

Galloway Glens Landscape Partnership

Can You Dig It?

Community Archaeology Project

Data Structure Report

1.2.d The Castles of Kirkcudbright – Moat Brae



by Liam McKinstry

issued 5th December 2019



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Introduction

1. This Data Structure Report describes works carried out for the sub-project on the Castles of Kirkcudbright carried out as part of the Galloway Glens Landscape Partnership (GGLP) community archaeology project *Can You Dig It?* This Report presents the results from excavation works undertaken across the possible medieval timber castle site at Moat Brae located to the immediate N of Greyfriars Church in Kirkcudbright.
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 Galloway Glens Landscape Partnership (GGLP), Dumfries and Galloway Council and members of the *Can You Dig It?* Steering Group.

Historical & Archaeological Background

3. Tradition holds that Fergus, Lord of Galloway, had a timber castle on Moat Brae (**S1** in Williamson & Rees 2019) in the 12th century (Gourlay & Turner 1978) in addition to his base at Lochfergus to the NE of the town. There are no remaining structural remains for the castle still extant and the site exists as an elliptical mound. The area has been used as the site for various structures in the centuries since.
4. In the 1450s, the Franciscan Order built a friary complex here (Gordon 2008, 86). After the reformation in the 1560s, part of the complex was retained as the Parish Church with the rest being demolished. The Maclellan family had begun to dominate the town's affairs from the later 15th century, and Thomas Maclellan of Bombie took over the site of the convent garden to build his fortified townhouse known as 'Maclellan's Castle' in 1582. For this purpose he had acquired the right to strip most of the abandoned Franciscan Friary.
5. The parish kirk was rebuilt in the 1730s, but, outgrown by the 1830s, the congregation moved to new premises at the present parish kirk. The Moat Brae kirk was then converted into a school before being turned back into a church in the 1920s, when it became the Episcopal Church still present today. Some of the building's component parts still survive from its earlier phases, namely the 'Maclellan Aisle'. This is the chancel that had been added by the Maclellan family to the Franciscan church following its conversion in the late 16th century, and which appears to have survived its various transformations in the years since. Recent archaeological works under the floor of the current church revealed the presence of earlier foundations and substantial quantities of redeposited human bone, as well as an articulated burial beneath the chancel (Maclellan Aisle). No evidence relating to structures pre-dating the Franciscan church were found.
6. Aside from the church, the area was also developed commercially and the Basil Warehouse, complete with timber yard, was built here in the 1730s (Gordon 2008, 87). This warehouse, having become an eyesore, was demolished in 1895.

Project Works

7. This phase of the archaeological works focussed on the site of the medieval timber castle of Moat Brae located to the immediate N of Greyfriars Church in Kirkcudbright (**S1** in Williamson & Rees 2019). The site was located in the centre of Kirkcudbright on a raised oval mound. Greyfriars Church and grounds took up most of the S part of this mound with a narrow tarmacked path also running in an E-W direction through the centre of the mound. Two 3m by 1.5m evaluation trenches were excavated to the immediate N of this narrow path (Figure 1).
8. The on-site works were carried out between the 1st and the 3rd August 2019. Both of the evaluation trenches were hand dug. Trench 1 was located to the immediate N of Greyfriars Church (Figures 1-4a). Trench 2 was located further E and was located over where the 18th century warehouse had once been sited (Figures 1 and 5-7a). It was hoped that both trenches would reveal evidence of the medieval timber castle and show the effect of later structures on that site.
9. All works were carried out using Rathmell Archaeology Ltd standard methods as outlined in the Risk Assessment Method Statement (RAMS) (McKinstry 2019). The fieldwork was

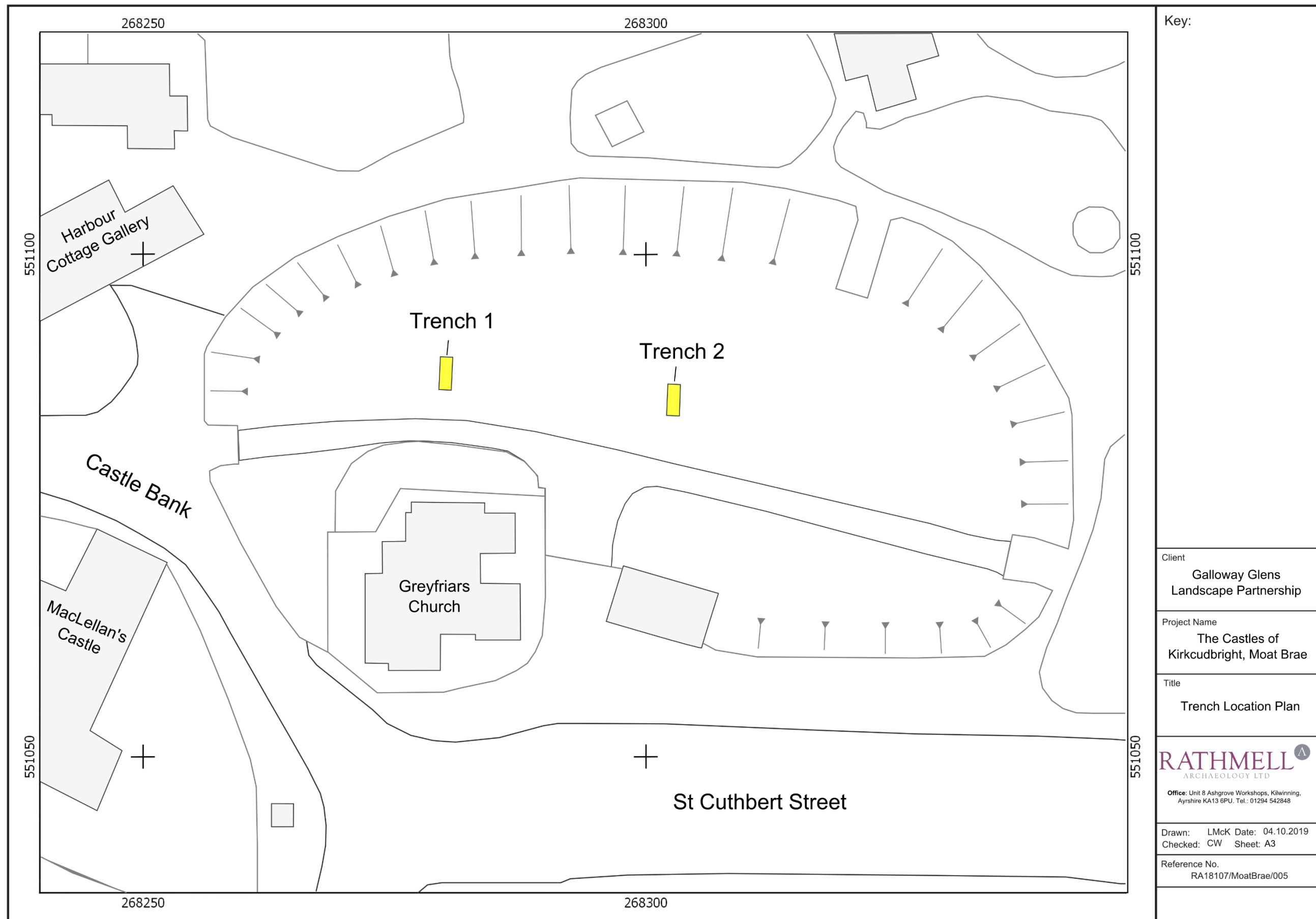


Figure 1: Trench location plan at Moat Brae.

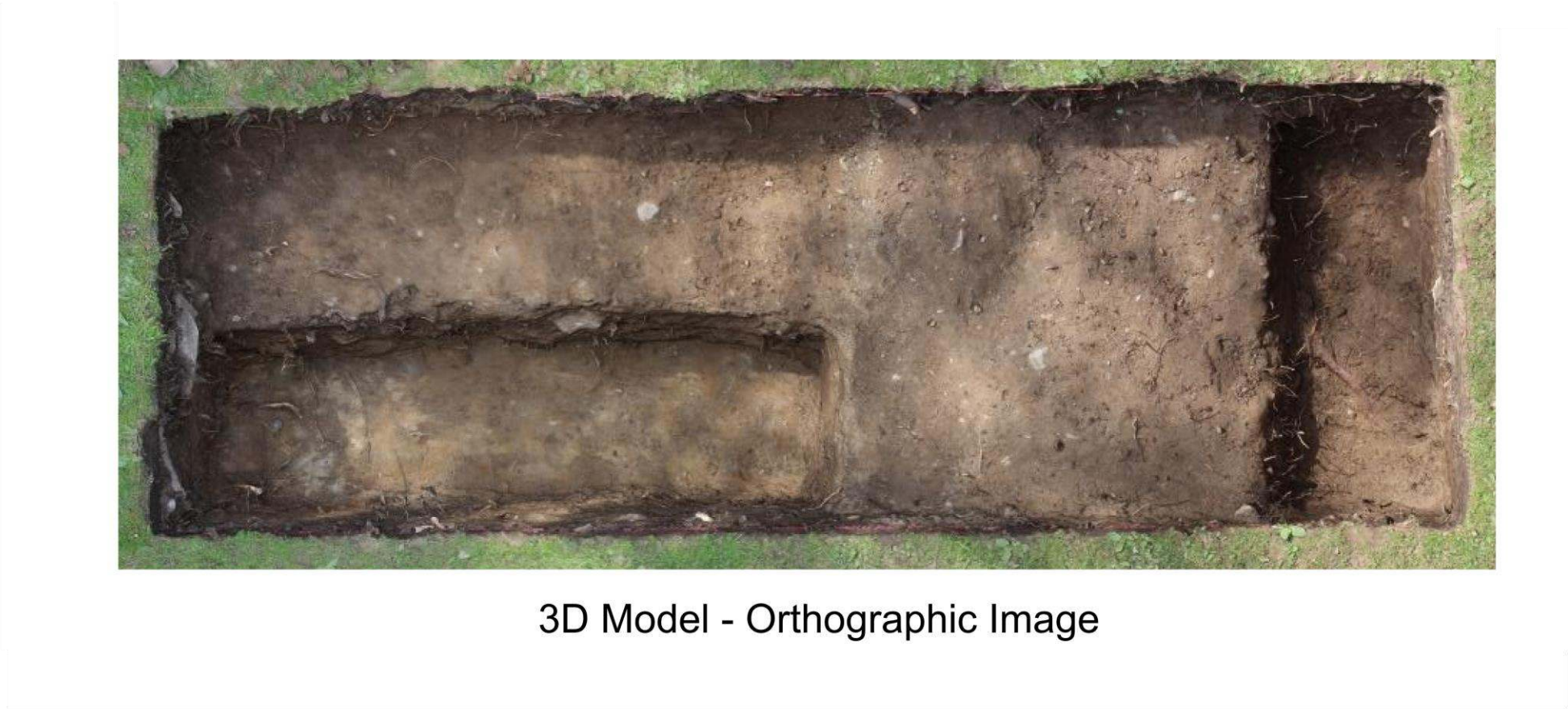


Figure 2: Plan and Orthographic Capture of 3D model for Trench 1.

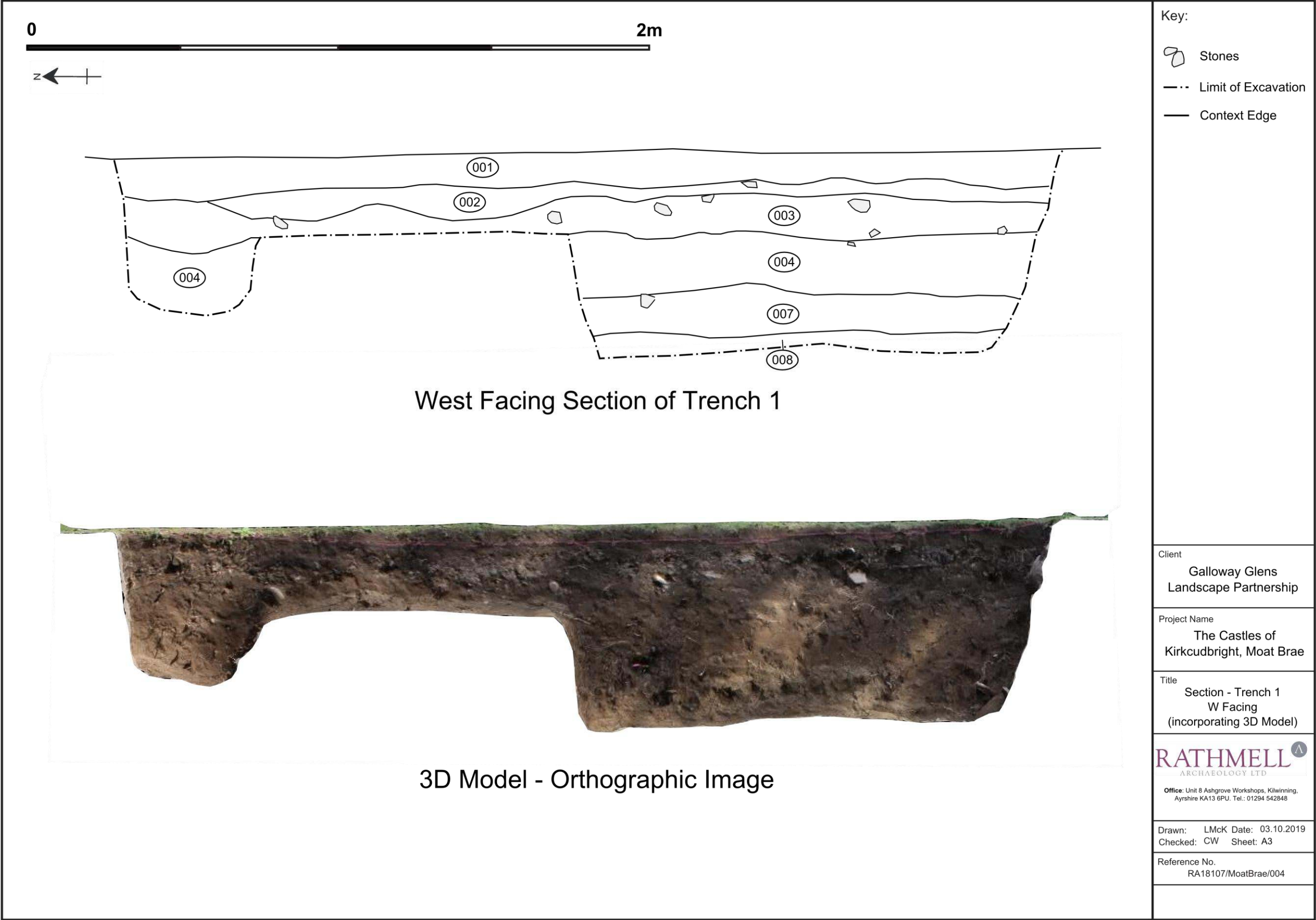


Figure 3: W Facing Section and Orthographic Capture of 3D model for Trench 1.



Figure 4a: Post-excavation view of the Trench 1. From the SW.

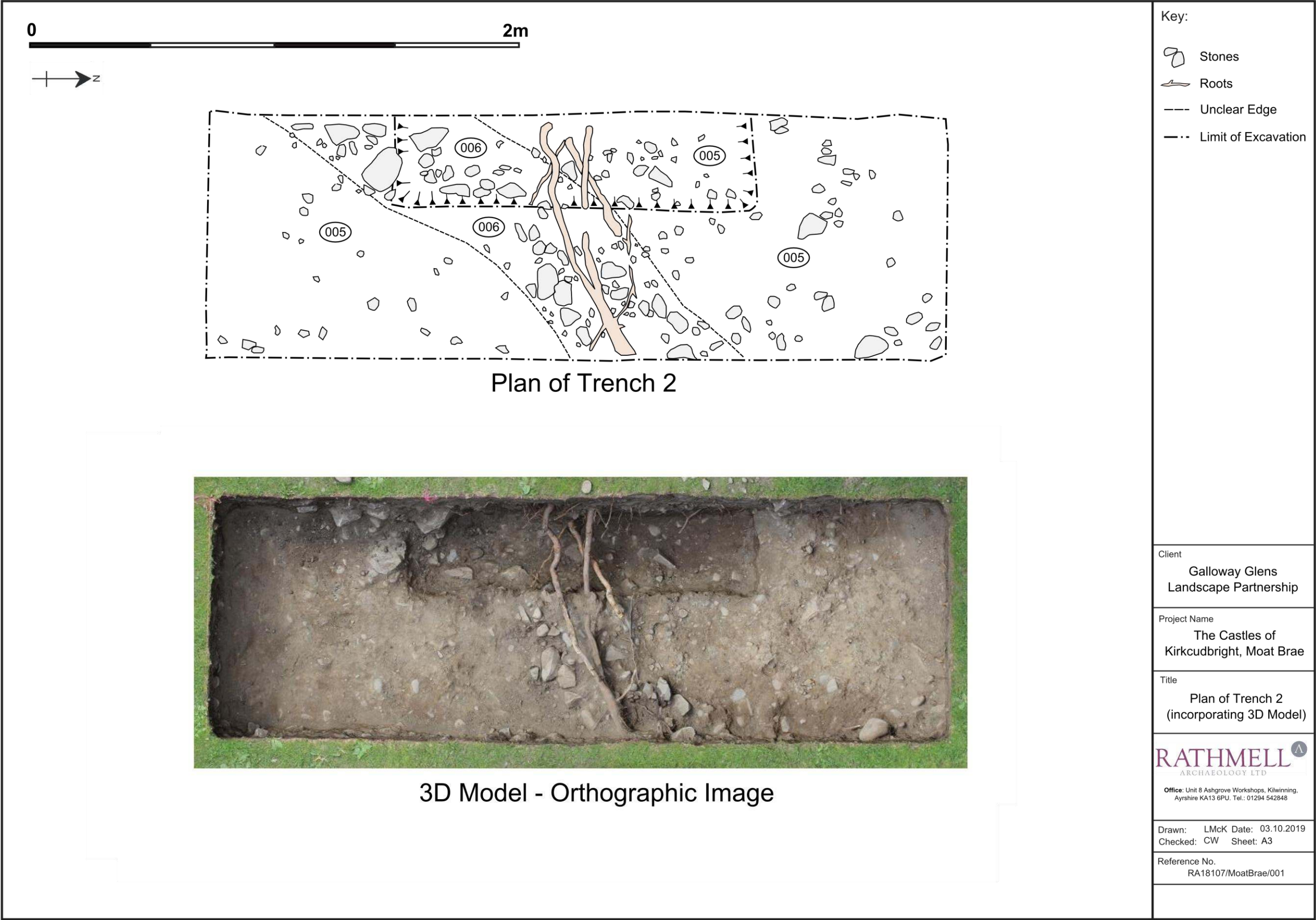


Figure 4b: Working shot of volunteers within Trench 1. From the SW.

undertaken in good weather. In terms of structure, the core field team of Rathmell Archaeology staff and volunteers were on-site from 8am to 4pm.

Findings

10. The existing ground surface/topsoil through which both of the trenches were excavated was in use as an open, grass covered public amenity area. This topsoil, (001), consisted of mid- grey brown silt with occasional small stone and moderate animal bone, glass and ceramic inclusions (Figures 3, 4a, 6 and 7a). Topsoil deposit (001) was present across both Trenches 1 and 2 and had a thickness range of between 0.09m to 0.14m.
11. Underlying the topsoil (001) was a layer of made ground, (002), which consisted of moderately compacted, light brown silty sand with frequent small angular stone inclusions and roots (Figures 3, 4a, 6 and 7a). The deposit was present in both Trenches 1 and 2 and had a thickness range of between 0.04m to 0.22m.
12. As well as the inclusions mentioned above, a significant number of artefacts were recovered from both the topsoil (001) and the underlying made ground deposit (002) in both Trenches 1 and 2. This range of artefacts included ceramic fragments from jars, bottles, dining and kitchenware, as well as bowls (Find Nos 009, 012, 059, 066, 073, 088 and 096) and stems from clay pipes (Find Nos 001, 077, 084, 093 and 108). The recovered ceramic material from these upper deposits mainly dated to between the 19th and 20th centuries. However some earlier sherds (Find Nos 011, 035, 066, 073 and 088) of medieval pottery, which included glazed and unglazed local red wares, white gritty and gritty wares, from the late 12th to early 13th centuries, were also recovered (Figure 8a).
13. A number of metal, glass and lithic artefacts were also identified within the upper two layers, (001) and (002), within both trenches. Many of the metal artefacts recovered consisted of corroded iron or iron alloy objects for which the type or function of the artefact was difficult to determine. Some less corroded artefacts, such as Find Nos 038, 068 and 081, may have been nails possibly from structures that once stood on the site or more likely derived from activities within the timber/ship yard to the E. Other Iron alloy artefacts such as a possible chisel (Find No. 010) and a possible broken chain link or piece of padlock (Find No. 081) may also have been used in the timber/ship yard. A small number of copper alloy (Cu) artefacts were recovered which consisted of predominantly 20th century coins, the earliest of which was an Edwardian halfpenny from 1903 (Find No. 015) and a small brass lock plate marked 'Handmade Lock' (Find No. 004). Of particular note was a small Cu alloy button (Find No. 003) which was coated black and stamped with 'R.McConchie.Kirkcudbright' the name of a local Kirkcudbright tailor and photographer in the latter part of the 19th century and early 20th century (Figure 9a).
14. Much of the glass recovered (Find Nos 037, 057, 069 and 080) was very fragmented material from bottles or window panes dating to the 19th or 20th century. Of note was a small spherical glass bead (Find No. 60) of post-medieval or later date which appeared to have a frosted or white coloured appearance.
15. A small amount of animal bone, mainly sheep and cattle, (Find Nos 019, 040, 064, 092, 094 and 101) was recovered from the upper deposits. No other organic material was identified.
16. Only a small number of lithics were identified which included small chunks of flint and quartz. Of these, two (Find Nos 071 and 082) showed signs of working, with Find No 071 most likely waste material from flint knapping and Find No. 082 possibly a fragment from a small flake or tool. Of particular note was a small number of slate styluses (Find Nos 005, 026, 062 and 079) (Figure 9b) which were recovered from both deposits (001) and (002).
17. Amounts of fragmented building material, such as roofing slate (Find Nos 034, 075 and 087), and industrial waste, such as slag and coal (Find Nos 039, 070, 072, 078, 083, 104 and 109), were recovered from the two upper deposits, (001) and (002). From the mixed date range of the artefacts and materials recovered from the upper two deposits it is unclear what date these are but it most probably 19th or 20th century in date and derives from the timber/ship yard.



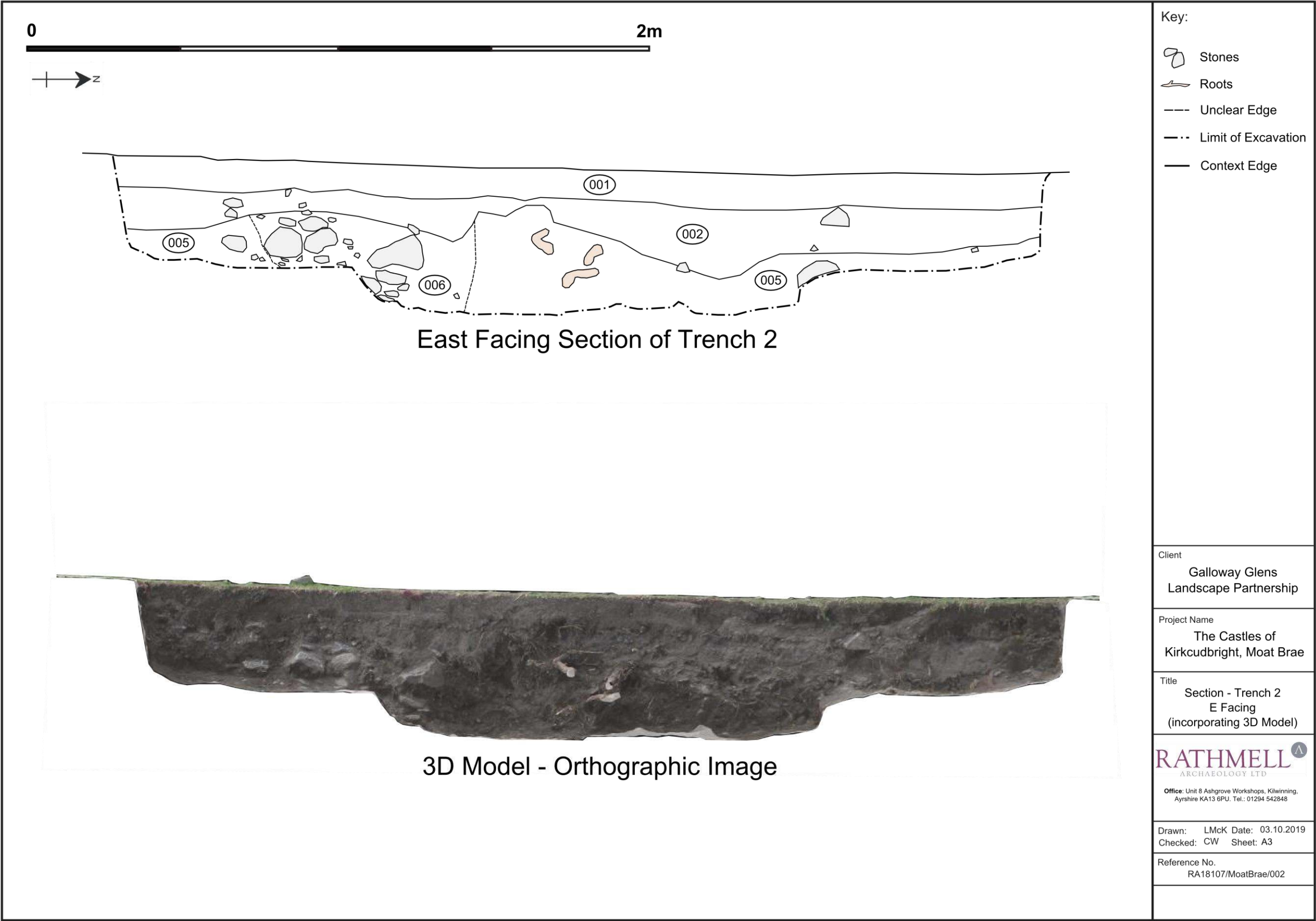


Figure 6: E Facing Section and Orthographic Capture of 3D model for Trench 2.



Figure 7a: Post-excavation view of Trench 2 from the NE.



Figure 7b: Working shot of volunteers within Trench 2. From the SE.

Trench 1

18. Within Trench 1 (Figures 3 and 4a) four deposits/layers were identified underlying the layer of made ground (002). The uppermost of these was deposit (003) which consisted of firmly compacted, yellow mottled yellow grey clayey sand with stone, root and charcoal inclusions. The deposit had a thickness range of between 0.07m to 0.15m. As with the existing ground surface, (001), and the made ground, (002), this deposit contained a number of ceramic artefacts from the 19th to 20th century (Find No. 027). There was also a medieval sherd and post-medieval sherd (Find No. 008) (Figure 8b) recovered from the deposit. The medieval sherd was a thick walled gritty ware dating from the late 12th to early 13th centuries and the post-medieval sherd was a thick walled grey reduced ware dating from the 16th to 17th centuries. Other artefacts recovered from the deposit included glass fragments (Find No. 029), industrial waste such as slag, charcoal and coal (Find Nos 030 and 032), building materials such as slate and mortar (Find Nos 031 and 107) and a small amount of animal bone (Find No. 033). Underlying deposit, (003), was another deposit, (004), which consisted of a firmly compacted, mid- yellow grey clay sand with moderate small stone inclusions. The deposit had a thickness range of between 0.17m to 0.22m. This deposit was found to be devoid of artefacts.
19. Beneath deposit (004) were two deposits, (007) and (008). The uppermost of these two deposits, (007), consisted of moderate to firmly compacted, mid- orange brown clayey sand with frequent charcoal and root inclusions. The deposit had a thickness range of between 0.12m to 0.18m and was identified at a depth of 0.43m to 0.45m from the existing ground surface. The lower deposit, (008), consisted of moderate to firmly compacted, mid- orange brown clayey sand with some angular stone and river cobble inclusions. The deposit had a thickness range of between 0.04m to 0.08m and was located at a depth of 0.45m to 0.62m from the existing ground surface. Sherds of medieval unglazed gritty and red wares dating from the late 12th and early 13th centuries, were recovered from within deposit (007) (Find Nos 007 and 013) and also from within deposit (008) (Find No 006) (Figure 8a).
20. The naturally occurring subsoil, (009), was identified underlying deposit (008) at a depth of 0.62m to 0.64m from the existing ground surface. The subsoil consisted of moderately compacted, light mottled grey yellow sand with no inclusions.

Trench 2

21. Within Trench 2 (Figures 5, 6 and 7a) one deposit, (005), and a slightly curvilinear feature, (006), was identified underlying the layer of made ground (002). Deposit (005) consisted of firmly compacted, mid- yellow grey clay sand with moderate small stone inclusions. The deposit has an excavated thickness range of between 0.08m to 0.29m. A large number of artefacts were recovered from the deposit; as with the topsoil, (001), and the made ground, (002), this deposit contained a number of 19th century pottery sherds (Find No. 020), heavily corroded iron objects (Find Nos 023 and 025), a mix of glass window pane and bottle fragments (Find No. 021), industrial waste (Find No. 103) and building materials such as slate (Find No. 022).
22. Curvilinear feature (006) was orientated in a NE-SW direction cut into the surface of deposit (005). The feature was identified at a depth of 0.16m below the existing ground surface. It had an excavated length of 1.8m, a width of 0.44m to 0.48m and an excavated depth of 0.24m to 0.38m. The feature could not be fully excavated due to the presence of tree roots which ran through the fill of the cut but from what was excavated it could be seen that the feature had steeply sloping sides. The fill consisted of a firmly compacted, mid- grey sandy clay with frequent irregular shaped stone and root inclusions. A number of artefacts were recovered from the fill including 19th century pottery sherds (Find Nos 050 to 052), a mixture of 19th or 20th century glass window and bottle fragments (Find No. 041), industrial waste (Find Nos 043 and 053), building materials such as slate (Find Nos 042) and a small quantity of animal bone (Find No. 045). Of note was a 19th or 20th century hexagonal shaped black glass button with a flower motif on it (Find No. 046) and slate styluses (Find No. 047).
23. Due to the firm compaction of the deposits and presence of tree roots it was not possible

to excavate deeper than 0.44m so the level of the naturally occurring subsoil was not reached.

Artefacts

By Louise Turner

24. A broad range of objects were recovered during the excavations, with ceramics, glass, metal and coarse stone (including slate) all well-represented.
25. Arguably the most informative group of this material was the ceramics. It was dominated by modern pottery wares (Figure 10b), with glazed white earthenwares particularly well-represented. Of these, a number showed evidence of transfer-printing in a variety of colourways, including blue-and-white, red-and-white, green-and-white and black-and-white. Sherds derived from brown-glazed red and white earthenware teapots also occurred amongst the assemblage. These wares and colourways are typical of the period spanning c.1820 to 1860, and while this does not necessarily imply that they were deposited or even manufactured during this narrow time frame, it is interesting to note that pottery types typical of the first few decades and the last few decades of the 19th century were much more poorly represented. Examples of earlier wares could potentially have included a group of tin-glazed white earthenware sherds (six of which derived from the same vessel (Find No. 088, Trench 1, (002)), a sponge-decorated sherd (Find No. 066, Trench 2, (002)) and sherds from a coarse, hand-thrown red earthenware jar with brown slip (Find No. 020, Trench 2, (005)). The latter is a particular long-lived form of vessel which has its origins in the late 18th century and continues well into the 19th century. Later wares were represented by stoneware, which occurred in very small quantities (e.g. two sherds included amongst Find No. 066, Trench 2, (002)). An exception to this general rule was provided by five stoneware stoppers derived from 'Codd' type aerated drinks bottles (Find No. 011, Trench 1, (002); Find No. 051, Trench 2, (006) and Find No. 059, Trench 2, (002)). These had been removed from their parent bottles, probably by children who re-used them as marbles, and they appear to represent a separate phase of use from that characterised by the deposition of much-fragmented and occasionally heavily burnt vessels derived from a domestic setting.
26. The modern ceramic sherds were distributed throughout contexts (001), (002), (003), (005) and (006). A similar date range was also evidenced by the glass component of the assemblage, which was dominated by modern bottle glass, with a small number of 19th century upright wine bottles also present (e.g. Find No. 041, Trench 2, (006)). Occasional fragments of modern window glass – comprising float glass, which must post-date the 1950s – pushed the date range of these deposits even further forward with fragments occurring in Trench 1 (002) (Find No. 057 and Find No. 080), Trench 2 (005) (Find No. 021) and Trench 2 (006) (Find No. 041). In addition to the window glass, further evidence of demolition debris was found in the form of fragmentary roofing slates (e.g. Find No. 055, from Trench 2 (002)) and structural ironwork, with the latter dominated by nails (e.g. Find No. 068, from Trench 1 (001)), although occasional fragments of cast iron drainpipe were also present (e.g. Find No. 097, Trench 2 (002)). The character of this material was consistent with a building constructed from the early 1800s onwards.
27. Occurring in association with the modern finds detailed above was a small group of sherds derived from medieval and post-medieval wares. Numbering 12 in total, they were dominated by medieval wares, with only one sherd of post-medieval reduced ware (Find No. 008) (Figure 8b) present (originating in the period spanning the 15th to early 17th centuries). Six of the sherds were representative of gritty wares, similar either to red gritty fabrics recovered from the excavations at Whithorn and dated by Clarke to a period spanning the mid- to late 12th to early 14th centuries (e.g. Find No. 006), or white gritty fabrics (e.g. Find No. 020), which Clarke suggests have a roughly similar date range, although extend slightly further into the mid-14th century. The balance of the medieval ceramics comprised sherds comparable with Clarke's 'Local Green-Glazed Wares', which in this case span a date range extending from the mid-13th century to the late 14th century. The preponderance of unglazed sherds, probably derived from cooking pots, might suggest an origin earlier in the sequence, as cooking pots tend to fall out of use during the 14th century when metal vessels become more widely available.

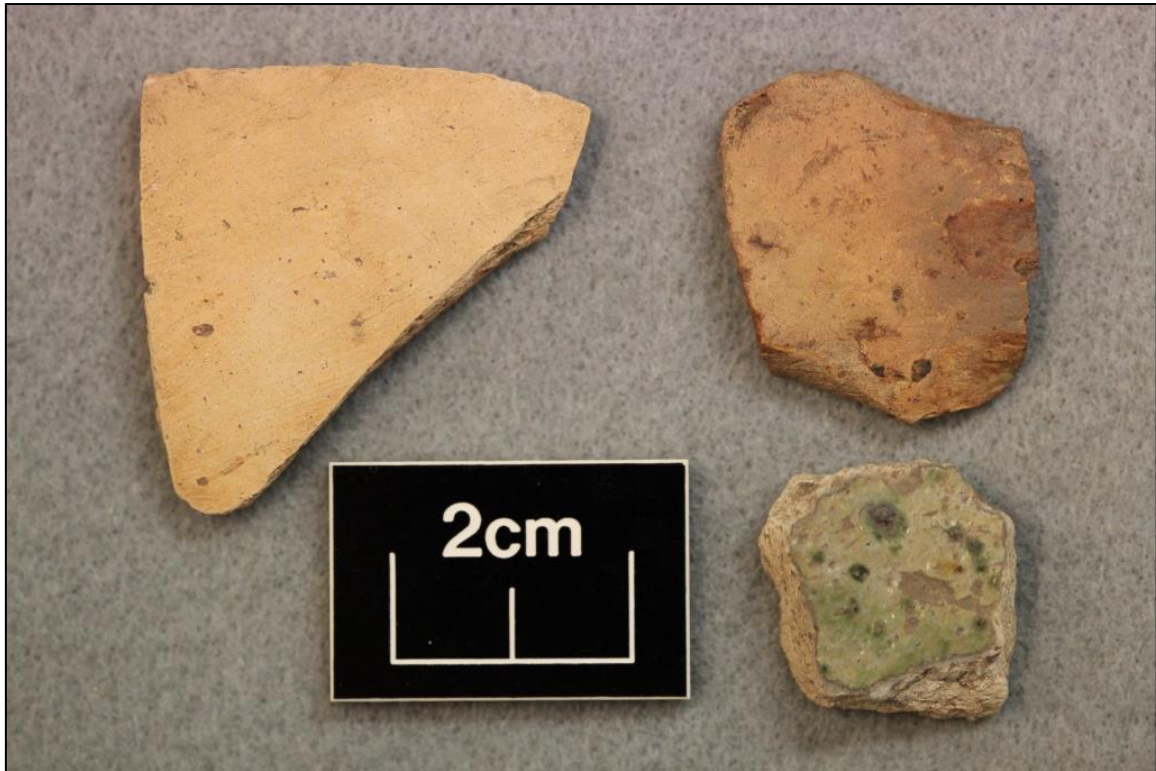


Figure 8a: Medieval pottery from Trenches 1 & 2. Find No. 008 (lower right), Find No. 006 (upper left) and Find No. 013 (upper right).

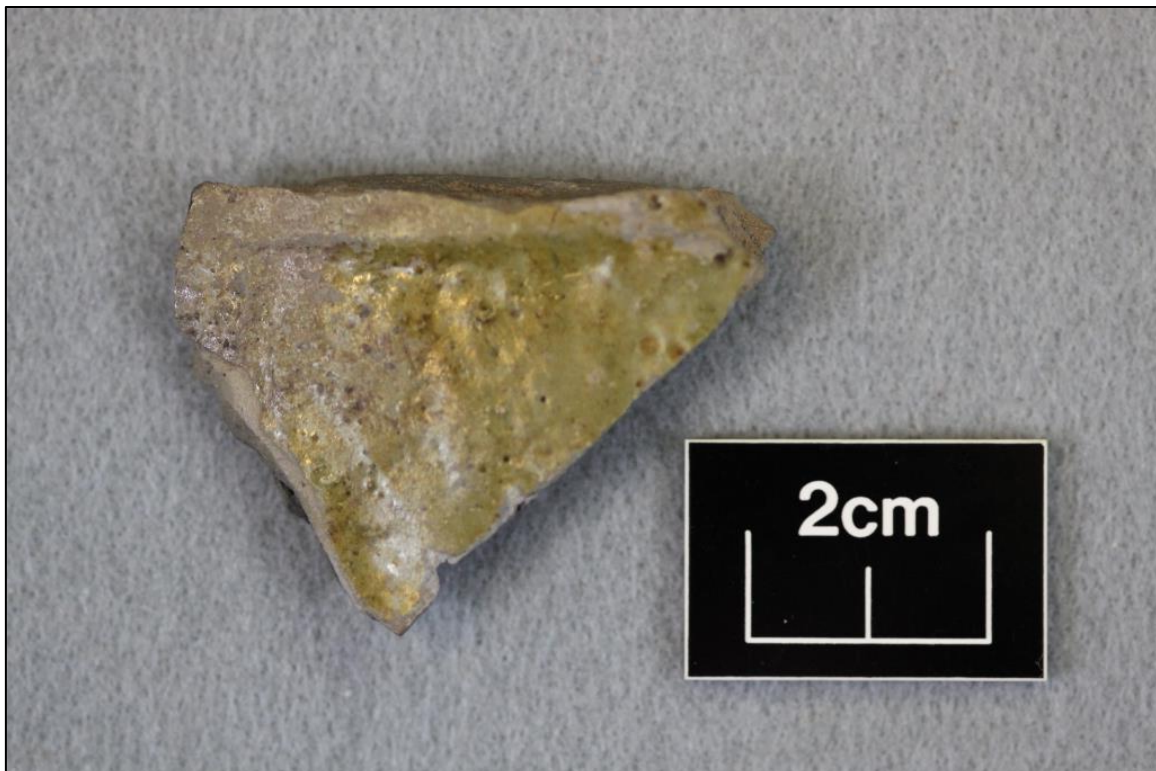


Figure 8b: Post-medieval pottery sherd from Trench 1, Find No. 008.



Figure 9a: Late 19th or early 20th century buttons. Glass 'flower motif' button, Find No. 046 and Cu Alloy 'McConchie' button, Find No. 003.

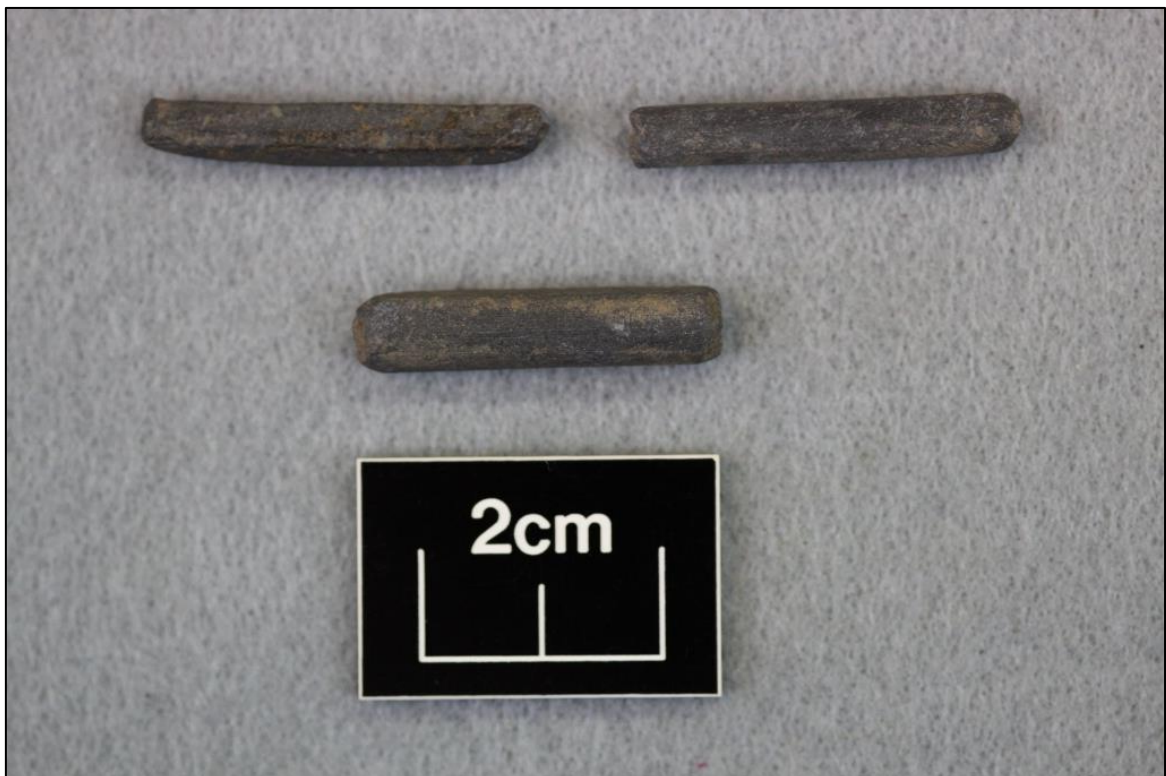


Figure 9b: Late 19th or early 20th century slate styluses, Find No. 036 (top row) and Find No. 005 (bottom row).



Figure 10a: 19th to 20th century clay tobacco Pipe fragments. Find No. 098 'Barrel' (left), Find No. 063 'Burns Cutty' (top), 'BEL- CU[TTY]' (top right) and also (bottom), Find No. 052 'knobbed spur' (bottom right).

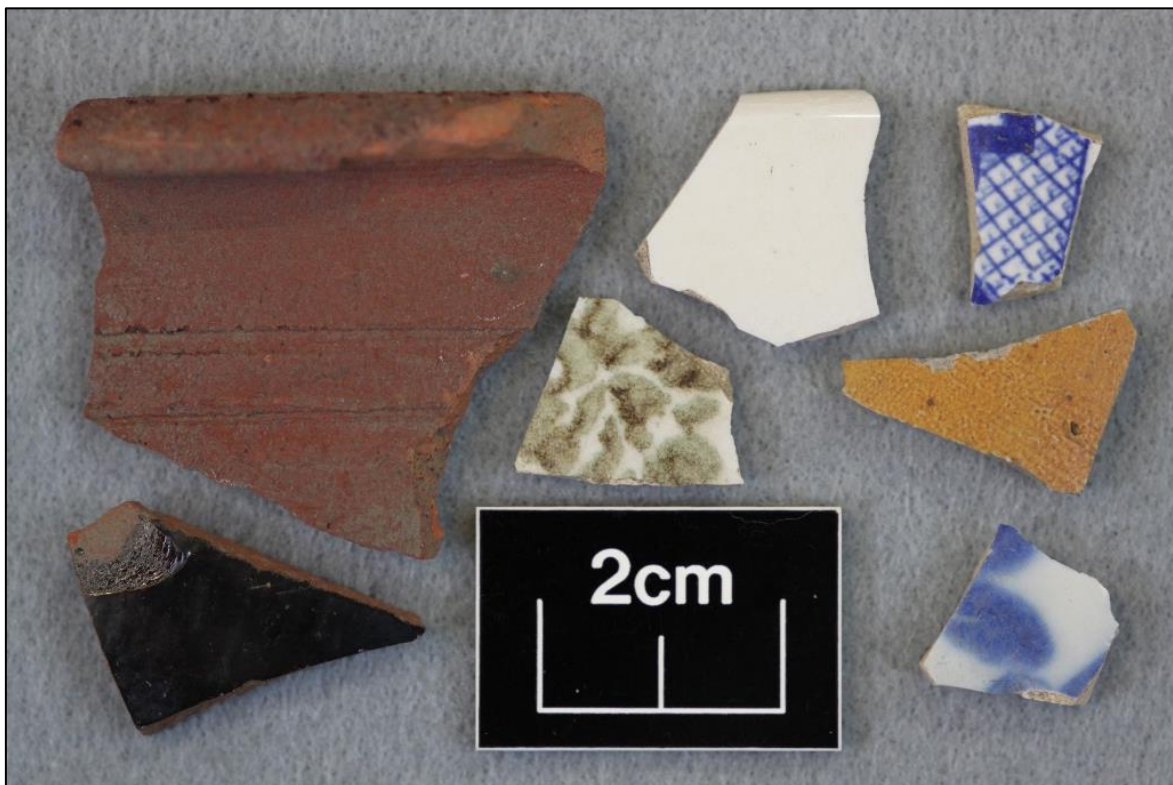


Figure 10b: Selection of 19th to 20th century ceramics, Find No. 066.

28. While the majority of the medieval sherds (Figure 8a) occurred alongside objects of modern origin within disturbed upper deposits, three sherds (Find Nos 006, 007 and 013), were recovered from *in situ* medieval deposits, (007) and (008), within Trench 1. From the range of wares occurring, we could infer a date range for this material which spanned the second half of the 13th century, i.e. c. 1250-1300 (see discussion of pottery types above). This date range overlaps to some extent with the proposed date range for the medieval ceramic assemblage from recent excavations at Castledykes; these could be dated, through comparison with observations made by various ceramic specialists during a succession of excavations on castle and ecclesiastical sites throughout Dumfries and Galloway and further afield, to a period spanning c. 1220-1270. Earlier activity, predating even the medieval period, was demonstrated by the presence of a worked piece of flint (Find No. 082, Trench 1 (002)). This was classed as an irregular flake, possibly snapped off from the distal end of a larger flake or blade.
29. Amongst the modern finds, a number were of interest for their contribution to social history. In particular, there were items associated with the site's long history of use as a school in the period c. 1843 to 1920. In particular, the nine slate styluses (e.g. Find No. 062, from Trench 2 (002) and Find No. 036 (Figure 9b), from Trench 1 (002)) will have derived from this phase of use, and it is likely, too, that the stoneware stoppers from 'Codd' type bottles used as marbles (Find Nos 011, 051 and 059) were also associated with the school. A number of fragments derived from clay tobacco pipes (Figure 10a) were also present, including one fragment from a bowl shaped in the form of a barrel (Find No. 098), while another bore the maker's stamp of well-known Glasgow pipemaker William White, who operated over an extended period between 1805 and 1901. A more local connection was provided by a Cu Alloy button stamped with the legend 'R McConchie Kirkcudbright' around its circumference (Find No. 003, Trench 1, (001); Figure 9a). This potentially links the object with 'R. McConchie,' who is cited in 1878 as a tailor amongst the gathered Incorporated Trades at the firing of the 'Siller Gun.' It is possible that the button formed part of a garment manufactured by McConchie at around this time. A number of Cu Alloy coins were also recovered; most post-dated decimalisation in 1971, but one earlier penny dated to 1903 and the reign of Edward VII was recovered (Find No. 015, Trench 1, (001)).
30. Small quantities of metallurgical slag were recovered in association with small fragments of burnt and unburnt coal and coal-based fuel ash slag. None were associated with *in situ* deposit (007) and they are likely to represent intrusive material of modern origin, potentially generated during small-scale smithing activities. Small quantities of animal bone were recovered; where identifiable, they could be classed as derived from domestic sheep or cattle, with some butchery marks noted.

Discussion

31. Though only one feature was identified within the excavated trenches at Moat Brae – curvilinear feature (006) – the deposits identified, artefacts recovered and archival evidence allow for a great deal of interpretation of the site. From this data it is possible to show that there were at least three phases of activity.

Medieval Period

32. The earliest phases were identified within Trench 1 and consisted of two medieval deposits, (007) and (008), which overlay the naturally occurring subsoil (009) (Figures 3 and 4a). The lowest and earliest of these layers was deposit (008). This contained small angular stones and river cobbles within its makeup which may be naturally occurring, though there is the possibility that the stones represented the remains of a deliberately constructed surface. The uppermost and later deposit, (007), contained frequent amounts of charcoal flecking in its makeup suggesting that it may possibly have been an occupation layer built up over deposit (008).
33. The earliest deposit, (008), contained one sherd of medieval pottery (Find No. 006; Figure 8a) from an unglazed pink-orange gritty fabric vessel, while the uppermost deposit, (007), contained two sherds of medieval pottery. The first of these sherds (Find No. 007), was a base sherd from an unglazed gritty variant base. The second, Find No. 013, was from an unglazed local red ware vessel. All of the pottery sherds recovered from deposits (007)

and (008) were dated to between the late 12th and early 13th centuries.

34. Other sherds of medieval pottery from the late 12th to early 13th century were recovered from the upper fills – (001), (002) and (003) – within both Trenches 1 and 2 (Figures 1-3 and 5-6). These artefacts were most likely disturbed from lower layers during building and demolition activities carried out at the site from the early 18th century onwards. Though not *in situ*, these sherds are consistent with the dates of the artefacts found in the more secure contexts and hint at a greater level of medieval activity across the Moat Brae site.
35. There is no definite evidence for the presence of the 12th century timber castle at Moat Brae, the creation of which is locally attributed to Fergus Lord of Galloway. Historically Fergus first appears in AD 1136 as a witness to a charter from David I, King of Scotland and dies, after being removed from power, in AD 1161 after Galloway becomes forcefully assimilated into the Kingdom of Scotland by Malcolm IV, King of Scotland. He was said to be of Norse-Gaelic descent and this seems to be corroborated by his warlike activities in Ireland and the Western Isles of Scotland during the early part of the 12th century.
36. Fergus's main seat of power was at Lochfergus Castle (Canmore ID 64070) located 1.5km to the E of the site at Moat Brae. The Moat Brae site may have been constructed by Fergus to protect the access to the River Dee and also as a naval base for his ships which allowed him to carry out naval expeditions to Ireland and the Western Isles. As there is no definite archaeological evidence for a timber castle at Moat Brae it may be that the site was more of a defended enclosure positioned on a prominent rise close to the river, possibly along the lines of the Viking period longphort site type constructed in Ireland during the 9th and 10th century.
37. Moat Brae's proximity to the Kirk or Church of St Cuthbert's, which was located 0.8km to the E and may have been founded sometime between AD 750 to 850, might have been deliberate as there may already have been some form of settlement and port already here, in what would later become the town and burgh of Kirkcudbright (which took its name from the church). The timber castle, enclosure or whatever defensive works were constructed by Fergus Lord of Galloway at Moat Brae may have been a formalising and defence of a settlement and port which already existed in the early 12th century. The two medieval deposits, (007) and (008), identified within Trench 1 may represent activity within the latter stages of such a site as it transitioned from being a defensive castle or enclosure to the burgeoning medieval town and burgh of Kirkcudbright. It may also correspond with Galloway's full incorporation into the Kingdom of Scotland where the need for a fortified site for naval activity at Moat Brae would no longer be needed. By the end of the 12th century, possibly due to the growth of Kirkcudbright and political and social changes, a new castle was constructed at Castledykes located 0.6km to the W of the town which would have finally made any remnants of a fortified castle or enclosure at Moat Brae superfluous.

Later Medieval and Post-Medieval Period

38. The late 12th to 13th century deposits, (007) and (008), within Trench 1 were sealed by deposit, (004), which was devoid of artefacts and organic material, such as charcoal (Figures 3 and 4a). This suggests that the deposit may have built up naturally over a number of years after the abandonment of the castle or enclosure at Moat Brae. It is known from historical sources that the later 15th century Franciscan friary, with the exception of the church, did not expand much onto the Moat Brae site but did utilise it as a burial ground (which it would continue as up until the early 18th century). It is possible that later burials may have been cut into this deposit but no traces were identified in either of the two trenches and no human remains were identified during the excavation. The possibility that Moat Brae may have been in use as a graveyard during this period might also explain why no artefacts dating to the 14th and 15th centuries were recovered from the two trenches.
39. After the reformation of 1560, the friaries of Scotland were abandoned with the land being sold off and buildings being reused or demolished. This was the case at Moat Brae where the monastery was obtained by charter in 1569 by Sir Thomas Maclellan of Bombie (Williamson and Rees 2019). He then went on to demolish it, with the exception of the friary's church at Moat Brae, and build the nearby 'Maclellan's Castle' from the



Figure 11a: Photograph of Pupils & Teachers of the Old Church School (Greyfriars) sometime between the late 19th or early 20th centuries (Photo courtesy of Helen Bowick, Kirkcudbright History Society).



Figure 11b: View of Moat Brae (showing the timber/ship yard) from the N sometime between the late 19th or early 20th centuries (Photo courtesy of Helen Bowick, Kirkcudbright History Society).

demolished material from the friary. No definitive trace of this demolition was noted within either of the trenches which would make sense as they would have been to the immediate N of the medieval church and outwith what we know of the friary's boundaries.

40. Only one post-medieval artefact was recovered, a sherd of reduced ware (Find No. 008) with a date range of between the 16th and 17th centuries; unfortunately it came from a mixed deposit (003) within Trench 1 (Figures 3 and 4a). This artefact's date range could correspond to the demolition of the friary in the 16th century but the fact that the deposit in which it was recovered also contained a large amount of 19th and 20th century artefacts, may suggest that it had come from either a nearby disturbed post-medieval deposit or had been brought in from outwith the site.

18th – 20th Century Period

41. A very mixed sandy clay deposit, (003), overlay later medieval and/or post-medieval deposit (004) within Trench 1 and a similar deposit, (005), was identified within Trench 2. The artefactual evidence recovered from both deposits was predominantly 19th or 20th century in date. This included sherds from pottery vessels, glass fragments, building materials (slate and brick), miscellaneous metal artefacts (predominantly heavily corroded iron objects) and industrial waste such as coal and slag. The deposit within Trench 1, (003), was much thinner with a maximum thickness of 0.15m, compared to the similar deposit, (005), within Trench 2 which had an excavated minimum thickness of 0.29m. Deposit (005) was not fully excavated down to the next stratigraphic layer/deposit due to the presence of tree roots within Trench 2 but it seems probable that the deposit would have gone much deeper.
42. The reason for this difference may be due to the construction of the 'Basil' Warehouse and its associated timber/ship building yard and wharf in 1734 (Robison 1915-16) which was first depicted on Roy's Map of the Lowlands from 1752-55 (Figure 12a). One of the first detailed maps of Kirkcudbright, surveyed by John Wood in 1843 (Figure 12b), shows the yard with a straight boundary dividing it from the mound of Moat Brae to the W. Straight boundaries shown to the N and S might also suggest that this part of the mound had been at least partially levelled as part of the construction. A photograph of Moat Brae taken in either late 19th or early 20th century (Figure 11b) seems to confirm the levelling of the E part of the mound for the warehouse. The 'Basil' Warehouse and its associated structures were eventually demolished in 1895 (Robison 1915-16) with the area being repurposed as a public space. The mixed nature of the material within deposits (003) and (005), which contained material predominantly from the 19th and 20th centuries, was most likely because they were made ground or demolition deposits used in 1895 to reconstitute the E half of Moat Brae. There is also the possibility that these deposits may have been imported from outwith Moat Brae to replace the material likely taken off site when it was levelled in the 18th century.
43. The construction of the timber/ship yard and wharf was preceded by the partial demolition and rebuilding of the church or kirk at Moat Brae in 1730, which seems to have been rebuilt directly over the original church foundations incorporating some of its earlier structure. By the early 19th century the church was judged as being too small and a new church was built elsewhere in Kirkcudbright in 1836. In 1839 the church at Moat Brae was partially demolished with the stone being used to create the boundary/retaining wall that surrounds the mound. The remnants of the church, which still retained some of the earliest medieval and post-medieval elements of the building such as the 'Maclellan Aisle', was to be rebuilt as a smaller building that would become the Old Church School (Robison 1915-16). This possibly occurred sometime after 1843, as Wood's map from that year (Figure 12b) still depicts the structure as 'remains of old church' with no mention of its use as a school.
44. The two uppermost deposits identified within Trenches 1 and 2, the topsoil (001) and made ground (002), seem to represent 20th century or later deposition most likely as a result of the maintenance of the open amenity area at Moat Brae. The finds recovered from these deposits were similar to the deposits below, (003) and (005), with large amounts of 19th and 20th century ceramics, glass, heavily corroded metal etc. mixed with occasional earlier medieval pottery sherds. The reason for this mix in the date range of the artefacts may be

due to 20th century landscaping at the site and as with the lower deposits, (003) and (005), the upper most deposits may have originated from outwith Moat Brae. Curvilinear feature (006), which was cut into deposit (005), may have been a rubble drain created in the latter part of the 19th century as part of the reconstitution of the mound at Moat Brae after the demolition of the timber/ship yard. All of the finds recovered from its fill were similar to those recovered from deposit (005). The exception to this was a 19th or 20th century hexagonal-shaped black glass button with a flower motif on it (Find No. 046) (Figure 9a).

45. Though the artefacts recovered from the upper deposits within Trenches 1 and 2 – (001), (002), (003) and (005) – were fairly mixed with regards to their date range, and hence most likely *ex situ*, it may be that they originally derived from nearby *in situ* medieval deposits such as (007) and (008) or, for the later 19th and 20th century artefacts, been imported or deposited from the nearby timber/ship building yard or Old Church School ('Greyfriars'). A number of artefacts recovered from the upper layers, such as the slate styluses (Figure 9b), may have been directly deposited in the late 19th or early 20th centuries by children from the Old Church School (Figure 11a). Other artefacts recovered, such as roofing slate potentially reused by the children to write on with their styluses, ceramic marbles from glass bottles perhaps used by the children for games and a small brass lock plate (Find No. 004) possibly from a desk drawer, may also have originated from the school with the children using Moat Brae as their playground.
46. Much of the industrial waste recovered from the upper deposits – (001), (002), (003) and (005) – such as slag and coal most likely derived from the timber/ship building yard and wharf which occupied much of the E part of Moat Brae from the early 18th century onwards. Many of the metal artefacts recovered from the upper deposits, such as iron nails, a possible chisel (Find No. 010), part of a chain or padlock (Find No. 081) and clay pipe fragments (Find Nos 001, 052, 063, 077, 084, 093, 098, 108 and 110) may also have derived from the day to day activities of the timber/ship yard workers during the years it was active.
47. The finds recovered from the two trenches at Moat Brae give us a physical timeline for the site. The medieval pottery found within the lower deposits in Trench 1 hint at late 12th to early 13th century occupation either within Fergus Lord of Galloway's timber castle/enclosure or during the growth of the town and burgh of Kirkcudbright itself. No artefacts were recovered that were associated with the 14th to 15th century Franciscan friary but the sterile deposit (004) within Trench 1 that sealed the earlier 12th and 13th century deposits may have been associated with the friary's (and the later town's) graveyard. Though recovered from one of the upper mixed deposits, a single sherd of 16th to 17th century reduced ware, shows that there was post-medieval activity close to the site.
48. The 19th and 20th century artefacts demonstrate the later day-to-day activities being carried out by the people of Kirkcudbright at or close to the site, such as making and using nails at the timber/ship yard evidenced by the bits of slag and corroded nails recovered, or children learning their 'ABCs' or arithmetic at the Old Church School, writing their workings with slate styluses possibly on old roof tiles. We can even put a local name to the maker of one artefact with the copper alloy button bearing the name 'R. McConchie. Kirkcudbright'. Robert McConchie (as discussed in the *Findings* and *Artefacts* sections) was a local Kirkcudbright tailor and photographer in the latter half of the 19th century and early 20th century who used his photography skills for his friend, the local artist Edward Atkinson Hornel. Hornel was associated with the 'Glasgow Boys' art movement and often used younger chaperoned models who were first photographed by McConchie with the photograph then painted at a later date by Hornel in his studio.



Figure 12a: William Roy's *Map of the Lowlands* 1752-55.



Figure 12b: John Wood's *Plan of the Town of Kirkcudbright* 1843.

Conclusion

49. The *Can You Dig It?* archaeological excavation at Moat Brae in Kirkcudbright was carried out as part of the Galloway Glens Landscape Partnership project and involved input from archaeologists, volunteers and the local community (Figures 4b and 7b). Though only two small trenches were excavated, the team of volunteers managed to identify at least three phases of activity at the site. The first trench, which was located to the immediate N of Greyfriars Episcopal Church, contained two deposits from which came sherds of late 12th to early 13th century medieval pottery. These layers were interpreted as either a possible surface/occupation layer from within the 12th century timber castle/enclosure said to have been constructed by Fergus Lord of Galloway at Moat Brae, or as evidence for the start of the medieval town and burgh of Kirkcudbright.
50. A thick deposit which was devoid of artefactual evidence and directly overlay the medieval deposits was interpreted as either late medieval or post-medieval in date. The deposit seemed to represent the period after the timber castle/enclosure had been abandoned and possibly related to its reuse as a burial site for the 15th century Franciscan friary, the church of which ('Greyfriars'), was located over the SW portion of Moat Brae.
51. Over the post-medieval deposit lay made ground or demolition deposits which contained a number of artefacts that dated predominantly to the 19th and 20th centuries, though occasional sherds of medieval pottery and one sherd of post-medieval pottery were also recovered. Of note were a number of artefacts, such as slate styluses and ceramic marbles, which came from the nearby Greyfriars church when it was in use as a school during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Other artefacts, such as iron nails and industrial waste seem to relate to the early 18th century 'Basil' Warehouse and its associated timber/ship yard which were located on the E half of Moat Brae. The deposits were most likely the result of the warehouse's demolition and the subsequent reconstitution of the E part of the mound at Moat Brae at the end of the 19th century.
52. The final period of the site seemed to involve limited landscaping carried out during the 20th century as the uppermost deposits contained a mixture of artefacts with a varied date range, though they were predominantly of 19th or 20th century date.

Acknowledgements

53. 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 March 2020. 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 Heritage Fund and Historic Environment Scotland. The land is owned by Dumfries and Galloway Council who kindly allowed us access and gave their support and guidance for the works. Guidance was also given by Dumfries and Galloway Council Archaeology Service and members of the local Kirkcudbright History Society (particular thanks to Helen Bowick for the old photographs of Moat Brae).
54. The author would like to thank all of the hardworking volunteers who took part in the excavation: Jenny Roberts, Tom Marshall, Morag Ritchie, Aaron Johnston, Laura Bergsvik-Johnston, William Bergsvik-Johnston, Helen Phillips, Eva Armstrong-Phillips, Emma Gibson, Daisy Gibson, Maddy Gibson, Tracy Lamont, Molly Newman, Billy Newman, Helen Keron, Noah Keron, Sanna Keron, Kate Webster, Ava Webster, Aelia Gilby, Graeme Kyle and his two children. Thanks should also go to the Kirkcudbright Arts and Craft Trail, who invited 'Can You Dig It' and this dig to be a venue at their 2019 open weekend, and to all of the Kirkcudbright locals (and those from further afield) who dropped by the site while we were carrying out the excavation to learn about Kirkcudbright's history and have a chat.
55. The support and guidance provided by Andrew Nicholson, David Devereux and Rathmell Archaeology staff member Jack Portwood on site was much appreciated by everyone involved. Further thanks should go to Thomas Rees and Claire Williamson for their guidance throughout the project. Final thanks to Dr Louise Turner for her work on the artefact analysis and Laura Anderson for her analysis of the animal bone recovered from the site.

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Cartographic

1752-55	Roy, W.	<i>Map of the Lowlands</i>
1843	Wood, J.	Plan of the Town of Kirkcudbright
1854	Ordnance Survey	Six-inch 1 st edition, <i>Kirkcudbrightshire, Sheet 50</i>
1896	Ordnance Survey	Six-inch 2 nd edition, <i>Kirkcudbrightshire, Sheet LV.NW</i>
1909	Ordnance Survey	Six-inch 3 rd edition, <i>Kirkcudbrightshire, Sheet LV.NW</i>

Appendix 1: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Dumfries & Galloway
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Galloway Glens – Moat Brae, Kirkcudbright
PROJECT CODE:	RA18107
PARISH:	Kirkcudbright
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Liam McKinstry
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Excavation
NMRS NO(S):	NX65SE 40 (Canmore ID 64081)
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Motte (Medieval)
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NX 68302 51096
START DATE (this season)	1 st August 2019
END DATE (this season)	3 rd August 2019
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (may include information from other fields)	The <i>Can You Dig It?</i> archaeological excavation at Moat Brae in Kirkcudbright was carried out as part of the Galloway Glens Landscape Partnership project and involved input from archaeologists, volunteers and the local community. Though only two small trenches were excavated, the team of volunteers managed to identify at least three phases of activity at the site. The first trench, which was located to the immediate N of Greyfriars Episcopal Church, contained two deposits from which came sherds of late 12th to early 13th century medieval pottery. These layers were interpreted as either a possible surface/occupation layer from within the 12th century timber castle/enclosure said to have been constructed by Fergus Lord of Galloway at Moat Brae, or as evidence for the start of the medieval town and burgh of Kirkcudbright. A thick deposit which was devoid of artefactual evidence and directly overlay the medieval deposits was interpreted as either late medieval or post-medieval in date. The deposit seemed to represent the period after the timber castle/enclosure had been abandoned and possibly related to its reuse as a burial site for the 15th century Franciscan friary, the church of which ('Greyfriars'), was located over the SW portion of Moat Brae. Over the post-medieval deposit lay made ground or demolition deposits which contained a number of artefacts that dated predominantly to the 19th and 20th centuries, though occasional sherds of medieval pottery and one sherd of post-medieval pottery were also recovered. Of note were a number of artefacts, such as slate styluses and ceramic marbles, which came from the nearby Greyfriars church when it was in use as a school during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Other artefacts, such as iron nails and industrial waste seem to relate to the early 18th century 'Basil' Warehouse and its associated timber/ship yard which were located on the E half of Moat Brae. The deposits were most likely the result of the warehouse's demolition and the subsequent reconstitution of

	the E part of the mound at Moat Brae at the end of the 19th century. The final period of the site seemed to involve limited landscaping carried out during the 20th century as the uppermost deposits contained a mixture of artefacts with a varied date range, though they were predominantly of 19th or 20th century date.
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 Heritage Lottery Fund
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops, Kilwinning, Ayrshire KA13 6PU
E MAIL:	contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Report to Dumfries & Galloway Archaeology Service and archive to National Record of the Historic Environment.

Appendix 2: Registers

59. Appendix 3, which contains all registers pertaining to the works on-site during the excavation.

Context Register

Context No.	Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
001	1,2	Deposit	Moderately compacted, mid- grey brown silt with occasional small stone and moderate animal bone, glass and ceramic inclusions. Overlies deposit (002). The deposit was present in both Trenches 1 and 2 and had a thickness range of between 0.09m to 0.14m.	Topsoil which constituted the existing ground surface of an open amenity area to the immediate N of Greyfriars Church.
002	1,2	Deposit	Moderately compacted, light brown silt sand with frequent small angular stone inclusions and roots. Underlies deposit (001). The deposit was present in both Trenches 1 and 2 and had a thickness range of between 0.04m to 0.22m.	Made ground deposit which was caused by either disturbance or deposition. Possibly the result of the levelling of the area to the immediate N of Greyfriars Church to create an open amenity area there.
003	1	Deposit	Firmly compacted, yellow mottled yellow grey clay sand with stone, root and charcoal inclusions. Underlies (002) and overlies (004). The deposit had a thickness range of between 0.07m to 0.15m.	An interface deposit between made ground (002) and older ground surface (004). Similar to deposit (005) in Trench 2.
004	1	Deposit	Firmly compacted, mid- yellow grey clay sand with moderate small stone inclusions. Underlies (003) and overlies (007). The deposit had a thickness range of between 0.17m to 0.22m.	Older ground surface underlying interface deposit (003). Possibly represents the ground surface after the abandonment of the castle.
005	2	Deposit	Firmly compacted, mid- yellow grey clay sand with moderate small stone inclusions. Underlies (002) and cut by (006). The deposit has a thickness range of between 0.08m to 0.29m.	A slightly disturbed deposit which was similar to deposit (003) in Trench 1.
006	2	Cut/fill	Slightly curvilinear feature which was orientated in a NE-SW direction. The curvilinear was identified at a depth of 0.16m below the existing ground surface. It had an excavated length of 1.8m, width of 0.44m-0.48m and an excavated depth of 0.24m-0.38m. The fill of the cut consisted of a firmly compacted, mid-grey sandy clay with frequent irregular shaped stone and root inclusions.	Slightly curvilinear feature with frequent stones and roots within its fill. The feature is cut into what appeared to be an interface deposit between later made ground and an older ground surface. It may be the remains of a drain or rough foundation associated with an 18 th to 19 th century warehouse which once occupied the open amenity area to the immediate N of Greyfriars Church.
007	1	Deposit	Moderate to firmly compacted, mid- orange brown clay sand with frequent charcoal and root inclusions. Underlies (004) and overlies	Medieval ground surface possibly associated with the timber castle.

Context No.	Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
			(008). The deposit has a thickness range of between 0.12m to 0.18m and was identified at a depth of 0.43m to 0.45m from the existing ground surface.	
008	1	Deposit	Moderate to firmly compacted, mid- orange brown clay sand with some angular stone and river cobble inclusions. Underlies (007) and overlies (009). The deposit has a thickness range of between 0.04m to 0.08m and was located at a depth of 0.48m to 0.5m from the existing ground surface.	Medieval ground surface possibly associated with the timber castle.
009	1	Deposit	Moderately compacted, light mottled grey yellow sand with no inclusions. Identified at a depth of 0.62m to 0.64m from the existing ground surface.	Naturally occurring subsoil.

Photographic Register

Camera 1

Image	Digital	Description	From	Date
1	7093	Mid Excavation shot of Trench 1 (001)	S	01/08/19
2	7094	Mid Excavation shot of Trench 1 (001)	N	01/08/19
3	7095	Mid Excavation shot of Trench 2 (002)	S	01/08/19
4	7096	Mid Excavation shot of Sondage Through (002)	E	01/08/19
5	7097	Trench 2 Volunteers	SE	01/08/19
6	7098	Mid Excavation shot of Sondage Through (002)	SE	01/08/19
7	7099	Mid Excavation shot of Sondage Through (002)	E	01/08/19
8	7100	Mid Excavation shot of Sondage Through (002)	E	01/08/19
9	7101	Mid Excavation shot of Sondage Through (002)	E	01/08/19
10	7102	Mid Excavation shot of Sondage Through (002)	SE	01/08/19
11	7103	Mid Excavation shot of Sondage Through (002)	SE	01/08/19
12	7104	Mid Excavation shot of Sondage Through (002)	SW	01/08/19

Image	Digital	Description	From	Date
13	7105	Finds Sorting with Volunteers Trench 2	SE	01/08/19
14	7106	Finds Sorting with Volunteers Trench 2	SW	01/08/19
15	7107	Finds Sorting with Volunteers Trench 2	S	01/08/19
16	7108	Finds Sorting with Volunteers Trench 2	S	01/08/19
17	7109	Finds Sorting with Volunteers Trench 2	S	01/08/19
18	7110	Mid Excavation of Trench 2 (002)	S	01/08/19
19	7111	Mid Excavation of Trench 2 (002)	N	01/08/19
20	7112	Mid Excavation of Trench 2 (003)	S	02/08/19
21	7113	Mid Excavation of Trench 2 (003)	N	02/08/19
22	7114	Mid Excavation Shot of Concentration of Stone	S	02/08/19
23	7115	Mid Excavation Shot of Concentration of Stone	N	02/08/19
24	7116	Mid Excavation Shot of Concentration of Stone	N	02/08/19
25	7117	Mid Excavation Shot of Concentration of Stone	NE	02/08/19
26	7118	Mid Excavation Shot of Concentration of Stone	NE	02/08/19
27	7119	Mid Excavation Shot of Concentration of Stone	E	02/08/19
28	7120	Mid Excavation Shot of Concentration of Stone	E	02/08/19
29	7121	Post Excavation Shot of Trench 1	E	02/08/19
30	7122	Post Excavation Shot of Trench 1	S	02/08/19
31	7123	Post Excavation Shot of Trench 1	W	03/08/19
32	7124	Post Excavation Shot of Trench 1	NW	03/08/19
33	7125	Post Excavation Shot of Trench 1	SW	03/08/19
34	7126	Post Excavation Shot of Trench 1	S	03/08/19
35	7127	Post Excavation Shot of Trench 1	N	03/08/19
36	7128	Post Excavation Shot of Trench 1	NW	03/08/19
37	7129	Post Excavation Shot of Trench 1	SW	03/08/19

Image	Digital	Description	From	Date
38	7130	Post Excavation Shot of Trench 2	S	03/08/19
39	7131	Post Excavation Shot of Trench 2	N	03/08/19
40	7132	Post Excavation Shot of Trench 2	NE	03/08/19
41	7133	Post Excavation Shot of Trench 2	NE	03/08/19

Camera 2

Image	Digital	Description	From	Date
1	94457	Pre Excavation Shot	SW	01/08/19
2	94523	Working Shot Setting Up	SW	01/08/19
3	101509	Working shot Removal of Turf	E	01/08/19
4	110355	Working Shot Trench 1	SW	01/08/19
5	111121	Liam and Aaron	-	01/08/19
6	141207	Finds from Trench 2	-	01/08/19
7	154252	End of Day Trench 2	S	01/08/19
8	154706	End of Day Trench 2	S	02/08/19
9	070806	Sketch Plan of Site	-	02/08/19
10	094120	Working Shot of JP Sieving	SE	02/08/19
11	094129	Working Shot of Volunteers Trench 2	N	02/08/19
12	110053	LMcK and JP with Can You Dig It? Sign	-	02/08/19
13	110101	LMcK and JP with Can You Dig It? Sign	-	02/08/19
14	110109	LMcK and JP with Can You Dig It? Sign	-	02/08/19
15	110112	LMcK and JP with Can You Dig It? Sign	-	02/08/19
16	153317	Working shot of LMcK Trench 1	S	02/08/19
17	153319	Working shot of LMcK Trench 1	S	02/08/19
18	153412	Mid Excavation Shot of Trench 2	N	02/08/19

Image	Digital	Description	From	Date
19	153431	Ceramic from Trench 2	-	02/08/19
20	153444	Finds Tray Trench 2	-	02/08/19
21	142727	Working Shot of Trench 1 JP	SW	03/08/19
22	142743	Working Shot of Trench 1 JP	SW	03/08/19
23	142746	Working Shot of Trench 1 JP	SW	03/08/19
24	152445	Location of Back Sight for Levels Taken	-	03/08/19
25	162704	Trench 1 Backfill and Turf Reinstated	S	03/08/19
26	162734	Trench 2 Backfill and Turf Reinstated	S	03/08/19

Drawing Register

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Area/ Trench	Drawing Type	Scale	Description	Drawn By	Date
1	1	2	Section	1:20	E Facing Section of Trench 2	JMR	3/08/19
2	1	2	Plan	1:20	Plan of Trench 2	JMR	3/08/19
3	2	1	Section	1:20	Plan of Trench 1	TM	3/08/19
4	2	1	Plan	1:10	W Facing Section of Trench 1	TM	3/08/19

Finds Register

Find No.	Trench	Context	Material Type	Description	Excavator	Date
1	T1	(001)	Ceramic	2 x Clay tobacco pipe (adjoining)	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
2	T1	(001)	Ceramic	3 x Ceramic	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
3	T1	(001)	Metal (Cu)	1 x Cu alloy button	Volunteers	01/08/19-

						03/08/19
4	T1	(001)	Metal (Cu)	1 x Cu alloy lock plate	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
5	T1	(001)	Coarse Stone	1 x Slate stylus	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
6	T1	(008)	Ceramic	1x Medieval ceramic	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
7	T1	(007)	Ceramic	1 x Medieval ceramic (base, gritty)	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
8	T1	(003)	Ceramic	1 x Medieval ceramic; 1 x post-medieval ware	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
9	T2	(002)	Ceramic	1 x Modern ceramic	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
10	T1	(002)	Metal (Fe)	1 x Fe object	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
11	T1	(002)	Ceramic	1 x Medieval ceramic	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
12	T1	(001)	Ceramic	6 x Ceramic (modern)	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
13	T1	(007)	Ceramic	1 x Medieval ceramic	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
14	T1	(001)	Plastic	1 x Plastic hair slide	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
15	T1	(001)	Metal (Cu)	1 x Cu alloy coin (Edward VII)	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
16	T1	(001)	Metal (Cu)	1 x Cu alloy coin (post-decimal penny)	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
17	T1	(001)	Metal (Cu)	1 x Cu alloy coin (post-decimal Ha'penny)	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
18	-	-	-	VOID	-	-
19	T1	(001)	Bone	1 x Bone	Volunteers	01/08/19-

						03/08/19
20	T2	(005)	Ceramic	21 x Modern ceramic	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
21	T2	(005)	Glass	43 x Modern glass	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
22	T2	(005)	Coarse Stone	1 x Slate (fragmentary)	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
23	T2	(005)	Metal (Fe)	4 x Fe objects	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
24	T2	(005)	Industrial Residue	3 x Coal	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
25	T2	(005)	Metal (Fe)	1 x Fe object	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
26	T2	(005)	Non-Ferrous Metal	2 x Al ring pulls	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
27	T1	(003)	Ceramic	2 x Modern ceramic	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
28	T1	(003)	Metal (Fe)	1 x Fe object	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
29	T1	(003)	Glass	1 x Glass	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
30	T1	(003)	Dry Organic	1 x Charcoal	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
31	T1	(0030	Coarse Stone	8 x Slate/Schist (Roofing)	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
32	T1	(003)	Industrial Residue	23 x Burnt coal fragments	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
33	T2	(003)	Bone	5 x burnt bone	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
34	T1	(002)	Coarse Stone	20 x Slate & Schist	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19

35	T1	(002)	Ceramic	19 x Ceramic (1 x Medieval ceramic; 18 x modern ceramic)	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
26	T1	(002)	Coarse Stone	2 x Slate stylus	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
37	T1	(002)	Glass	3 x Glass	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
38	T1	(002)	Metal (Fe)	2 x Fe Nail	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
39	T1	(002)	Industrial Residue	9 x Industrial Residues (8 x Coal; 1 x fuel ash slag)	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
40	T1	(002)	Bone	1 x Animal bone	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
41	T2	(006)	Glass	26 x Glass	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
42	T2	(006)	Coarse Stone	4 x Slate	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
43	T2	(006)	Industrial Residue	28 x Industrial residues (27 x Coal; 1 x fuel ash slag)	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
44	T2	(006)	Industrial Residue	7 x Industrial residues (3 x metallurgical slag; 4 x fuel ash slag)	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
45	T2	(006)	Bone	13 x Animal bone	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
46	T2	(006)	Glass	1 x Hexagonal glass button	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
47	T2	(006)	Coarse Stone	2 x Slate stylus	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
48	T2	(006)	Coarse Stone	1 x Chalk	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
49	T2	(006)	Lithic	1 x Flint	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
50	T2	(006)	Ceramic	32 x Modern ceramic	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19

51	T2	(006)	Ceramic	1 x stoneware bottle stop/marble	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
52	T2	(006)	Ceramic	1 x Ceramic knob or finial	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
53	T2	(006)	Industrial Residue	1 x Burnt shale	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
54	T2	(002)	Metal (Fe)	4 x Fe object	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
55	T2	(002)	Coarse Stone	9 x Slate (roofing) & schist	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
56	T2	(002)	CBM	11 x Red brick	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
57	T2	(002)	Glass	22 x Glass	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
58	-	-	-	VOID	-	-
59	T2	(002)	Ceramic	2 x Ceramic stoppers/marbles	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
60	T2	(002)	Glass	1 x Glass bead	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
61	T2	(002)	Industrial Residue	1 x Industrial Residues	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
62	T2	(002)	Coarse Stone	3 x Slate stylus	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
63	T2	(002)	Ceramic	6 x Clay tobacco pipes	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
64	T2	(002)	Bone	4 x Bone	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
65	T2	(002)	Non-Ferrous Metals	1 x Lead (Pb)	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
66	T2	(002)	Ceramic	62 x Ceramic	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19

67	T2	(002)	Industrial Residue	1 x fuel ash slag	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
68	T1	(001)	Metal (Fe)	13 x Fe objects	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
69	T1	(001)	Glass	22 x Glass	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
70	T1	(001)	Industrial Residue	4 x Slag	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
71	T1	(001)	Lithic	1 x Flint	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
72	T1	(001)	Industrial Residue	4 x Burnt stones	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
73	T1	(001)	Ceramic	84 x Ceramic (1 x Medieval white gritty; 83 x Modern)	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
74	T1	(001)	Metal (Cu)	1 x Cu alloy coin (2p piece, post-decimal)	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
75	T1	(001)	Coarse Stone	2 x Slate	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
76	T1	(001)	Non-Ferrous Metal	5 x Al objects	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
77	T1	(001)	Ceramic	1 x Clay tobacco pipe stem	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
78	T1	(001)	Industrial Residue	4 x Industrial residues (3 x coals; 1 x fuel ash slag)	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
79	T1	(001)	Coarse Stone	1 x Slate stylus	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
80	T1	(002)	Glass	4 x Glass	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
81	T1	(002)	Metal (Fe)	7 x Fe objects	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
82	T1	(002)	Lithic	1 x Flint	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19

83	T1	(002)	Industrial Residue	7 x Unburnt coal	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
84	T1	(002)	Ceramic	3 x Clay tobacco pipe	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
85	T1	(002)	Ceramic	3 x Brick	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
86	T1	(002)	Bone	6 x Bone	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
87	T1	(002)	Coarse Stone	9 x Slate/Schist	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
88	T1	(002)	Ceramic	127 x Ceramic	Volunteers	01/08/19-03/08/19
89	T2	(006)	Glass	2 x Glass (derived from <50>)	CLT	01/08/19-03/08/19
90	T2	(006)	Bone	1 x Burnt bone (derived from <50>)	CLT	01/08/19-03/08/19
91	T2	(006)	Industrial Residue	1 x Coal (derived from <50>)	CLT	01/08/19-03/08/19
92	T1	(001)	Bone	1 x Burnt bone (derived from <12>)	CLT	01/08/19-03/08/19
93	T2	(002)	Ceramic	1 x Clay tobacco pipe (derived from <12>)	CLT	01/08/19-03/08/19
94	T2	(002)	Bone	1 x Burnt bone (derived from <12>)	CLT	01/08/19-03/08/19
95	T1	(001)	Plastic	1 x Plastic (derived from <69>)	CLT	01/08/19-03/08/19
96	T1	(002)	Ceramic	1x Modern ceramic (derived from <87>)	CLT	01/08/19-03/08/19
97	T2	(002)	Metal (Fe)	2 x Fe objects (Derived from <9>)	CLT	01/08/19-03/08/19
98	T1	(002)	Ceramic	1 x Fragment of bowl from clay tobacco pipe (derived from <11>)	CLT	01/08/19-03/08/19

99	T1	(002)	Ceramic	1 x Stoneware stopper/Marble (derived from <11>)	CLT	01/08/19-03/08/19
100	T1	(002)	Glass?	1 x Glass bead? (derived from <11>)	CLT	01/08/19-03/08/19
101	T1	(002)	Bone	1 x Burnt bone (derived from <88>)	CLT	01/08/19-03/08/19
102	T1	(002)	Non-Ferrous Metal	1 x Lead (derived from <81>)	CLT	01/08/19-03/08/19
103	T2	(005)	Industrial Residue	1 x fuel ash slag (derived from <25>)	CLT	01/08/19-03/08/19
104	T1	(002)	Industrial Residue	1 x Slag (derived from <81>)	CLT	01/08/19-03/08/19
105	T2	(002)	Industrial Residue	1 x Stone with slag adhering (derived from <9>)	CLT	01/08/19-03/08/19
106	T2	(006)	Metal (Fe)	1 x Fe object (derived from <44>)	CLT	01/08/19-03/08/19
107	T1	(003)	CBM	1 x Mortar (derived from <28>)	CLT	01/08/19-03/08/19
108	T2	(002)	Ceramic	5 x Pipe clay (including 1 x Clay tobacco pipe) (derived from <64>)	CLT	01/08/19-03/08/19
109	T2	(002)	Industrial Residue	2 x Slag (derived from <64>)	CLT	01/08/19-03/08/19
110	T2	(002)	Ceramic	1 x Clay tobacco pipe (derived from <40>)	CLT	01/08/19-03/08/19

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