

Galloway Glens Landscape Partnership

Can You Dig It?

Community Archaeology Project

Data Structure Report

Chapelyard, Dalry



by Claire Williamson
issued 2nd November 2022



Quality Assurance

This report covers works which have been undertaken in keeping with the issued brief as modified by the agreed programme of works. The report has been prepared in keeping with the guidance of Rathmell Archaeology Limited on the preparation of reports. All works reported on within this document have been undertaken in keeping with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct.

Signed Claire Williamson

Date2nd November 2022.....

In keeping with the procedure of Rathmell Archaeology Limited this document and its findings have been reviewed and agreed by an appropriate colleague:

Checked L. McKinsty

Date2nd November 2022.....

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Introduction

1. This Data Structure Report describes works undertaken at Chapelyard, Dalry, carried out as part of the Galloway Glens Landscape Partnership (GGLP) community archaeology project *Can You Dig It*. This report presents the results from test pitting and survey works undertaken at the possible site of a medieval chapel and the adjacent sites of potentially post-medieval and modern farmstead remains.
2. The works were carried out by volunteers supported by Rathmell Archaeology staff. The structure of the works was drawn from advice and guidance from officers of GGLP, Dumfries and Galloway Council and members of local heritage societies.

Historical & Archaeological Background

3. The on-site works focused on an area of rough grazing to the west of Mackilston farm, straddling either side of the Cleugh Burn which ran southwest-northeast through its centre.
4. Historical mapping identifies two place names directly associated with the area: Cleughhead and Chapelyard, both of which represent the sites of former farms located to the north and south of Cleugh Burn respectively. Cleughhead sat directly within the northern half of the study area while the farmstead of Chapelyard sat just outwith the area to the southeast.
5. The earliest appearance in relation to either name is the marking of a settlement named 'Kleugh' on Blaeu's *Atlas of Scotland* in 1654, itself a reproduction of Pont's survey of Scotland undertaken in the 1590s. Kleugh is shown as neighbouring the settlement of 'Makilst.' (likely today's Mackilston) and it is possible that it could represent a predecessor of Cleughhead. This is difficult to determine, however, as two other settlements with similar names can be seen to the west of the area on later mapping: Upper Cleugh and Nether Cleugh. Cleugh appears to have been a name attributed to the area as a whole, deriving from the nature of its topography; it means 'Ravine, gorge, cliff' and probably refers to the steeply banked ground beside the Cleugh Burn (Place-Names of Kirkcudbrightshire 2022a). The name appears to have then been subsequently adopted by several sites in the vicinity.
6. It is not until Roy's *Military Survey of Scotland* (Lowlands 1752-55; Figure 1a), that 'Cleugh' and 'Chappleyard' are shown in locations comparable to their appearance on later mapping. 'Cleugh' sits to the north of the burn and is shown as three buildings and two enclosures, with areas of rig and furrow to the west. A second settlement named 'Cleugh' is also depicted further to the west, also to the north of the burn; from its position, it is likely that this was the site which later became 'Upper Cleugh', as 'Nether Cleugh' sits to the south of the burn.
7. 'Chappleyard', likely an earlier variation in the spelling of Chapelyard, is shown to the southeast of the eastern 'Cleugh' on the opposite side of the burn. Its depiction is difficult to distinguish but it appears to represent three to four buildings and two adjacent enclosures.
8. The first appearance of the name 'Cleugh-head' appears on Ainslie's *The Stewartry of Kirkcudbright* map of 1797, and the name continues to appear as either 'Cleughhead' or 'Cleughhead' on mapping through the early 1800s. 'Chappleyard' or 'Chapelyard' is no longer shown.
9. Both 'Cleughhead' and 'Chapelyard' are depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1853 (Figure 1b), however. Cleughhead is shown as one unroofed building surrounded by a cluster of five enclosures, with a sixth enclosure sitting discretely to the southwest and a well further to the west. Chapelyard is marked as 'in ruins' with two unroofed structures depicted.
10. The contemporary Ordnance Survey Name Book (OS1/20/19/46) describes Cleughhead as "a farm house in indifferent repair with a small farm of land attached which is presently annexed with the farm of Mackilston". While Chapelyard is described as "the ruins of some cottages on the farm of Mackilston" (OS1/20/19/47).



Figure 1a: Extract from William Roy's *Military Survey of Scotland* 1752-55

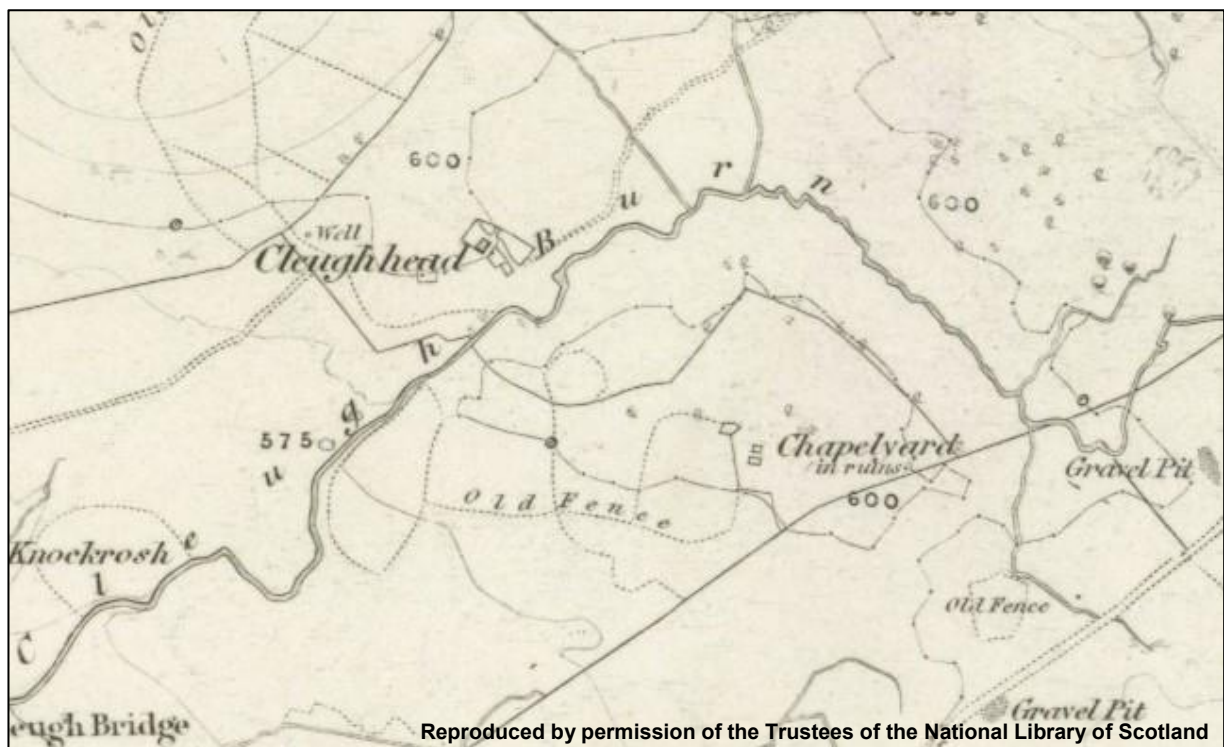


Figure 1b: Extract from the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1853

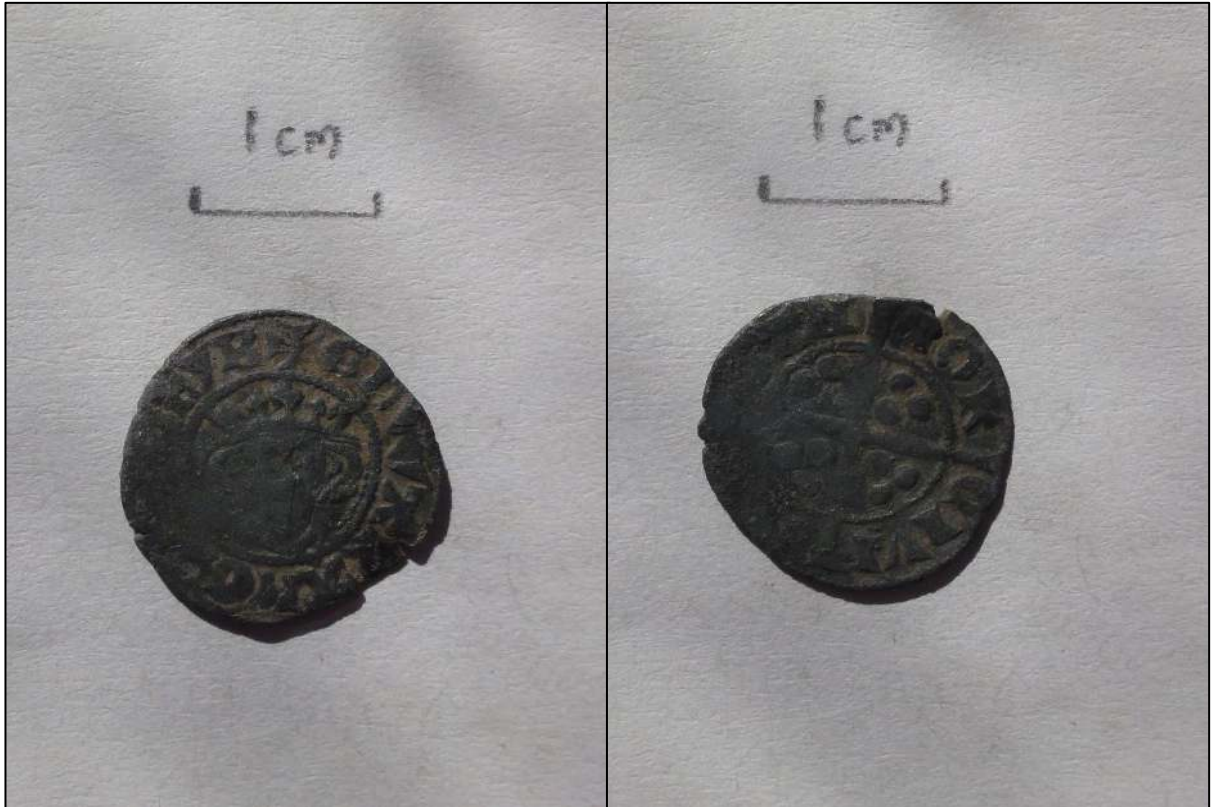


Figure 2a: Edward I coin found to the east of Site [1001] (images courtesy of David Bartholomew)



Figure 2b: Fragment of Arabic dirham found to the north of Site [1001] (images courtesy of David Bartholomew)

11. By the 25-inch Ordnance Survey map of 1895, Cleughhead's depiction is reduced to only showing the single unroofed building, although the enclosure to the southwest is now labelled a 'Sheep Ree' and has an abutting rectangular enclosure or unroofed structure against its northeast side. The name of Chapelyard is still marked within 'rough grazing' to the south of the burn but no buildings or enclosures are depicted in relation to it.
12. Neither of the names are shown on the 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1910, although the layout depicted at Cleughhead continues to be shown; the enclosure to its southwest is no longer labelled as a sheep ree.
13. This continues to be the same through to modern mapping although some of the surrounding enclosures to the northeast and northwest of the single building at Cleughhead are now shown.
14. Documentary evidence for either farmstead is scarce, and neither appears to be listed within the 1841 or later census records. They are also not separately listed within the Land Tax Rolls, and it is likely that they were encompassed within the lands of the neighbouring Mackilston from an early date.
15. The name 'Chapelyard' itself might hint at a past significance however, further alluded to in its entry in the Ordnance Survey Name book which continues: "the authorities here quoted say that it is handed down by tradition that these ruins are upon the site or near to where a chapel had once stood, but no information respecting the chapel can be obtained in the locality" (OS1/20/19/47).
16. An earlier reference to the parish of Dalry from 1824 also mentions that on "the lands of Cleugh, another chapel, the ruins whereof are called *chapel walls*; and were demolished a few years ago" (Chalmers 1824, 320; pers. comm. David Bartholomew). The name of 'Chapel Walls' does not appear on the historical mapping but it is mentioned in the Old Statistical Account (McGowan 1794, 58): "in the farm of Cleugh, there was some years ago, a dwelling-house called the Chapel walls".
17. The corresponding site record for the area on Canmore (ID: 64271; MDG3861) includes a quote from the later 19th century that describes that "The ruined settlement of Chapel Yards occupies the probable site of the chapel noted by McKerlie as the chapel on Cleugh which was razed to the ground at the beginning of the 18th century".
18. The name 'Chapelyard' is further discussed in the Place-Names of Kirkcudbrightshire (2022b):

It may be that this was a piece of ecclesiastical property whose rents were used for church purposes – something perhaps also suggested by the name of the bog immediately to the south, Minister's Moss. The name Chapelyard suggests a pre-Reformation origin, as it was unusual for the word 'chapel' to be used after 1560; the name Minister's Moss might suggest a continued connection of this land to the church during the post-Reformation period, as minister was not a term in common use in pre-Reformation times.
19. No previous archaeological work has been undertaken within the study area, and no physical remains of a chapel site have ever been identified. The general area has been subject to metal detecting, however, which has recovered objects from the medieval period onwards. Amongst these are two Edward I coins which were found in the area just to the east of the sub-rectangular enclosure [1001] (pers. comm. David Bartholomew 2nd June 2022; Figure 2a; see Figure 3 for location of [1001]) and an Arabic dirham found on sloping ground to the north of the same enclosure (*ibid.*, Figure 2b). The Arabic dirham was identified as "an Abbasid issue dating from the late 8th to the early 9th centuries", which often "only appear to be found mainly in areas of Scandinavian activity/settlement" (pers. comm. Carl Savage, 23rd September 2022).

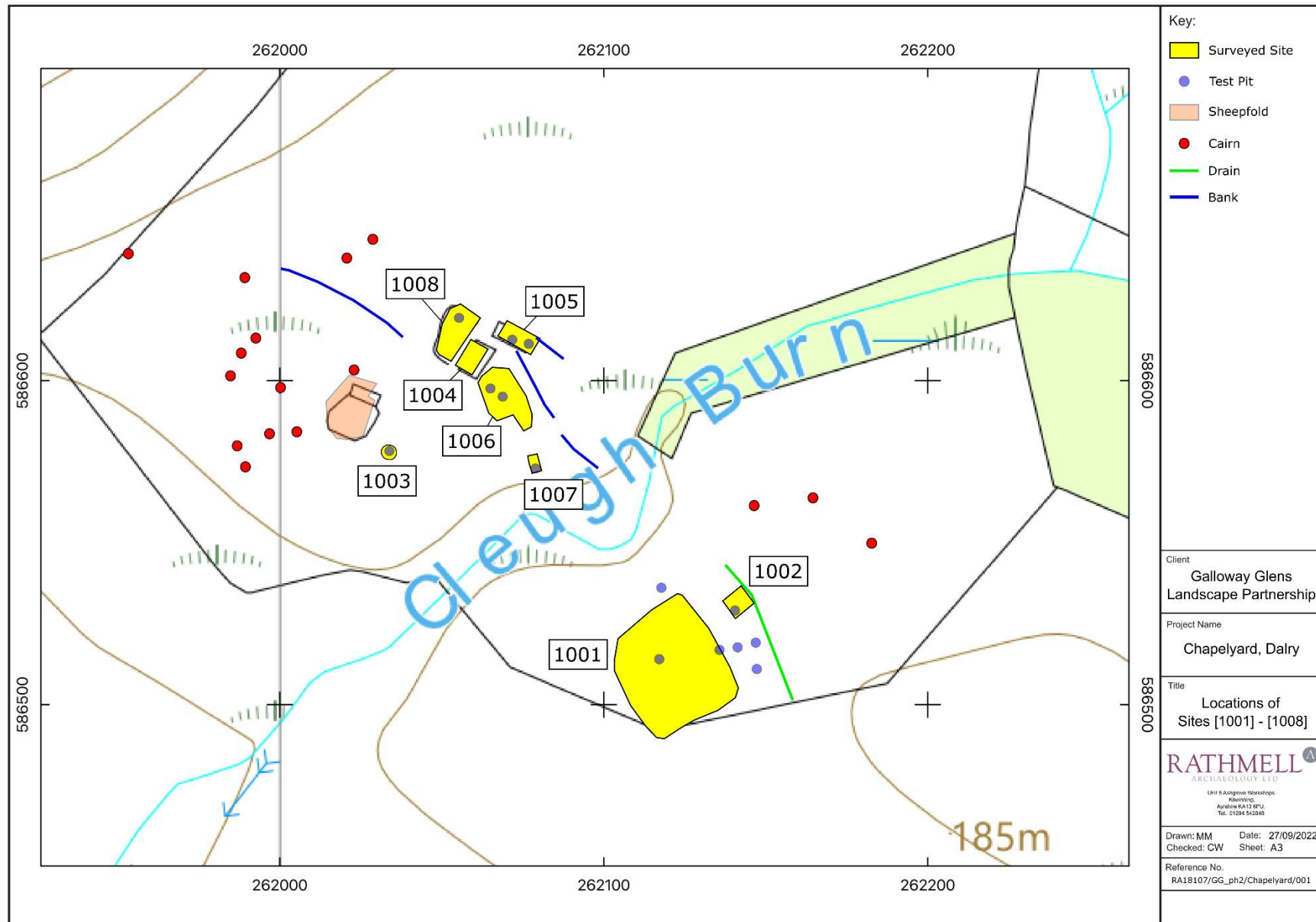


Figure 3: Plan showing the location of Sites [1001] to [1008]

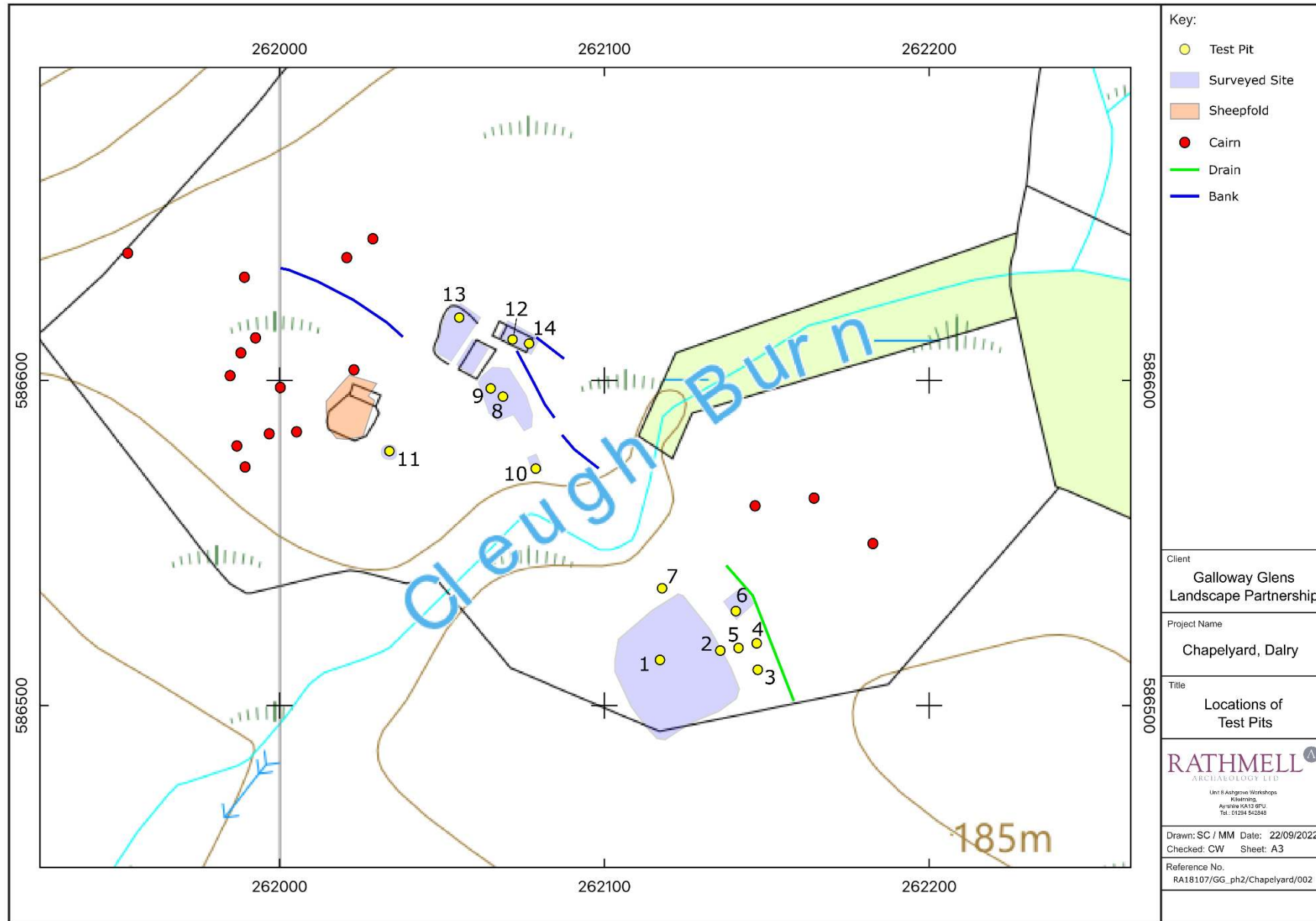


Figure 4: Plan showing the locations of Test Pits 1 to 14

Project Works

20. The archaeological works focussed on the possible site of a chapel and surrounding remains of post-medieval to modern farmsteads. The site was located across fields to either side of the Cleugh Burn, which are currently used as rough grazing for the nearby Mackilston farm.
21. The on-site works took place over three days from the 9th to the 11th June 2022, and consisted of a series of hand-excavated test pits and a survey of the upstanding features immediately impacted by the works. A total of eight sites were surveyed (numbered [1001] to [1008]; locations shown in Figure 3) and 14 test pits were excavated (locations shown on Figure 4), with all soil sieved for artefacts.
22. There were additional sites within the immediate area but due to time constraints, these could not be surveyed in detail during the on-site works and so have not been given a number. Their locations were recorded, however, and are shown on Figures 3 and 4. They include a sheepfold, four banks, a modern drain and 16 cairns.
23. The site team also included a small group of metal detectorists who uncovered some metal artefacts outwith the test pitting locations. These finds are included within the site's artefact assemblage.
24. All works were carried out using Rathmell Archaeology Ltd standard methods as outlined in the Risk Assessment Method Statement (RAMS) (McKinstry 2022). The fieldwork was undertaken in a mixture of both wet and dry weather. In terms of structure, the core field team of Rathmell Archaeology staff and volunteers were on-site from 9am to 4pm.

Findings

25. The on-site works focused on a cluster of enclosures and structures located in fields to the southwest of Mackilston farm, sitting to either side of the Cleugh Burn. Some of the structures are upstanding with 19th century fabric, but the majority survive as low, turf and stone banks. The locations of the surveyed sites and the test pits are shown in Figures 3 and 4 respectively.
26. For summaries on the sites and test pits, see Appendices 1 and 2 respectively. Their locations are shown in Figures 3 and 4 respectively. Details of the registers pertaining to the on-site works can be found in Appendix 3.

Site [1001] and Test Pits 1, 2 and 7

27. The largest feature in the area is sub-rectangular enclosure [1001] (Figure 5a). Overall, the enclosure measures approximately 36m NW-SE by 31m SW-NE and is defined by a stone-and-earth bank which measures up to 2.7m broad and 1.1m in height. The interior of the enclosure sits higher than the surrounding ground so that the bank is only up to 0.4m high along this side. Along the external northwest edge, the bank sits on top of steeply sloping ground which falls away to the northwest. There is a gap in the back along its northeast side, which measures 2.4m wide and may mark the site of a possible entrance.
28. The nature of the enclosure was further investigated by Test Pits 1, 2 and 7. Respectively, these measured 1m by 1.5m, 1m by 2m and 0.5m square in size.
29. Test Pit 1 was positioned over a slightly raised area near the centre of the enclosure's interior. The interior was covered by topsoil (001): a firmly compacted dark grey, brown clayey slit with frequent inclusions of rootlets and small sub-angular and angular stones, which measured 80-330mm thick. Underlying this was bedrock consisting of greywacke (002) (Figure 5b), which was identified as forming the raised section of ground.
30. Test Pit 2 was positioned across the possible entrance on the northeast side, encompassing a section of the bank itself. Here the ground was covered by a thin layer of topsoil (018): a firmly compacted blackish-brown silty clay with frequent rootlets, which measured 10-25mm thick.
31. Topsoil (018) was removed to reveal deposits (006) and (007) (Figure 6a). (006) formed the bank which extended into the test pit from the southeast for a length of 1.7m. It consisted of medium to large sized angular and sub-angular stones sitting in a matrix of



Figure 5a: Enclosure [1001] from the southeast



Figure 5b: Test Pit 1 showing bedrock (002) taken from the southwest



Figure 6a: Test Pit 2 from the west showing exposed stones within bank (006) and stones (007) visible at the left hand side, taken from the southwest



Figure 6b: Test Pit 6 with possible wall [005] taken from the southeast

firmly compacted dark brownish-black silty clay with frequent root inclusions. It was excavated to a thickness of 620mm but its base was not reached.

32. Abutting (006) to the northwest and present for the last 0.3m at this end of the test pit, was deposit (007). It comprised a firmly compacted light grey-brown clayey silt with very frequent inclusions of medium sized angular and sub-angular stones. The stones were similar to those seen within bank material (006), but they were less densely packed and sat within a different soil matrix. Deposit (007) appeared to extend across the gap which sat in the bank along this side and was excavated to a thickness of 400mm, but the base was not reached.
33. Test Pit 7 was placed to investigate the steeply sloping ground which sat just outwith the enclosure to the northeast to determine whether it was natural or anthropic in nature. In this area, the ground was covered by a layer of topsoil (009): a firmly compacted dark grey-brown clayey silt with very frequent angular and sub-angular gravel inclusions and frequent rootlets, which measured 120mm thick. Topsoil (009) was excavated to reveal natural bedrock (002) directly beneath, which appeared to form the make-up of the slope along this side.
34. No artefacts were recovered from within Test Pits 1, 2 and 7.

Test Pits 3, 4 and 5

35. Three test pits (3, 4 and 5) were positioned within a strip of open ground just to the east of Site [1001], which was bounded along its eastern side by a modern drainage ditch running southeast to northwest (see Figure 4).
36. Test Pit 3 measured 0.5m by 1m in plan orientated northwest-southeast, while Test Pit 4 measured 0.5m square and Test Pit 5 measured 0.6m by 0.65m.
37. All three test pits were excavated through topsoil (001) which measured 290 to 350mm thick in this area. Directly underlying (001) in Test Pit 4 was bedrock (002). Within Test Pits 4 and 5, however, topsoil (001) was directly overlying natural subsoil (003): a loosely compacted orange-brown silty sand with frequent inclusions of gravel and small sub-angular to angular stones, and occasional inclusions of rounded and sub-rounded pebbles.
38. The only variation to this was within Test Pit 3, where deposit (004) was present underlying (001) and overlying (003). Deposit (004) consisted of a loose to moderately compacted dark brownish-black clayey sand with frequent inclusions of angular and sub-angular stones, and occasional inclusions of burnt stones and small charcoal fragments. It sat roughly central to the test pit and covered an area approximately 0.06m in diameter and between 10-30mm in thickness.
39. No artefacts were recovered from Test Pits 3, 4 and 5.

Site [1002] and Test Pit 6

40. Approximately 8m to the northeast of enclosure [1001], was possible structure [1002]. It sat within the same strip of ground as Test Pits 3, 4 and 5 but sat further to the northwest, and was directly adjacent to the modern drainage ditch which ran along the eastern side. Structure [1002] is rectangular in plan, measuring approximately 5.6m SE-NW by 7m SW-NE, and is formed by a bank up to 0.7m broad and 0.3m in height.
41. Test Pit 6 was positioned over its southern corner and measured 1m SW-NE by 2m NE-SW. It revealed topsoil (001) as being 200mm thick in this location, although its full depth was not reached.
42. Underlying (001), at approximately 100mm down from the ground surface, the remains of possible wall [005] were discovered (Figure 6b). Running NW-SE, [005] consisted of medium-sized angular and sub-angular grey stones (possible greywacke), and measured 0.3m wide and 0.7m long, although appeared to continue beyond the trench in both directions. Only one course was visible measuring approximately 80mm deep and there was no visible bonding material present amongst the stones.
43. Seven fragments of slate <21> were recovered from topsoil (001) within Test Pit 6.

Site [1003] and Test Pit 11

44. Site [1003] represented a small circular enclosure which sat in isolation within rough pasture to the north of Cleugh Burn. The enclosure measured 2.9m in diameter and is formed by a bank up to 0.4m broad and 0.2m in height.
45. Test Pit 11 was located within its interior towards the northern side. It measured 0.5m square in extent and revealed topsoil (015): a firmly compacted dark grey-brown silty clay with frequent rootlets and small to medium sized angular and sub-angular stone inclusions. Topsoil (015) was excavated to a depth of 170mm but its base was not reached. This was due to the stone inclusions, which became very dense towards the base of the test pit and may have actually represented an easily fragmented natural bedrock. However, the size of the sample visible within the test pit was too small to be certain and there was not sufficient time to investigate further.
46. No artefacts were recovered from Test Pit 11.

Site [1004]

47. The remains of a rectangular unroofed building, [1004], sit at the centre of a cluster of structures and enclosures to the north of Cleugh Burn (which includes Sites [1005], [1006] and [1008]). Overall, building [1004] measures approximately 7.4m NW-SE by 11.5m SW-NE. Its remains consist of drystone walls formed of broken coursed rubble standing 0.7m wide and up to 1.5m in height (Figure 7a). The surviving portions of the southwest, northwest and northeast walls survive intact along their full length and show no signs of an opening, but a large portion of the southeast wall has collapsed. The first 0.5m of a possible internal cross-wall is present projecting roughly centre from the northwest wall.
48. The letters 'W M' and an adjacent scrolled symbol have been carved into one of the quoins at the southeast end of the external southwest facing elevation (Figure 7b).
49. No test pits were excavated within Site [1004] due to the presence of a large amount of tumble covering the interior, which made access difficult.

Site [1005] and Test Pits 12 and 14

50. Approximately 4.5m to the northeast of Site [1004], within the same cluster of structures and enclosures, sits possible structure [1005]. It is rectangular in plan, measuring approximately 5.8m SW-NE by 10.4m SE-NW, and is formed by a bank up to 1.1m broad and 0.5m in height (Figure 8a). There are exposed sections of stonework visible within portions of the enclosing bank.
51. Two test pits were excavated to further investigate Site [1005]: Test Pits 12 and 14.
52. Test Pit 12 was positioned near the northwest end of the southwest side of the structure, to investigate the site of a possible entrance point. It measured 0.5m SW-NE by 0.8m NW-SE and was excavated through topsoil (010): a firm to moderately compacted brown-red silty sand with frequent root and occasional small stone inclusions, which measured up to 150mm thick in this location.
53. Topsoil (010) was removed to reveal the top of a possible wall [016] which sat at a depth of 20mm below the ground surface. The possible wall was orientated NW-SE. It was formed by medium to large angular stones, which had an average size of 0.2m by 0.1m by 0.02m (Figure 8b). The wall was exposed for a length of 0.76m although ran beyond the limits of the test pit in either direction, and it measured approximately 0.5m wide and 130mm deep although its base was not reached. There were no obvious signs of a break in its length to mark a possible entrance, but the small sample size and drystone nature of the stonework made it difficult to be certain without further investigation.
54. Test Pit 14 sat within the interior of the structure towards its southeast corner and measured 0.5m square in plan. It excavated topsoil (010) to a depth of 170mm but its base was not reached.
55. No artefacts were recovered from Test Pit 12, but six sherds of pottery <34> and one fragment of glass <35> were recovered from topsoil (010) in Test Pit 14.



Figure 7a: Building [1004] from the northeast



Figure 7b: Letters carved into a quoin in the external southwest facing elevation of building [1004], taken from the southwest



Figure 8a: Site [1005] from the southeast



Figure 8b: Test Pit 12 showing possible wall [016], taken from the northeast



Figure 9a: Structure [1007] from the southwest



Figure 9b: Test Pit 10 showing wall [014] from the northeast

Site [1006] and Test Pits 8 and 9

56. Enclosure [1006] sits just to the south of Sites [1004] and [1005]. It is sub-rectangular in plan with a narrower section at its southeast end and overall, it measures 13.2m SW-NE by 21.5m SE-NW. It is formed by a bank up to 0.7m broad and 0.2m in height.
57. Test Pits 8 and 9 were excavated within the northern half of its interior. They each measured 0.5m square in plan.
58. Both test pits revealed topsoil (010) as the uppermost deposit across the enclosure, measuring 200 to 300mm thick in this area. Fragments of pottery, clay tobacco pipe, glass and charcoal (<19>, <20>, <22> to <24>) were recovered from topsoil (010) across both test pits.
59. Within Test Pit 8, (010) was removed to reveal deposit (011): a firm to moderately compacted dark brown/black silty sand with frequent small to medium sub-angular stone inclusions, which measured 310mm thick. Deposit (011) produced fragments of clay tobacco pipe, glass, pottery, coke, a coin and an iron object (<25> to <30>).
60. Directly underlying topsoil (010) in Test Pit 9, was natural bedrock (002) revealed at a depth of 300mm. Underlying deposit (011) in Test Pit 8 was a very firmly compacted stone layer which is likely to be a continuation of the natural bedrock (002), here at a depth of 510mm.

Site [1007] and Test Pit 10

61. To the south of the cluster of structures and enclosures [1004] to [1006], and closer to the north side of the Cleugh Burn, sits structure [1007]. It is rectangular in plan, measuring approximately 4.5m SW-NE by 4.8m SE-NW, and is formed by a bank up to 0.8m broad and 0.4m in height (Figure 9a). Exposed sections of stonework are visible within portions of the bank, and a narrow break in its western corner might represent an entrance point.
62. Test Pit 10 was excavated within the interior of the structure tight to its southern corner. It measured 0.5m NW-SE and 0.7m SW-NE in extent.
63. The uppermost deposit was topsoil (012): a loosely compacted dark brown black silty sand with occasional large stone inclusions (the largest measuring 0.4m by 0.1m by 0.3m), which measured 100mm thick.
64. Underlying (012) was deposit (013). This appeared to be a natural accumulation which consisted of a loosely compacted orange-brown clayey sand with frequent small angular and sub-angular stone and gravel inclusions. It measured 400mm thick. 14 sherds of pottery <36> and 13 fragments of glass <37> were recovered from deposit (013).
65. Deposit (013) was removed to reveal the internal face of wall [014] along the southeast and northwest edges of the test pit (Figure 9b). This L-shaped section of drystone walling was exposed for a length of 0.7m NE-SW before turning to run 0.5m to the northwest but continued beyond the limits of the test pit to both the northeast and northwest. It consisted of broken coursed rubble made up of medium to large angular and sub-angular stones, which each measured up to 0.3m by 0.5m in size. Wall [014] measured 600mm high, with two to three courses visible, although its width is uncertain as the upper surface of the wall was obscured by vegetation. The foundation course stepped out slightly by approximately 0.2m at the base.
66. Exposed at the very base of the test pit, underlying wall [014], was natural subsoil (017). This comprised a firmly compacted yellowish-brown clayey silt.

Site [1008] and Test Pit 13

67. Site [1008] represents a sub-rectangular enclosure which sits directly to the northwest of building [1004]. It measures 10.5m NW-SE by 17.8m SW-NE and is formed by a bank up to 1m broad and 0.5m in height.
68. One test pit was excavated in the interior of the enclosure towards its northeast end: Test Pit 13. This measured 0.5m square in plan. It revealed topsoil (010), which had a thickness of 300mm in this area, directly overlying natural bedrock (002).

69. Four sherds of pottery <31>, three glass fragments <32> and some small fragments of coke/coal <33> were recovered from topsoil (010) within Test Pit 13.

Artefacts

By Louise Turner

70. The assemblage generated during the 2022 investigations at Chapelyard comprised artefacts composed of ceramic, glass, non-ferrous and ferrous metalwork. Occasional finds of roofing slates and metalworking slags were also recovered.
71. A total of 43 sherds and fragments of modern ceramic were recovered. The majority were glazed white earthenwares derived from dinner services or tea sets. Occasional sherds of blue-and-white transfer-printed glazed white earthenware were recovered, including one sizeable sherd from a dinner plate with relief-moulded decoration and a scalloped rim <28>.
72. Five sherds were derived from tin-glazed wares. Some were thin-walled with hand-painted decoration (e.g. <36> and <28>), but the only surviving tin-glazed sherd which occurred in association with a footring (<34>) was part of a robust vessel likely to be of early 19th as opposed to late 18th century date (Figure 10a). It is possible, however, that the finer tin-glazed sherds (particularly <34>) originated in the late 18th century. A sherd of glazed polychrome creamware, decorated with hand-painted horizontal lines, lacked the tin glaze and was therefore likely to derive from the period 1820-1840. The remaining sherds of glazed earthenware were less easy to date and could have originated within a very broad period spanning the mid-19th century to early 20th century.
73. In addition to the glazed white earthenwares, there were a few sherds of glazed red earthenwares (Figure 10b) which included the fragmentary spout of teapot <31> and two sherds from crock jars or similar coarse ware vessels (<28>). There was also a stem fragment from a clay tobacco pipe <25> (Figure 11a). The clay pipe and some of the glazed white earthenware sherds had been burnt.
74. 16 shards of glass were recovered. 13 fragments <37> were derived from a similar source, comprising a clear glass with a greenish tint with a flat profile. The consistently flat section to these pieces suggested they consisted of window glass. Some very small pieces were derived from modern glass bottles, and there was one large base fragment from an upright wine bottle manufactured from dark green glass of probable 19th century date.
75. 14 items of non-ferrous metal were recovered. Three of these were lead. Two were waste items, with <16> comprising a lump of a solidified lead waste spill, and <18> a folded piece of lead sheet, perhaps an offcut from roofing lead.
76. The third lead object <43> was of rectilinear section, swelling slightly over the central portion of the piece, with one end tapering to a point. Close inspection of the pointed end, undertaken using an x8 hand lens, revealed knife facets, indicating that the object has been sharpened. The profile of the object is slightly curved along its length.
77. This object is likely to represent a lead pencil (Portable Antiquities Scheme 2019). Its dimensions are consistent with the wider corpus of these objects, which typically measure up to 65mm in length, as is its overall character, which combines a rectilinear section at one end with a pointed end at the other. The point now appears rather blunt, but evidence for knife sharpening further supports its use as a pencil.
78. The Portable Antiquities Scheme website places lead pencils at the later end of a range of style, parchment prickers and pencils which span the Roman, medieval, post-medieval and modern periods. These plain lead pencils date to the post-medieval period with initial documentary references to 'pencils' occurring from the 16th century onwards (*ibid.*).
79. Alternative explanations for these finds have been proposed. It has been suggested, for example, that they may have been used as a source for solder or they may have been rough-outs for lean window cames. It is widely accepted, however, that the large numbers occurring, combined with the consistency of their size and character (finds invariably measure less than 65mm in length and between 5-8mm in diameter, with one end tapered and the other rectilinear in section) that use as a pencil is more likely.



Figure 10a: Sherd of tin-glazed pottery <34> from Test Pit 14



Figure 10b: Sherds of red earthenware pottery <28> and <31> from Test Pits 8 and 13 respectively

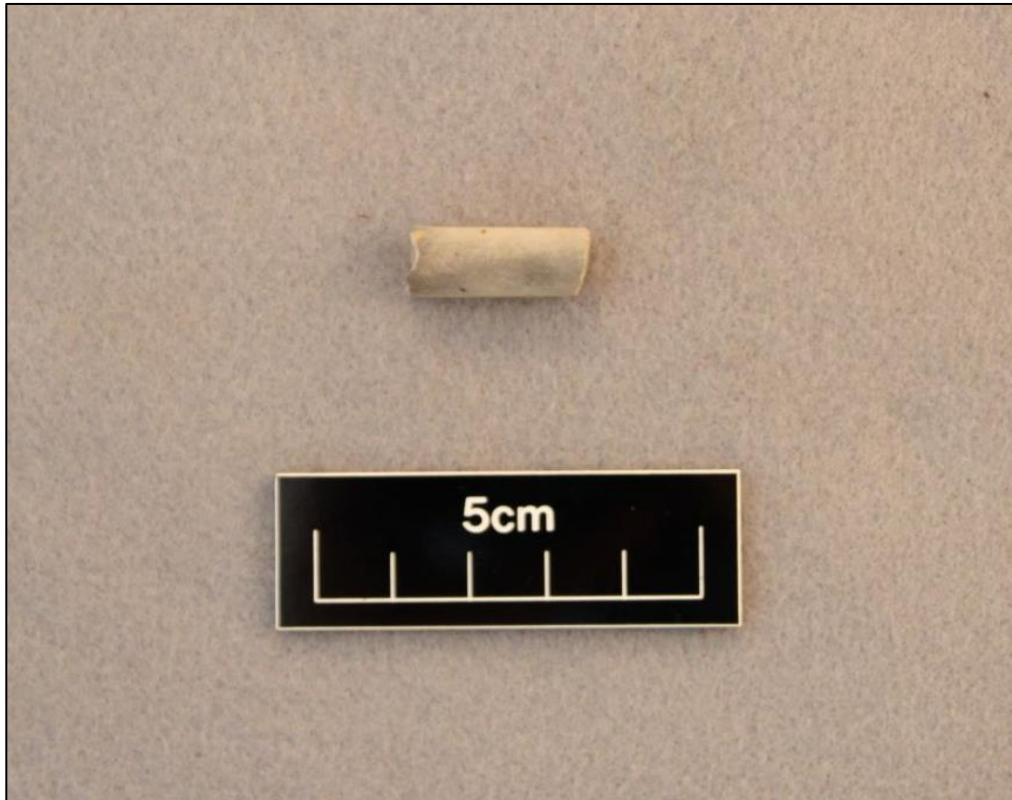


Figure 11a: Fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem <25> from Test Pit 8



Figure 11b: Buckles <5> and <12>



Figure 12a: Perforated plaque or mount <1>



Figure 12b: Buttons <11> and <17>



Figure 13a: Candleholder <18>



Figure 13b: Possible fragments of a cast iron cooking vessel <7>

80. One copper alloy coin was recovered, a ha'penny which was much-obscured on both faces through corrosion build-up. One complete large rectangular buckle frame <5> and the fragmentary remains of another <12> appeared too fragile to derive from horse harness, so a dress function should be envisaged (Figure 11b). The fragmentary remains of what had originally been a 'D'-shaped buckle were, however much more robust in character and an association with horse harness is likely. A perforated Cu alloy plaque or mount <1> was also recovered: in addition to the large sub-rectangular perforation, the surface was covered with small circular or oval perforations (Figure 12a). These appeared to be entirely random in their arrangement, and probably derive from post-depositional degradation of the object. A fragmentary Cu alloy escutcheon <40> from a keyhole was also found.
81. The most numerous group of non-ferrous objects comprised looped buttons (Figure 12b). They varied in size from the larger examples <11> and <17> to the smaller <17>, and their surfaces varied from flat, to concave to domed. All were attached by a single perforated shank or loop to the rear. One example <17> appeared to have fabric remaining in situ around the loop.
82. There were also 20 items of ferrous metal. Two objects were of particular interest. The first was a wrought iron cupped candleholder with a single straight stem <18> (Figure 13a). This very simple form of candleholder was used in the medieval period, with examples known from the 11th to 15th centuries, but the type was still in use as late as the 18th century date (Egan 1998, 143). The second item was the rim and upper body of a small globular cast iron cooking vessel with everted rim and an angled suspension loop <7>.
83. A further 9 pieces of iron plate scrap <7> may have derived from a larger cooking vessel (Figure 13b), as traces of an everted rim were evident on one fragment and of a sagging base on another, with a gentle curvature evident on the larger pieces which once again was suggestive of a domestic function. A complete iron sickle <41> and a large portion of a strap hinge <8> were also found.
84. Eight fragments of roofing slate <21> manufactured from poor quality and probably local schist and six lumps of metallurgical slag, potentially generated by smithing, were also found.
85. The ceramics and metalwork detailed above have likely origins in the nineteenth century, although it is possible that some items such as the candleholder and some of the finer hand-painted tin-glazed ceramics originate earlier, in the late 18th century. Although the candleholder has medieval parallels, an 18th century date seems more likely given the range of objects with which it was associated.

Discussion

86. Four of the sites surveyed – [1004], [1005], [1006] and [1008] – tie in nicely as elements of Cleughhead farmstead shown on the historical mapping. From the mapping, we know that Cleughhead was in existence from at least the mid-18th century, although not necessarily in its current arrangement, and that one building was still roofed in the mid-19th century. By the end of the 19th century, that building was no longer roofed and it would appear that Cleughhead was no longer inhabited.
87. The layout of the sites [1004], [1005], [1006] and [1008] correspond to the layout of the farm shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1853. And the above dating range matches with the artefacts recovered from the test pits excavated within them. These included sherds of pottery, glass and clay tobacco pipe dating from the 19th century onwards, with a small number of potentially earlier tin-glazed sherds (<34>) dating to the late 18th century also recovered from Test Pit 14 in [1005]. No earlier artefacts were recovered from the test pits.
88. While the buildings at Cleughhead appear to have been uninhabited by the end of the 19th century, this does not negate the possibility that the structures remained in use for another purpose. The site continued to be incorporated within the lands of Mackilston, and the structures may have seen some form of reuse, possibly for the storage of agricultural materials. Some of the artefacts recovered from this area had the potential to range into the 20th century and, while it was not possible to open a test pit within the remains of

building [1004], a section of corrugated metal roofing was visible amongst the tumbled stones in its interior.

89. Sites [1003] and [1007] were in the vicinity of this cluster of sites to the north of Cleugh Burn, but do not appear on any of the historic mapping.
90. In the case of [1003], test pitting of its interior suggested that this might in fact just be a natural feature, formed by the presence of raised bedrock in this area. Test Pit 10 in Site [1007], however, exposed the presence of deliberately constructed walls appearing to form a single-celled rectangular structure.
91. Its absence from the mapping makes dating this structure difficult, and it may be that it is an earlier feature which was out of use by the time of the more detailed mapping in the 1850s. It could potentially relate to an earlier configuration of Cleughhead farmstead or even predate this, but the finds recovered from Test Pit 10 could not confirm this either way. They included pottery sherds <36> and window glass <37>.
92. It seems curious that structure [1007] does not appear on maps even as a ruin, although it is possible that it was only in use for a very short period between surveys. It is also likely that the finds derive from modern reuse and dumping rather than from the structure itself, further making its original date difficult to ascertain. The small sample excavated was also unable to assign a possible function and there were no surviving traces of possible floor or roofing materials.
93. To the north of the burn, in the vicinity of the sheepfold to the west, two potentially earlier artefacts were recovered by metal detector: an iron candleholder <18> and a lead 'pencil' <43>. While they are likely to relate to 18th-century activity, it is worth noting that they both have the potential to date back to the 16th century.
94. To the south of the burn, the sites of a larger sub-rectangular enclosure [1001] and a nearby possible rectangular structure [1002] were investigated. As with [1003] and [1007], these structures are also not depicted on historical mapping.
95. Site [1002] had the remains of stone walls but they do not appear to be as substantial as the other structures in the area. It is, however, the only location investigated that produced fragments of roofing slate: seven in total from Test Pit 6. Its absence from mapping might point to it being another earlier structure but the presence of local roofing slate puts it as being later than the 17th century. It may be that it is a later structure which was only in use for a short period; it is also possible that the slate was simply dumped here, although it would appear to have only occurred in this one isolated spot.
96. No artefacts were recovered from across the site of the enclosure [1001], and the test pits investigating raised areas in the interior (Test Pit 1) and at the northwest edge (Test Pit 7) proved them to be sections of natural bedrock. Test Pit 2, which focused on the possible entrance along the northeast side was able to confirm the nature of the bank but, again, did not recover any material to suggest a date for the feature.
97. It can be seen on LiDAR imaging that the interior of the enclosure has been ploughed at some point, but this does not mean that this was its original purpose. Even without further artefactual evidence or the presence of internal features identified during the test pitting, it is still possible to recognise that the size and shape of the enclosure is unique when compared to the other enclosures comprising Cleughhead and the surrounding farmsteads.
98. Alongside this, the potential significance of the name 'Chapelyard' and the discovery of earlier finds in the immediate area continue to suggest traces of land use going back to the medieval period.
99. The dirham found just to the north of the enclosure is an incredibly rare find in Scotland; they were the standard silver coinage used in the Islamic world and are found in hoards of the 9th and 10th centuries across northern Europe (National Museums Scotland 2022). Due to their rarity in Scotland, it is thought that Viking merchants used dirhams as bullion, soon to be melted down into ingots and brooches (*ibid.*). The only other fragments of dirham to be discovered in Dumfries and Galloway come from the 9th century Talnotrie Hoard found in Minnigaff.

100. This mixture of place-name evidence, rare medieval artefacts and the exposure of structural and artefactual material continuing into the modern period, highlights the site at Chapelyard as one which encompasses multiple periods of use across several centuries. And while it might not always give easy answers, it would appear that there is still much to be learned at Chapelyard.

Conclusion

101. The test pitting and survey works undertaken at Chapelyard went to great lengths to establish the nature of the features on-site and recovered several artefacts spanning the history of its use from the last few centuries.
102. Four of the structures surveyed represented elements of the Cleughhead farmstead depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey of 1853, while the remaining four were absent from the historical mapping. While one appeared likely to be natural, three were identified as deliberately constructed features of uncertain date and purpose, including a large sub-rectangular enclosure which has never been mapped.
103. The discovery of medieval artefacts across the area indicates a likelihood of medieval activity, and while no definite evidence for it was identified during the works, it remains possible that some of these unmapped features could date back to this period.
104. The on-site works have furthered our understanding of Chapelyard as a multi-period site and added greatly to the creation of a timeline for its use. They also allowed volunteers to further their knowledge of the history of this area, and gain experience in the different techniques involved during an archaeological investigation.

Acknowledgements

105. This project is part of a wider Community Archaeology project, 'Can You Dig It', run by the Galloway Glens Landscape Partnership Scheme from February 2019 to September 2022. See www.gallowayglens.org.uk/Resources and follow 'Can You Dig It' for their published outputs. The Community Archaeology project was offered free to volunteers thanks to funding from the National Lottery Heritage Fund and Historic Environment Scotland. The land is owned by James and Sarah McTurk of Mackilston who kindly allowed us access and gave their support for the works. Guidance was also given by Dumfries and Galloway Council Archaeology Service and members of local heritage societies.
106. Special thanks go to David Bartholomew for introducing us to the site and also to Tom Carlyle, Andrew Mellor and John Wykes: all four happily shared information with us throughout the project and gave up their time to share their knowledge with the volunteers on-site.
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1752-55	Roy, W.	<i>Military Survey of Scotland (Lowlands)</i>
1797	Ainslie, J.	<i>The Stewarty of Kirkcudbright</i>
1820	Ainslie, J.	<i>Map of the environs of Glasgow, Paisley, Ayr, Lanark, Sanquhar, Wigton, Kirkcudbright &c</i>
1821	Thomson, J.	<i>Kirkcudbright-Shire</i>
1853	Ordnance Survey	Six-inch 1 st edition, <i>Kirkcudbrightshire</i> , Sheet 9
1895	Ordnance Survey	Six-inch 2 nd edition, <i>Kirkcudbrightshire</i> , Sheet XIII.SW
1895	Ordnance Survey	25-inch, <i>Kirkcudbrightshire</i> , XIII.10
1910	Ordnance Survey	Six-inch 3 rd edition, <i>Kirkcudbrightshire</i> , Sheet XIII.SW

Appendix 1: Details of surveyed sites within the study area

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
1001	Chapelyard Enclosure	MDG3861 Canmore: 64271	<i>Desk-Based Assessment</i> The enclosure is visible on LiDAR imaging but not depicted on modern or historical mapping. On LiDAR it is also possible to make out evidence of ploughing across its interior with slight traces of rig orientated northwest to southeast. <i>Walkover Survey</i> The enclosure is located at the southern end of a field used for rough pasture. It is sub-rectangular in plan, measuring approximately 36m NW-SE by 31m SW-NE, and is formed by a bank up to 2.7m broad and 1.1m in height. The interior is raised relative to the exterior, so the bank is only up to 0.4m in height along this side. Along the exterior northwest edge, the bank sits on top of steep sloping ground which falls away to the northwest. There is a gap in the bank along its northeast side which measures 2.4m wide and may mark the site of a possible entrance. <i>Test Pitting</i> Test Pits 1, 2 and 7 were positioned to investigate the nature of the enclosure. Test Pit 1 was positioned over a raised portion at the centre of its interior and revealed topsoil (001) overlying natural bedrock (002). Test Pit 2 was positioned across the possible entrance in the northeast and removed a thin layer of topsoil (018) overlying the earth-and-stone bank (006) and a layer of possible tumble (007) which sat in the gap. Test Pit 7 was positioned on sloping ground falling away from the bank to the northwest and revealed topsoil (009) overlying natural bedrock (002), which appeared to form the slope on this side. No artefacts were recovered.	NX 62121 86512	
1002	Chapelyard Structure		<i>Desk-Based Assessment</i> A possible rectangular structure is visible on LiDAR imaging but not depicted on modern or historical mapping. <i>Walkover Survey</i> The structure is located within a field used for rough pasture. It sits approximately 8m to the northeast of [1001] and is directly adjacent to a modern drainage ditch which runs SE-NW along its northeast side. The structure is rectangular in plan, measuring approximately 5.6m SE-NW by 7m SW-NE, and is formed by a bank up to 0.7m broad and 0.3m in height. <i>Test Pitting</i> Test Pit 6 was positioned over the southern corner of the structure and identified topsoil (001) overlying the remains of possible wall [005] at a depth of approximately 100mm. Possible wall [005] ran NW-SE and measured approximately 0.3m wide. Seven slate fragments <21> were recovered from topsoil (001) within the test pit.	NX 62142 86532	

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
1003	Cleughhead Enclosure		<i>Desk-Based Assessment</i> The enclosure was not initially identified but can be discerned on LiDAR imaging as a slight circular depression. <i>Walkover Survey</i> The enclosure was identified during the walkover survey sitting within a field used for rough pasture. It is circular in plan, measuring 2.9m in diameter, and is formed by a small bank up to 0.4m broad and 0.2m in height. <i>Test Pitting</i> Test Pit 11 was located within its interior to discover more about its character. It revealed topsoil (015) to a depth of 170mm but its base was not reached. The density of stone inclusions at its base suggested that it might have been coming down on to an easily fragmented natural bedrock, but the sample size was too small to be certain. No artefacts were recovered from Test Pit 11.	NX 62034 86577	
1004	Cleughhead Building	MDG4646 Canmore: 77906	<i>Desk-Based Assessment</i> The structure is depicted as a roofed building on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1853, and then as unroofed on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1895. It continues to be depicted as an unroofed structure on subsequent maps and is still shown on modern mapping. The structure is visible on LiDAR imaging. <i>Walkover Survey</i> The remains of a rectangular building sit at the centre of a cluster of structures and enclosures to the north of Cleugh Burn, which includes Sites [1005], [1006] and [1008]. Overall, the building measures approximately 7.4m NW-SE by 11.5m SW-NE. Its remains consist of drystone walls formed of broken coursed rubble standing 0.7m wide and up to 1.5m in height. The surviving portions of the southwest, northwest and northeast walls survive intact along their full length and show no signs of an opening, but a large portion of the southeast wall has collapsed. The first 0.5m of a possible internal cross-wall is present projecting roughly centre from the northwest wall. The structure is unroofed, and a spread of tumbled stones covers the interior. <i>Test Pitting</i> No test pits were excavated within [1004].	NX 62058 86606	
1005	Cleughhead Structure	MDG4646 Canmore: 77906	<i>Desk-Based Assessment</i> The northwestern end of the structure is depicted as the northern end of an enclosure on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1853, although its southern end is not marked with it shown as being open to the rest of the enclosure to the southeast. The structure is not depicted on subsequent historic mapping, but its full outline appears on modern mapping. The structure is visible on LiDAR imaging. <i>Walkover Survey</i> The remains of a structure sits within a cluster of structures and enclosures to the north of Cleugh Burn, which includes Sites [1004], [1006] and [1008]. The structure is rectangular in plan, measuring approximately 5.8m SW-NE by 10.4m SE-NW, and is formed by a bank up to 1.1m broad and 0.5m in height. Exposed sections of stonework are visible within portions of the bank, and a slight break near to the northwest end of the southwest edge could potentially represent an entrance point. <i>Test Pitting</i> Two test pits were excavated within Site [1005]: 12 and 14. Test Pit 12 was positioned near to the northwestern end of the southwest side of the structure, to investigate the site of a possible entrance point. It revealed topsoil (010) overlying the remains of possible wall [016]. Possible wall [016] ran NW-SE and measured approximately 0.5m wide. There were no obvious signs of	NX 62073 86612	

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
			a break in its length to mark a definite entrance, but the small sample size and drystone nature of the stonework made it difficult to be certain without further investigation. Test Pit 14 sat within the interior of the structure towards its southeastern corner and revealed topsoil (010) to a depth of 100mm but its base was not reached. Six sherds of pottery <34> and one fragment of glass <35> were recovered from topsoil (010) in Test Pit 14.		
1006	Cleughhead Enclosure	MDG4646 Canmore: 77906	<i>Desk-Based Assessment</i> The enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1853 with an internal subdivision separating the larger northwest portion from a narrower portion at its southeast end. The enclosure is not depicted on subsequent historical or modern mapping. The enclosure is visible on LiDAR imaging although there is no trace of an internal subdivision. <i>Walkover Survey</i> The enclosure sits within a cluster of structures and enclosures to the north of Cleugh Burn, which includes Sites [1004], [1005] and [1008]. It is sub-rectangular in plan with a narrower section at its southeastern end, and overall measures 13.2m SW-NE by 21.5m SE-NW. It is formed by a bank up to 0.7m broad and 0.2m in height. <i>Test Pitting</i> Test Pits 8 and 9 were excavated within its interior. Test Pit 8 revealed topsoil (010) overlying deposit (011) and possible bedrock (002) at its base. Test Pit 9 revealed topsoil (010) directly overlying bedrock (002). Pottery, clay tobacco pipe, glass and charcoal (<19>, <20>, <22> to <24>) were recovered from topsoil (010) across both test pits. While, fragments of clay tobacco pipe, glass, pottery, coke, a coin and an iron object (<25> to <30>) were recovered from deposit (011) in Test Pit 8.	NX 62069 86595	
1007	Cleughhead Structure	MDG4646 Canmore: 77906	<i>Desk-Based Assessment</i> The possible structure is visible on LiDAR imaging but not depicted on modern or historical mapping. <i>Walkover Survey</i> The remains of a structure close to the north side of the Cleugh Burn. It is rectangular in plan, measuring approximately 4.5m SW-NE by 4.8m SE-NW, and is formed by a bank up to 0.8m broad and 0.4m in height. Exposed sections of stonework are visible within portions of the bank, and a narrow break in its western corner might represent an entrance point. <i>Test Pitting</i> Test Pit 10 was excavated within the interior of the structure tight to its southern corner. It removed topsoil (012) and underlying deposit (013) to reveal the internal face of wall [014] along its southeast and northwest edges. At the base of the test pit underlying wall [014], natural subsoil (017) was exposed. 14 sherds of pottery <36> and 13 glass fragments <37> were recovered from deposit (013).	NX 62078 86573	

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
1008	Cleughhead Enclosure	MDG4646 Canmore: 77906	<i>Desk-Based Assessment</i> The enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1853 but is not shown on subsequent historical mapping. It is marked on modern mapping. The enclosure is visible on LiDAR imaging. <i>Walkover Survey</i> The enclosure sits directly to the north of building [1004]. It is sub-rectangular in plan, measuring approximately 10.5m NW-SE by 17.8m SW-NE, and is formed by a bank up to 1m broad and 0.5m in height. <i>Test Pitting</i> Test Pit 13 was excavated in the interior of the enclosure towards its northeast end. It revealed topsoil (010) directly overlying deposit (018). Four sherds of pottery <31>, three glass fragments <32> and small fragments of coke/coal <33> were recovered from topsoil (010) within Test Pit 13.	NX 62053 86614	

Appendix 2: Test Pit Details

Within this appendix a standardised set of data pertaining to the test pits is presented.

Test Pit Summary

Test Pit	NGR	Size	Stratigraphic sequence (with thickness of deposit)	Features	Artefacts
1	NX 62117 86515	1m by 1.5m	(001): 80 - 330mm (002) at base	None	None
2	NX 62135 86518	1m by 2m	(018): 10 - 25mm (006) / (007): 620mm and 400mm respectively (006) / (007) still present at base	Enclosure bank (006) and possible tumble deposit (007).	None
3	NX 62147 86512	0.5m by 1m	(001): 350mm (003) at base	Small patch of burning (004)	None
4	NX 62147 86520	0.5m by 0.5m	(001): 310mm (002) at base	None	None
5	NX 62141 86518	0.6m by 0.65m	(001): 290mm (003) at base	None	None
6	NX 62141 86529	1m by 2m	(001): 200mm (001) / [005] at base	Possible wall [005] at depth of 100mm running NW-SE	Slate fragments <21>
7	NX 62118 86536	0.5m by 0.5m	(009): 120mm (002) at base	None	None
8	NX 62069 86595	0.5m by 0.5m	(010): 200mm (011): 310mm Possible (002) at base	None	Pottery sherds and clay pipe fragments <19>, <25>, <28>; charcoal/coke fragments <20>, <30>; glass fragment <26>;

Test Pit	NGR	Size	Stratigraphic sequence (with thickness of deposit)	Features	Artefacts
					coin <27>; iron object <29>
9	NX 62065 86597	0.5m by 0.5m	(010): 300mm (002) at base	None	Clay pipe fragment <22>; pottery sherds <23>; glass fragment <24>
10	NX 62079 86574	0.5m by 0.7m	(012): 100mm (013): 400mm (017) at base	L-shaped section of wall [014] at a depth of 100mm	Pottery sherds <36>; glass fragments <37>
11	NX 62033 86578	0.5m by 0.5m	(015): 170mm (015) at base	None	None
12	NX 62071 86613	0.5m by 0.8m	(010): 150mm (010) / [016] at base	Wall [016] at depth of 130mm running NW-SE	None
13	NX 62055 86620	0.5m by 0.5m	(010): 300mm (002) at base	None	Pottery sherds <31>; glass fragments <32>; coke/coal fragments <33>
14	NX 62077 86612	0.5m by 0.5m	(010): 100mm (010) at base	None	Pottery sherds <34>; glass fragment <35>

Appendix 3: Registers

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

Context Register

Context No.	Test Pit	Type	Description	Interpretation
001	1, 3, 4, 5, 6	Deposit	Firmly compacted dark grey brown clayey slit with frequent inclusions of rootlets and small sub-angular and angular stones. Measures 80-350mm thick.	Topsoil present across interior of Sites [1001] and [1002], and in the area to the south of [1002]
002	1, 4, 7, 8, 9, 13	Bedrock	Bedrock comprising greywacke with striations running E-W.	Natural bedrock
003	3, 5	Deposit	Loosely compacted orange brown silty sand with frequent inclusions of gravel and small sub-angular to angular stones. Occasional inclusions of rounded and sub-rounded pebbles. Underlies topsoil (001).	Natural subsoil
004	3	Deposit	Loose to moderately compacted dark brownish black clayey sand with frequent inclusions of angular and sub-angular stones, and occasional inclusions of burnt stones and small charcoal fragments. It covers an area approximately 0.06m in diameter and between 10-30mm thick, underlying topsoil (001) and overlying subsoil (003).	Small patch of burning
005	6	Structure	Loose remains of a possible stone wall orientated NW-SE. It was formed by medium-sized angular and sub-angular grey stones (possible greywacke) and measured 0.3m wide and 0.7m long, although appeared to continue beyond the trench in both directions. The top of the wall sat approximately 100mm below the ground surface, underlying topsoil (001), and only one course was visible measuring approximately 80mm deep. There was no visible bonding material present amongst the stones.	Possible exterior wall of structure [1002]
006	2	Deposit	Bank material consisting of medium to large sized angular and sub-angular stones sitting in a matrix of firmly compacted dark brownish black silty clay with frequent root inclusions. The bank measures up to 2.7m wide and 1.1m in height, although the interior is raised relative to the exterior so that it only measures up to 0.4m high along this side. The bank encloses an area which measures 36m NW-SE by 31m SW-NE. There is a gap along its northeast side which measures 2.4m wide and might mark the site of a possible entrance.	Enclosing bank which forms sub-rectangular enclosure [1001]

Context No.	Test Pit	Type	Description	Interpretation
			The deposit was excavated to a thickness of 620mm but its base was not reached. Underlies topsoil (018) and abuts deposit (007).	
007	2	Deposit	Firmly compacted light grey brown clayey silt with very frequent inclusions of medium sized angular and sub-angular stones. Similar to (006) but a less dense arrangement of stones and a different soil matrix. Exposed within Test Pit 2 for a length of 0.3m NW-SE by 1m SW-NE, but likely continues outwith to the SW, NW and NE. It was excavated to a thickness of 400mm but the base was not reached. It sat within the gap along the northeast side of enclosure [1001], underlying topsoil (018) and abutting bank material (006).	Appears to be a deposit of tumbled stones from bank (006) which covers the possible entrance on the northeast side of enclosure [1001]
008	-	-	Void	-
009	7	Deposit	Firmly compacted dark grey brown clayey silt with very frequent angular and sub-angular gravel inclusions and frequent rootlets. Measures 120mm thick. Overlies bedrock (002).	Topsoil across sloping ground to the exterior of the northwest edge of enclosure [1001]
010	8, 9, 12, 13, 14	Deposit	Firm to moderately compacted brown-red silty sand with frequent root and occasional small stone inclusions. Measures 100 to 300mm in thickness.	Topsoil across Sites [1005], [1006] and [1008]
011	8	Deposit	Firm to moderately compacted dark brown/black silty sand with frequent small to medium sub-angular stone inclusions. Measures 310mm thick. Underlies topsoil (010) and overlies possible bedrock (002).	Deposit underlying topsoil within enclosure [1006] – might represent build-up of garden soil
012	10	Deposit	Loosely compacted dark brown black silty sand with occasional large stone inclusions (largest measuring 0.4m by 0.1m by 0.3m). Measures 100mm thick and overlies (013).	Topsoil within structure [1007], appears to contain tumbled stones from external walls of structure
013	10	Deposit	Loosely compacted orange brown clayey sand with frequent small angular and sub-angular stone and gravel inclusions. Measures 400mm thick. Underlies topsoil (012) and overlies wall [014].	Deposit underlying topsoil (012) within structure [1007] – appears to be a natural accumulation with frequent inclusions of tumble material from adjacent wall [014]
014	10	Structure	L-shaped remains of a drystone wall which continues beyond the test pit to both the northwest and northeast. It was formed by medium to large angular and sub-angular stones, which measured up 0.3m by 0.5m in size. The wall was exposed for a length of 0.7m NE-SW before turning to run 0.5m to the northwest. It measured 600mm deep, with two to three courses visible, although width is uncertain as	External wall of structure [1007]

Context No.	Test Pit	Type	Description	Interpretation
			the upper surface of the wall was obscured by vegetation. The foundation course stepped out slightly by approximately 0.2m at the base. It was underlying deposit (013) and overlying natural subsoil (017).	
015	11	Deposit	Firmly compacted dark grey-brown silty clay with frequent rootlets and small to medium sized angular and sub-angular stone inclusions. Excavated to a thickness of 170mm but its base was not reached. At the base of the test pit the stone inclusions became very dense and it is possible that it represented an easily fragmented natural bedrock, but the size of the sample was too small to be certain.	Topsoil revealed across Site [1003]
016	12	Structure	Remains of a possible drystone wall orientated NW-SE. It was formed by medium to large angular stones, which had an average size of 0.2m by 0.1m by 0.02m. The wall was exposed for a length of 0.76m although ran beyond the limits of the test pit in either direction. It measured approximately 0.5m wide and 130mm deep although its base was not reached. It was underlying topsoil (010). There were no obvious signs of a break in its length to mark a possible entrance, but the small sample size and drystone nature of the stonework made it difficult to be certain without further investigation.	Remains of possible exterior wall of structure [1005]
017	10	Deposit	Firmly compacted yellowish brown clayey silt. Underlies wall [014].	Natural subsoil revealed within interior of structure [1007]
018	2	Deposit	Firmly compacted blackish brown silty clay with frequent rootlets. Measured 10-25mm thick, overlying (006) and (007).	Thin layer of turf and topsoil overlying bank material (006) and tumble deposit (007) at possible entrance to enclosure [1001]

Photographic Register

Image	Digital	Description	From	Date
1	0296	Test Pit 1	SW	09/06/22
2	0297	Test Pit 1	NW	09/06/22
3	0298	Test Pit 5	NW	09/06/22
4	0299	Test Pit 5	SW	09/06/22

Image	Digital	Description	From	Date
5	0300	Test Pit 5	SW	09/06/22
6	0301	Test Pit 5	N	09/06/22
7	0302	Test Pit 4	NW	09/06/22
8	0303	Test Pit 4	NE	09/06/22
9	0304	Test Pit 4	NW	09/06/22
10	0305	Test Pit 4	NW	09/06/22
11	0306	Mid-excavation shot of Test Pit 2	NW	10/06/22
12	0307	Mid-excavation shot of Test Pit 2	SW	10/06/22
13	0308	Mid-excavation shot of Test Pit 2	SW	10/06/22
14	0309	Mid-excavation shot of Test Pit 2	NW	10/06/22
15	0310	Mid-excavation shot of Test Pit 3	SW	10/06/22
16	0311	Mid-excavation shot of Test Pit 3	NNW	10/06/22
17	0312	Mid-excavation shot of Test Pit 3	ENE	10/06/22
18	0313	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 3	SW	10/06/22
19	0314	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 3	NW	10/06/22
20	0315	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 3	NE	10/06/22
21	0316	Northwest facing Section of Test Pit 3	NW	10/06/22
22	0317	Mid-excavation shot of Test Pit 6	SW	10/06/22
23	0318	Mid-excavation shot of Test Pit 6	SE	10/06/22
24	0319	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 6	S	11/06/22
25	0320	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 6	SSE	11/06/22
26	0321	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 6	SSW	11/06/22
27	0322	Northwest facing Section of Sondage B in Test Pit 2	NW	11/06/22
28	0323	Northwest facing Section of Sondage B in Test Pit 2	NW	11/06/22
29	0324	Southeast facing Section of Sondage B in Test Pit 2	SE	11/06/22

Image	Digital	Description	From	Date
30	0325	Northwest facing Section of Sondage A in Test Pit 2	NW	11/06/22
31	0326	Post-excavation shot of Sondage A and B in Test Pit 2	W	11/06/22
32	0327	Plan shot of Test Pit 2 with Sondage A and B	W	11/06/22
33	0328	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 7	NW	11/06/22
34	0329	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 7	NW	11/06/22
35	0330	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 7	N	11/06/22
36	0331	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 11	SW	11/06/22
37	0332	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 11	SW	11/06/22
38	0333	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 11	SE	11/06/22
39	0334	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 8	SW	11/06/22
40	0335	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 8	WNW	11/06/22
41	0336	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 8	SW	11/06/22
42	0337	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 9	SW	11/06/22
43	0338	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 9	NW	11/06/22
44	0339	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 9	SW	11/06/22
45	0340	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 12	NE	11/06/22
46	0341	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 12	SW	11/06/22
47	0342	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 12	NE	11/06/22
48	0343	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 13	SE	11/06/22
49	0344	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 13	SSW	11/06/22
50	0345	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 13	NNW	11/06/22
51	0346	Post- excavation shot of Test Pit 10	NW	11/06/22
52	0347	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 10	NE	11/06/22
53	0348	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 10	NE	11/06/22
54	0349	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 10	NW	11/06/22

Image	Digital	Description	From	Date
55	0350	Shot of [1003]	SE	11/06/22
56	0351	Shot of [1003]	SE	11/06/22
57	0352	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 14	NE	11/06/22
58	0353	Post-excavation shot of Test Pit 14	ESE	11/06/22
59	0354	Shot of [1004]	S	11/06/22
60	0355	Shot of [1004]	SE	11/06/22
61	0356	Shot of [1004] – Initials on Southwest corner	SW	11/06/22
62	0357	General Shot of [1004]	S	11/06/22
63	0358	General Shot of [1004]	NE	11/06/22
64	0359	General Shot of [1005]	SE	11/06/22
65	0360	General Shot of [1005]	NW	11/06/22
66	0361	General Shot of [1006]	NW	11/06/22
67	0362	General Shot of [1006]	SE	11/06/22
68	0363	General Shot of [1006]	NW	11/06/22
69	0364	General Shot of [1006]	E	11/06/22
70	0365	General Shot of [1006]	SE	11/06/22
71	0366	General Shot of [1007]	SW	11/06/22
72	0367	General Shot of [1007]	SW	11/06/22
73	0368	General Shot of [1007]	NW	11/06/22
74	0369	General Shot of [1007]	NW	11/06/22
75	0370	General Shot of [1007]	NW	11/06/22
76	0371	General Shot of [1007]	SE	11/06/22
77	0372	General Shot of [1001]	NW	11/06/22
78	0373	VOID		
79	0374	General Shot of [1002]	W	11/06/22

Image	Digital	Description	From	Date
80	0375	General Shot of [1002]	W	11/06/22
81	0376	General Shot of [1001]	SE	11/06/22
82	0377	General Shot of [1001]	SE	11/06/22
83	0378	General Shot of [1001]	SE	11/06/22
84	0379	General Shot of [1002]	S	11/06/22

Finds Register

Find No.	Test Pit	Context	Material Type	Description	Excavator	Date
1	MD	TS	Metal	1 x (Copper Alloy) Decorative Plaque	JW	09/06/22
2	3	001	Charcoal	Charcoal	JR	10/06/22
3	3	001	Stone	Burnt Stone	JR	10/06/22
4	3	001	Stone	6 x Stone Abutting Charcoal	JR	10/06/22
5	MD	TS	Metal	1 x Shoe Buckle	TC	09/06/22
6	MD	TS	Stone	5 x Igneous Stone	AM	09/06/22
7	MD	TS	Metal	Cast Iron	AM	09/06/22
8	MD	TS	Metal	1 x Fe Strap Hinge	AM	09/06/22
9	MD	TS	Metal	Iron Object (Bell Clapper?)	AM	09/06/22
10	MD	TS	Metal	Copper Button	AM	09/06/22
11	MD	TS	Metal	Cu Alloy Button	DB	09/06/22
12	MD	TS	Metal	Button (Copper)	AM	09/06/22
13	MD	TS	Metal	Metal Object	MC	10/06/22
14	MD	TS	Metal	Buckle	MC	10/06/22
15	MD	TS	Metal	6 x Slag	DB	10/06/22
16	MD	TS	Metal	1 x Lead Spill	TC	10/06/22

Find No.	Test Pit	Context	Material Type	Description	Excavator	Date
17	MD	TS	Metal	2 x Button (1 x Metal and Fabric)	TC	10/06/22
18	MD	TS	Metal	Metal (Iron And Lead) including 1 x Iron Cupped Candleholder	AM	11/06/22
19	8	010	Ceramic	5 x Modern Ceramic; 4 x Glazed White Earthenware; 1 x Clay Pipe Fragment	SW, PM	11/06/22
20	8	010	Charcoal	Charcoal Fragments	SW, PM	11/06/22
21	6	001	Stone	7 x Roofing Slate Fragments	JA, JS, GM, SM	11/06/22
22	9	010	Ceramic	Fragment Of Clay Tobacco Pipe	JR	11/06/22
23	9	010	Ceramic	2 x Hand-Painted Tin-Glazed White Earthenware; 1 x Sponge-Decorated White Earthenware; 8 x Modern Ceramic	JR	11/06/22
24	9	010	Glass	Fragment Of Glass	JR	11/06/22
25	8	011	Ceramic	Fragment Of Clay Tobacco Pipe	GM, DB	11/06/22
26	8	011	Glass	Fragment Of Green Glass	GM, DB	11/06/22
27	8	011	Metal	Cu Alloy Halfpenny Coin [George III Irish]	GM, DB	11/06/22
28	8	011	Ceramic	7 x Modern Ceramic	GM, DB	11/06/22
29	8	011	Metal	Iron Object	GM, DB	11/06/22
30	8	011	Coal	Coke/Coal	GM, DB	11/06/22
31	13	010	Ceramic	2 x Modern Ceramic; 1 x Red Earthenware, 1 x Tin-Glazed White Earthenware	GM, DB	11/06/22
32	13	010	Glass	3 x Glass Fragments (1 x Green; 2 x Colourless)	GM, DB	11/06/22
33	13	010	Coal	Coke/Coal	GM, DB	11/06/22
34	14	010	Ceramic	6 x Modern Ceramic	TM, SM	11/06/22
35	14	010	Glass	Fragment of Glass	TM, SM	11/06/22
36	10	013	Ceramic	14 x Modern Ceramic	JA, JS	11/06/22
37	10	013	Glass	13 x Fragments of Clear Glass with Greenish Tint	JA, JS	11/06/22

Find No.	Test Pit	Context	Material Type	Description	Excavator	Date
38	MD	TS	Metal	1 x Fragment Ferrous Cooking Pot		11/06/22
39	MD	TS	Metal	Metal Object		11/06/22
40	MD	TS	Metal	Metal Object		11/06/22
41	MD	TS	Metal	Iron Sickle	AM	11/06/22
42	MD	TS	Metal	1 x Cu Alloy Key Hole	AM	11/06/22
43	MD	TS	Metal	1 x Lead Metal Object	AM	11/06/22

Appendix 4: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Dumfries & Galloway
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Galloway Glens – Chapelyard, Dalry
PROJECT CODE:	RA18107
PARISH:	Dalry
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Claire Williamson
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Test Pitting and Survey
NMRS NO(S):	NX68NW 4 (MDG3861; Canmore ID 64271); NX68NW 46 (MDG4646; Canmore ID 77906)
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Chapel (Period Unassigned) (Possible); Enclosure(s) (Period Unassigned), Farmstead (Period Unassigned), Field System (Period Unassigned)
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Pottery, metal objects
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NX 62111 86556
START DATE (this season)	9 th June 2022
END DATE (this season)	11 th June 2022
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (may include information from other fields)	The test pitting and survey works undertaken at Chapelyard went great lengths to establishing the nature of the features on site and recovering several artefacts spanning the history of its use from the last few centuries. Four of the structures surveyed represented elements of the Cleughhead farmstead depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey of 1853, while the remaining four were absent from the historical mapping. While one appeared likely to be a natural, three were identified as deliberately constructed features of uncertain date and purpose, including a large sub-rectangular enclosure which has never been mapped. The discovery of medieval artefacts across the area indicates a likelihood of medieval activity, and while no definite evidence for it was identified during the works, it remains possible that some of these unmapped features could date back to this period. The on-site works have furthered our understanding of Chapelyard as a multi-period site and added greatly to the creation of a timeline for its use. They also allowed volunteers to further their knowledge of the history of this area, and gain experience in the different techniques involved during an archaeological investigation.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	The Galloway Glens Landscape Partnership Scheme (part of Dumfries & Galloway Council), externally funded by Historic Environment Scotland and the National Lottery Heritage Fund

ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops, Kilwinning, Ayrshire KA13 6PU
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ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Report to Dumfries & Galloway Archaeology Service and archive to National Record of the Historic Environment.

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