



# NORTHLIGHT HERITAGE

**NORTHLIGHT HERITAGE**  
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DATA STRUCTURE REPORT

**Friary Gardens Community Dig**  
**Inverkeithing**  
**Fife**

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Friary Gardens, Inverkeithing, Fife

NGR: NT 1297 8274

Data Structure Report

*on behalf of*

Inverkeithing Heritage Regeneration

With funding from

National Lottery Heritage Fund and Historic Environment Scotland



HISTORIC  
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Cover Plate: Excavation of Trench 5, Friary Gardens.

**Approved by: G MacGregor**

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## Abstract

This report presents the results of archaeological investigations in the Friary Gardens, Inverkeithing, Fife. The work was carried out as a Community Dig between 16<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup> June 2022 by volunteers with support of Northlight Heritage.

Five trenches (Trenches 5 to 9) were excavated to investigate the remains of Inverkeithing Friary which dates from the 14<sup>th</sup> Century. Trench 5, measured 6 m by 4.7 m, and examined where a long wall relating to the northern range of the friary had been previously identified and established that substantial portions had been substantially robbed out, but one portion was preserved to a depth of at least 0.79 m. It also identified an interior cross wall preserved and establish both extended deeper than the limit of excavation. Evidence of rubble at the limit of excavation also suggested an earlier phase of collapse or robbing is present. Additionally evidence of concentrations of burnt daub may imply some element of timber and daub construction formed one phase of the building. Of note was recovery of assemblages of Medieval and post—Medieval ceramics, (including one fragment of what may be glazed floor tile), animal bones and oyster shells.

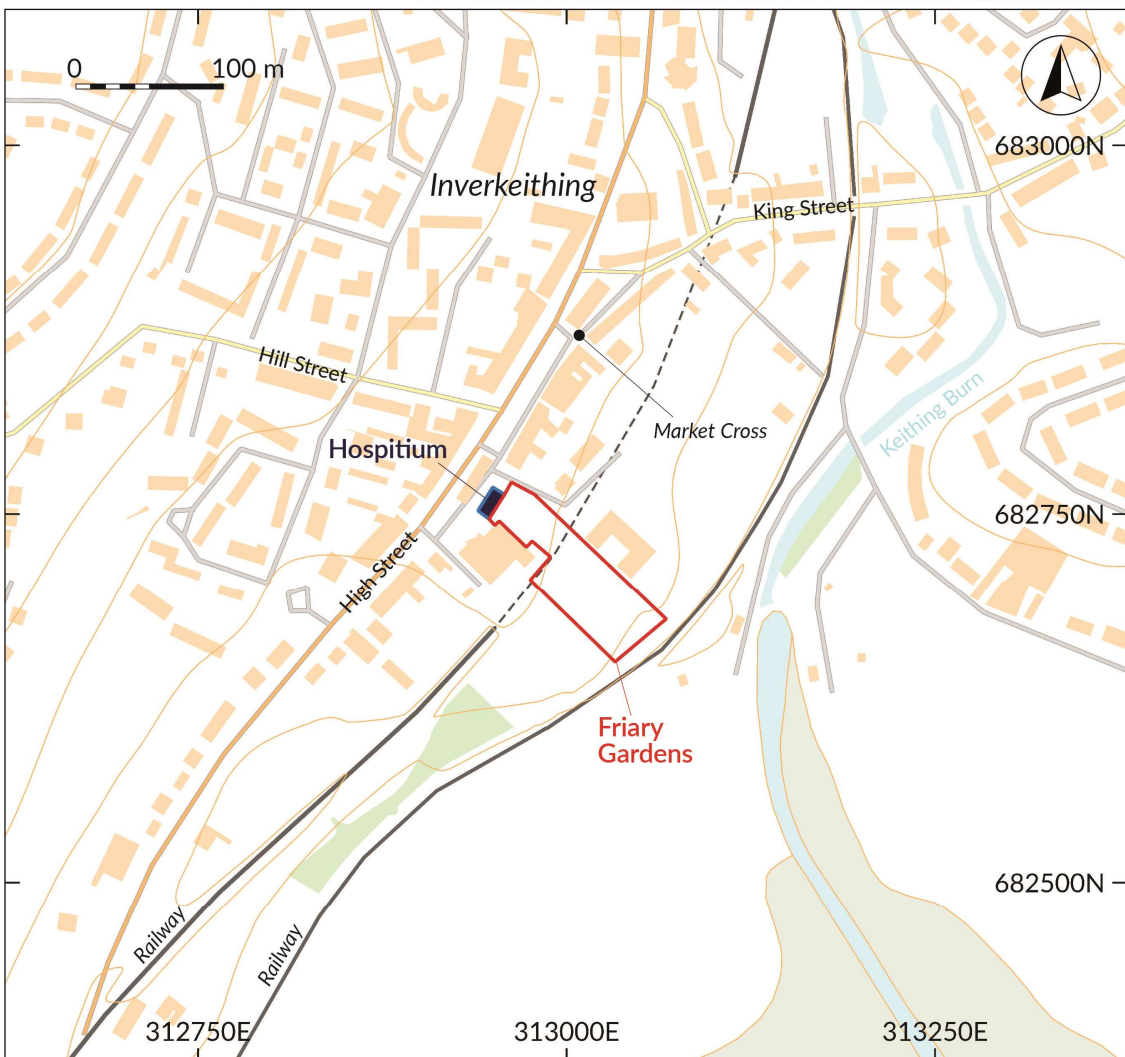
Trenches 6, measuring 2.94 m by 1.93 m, and 7, measuring 2 m by 1 m, produced limited archaeological results. Trench 8, measuring 2 m by 1.5 m, was located in the cellars of the friary gardens and established a mortar floor was present, which may be original. Trench 9, measuring 4 m by 3 m, established a buttress on the eastern-most wall of the cellars was set in a cut in the bedrock and may be associated with shallow rock cut drainage channel. Small assemblages of bone, shell and ceramic were recovered from each of the trenches, and the overall assemblages will be subject to specialist assessment.

The Community Excavation was part of Inverkeithing Community Burgh Survey, in turn one of the activities which are part of Inverkeithing Heritage Regeneration. The project runs until 2024 and is a Fife Council project, delivered on Fife Council's behalf by Fife Historic Buildings Trust, with additional funding from Historic Environment Scotland and the National Lottery Heritage Fund.



Illus. 1; Learning to use the level, 2022 season, trench 5.





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## 1. Introduction

### 1.1

This report presents the results of a second season of archaeological investigation of Friary Gardens, in Inverkeithing. The work was carried out between 16<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> of June with Northlight Heritage and local volunteers. The subject of investigation was the remains of Inverkeithing Friary (CANMORE No: NT18SW 21) (NGR NT 1297 8274), established by the Franciscan Order in the 14<sup>th</sup> century. Five trenches (5 to 9) were excavated to examine the remains of the friary, the results of which are presented herein. The work was undertaken as part of Inverkeithing Heritage Regeneration, a Fife Council project, delivered on Fife Council's behalf by Fife Historic Buildings Trust, with additional funding from Historic Environment Scotland and the National Lottery Heritage Fund.

### Project background

#### 1.1

In 2018, four trenches were hand excavated to examine remains of Inverkeithing Friary (Beckett 2018) and revealed that archaeological deposits relating to it were preserved in the gardens (see section 3 below).

#### 1.2

Fife Historic Buildings Trust is working with Fife Council to deliver Inverkeithing Heritage Regeneration between 2019 and 2024 comprising a range of heritage based projects and activities in the local community. These include the People Making History Project delivered by Northlight Heritage which has comprised Standing Building Surveys of Inverkeithing Friary Hospitium and Inverkeithing Townhouse, an Oral History Project, Archive Research, Community Excavation and production of an Inverkeithing Community Burgh Survey volume. These projects have supported participation of volunteers from the community to learn more about the heritage of Inverkeithing and receive training and develop skills in heritage based activities.

#### 1.3

The 2022 Community Excavation built on insights from the 2018 insights and sought to clarify the extent and character of archaeological deposits, providing opportunities for volunteer participation.

## 2. Location, Geology and Topography

### 2.1

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

### 2.2

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

### 2.4

The Friary Gardens are situated within the Burgh of Inverkeithing and comprise a series of partially terraced areas on ground sloping to the south-west, overlooking Inverkeithing Bay. It is part formed by the Roods forming the backlands.

### 3. Archaeological and Historical Context

#### 3.1

The site was subject to investigation in 2018 by Northlight Heritage as part of the Back In The Habit Project which was undertaken as part of the development and launch of the Fife Pilgrim Way (Beckett 2018). The excavation comprised four trenches (Numbers 1 to 4). Archaeological deposits were present in all four trenches, buried beneath significant volumes of topsoil overburden, probably imported to the site in the 1930's when the site was landscaped and turned into a park garden. Remains of the southern wall of what is likely to have been the northern range of the friary, possibly the friary church, were encountered in trench 2 along with deposits relating to the construction and demolition of the structure. Medieval pottery was recovered from deposits associated to the wall. A possible floor, comprised of sandstone flagstones, was also identified in trench 4.

As part of Back In The Habit Project, Fife Council archaeologists provided a summary of the history of the Friary which we include below.

#### 3.2

##### *Archaeological Context (by Douglas Speirs)*

Documentary evidence relating to the Friary is limited and surprisingly little is known of the site's history. What we do know is that in 1346, pope Clement VI granted licence to the Vicar of the Minister General and the Friars of the Order of Minors in the Vicariate of Scotland to accept the gift of King David II and his wife, Queen Joan, of a site for a new Franciscan friary 'far removed from the attack of enemies' (southern Scotland was then being ravaged by the English). The place eventually chosen was Inverkeithing but the date and the exact process of its foundation are imperfectly understood.

Whether the foundation was actually completed during the reign of David II is not known. All that is recorded of the friary's early history is that in 1384, King Robert II remitted the annual burghal tax of 2 shillings and 4 pence paid to the Crown by the property

*'so that the said tenement [friary] is otherwise free from all payment of this pension and from all secular burdens whatsoever.'*

From the dimensions of the plot on which the friary stood, and from the tax the plot formerly paid, it appears that the friary was erected on what had originally been four domestic burgh rigs. It's likely the friary was originally a *habitaculum* (a dwelling) colonised by friars from the Scottish Franciscan mother house in Dundee, who had settled in the town and had occupied a tenement of land gifted to them by some unknown benefactor. The royal remission of the tenement's burghal tax in 1384 probably reflects the date at which the new friary was completed, in the sense that a conventual body of 12 professed monks and a consecrated monastic church with burial ground was by then operational. The papal bull of 1346 grants generic licence for a friary of

*'twelve friars of that Order, worthy of sustenance, dwelling therein decorously and fitly, and to construct and maintain a church or oratory with belfry and bells and burial ground, and other necessary buildings'.*

Whatever secular buildings stood on the site prior to its gift to the Order were clearly remodelled and replaced over time with a typical friary complex with ranges on the north, south, east and west, all arranged around a central square cloister garth – the friary well can still be seen in the cloister garth today.

Nothing remains of the north range, where the friary church stood, although foundations connected with it have recently been found by excavation. The south range, probably a two-storey building comprising a kitchen with warming room below and a refectory above, now lies under modern buildings (the Inverkeithing Civic Centre).

Foundations of the east range, a two-storey building probably comprising a dormitory above with offices, sacristy and chapter room below, appear to be hidden under mature flower beds whilst the substantial visible vaulted ruins east of the east range were presumably storerooms. Further east, the open land running down to the railway line appears always to have been open garden ground – land described in 16<sup>th</sup> century charters as gardens terminating at the seashore.

The west range still stands, and although much altered, the historic building that fronts on to the street today is essentially a mutilated later 14th century monastic building. It was the friary's *hospitium*, i.e. its accommodation block for guests and visitors; its size possibly reflecting something of the large number of travellers and pilgrims that passed through the burgh *en route* to, or from, the ferry crossings of Inverkeithing and North Queensferry.

Although deeply fragmentary, Inverkeithing's Franciscan Friary represents the best preserved urban medieval friary in Scotland. It was not spoiled at the Reformation, but feued and asset-stripped over time. Its religious buildings were quarried for their raw materials but its secular *hospitium* was converted and applied to residential purposes.

The residential use of the building from the later 16<sup>th</sup> to the early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, and the alterations this involved, masked its historic origins. This explains why it was missed by the many 18th and 19th antiquarians such as Scott and Hutton who are known to have studied the town's antiquities. Indeed, its true identity as a monastic *hospitium* was only rediscovered in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Unfortunately, its conversion to public use in the 1930s involved considerable structural change, making it now difficult to 'read' the building accurately.

### 3.3

It should also be mentioned that Stephen's (1920, 302) notes that:

'In the time of the late Mr David Peat the foundations of the friary were laid bare revealing that the establishment formed an oblong square about 60 yards in length and 50 in breadth. Apparently part at least of the foundations was again covered up, and ... nothing may be seen save a few vaulted chambers on the north side and the high wall on the east'.

Additionally the recent standing building survey of the Friary Hospitium building with local volunteers showed how extensively it had been remodelled in the 17<sup>th</sup> century and highlighted the potential for archaeological remains being present in the friary gardens relating to post-Medieval occupation of the site.

## 4. Summary Objectives

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH ISSUES & AIMS

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

The specific archaeological aims of the project will be:

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



The specific community aims of the project are as follows:

- To provide learning opportunities for volunteers from both the local community and further afield, in the following areas: archaeological excavation, site recording, photography & scale drawing;
- To engage with local primary and secondary schools;
- To inform the local and wider community of the results of the project and promote a wider awareness and understanding of the importance of the Friary and Inverkeithing Burgh, and the broader value of the archaeology and heritage of the area.

## 5. Methodology

### 5.1

The 2022 season investigation built on insights from the 2018 excavation and comprised excavation of five trenches (and followed on from numbering sequence of excavated trenches 1 – 4 used in 2018 season, as trenches 5 - 9).

Trench 5 was located adjacent to the northwest side of where Trench 2 was opened. It sought to clarify whether a door is present into the north range and if any other details of the form of the cloister loggia can be established, such its width, numbers and spacing of arches if present.

Trench 6 was located close to the southern long wall of the Friary Hospitium to investigate the character of archaeological deposits which may relate more directly to the use and remodelling of the west wing.

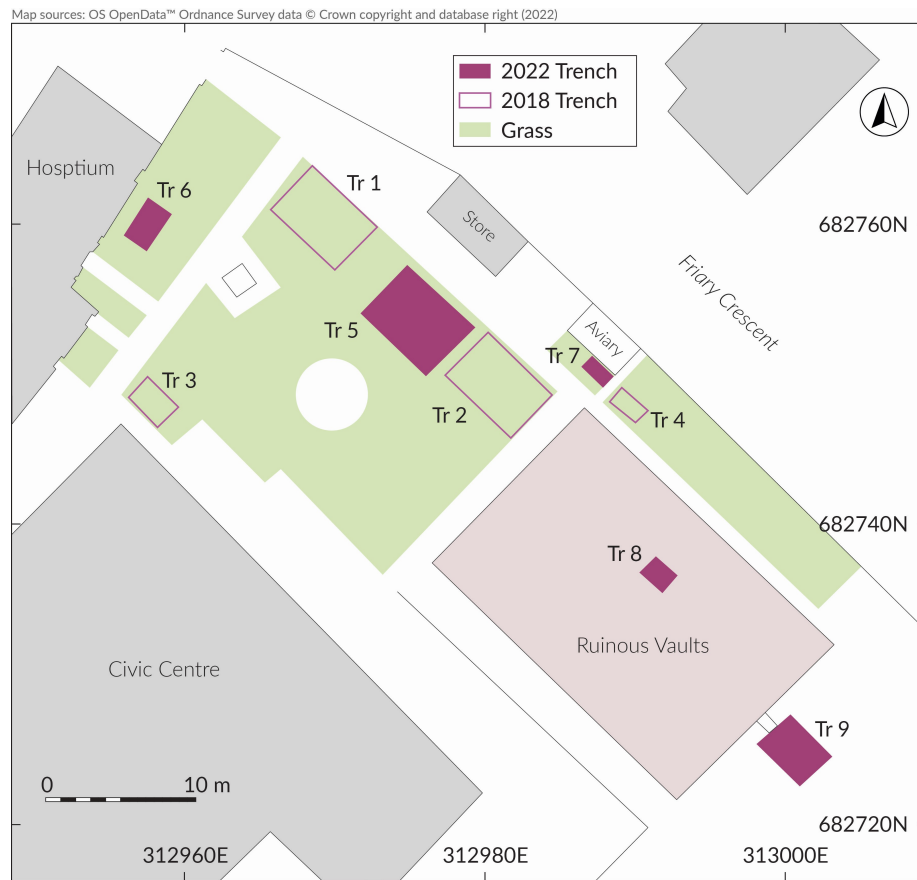
Trench 7 was located to establish if the paving found in trench 4 extended further to the north east and whether a wall of the southern range is present.

Trench 8 was located in the area of cellars to the south and sought to clarify if any in-situ archaeological deposits were present and establish the character of floors in this level.

Trench 9 was located to investigate a possible buttress evident on the reduced south-eastern wall of the cellar area. It will also seek to clarify the nature of archaeological deposits to the south of this wall.

### 5.2

Turf was removed by hand and stored on plastic sheeting. Topsoil was removed to the level of the natural subsoil or the first significant archaeological horizon, whichever is encountered first. In the case of Trench 5 and Trench 6 a mini digger was used under direct archaeological supervision to excavate overburden. In the case of all other trenches, hand-excavation was used to remove topsoil and overburden. Spoil-heap(s) were created at a safe distance from the excavation areas and were contained on top of plastic sheeting/geo-textile to minimise disturbance to the garden.



Illus. 3; Location of Trenches 5 to 9.

### 5.3

The excavations were designed to minimise disturbance of archaeological contexts, focussing instead upon revealing and recording the structural remains of the Friary. The trenches were cleaned by hand and all features were recorded in accordance with guidelines for best archaeological practice as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). The written record of all archaeological features, deposits and finds were by means of conventional *pro forma* sheets. Scaled hand-drawn plans were also made at 1:20 and sections at 1:10. High resolution digital images were also taken.

### 5.4

The locations and dimensions of all trenches were surveyed using a Total Station. All features and trenches will be recorded in such a way as to tie them to the OS grid. Spot heights were taken at appropriate points to record differences in level above Ordnance Datum between archaeological features.

### 5.5

With the nature of most archaeological deposits being very mixed and in the upper portions representing re-deposited and / or made ground most artefacts were collected by context. Potentially, particularly significant finds were recorded individually.

### 5.6

At the close of the excavations, most trenches were backfilled by hand, with the soil returned to its original angle of repose. The exception was trenches 5 and 9 where a mini-digger was used to assist with the backfill.

## 6. Results

### 6.1 Trench 5

Trench 5 measured c. 6.00 m north-west to south-east by c. 4.70 m north-east to south-west (Illus 4 & 5). Following the hand removal of turf and topsoil, due to the depth of known overburden deposits these were excavated with a mini-digger under archaeological supervision. The overburden comprised a mixed layer of dark brown sandy silt with frequent lenses of yellowish gravelly sand (009) and below which greyish mid brown clay silt (032), together measuring up to 0.90 m in depth. Following machine excavation of 032, the lines of possible wall tops could readily be observed (011) and (020). This included the southern long wall (011) and another portion of possible wall (020) extending to the south-west.



Illus. 4; Trench 5 Photo after excavation of (009 & 032).

The possible wall (011, 020) tops were partially covered by a layer of (010) (Illus 6). Layer (010) extended across the trench and comprised a blackish mid brown sandy silt, up to 0.45 m in depth, with frequent oyster shells, broken animal bones and sherds of ceramic. Further excavation then focussed on two areas of the trench, slot 1 and 2.

Slot 1, measured 4.70 m by 1.00 m and 0.10 and investigated a concentration of yellowish mortar on the surface (015) and characterise (010) in this part of the trench. The mortar (015) formed a 1.10 m north-east to south-west wide band and appeared to represent where the long wall (011) had been robbed. To the north of 015, was distinct reddish orange deposit (016), while to the south of 010 extended.

Further excavation revealed 015 sat within a linear cut [034], up to 0.45 m deep, and comprised several layers of mortar and mid brown sand silt. At the base there was another linear cut [033], visible on the southern side, upto 0.12 m deep, and appeared to relate to the original foundation depth. To the south of the cut [033] was a compact surface (035), of dark brown sand silt, with moderate gravel inclusions, but it was unexcavated. One flat stone sat in the section that could be suggestive of disturbed paving, but insufficient area was observed to assess with confidence.



Illus. 5; Trench 5 Post-Excavation northern part slot 1, showing 015, 016 and 035.

Excavation of 016 on northern side, where present, was initially through a series of spits, and revealed it comprised reddish orange sand clay silt with fragments of possibly burnt daub. One particularly significant concentration of daub was present, extending upto 0.30 m deep and 0.40 m wide in the slot. It was excavated to recover a sample, during which it was clear that some of the fragments of daub recovered had distinct face. Additionally there was significant charcoal flecking and one distinct lens of charcoal (017) towards its base. Excavation at the northern side also revealed that the daub deposit (016) sat over in-fill (015) of the robber trench [034] and a 018 deposit of mid brown sand silt, through which the robber trench [034] had cut. This suggests that the deposits (016) and (018) had formed up against the wall on its interior and had partially collapsed into the robber trench [034] as stone was being removed.

Slot 2 measured c. 3.10 m north-west to south-east by c. 4 m north-east to south-west and 010 was excavated in a series of spits, which recovered quantities of ceramic, animal bone and oyster shells.



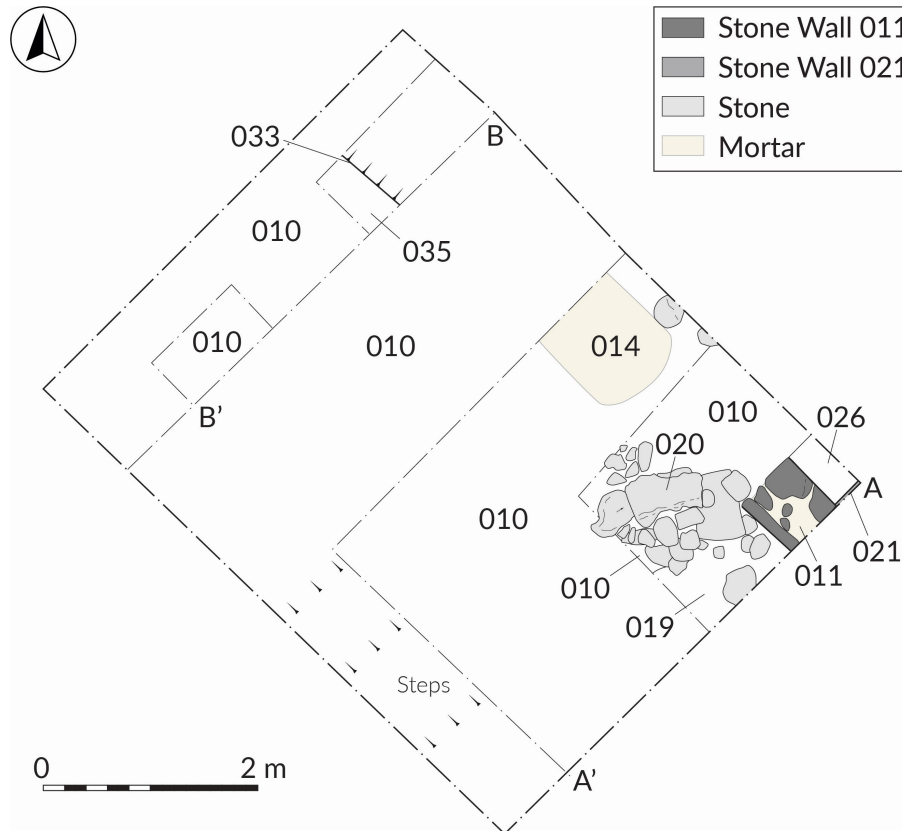
Illus. 6; Trench 5 slot 2 mid-excavation showing 011, 014 and 020.

This revealed that the remains of the long wall [011] were 0.67 m wide and extended c. 0.65 m into the trench, with a ragged western end, where it had been robbed. Set up against the wall [011] was a more irregular pile of stones (020), upto 0.50 m at five 'course' deep. During excavation it could be seen that deposit (010) was present between the stones, suggesting it formed when the stones were standing exposed and / or they sank into the deposit (010). The stone pile (020) appeared also partially sealed by (019), a deposit of mid brown silt clay, which sat up against the south face of wall [011].

In the north east corner of slot another wall face [021] was revealed to be present, running at right angles to [011], and appearing to be keyed together. Excavation was then restricted to a smaller area on northern side of the wall [011], measuring 0.30 m by 0.60 m. This revealed beneath (010) an orangish mid brown clay silt (022) upto 0.18 m in depth, with frequent inclusion of daub, and moderate inclusions of charcoal, occasional sherds of ceramic and animal bones, to be present. Below (022) was mid to dark brown clay silt (027) upto c 0.20 m in depth. Below (027) was a deposit of sub-angular stone with yellowish mortar matrix (028) and although unexcavated had the appearance of a rubble layer.

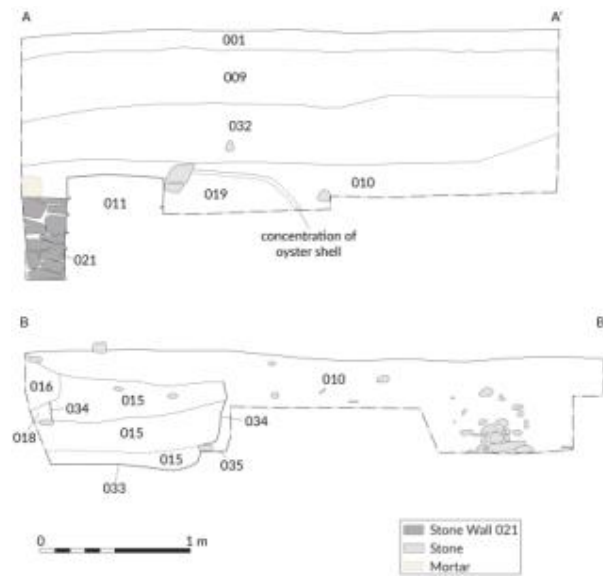
It was also revealed wall [011] to a surviving depth of 0.79 m, over seven courses, and wall [021] to a surviving depth of 0.57 m, over seven courses, and established both extended deeper.

Excavation of 010 in slot 2, also revealed a linear concentration of mortar 014, which aligned with the robber trench [034] in slot 1 and the main long wall [011]. Deposit 014 as unexcavated but clearly relates to robbed out wall line but with notable rounded 'terminal' at its south-west end. Whether this indicates there was a doorway at this location was not possible to establish.



Illus. 7; Trench 5 Post-Excavation Plan.





Illus. 8; Trench 5 Sections A-A' and B to B'.



Illus. 9; Detail of internal wall [021] and long wall [011].

## 6.2 Trench 6

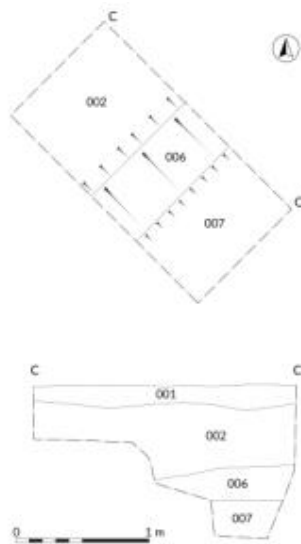
Trench 6, (*Not Illustrated*), measured c. 2.94 m north-east to south-west by c. 1.93 m north-west to south-east. Excavation of the topsoil (001) revealed made up ground comprising mottled orange brown sand silt with frequent angular to sub-angular stone. No further excavation was undertaken due to constraints of time and it was reinstated.

### 6.3 Trench 7

Trench 7 measured c 2.0 m north-west to south-east by c 1.0 m south-west to north-east. Excavation of the topsoil (001), revealed a mixed greyish brown silt (002), with moderate inclusions of mortar, coal and oyster shell fragments, upto 0.55 m deep (Illus 10 & 11). Below 002, was light brown silt (006), up to 0.27 m deep, with occasional sandstone, coal and oyster shell fragments. Below 006, was a dark brown silt (007) with occasional coal and oyster shell fragments. It was excavated to a depth of 0.28 m but full extent not established due to overall depth of trench preventing further investigation.



Illus. 10; Trench 7 Post-excavation.



Illus. 11; Trench 7 Post-Excavation Plan and Section.

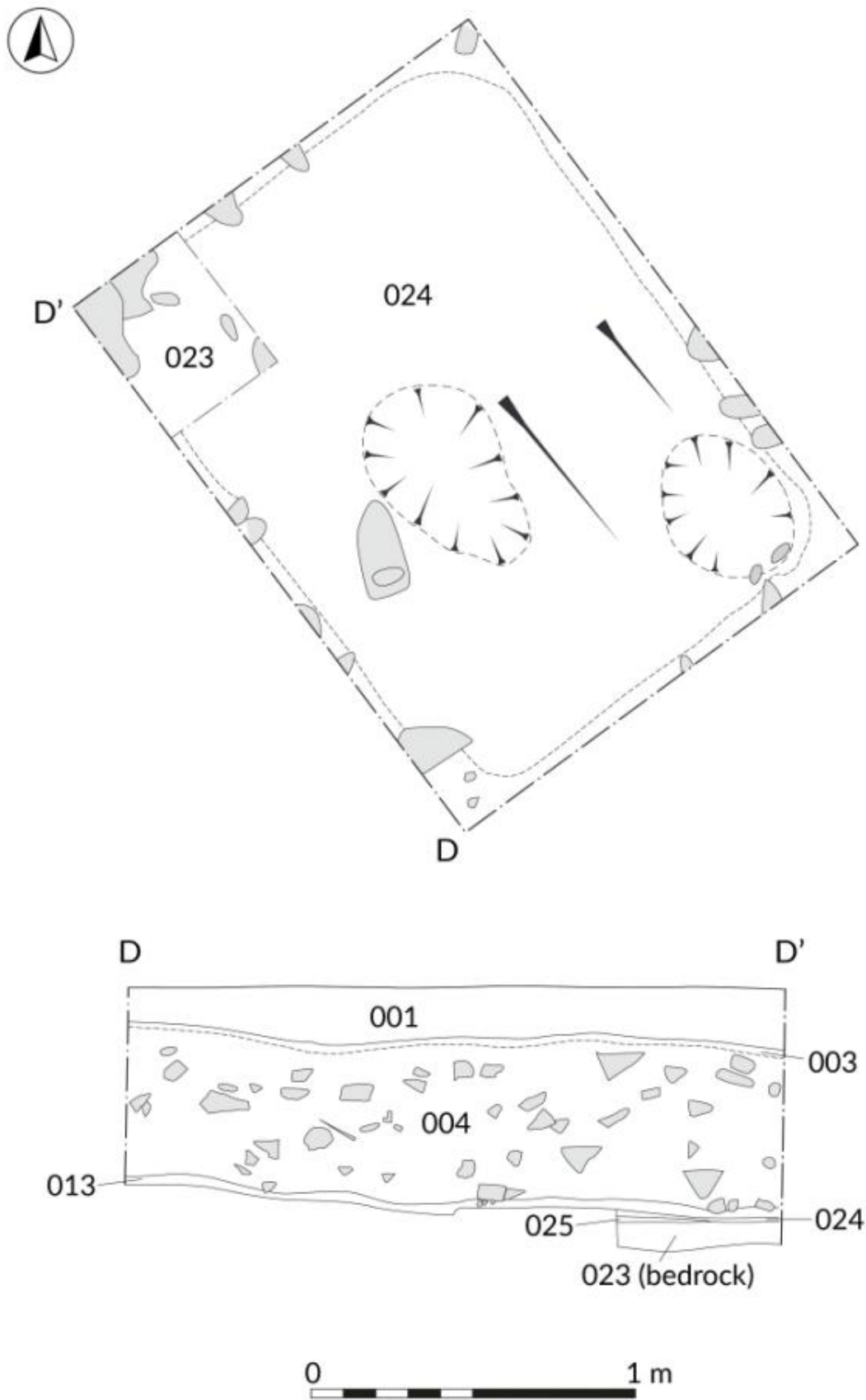
#### 6.4 Trench 8

Trench 8 measured c 2.0 m north-west to south-east by c 1.5 m south-east to north-west. Excavation of the topsoil (001) revealed the presence of a deposit of brown silt with frequent inclusions of mortar fragments (003), up to 0.05 m deep. Below 003, was a deposit upto 0.50 m in depth of angular stones and sub-rounded cobbles (004), within a matrix of brown silt with gravel and mortar fragment inclusions.

Deposit 004 sealed a layer of brown friable silt (013) between 0.03 and 0.06 m in depth. Below 013 was a compact mottled white / grey / brown mortar (024) deposit which extended across the trench. In one corner of the trench a flat stone was present which could represent remains of robbed out paving sat on the mortar (024) but insufficient in extent was seen to assess confidently. Where excavated (024) had a depth of 0.01 to 0.03 m and revealed a deposit of flat angular stone fragments with a compacted brown silt gravel matrix (025) below. Excavation revealed (025) had a depth of up to 0.03 m and sat on what appeared to be bedrock.



Illus. 12; Trench 8 Photo of mortar surface and north-east facing section.

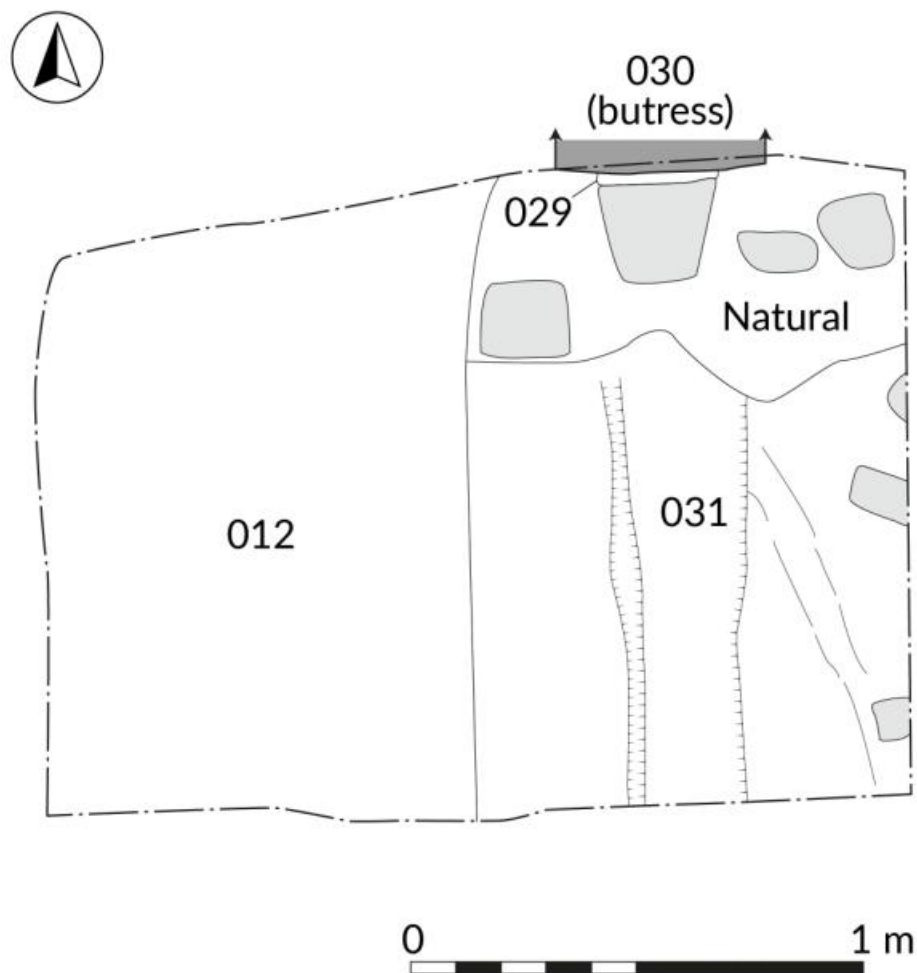


Illus. 13; Trench 8 Post-Excavation Plan and Section D – D'.

### 6.5 Trench 9

Trench 9 measured c 4.0 m north-west to south-east by c 3.0 m south-west to north-east. After excavation of topsoil and an initial clean, due to constraints of time subsequent excavation focussed on a reduced area measuring upto c 1.4 m north-west to south-east by 1.9 m south-west to north-east. Excavation of the topsoil (001) revealed the presence a firm layer of mixed angular and rounded stone with a whitish mortar matrix (008), up to 0.60 m wide, along the western side of the trench. Below this and across the remainder of the trench was a mid brown sand silt clay with moderate inclusions of sub-angular stones (012). This had the appearance of a mixed deposit with frequent glass shards, iron objects, ceramic sherds, broken animal bones many of which were clearly relatively recent and not all retained.

Excavation of 012, revealed it had a depth of upto 0.20 m deep, below which was shattered / weathered bedrock. It also established that the buttress (030) had survived to a height of 1.70 m, c 0.50 of which were below the current ground level, by 0.60 m and extending west to the wall for 1.10 m. It was also established that the buttress sat directly on the bedrock but in a shallow cut (029), c 0.04 m deep into the rock, which had been prepared before its construction. To the south of the buttress was a linear shallow rock cut channel (031), upto 0.34 m wide and upto 0.09 m deep, which extended 0.85 m east into the baulk, suggesting it extended further.



Illus. 14; Trench 9 Post-Excavation Plan.





Illus. 15; Trench 9 Photo of buttress (030) and rock-cut channel (031).

## 7. Discussion

### 7.1 Trench 5

Excavation of trench 5 revealed that the long wall observed in trench 2 during the 2018 excavations continued on the same alignment but was more significantly robbed out further to the west. This robbing was evident through the presence of a mortar filled robber trench (034). Robbing of wall clearly took place systematically, as evident by backfilling of robber trench and management of stone piles (020) before being taken away.

What was also revealed was that deposits (015, 022, 026) to the north of the long wall [011] contained evidence of the presence of daub and / or plaster. Whether this represents the remains of an interior wall surface treatment, or a structural element of the building, for example a timber frame and daub upper storey, or demolition / dumping of other buildings into a 'vacant lot' is unclear. However, in one case, in slot 1, it could be seen that the daub deposit had collapsed into the robber trench as it was being infilled, perhaps suggesting the deposit had formed before the wall had been reduced.

With the discovery of a cross wall [021] it was possible to establish that the interior of the building sat to the north, as expected, but perhaps more importantly that it extended much deeper than the limit of excavation. Indeed, the presence of a stone and mortar deposit (028) at the lowest level suggests that the building had



collapsed or been reduced, long before the process of wall robbing witnessed elsewhere. Whether this indicates a partial collapse / reduction of an earlier stone wall, which then had a timber / daub phase added, as part of remodelling is tempting to speculate.

It is clear that the upper deposit (009) of made up ground, due to the presence of mortar lenses, probably relates to landscaping during / after the 1930's restoration. The deposit (032) below is likely to have formed in 19<sup>th</sup> century or perhaps earlier. The next deposit (010) below had significant quantities of ceramic sherds, animal bones (some with butchery marks / breakages) and oysters, in some cases in more distinctive concentrations reminiscent of dumps, but was highly mixed and with the appearance of an active 'garden soil'. This deposit (010) was found between the pile of stones (020) from wall robbing, and with 019, also banked up against the southern face of the remaining wall [011]. Whether this robbing took place, as part of the remodelling of the friary (Hospitium) in the late 17<sup>th</sup> or at a later date is unclear, but on balance it can be suggested that (010) may have formed as a result of activity in the 17<sup>th</sup> and / or 18<sup>th</sup> centuries.

It should be noted that among the Oyster shells (from trenches 5 and 8) were a number with distinctive holes, whether this accidental, perhaps relating to a particular form of shucking, or if they were deliberately pierced, for example to hang the shells is unclear. Among the finds from trench five was a small assemblage of Medieval and post-Medieval ceramics, often with green glazes, but it was noted that as excavation revealed deposits below (010), a greater proportion of ceramic sherds appeared to be from unglazed finer whiter ceramic vessels. Additionally, one fragment of what appears to be a glazed floor tile was recovered from deposit to the north of the wall and perhaps originally related to the interior of the building.

On balance with the overall results in trench 5 it is likely that the main long wall [011] is probably the south-facing wall of the friary church, or the wall of the church's cloister walk, and that the stone-robbing evidence and demolition rubble is all commensurate with organised post-Reformation quarrying of the friary fabric.

## 7.2 Trench 6

Due to constraints of time it was not possible to advance with trench 6 but the deposits observed were very mixed and had the character of building rubble, probably relating to the 1930's restoration of the Friary Hospitium.

## 7.3 Trench 7

Excavation in trench 7 revealed deposits which appear to comprise several phases of made up ground which extended to a depth of at least 1.2 m. This depth suggests that in-situ archaeological deposits, if present, are significantly deeper in this part of the site. Additionally it allows us to reassess the paving observed in trench 4 during the 2018 excavations, which appear to relate to one phase of made up ground which may relate to paths in the remodelled friary ruins following robbing. When considered with the depth of deposits encountered at the east end of trench 5, particularly as suggested by the depths of walls [011 and 021] encountered it suggests that this part of the friary has high potential for deeper, perhaps better preserved in-situ deposits.

## 7.4 Trench 8

The main deposit in trench 8, comprised a layer of stones (004) whose character was the same as those comprising the remains of the barrel vaulted cellar within which the trench was located. However the stones were much smaller than those forming the construction of the cellar and had more of an appearance of smaller rubble left behind when larger stones were removed. It can be suggested 004 relates to the consolidation of the cellar in the 1930' when the friary garden was redeveloped as a green space for the community. The stone deposit sat on a thin layer of darker brown silt (013), which may potentially the last remnants of in-situ archaeological deposits, most likely relating to later phases of use of the cellar, or could relate to trampled / in washed deposits following clearance of roof collapse during the 1930's works. The mortar deposit had the

appearance of a floor surface, and while it could have been laid down as part of the 1930's works, may actually be the remains of an original medieval floor surface.

#### 7.5 Trench 9

Placed to characterise the buttress (030), results of excavation in trench 9 suggest as it sat directly on bed rock (029) in a prepared cut and extended to a depth of 0.50 below current ground level, that it may relate to phase of construction relating to the use and reuse of the friary. If it had been added, for example in the 1930's 'restoration' of the friary gardens as a more 'decorative feature' it is probable that the ground would not have been prepared to such an extent prior to construction. If authentic it would also indicate that the eastern extent of friary buildings were of sufficient height to require some form of support with the increasingly steep slope towards the shoreline. The shallow rock cut channel to the east of the buttress, was probably created to help drainage from the building, again suggesting these features were part of an overall 'building design'. The layer of mortar and stone (008) was similar in character to that encountered in trench 8 and may relate to the clearing and consolidation of rooms during the 1930's works.

## 8. Recommendations

### 8.1 *Future Archaeological Research Potential*

The results have demonstrated that there is high potential for further in-situ archaeological remains in certain areas of the site but at significant depths.

### 8.2 *Site Management and Enhancement*

The significance of the site, both in archaeological and historical value, and in its amenity value to the community means there is high potential for future enhancements (e.g. such as interpretation and educational resources).

### 8.2 *Post Excavation Analysis, Dissemination and Archiving*

Due to the results of investigation revealing the importance of the site, it is recommended that initial assessments of the finds assemblages (including bone, pottery, glass, shell, and metal work) is undertaken to establish their significance and research potential. If assessment suggests significant potential, a costed Post-Excavation Research Design should be produced detailing the types of analysis, forms of dissemination and archiving and finds disposal processes.

It is recommended that an interim short note(s) on the results to date of the project to date be written for publication in Current Archaeology and /or History Scotland and if further phases of investigation take place an academic publication may be appropriate.

Please note the recommendations are for guidance and should be discussed with the Local Authority Archaeologist and Landowner prior to any additional archaeological activities taking place.

## Acknowledgements

Northlight Heritage would like to thank those members of Inverkeithing Local History Society and the volunteers who put so much effort and enthusiasm into the project this season. During the 2022 season they were; Donna Sinclair, Bethany Leitch, Emma Forest, Taylor Myers, John Marshall, Lynn Marshall, Anne Campbell, Ewan Mitchell, Veronica Laing, Linda Paterson Coia, Nicola Carmichael, Claire Webb, Derek Allan, Mary Clarke, Anne Dudgeon, Christine Surradge, Janette Vogel, and Liz Hunter.

Thanks to Dave Sneddon, Nicola Reid and Pete Klemen for support in delivery of the project. Special thanks to Emma Griffiths for coordination and support on the project.

We would also like to thank Fife Council, Fife Historic Buildings Trust, Historic Environment Scotland and the National Lottery Heritage Fund for supporting the project.

## 9. List of Sources

### *Maps and Online Sources*

BGS (2021) Geology of Britain Viewer, <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

### *Documentary Sources*

Beckett, A 2018 Inverkeithing Friary, Archaeological Excavation. Unpublished Northlight Heritage DSR.

## 10. Appendices

### APPENDIX 1: Tables / Concordances

Table 1: Context Information

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
001	All	Deposit	Topsoil
002	7	Deposit	Topsoil / made ground
003	8	Deposit	Topsoil / mortar flakes below 001
004	8	Deposit	Stone / rubble below 003
005	6	Deposit	Rubble below 001
006	7	Deposit	Light Brown silt below 002
007	7	Deposit	Topsoil / made ground below 006
008	9	Deposit	Mortar and Rubble below 001
009	5	Deposit	Lower Made Ground / Topsoil
010	5	Deposit	Demolition / Build Up below 009
011	5	Structure	Long Wall of Friary Building
012	9	Deposit	Compact surface below 008
013	8	Deposit	Mid brown silt below 004
014	5	Deposit	Mortar spread in Slot 2
015	5	Deposit	Fill of Robber Trench Slot 1
016	5	Deposit	Orange – Red daub Slot 1
017	5	Deposit	Charcoal lens below 016
018	5	Deposit	Brown silt below 016 / 017
019	5	Deposit	Mid Brown silt clay
020	5	Structure	Stone pile
021	5	Structure	Interior wall
022	5	Deposit	Orangish Mid Brown clay silt and daub below 010
023	8	Natural	Bedrock
024	8	Deposit	Mortar surface
025	8	Deposit	Angular stones below 024.
026	5	Deposit	Orangish Mid Brown clay silt and daub in slot 2 = 022
027	5	Deposit	Brown silt below 026
028	5	Deposit	Rubble and mortar below 027
029	9	Cut	Through bedrock for 030
030	9	Structure	Stone Buttress
031	9	Cut	Rock cut channel

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
032	5	Deposit	Lower made ground
033	5	Cut	Possible original cut for wall in slot 1
034	5	Cut	Cut of robber trench in slot 1
035	5	Deposit	Compact dark brown sand silt

Table 2: Digital Photographs

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Camera Model</i>	<i>Area/ Trench</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
001	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 5		Pre-ex	W
002	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 5		Pre-ex	N
003	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 5		Pre-ex	SW
004	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 7		Pre-ex	SE
005	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 7		Pre-ex	SW
006	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 6		Pre-ex	SW
007	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 6		Pre-ex	SE
008	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 8		Pre-ex	SE
009	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 8		Pre-ex	W
010	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 8	003	After excavation of topsoil	SW
011	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 8	003	After excavation of topsoil	SE
012	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 8	004	After excavation of 003 in slot	NW
013	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 8	004	After excavation of 003 in slot	NW
014	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 8		Oyster shell in NW end of slot	SW
015	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 9		Pre-ex	SE
016	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 9		Pre-ex	E
017	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 7		After excavation of topsoil	NW
018	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 7		After excavation of topsoil	SW
019	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 7	002, 006, 007	Mid-ex	NW
020	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 8	024	Mid-ex after excavation of 004 in slot	SE
021	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 8	024	Mid-ex after excavation of 004 in slot	SE
022	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 8	024	Mid-ex after excavation of 004 in slot	NE
023	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 5		After 1st clean	NW
024	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 5		After 1st clean	SE
025	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 9	008	After excavation of topsoil	SE
026	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 9	008	After excavation of topsoil	SE
027	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 5		Working Shot	NW
028	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 5		Working Shot	NW
029	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 5	010, 011, 020	Mid - ex	NW
030	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 5	010, 011, 020	Mid - ex	NW
031	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 5	010, 020	Mid - ex	SE
032	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 5	010, 011, 020	Mid - ex	SW
033	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 5		Working Shot	S
034	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 5		Working Shot	SE
035	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 5		Working Shot	NW
036	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 5		Working Shot	N
037	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 5		Working Shot	SE
038	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 5		Working Shot	SE

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Camera Model</i>	<i>Area/ Trench</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
039	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 6		Working Shot	S
040	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 6		Working Shot	SW
041	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 5	014 / 015	Mortar and daub in slot 1	SW
042	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 5	014 / 015	Mortar and daub in slot 1	Above
043	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 5		Working Shot	SE
044	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 5		Working Shot	SE
045	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 5	010, 011, 020, 014	Mid-ex sondage 2	SE
046	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 5	010, 011, 020, 014	Mid-ex sondage 2	N
047	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 5	010, 011, 020, 014	Mid-ex sondage 2	NW
048	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 5	010, 011, 020, 014	Mid-ex sondage 2	Above
049	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 5	010, 011, 020, 014	Mid-ex sondage 2	S
050	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 8	024	After excavation of 003 / 013	S
051	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 8	024	After excavation of 003 / 013	SE
052	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 8	024	After excavation of 003 / 013	NW
053	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 8	024	After excavation of 003 / 013	SW
054	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 7	002, 006, 007	Post-ex	SW
055	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 7	002, 006, 007	Post-ex	NW
056	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 7	002, 006, 007	Post-ex	SW
057	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 7	002, 006, 007	Post-ex	NW
058	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 9	009	After excavation of 008 in sondage	SE
059	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 9	009	After excavation of 008 in sondage	NE
060	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 5	011, 020	Mid-ex sondage 2	SW
061	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 5	011, 020	Mid-ex sondage 2	NW
062	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 5	011, 020	Mid-ex sondage 2	Above
063	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 5	011, 020	Mid-ex sondage 2	SW
064	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 5	011, 020, 021, 022	Mid-ex sondage 2	NW
065	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 5	011, 020, 021, 022	Mid-ex sondage 2	Above
066	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 5	011, 020, 021, 022	Mid-ex sondage 2	Above
067	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 8	023, 024, 025	Post-ex	NE
068	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 8	023, 024, 025	Post-ex north east facing section	NE
069	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 8	023, 024, 025	Post-ex	SE
070	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 8	023, 024, 025	Post-ex – detail of slot	NE
071	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 8		Working Shot	SW
072	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 6		Post-ex	SW
073	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 6		Post-ex	NE
074	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 5	011, 020, 021, 022, 027	Mid-ex slot North-East corner	NW



<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Camera Model</i>	<i>Area/ Trench</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
075	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 5	011, 020, 021, 022, 027	Mid-ex slot North-East corner	NW
076	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 5	011, 020, 021, 022, 027	Mid-ex slot North-East corner	Above
077	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 5	011, 020, 021, 022, 027	Mid-ex slot North-East corner	NW
078	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 5		Working Shot slot 2	Above
079	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 5		Working Shot slot 1	Above
080	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 5		Working Shot Slot 2	SW
081	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 5		Slot 1 – mid ex	S
082	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 5	010, 014, 015	Slot 1 – mid ex detail	S
083	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 5	010, 014, 015	Slot 1 – mid ex detail	NW
084	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 5	010, 014, 015, 023, 035	Slot 1 – mid ex detail	Above
085	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 5		SE facing Section	SE
086	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 5		Slot 1 – mid ex	N
087	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 5		Slot 1 – post ex detail	NW
088	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 5		Slot 1 – post ex detail	S
089	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 5		Slot 1 – post ex detail	N
090	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 9	029, 030, 031	Post-ex	SE
091	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 9	029, 030, 031	Post-ex	NE
092	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 9		Post-ex	SE
093	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 9	029, 030, 031	Post-ex	SE
094	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 5		North West Facing Section	NW
095	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr5		North West Facing Section Detail	NW
096	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr5		North West Facing Section Detail 021	W
097	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr5	011, 021, 028	Post-ex slot in north-east corner	Above
098	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 5		Post- ex slot 2	Above
099	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr5		Post- ex slot 2	N
100	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr5		Post- ex slot 2	NW
101	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 5		Post- ex slot 2	SW
102	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 5		Working Shot	NW
103	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 6		Reinstated	SE
104	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 7		Reinstated	S
105	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 8		Reinstated	S
106	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 5		Post-ex	NW
107	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 5		Post-ex	SE
108	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 9		Reinstated	SE
109	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 9		Reinstated	NE
110	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 5		Reinstated	NW
111	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 5		Reinstated	S
112	Nikon D3100 SLR	Tr 5		Reinstated	SE

Table 3: Drawings

<i>Drawing No.</i>	<i>Sheet No.</i>	<i>Plan/Section</i>	<i>Contexts</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Scale</i>
1	1	Plan	001, 009, 010, 020, 011	Pre-ex trench 5	1:20
2	2	Plan	003	Mid-ex trench 8	1:20
3	3	Plan	010, 011, 014 - 016, 021	Mid-ex trench 5	1:20
4	4	Plan	011, 014, 021	Mid-ex trench 5 wall	1:20
5	6	Section	001, 002, 006, 007	South west facing trench 7	1:10
6	5	Section	001, 003, 004, 013, 023 - 025	North east facing trench 8	1:10
7	5	Plan	024	Mid-ex trench 8	1:20
8	6	Plan	023, 024	Post-ex slot through mortar floor trench 8	1:20
9	7	Plan	008, 009, 030	Mid-ex trench 9	1:20
10	8	Plan	012, 029 – 031.	Post-ex trench 9	1:20
11	2	Section	001, 009, 032, 010, 011, 019, 021	North west facing trench 5	1:10
12	4	Section	010, 015, 016, 018, 033 - 035	North west facing section trench 5 slot 1	1:10

Table 4: Finds

<i>Find No.</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>No. of Pieces</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	8	004	1	Ceramic	Sherd	Green Glazed Ware
2	8	004	1	Ceramic	Sherd	Green Glazed Ware
3	9	012	6	Glass	Shard	Possible Window Glass
4	8	013	Multiple	Bone	Animal	
5	8	013	2	? Fe		Possible Hook and Ring
6	5	019	1	Ceramic	Sherd	? White Gritty Ware
7	5	019	1	Ceramic	Sherd	? White Gritty Ware
8	5	010	1	Ceramic	Sherd	? Green Glazed Ware
9	5	018	2	Ceramic	Sherd	? White Gritty Ware
10	5	010	1	Ceramic	Sherd	? Glazed Floor Tile
11	5	019	1	Ceramic	Sherd	? Burnished
12	5	026	2	Ceramic	Sherd	? White Gritty Ware
13	5	027	3	Ceramic	Sherd	Green Glazed Ware
14	5	010	5	Ceramic	Sherd	? White Gritty Ware
15	5	001	Multiple	Ceramic	Sherd	
16	5	010	Multiple	Ceramic	Sherd	
17	5	010	Multiple	Ceramic	Sherd	
18	5	010	5	Ceramic	Sherd	
19	5	010	Multiple	Ceramic	Sherd	
20	5	010	Multiple	Ceramic	Sherd	
21	5	022	Multiple	Ceramic	Sherd	
22	5	026	Multiple	Ceramic	Sherd	

<i>Find No.</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>No. of Pieces</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
23	5	016	Multiple	Daub		
24	5	026	1	Daub		
25	7	007	Multiple	Ceramic	Sherd	
26	8	003	4	Clay Pipe		
27	8	003	Multiple	Ceramic	Sherd	
28	8	003	Multiple	Ceramic	Sherd	
29	8	004	Multiple	Ceramic	Sherd	
30	9	001	Multiple	Ceramic		
31	9	008	Multiple	Ceramic	Sherd	
32	9	012	2	Clay Pipe		
33	9	012	Multiple	Ceramic	Sherd	
34	9	012	Multiple	Ceramic	Roof tile	
35	8	004	1	Stone		? Painted
36	8	004	1	Stone	Roof tile	Nail hole
37	5	010	1	Stone	Spindle whorl	
38	5	019	1	Stone	? Roof tile	
39	7	006	Multiple	Fe	Nails	
40	7	006	Multiple	Glass	Shards	
41	8	003	Multiple	Glass	Shards	
42	9	012	Multiple	Glass	Shards	
43	7	007	1	Fe	Nail	
44	5	010	Multiple	Fe	Nails	
45	5	010	1	Fe	Nail	
46	5	015	1	Fe	Nail	
47	5	019	1	Fe	Nail	
48	5	026	1	Fe	Nail	
49	5	027	1	Fe	Nail	
50	8	004	1	Fe	Nail	
51	8	004	1	Fe	Nail	
52	9	008	1	? Brass	Cylinder	Decorated
53	Unstrat			? Cu alloy	?	
54	7	006	Multiple	Shells	Mixed	
55	5	010	Multiple	Shells	Mixed	
56	5	019	2	Shells	Mixed	
57	5	010	Multiple	Shells	Mixed	
58	5	010	Multiple	Shells	Mixed	
59	5	010	Multiple	Shells	Mixed	
60	5	010	Multiple	Shells	Mixed	
61	8	003	Multiple	Shells	Mixed	
62	8	004	Multiple	Shells	Mixed	
63	8	004	Multiple	Shells	Mixed	
64	8	004	Multiple	Shells	Mixed	
65	9	008	Multiple	Shells	Mixed	
66	7	007	Multiple	Bone	Mixed	
67	9	012	Multiple	Bone	Mixed	
68	9	008	Multiple	Bone	Mixed	
69	8	003	Multiple	Bone	Mixed	
70	8	004	Multiple	Bone	Mixed	
71	8	004	Multiple	Bone	Mixed	
72	8	004	Multiple	Bone	Mixed	
73	8	004	1	Bone	Ball fragment	?Human
74	5	010	Multiple	Bone	Mixed	

<i>Find No.</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>No. of Pieces</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
75	5	010	Multiple	Bone	Mixed	
76	5	010	Multiple	Bone	Mixed	
77	5	010	Multiple	Bone	Mixed	
78	5	010	Multiple	Bone	Mixed	
79	5	010	Multiple	Bone	Mixed	
80	5	010	Multiple	Bone	Mixed	
81	5	027	4	Bone	Mixed	

Table 5: Samples

NB No samples were taken due to unsuitability of deposits encountered.

## APPENDIX 2: DES Entry

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	Fife
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	Friary Gardens Community Dig, Inverkeithing
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	10
<b>PARISH:</b>	Inverkeithing
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Gavin MacGregor
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	Northlight Heritage
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	Evaluation
<b>NMRS NO(S):</b>	NT18SW 21
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	FRANCISCAN FRIARY
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	
<b>NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)</b>	NT 1297 8274
<b>START DATE (this season)</b>	16 <sup>th</sup> June 2022
<b>END DATE (this season)</b>	29 <sup>th</sup> June 2022
<b>PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)</b>	Community Excavation 2018
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE)</b>  <b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  (May include information from other fields)	<p>Five trenches (Trenches 5 to 9) were excavated to investigate the remains of Inverkeithing Friary which dates from the 14<sup>th</sup> Century. Trench 5, measured 6 m by 4.7 m, and examined where a long wall relating to the northern range of the friary had been previously identified and established that substantial portions had been substantially robbed out, but one portion was preserved to a depth of at least 0.79 m. It also identified an interior cross wall preserved and establish both extended deeper than the limit of excavation. Evidence of rubble at the limit of excavation also suggested an earlier phase of collapse or robbing is present. Additionally evidence of concentrations of burnt daub may imply some element of timber and daub construction formed one phase of the building. Of note was recovery of assemblages of Medieval and post—Medieval ceramics, (including one fragment of what may be glazed floor tile), animal bones and oyster shells.</p> <p>Trenches 6, measuring 2.94 m by 1.93 m, and 7, measuring 2 m by 1 m, produced limited archaeological results. Trench 8, measuring 2 m by 1.5 m, was located in the cellars of the friary gardens and established a mortar floor was present, which may be original. Trench 9, measuring 4 m by 3 m, established a buttress on the eastern-most wall of the cellars was set in a cut in the bedrock and may be associated with shallow rock cut drainage channel. Small assemblages of bone, shell and ceramic were recovered from each of the trenches, and the overall assemblages will be subject to specialist assessment.</p> <p>The Community Excavation was part of Inverkeithing Community Burgh Survey, in turn one of the activities which are part of Inverkeithing Heritage Regeneration.</p>
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	
<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	Fife Council, Fife Historic Buildings Trust, Historic Environment Scotland and National Lottery Heritage Fund.
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN</b>	

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<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION</b> (intended/deposited)	NRHE (Intended)