built in 1883, the library was the first of the Carnegie Libraries founded by Andrew Carnegie, a Scots-born American businessman and philanthropist who - along with other philanthropic works - donated money for the building of libraries. Between 1883 and 1929 a total of 2509 libraries were built from money donated by Carnegie, with Dunfermline selected for initially in recognition of the fact that the town was the site of Andrew Carnegie's birthplace.
9. The first viable town plan for Dunfermline comes from Wood's *Plan of Dunfermline* (Figure 1a) of 1823 which shows the study area devoid of any buildings and presumably

comprising open areas or gardens. This open area extended north to Abbot Street and south for some distance. It was bounded to the east by a long thin building (Building 'a') which is aligned north to south. Further to the east is another irregular rectangular building facing on to St Margaret Street (Building 'b') and a third square building sits at the corner of Abbot Street and St. Margaret Street. On the map of the *Great Reform Act* of 1832 (Figure 1b) little appears to have changed within the study area itself, though the exact configuration of the structures may have altered slightly.

10. However on the *Ordnance Survey Town Plan* of 1854 (Figure 2a) Building 'a' has been extended from its southeast corner to form an 'L'- shaped building. This new, east-west aligned wing is connected to another new irregular square shaped building fronting on to St. Margaret Street which sits to the south of Building 'b'. These buildings together are marked on the 1854 map as representing the Abbey Gardens Brewery, while a new square building to the north of the western portion of the site is marked as a branch of the Bank of Scotland. The study area itself is depicted as gardens with formal paths and trees denoted and is marked as comprising the eastern two thirds of Friar's Garden. Each portion of the garden is bounded by a wall.
11. By the time of the 1894 *Ordnance Survey Town Plan* (Figure 2b) the buildings for the Abbey Gardens Brewery have gone, to be replaced by a large square building marked 'St. Margaret's Hall.' The hall extends from St. Margaret's Street across a large portion of the eastern part of the site. To the north the small square building at the corner of Abbot Street and St. Margaret's Street has been replaced by the Carnegie Library, a large 'L'-shaped building which extends along Abbot Street. At some point c. 1910s the Carnegie Library was extended south until it abutted the northern wall of the hall.
12. The first stone for St. Margaret's Hall was laid in June 1876 with the work taking two years to complete. The hall remained on the site until 1961 when it was demolished following a fire in May that year, which gutted the building (The Dunfermline Press 1961). This eastern portion of the hall footprint was built over in the early 1990s by an extension of the Library, stretching down St Margaret's Street.
13. The bank to the west was also acquired by the local authority and has since been linked into the Carnegie Library by means of a covered walkway at 1<sup>st</sup> floor level. This combined ownership has led to the amalgamation of the ground to the rear of all properties as a single, coherent car park.

#### *The 1990 Evaluation*

14. In August 1990 the Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust (SUAT) undertook an archaeological investigation in advance of an extension to the library. This subsequently extended the frontage of the library along St Margaret Street, building over much of the former site of St Margaret's Hall. The evaluation comprised six trial trenches (Trenches A-F) which were excavated within the footprint of the proposed building, although one trench (Trench F) was excavated beyond in the southwest extremity of the site (see Figure 3 for trench locations).
15. These works revealed a series of midden deposits that appeared to fill an open medieval mill lade; this lade appeared to have been subsequently diverted into a culvert which was also recorded during these works. The investigations also recorded deep undated structures located within Trench F, the evaluation trench located closer to the abbey, but outwith the footprint of the purposed building (Cachart 1990).



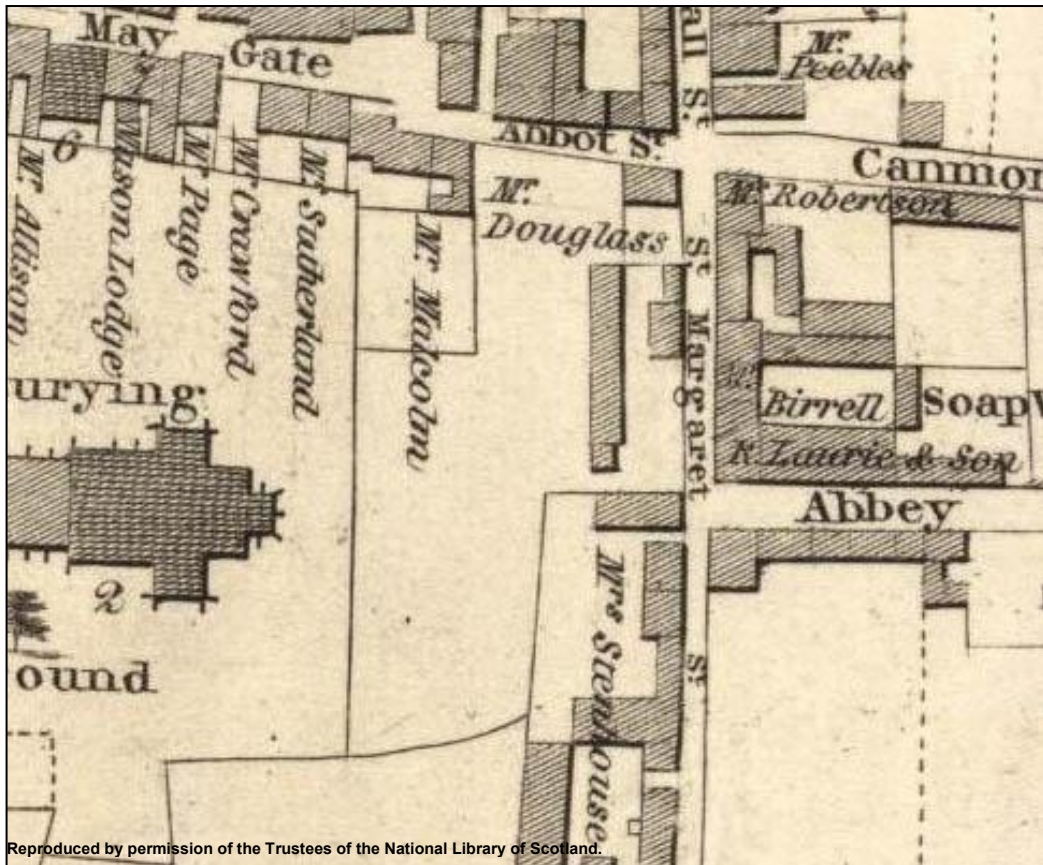


Figure 1a: Detail from *Plan of Dunfermline* by Wood (1823)

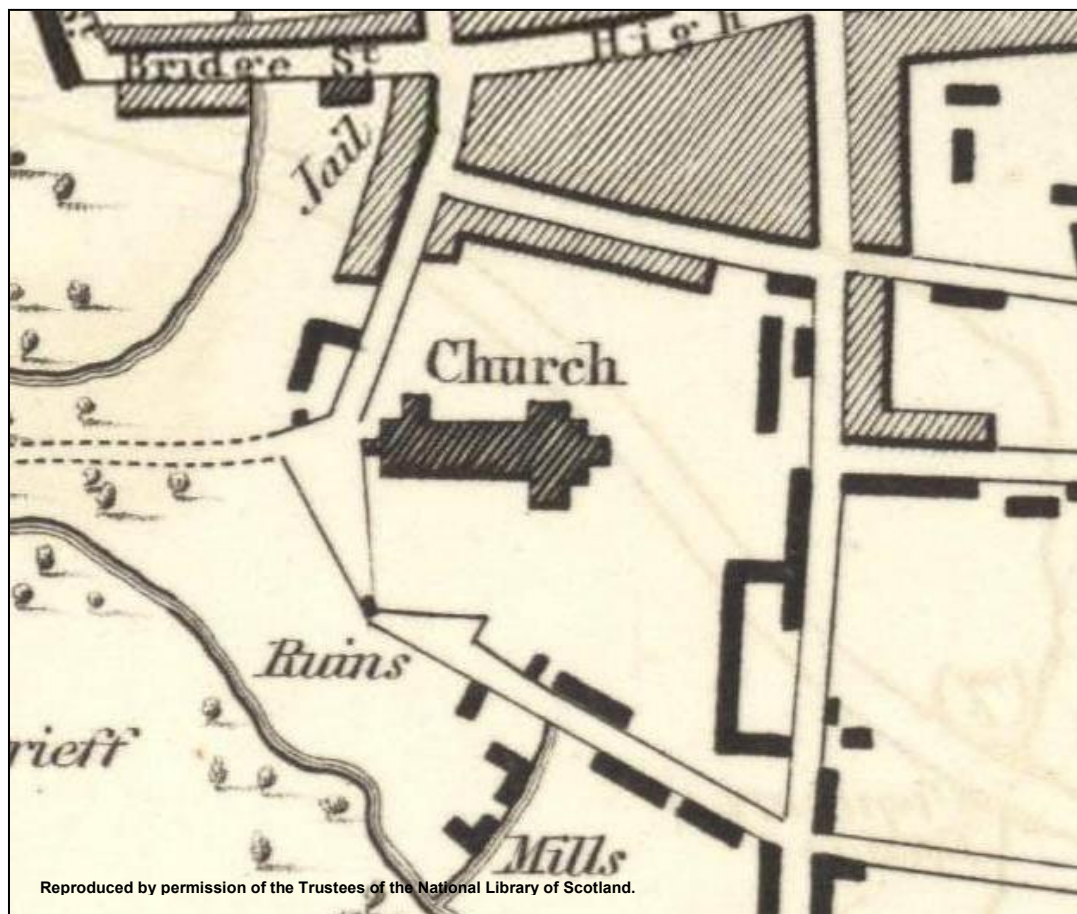


Figure 1b: Detail from the *Great Reform Act and Plans* (1832)

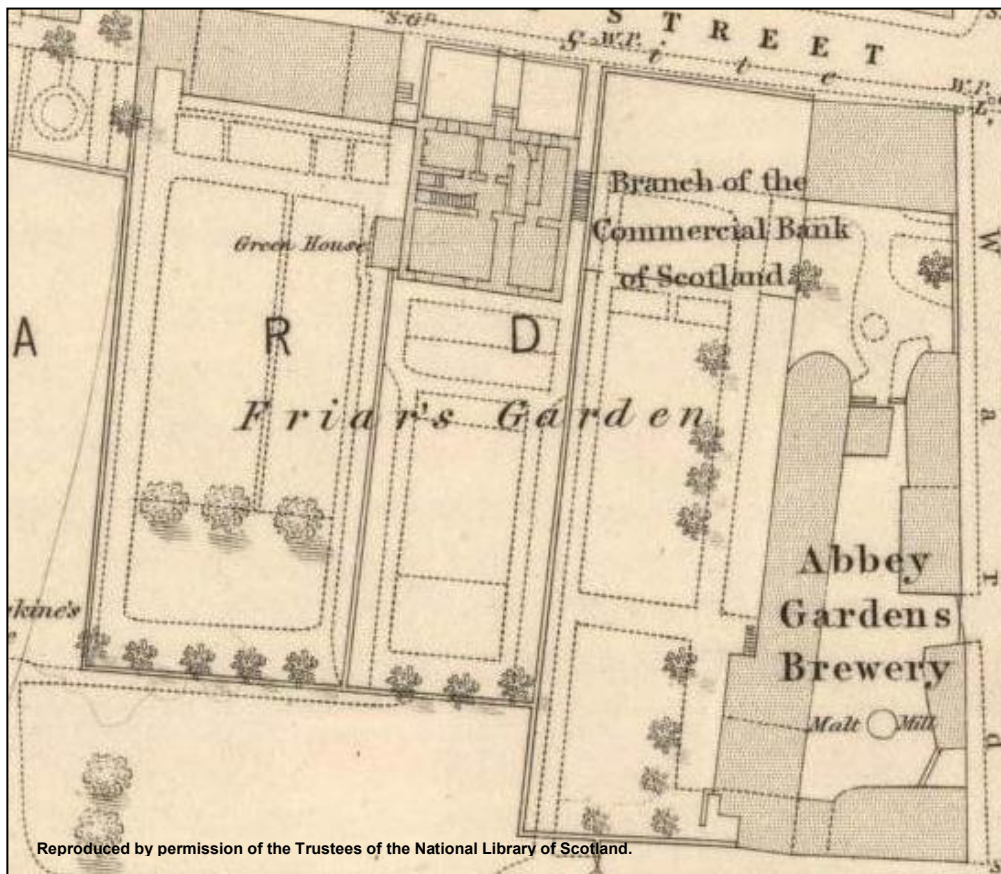


Figure 2a: Detail from *Ordnance Survey Town Plan* (1854)

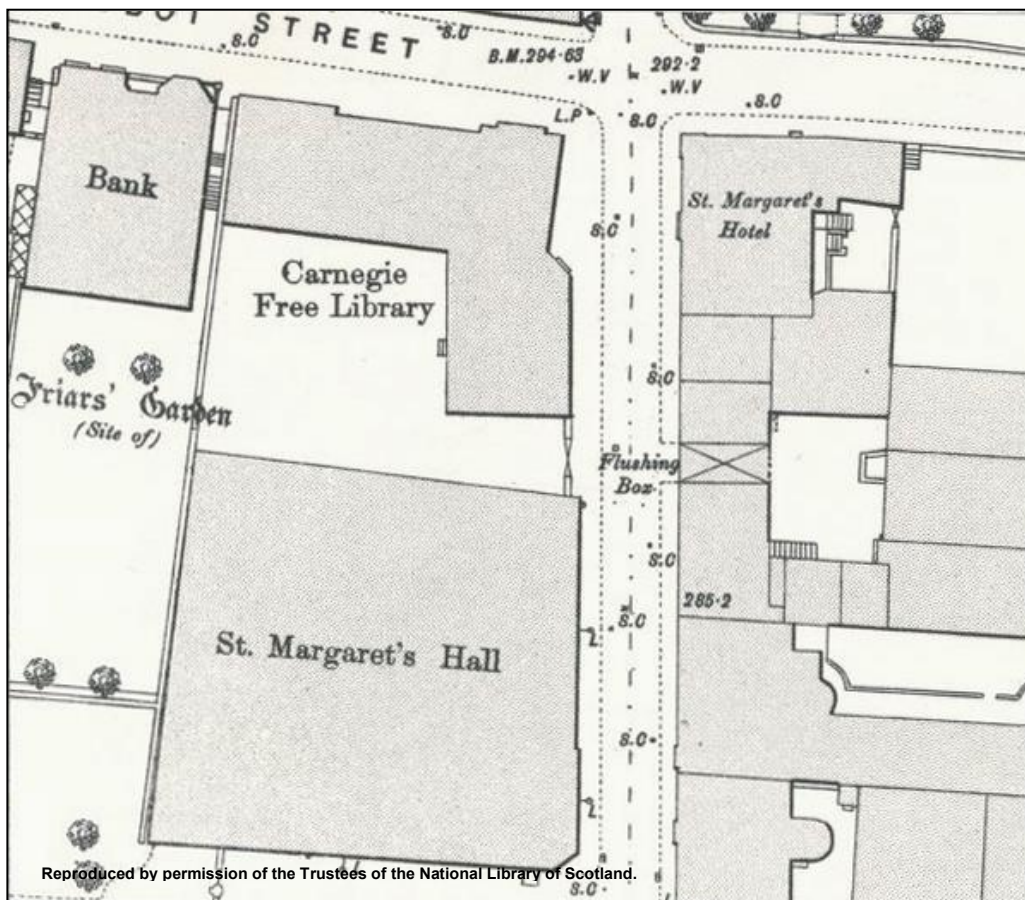


Figure 2b: Detail from *Ordnance Survey Town Plan* (1894)

16. Subsequent monitoring of construction work was recommended by the SUAT report (Cachart 1990), but this does not seem to have been implemented when the construction went ahead. In addition to the library extension, work was also undertaken to renew and realign the culvert located by SUAT. Again taking place without any further archaeological involvement, this latter work will have further impacted on the archaeological strata identified by SUAT.
17. SUAT also carried out work in the 1990s within and to the rear of the Abbot's House, which is located to the west of the current development area. The works revealed a series of burials to the rear of the house which were probably part of the Abbey Cemetery (Coleman 1994). Investigations within the Abbot's House revealed that the structure had been built incorporating elements of an older building, the works aimed at trying to identify any of the earlier fabric.
18. These works uncovered metalled road surfaces that appeared to date from the fifteenth century, based upon the pottery types recovered. A surviving portion of the abbey precinct wall was recorded, with the present façade wall built upon it. This all supports the interpretation that the current development area falls within the Abbey Precinct.

#### *The 2011 Evaluation*

19. During September 2011, an evaluation was carried out by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd in order to assess the potential for the survival of significant archaeology within a larger study area covering the full extent of the car park which serves the existing library. It comprised five trenches (Trenches 1-4b Figure 3), giving some 10% coverage of the available land.
20. The east side of the site appeared to have been highly disturbed in recent times; this corresponds with the extent of the modern eastern car park which is predominantly under monoblock. The ground was known to have been impacted previously by the construction of the late 19th century St Margaret's Hall.
21. However, the presence within Trench 4b, at depth, of a concrete base and wall indicated additional substantive 20<sup>th</sup> century construction works (Figure 4a). This appears to have been unrelated to the disruption caused by the realignment and renewal of the culvert from underneath the 1990s library extension to run through the eastern car park.
22. The makeup of the material within Trench 4b (building rubble, wood, burnt woven matting, CBM, ceramic toilet/sink, charcoal and metal) appears to relate to the demolition of St Margaret's Hall. The concrete base and wall in all probability also relate to St. Margaret's Hall and most likely show twentieth century improvements to the hall (Figure 4a).
23. The western portion of the study area - the development area - appeared largely untouched by 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century development. Here, there was a common stratigraphy evident in virtually all four trenches. The upper strata were very obviously modern and related to the building of the car park.
24. A pink brown gravel deposit below the tarmac surface appeared to be a levelling deposit for the tarmac. Generally, below this was mixed dark grey stony clay which was also a modern deposit containing glazed white earthenware pottery of modern (19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century) date.
25. The remains of a wall within Trench 1 appeared to be the foundation courses of the 19<sup>th</sup> century boundary wall marked on Ordnance Survey Town Plans from 1854 and 1890 (Figure 4b). Along its eastern side, there appeared to be a contemporary garden soil which was not only retained by the wall but also provided the base which the wall was built upon.
26. Beneath this combination of soils and made ground was another soil horizon. This was characterised by a dark brown moderately compacted coal rich silty clay. Given the presence of animal bone, marine shell, medieval pottery and a fragmentary bone comb of medieval date within this context, it would appear that this was a largely undisturbed medieval palaeosoil. The wall and the culvert from Trench 4a were also highly likely to be

of medieval origin as they were located within the same soil horizon (Figure 5a).

### *The 2012 Monitoring*

27. Following on from this initial evaluation work, a programme of archaeological monitoring was undertaken in 2012 (Rees 2012) to support further site investigation works in advance of the proposed extension. While no *in-situ* archaeologically significant strata were observed, medieval pottery was recovered and additional information garnered to inform patterns of survival on-site.
28. The watching brief comprised monitoring the hand excavation of nine test pits in the car park area to the rear of the library (Figure 5b). No works impacted the adjacent Scheduled Monument.

### *Known site characteristics*

29. The character and scope of the archaeological resource within the development area was clarified to great extent by the preceding archaeological works. From these we could infer the presence of a buried soil horizon covering the site that incorporated a range of medieval material including animal bone, marine shell and medieval pottery. This suggested midden discard within a biologically active soil within the Abbey precinct – potentially this material was originally stratified with later pedogenesis homogenising originally stratified midden deposits. The presence of some structural walling and the culvert also hinted at the survival of structures that may have derived from ancillary activities within the precinct.

## Project Works

30. The programme of works forming the main bulk of the archaeological excavations was carried out between 19<sup>th</sup> August and 15<sup>th</sup> October 2013, with a supplementary extension to these excavations undertaken between 25<sup>th</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup> March 2014. Both stages involved input from professional archaeologists and volunteers.
31. Continuous liaison was carried out with the Fife Council Archaeology Unit to keep them appraised of progress and archaeological discoveries, and the council's archaeologist, Douglas Speirs, carried out a number of site visits throughout the duration of the excavation.
32. The first stage of works involved preparing the site for the arrival of the contractors who were to remove the upper layers of modern overburden. This involved marking out an area defined according to the specifications set out in the terms of the method statement (Rees & Klemen 2013) which would subsequently form the excavation area. Vegetation/rubbish was cleared and safety fencing erected to delimit the working and site areas from the public (Figure 6a).
33. Machine reduction of the site commenced on 20<sup>th</sup> August and involved removing the asphalt. To comply with Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) regulatory guidelines for the removal and disposal/recycling of asphalt, it was removed using a road-planing machine and the resulting granular asphalt taken away by a registered contractor. In total, approximately 115 tonnes of asphalt was removed. This was undertaken over one day by E&J Douglas of Lochgelly, Fife (Figure 6b).
34. The next stage of site preparation was the removal of the underlying levelling deposits below the asphalt. Using a Kubota KX080-3 360° excavator and a four wheel drive hydraulic tipping dumper truck over two days (21<sup>st</sup>-23<sup>rd</sup> August) the site was cleared and the spoil stored and sealed in a separate area away from the main excavation area (Figure 7a). This was undertaken by Penman Plant of Kirkcaldy, Fife.
35. The site grid was set out on 23<sup>rd</sup> August using a Leica TCR 307 and based on a 10m spacing, related to the National Grid with a temporary bench mark related to Ordnance Datum established. Flags were laid out along the southern end of the trench to delimit the areas which were to be the focus for the first days of excavation.
36. On 27<sup>th</sup> August - the last full day before the excavation commenced - final preparations were underway. These included a total clean of the excavation area (Figure 7b), the

positioning of safety signage in all the relevant areas and checking that fencing was secure and following the layout set out previously in the Method Statement (Rees & Klemen 2013).

#### *Hand Excavation*

37. The first day on-site for the volunteers was 28<sup>th</sup> August when a full complement of fifteen attended with differing degrees of experience. Hand excavation started from the southern end of the site where flags had been laid out in two metre by four metre areas. The volunteers were divided into four teams of three individuals with three archaeologists supporting and demonstrating the process and techniques of excavation. A further three volunteers were led through the process of recording and analysing finds by the finds specialist.
38. Throughout the duration of the excavation a number of specialists visited the site providing input regarding the finds recovered. With specific reference to the ceramic assemblage, Derek Hall provided an in depth on-site talk which was a great benefit to volunteers and professionals alike.
39. The exposed surfaces were hand cleaned and investigated for archaeological features or deposits, with features investigated and planned to determine their archaeological significance. All works were conducted in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct and Historic Scotland Policy Statements.
40. As with the previous evaluation and watching brief investigations, no works impacted upon the adjacent Scheduled Monument, with a metre wide buffer left between the scheduled and the excavation areas.

#### *Excavation Extension*

41. During the excavation a rectangular structural feature was recovered in the SE corner of the site, possibly representing the foundations of an ancillary building associated with the Abbey. Due to time restraints this area was not able to be fully excavated and as a result was left partially exposed during backfilling. This formed the focus of the subsequent extension to the excavation area.
42. The extension excavation of the SE corner of the site was carried out over four days between the 25<sup>th</sup> and the 31<sup>st</sup> of March 2014. It involved extending the trench 6m by 1m north-south along the eastern edge removing the modern overburden to investigate as much as possible the extent of the rectangular structure (Figure 8a).
43. On day 1 and working from the retained area of the Carnegie Library car park, a JCB 3CX was used to remove the overlying tarmac, wall debris and overburden covering the structure. This was laid temporarily on the retained area of the Carnegie Library car park and fenced off before being reinstated on Day 4 with the car park useable after the completion of works.
44. Hand investigation was undertaken during Days 2 and 3 and was supported by one archaeologist and volunteer excavators. Up to 4 volunteers were supported in this role, with welfare throughout the period provided within Abbott House Heritage Centre.
45. The monitored backfilling of the extension area was undertaken using a JCB 3CX on Monday 31<sup>st</sup> March 2014 with the fencing already present on site erected along the line in which the retaining wall had previously stood. This stayed in place until construction work commenced.

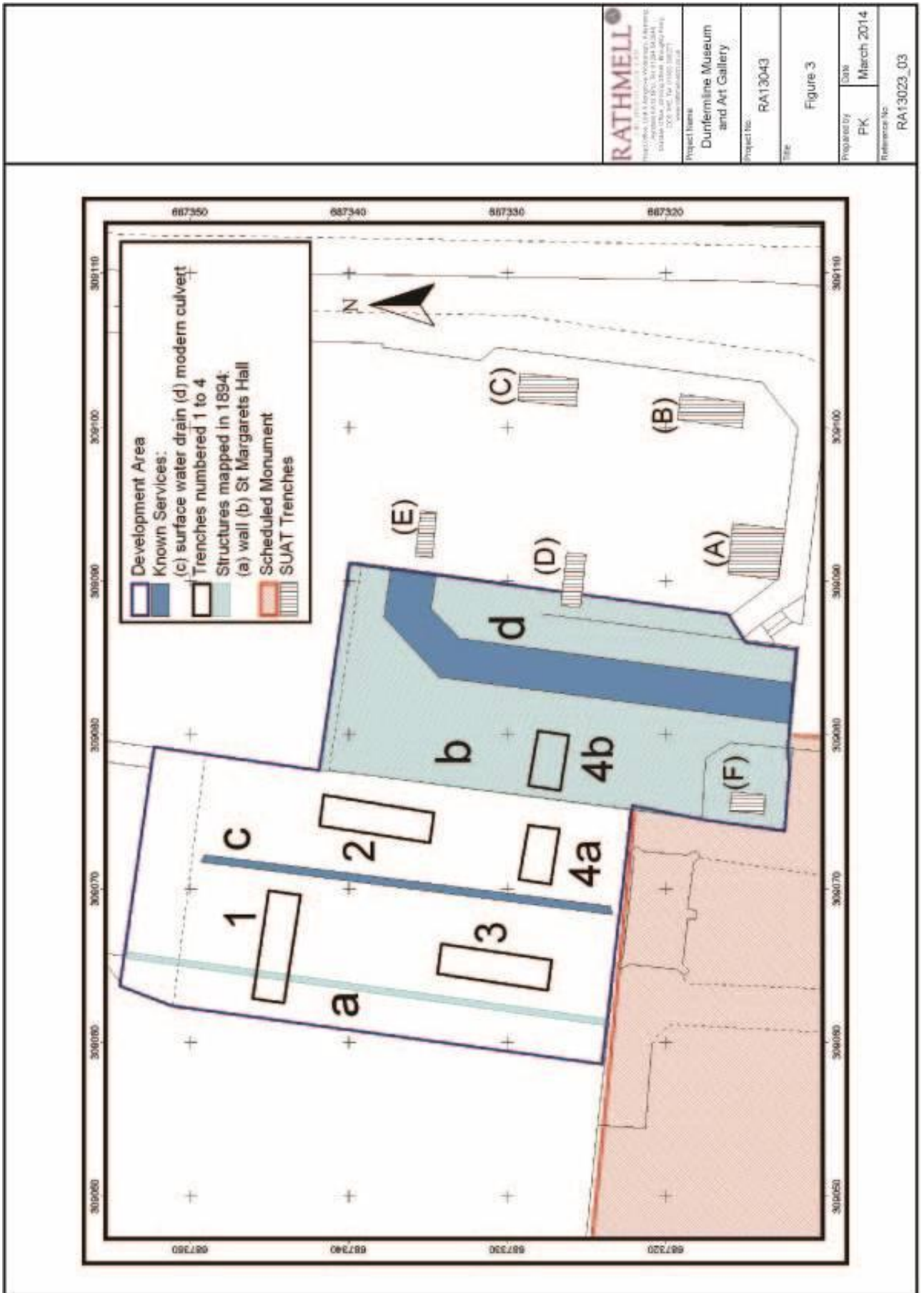


Figure 3: Trench Plan from the 1990 and 2011 Evaluations (after Gordon 2011)



Figure 4a: Trench 4b demonstrating the concrete base and demolition material associated with St Margaret's Hall



Figure 4b: Trench 1 demonstrating the re-exposed the 19<sup>th</sup> century boundary uncovered at the west end of Trench 1



Figure 5a: Trench 4a demonstrating the recovered structural remains



Figure 5b: Test pit along the southern boundary of the site from the 2012 monitoring works.



### *Community Engagement and Involvement*

46. The development site provided a rare opportunity to develop and undertake a project which could explore change, loss and heritage within the historic burgh. The archaeological aspect of this multi-disciplinary approach was to deliver a sound base of information about the site and its changing roles across the centuries. The information gathered would then act as support and grounding for subsequent learning and creative activities linked both to the site and more broadly within the burgh.
47. The principle community objective of the project was to promote and enable public participation in archaeology. For those most actively involved this took the form of direct volunteering in field teams undertaking excavation and supported by both formal and informal training (Figure 8b). The communication and learning aspects of the project aimed at promoting a wider interest in the project and build on previous initiatives to stimulate interest in the heritage of Dunfermline.

### **Findings**

48. Previous site investigations had already generated a number of context numbers, so for the full open excavation all contexts were given a prefix of (1). This would enable unproblematic identification as to which phase of work the layers corresponded with.

#### *Upper horizons and Modern Structures*

49. The upper surface covering the whole site was Tarmacadam with a sub-base layer formed of type 1 aggregate mixed with bitumen (101); this ranged in depth across the site from 200-270mm (Figure 11b). Below (101) was a very compacted pink-red brown deposit (102) ranging in depth from 100-200mm across the site (Figure 11b). Throughout (102) there were areas of burnt material representing what appeared to be a by-product of industrial waste possibly brought in as a levelling material across the site. This material known as '*blaise*' was a common by-product of the oil shale & gas industry and had been used to form made ground across the site.
50. Below (102) there was a very heavy compacted dark reddish-black silty clay with mixed inclusions; these included coal, bone, oyster shell, glass, and patches of aggregate mixed with bitumen as well as both medieval and nineteenth century ceramics (103). This upper soil horizon (103) covered the majority of the site and appeared to represent a homogenized soil that – although not evidencing significant disturbance from development has nonetheless been subject to activity that has considerably mixed the deposit (Figure 11b).
51. Historical mapping (Figures 2a & 2b) indicates that the excavation area was once a garden and this would have resulted in a substantial amount of disturbance and mixing through gardening activities. Substantial activity and disturbance of (103) is also denoted by the presence of cutting [142] for the line of a sewer and its associated manhole (117) (Figure 9).
52. Other features recorded within (103) further highlight the degree of disturbance that has occurred here. A linear feature of yellow sandstone (104), measuring 5.50m in length and bonded with concrete (Figure 10a), may indicate the base for a wall or internal division of a flower bed. Within voids of (104) there was evidence of a brown black loam soil visible. This was also recorded in areas within (103) and possibly represents a garden soil.
53. A number of other features were also recorded within (103). A small circular feature measuring 650mm in diameter with a maximum depth of 80mm was filled with a mix of burnt industrial waste and bitumen (107). Feature (108) was a north-south aligned linear sandstone construction formed of loose stones ranging in size from 70mm by 50mm by 50mm in extent to 230mm by 130mm by 100mm. A sandy crumbly mortar was used to bond the stones together with modern finds of glass and blue-and white transfer-printed glazed white earthenware ceramic commonly known as '*Willow pattern*' recorded (Figure 10b).



Figure 6a: Site preparation; clearing vegetation along the west edge of the site.



Figure 6b: Site preparation; planing and removal of the asphalt



Figure 7a: Site preparation; removing modern overburden across the site



Figure 7b: Site preparation; site cleaning and flagging out areas for excavation



Figure 8a: Extension to structure [115] in the SE of the area



Figure 8b: Volunteers excavating early on during the project

54. Further modern features identified within upper soil horizon (103) were (109) and (118). The first, (109), was a rubble spread aligned east-west, measuring 2m in length by 540mm in width. It was composed of irregular sandstone blocks ranging in size from 140mm by 180mm and 270mm by 300mm (Figure 11a), with lime mortar recorded on a number of the blocks. Feature (118) comprised three sandstone blocks (Figure 11b) independent from each other but with similar characteristics.
55. Two of the blocks were located within the north facing section, 6 m apart, and were left *in situ*, with the third located approximately within the middle of the site and removed. All were red sandstone, square in shape and measuring 730mm by 490mm by 220mm with a square hole cut into their centres which measured 130mm by 160mm and 90mm in depth. The three features possibly represent the dismantled fragments of the same feature forming a gate pier or part of an ornamental wall.
56. The exact nature and use of features (104), (108), (109) and (118) are unknown, but it is possible to suggest that they represent nineteenth century activity and indicate the degree and amount of disturbance that has occurred in the upper horizon (103).

#### *Lower soil horizon and boundary wall*

57. Deposit (106) was formed by a dark-brown moderately-compacted silty clay with coal inclusions and occasional small mixed sandstone inclusions throughout. This lower soil horizon - lying below mixed soil deposit (103) - had also been heavily disturbed forming a homogenised palaeosoil that produced both modern and medieval finds. With an average thickness of 580mm, (106) was present across the whole site. Within (106) there were further deposits recorded that would further highlight the overall disturbance that had occurred within (103).
58. Contexts (113) and (122) were both recorded in small areas within the southern part of the site. Deposit (113) was recorded in the southwest portion of the site and represented a moderately-compacted heavy wet clay with a light brown-yellow hue and sealed below (106). Being sealed below the mixed lower horizon of (106) it is suggested that (113) may represent a levelling or disturbed deposit localised to the southwest area.
59. Context (122) was a compact grey clay with evidence of charcoal and small sandstone inclusions throughout and measuring 6m by 3m in extent by 420mm thick. Located in the southeast corner of the site within the area where structure [115] and culverts (125), (126), (127) and (128) were located, (122) formed the deposit within which they are situated. Both deposits - (106) and (122) - had very similar characteristics, with (122) representing redeposited material that derived from (106) and therefore part of the palaeosoil (106) (Figure 12a).
60. Historic mapping of the excavation area depicts a boundary wall (110) aligned north-south along the western edge of the excavation area. Most clearly depicted on the *Ordnance Survey Town Plan* surveys of (1854) and (1894) (Figures 2a & 2b), this was located during the 2011 Evaluation works (Gordon 2011). With the complete open excavation of the site, wall (110) was exposed along its north-south length and fully exposed for a length of 12m (including the foundations).
61. The foundation of wall (110) sits on top of (106) with its basal level composed largely of rough and unworked sandstone with some fragments of worked decorative sandstone masonry present, probably representing re-used stonework from the abbey/palace precinct. The stones are laid in an uneven fashion, and infilled with (106) (Figures 12b & 13a), with the foundation's thickness ranging from 580mm to 750mm with a width of 1.20m.
62. The upper courses (110) are formed of dressed sandstone blocks (Figure 13b) ranging in size from 620mm by 300mm by 200mm to 290mm by 160mm by 130mm with the upper courses thickness from the top of the foundations ranging from 320mm to 160mm and a regular width of 740mm.
63. Throughout the upper courses of (110) mortar was visible, with modern and medieval pottery occurring within the fabric of the foundation. The construction of

(110) has created a significant amount of disturbance to (106) along its length and resulted in the presence of both nineteenth century and medieval finds throughout both the foundations and upper courses of (110).

64. The significant amount of disturbance that has occurred between the upper soil horizon (103) and the lower soil horizon (106) (with the latter representing the mixed medieval deposit) has resulted in there being no real defined stratigraphic division between the two contexts. This has in turn meant that the edges/cuts for features was not easily distinguishable.

#### *Redeposited Sandy Clay and Organic Horizon*

65. The lowest deposit was context (116), characterised by a loose sandy layer, orange to light brown in colour with occasional small stones, which covered the full extent of the excavation area to an approximate depth of 120mm (Figures 9, 14b & 14b). The composition of (116) and its contrast with overlying deposits (106) and (103) would suggest that this is not a natural deposit and that it most likely results from anthropic activity. In the upper northwest portion of the site there was evidence of linear features [136], [138], [139] and [140] cut into (116) (Figure 14a & 14b).
66. Context [136] was a 3.2m by 1.1m wide linear cut aligned east-west with a roughly 'U'-shaped profile. Two deposits (135) and (143) characterised the fill. The primary fill (143) was a loose black silty clay with occasional coal inclusions, 120mm deep and measuring 3.2m in length covering the base of the feature (Figure 14a). Finds of medieval white gritty ware were recovered.
67. The upper, secondary fill of [136], deposit (135), was characterised by a moderately compacted dark grey silty sand with occasional sandstone and coal inclusions measuring 100mm in depth. Anthropic inclusions were recorded in the form of medieval white gritty ware with fragments of wood surviving in areas of waterlogging.
68. Context [138] was a linear feature aligned north-south and measuring 4.8m in length by 600mm wide with a depth of 100mm. It was cut by [136] and had one fill (137). In profile [138] had a sharp break of slope-top with steep sides and a sharp break of slope-base and a flat base. Its fill (137) was a moderately-compacted dark reddish-grey slightly friable silty sand with no inclusions (Figure 14b).
69. Context (148) was located in the upper northwest end of the site between the linears [136] and [138], and to the east of the line of the sewer [142] (Figures 14a & 14b). Characterised by a moderately compacted orange-brown friable silty sand with occasional small rounded stones (148) varied in thickness from 40mm to 50mm. Throughout (148) there were lenses of an organic and sand mix with sealed medieval white gritty ware and animal bone, suggesting a medieval date for the feature.
70. Two further linear features [139] and [140] were visible in the central area of the site where they cut into deposit (116) and were in turn cut by the central culvert (120). Linear feature [139] was located to the east of central culvert (120) and aligned northwest-southeast, measuring 1.5m in length by 250mm wide. A 300mm by 300mm test pit was excavated through the fill giving a depth of 600mm. Linear feature [140] was located to the west of central culvert (120) and also had a northwest-southeast alignment, measuring 2.5m in length by 250mm wide. A 300mm by 300mm test pit was excavated through the fill, giving a depth of 100mm.
71. Both linears [139] and [140] had the same fill (123) which was identical to (144), with the latter recorded in the northwest portion of the site under (148). This deposit was first recorded when a sondage was excavated through an area of the central culvert (120) (Figure 15a) that was observed when a capstone and side stone were removed to record if any underlying deposits were visible. Deposit (123)/(144) was formed of a moderately-compacted grey-black silty sand and clay with a high percentage of organic inclusions in the form of wood and leather.



Figure 9: Hexacopter aerial image of the excavation area with the primary features labelled.



Figure 10a: Feature (104) located in the southeast of the site



Figure 10b: Feature (108)





Figure 11a: Feature (109)



Figure 11b: One of the three sandstone features (118) and deposits (101), (102) and (103).



Figure 12a: Context (122) which is the same as (106)



Figure 12b: The east facing section of (110) showing the upper course and foundations.



Figure 13b: Depicting small find (11) located within the foundation of (110) and demonstrating the re-use of worked stone in later structural features



Figure 13b: Demonstrating sandstone blocks used in (110)



Figure 14a: Depicting the northwest area of the site demonstrating the central culvert (120) to the left of the image, the modern sewer [142] to the right of the image. In between (120) and [142] are the linears [136] and fill (135) aligned east-west located centrally of the image and [138] and fill (137) aligned northwest-southeast. All the features are cut into the orange sand deposit (116).



Figure 14b: Excavations in the northwest area into [136] and [138].

72. With the recovery of worked leather and other waterlogged organic material -wood, moss, leaves- deposit (123)/(144) was considered to represent a possible 'midden' deposit (Figure 15b). With the same organic 'midden' inclusions recovered from two different locations, this supported the possibility that (116) was not the lowest deposit and supported the view that it was anthropic in origin. As a result twelve 500mm by 500mm test pits were excavated across the site.

#### *Natural sediment and its topography*

73. The test pits were located at regular intervals and were located using the site grid. Excavation halted at 500mm as this was felt to be an appropriate depth that would inform if this was the lowest and natural deposit. Due to the disturbance along the western edge of the site and the fact that the southeast corner contained structural features, the central area of the site was selected as the focus for the test pitting to discover the extent of the midden deposit (123)/(144).
74. Through the test pitting it became apparent that the midden deposit (123)/(144) was not present across the whole site, with some of the test pits containing a similar moderately compacted grey clay and silty sand mix and containing organic inclusions of sticks/twigs and coal (149) towards the base. From this, it was concluded that the midden deposit was concentrated within the central area around the original sondage and to the northwest around linears [136] and [138].

#### *Southeastern Structure*

75. Located in the southeast corner of the site, structure [115] was composed of sandstone blocks. During the excavation, 4.05m by 2.13m of the structure's footprint was exposed, reaching a maximum height of 660mm. The structure comprised sandstone blocks measuring between 700mm by 690mm by 230mm in extent and 540mm by 290mm by 270mm (Figure 16b). To the south and east [115] appeared to continue under the existing overburden. It had been truncated by a 19th century salt-glazed earthenware pipe, aligned north-south, and visible in the west facing section. Located approximately in the centre of the exposed extent of [115] there was a small modern pit measuring 1.20m by 500mm that had been filled with metal wires, perhaps representing telephone cables.
76. No evidence of any bonding material was recorded, suggesting that [115] was of drystone construction. The southern half of [115] was composed of a single course of sandstone blocks laid directly on top of a compact grey clay deposit (122) with charcoal and small sandstone inclusions throughout. The full extent of (122) was unknown as it may have extended to the south and east; its exposed extent covered an area measuring 6m by 3m in extent by 420mm thick. It may represent a build-up of redeposited medieval material.
77. Within the southern half of [115] square cut red sandstone blocks were recorded each measuring approximately 60mm thick by 120mm to 140mm in width (114). They were in very poor condition and degraded with some of the blocks fracturing on exposure. Located below, and included within the same context as (114), was the presence of a burnt loosely compacted black deposit with charcoal fleck inclusions at 50mm thick with a further 70mm thick orange/red sandy clay possibly suggestive of burning or a hearth. Including the underlying deposits below the cut pink sandstone blocks, the total dimensions of (114) was 1.49m by 4.46m (Figure 16a).
78. The presence of charcoal flecks and oyster shell throughout (114) may represent an area of burning and suggestive of a hearth. However, the presence of the nineteenth century salt-glazed earthenware pipe laying directly on top, itself placed in mixed deposit (103), has potentially contaminated and further disturbed any underlying deposits.



Figure 15a: Image depicting the waterlogged midden deposit (123/144)



Figure 15b: Leather waterlogged artefacts from deposit (123/144).



Figure 16a: Deposit (114) located within the southeast corner of the site within (115).



Figure 16b: Possible ancillary building/structure (115) associated with the Abbey in the southeast corner of the site.

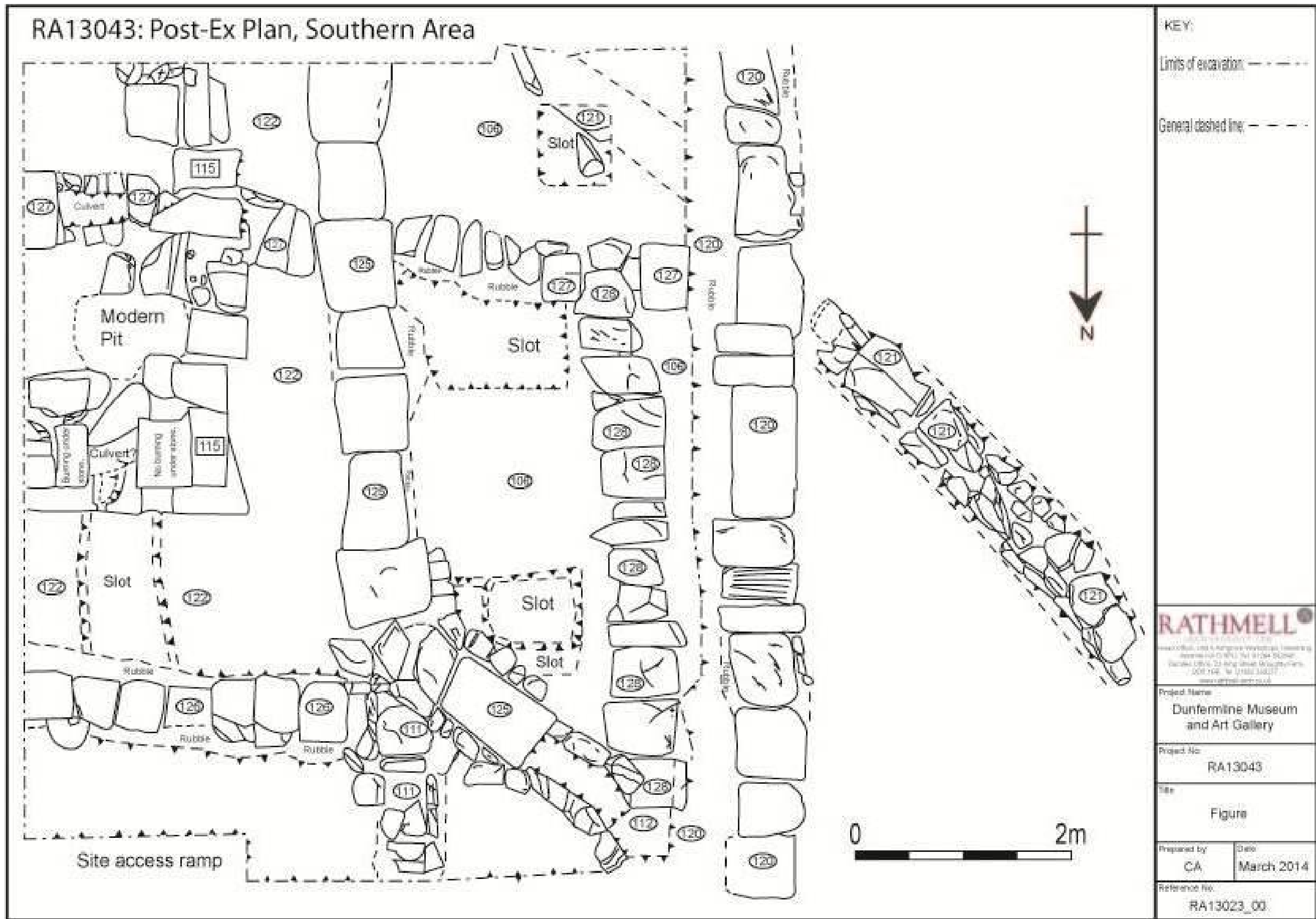


Figure 17: Post excavation plan of the structures in the southeast corner.



79. The northern half of [115] is composed of two courses of sandstone blocks aligned north-south and laid directly onto deposit (122). Both courses from this portion of [115] are larger in size and smoother in comparison to those present in the southern half of the structure. A possible east-facing channel was recorded, carved into a block in the northern half of the structure. This may represent the original line of the nineteenth century salt-glazed earthenware pipe which was then moved further to its present position.
80. In plan, both the southern and northern halves appear to be united at the west side of a modern pit by the presence of one sandstone block that appears to have been laid onto (122) (Figure 17). No finds were recovered from the northern half of [115] to provide a clear date, although in cleaning back the area some late medieval pottery was recovered in the mixed deposit of (103) outside this part of [115].

#### *Culvert network*

81. Culverts (111), (121), (125), (126) and (128) (Figures 17 & 18) all follow a similar construction plan with a flat stone base, one to two courses of stone lining the side and a flat capstone on top. White/yellow sandstone is the stone predominantly used to construct the culverts with culvert (111) built using worked masonry possibly derived from structures associated with the nearby Abbey and Palace.
82. Aligned in a north-south direction, culvert (111) appears to have been poorly-constructed in comparison with the others (Figures 18 & 19a). Culvert (111) truncates along an east-west line culvert (126), and is itself then truncated by culvert (125) at the spot where (125) starts to curve to the north-west. The probable re-use of worked stones derived originally from buildings associated with the Abbey precinct may indicate either the repair of (111) or the use of this stone to construct an entirely new culvert.
83. Within the fill of culvert (111) one piece of nineteenth century pottery was recovered, although this could easily have made its way into the internal deposit (129) via bioturbation with wide cracks existing in the capstones along its length. The presence of lead comes and glass in the basal bedding deposits (131), (132) and (134) along with white gritty ware and other medieval pottery forms would be suggestive of a medieval to post medieval date.
84. Aligned north-south and running the length the excavation area, culvert (120) was constructed of large roughly-worked rectangular sandstone slabs of similar width, though differing markedly in length. The cut [141] for (120) was clearly visible, with rubble packing located on either side of the capstones (Figures 19b & 20) and distinguishable from deposit (116) which forms the lowest stratigraphic context. The sandstone used in the construction of both capstones and side slabs ranged in size from 1.24m by 560mm and 610mm by 570mm.
85. Where the capstones were removed the depth of the feature was gauged at approximately 300mm and although there was a depth of silt present the culvert was still active and working, as demonstrated by the substantial amount of water still present and running along its course. The method of construction for culvert (120) contrasted with those in the south-east area of the site and may represent later post medieval activity.
86. Located in places along the length of culvert (120) were blocks of sandstone ashlar representative of eighteenth-nineteenth century stonework and contrasting with the sandstone slabs used in the majority of the construction. In addition to these areas of contrasting masonry, in the south-facing section it was possible to observe evidence of recutting into and through contexts (103) and (106). This suggests that the areas containing the ashlar blocks were evidence of a repair to the culvert possibly in response to breakage or collapse where (120) became blocked resulting in the re-excavation along its course. The presence of blue-and-white transfer-printed glazed white earthenware pottery in these areas further supports a nineteenth century origin.
87. Culvert (121) ran in a northwest-southeast direction and was truncated by the central culvert (120) in the east and by the line of the modern sewer [142] in the west. Measuring 4.22m in length and 450mm in height it was constructed using sandstone

slabs to form a 'box-shape', with the capstones ranging in size from 720mm by 590mm and 330mm by 80mm and the side stones 600mm by 330mm and 190mm by 160mm with the base composed of reused roofing slates (Figure 21a).

88. Located west of the main concentration of culverts, its location and alignment suggests that it may once have joined one the culverts to the east (Figure 17) as in section profile and depth it is very similar to culvert (127). As with the other culverts and structure [115], (121) is located within the mixed medieval deposit (106) within the southern end of the site.
89. The base of culvert (125) - where it met (111) and (126) - was composed of reused roofing slates, whereas the base elsewhere along the course of (125) was sandstone slabs. Beneath these reused slates small traces of burnt material was found, possibly related to similar burnt material recorded under culvert (111), also in the same area. The presence of these slates may indicate that culvert (125) was repaired or modified at a later date. Indeed culvert (125) appears to have been altered through the insertion of an 800mm long section of drystone wall inserted inside culvert (125) beside its confluence with (111).
90. At the point where culvert (125) truncates (127) the lining of (125) is a continuous line of thick blocks of cut sandstone, either square or rectangular, indicating that culvert (127) had probably already fallen into disuse before culvert (125) was constructed. This differs from the point where culvert (125) meets culvert (111), where here only a rubble infill was used to block off (111). This may indicate that at one point both culverts were operational at the same time before a decision was made to close off culvert (111) with rubble, thus causing it to silt up. It may also have been around this time that the stone wall inserted into the fabric of culvert (125) was added.
91. Culvert (126) is independent of structure [115] and culverts (126) and (128). However the possibility cannot be ruled out that culvert (126) once joined with culvert (125) in the area where it is truncated by culvert (111) (Figure 17). Internally, culvert (126) was silted up and from within the clay silt fill medieval pottery recovered. In conjunction with the medieval pottery recovered from outside within deposit (122) it is highly suggestive culvert (126) is medieval in date.
92. Culvert (127) was aligned in an east-west direction and constructed on a clay/rubble base with one to two courses of stone lining the sides and flat capstones. Red sandstone is the predominant stone used in its construction. The clay base of (127) may well be the result of an attempt to control the direction of a pre-existing water course with the feature acting more as a lade than a drainage channel.
93. Structure [115] overlay culvert (127) which had a slight curve in its east-west alignment across the southern half of structure [115]. Culvert (127) is known to be medieval due to the nature of the pottery sealed within and later recovered from inside the culvert. Further evidence suggests that culvert (127) was modified in the later medieval period through the addition of culvert (128), itself aligned in a north-south direction, and the central culvert (120) which completely truncates (127). Culvert (128) may date to the 14<sup>th</sup>/15<sup>th</sup> century due to the presence of pottery recovered from a sealed deposit within the culvert.
94. From the surface it was clear from the direction of the capstones on the culverts that (127) had been modified when culvert (128) was constructed. Upon excavating the confluence between culverts (127) and (128), further evidence was gained that culvert (128) had cut culvert (127). Excavation showed that one of the side stones lining culvert (127) was removed, allowing water to flow from one culvert to another. With the southerly aspect to the topography within the area it seems reasonable to suggest that culvert (128) flowed into (127). Both culverts (127) and (128) were completely blocked with clay and silt suggesting that eventually they fell into disuse.

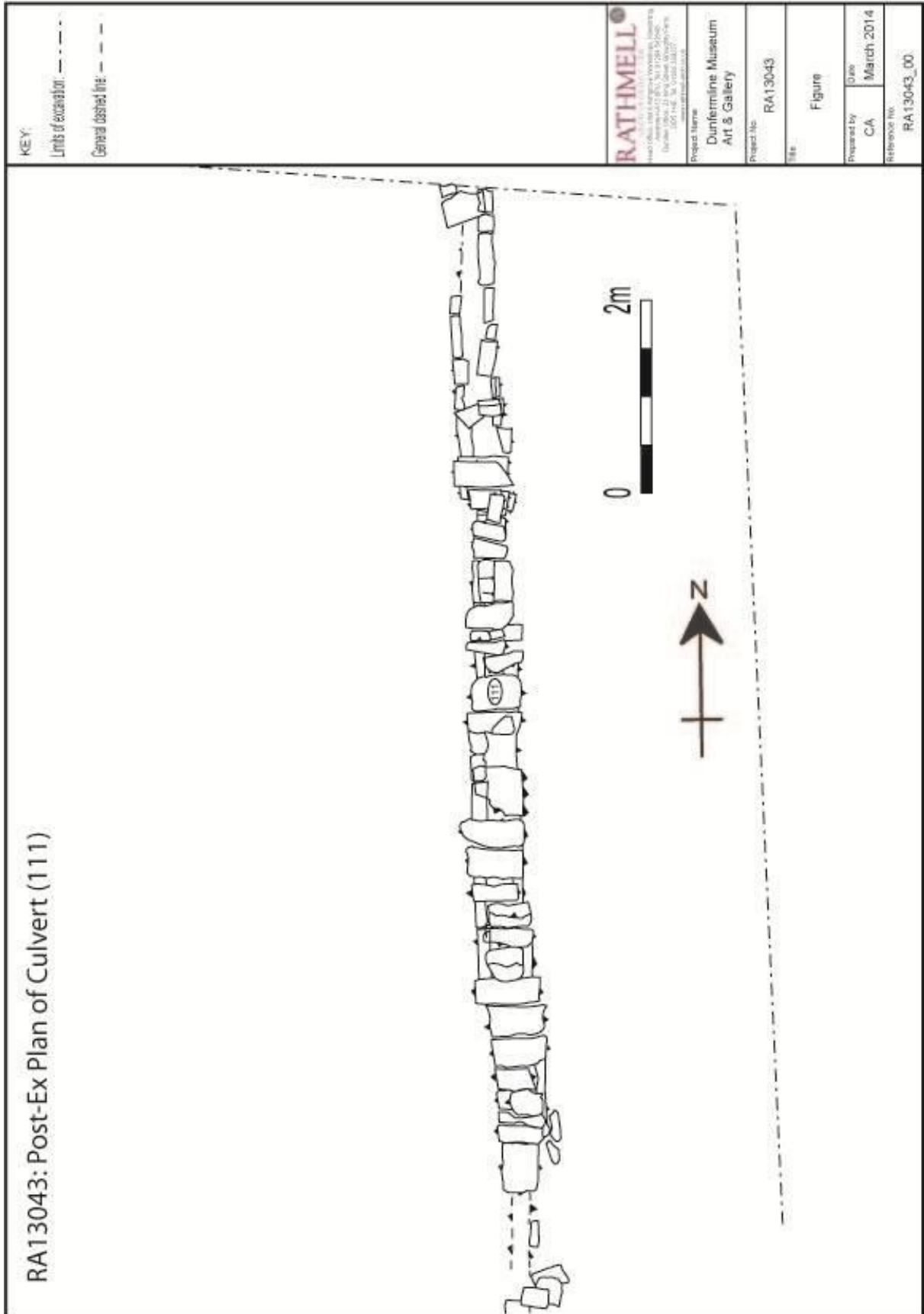


Figure 18: Post excavation plan of culvert (111).



Figure 19a: West facing section of culvert (111).



Figure 19b: The north-south aligned central culvert (120).

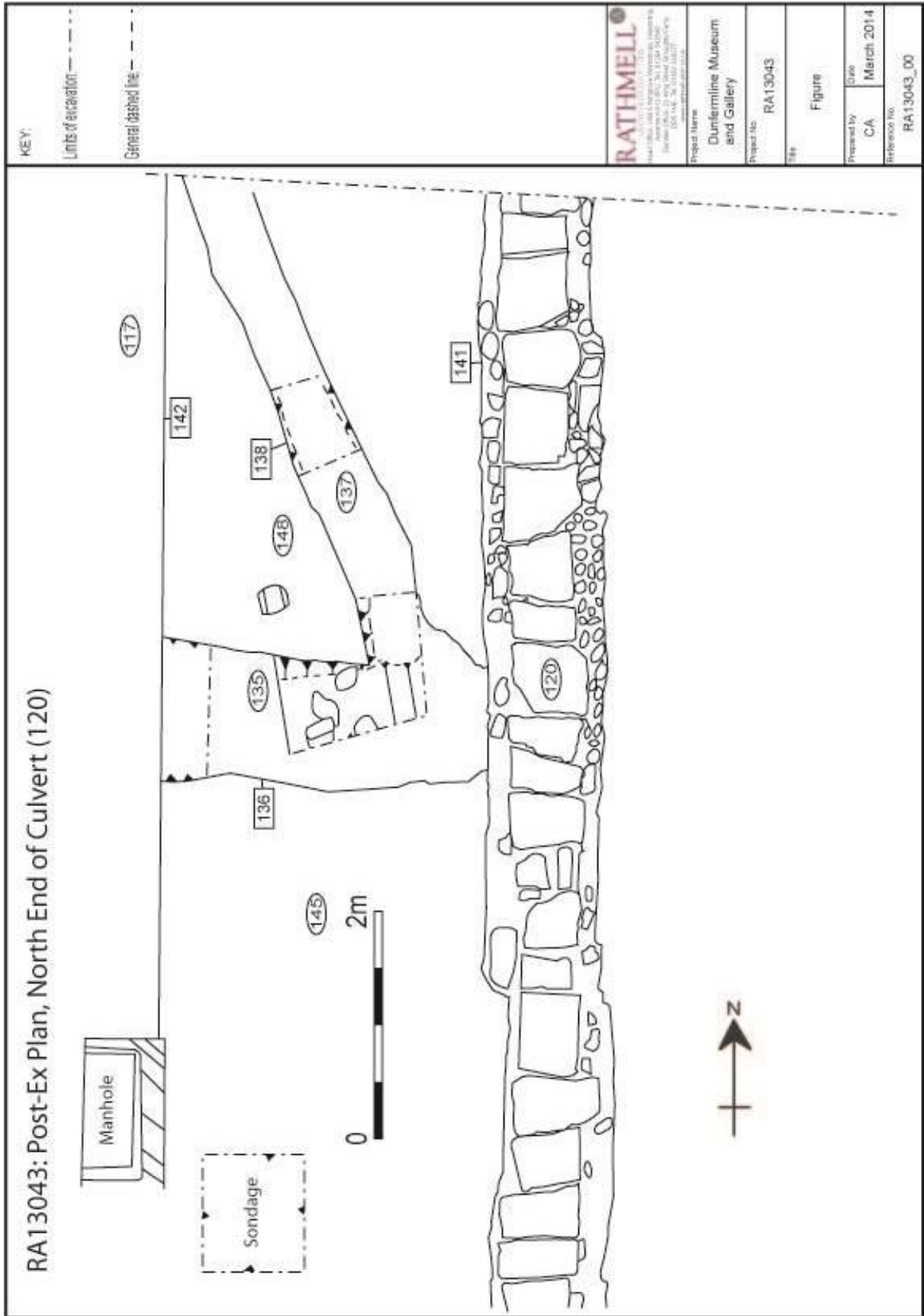


Figure 20: Post excavation plan of the northwest area of the site and the northern end of the central culvert (120).



Figure 21a: Culvert (121).



Figure 21b: Showing where culverts (128) top, (125) middle, (111) rubble area in centre of image and (126) foreground all meet.

95. Immediately beyond structure [115], culvert (127) is truncated by the north-south aligned culvert (125), the date of which is uncertain (although its close association with the surrounding culverts would be highly suggestive of a medieval date). Lining one of the yellow sandstone blocks inside culvert (125) there is evidence of carving on the stone indicating that it has been re-used from another source, possibly the Abbey. Culvert (125) curved at its north-west end where a clay plug (112) was recorded in the same area where culverts (128) and (125) meet. It is possible that both culverts (128) and (125) were designed to meet with the flow of water from (125) into (128) as the latter culvert is located at a lower depth than (125).
96. The clay plug (112) comprised a compacted light brown grey clay with flecks of charcoal and small fragments of sandstone throughout. It measured 350mm by 700mm in extent with a thickness of 250mm. It was located within culvert (125) and may represent the culvert being blocked off.
97. Where it meets (111) and (126), the base of culvert (125) is composed of reused roof slates, whereas the base elsewhere along its course is sandstone. Under the reused roof slates small traces of burnt material were found, possibly relating to the burnt material recorded under culvert (111), also in the same area. The presence of these slates may indicate that culvert (125) was repaired or modified at a later date. Indeed culvert (125) appears to have been altered with the addition of an 800mm length of drystone wall later inserted inside culvert (125) beside the confluence of (125) and (111).
98. At the area where culvert (125) truncates (127), the lining of (125) is a continuous line of thick blocks of cut sandstone, square or rectangular in shape, indicating that culvert (127) had possibly already silted up before culvert (125) was constructed. This is different from the area where culvert (125) meets culvert (111), in which only rubble was used to block off culvert (111). This may be indicative that at one point both culverts were operational at the same time before a decision was made to block off culvert (111) with rubble and cause it to silt up. It may also have been around this time that the inserted stone walling in culvert (125) was added.

#### *Linear Ditch*

99. Located to the north of the site [146] forms a rectangular cut 10m in length and 4.4m wide with loosely-compacted rubble and sand fill (145) (Figures 9 & 22a). This formed a very distinct and contrasting feature which, on excavation, proved to cut through (116) and (123/144). The feature had a sharp break of slope-top, and steep sides. The base and break of slope-base were not recorded as the water table was extremely high and during excavation the area filled with water quickly.
100. The routes of both the central culvert [120] and the modern sewer [142] truncate [146], while the alignment of [146] itself truncates [139] and [140], with (111) constructed over the top. The east-west alignment continues outwith the limits of the excavation and it would be highly likely that it continues to the east and west. The shape and form of [146] would be suggestive of a possible ditch with the distinct rubble and sand fill (145) representing an infilling phase (Figure 23).

#### *Possible Structure*

101. At the point where culvert (111) cuts culvert (126) there was evidence of a substantial burnt clay surface that extends under culvert (111) towards the west in the area between culverts (111) and (125). This burnt clay surface (147) is approximately 1.20m wide and 120mm in thickness forming a semi-circular shape and is itself situated on top of another layer of clay (unburnt and possibly representing (149) (Figure 22b). All the stones have been robbed out, with a distinct impression being left where the stones had been around the edge of the burnt clay.



Figure 22a: Showing the ditch [146] cutting through the midden deposit (left of the image) (123/144) and the sand and rubble fill (145).



Figure 22b: Feature/deposit (147) representing a possible structure.



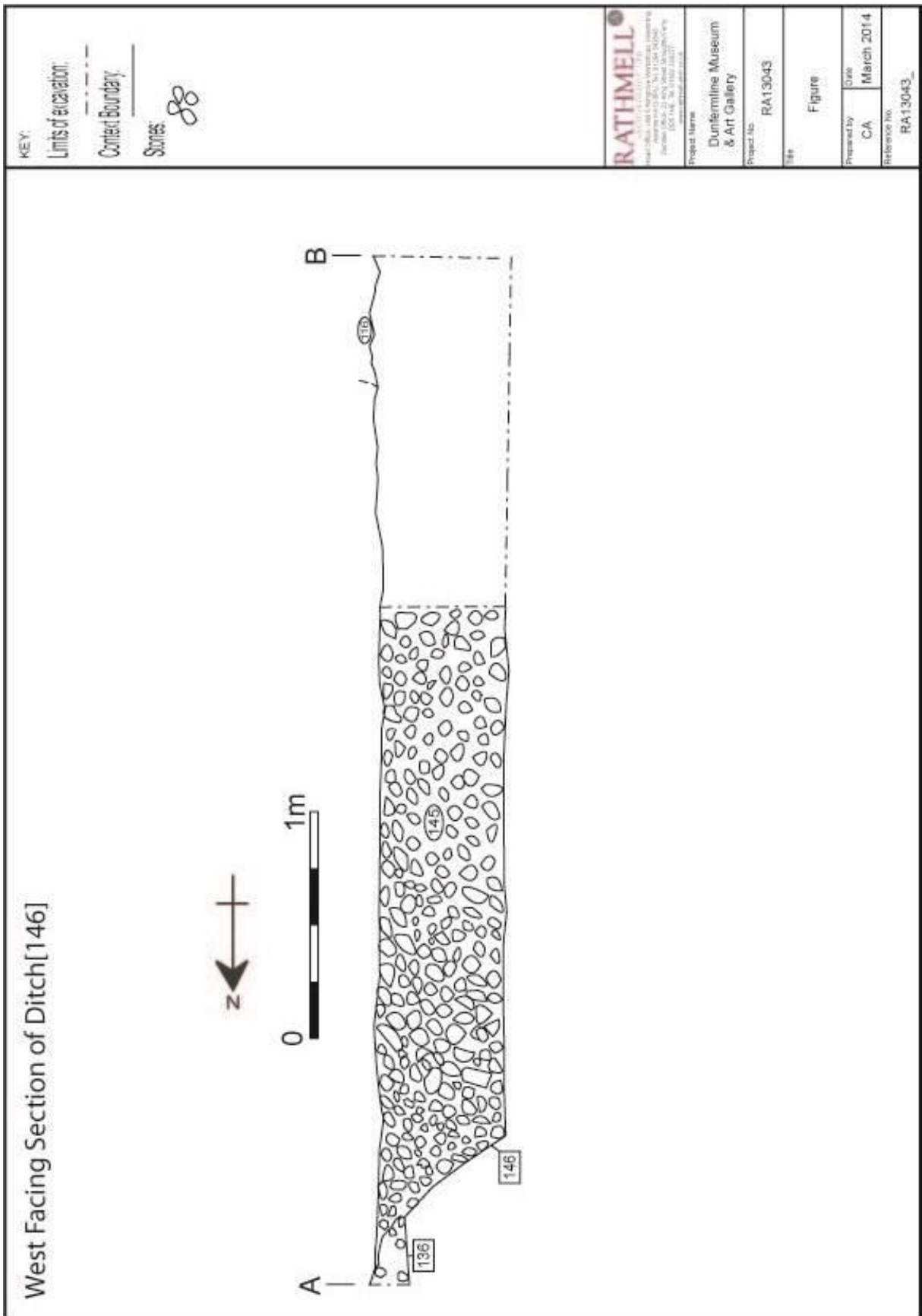


Figure 23: West facing section of the ditch [146] and fill (145)

102. Beyond the burnt clay is a brown layer similar in make up to (106 & 122). A number of stones found around the area and also used in culvert (111) displayed signs of having been exposed to heat. During excavating for samples, thread-like fibre was recovered and placed within the sample bags.
103. The bottom of (147) was constructed of stone with dimensions of 1.70m by 1.55m. Located centrally was an east-west channel, open to the east, with the west end blocked by a stone. The width of the channel was 280mm with a depth of 240mm and an east-west length of 1.55m.

### *Finds*

104. There was a contrast between the deposition of the finds throughout (106), with the upper levels containing a higher percentage of the modern finds; glass, blue-and-white transfer-printed glazed white earthenware, clay tobacco pipes, animal bones with evidence of modern butchery and oyster shell. The lower levels contained a higher percentage of medieval pottery ranging from early to later wares. However, throughout (106) both modern and medieval finds were recovered in the upper and lower extents of the deposit.
105. Although the upper and lower soil horizons (103) and (106) had been subject to substantial disturbance and therefore mixing of the stratigraphy, a number of small finds were recovered, demonstrating activity over a number of chronological periods. Presented below are details of some of the small finds that were of particular interest. Within Appendix 1: Small finds there is a complete list of the small finds recovered.
106. Find No. <1> (Figure 24a) had particular relevance for the site and Dunfermline and provided a tangible connection to the area. Recovered early in the excavation from context (103), <1> was a copper alloy coin with the details visible on both sides. Further research by one of the volunteers, Andrew McNaughton, identified the coin as a Charles I Turner or Bodle Scottish Twopence coin (1642-1650). As Charles I was born at Dunfermline Palace this find had a particular significance and resonance.
107. A number of clay tobacco pipe fragments were recovered from (103) with finds <3>, <4> and <5> representing the decorated bowls of three pipes. Find <3> (Figure 24b) was of particular interest as it was in good condition with the name of the maker and where it was made stamped and visible.
108. Find <2> was another copper alloy coin but it was not in good condition and therefore the details were not discernable. Metal detecting of the spoil recovered another coin in good condition. Find <26> was a William III (William of Orange) sixpence piece (1697) which was in very good condition. The two coins, both of 17<sup>th</sup> century in date, provide a glimpse into the political upheavals that were witnessed across the United Kingdom during this period.
109. The maker's name on the clay pipe and the information relating to where it was made ('A Storrier Dysart') enabled further research to be carried out using census records to provide some biographical detail. A preliminary search of Census records showed that Alexander Storrier was born about 1838 in Dundee and in 1851 was living in Rankine's Close, Dundee. His father Andrew was born in Glenisla but the Fife connection was provided by his mother Jessie, who was born in Cupar. At that time (1851), Alexander was apprenticed as a tailor. However, by 1861, Alexander had married Ann Kain of Leslie in Fife and was now living at Cross Street, Dysart.
110. His wife's brother George is listed as a Tobacco Pipe Manufacturer, as was Alexander himself. By the time of the 1871 census, the Kains and Storriers were no longer living as one family with Alexander returning to Dundee with his wife Ann and two small daughters to an address at 9 Park Wynd, and was apparently employed as an Insurance Agent. His brother-in-law George Kain was now to be found at 80 Kirk Close, High Street, Perth, but was still in the business of tobacco pipe making.
111. By the time of the 1881 Census, Alexander Storrier had returned to Fife with his family, to an address at 93 Links Street, Abbotshall, Kirkcaldy. He had also returned to the

manufacture of tobacco pipes, but had prospered and now employed one man and two women. One of these women may have been his 14-year old daughter, Esther Storrier, who is listed as a 'Tobacco Pipe Finisher'. Whether Esther was a paid employee isn't known, but it certainly wouldn't have been unusual for a family in this period to work together in this way. 'Finishing' the pipes would have involved polishing or burnishing them to a smooth finish and perhaps stamping the trade mark on them.

112. In 1891, Alexander and his wife Ann, now aged 54 and 51 respectively, were living at 207 St Clair Street, Sinclairtown, Dysart Parish. Alexander's profession was still Tobacco Pipe Manufacturer, but neither of his daughters is listed as working for him. We can only guess that they had married and left home although one of them can be traced as working as a nurse at an establishment called 'The Elms'. As for George Kain (or Kean as it's spelled in some of the Census returns), we know that he died in 1915 in Perth, his address being given as 21 Market Street.
113. From within the nineteenth century boundary wall (110) there was evidence for the re-use of worked stone with details on some of them suggesting that they had originally come for the Abbey. Find <11> (Figure 13b) was used as part of the foundations for (110) and represents worked masonry with drapery design representing detail from a possible statue with a possible thirteenth century date.
114. Find <7> was an incised slate with a pattern that may indicate a gaming board from a game such as 'Nine Man Morris'. Although not found in close association, but from the same context, find <8> was interpreted as a stone playing piece which further supports the possibility that find <7> may have been a gaming board.
115. Recovered from the southeast area of the site within [115], finds <8> and <13> both represent ceramics but of differing types. Find <8> is 400mm thick and has a green external glaze over a red fabric and has been interpreted as a floor tile with a Low Countries origin. Find <13> is 15mm thick with an external green glaze and has been interpreted as a stove tile from a type known as a '*Ravensburg Stove*'. Prior to now, only six fragments have been recovered from Scotland from midden contexts dated to the 16<sup>th</sup> -17<sup>th</sup>, most commonly associated with religious institutions, royal castles or high status secular buildings.
116. A range of animal bones, oyster shell and pottery was recovered from across the site including contexts (103) and (106). However, context (148) was one of the few contexts that was a sealed deposit and from it came white gritty ware indicating the deposit or surface was at least 11<sup>th</sup> or 12<sup>th</sup> century in date and its association with animal bones indicates medieval activity. What the sealed deposit represents is harder to conclude, a possible interpretation is that it may be a floor surface.
117. A further sealed deposit (123/144) formed an anaerobic environment that enabled the recovery of the organic remains characterised by leather off-cuts and occasional animal bone. The shape and form of the leather off-cuts (Figure 15b) would appear to represent specifically the manufacture of shoes.
118. The western side of the excavation area suffered from a high degree of disturbance from the modern sewer [142] and the construction of the nineteenth century boundary wall (110). The main focus for substantial structural remains of earlier date was from the central area moving to the eastern edge (Figure 9). This further emphasised the lack of intrusive development that had occurred over the site.
119. The rectangular structural remains of [115] and the surrounding culvert network (111), (121), (125), (126), (127) and (128) are all most likely to be medieval in date, and highlight the substantial amount of activity that occurred in this area of the precinct. There is also the possibility that other culverts have been removed and the ones that are recorded may well have spread out across the site as would be suggested by culvert (121) and the fact that they are all concentrated into a small area in the southeast of the site.



Figure 24a: Images of the Charles I Twopence Turner coin. Left hand image depicts the actual coin recovered from the excavation. Along the upper left side of the image the word 'SCOTANG' can be made out. The right hand image is an example of the same type of coin with the words 'SCOTANG' located in the same area.



Figure 24b: The clay pipe bowl made by 'A. Storrier, Dysart'.

120. The presence of a number of culverts indicates not just that there has been a significant amount of water management within this area, but would suggest that this particular part of the precinct may have suffered from waterlogging. During excavation of the lower deposits and the discovery of the sealed organic layer (123/144) - and the fact that the central culvert (120) is still active and carrying water - further supports the suggestion that these structural features were designed to help with the high water table.
121. Excavation of exploratory trenches on both sides of the possible ditch feature, contexts [146] and (145) provided the opportunity to gather evidence as to the form and possible function of this feature. The rubble and sand fill (145) illustrated a distinct contrast to the surrounding context (116) and the exploratory trenches supported the view that the cut was that for a trench of some kind with a very distinct fill that possibly reflected a waste material associated with construction works in the Abbey area.
122. Context (147) is open to conjecture as to what the burnt clay layer represents as well as the underlying stone base and channel. The potential theories are: A) that it may be the inside of a clay oven used to bake floor tiles. This is supported by fragments of clay that appear to have been shaped and flattened in tile-like forms; B) it is the floor of a smelting furnace. This theory derives from the concentration of metal and slag found in the rubble deposit above (although it must be noted that no metal was found in the burnt clay itself); C) it is the remains of a possible corn drying kiln. This theory is supported by the small thread like fibres found sealed inside the burnt clay.

## Discussion

### *Original topography and landform relative to the Abbey*

123. The depth at almost 2m of (116) and then below this the presence of waterlogged deposits (123)/(144) demonstrates that not only was the original topography significantly lower than the present day surface but that this area was prone to waterlogging.
124. The slight north-south gradient in which the Abbey and Palace precinct - and therefore the excavation area - is sited means that water naturally flows to the south. Linked with this is the fact that the open topography to the south, which drops down into Pittencrief Glen and the Tower Burn, provides an area where water would naturally flow.
125. Regarding the excavation area, it became clear during the digging of the exploratory trenches excavated into ditch [146] and following the removal of some of the fill (145) that the water would fill into these open areas at speed, demonstrating the extent of how high the water table is in this particular area. This was also true of the test pits excavated into contexts (123)/(144) and (149). The fact that the central culvert (120) was still active and carrying water further demonstrated the high water table.
126. What this potentially means is that in this area there is a perched water table. This occurs when there is an impermeable layer of rock or sediment or relatively impermeable layer sitting above the main water table but below the surface of the land. With (149) characterised by a compacted clay deposit this would act as a relatively impermeable layer sitting on top of the actual water table and in which the midden deposit (123)/(144) was discarded. This in turn would add to (149) and compound the ability for water to penetrate through.
127. The modern topography of the excavation area is at the same level as that of the current parish church, itself located on the site of the original Abbey church. With the original topography sitting at 2m below the present ordnance datum and allowing for some build-up in the immediate surroundings of the church, the excavation area would still have been a localised low-lying area into which water would naturally flow and build up.

### *Phase 1a and 1b - The character of the organic layer and its sealing*

128. The depth of midden deposit (123)/(144) would indicate an early phase of activity in this area and the nature of the organic inclusions - vegetation (leaves, twigs), mosses, bone and leather - would indicate the general dumping and deposition of a range of materials.

The leather recovered was dominated by small off-cuts indicating some form of industrial activity, possibly cobbling within the area.

129. During the 1990 excavations by SUAT (SUAT 1990) within the Abbots House gardens, a structure with a sequence of clay floors and two walls was recorded that would have lain within the Abbey precinct. This was interpreted - on account of the quantities of charcoal and slag recovered - as a smithy, and it may have been standing until the sacking of the Abbey by Edward I in 1303-1304. The sealing rubble layer was dated to the construction of Abbots House in the fifteenth century.
130. With these discoveries lying in the immediate vicinity of the excavation area, it is possible that the midden deposit indicates the remains of waste from small scale industrial activities associated with or servicing the needs of the Abbey and Palace. These were discarded in an area where no structures were located due to the wet nature of the ground.
131. Over time the midden area fell out of use, perhaps due to a build-up of waste which created increasingly damp and stagnant conditions with the waterlogged area growing in size. Context (116) therefore potentially represents a sealing deposit used to cover the midden and eradicate the squalid conditions.
132. The laying down of (116) would have been a major engineering task with the sand that formed the deposit sourced from outwith the area and, potentially, from outwith the burgh. This task may also have been linked with construction/engineering works undertaken elsewhere upon the Abbey, Palace and other ancillary structures.
133. It was noted by one of the staff members, who had been on the 1990 excavations (SUAT 1990), that they had also come across a sand deposit reminiscent of (116) and at a similar depth (Stewart, F. pers comm). This would further support the hypothesis that (116) represents both a sealing deposit used to cover the midden and also used to alleviate the wet conditions across the churchyard. There is also the possibility that deposit (116) is associated with works that were being undertaken to the Abbey's fabric or within the wider precinct.

#### *Phase 2 - The massive ditch*

134. The deposition of (116) which sealed the preceding midden deposit (123)/(144) and the natural (149) essentially provided a closing deposit for the earlier phases of activity with all later features and activity either cut into or deposited on top. The next phase of early activity is associated with the cutting of [146] and then its subsequent filling with (145).
135. With such a high water table evident upon the site, initial thoughts focused on the possibility that (146) represented an early channel, either used for drainage or representing the remnants of a water channel that originated from the Abbey fish pond located further to the east. However, its width at 4m was felt to be excessive for a water channel; in addition, if it was used for drainage, it would have been more advantageous to align it north-south, thus using the natural topography to take the water away towards Pittencrief Glen.
136. A literature search discovered a reference in the *Wardrobe Book* for the year 1303-4 from Bain's *Calendar of Documents Relating to Scotland preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, London, A.D. 1357-1509*. Essentially this source represents an account book of the monies paid out by King Edward I, or those officials operating in his service, whilst he was on campaign in Scotland during 1303-1304. From these accounts it becomes clear that Edward I based his court in Dunfermline and the Abbey from November 1303 to February 1304 whilst on campaign. On leaving in February 1304 fire destroyed many of the buildings with *Matthew of Westminster* writing that fire left only a few lodgings for the monks (Dennison & Stronach 2007:23).
137. During the winter lull of that year, the accounts make it clear that Edward was generous to the locals who submitted to him, giving money and rewards to people for goods, services and entertainment. He also donated gifts to various Scottish shrines including St Margaret's shrine in Dunfermline. Money was also spent on upgrading the

accommodation in Dunfermline and building a new timber house at the "great gate" of the abbey.

138. The record also continues: [to] the burgesses of Dunfermline - John the Bailye, burgesse of Dunfermline and all the burgesses and good men of the same town, for finding forty men of the town for the construction of a ditch, which the king ordered to be made around the said town, by gift of the King's court, paid by William Hill at the same place [Dunfermline] by order of the King, the 11<sup>th</sup> day of December [1303]. Forty shillings.
139. In this context the above reference describes a payment to the town (ie the town council) for supplying 40 men to construct a fosse or ditch around the town at the king's order. Such a record and reference provides a very exciting lead and historical context to the origin and possible use of [146] as a protective and defensive construction. It also provides a very important dimension to the social and political history of Dunfermline: Edward I would not have chosen Dunfermline as a random act; it was a decision instead that was carefully orchestrated to demonstrate his power and control in being able to take and hold such an important burgh which itself was the capital of Scotland and the Scottish Royal Dynasty.

### *Phase 3 - Medieval soil horizon, culverts and a precinct structure*

140. With a higher percentage of medieval pottery occurring in the lower level of deposit (106) and the sealed deposits (135) and (137) containing medieval pottery and the associated structures - culverts (111), (121), (125), (126), (127), (128) and building [115], which were enclosed within it - context (106) has been interpreted as the medieval horizon.
141. Deposit (106) post-dates the possible ditch [145] and deposit (116) and therefore later than the start of the 14<sup>th</sup> century and the time when Edward I was at Dunfermline. However, disturbance of (106) has created a significant amount of mixing. With particular reference to the ceramic assemblage that was recovered this has meant that ceramic wares associated with the early and later medieval period were found throughout (106). This meant that (106) is only able to be broadly ascribed as medieval and it is not possible to define any greater stratigraphic divisions.
142. The disturbance that has occurred within [115] makes it difficult to confidently ascribe a medieval date. However, the method of construction and the structure's demonstrably close association with the medieval culverts would lend weight to a medieval origin. The recovery of the 16<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century stove tile may suggest that it stayed in use until this date. Balanced against this assumption, however, is the realisation that there has been a significant amount of disturbance within the area of [115] and its enclosing deposit (106).
143. The extension to [115] did not recover any extra significant details to allude as to the possible form and function of the structure. The evaluation trench 4b excavated in the eastern car park where St Margaret's Hall had once stood (Figure 3), recorded that the present modern car park was constructed on foundations that truncated the underlying deposits. Through the extension to structure [115] this was verified with the foundations truncating structure [115] and possibly using some of the stone as the basal stones (Figure 25).
144. The extension also uncovered more of deposit (114) (Figure 16a and para 77) giving total dimensions of 2m by 400mm. The eastern side of (114) has clearly been truncated (Figure 25b) and filled with sandstone rubble. This most likely occurred during the cutting and construction of the foundations for a wall that preceded the modern car park wall. Nothing else could be concluded as to what (114) represents.



Figure 25a: Depicting the foundations of the present car park wall and re-use of stones from structure (115).



Figure 25b: Deposit (114) aligned north-south in the centre of the image with the eastern edge (right) clearly demonstrating a cut edge filled with sandstone rubble.



145. The discovery of an unrecorded structure within the Abbey precinct is not unprecedented, as another structure dated to approximately the 15<sup>th</sup> century was discovered in 1952 during preparation works for the conversion of the *Old Bee Alley Garden* into a Garden of Honour for the men and women of the community who died in the Second World War.
146. These works involved the partial removal of the eastern area of the high retaining wall which encloses the Abbey Churchyard, with workmen uncovering what they took to be the foundation stones of a previously unrecorded building located to the south of the church. The matter was reported to a Mr James Shearer, R.S.A., who, after examination, concluded that they belonged to a building of a date probably not later than the 14<sup>th</sup> century. Further to this discovery a culvert was recorded, running through the foundations of this building.
147. Mr Shearer recalled having read in the Kirk Session Records from the 17<sup>th</sup> century that there had been an attempt to drain the churchyard through the construction of a culvert under the graves leading to a conduit under the minister's house or manse. Further reading of historical records identified the structure as that of the manse.
148. If the foundations were indeed at least 15<sup>th</sup> century in date then it is possible that the building had been constructed as an ancillary building associated with the Abbey before it eventually became the minister's house. The significance that this has for structure [115] is that such a structure may well have existed within the Abbey precinct, even though it was not mentioned in the Abbey records.
149. The presence of culvert (127) running underneath [115] would suggest that the structure is later than the culvert, which itself contained a sealed deposit which produced a sherd of medieval gritty ware pottery. It is possible, however, that structure [115] was built just a short time after the construction of culvert (127). The presence of the 16<sup>th</sup> or 17<sup>th</sup> century stove tile fragment may also suggest that the structure was kept in use until that time and that it was destroyed in the fire of 1624. This would possibly explain why there is no record of the building and also the areas of burning that were recorded within the structure.
150. Local records further illustrate that the churchyard as a whole suffered from waterlogging, with the kirk sessions writing: "In the year 1641 the Kirk Session had been informed that the graveyard was so taine up and sunk with dubbis of water that it was scarcely possible to find a dry grave for the dead. But nothing was done about it. By 1660, however, the situation had become so serious that, on the advice of skilful men, it has resolved to insert a gutter under the grave to coney the water to a conduit under Mr William Oliphant, minister, his house."
151. This clearly demonstrates that the churchyard as a whole suffered from poor drainage. The records also give a possible seventeenth century date for the construction of the central culvert (120) and a time when engineering works were being carried out. The significantly larger culvert of (120) contrasted with the medieval culverts (111), (121), (125) (126) and (128) suggest that the situation had got so bad in this area that a more substantial culvert was required. This may well have been working in conjunction with other culverts located across the churchyard to deal with the increasingly waterlogged and no doubt squalid conditions that this would have created.

#### *Phase 4 - 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century encroachment*

152. Throughout the eighteenth century the Abbey and Palace had become increasingly neglected with large areas falling into disrepair. With specific relevance to the immediate environs of the excavation area, the former precinct wall between Abbott Street and Canmore Street (located to the north of our site) was demolished in 1734 (Dennison and Stronach 2007:46) with the lands of the Abbey becoming the location for the bleaching fields used by the town's linen weavers.
153. Following eighteenth century encroachment into the Abbey precinct, the nineteenth and twentieth century saw the area become a garden with formal paths laid out and trees

planted (forming the eastern two thirds of Friar's Garden). During the nineteenth century, boundary wall (110) was constructed running north-south and bounding the western edge of the site. The sandstone features (104), (108), (109) and (118) recovered in the upper soil horizon (103) may represent walls and other garden features.

154. The final stage of use within the excavation area was the construction of the car park associated with the Carnegie Library which ultimately sealed all the underlying deposits and preventing any further disturbance and destruction.

### *Chronology*

155. Through the excavation we were able gain a clearer understanding of the possible phases of activity that occurred within the area of the excavation and provide a context to the surrounding area
- ❖ Phase 1a and 1b – With the very base deposit of (123)/(144) being a midden and containing anthropic activity in the form of worked leather offcuts and the ditch [146] that cuts into the midden potentially being that constructed during Edward I's campaign. It is highly likely that (123)/(144) corresponds with 13<sup>th</sup> century or possibly earlier activity. With phase 1b represented by the sealing sand deposit of (116) the latest chronological activity.
  - ❖ Phase 2 – The construction of the ditch [146] and the associated historical records suggesting that it is potentially that constructed by Edward I, along with the sealed deposits of (135) and (137) containing white gritty ware ceramics demonstrates early 14<sup>th</sup> century activity and continuing into the 1300s.
  - ❖ Phase 3 – mid 14<sup>th</sup> century to 17<sup>th</sup> century
  - ❖ Phase 4 – 19<sup>th</sup> to 21<sup>st</sup> century

### *Artefacts*

156. It has been demonstrated how the findings from the project have added to our understanding of the original topography that constrained the site of the primary monastic buildings. Over and above these more general observations, we can look more closely at the artefactual evidence and make some general observations regarding the range and quantity of material culture recovered. In particular, the dumped craft materials inform upon the early precinct activities, while the reclamation during abbey expansion shows the opportunities grasped to enable the placement of ancillary structures.
157. This remodelling was perhaps driven by the destruction instigated during the occupation and fortification of Dunfermline burgh during Edward I's attempts to assimilate Scotland into the English crown and which saw the incorporation of older stonework into newer structures.
158. The ceramic artefacts demonstrate the close links that the Abbey had with the Edinburgh Merchants, the Low Countries, the high status in which the Abbey had and the presence of a local pottery industry.

## **Recommendations**

159. Presented below are our recommendations for post-excavation analysis and dissemination of the findings of the project, in respect to the extension of the existing Dunfermline Library and development of the new Dunfermline Museum & Art Gallery.
160. The appropriateness and acceptability of our recommendations rest with Fife Council and their advisors, Fife Council Archaeology Unit.

### *Post-Excavation Analysis and Publication*

161. Excavation of the development footprint recovered a considerable amount of material representing both post-medieval and medieval activity. During the excavation a significant amount and varied types of materials were recovered; early and later

medieval ceramics, 19<sup>th</sup> century ceramics, animal bone, oyster shell, clay pipes and notably organic waterlogged material. The midden deposits represent a rare opportunity for dating and thus the need for post-excavation analysis. This would further cover the analysis of soil samples, artefacts, ecofacts and the consequent reporting.

162. Such a stage of works would conclude with an appropriate academic publication summarises the findings of the work. We recommend that the client anticipates this stage and ensures appropriate contingencies are in place.

## Conclusion

163. A programme of archaeological investigation works was carried out for Fife Council in respect to the proposed extension of the existing Dunfermline Library building for the new Museum and Art Gallery upon the site of the former library car park.
164. The works comprised excavation of the car park area and recorded the presence of significant archaeological structures and deposits. These included medieval culverts, medieval wall foundations and an artefact-rich medieval palaeosoil which produced medieval pottery, glass, animal bone and waterlogged leather artefacts.
165. The project has transformed our understanding of the original topography and how it constrained the choice of site for the primary monastic buildings. The dumped craft materials inform upon the nature of early precinct activities, while the reclamation of land during the abbey's subsequent expansion shows the opportunities grasped to enable the placement of ancillary structures. This remodelling was perhaps driven by the destruction caused by the occupation and fortification of Dunfermline burgh during Edward I's attempts to assimilate Scotland into the English crown.
166. The findings of the project provided a rare and important opportunity to excavate an area of Dunfermline once located within the precinct of Dunfermline Abbey and which has had relatively little disturbance from later development. Further to the opportunity of excavating within the precinct of Dunfermline Abbey, the project focused on the involvement of the local community in the excavation process.
167. The excavation – termed '*Dig Dunfermline!*' – was the first in a whole programme of volunteer activities designed to get local people engaged with the new museum project and to give them opportunities to learn and participate at all levels. Across the five weeks over 80 volunteers (of ages ranging from sixteen to the late-seventies) were involved in every aspect of the excavation. Inclusiveness was fundamental and this was reflected in the number of volunteers with a range of mental and physical health issues.
168. The true success and legacy of the project is not simply what has been learnt through the archaeology but is in the experience of those involved: volunteers and professionals worked and learned together, all developing a strong association with the dig and with the planned new museum. Many of the volunteers wanted to do more and several have moved on to other volunteering roles within the wider project.
169. Dig Dunfermline! will feature in the new museum's first exhibition in 2016 called "The Making of the Museum". With the dissemination of the findings through popular publications on conclusion of the project and conferences

## Acknowledgements

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171. Financial and organisational support from Fife Cultural Trust was of significant assistance and the author would like to thank the Chief Executive Officer, Heather Stuart for her overall support and being part of the post-dig seminar. Further financial support from Heritage Lottery Funding and The Carnegie Trust further enhanced the project and enabled it to go ahead.

172. The author would also like to make particular thanks to the New Dunfermline Museum and Art Gallery Team. All the constant enthusiasm and organisational support from Lesley McNaughton, Lesley Botten and Shahana Khaliq enabled the project and excavation to run smoothly and without any problems. Kevan Mclaughlin, Technical Advisor for Properties at Fife Council made sure everything regarding the on-site services and facilities were free and available enabling comfort for all the excavation staff and volunteers throughout the duration of the excavation.
173. The on-site visits from specialists made the experience for all those involved both memorable and educational. Particular thanks to Derek Hall and Richard Fawcett for giving up their valuable time to visit the site.
174. Many thanks to Abbot House who provided a special 'diggers meal' during the main excavation and also gave access during the extension excavation to their facilities. The author would also like to thank Charlie McCleod of Wilkinson and Lowe who provided guidance and input regarding Health and Safety and also Penman Plant and E & J Douglas for providing the machinery to clear the site.
175. Most of all the author and Rathmell Archaeology would like to give the biggest thanks to all the volunteers who joined in and made the project both such a huge success and an extremely enjoyable and memorable experience for all of us at Rathmell Archaeology who were involved. Without their continued enthusiasm the project would not have been able to go ahead. Many thanks to all of you!

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### *Cartographic*

1823	Wood, John	Plan of Dunfermline
1827	Great Reform Act and Plans	Map of the counties of Fife and Kinross
1855	Ordnance Survey	1 <sup>st</sup> edition Town Plan, Dunfermline
1890	Ordnance Survey	2 <sup>nd</sup> edition Town Plan, Dunfermline

## Appendix 1 Registers

Within this appendix are all registers pertaining to works on-site during the excavation.

### *Context Register*

<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Area/ Trench</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
101	Whole area	Deposit	Very compact, black tarmac layers with type 1 forming sub-base.	Modern car park.
102	Whole area	Deposit	Very compact, pinkish brown stony sand and mixed stone. No inclusions.	Modern blaise, levelling deposit for car park.
103	Whole area	Deposit	Compacted dark grey stony clay with frequent medium sub-rounded stones	Mixed deposit.
104	C9-C14	Structure	Modern sandstone on concrete foundations, linear structure	Sits on (105), possibly associated with previous garden.
105	Re-opened Tr4a	Structure	Yellow sandstone blocks; stepped structure excavated during 2011 evaluation.	Wall structure found in 2011 evaluation; possibly Medieval.
106	Whole area	Deposit	Moderately compacted, dark brown coal rich silty clay. Multiple inclusions.	Possible Medieval deposit (see DSR).
107	G7-H7	Cut	Circular cut featured in (103), fill is (103) and red stone with signs of burning.	Possible 19 <sup>th</sup> century cut for levelling.
108	B3-E3	Deposit	Area of loose, sub-angular stones (1-5cm & 10-15cm) with mortar visible on N side of feature.	Possible Victorian deposit.
109	F11-F14	Deposit	Sandstone blocks, angular, yellow, medium sized.	Rubble dump from demolition
110	A1+X1	Structure	Worked sandstone blocks, rubble layer 500mm with a worked stone block in the rubble.	19 <sup>th</sup> century boundary wall (see 1832 map and OS town map)
111	M10-X10	Structure	Linear sandstone rubble, worked masonry recovered. Approx 12m long.	Possible Post-Medieval foundation of land boundary or collapsed culvert.
112	I8	Deposit	Compacted clayey silt, some flecks of charcoal, light brown with flecks of dark	Culvert deposit, possibly silted

Context No.	Area/Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
			orange sandstone.	remains.
113	B12-C12	Deposit	Medium compacted, light brown sandy clay one piece of human finger	Possible redeposit.
114	B14-D14	Deposit	Loosely compacted, black with a sandy red clay. Organic deposit with oyster shell.	Possible hearth deposit.
115	B14-E14	Structure	Worked sandstone blocks, rectangular, some modern disturbance and finds.	Possible Medieval structure base.
116	Whole area	Deposit	Sand, yellow-orange, loosely compacted.	Subsoil.
117	P3	Structure	Brick, 25m high, includes cut for drain.	Manhole/drain.
118	B5+D12	Structure	Worked sandstone blocks, cut square in middle, square/rectilinear in shape	Possible 19 <sup>th</sup> century plinth to hold a gate/fence.
119	Void	Void	Void.	Void.
120	A8-X8	Structure	Sandstone flagstones with patches of ashlar blocks.	Culvert, possibly Post-Medieval.
121	F4-I4	Structure	Sandstone culvert 4m x 750mm x 250mm, drain has removed NW end.	Culvert, possibly Medieval.
122	B14-D8 F8-F14	Deposit	Clay, mottled with flecks of coal.	Possible redeposit from Medieval activity.
123	J8-J9	Deposit	Organic material deposit.	Possible midden deposit, worked leather found.
124	M10-X10	Deposit	Clay bedding for wall (111).	Base layer for (111).
125	SE Area	Structure	Sandstone construction, E-W orientation, capped with deposit inside.	Culvert, possibly Medieval.
126	B8-B14 F8-F14	Structure	Sandstone construction, capped with deposit inside (silty clay).	Possible Medieval culvert.
127	B8-B14 F8-F14	Structure	Sandstone construction, capped with deposit inside (silty clay).	Possible Medieval culvert.
128	B8-B14 F8-F14	Structure	Sandstone construction, capped with deposit inside (silty clay).	Possible Medieval culvert.
129	M10-X10	Deposit	Compacted black friable sand and organic in nature.	Fill of culvert (111).

Context No.	Area/Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
130	M10-X10	Structure	Flat sandstones (17mx500mmx400mm).	Base of culvert (111).
131	M10-X10	Deposit	Burnt-stone layer.	Deposit within (111).
132	(111)	Deposit	Grey-brown silty sand.	Deposit within (111).
133	(111)	Deposit	Layer of sand.	Deposit within (111).
134	X10	Cut	Cut for culvert (111).	Cut for culvert (111).
135	NW Area	Deposit	Clay deposit, fill of [136]	Possible Medieval fill.
136	NW Area	Cut	E-W linear cut into (116)	Possible Medieval cut.
137	NW Area	Deposit	Clay deposit, fill of [138]	Possible Medieval fill.
138	NW Area	Cut	N-S linear cut into (116)	Possible Medieval cut.
139		Cut	NW-SE linear, cut into (116), filled by (123)	Filled with organic (123).
140		Cut	NW-SE linear, cut into (116), filled by (123)	Filled with organic (123).
141	A8-X8	Cut	Cut for (120).	Linear cut.
142	A2-X2	Cut	Cut for (170).	Sewer pipe cut.
143	NW Area	Deposit	Fill of [136].	E-W Linear.
144	T3-V3 T4-V4	Deposit	Brown silty clay (same as (123)).	Deposit of Medieval midden.
145	P1-P13	Deposit	Rubble and sand, E-W orientation.	Layer/fill.
146	P1-P13	Cut	Cut for ditch.	E-W pitch.
147	E10	Deposit	Burnt evidence, orange, rubble and large quantities of metal work waste.	Possible slag waste from industrial activity.
148	T3-V3	Deposit	Orange-brown silty sand. Included Medieval pottery and animal bone.	Possible sealed floor surface.
149	Whole Area	Deposit	Grey, sandy clay.	Possible natural, mixed in places with midden.



*Photographic Register*

<b>Image No.</b>	<b>Digital</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Date</b>
1	1	Palace of Dunfermline	W	07/08/2013
2	2	Dunfermline Abbey and Abbey Church	W	07/08/2013
3	3	Palace of Dunfermline Abbey	NE	07/08/2013
4	4	Shot of Abbey and Ponds Gate	W	07/08/2013
5	5	Abbey and Gate House	SE	07/08/2013
6	6	Pittencrief Park, general photo of Dunfermline	W	07/08/2013
7	7	Prep work on site	N	19/08/2013
8	8	General shot of site, pre worn for prep, Abbot House car park	N	19/08/2013
9	9	Prep work on site (clearing veg)	N	19/08/2013
10	10	Vegetation cover before cleaning	N	19/08/2013
11	11	Planning machine and area cleared	N	20/08/2013
12	12	Showing depth of tarmac (approx. 210)	W	20/08/2013
13	13	Working shot	SE	20/08/2013
14	14	Working shot	S	20/08/2013
15	15	Working shot	E	20/08/2013
16	16	Working shot	N	20/08/2013
17	17	Working shot	NW	20/08/2013
18	18	Site after planning	NE	20/08/2013
19	19	Site after planning	NW	20/08/2013
20	20	Clearing tarmac	N	21/08/2013
21	21	Removing tarmac	N	21/08/2013

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
22	22	Man hole cover	E	21/08/2013
23	23	BT cable in SW corner	NE	21/08/2013
24	24	Man hole cover	NE	21/08/2013
25	25	Working shot	N	21/08/2013
26	26	Working shot	N	21/08/2013
27	27	Excavator cleaning dig area	N	22/08/2013
28	28	Excavator cleaning dig area	NW	22/08/2013
29	29	Loaded dumper	SE	22/08/2013
30	30	Dumper being loaded	SW	22/08/2013
31	31	Man hole/drain and sand stone slab	S	22/08/2013
32	32	Last stage of prep work	NE	27/08/2013
33	33	Last stage of prep work	E	27/08/2013
34	34	Volunteers first day and start excavating	N	28/08/2013
35	35	Volunteers first day and start excavating	N	28/08/2013
36	36	Volunteers first day and start excavating	N	28/08/2013
37	37	Looking at finds	Inside	28/08/2013
38	38	Post-ex test pit tr 4a	N	28/08/2013
39	39	Post-ex wall (poss) Lines 3 + 4	N	28/08/2013
40	40	Volunteers working	NE	29/08/2013
41	41	Sieving behind bars	N	29/08/2013
42	42	Info boards	N	29/08/2013
43	43	Re-open of Trench 4a showing culvert	N	29/08/2013
44	44	Re-open of Trench 4a showing culvert	W	29/08/2013

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
45	45	Volunteers with mattock	E	29/08/2013
46	46	Feature 104 - stone / concrete construction	SE	29/08/2013
47	47	Feature 104 - stone / concrete construction	N	29/08/2013
48	48	Feature 104 - stone / concrete construction	W	29/08/2013
49	49	Feature 104 - stone / concrete construction	W	29/08/2013
50	50	Feature 104 - stone / concrete construction - edge of feature cut out	SE	29/08/2013
51	51	Feature 104 - stone / concrete construction - north arrow wrong direction	SE	29/08/2013
52	52	Feature 104 - stone / concrete construction	SE	29/08/2013
53	53	Feature 104 - stone / concrete construction	N	29/08/2013
54	54	Finds washing	N	30/08/2013
55	55	Volunteers recording and being supported by staff	S	30/08/2013
56	56	Excavating central area	S	30/08/2013
57	57	Removing spoil by the barrow load	S	30/08/2013
58	58	Cleaning the western edge	S	30/08/2013
59	59	Cleaning the western edge	E	30/08/2013
60	60	Happy volunteers	N	30/08/2013
61	61	Happy finds workers	N	30/08/2013
62	62	Smiling + happy volunteers	W	30/08/2013
63	63	Post - med coin (poss Charles II)	Inside	31/08/2013
64	64	Post - med coin (poss Charles II) (closer)	Inside	31/08/2013
65	65	Post - med coin (poss Charles II) (closer)	Inside	31/08/2013
66	66	Post - med coin (poss Charles II) (closer)	Inside	31/08/2013
67	67	Post - med coin (poss Charles II) (closer)	Inside	31/08/2013

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
68	68	Post - med coin (poss James IV) (closer)	Inside	31/08/2013
69	69	Post - med coin (poss James IV) with label	Inside	31/08/2013
70	70	Clay pipe (with label)	Inside	31/08/2013
71	71	Clay pipe (with label)	Inside	31/08/2013
72	72	Stylus (with label)	Inside	31/08/2013
73	73	Stylus (with label)	Inside	31/08/2013
74	74	Stylus (with label)	Inside	31/08/2013
75	75	Finds assemblage washed	Inside	31/08/2013
76	76	Finds assemblage washed	Inside	31/08/2013
77	77	Modern ceramic and poss medieval	Inside	31/08/2013
78	78	Ceramic assemblage	Inside	31/08/2013
79	79	Ceramic assemblage	Inside	31/08/2013
80	80	Pre-ex of [107]	N	31/08/2013
81	81	Pre-ex of [107]	N	31/08/2013
82	82	Pre-ex of [107]	N	31/08/2013
83	83	Sondage in F7 / I7	N	31/08/2013
84	84	Sondage in F7 / I7	N	31/08/2013
85	85	Half section of [107]	N	31/08/2013
86	86	South Gate finds to Abbot House	E	31/08/2013
87	87	South Gate finds to Abbot House	E	31/08/2013
88	88	Volunteers from above	N (in building)	31/08/2013
89	89	Volunteers all happy	N (in	31/08/2013

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
			building)	
90	90	Green glaze pottery in situ	N	03/09/2013
91	91	Close up of clay pipe	Close up	04/09/2013
92	92	Volunteers working / washing finds	S	04/09/2013
93	93	Volunteers working / washing finds	NE	04/09/2013
94	94	Police constable photographing human bone	Inside	05/09/2013
95	95	Feature [108]	S	05/09/2013
96	96	Deposit (109) with board	W	05/09/2013
97	97	Deposit (109) without board	W	05/09/2013
98	98	End of day volunteers with tools	NE	05/09/2013
99	99	End of day volunteers waving	NE	05/09/2013
100	100	Mark and Connor uncovering a feature (lade, culvert?)	W	07/09/2013
101	101	Excavating structural features	NE	07/09/2013
102	102	Louise trowelling	E	07/09/2013
103	103	Site shot with volunteers	N	07/09/2013
104	104	N-facing section of trench (temp) showing ditch cut?	N	10/09/2013
105	105	Sandstone block with rectilinear hole in centre	S	10/09/2013
106	106	Sandstone block with rectilinear hole in centre	SW	10/09/2013
107	107	Machine in operation	N	10/09/2013
108	108	Machine in operation	N	10/09/2013
109	109	Volunteers in the wet, cleaning [110] the C19th wall	E	11/09/2013
110	110	Derek Hall giving a talk on ceramics to volunteers	N	12/09/2013

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
111	111	Derek Hall giving a talk on ceramics to volunteers	S	12/09/2013
112	112	Derek Hall giving a talk on ceramics to volunteers	W	12/09/2013
113	113	Derek Hall giving a talk on ceramics to volunteers	NW	12/09/2013
114	114	Looking at finds, both staff, volunteers and Derek	E	12/09/2013
115	115	Looking at finds, both staff, volunteers and Derek	E	12/09/2013
116	116	Context (110) feature wall	S	13/09/2013
117	117	Gap between context (110) and ramp	E	13/09/2013
118	118	Ramp and continuation of (110) to trench edge	SE	13/09/2013
119	119	Dressed / decorative stone within (110)	S	13/09/2013
120	120	Metre 1 to 4 of (110) section edge	E	13/09/2013
121	121	Metre 5 to 9 of (110) section edge	E	13/09/2013
122	122	Metre 9 to end of (110) at gap - section edge	E	13/09/2013
123	123	Context 110 feature wall	S	13/09/2013
124	124	Shot of metal fitting C19th	W	13/09/2013
125	125	Shot of metal fitting C19th	N	13/09/2013
126	126	Shot of metal fitting C19th	E	13/09/2013
127	127	Shot of wood under metal C19th	S	13/09/2013
128	128	Stuart working	NE	14/09/2013
129	129	Volunteers trowelling and cleaning the culvert	E	14/09/2013
130	130	Volunteers trowelling	S	14/09/2013
131	131	Volunteers trowelling	N	14/09/2013
132	132	Volunteers trowelling	N	14/09/2013
133	133	Volunteer, staff and public engaging	E	14/09/2013

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
134	134	Volunteers trowelling possible collapsed culvert	NE	14/09/2013
135	135	Site shot of E-area with visitors and volunteers troweling	N	14/09/2013
136	136	Parish church	N	14/09/2013
137	137	Top' SE corner of site	N	14/09/2013
138	138	Medieval book clasp (with ruler)	close up	14/09/2013
139	139	Medieval book clasp (without ruler)	close up	14/09/2013
140	140	N-facing view of (114), poss burnt layer	N	14/09/2013
141	141	E-facing view of (114) with section	E	14/09/2013
142	142	West facing section and view of (114)	E	14/09/2013
143	143	Children's open day	Inside	15/09/2013
144	144	Children's open day	Inside	15/09/2013
145	145	Children's open day	Inside	15/09/2013
146	146	Children's open day	Inside	15/09/2013
147	147	Children's open day	Inside	15/09/2013
148	148	Children's open day	Inside	15/09/2013
149	149	Children's open day	Inside	15/09/2013
150	150	Children's open day	Inside	15/09/2013
151	151	Children's open day	Inside	15/09/2013
152	152	Children's open day	Inside	15/09/2013
153	153	All the children's work	Inside	15/09/2013
154	154	A'noon kids session	Inside	15/09/2013
155	155	A'noon kids session	Inside	15/09/2013
156	156	A'noon kids session	Inside	15/09/2013

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
157	157	A'noon kids session	Inside	15/09/2013
158	158	A'noon kids session	Inside	15/09/2013
159	159	A'noon kids session	Inside	15/09/2013
160	160	A'noon kids session	Inside	15/09/2013
161	161	A'noon kids session	Inside	15/09/2013
162	162	Structure 115	E	17/09/2013
163	163	Structure 115	N	17/09/2013
164	164	Structure 115	N	17/09/2013
165	165	Structure 115	S	17/09/2013
166	166	Structure 115	W	17/09/2013
167	167	Structure 115	W	17/09/2013
168	168	Detail of (114)	W	17/09/2013
169	169	Structure 115	N	17/09/2013
170	170	Structure 115	N	17/09/2013
171	171	Detail of (114)	N	17/09/2013
172	172	Detail of possible culvert	N	17/09/2013
173	173	Structure 115	N	17/09/2013
174	174	Structure 115	W	17/09/2013
175	175	Working shots	N	17/09/2013
176	176	Working shots	N	17/09/2013
177	177	Working shots	E	17/09/2013
178	178	Volunteers working shot	E	18/09/2013
179	179	Volunteers working shot	E	18/09/2013



Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
180	180	Volunteers working shot	E	18/09/2013
181	181	Volunteer working shot	E	18/09/2013
182	182	View of stone (118)	N	18/09/2013
183	183	View of stone (118)	N	18/09/2013
184	184	Plan of stone (118)	S	18/09/2013
185	185	View of stone (118)	N	18/09/2013
186	186	Plan of stone (118)	S	18/09/2013
187	187	View of stone	W	18/09/2013
188	188	Volunteers working	S	18/09/2013
189	189	Volunteers working	S	18/09/2013
190	190	Volunteers working	S	18/09/2013
191	191	Volunteers working	N	18/09/2013
192	192	Looking west on context no 111	E	18/09/2013
193	193	Wall - masons mark 4 shots (193-196)	E	18/09/2013
194	194	Wall - masons mark 4 shots (193-196)	E	18/09/2013
195	195	Wall - masons mark 4 shots (193-196)	E	18/09/2013
196	196	No (111) masons mark (W) in shade	E	18/09/2013
197	197	Uncovered culvert, found during machine cleaning	NW	18/09/2013
198	198	Uncovered culvert, found during machine cleaning	NW	18/09/2013
199	199	Uncovered culvert, found during machine cleaning	S	18/09/2013
200	200	Uncovered culvert, found during machine cleaning	N	18/09/2013
201	201	Site after machine from 18/09/13	E	19/09/2013
202	202	Site after machine from 18/09/13	SE	19/09/2013

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
203	203	Site after machine from 18/09/13	N	19/09/2013
204	204	SW corner [110] and underlying deposit (103) + (106)	E	19/09/2013
205	205	SW corner N-facing section	S	19/09/2013
206	206	SW corner N-facing section	S	19/09/2013
207	207	Exposed culvert [121] S-facing section	NE	19/09/2013
208	208	SW corner, exposed natural (116) with [121]	E	19/09/2013
209	209	W-facing section of the SE corner	W	19/09/2013
210	210	SW corner [110] and underlying deposit	E	19/09/2013
211	211	STV Interviewing Doug	E	19/09/2013
212	212	STV Interviewing Doug	SE	19/09/2013
213	213	Working shot	E	19/09/2013
214	214	STV Interviewing Doug	S	19/09/2013
215	215	Wall / culvert [111], length view - changed from 211 by LRK on 7/10/13	SW	19/09/2013
216	216	Wall / culvert [111], W-facing section - changed from 211 by LRK on 7/10/13	SE	19/09/2013
217	217	Wall / culvert, N-facing section, northern end	N	19/09/2013
218	218	Looking north [111] + [120]	N	19/09/2013
219	219	Looking north [111] + [120]	W	19/09/2013
220	220	E-facing section of [111], southern end	N	19/09/2013
221	221	Southern end of [111], E-facing section	E	19/09/2013
222	222	E-facing section of [111]	E	19/09/2013
223	223	E-facing section of [111] and [119] (poss wall found)	E	19/09/2013
224	224	E-facing section of [111]	E	19/09/2013
225	225	E-facing section of [111]	E	19/09/2013

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
226	226	E-facing section of [111]	E	19/09/2013
227	227	E-facing section of [111]	E	19/09/2013
228	228	E-facing section of [111]	E	19/09/2013
229	229	E-facing section of [111]	E	19/09/2013
230	230	Northern end of [111], E-facing section	E	19/09/2013
231	231	STV camera person and interviewer	NE	19/09/2013
232	232	STV camera person and interviewer	N	19/09/2013
233	233	STV camera person and interviewer	N	19/09/2013
234	234	STV camera person and interviewer	NW	19/09/2013
235	235	E-facing view of stones in [115]	E	19/09/2013
236	236	S-facing view of stones in [115]	S	19/09/2013
237	237	E-facing view of stones in [115]	E	19/09/2013
238	238	E-facing once stone removed [115]	E	19/09/2013
239	239	E-facing once stone removed [115]	E	19/09/2013
240	240	S-facing once stone removed [115]	S	19/09/2013
241	241	Underside of stone from [115]	N	19/09/2013
242	242	E-facing view of culvert under [115] detail	E	19/09/2013
243	243	E-facing view of culvert under [115] detail	E	19/09/2013
244	244	S-facing view of culvert under [115]	S	19/09/2013
245	245	Aerial shot of site	N	20/09/2013
246	246	SE corner with volunteers	N	20/09/2013
247	247	Section drawing	E	20/09/2013
248	248	Gloves drying	N	20/09/2013

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
249	249	E-facing section of culvert in [115]	E	20/09/2013
250	250	S-facing section of culvert in [115]	S	20/09/2013
251	251	W-facing section of culvert in [115]	W	20/09/2013
252	252	W-facing section of culvert in [115] and trench section	W	20/09/2013
253	253	Volunteers working	N	20/09/2013
254	254	Volunteers working	N	20/09/2013
255	255	Lesley!	E	20/09/2013
256	256	Test pit into (123), organic material (leather) within	S	21/09/2013
257	257	Test pit into (123), organic material (leather) within	W	21/09/2013
258	258	Test pit into (123), organic material (leather) within	S	21/09/2013
259	259	Test pit into (123), organic material (leather) within	W	21/09/2013
260	260	Leather artefacts from organic deposit	Inside	21/09/2013
261	261	Optically stimulated Luminescence demo (OSL)	E	23/09/2013
262	262	Optically stimulated Luminescence demo (OSL)	S	23/09/2013
263	263	Optically stimulated Luminescence demo (OSL)	NW	23/09/2013
264	264	Optically stimulated Luminescence demo (OSL)	N	23/09/2013
265	265	Optically stimulated Luminescence demo (OSL)	W	23/09/2013
266	266	Optically stimulated Luminescence demo (OSL)	E	23/09/2013
267	267	Optically stimulated Luminescence demo (OSL)	E	23/09/2013
268	268	Optically stimulated Luminescence demo (OSL)	W	23/09/2013
269	269	Optically stimulated Luminescence demo (OSL)	S	23/09/2013
270	270	Optically stimulated Luminescence demo (OSL)	S	23/09/2013
271	271	Optically stimulated Luminescence demo (OSL)	W	23/09/2013

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
272	272	Optically stimulated Luminescence demo (OSL)	W	23/09/2013
273	273	Culvert (111) looking E profile and fallen stone	E	25/09/2013
274	274	Culvert (111) looking E profile and fallen stone	E	25/09/2013
275	275	Culvert (111) looking E profile and fallen stone	E	25/09/2013
276	276	Culvert (111) looking E profile and fallen stone	E	25/09/2013
277	277	Culvert (111) looking E profile and fallen stone	E	25/09/2013
278	278	Culvert (111) looking E profile and fallen stone	E	25/09/2013
279	279	Culvert (111) looking E profile and fallen stone	E	25/09/2013
280	280	S-facing section of culvert (126)	S	25/09/2013
281	281	W-facing culvert (126)	W	25/09/2013
282	282	W-facing culvert (126)	W	25/09/2013
283	283	W-facing culvert (125) and (126)	W	25/09/2013
284	284	N-facing culvert (126)	N	25/09/2013
285	285	N-facing rubble/culvert (111)	N	25/09/2013
286	286	E-facing rubble/culvert (111)	E	25/09/2013
287	287	S-facing culvert (126), (125) and (111)	S	25/09/2013
288	288	S-facing culvert (126), (125) and (111)	S	25/09/2013
289	289	E-facing culvert (125) and (127)	E	25/09/2013
290	290	E-facing culvert (127)	E	25/09/2013
291	291	E-facing culvert (127)	E	25/09/2013
292	292	E-facing culvert (127); [115]; (125)	E	25/09/2013
293	293	S-facing [115] and (126), (125) and (127)	S	25/09/2013
294	294	S-facing [115] and (126), (125) and (127)	S	25/09/2013

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
295	295	S-facing [115] and (126), (125) and (127)	S	25/09/2013
296	296	N-facing section of (127) in slot	N	25/09/2013
297	297	W-facing section of culverts (127) and (121)	W	25/09/2013
298	298	W-facing section of culverts (127) and (121)	W	25/09/2013
299	299	W-facing section of culverts (127) and (121)	W	25/09/2013
300	300	Shot inside culvert (121)	W	25/09/2013
301	301	W-facing culvert (121) in slot	W	25/09/2013
302	302	S-facing (128), (127) and (125)	S	25/09/2013
303	303	S-facing (125)	S	25/09/2013
304	304	S-facing (125) crossing (127)	S	25/09/2013
305	305	Culvert (121) north facing section	N	25/09/2013
306	306	Profile of (121)	SE	25/09/2013
307	307	Culvert (121) south facing section	S	25/09/2013
308	308	Culvert (121)	SE	25/09/2013
309	309	Culvert (121)	NW	25/09/2013
310	310	Culvert (121) plan	W	25/09/2013
311	311	(135) clay T-shaped feature	S	25/09/2013
312	312	(135) the clay medieval ditch feature	S	25/09/2013
313	313	(135) / L-shape feature	S	25/09/2013
314	314	(135) cleaning up	S	25/09/2013
315	315	(135) photo-context	S	25/09/2013
316	316	Working shot south end	S	25/09/2013
317	317	Working shot culvert Stuart etc.	S	25/09/2013

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
318	318	Working shot	W	25/09/2013
319	319	Working shot	S	25/09/2013
320	320	Working shot	S	25/09/2013
321	321	Working shot	N	25/09/2013
322	322	Wall/culvert [111] north section	S	26/09/2013
323	323	Wall/culvert [111] showing culvert	S	26/09/2013
324	324	Culvert (128) shows culvert base and internal wall	S	26/09/2013
325	325	Culvert [125] view of culvert base	SW	26/09/2013
326	326	Boundary wall [110] southern end, W-facing section	W	26/09/2013
327	327	Boundary wall [110] southern end, W-facing section	W	26/09/2013
328	328	Boundary wall [110] view N along W-facing section	S	26/09/2013
329	329	Boundary wall [110] view N along W-facing section	S	26/09/2013
330	330	Boundary wall [110] view N along W-facing section	S	26/09/2013
331	331	Looking south along W-facing section of [110]	N	26/09/2013
332	332	W-facing section of [127]/[128] intersection	E	26/09/2013
333	333	S-facing section of [127]/[128] intersection	S	26/09/2013
334	334	Cut [136] and [138], still (135) and (137)	S	26/09/2013
335	335	Cut [136] and [138], still (135) and (137)	SW	26/09/2013
336	336	[138] and [136]	S	26/09/2013
337	337	[138] and [136] closer up	S	26/09/2013
338	338	Extent of slots in linears	S	26/09/2013
339	339	Looking north, clean area, East side	N	27/09/2013
340	340	Looking north, clean area, central area	N	27/09/2013

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
341	341	Looking SE over area	NW	27/09/2013
342	342	View North over area	S	27/09/2013
343	343	Looking North over area	S	27/09/2013
344	344	Culverts in SE area	SW	27/09/2013
345	345	Working volunteers	N	27/09/2013
346	346	Working volunteers	NE	27/09/2013
347	347	Showing Historic Scotland around	E	27/09/2013
348	348	Hexa-copter on site taking photos/images	NE	27/09/2013
349	349	Hexa-copter taking off	E	27/09/2013
350	350	Hexa-copter in the air	E	27/09/2013
351	351	Eddie Martin (pilot)	S	27/09/2013
352	352	People watching Hexa-copter	S	27/09/2013
353	353	Hexa-copter in the air	S	27/09/2013
354	354	Hexa-copter landing	S	27/09/2013
355	355	Hexa-copter landing	S	27/09/2013
356	356	Aerial shot of site	N	28/09/2013
357	357	Fraser smiling	N	28/09/2013
358	358	Fraser waving Hi-Vis	N	28/09/2013
359	359	Aerial shot of volunteers/staff waving	N	28/09/2013
360	360	Connor with sculptured stone in-situ	N	28/09/2013
361	361	Sculptured stone in-situ	NW	28/09/2013
362	362	Sculptured stone being removed	S	28/09/2013
363	363	Visitors being guided	W	28/09/2013



Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
364	364	Working shot	N	28/09/2013
365	365	Shot (mid-ex) (126) W-facing	W	28/09/2013
366	366	Shot (mid-ex) (126) W-facing	W	28/09/2013
367	367	Shot (mid-ex) (126) W-facing	W	28/09/2013
368	368	Shot (mid-ex) (126) N-facing	N	28/09/2013
369	369	Shot (mid-ex) (126) S-facing	S	28/09/2013
370	370	S-facing (125) stones	E	28/09/2013
371	371	S-facing (125) stones	E	28/09/2013
372	372	Inside culvert (125)	N	28/09/2013
373	373	Inside culvert (125)	N	28/09/2013
374	374	Inside culvert (125)	N	28/09/2013
375	375	Inside culvert (125)	N	28/09/2013
376	376	Inside culvert (125)	N	28/09/2013
377	377	Stuart inside culvert	S	28/09/2013
378	378	End of last day for volunteers	S	28/09/2013
379	379	All volunteers together	SW	28/09/2013
380	380	All volunteers together	SW	28/09/2013
381	381	Presents being given out	W	28/09/2013
382	382	Presents being given out	S	28/09/2013
383	383	Speeches at end of dig	SE	28/09/2013
384	384	Volunteers with certificates	N	28/09/2013
385	385	Volunteers with certificates	N	28/09/2013
386	386	Volunteers with certificates	N	28/09/2013

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
387	387	Volunteers with certificates	N	28/09/2013
388	388	Volunteers with certificates	N	28/09/2013
389	389	Volunteers with certificates	N	28/09/2013
390	390	Confluence of culvert (125) and (111)	S	30/09/2013
391	391	Confluence of culvert (125) and (111)	S	30/09/2013
392	392	Stone work of (125) at meeting of (111)	S	30/09/2013
393	393	Burning at base of (111) near (125)	S	30/09/2013
394	394	Burning at base of (111) near (125)	E	30/09/2013
395	395	Burning at base of (111) without blackboard or scale	E	30/09/2013
396	396	Burning at base of (111) with sides removed	S	30/09/2013
397	397	Burning at base of (111) with sides removed	E	30/09/2013
398	398	Patch work wall in (125)	S	30/09/2013
399	399	Patch work stone in (125) top where (125) meets (111)	S	30/09/2013
400	400	Ditch cut [146] (145)	E	01/10/2013
401	401	Ditch cut [146] (145)	W	01/10/2013
402	402	TP2	W	02/10/2013
403	403	TP2	W	02/10/2013
404	404	TP4	W	02/10/2013
405	405	TP5	W	02/10/2013
406	406	TP6	W	02/10/2013
407	407	TP10 (144) (148)	W	03/10/2013
408	408	TP10 (144) (148)	W	03/10/2013
409	409	TP7	W	03/10/2013

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
410	410	TP8	W	03/10/2013
411	411	SE area (147)	NW	03/10/2013
412	412	SE area (147)	W	03/10/2013
413	413	SE area (147)	N	03/10/2013
414	414	Burnt clay (147)	W	03/10/2013
415	415	Burnt clay (147)	W	03/10/2013
416	416	Burnt clay (147)	W	03/10/2013
417	417	Location shot of (147)	S	03/10/2013
418	418	Location shot of (147)	SE	03/10/2013
419	419	Mid-ex of (147) showing stones	W	03/10/2013
420	420	Mid-ex of (147) showing stones	S	03/10/2013
421	421	Working shot of (147)	W	03/10/2013
422	422	TP9	W	03/10/2013
423	423	TP11	W	03/10/2013
424	424	(125) + (111) area with possible kiln/stone floor (147)	W	04/10/2013
425	425	(125) + (111) area with possible kiln/stone floor (147)	E	04/10/2013
426	426	Backfilling, dumper stuck in site	E	07/10/2013
427	427	Backfilling, dumper stuck in site	SE	07/10/2013
428	428	Backfilling, dumper stuck in site	N	07/10/2013
429	429	Backfilling, dumper stuck in site	N	07/10/2013
430	430	Machine re-instating the site	SE	07/10/2013
431	431	Machine re-instating the site	SE	07/10/2013
432	432	Machine re-instating the site	S	07/10/2013

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
433	433	Backfilling	NW	07/10/2013
434	434	Backfilling	NE	07/10/2013
435	435	End of Monday, backfilling	S	07/10/2013
436	436	Backfilling, Tuesday	NE	08/10/2013
437	437	Backfilling, Tuesday	NW	08/10/2013
438	438	Backfilling, Tuesday	SE	08/10/2013
439	439	Backfilling, Tuesday	SE	08/10/2013
440	440	Casting + moving spoil	SE	08/10/2013
441	441	Casting + moving spoil	E	08/10/2013
442	442	North end of site	S	08/10/2013
443	443	South end of site	N	08/10/2013
444	444	North end of site end of Tuesday	E	08/10/2013
445	445	Aerial view of ...	N	08/10/2013
446	446	North area of site on Wednesday	E	09/10/2013
447	447	South area of site on Wednesday	E	09/10/2013
448	448	South backfilling of site	N	10/10/2013
449	449	Machine maintenance	N	10/10/2013
450	450	Roller taken away 12 -N	N	10/10/2013
451	451	Machinery site	N	10/10/2013
452	452	Stained glass window building	Inside	10/10/2013
453	453	Stained glass window building	Inside	10/10/2013
454	454	Building survey shot poss of later use?	Inside	10/10/2013
455	455	Backfilling / shot of Dunfermline Abbey	S	11/10/2013

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
456	456	Backfilling site	S	11/10/2013
457	457	Machine / banking backfilling	N	11/10/2013
458	458	Machine backfilling	N	11/10/2013
459	459	Machine working / getting down soil	N	11/10/2013
460	460	Section of kiln	E	11/10/2013
461	461	Section of burnt layer before covered	E	11/10/2013
462	462	Machine backfilling/forming bank	N	11/10/2013
463	463	Forming bank looking north	N	11/10/2013
464	464	Machine working / from top	S	11/10/2013
465	465	Fireplace office / incase of standing building	Inside	11/10/2013
466	466	Stained glass window office	Inside	11/10/2013
467	467	Abbot house car park, spoil area removed	NW	14/10/2013
468	468	Abbot house car park, spoil area removed	W	14/10/2013
469	469	Abbot house car park, spoil area removed	S	14/10/2013
470	470	Site being backfilled, Monday 14th October	S	14/10/2013
471	471	Site back filled, complete	NE	14/10/2013
472	472	Site back filled, complete	NW	14/10/2013
473	473	Site back filled, complete	SW	14/10/2013
474	474	Site back filled, complete	SE	14/10/2013
475	475	Shot backfilled / from window	S	15/10/2013
476	476	Shot, machine moving tarmac	S	15/10/2013
477	477	Shot of car park after cleaning	S	15/10/2013
478	478	Shot of car park after cleaning	N	15/10/2013

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
479	479	Shot of car part and tarmac pile	SE	15/10/2013
450	450	Pre- ex and removal of car park retaining wall	SW	25/03/2014
451	451	Pre-ex of extension area	W	25/03/2014
452	452	Removing wall	NE	25/03/2014
453	453	Sthil saw cutting wall	W	25/03/2014
454	454	Removing wall	W	25/03/2014
455	455	Removing wall	W	25/03/2014
456	456	Working shot	SW	25/03/2014
457	457	Working shot	E	25/03/2014
458	458	[115] after re-opening	W	25/03/2014
459	459	[115] after re-opening	NW	25/03/2014
460	460	[115] after re-opening	N	25/03/2014
461	461	Hears fencing up and site ready	W	25/03/2014
462	462	Hears fencing up and site ready	NW	25/03/2014
463	463	Volunteers working	SW	26/03/2014
464	464	Volunteers working	N	26/03/2014
465	465	Niamh with mattock	NW	26/03/2014
466	466	Niamh with mattock	N	26/03/2014
467	467	Deposit (150)	N	26/03/2014
468	468	North facing section (101), (102) and (103)	N	26/03/2014
469	469	Volunteers excavating	W	26/03/2014
470	470	East facing section of (114) and culvert (127)	E	26/03/2014
471	471	West facing section of (115) and culvert (127)	W	26/03/2014

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
472	472	South facing section of (127)	S	26/03/2014
473	473	West facing section of [115]	W	26/03/2014
474	474	West facing section of [115] and culvert (127)	W	26/03/2014
475	475	South facing section of [115]	S	26/03/2014
476	476	North facing section of [115]	N	26/03/2014
477	477	Niamh drawing and volunteers	SW	26/03/2014
478	478	Niamh drawing and volunteers	NW	26/03/2014
479	479	Day 2 with volunteers, excavating	SW	27/03/2014
480	480	Day 2 with volunteers, excavating	NW	27/03/2014
481	481	Day 2 with volunteers, excavating	SE	27/03/2014
482	482	West facing section, northern half of [115]	W	27/03/2014
483	483	West facing section, southern half of [115]	W	27/03/2014
484	484	North facing section, northern half of [115] in plan	S	27/03/2014
485	485	Niamh and Mark drawing	NE	27/03/2014
486	486	Niamh and Mark drawing	S	27/03/2014
487	487	West facing section of culvert (127) after cleaning	E	27/03/2014
488	488	East facing section of culvert (127) after cleaning	W	27/03/2014
489	489	West facing section of trench with the lower foundations of the retaining wall, southern end	E	27/03/2014
490	490	West facing section of trench with the lower foundations of the retaining wall, central area	W	27/03/2014
491	491	West facing section of trench with the lower foundations of the retaining wall	W	27/03/2014
492	492	West facing section of trench with the lower foundations of the retaining wall, northern end	W	27/03/2014
493	493	Culvert (127) extension area heading east	N	27/03/2014
494	494	E-W culvert (127), looking east into extension	W	27/03/2014

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
495	495	Removing capstones on (127)	S	27/03/2014
496	496	Mark and Alan working	S	27/03/2014
497	497	Darren, Mark and Alan working	S	27/03/2014
498	498	Exposed culvert (127)	S	27/03/2014
499	499	Mark cleaning culvert (127)	S	27/03/2014
500	500	Darren cleaning (127)	S	27/03/2014
501	501	Cleaning the culvert (127)	SW	27/03/2014
502	502	Cleaning the culvert (127)	S	27/03/2014
503	503	End of dig photo	NE	27/03/2014
504	504	Culvert (127)	W	27/03/2014
505	505	Culvert (127) entering the retaining wall to the east	W	27/03/2014
506	506	Shot of stone and tarmac stored in the north of the site	S	27/03/2014
507	507	Demonstrating fencing and spoil	NE	31/03/2014
508	508	Demonstrating fencing and spoil	NW	31/03/2014
509	509	Demonstrating fencing and spoil and extension area	W	31/03/2014
510	510	Shot of site on arrival	SE	31/03/2014
511	511	Shot of site on arrival	SE	31/03/2014
512	512	Working shot	N	31/03/2014
513	513	Working shot	N	31/03/2014
514	514	Working shot	E	31/03/2014
515	515	Working shot	N	31/03/2014
516	516	General shot of backfilled area	N	31/03/2014
517	517	Detail shot of backfilled extension	N	31/03/2014



*Drawing Register*

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Area/Trench	Drawing Type	Scale	Description	Drawer	Date
01	1	D13	Plan	1:20	Trench 4a area re-opened and exposed to the wall, exposed in SE corner of eval trench 4a (2011)	Neil	29/08/13
02	2	B14-E14	Plan	1:20	Feature [115], mid-ex	SP&LK	18/09/13
03	2	B14-E14	Plan	1:20	Feature [115], mid-ex	SP&LK	18/09/13
04	4	S Facing edge of Tr	Section	1:10	S facing section of N end of Tr area	LK	19/09/13
05	5	M10-X10 [111]	Section	1:10	E facing section of [111]	FS	19/09/13
06	6	[111]	Plan	1:20	Plan of [111], continued on to sheet 7	FS	21/09/13
07	7	[111]	Plan	1:20	N-S culvert	FS	21/09/13
08	8	[111]	Section	1:10	W facing of wall [111]	FS	21/09/13
09	9	[111]	Section	1:10	W facing mason's mark	FS	24/09/13
10	10	SE	Section	1:10	W facing section showing hearth	JS	27/09/13
11	11	[120]	Plan	1:20	Plan of culvert	FS	28/09/13
12	12	NW area	Section	1:10	[136] W facing section	FS	28/09/13
13	12	NW area	Section	1:10	[136] S facing section	FS	28/09/13
14	12	NW area	Section	1:10	[136] E facing section	FS	28/09/13
15	12	NW area	Section	1:10	[136] N facing section	FS	28/09/13
16	12	NW area	Section	1:10	[128] S facing section	FS	28/09/13
17	13	B8-I8	Section	1:10	W facing section of SE area	SP	26/09/13
18	14	[120]	Plan	1:20	S end of culvert [120], continuation of Dwg#11	FS	30/09/13
19	15	[146]	Plan	1:20	Ditch, E-W ditch	FS	01/10/13

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Area/Trench	Drawing Type	Scale	Description	Drawer	Date
20	12	[146]	Section	1:10	Ditch, E-W ditch	FS	01/10/13
21	16	Sondage	Section	1:10	(144)(148)	FS	03/10/13
22	17	(122)	Plan	1:20	(122)(115) excluding culvert	SP	07/10/13
23	18	-	Plan	1:50	Post-ex plan	FS	09/10/13

*Sample Register*

Sample No.	Area / Trench	Context	Sample Type	Description / Quantity	Excavator	Date
1	F14-F11	106	Bulk 4 bags	(106), mixed but homogenised soil with flakes of charcoal surrounding the wall (004) from 2011 eval, undisturbed from tr 4a.	FS	06/09/2013
2	I8	112	Bulk 3 bags	A sandy silty clay (majority clay) deposit from within culvert	Struan + PK	13/09/2013
3	B14	114	Sample 1 bag	Burnt organic material, charcoal, black and loose	SP	14-Sep
4	C14	Culvert in [115]	Sample 3 bags	Deposit from inside culvert from [115], sealed pot frag from it!	SP	20/09/2013
5	E8	123	Sample 4 bags	Deposit/midden organic material	PK	21/09/2013
6	111 - M10-X10	129	Sample 4 bags	Deposit from (111)	FS	25/09/2013
7	132 - M10-X10	132	Sample 3 bags	Deposit from below (111), various metal and glass, poss med	FS	25/09/2013
8	5E	128	Sample 1 bag	Deposit under culvert (128) at interface of (127)	SP/MS	25/09/2013
9	SE area	128	Sample 2 bags	Deposit in culvert (128)	SP/MS	25/09/2013
10	SE area	125	Sample 1 bag	Deposit from culvert (125)	SP/MS	26/09/2013
11	NW area	135	Sample 8 bags	Fill of E-W linear [136], clayey deposit	FS	26/09/2013

Sample No.	Area / Trench	Context	Sample Type	Description / Quantity	Excavator	Date
12	NW area	137	Sample 6 bags	Fill of N-S linear [138], clayey deposit	FS	26/09/2013
13	L7	123	Sample 2 bags	Fill of NW-SE linear [139], organic material	PK / Douglas	27/09/2013
14	M6	123	Sample 1 bag	Fill of NW-SE linear [140], organic material	PK / Rosemary	27/09/2013
15	G14	126	Sample 2 bags	Fill of culvert (126)	SP / Douglas	28/09/2013
16	H11	111	Sample 1 bag	Fill of culvert (111)	SP / BN	28/09/2013
17	J7	123	Sample 3 bags	Sample of (123) Test pit 1	LRK	30/09/2013
18	F10	111	Sample 1 bag	Sample of organic matter in (111)	SP	30/09/2013
19	G10	111	Sample 1 bag	Sample of burnt clay at base/under (111)	SP	30/09/2013
20	M8	123	Sample 1 bag	Sample of (123) Test Pit 2	LRK	30/09/2013
21	E+F6	123	Sample 2 bags	Sample of (123) Test Pit 3	LRK	01/01/1900
22	G6	123	Sample 3 bags	Sample of (123) Test Pit 4	LRK	01/10/2013
23	H6	123	Sample 2 bags	Sample of (123) Test Pit 5	LRK	01/10/2013
24	I6	123	Sample 2 bags	Sample of (123) Test Pit 6	LRK	01/10/2013
25	E14	115	Sample 1 bag	Sample of possible burnt remains on stone and clay deposit	SP	01/10/2013
26	F11	147	Sample 1 bag	Burnt orange/black clay	SP	01/10/2013
27	E8	123	Sample 3 bags	Sample of (123) - same as sample 05	LRK	02/10/2013
28	NW area	148	Sample 3 bags	Sample of sand 148	FS	03/10/2013
29	NW area	144	Sample 4 bags	Sample of midden	FS	03/10/2013
30	I8	147	Sample 1 bag	Sample of (147) from centre of deposit	SP	03/10/2013
31	I8	147	Sample 1 bag	Sample of base of fleu	SP	03/10/2013
32	V4-X4	144=123	Bulk sample 6	Bulk sample of 144=123, organic material (midden)	PK / LK	04/10/2013

Sample No.	Area / Trench	Context	Sample Type	Description / Quantity	Excavator	Date
			bags			
Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
34	S-facing section	103	Bulk sample 4 bags	Control sample of (103)	PK / LK	04/10/2013
35	S-facing section	106	Bulk sample 4 bags	Control sample of (106)	PK / LK	04/10/2013

### Small Finds Register

Find No.	Area/ Trench	Context No.	Material Type	Description	Excavator	Date
1	B3 / Line 3	103	Cu. Alloy	Coin: Turner / bodle of Charles I	Andrew	05-Sep-13
2	C7	106	Cu. Alloy	Coin (poor condition)	Leanne	Sep-13
3	A 1+2	103	Clay pipe	Bowl / heel / stem marked 'A storrier dysart'	Darren	Sep-13
4	Line 2	103	Clay pipe	Decorated bowl	Mark	Sep-13
5	8 B	106	Clay pipe	Decorated bowl - embossed William, human face	Andrew	Sep-13
6	B3 - E3	106	Incised stone	Slate with incised pattern	Mark	Sep-13
7	A5 - A10, I5 - I10	106	Stone counter	Round carved stone playing piece	Mark	Sep-13
8	F14 - F10, I14 - I10	106	Floor tile	Green glaze, red fabric, thick floor tile	Darren	Sep-13
9	X10	111	Glass? Painted	Window glass - polarises light green / purple	Leah	13-Sep-13
10	F7	106	Bone / Iron	Bone handle, iron blade (part)	David	13-Sep-13
11	Wall	110	Stone	Carved stone (draperies) 13th c	Mark +	28-Sep-

Find No.	Area/ Trench	Context No.	Material Type	Description	Excavator	Date
					Connor	13
12	Wall	110	Stone	Carved stone (voussoir)	Alan	28-Sep-13
13	B3-E3	106	Ceramic	Stove tile: glazed green, bulk fabric	Alan	Week 2 Sep
14	Wall	110	Bone	Turned fenrule (broken)	Leah	28-Sep-13
15		120	Ceramic	Counter = re-used pot sherd	Stuart	Sep-13
16	J1 - K1	106	Bone	Joiners / masons ruler - frag	Leah	Sep-13
17		120	Bone	Bead with central hole	Andrew	Sep-13
18		132	Pb	Window comes (c13)	Fraser S	Sep-13
19		132	Pb	Window comes - heat-fused	Fraser S	Sep-13
20		132	Pb / Cu?	Thin strip - window came	Fraser S	Sep-13
21		132	Cu alloy	Thin strip - window came	Fraser S	Sep-13
22		132	Glass	? Quarry. V. denatured	Fraser S	Sep-13
23		132	Glass	Semi-circular glass frag	Fraser S	Sep-13
24		132	Glass	3 frags denatured window glass	Fraser S	Sep-13
25		132	Glass	8 frags denatured window glass	Fraser S	Sep-13
26	Spoil heap	U/S	Ag	Coin - William III (1697) - metal detected from spoil heap	Kevin	Sep-13
27		TR 4A	Glass	1 window frag - denatured - sieved	CS	Sep-13

*Bulk Finds Register*

<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Area/ Trench</b>	<b>Material Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Number of Bags</b>
103	Unstratified	Medieval. Pottery	10 Body sherds	1
103	Unstratified	Medieval. Pottery	1 Base sherd	1
103	Unstratified	Modern Pot	23 sherds TGE / 1 sherd Stoneware	1
103	Unstratified	Glass	2 Green Bottle Base / 1 Green Bottle Neck	1
103	Unstratified	Clay Pipe	1 Stem, glazed	1
103	Unstratified	Heated Residue	2 fragments	2
103	Unstratified	Flint	1 nodule	1
103	Unstratified	Animal Bone	Sheep / Cow, etc	3
103	Unstratified	Mollusc	Oyster valves	1
103	Unstratified	Mollusc	Cockle valve	1
103	The Other Details(?)	Fe	Nails x 4	1
103	The Other Details(?)	Fe	Objects x 3 (2 ...)	1
103	The Other Details(?)	Pot	11 Body sherds / 1 Base sherd/ 1 Rim(?)	1
103	The Other Details(?)	Pot	3 TGE Rim sherds / 8 TGE Body sherds	1
103	The Other Details(?)	Clay Pipe	2 Stems	1
103	The Other Details(?)	Glass	17 fragments Window	1
103	The Other Details(?)	Glass	1 Clear bottle neck	1
103	The Other Details(?)	Glass	1 Green bottle sherd	1
103	The Other Details(?)	Mollusc	Winkles (1 with mortaring)	2
103	The Other Details(?)	Mollusc	Oyster valves and fragments	2
103	The Other Details(?)	Animal Bone	Mammal	4

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Material Type	Description	Number of Bags
103	The Other Details(?)	Heated Residue	12 fragments	1
103	The Other Details(?)	Stone	2 Slate fragments	1
103	The Other Details(?)	Stone	Roof slate	2
103	Boundary Wall (Top)	Pottery	10 Medieval sherds	1
103	Boundary Wall (Top)	Pottery	5 TGE sherds	1
103	Boundary Wall (Top)	Fe	3 Nails	1
103	Boundary Wall (Top)	Clay Pipe	1 Stem	1
103	Boundary Wall (Top)	Stone	Slate	1
103	Boundary Wall (Top)	Animal Bone	Mammal	1
103	Boundary Wall (Top)	Animal Bone	1 Bird (Chicken)	1
103	Boundary Wall (Top)	Human Bone (?)	1 Skull fragment	1
103	Boundary Wall (Top)	Mollusc	2 Oyster valves	1
103	Boundary Wall (Top)	Pottery	1 Stoneware bottle sherd / 1 TGE sherd	1
103	Boundary Wall (Top)	Ceramic	2 Redware sherds	1
103	Boundary Wall (Top)	Glass	1 Green bottle sherd	1
103	Boundary Wall (Top)	Pb	1 fragment waste	1
103	Boundary Wall (Top)	Heated Residue	3 pieces	1
103	Boundary Wall (Top)	Chert	Split nodule	1
103	Boundary Wall (Top)	Animal Bone	No description	1
103	Boundary Wall (Top)	Human Bone	Skull fragment	1
103	Boundary Wall (Top)	Mollusc	1 Oyster / 2 Whelk	1
103	South area of site	Pottery	15 Medieval sherds	2
103	South area of site	Pottery	26 TGE sherds	2

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Material Type	Description	Number of Bags
103	South area of site	Glass	3 Green bottle body sherds / 2 Green bottle necks	1
103	South area of site	Glass	3 window pieces	1
103	South area of site	Ceramic	1 fragment Clay Alloy(?) (.... Pattern)	1
103	South area of site	Bakelite/ Au Alloy/ Glass	3 fragments Alloy / 20c Lightbulb	1
103	South area of site	Au Alloy	Button fragment with Shank(?)	1
103	South area of site	CBM	Wall plaster	1
103	South area of site	Heated Residue	3 burnt fragment	2
103	South area of site	Animal Bone	Mammal	3
103	South area of site	Stone	Flint / Chert x 5	2
103	South area of site	Mollusc	Oyster valves x 25 / Oyster x 2 mortared	3
103	South area of site	CBM	1 Painted Redware sherd	1
103	South area of site	Fe	1 Object	1
103	A1-A2	Pottery	2 Medieval sherds	1
103	A1-A2	Pottery	1 TGE Base sherds / 3 TGE body sherds / 1 Stoneware sherd (? Drain Pipe)	1
103	A1-A2	Pot / Ceramic	1 Body sherd, Red fabric	1
103	A1-A2	Ceramic	1 Drainpipe Rim / 3 Drainpipe sherds / 1 Flowerpot sherd	1
103	A1-A2	Clay Pipe	2 Stems	2
103	A1-A2	Stone	1 Slate pencil (Broken Tip)	1
103	A1-A2	Glass	1 Window fragment (Clear)	1
103	A1-A2	Glass	1 Bottle base (Aqua)	1
103	A1-A2	Heated Residue	1 Piece	1
103	A1-A2	Animal Bone	1 Cat Tibia	1



Context No.	Area/ Trench	Material Type	Description	Number of Bags
103	A1-A2	Animal Bone	Mammal fragments	2
103	A1-A2	Mollusc	Oyster valves	2
103	A1-A2	Mollusc	2 Oyster fragments / 1 Limpet	1
103	A2-C2	Pottery	1 sherd ? / 1 sherd ? Redware/Ceramic / 1 TGE Rim sherd / 4 TGE Body sherds	1
103	A2-C2	Fe	2 fragments of iron plate	1
103	A2-C2	Heated Residue	6 fragments	1
103	A2-C2	Animal Bone	12 fragments Mammal	1
103	A2-C2	Mollusc	Oyster fragments	1
103	A2-C2	Mollusc	Cockle / Winkle fragments	1
103	A4-E4	Pottery	1 Medieval sherd	1
103	A4-E4	Pottery	2 TGE Body sherds / 1 TGE Base sherd	1
103	A4-E4	Ceramic	1 Redware sherd	1
103	A4-E4	Glass	1 Clear bottle sherd	1
103	A4-E4	Heated Residue	1 fragment	1
103	A4-E4	Animal Bone	1 Sheep / Goat tooth	1
103	A4-E4	Mollusc	Oyster + Miscellaneous fragments	1
103	A1-A6 / H1-H6	Pottery	3 TGE Body sherds	1
103	A1-A6 / H1-H6	Glass	1 Green bottle base	1
103	A1-A6 / H1-H6	Animal Bone	Mammal fragments	1
103	A1-A6 / H1-H6	Mollusc	Oyster valves	2
103	A1-A6 / H1-H6	Plastic	Ice Cream Lid (Häagen-Dazs Vanilla) - DISCARDED	N/A
103	A9-A10 / E9-E10	Pottery	2 Body sherds	1

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Material Type	Description	Number of Bags
103	A9-A10 / E9-E10	Pottery	6 TGE Body sherds / 1 TGE Rim sherds / 2 TGE Base sherds	1
103	A9-A10 / E9-E10	Stone/ ?	1 'Sandwich' fragment (Red/Black)	1
103	A9-A10 / E9-E10	Ceramic	2 Redware sherds Drainpipe (?)	1
103	A9-A10 / E9-E10	Glass	1 Sherd window glass	1
103	A9-A10 / E9-E10	Glass	1 Green bottle sherd	1
103	A9-A10 / E9-E10	Animal Bone	1 fragment Mammal	1
103	A13-A14 / E13-E14	Glass	1 Denatured window sherd	1
103	A13-A14 / E13-E14	Glass	4 Clear Window sherds / 1 Melted glass lump	1
103	A13-A14 / E13-E14	Mollusc	1 Oyster fragment	1
103	A13-A14 / E13-E14	Animal Bone	2 fragments Mammal	1
103	A11-A12 / E11-E12	Glass	3 Window sherds	1
103	A11-A12 / E11-E12	Stone	1 Frag Chert	1
103	B3-C3 / D4-E4	Mollusc	Oyster, Whelk, periwinkle	1
103	B3-C3 / D4-E4	Animal Bone	Mammal including Cat	1
103	B3-C3 / D4-E4	Pottery	2 Body sherds	1
103	B3-C3 / D4-E4	Pottery	2 TGE Body sherds / 1 TGE Base sherd / 1 Stoneware body sherd	1
103	B3-C3 / D4-E4	Ceramic	1 Drainpipe sherd ?	1
103	B3-C3 / D4-E4	Glass	2 Window sherds / 4 Bottle (?) sherds	1
103	B3-C3 / D4-E4	Clay Pipe	1 Stem	1
103	B3-C3 / D4-E4	Fe	2 iron Objects	1
103	B3-C3 / D4-E4	Fe	1 Large bar	1
103	Line 3 (B3)	Pottery	1 TGE sherd	1

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Material Type	Description	Number of Bags
103	Line 3 (B3)	Heated Residue	1 Lump	1
103	Line 3 (B3)	Glass	1 Piece window	1
103	B2-B4 / I2-I4	Pottery	1 Medieval base sherd / 3 body sherds	1
103	B2-B4 / I2-I4	Pottery	4 TGE sherds	1
103	B2-B4 / I2-I4	Ceramic	1 sherd Redware drainpipe (?)	1
103	B2-B4 / I2-I4	Clay Pipe	1 Stem	1
103	B2-B4 / I2-I4	Glass	1 Green bottle sherd / 1 Green bottle neck	1
103	B2-B4 / I2-I4	Fe	2 iron Objects	1
103	B2-B4 / I2-I4	Au Alloy	Bottle Top = Modern DISCARDED	N/A
103	B2-B4 / I2-I4	Animal Bone	Mammal	3
103	B2-B4 / I2-I4	Mollusc	Oyster	2
103	B2-B4 / I2-I4	Mollusc	Gastropods	1
103	B9-C9 / B10-C10	Animal Bone	2 fragments Mammal	1
103	B9-C9 / B10-C10	Glass	1 Green Bottle	1
103	B12	Ceramic	1 Redware sherd	1
103	B12	Pottery	1 Base sherd / 3 body sherds	1
103	B12	Pottery	1 TGE Rim / 2 TGE body sherds	1
103	B12	Glass	1 Clear window fragment	1
103	B12	Glass	2 Green sherds	1
103	B12	Animal Bone	1 Sheep Radius (?)	1
103	B12	Animal Bone	2 Mammal fragments	1
103	B12	Mollusc	3 Oyster valves	1
103	D2-D4 / E2-E4	Fe	1 Nail	1

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Material Type	Description	Number of Bags
103	D2-D4 / E2-E4	Glass	1 Window sherd	1
103	D2-D4 / E2-E4	Animal Bone	4 Mammal fragments	1
103	D2-D4 / E2-E4	Mollusc	1 Lumtella (?)/ 1 Oyster fragment	1
103	E4-G4 / E6-G6	Pottery	3 Body sherds Medieval	1
103	E4-G4 / E6-G6	Pottery	1 TGE / 5 TGE body sherds	1
103	E4-G4 / E6-G6	Ceramic	2 Redware base sherds / 3 Redware sherds	1
103	E4-G4 / E6-G6	Ceramic	Garden tile sherd	1
103	E4-G4 / E6-G6	Clay Pipe	1 Stem	1
103	E4-G4 / E6-G6	Glass	1 Green bottle sherd	1
103	E4-G4 / E6-G6	Glass	9 Clear Window fragments	1
103	E4-G4 / E6-G6	Stone	Slate: possible peg hole	1
103	E4-G4 / E6-G6	Heated Residue	5 Lumps	1
103	E4-G4 / E6-G6	Animal Bone	4 Mammal + 1 Bird	1
103	E4-G4 / E6-G6	Mollusc	Oyster fragments	1
103	E7-G7 / E8-G8	Pottery	4 Medieval Body sherds	1
103	E7-G7 / E8-G8	Pottery	2 TGE body sherds / 1 Stoneware body Sherd	1
103	E7-G7 / E8-G8	Ceramic	1 Rimsherd	1
103	E7-G7 / E8-G8	Fe	1 Nail	1
103	E7-G7 / E8-G8	Clay Pipe	1 Stem	1
103	E7-G7 / E8-G8	Heated Residue	1 Lump	1
103	E7-G7 / E8-G8	Mollusc	1 Oyster Valve / 1 Whelk	1
103	E7-G7 / E8-G8	Animal Bone	1 Sheep/Goat metacarpal / 1 Burnt mammal fragment	1
103	E7-G7 / E8-G8	Animal Bone	1 Cattle Tooth	1

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Material Type	Description	Number of Bags
103	F7-F10 / I7-I10	Pottery	1 Medieval Base Sherd / 1 Medieval Rim sherd / 1 Medieval body sherd	1
103	F7-F10 / I7-I10	Pottery	2 TGE Base / 1 TGE Rim / 2 TGE body	1
103	F7-F10 / I7-I10	Ceramic	1 Redware body sherd	1
103	F7-F10 / I7-I10	Fe	1 Nail (?)	1
103	F7-F10 / I7-I10	Animal Bone	1 Mammal fragment	1
103	F7-F10 / I7-I10	Animal Bone	2 Teeth (1 Sheep/Goat, 1 Cattle)	1
103	F7-F10 / I7-I10	Mollusc	8 Oyster valves	2
103	F7-F10 / I7-I10	Stone	2 Small slate fragments	1
103	J1-K1 / J2-K2	Pottery	3 Medieval Body sherds	1
103	J1-K1 / J2-K2	Clay Pipe	1 Stem	1
103	J1-K1 / J2-K2	Animal Bone	5 Mammal fragments	1
103	J1-K1 / J2-K2	Mollusc	1 Oyster, 4 Gastropod fragments	1
103	J1-K1 / J2-K2	Stone	2 Roof tile - Sandstone	1
103	J1-K1 / J2-K2	Heated Residue	2 Lumps	1
103	J1-J2 / R1-R2	Pottery	2 TGE Rim sherds / 3 TGE Body sherds	1
103	J1-J2 / R1-R2	Stone	3 Slate fragments	1
103	J1-J2 / R1-R2	Mollusc	8 Oyster Frag / 1 Whelk	1
103	T1-T2 / W1-W2	Pottery	3 Medieval Body sherds	1
103	T1-T2 / W1-W2	Pottery	2 Sherds Re-Fired (?) TGE	1
103	T1-T2 / W1-W2	Pottery	1 Base TGE / 6 body TGE	1
103	T1-T2 / W1-W2	Glass	2 Window sherd	2
103	T1-T2 / W1-W2	Glass	1 Brown bottle sherd	1

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Material Type	Description	Number of Bags
103	T1-T2 / W1-W2	Glass	1 Aqua bottle sherd	1
103	T1-T2 / W1-W2	Animal Bone	1 Frag Pig skull	1
103	T1-T2 / W1-W2	Animal Bone	1 Pig tooth / 2 O/G teeth	1
103	T1-T2 / W1-W2	Mollusc	4 Oyster valves + fragments	1
103	T1-T2 / W1-W2	Mollusc	3 Oyster valves + fragments	1
103	T1-T2 / W1-W2	Animal Bone	1 Bird Femur	1
103	T1-T2 / W1-W2	Animal Bone	1 Frag Mammal	1
103	T1-T2 / W1-W2	Fe	1 Nail	1
103	T1-T2 / W1-W2	Pottery	1 Sherd Stoneware / 1 Redware sherd	1
103/106	Site Cleaning (25/9/13)	Pottery	Medieval sherds	1
103/106	Site Cleaning (25/9/13)	Pottery	TGE sherds	1
103/106	Site Cleaning (25/9/13)	Glass	1 Tube fragment, 2 Bottle fragments	1
103/106	Site Cleaning (25/9/13)	CBM	Brick fragment	1
103/106	Site Cleaning (25/9/13)	Fe	1 Nail	1
103/106	Site Cleaning (25/9/13)	Animal Bone	1 Fragment Mammal	1
103/106	Site Cleaning (25/9/13)	Mollusc	Oyster + Whelk	1
103/106	B10-D10 / B12-D12	Pottery	1 Medieval sherd with Ribbed decoration	1
103/106	B10-D10 / B12-D12	Pottery	1 Rim Sherd / 3 body sherds	1
103/106	B10-D10 / B12-D12	Pottery	1 Base / 9 body TGE	1
103/106	B10-D10 / B12-D12	Ceramic	1 Redware sherd	1
103/106	B10-D10 / B12-D12	Glass	1 Green bottle base	1
103/106	B10-D10 / B12-D12	Fe	1 Nail	1
103/106	B10-D10 / B12-D12	Stone	3 fragments Slate	1

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Material Type	Description	Number of Bags
103/106	B10-D10 / B12-D12	Building Material	Stone / Mortar x 1	1
103/106	B10-D10 / B12-D12	Animal Bone	6 Mammal fragments	1
103/106	B10-D10 / B12-D12	Animal Bone	1 Mammal Rib	1
103/106	B10-D10 / B12-D12	Mollusc	1 Garden Snail (Helix)	1
103/106	B10-D10 / B12-D12	Mollusc	1 mussel / 2 Whelks	1
103/106	B10-D10 / B12-D12	Mollusc	5 Oyster valves + fragments	1
106	N/A	Pottery	Medieval sherds Inc. Handle	8
106	N/A	Fe	Nails	2
106	N/A	CBM	Plaster	1
106	N/A	Fe	Plate and fragments	1
106	N/A	Fe	Object	1
106	N/A	Glass	Bottle fragment	1
106	N/A	Heated Residue		1
106	N/A	CBM	Mortar	2
106	N/A	Stone	Sandstone toof tile	1
106	N/A	Animal Bone	Mammal	3
106	N/A	Mollusc	?	1
106	N/A	Pottery	2 Conjoining spout sherds	1
106	A5-A10 / I5-I10	Pot		4
106	A5-A10 / I5-I10	Fe		1
106	A5-A10 / I5-I10	Clay Alloy		1
106	A5-A10 / I5-I10	Pipe		1
106	A5-A10 / I5-I10	Glass		3

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Material Type	Description	Number of Bags
106	A5-A10 / I5-I10	Glass Waste		1
106	A5-A10 / I5-I10	Animal Bone		6
106	A5-A10 / I5-I10	Mollusc		2
106	N/A	Pottery	34 Medieval body sherds	1
106	N/A	Pottery	2 Medieval body sherds	1
106	N/A	Pottery	1 Medieval base sherd	1
106	N/A	Pottery	1 Medieval sherd	1
106	N/A	Pottery	4 TGE sherds	1
106	N/A	Au Alloy	1 Piece waste	1
106	N/A	Fe	1 Large nail	1
106	N/A	Fe	4 Nails + 1 Object (nail?)	1
106	N/A	Fe	1 Piece wire (?)	1
106	N/A	Clay Pipe	1 Item	1
106	N/A	Glass	2 pieces from a window	1
106	N/A	Glass	1 Green bottle base	1
106	N/A	Glass	1 Green Bottle sherd	1
106	N/A	Stone	5 Pieces Chert	2
106	N/A	Stone	1 Limestone roof tile	1
106	N/A	Stone	11 Slate fragments, 1 Limestone, 1 Sandstone	1
106	N/A	CBM	Lime Mortar, 3 fragments	2
106	N/A	Heated Residue	Slag 16 fragments	4
106	N/A	Mollusc	Oyster (7 valves)	2
106	N/A	Animal Bone	Mammal (6 small + 1 Large)	7



Context No.	Area/ Trench	Material Type	Description	Number of Bags
106	A9-F9 / A12-F12	Pottery		3
106	A9-F9 / A12-F12	Glass		1
106	A9-F9 / A12-F12	Heated Residue		1
106	A9-F9 / A12-F12	Shell		1
106	A9-F9 / A12-F12	Animal Bone		8
106	B3-E3	Ceramic	Tile	1
106	B3-E3	Pottery	TGE sherds	2
106	B3-E3	Pottery	Medieval	1
106	B3-E3	Au Alloy	Button	1
106	B3-E3	Fe	Nail	1
106	B3-E3	Glass		1
106	B3-E3	Clay Pipe	Item	1
106	B3-E3	Animal Bone		1
106	B3-E3	Mollusc		1
106	B3-E3	Heated Residue		1
106	B3-E3	Stone	Slates	1
106	B5-B14 / I5-I14	Pottery	Medieval	1
106	B5-B14 / I5-I14	Fe	Object	1
106	B5-B14 / I5-I14	Stone	Roof tile	1
106	B5-B14 / I5-I14	Stone	Showing tool marks	1
106	B5-B14 / I5-I14	Animal Bone	Including Horse	1
106	B8	Pottery	1 Medieval sherd	1
106	B8	Pottery	1 Medieval stoneware bottle sherd, Impressed mark	1

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Material Type	Description	Number of Bags
			(Unreadable)	
106	B8	Glass	Window	1
106	B8	Mollusc	Oyster, Whelk	1
106	B8	Animal Bone		1
106	B10-D10 / B12-D12	Pottery	Medieval	1
106	B10-D10 / B12-D12	Glass	Window	1
106	B10-D10 / B12-D12	Fe	Objects	1
106	B10-D10 / B12-D12	Animal Bone		1
106	C1-C10 / H1-H10	Pottery	Medieval	2
106	C1-C10 / H1-H10	Pottery	TGE	1
106	C1-C10 / H1-H10	Glass	Bottle sherd	1
106	C1-C10 / H1-H10	Heated Residue	Burnt stone	1
106	C1-C10 / H1-H10	Stone	Roof tile	1
106	C1-C10 / H1-H10	Animal Bone		1
106	C3-C10 / H3-H10	Pottery	Medieval	1
106	C3-C10 / H3-H10	Glass	Window	1
106	C3-C10 / H3-H10	Glass	Bottle sherds	1
106	C3-C10 / H3-H10	Animal Bone	Mammal	2
106	C3-C10 / H3-H10	Mollusc	Oyster	1
106	D4	Pottery	Medieval	1
106	D4	Stone	Roof tile	1
106	D4	Mollusc		1
106	E10-I10 / E14-I14	Pottery	Medieval	1

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Material Type	Description	Number of Bags
106	E10-I10 / E14-I14	Pottery	Modern TGE	1
106	E10-I10 / E14-I14	Glass	Bottle	2
106	E10-I10 / E14-I14	Stone	Slate fragments	1
106	E10-I10 / E14-I14	Stone	Chert	1
106	E10-I10 / E14-I14	Mortar		1
106	E10-I10 / E14-I14	Animal Bone		1
106	E10-I10 / E14-I14	Mollusc	Oyster + mussel	1
106	F7-F10 / I7-I10	Pottery	Medieval	1
106	F7-F10 / I7-I10	Pottery	TGE	1
106	F7-F10 / I7-I10	Ceramic		1
106	F7-F10 / I7-I10	Fe	2 nails	1
106	F7-F10 / I7-I10	Stone - Slate	Incised marks	1
106	F7-F10 / I7-I10	Animal Bone		1
106	F7-F10 / I7-I10	Mollusc		1
106	F7-F10 / I7-I10	Glass	Window	1
106	F9-I9	Pottery	1 Body sherd	1
106	F9-I9	Fe	1 Nail	1
106	F9-I9	Animal Bone	1 Sawn bone	1
106	F10-F14 / I10-I14	Pot	18 Medieval sherds	1
106	F10-F14 / I10-I14	Pot	1 TGE	1
106	F10-F14 / I10-I14	Glass	2 sherds from a window (?)	1
106	F10-F14 / I10-I14	Stone	Slate fragments	1
106	F10-F14 / I10-I14	Stone	Shaped Sandstone	1

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Material Type	Description	Number of Bags
106	F10-F14 / I10-I14	Animal Bone	Mammal	3
106	F10-F14 / I10-I14	Mollusc	Oyster	1
106	F10-F14 / I10-I14	Stone	Flint nodule	1
106	J1-K1	Pottery	2 sherds Medieval	1
106	J1-K1	Pottery	2 sherds TGE	1
106	J1-K1	Ceramic	1 Redware sherd – Flowerpot (?)	1
106	J1-K1	Fe	2 Nails	1
106	J1-K1	Stone	3 roof tile fragmentrs	1
106	J1-K1	CBM/Mortar	2 fragments	1
106	J1-K1	Coal	1 fragment discarded	1
106	J1-K1	Mollusc	Oyster	1
106	J1-K1	Bone	Worked - Joiners/Masons Find No.16	1
106	J1-K1 / J2-K2	Pot	Medieval sherds	1
106	J1-K1 / J2-K2	Pot		1
106	J1-K1 / J2-K2	Fe	1 Object (nail ?)	1
106	J1-K1 / J2-K2	Stone	3 Roof Tile fragments	1
106	J1-K1 / J2-K2	Heated Residue	2 Lumps	1
106	J1-K1 / J2-K2	Mollusc	Oyster	1
106	J1-K1 / J2-K2	Animal Bone	Mammal	2
106	K1-K10 / U1-U10	Pottery	Skillet Handle - Medieval	1
106	K1-K10 / U1-U10	Pottery	Strap Handle - Medieval	1
106	K1-K10 / U1-U10	Pottery	1 Medieval Rim	1
106	K1-K10 / U1-U10	Pottery	2 Medieval Bases	1

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Material Type	Description	Number of Bags
106	K1-K10 / U1-U10	Pottery	1 Frag Medieval body sherd	1
106	K1-K10 / U1-U10	Pottery	2 Medieval body sherds	1
106	K1-K10 / U1-U10	Pottery	1 Medieval body sherd	1
106	K1-K10 / U1-U10	Pottery	TGE	3
106	K1-K10 / U1-U10	CBM	Drainpipe	1
106	K1-K10 / U1-U10	CBM	1 Painted fragment	1
106	K1-K10 / U1-U10	CBM	1 ceramic glazed brick	1
106	K1-K10 / U1-U10	Fe	1 Nail	1
106	K1-K10 / U1-U10	Fe	2 Nails, 1 Nail(?)	1
106	K1-K10 / U1-U10	Pb	Lead offcut	1
106	K1-K10 / U1-U10	MWD/ 'Heated Residue'		3
106	K1-K10 / U1-U10	Glass	Green Bottle Base	1
106	K1-K10 / U1-U10	Glass	Clear Bottle sherd	1
106	K1-K10 / U1-U10	Ceramic	Clay Alloy(?)	1
106	K1-K10 / U1-U10	Animal Bone	Mammal	16
106	K1-K10 / U1-U10	Mollusc	Oyster	1
106	K1-K10 / U1-U10	Mollusc	Cockles, etc	1
106	K1-K10 / U1-U10	Stone	Worked Stone + Mortar	1
106	K1-K10 / U1-U10	Stone	?Worked sandstone fragment	1
106	K1-K10 / U1-U10	Stone	Sandstone Roof Tile	2
106	K1-K10 / U1-U10	Stone	Seate(?) Roof Tile fragment	2
106	K1-K10 / U1-U10	Stone	Limestone? Roof Tile	1

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Material Type	Description	Number of Bags
106	K1-K10 / U1-U10	Stone	1 Chert nodule	1
106	O4 - Y4	Pottery	1 fragment Medieval	1
106	O4 - Y4	Pottery	1 fragment TGE	1
106	O4 - Y4	Ceramic	1 sherd Stoneware	1
106	O4 - Y4	CBM	2 Pieces Mortar/Plaster	1
106	O4 - Y4	Animal Bone	Mammal	1
106	O4 - Y4	Stone	1 Limestone Roof Tile / 1 Slate Roof Tile / 1 Sandstone Roof Tile	1
106	O4 - Y4	Heated Residue	1 Lump	1
106	SE Area	Pottery	2 Medieval sherds	1
106	SE Area	Fe	1 Nail	1
106	SE Area	Animal Bone	Mammal	1
106	SE Area	Mollusc	Oyster fragment	1
110	Boundary Wall	Pottery	5 Bags Medieval	5
110	Boundary Wall	Pottery	2 Bags TGE	2
110	Boundary Wall	Ceramic	1 Redware sherd	1
110	Boundary Wall	Glass	3 Window sherds	1
110	Boundary Wall	Clay Pipe	1 Stem	1
110	Boundary Wall	Stone	Roof Slates - Sandstone	1
110	Boundary Wall	Stone	Representitive sample of Sandstone Slate with Mortar	1
110	Boundary Wall	Heated Residue	4 Bags	4
110	Boundary Wall	Animal Bone	Mammal	10
110	Boundary Wall	Mollusc	Oyster, Whelk, Winkle	5

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Material Type	Description	Number of Bags
110	K1-X1 / K2-X2	Pottery	Medieval sherds	2
110	K1-X1 / K2-X2	Glass	1 Window sherd	1
110	K1-X1 / K2-X2	Stone	Sandstone Roof Tile Frag	1
110	K1-X1 / K2-X2	Animal Bone	Mammal / Bird	2
110	K1-X1 / K2-X2	Mollusc	Oyster / Whelk	1
111	N/A	Pottery	6 Medieval sherds	1
111	N/A	Fe	1 Nail	1
111	N/A	CBM	3 Pieces Mortar	1
111	N/A	Animal Bone	Mammal	1
111	N/A	Mollusc	Oyster	1
111	M10-X10	Pottery	7 Medieval sherds	1
111	M10-X10	Pottery	3 TGE sherds	1
111	M10-X10	Fe	3 Nails	1
111	M10-X10	Pb	1 Nail/Spike	1
111	M10-X10	CBM	1 fragment	1
111	M10-X10	Glass	1 Green Bottle fragment	1
111	M10-X10	Clay Pipe	1 Stem	1
111	M10-X10	Heated Residue	5 fragments	1
111	M10-X10	CBM	Daub (or brick)	1
111	M10-X10	Animal Bone	Mammal	1
111	M10-X10	Mollusc	Oyster Frags	1
113	N/A	Pottery	9 Medieval sherds	1
113	N/A	Fe	1 Object	1

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Material Type	Description	Number of Bags
113	N/A	Animal Bone	Mammal	1
113	N/A	Mollusc	Oyster	1
114	N/A	Pottery	1 Medieval	1
114	N/A	Pottery	6 Medieval sherds	1
114	N/A	Animal Bone	1 Bag Mammal	1
114	N/A	Mollusc	Oyster	1
115	TR 4A	Pottery	Medieval sherds	3
115	TR 4A	Pottery	TGE sherds	1
115	TR 4A	Ceramic	Redware sherds	2
115	TR 4A	Fe	3 Nails	1
115	TR 4A	Glass	Window	4
115	TR 4A	Glass	Bottle Glass	2
115	TR 4A	Clay Pipe	2 Stems	1
115	TR 4A	Stone	Slate Roof Tile Frags	1
115	TR 4A	Mollusc	Oyster, Whelk, cockle, etc	4
115	TR 4A	Heated Residue	Burnt Material	2
115	TR 4A	CBM	Mortar	1
115	TR 4A	Animal Bone	Mammal	3
115	TR 4A	Stone	Chert fragments	1
115	23.35E 111.34N	Pottery	1 Medieval sherds	1
116	Under 135	Pottery	9 Medieval sherds	1
116	Under 135	Pottery	2 Medieval sherds	1
116	Under 135	Pottery	4 Medieval sherds	1



Context No.	Area/ Trench	Material Type	Description	Number of Bags
116	Under 135	Animal bone	Mammal (Horse)	2
116	Under 135	Mollusc	Oyster	2
116	Under 135	Stone/Burnt Material	1 fragment	1
116	Under 135	Stone	Sandstone Roof Tile	1
117	N/A	Pottery	1 TGE Ointment Pot	1
117	N/A	Ceramic	1 TGE Tile, Dark Green Glaze	1
120	From Top of Capstones	Pottery	1 Redware Rim	1
120	Central Culvert 7/8m	Pottery	5 sherds TGE	1
120	Central Culvert 7/8m	Pottery	1 Medieval sherd	1
120	Central Culvert 7/8m	Pottery	8 Medieval sherds	1
120	Central Culvert 7/8m	Pottery	1 sherd TGE	1
120	Central Culvert 7/8m	Pottery	4 sherds TGE	1
120	Central Culvert 7/8m	Au Alloy	1 Modern Object, Screw Thread	1
120	Central Culvert 7/8m	Glass	Clear Glass tube	1
120	Central Culvert 7/8m	Glass	2 Green Bottle sherds	1
120	Central Culvert 7/8m	Glass	Lion Foot From Figurine in Dark Green Glass	1
120	Central Culvert 7/8m	Animal Bone	Mammal	1
120	Central Culvert 7/8m	Mollusc	Gastropod fragments	1
121	N/A	Stone/CBM	Pegged Slate - Mortar	1
121	N/A	Mollusc	Oyster	1
121	N/A	Animal Bone	Mammal	1
121	N/A	Pottery	1 Medieval sherd	1

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Material Type	Description	Number of Bags
122	N/A	Pottery	1 Medieval sherd	1
122	N/A	Pottery	14 Medieval sherds (1 with scale decoration)	1
122	N/A	Animal Bone	Mammal	1
122	N/A	Mollusc	Oyster	1
123	N/A	Animal Bone	1 fragment (Lamb?) from midden?	1
123	N/A	Animal Bone	Cow ,stained Black	1
125	N/A	Pottery	6 Medieval sherds	1
125	N/A	Stone	Natural shaped fragments	1
125	N/A	Heated Residue	1 Bag - (N.B. may be some larger fragments also)	1
126	N/A	Fe	Large Nail or Chisel	1
126	N/A	Pottery	7 Medieval Sherds	1
126	N/A	Mortar	4 Pieces	1
126	N/A	Animal Bone	Mammal	1
126	N/A	Mollusc	Oyster, Whelk	1
127	N/A	Pottery	3 Medieval sherds	1
127	N/A	Animal Bone	1 Mammal Frag	1
127/128	N/A	Pottery	10 Medieval sherds	1
127/128	N/A	CBM/Ceramic	1 Redware sherd	1
127/128	N/A	Animal Bone	Mammal	1
127/128	N/A	Animal Bone	Bird	1
127/128	N/A	Fe	Nail	1
127/128	N/A	Mollusc	Oyster	1
128	N/A	Pottery	2 Medieval sherds	1

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Material Type	Description	Number of Bags
128	N/A	Mollusc	1 Land Gastropod fragment	1
129	N/A	Pottery	4 Body sherds Medieval	1
129	N/A	Animal Bone	Mammal	1
131	N/A	Fe	Nail shaft	1
131	N/A	Animal Bone	Cattle Tooth	1
132	N/A	Pottery	1 Medieval Base / 7 Body / 2 sherds Medieval (Damp)	2
132	N/A	Animal Bone	Mammal	1
132	N/A	Heated Residue	1 Lump of ferrous waste	1
132	N/A	CBM	2 Pieces Mortar	1
132	N/A	Mollusc	Oyster	1
132	N/A	Fe	2 Nails + 1 fragment	1
135	N/A	Pottery	16 Medieval sherds	1
135	N/A	Animal Bone	1 fragment	1
135	N/A	Mollusc	1 Oyster, 1 Whelk	1
135	N/A	Wood	3 fragments (twig)	1
135	N/A	Coal	Discarded c.20 fragments	1
135	N/A	Heated Residue	2 fragments	1
137	N/A	Pottery	1 Medieval sherd (damp)	1
143	N/A	Pottery	4 Medieval sherds	1
144	N/A	Animal Bone	1 Sheep / Goat Pelvis	1
147	From kiln(?) area	Pottery	2 Medieval sherds, 1 with charcoal	1
148	N/A	Pottery	Medieval sherds (1 bag dry, 1 wet)	2
148	N/A	Animal Bone	Mammal	1

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Material Type	Description	Number of Bags
Unstrat	N/A	Pottery	1 Medieval sherd (unwashed)	1
Unstrat	Spoilheap	Animal Bone	Cattle	1
Unstrat	Spoilheap	Fe	2 nails	1
Unstrat	Spoilheap	Pb	Window came and Lump	1
Unstrat	Spoilheap	Fe	2 Nails	1
Unstrat	Spoilheap	Pottery	TGE	1
Unstrat	Northern Section	Pottery	1 Medieval sherd	1
Unstrat	Northern Section	Animal Bone	1 Bird Ulna	1
103	Boundary Wall	Human Bone	Skull Frags with trace of sutra visible, very thick, but structure human like rather than animal like.	1
106	N/A	Human Bone	Rib Shaft	1
106	B10-D10 / B14-D14	Human Bone	Metatarsal	1
106	B10	Human Bone	1st PealauX?	1
106	N/A	Human Bone	Unknown	1
113	B11	Human Bone	1st PealauX?	1
115	Infill of 115	Human Bone	Vertebrae Fragments	1
122	B8-B14 / F8-F14	Human Bone	Metatarsal	1

## Appendix 2: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	Fife
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	Dunfermline Library Excavation CAP
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	RA13043
<b>PARISH:</b>	Dunfermline
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Peter Klemen
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	Community Archaeology Excavation Project
<b>NMRS NO(S):</b>	None
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	None
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	Medieval ceramics/pottery, Structural remains (building, culverts), Stonework, Waterlogged organic deposits, Marine shell, Animal bone, Human bone (4 disarticulated bones)
<b>NGR</b> (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NT 09067 8733 (Centred)
<b>START DATE</b> (this season)	07 <sup>th</sup> August 2013
<b>END DATE</b> (this season)	15 <sup>th</sup> October 2013
<b>PREVIOUS WORK</b> (incl. DES ref.)	Evaluation (1990), Evaluation (2011), Watching Brief (2012)
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b> (may include information from other fields)	A programme of archaeological investigation works was carried out for Fife Council in respect of the proposed extension of the existing Dunfermline Library building for the creation of a new Museum and Art Gallery upon the extent of the existing car park. The works comprised the excavation of the car park area and recorded the presence of significant archaeological structures and deposits. These included several structures of probable medieval date including culverts and wall foundations, as well as an artefact-rich palaeosol (also of likely medieval origin) which produced medieval ceramics, glass, animal bone and waterlogged leather artefacts.
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	None
<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	None
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	Fife Cultural Trust, Fife Council, Heritage Lottery Funding
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops, Kilwinning, Ayrshire KA13 6PU
<b>EMAIL ADDRESS:</b>	contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk
<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION</b> (intended/deposited)	Report to Fife Council Archaeology Unit and archive to RCAHMS Collections.

## Contact Details

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178. The Fife Council Archaeology Unit can be contacted at their office or through the web:

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