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Proposed Cemetery Extension, Whithorn, Dumfries and Galloway

Results of an archaeological evaluation

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Project summary sheet

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<i>Address</i>	WHITHORN CEMETERY, WHITHORN, DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY
<i>Parish</i>	WHITHORN
<i>Council</i>	DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY
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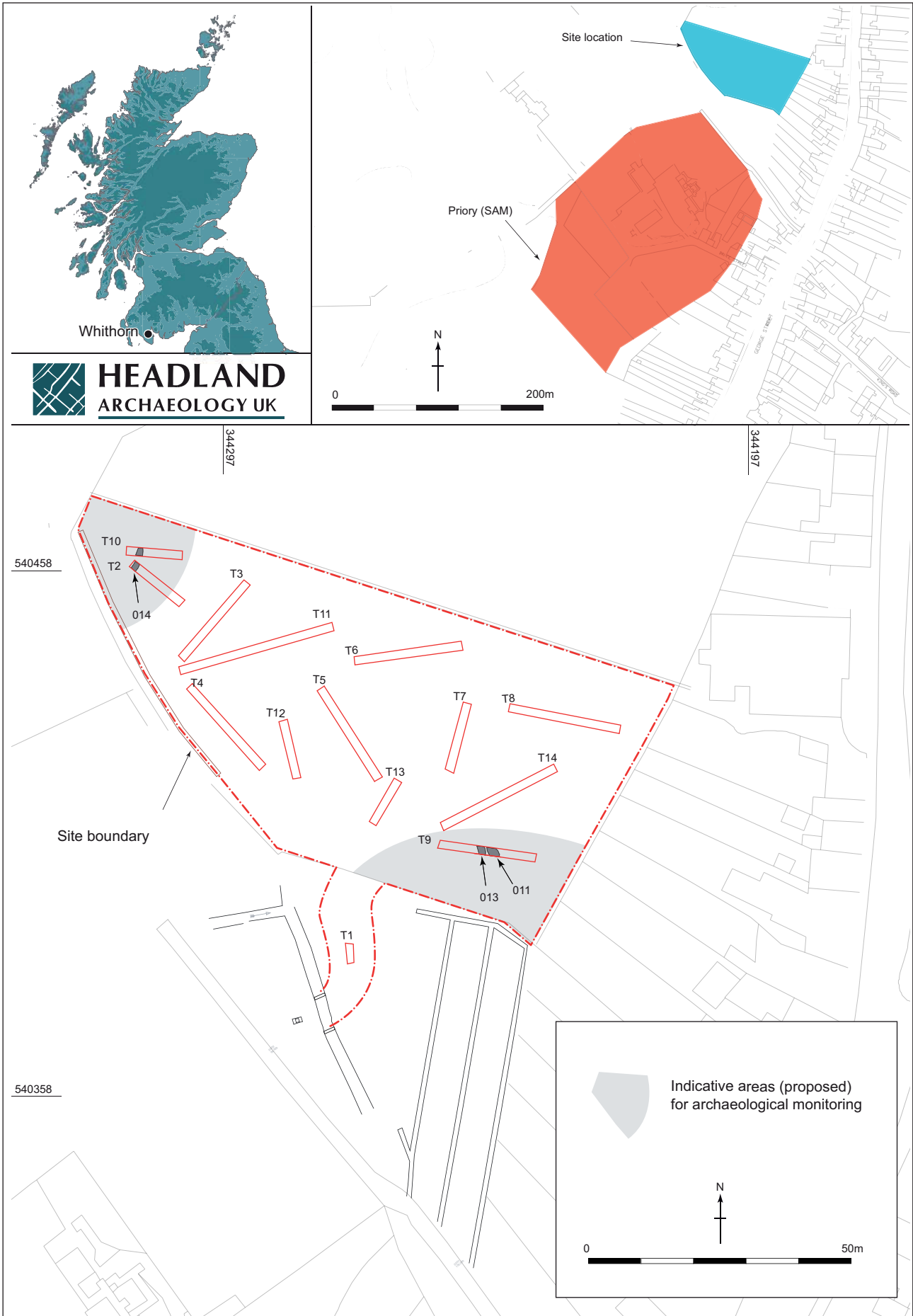
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Illus 1
Site location

Proposed Cemetery Extension, Whithorn, Dumfries and Galloway Results of an archaeological evaluation

Headland Archaeology Ltd conducted an evaluation on land proposed for an extension to the existing cemetery at Whithorn, Dumfries and Galloway. The aim of the work was to test the archaeological potential of the ground due to the proximity to Whithorn Priory; a Scheduled Ancient Monument and one of the earliest sites of Christian activity in Scotland. The work was commissioned by the Combined Services Department of Dumfries and Galloway Council and the project design was agreed prior to work commencing with the Dumfries and Galloway Council Archaeologist.

A total of fourteen trenches were excavated, with one of these located in the existing cemetery where a new access road will be required. The trenching established that the density of archaeological activity was low and appeared to be restricted to two distinct areas. A ditch was identified at the north-west side of the area and a possible ditch and pit at the south-east corner of the field. The pit is likely to relate to quarrying and the two ditches may be to do with drainage and water management. None of these features can be dated on the basis of the data collected during the evaluation.

The results of the evaluation give little indication that this field within Whithorn was being used either during the early development of the monastic settlement or during the medieval period. This is in contrast to the Manse Field to the west where extensive remains were uncovered in 2001 and 2003. The presence of numerous drains in the current evaluation trenches may be an indication that this bit of ground is wet and unsuitable for activity.

INTRODUCTION

A programme of archaeological evaluation was undertaken on ground proposed for development as part of the extension to the existing cemetery at Whithorn, Dumfries and Galloway. The evaluation was intended to test for the presence of archaeological remains in the area to the north-east of the priory and what the implication for development of the field as part of the cemetery might be. The field-work took place on the 7th and 8th of October and the project was commissioned by Dumfries and Galloway Council Combined Services Department. The work was carried out in accordance with a project design prepared by Headland Archaeology and approved by the Dumfries and Galloway Council Archaeologist.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Whithorn as a whole has been the focus for much excavation over the past century and as a result much is known about the early ecclesiastical site which appeared in the 6th century and developed over the following thousand years. Previous work in and around the site has largely been concentrated in its 'core' areas, focussed on the remains of the medieval priory and the adjacent Northumbrian site, revealing numerous structures and deposits directly relating to the religious activity. This broadly relates to the area of the Scheduled Ancient Monument (Figure 1). Excavations at the comparable Early Historic monastic site at Hoddom (Lowe 2006) have demonstrated that a developed and highly regulated suite of service sector buildings was established around the perimeter of the settlement and maintained there for some considerable time, and work carried out by Headland Archaeology in 2001 and 2003 (Morrison 2001; Morrison 2003) to the north and west of the scheduled area established that this may also be the case at Whithorn. During this work the densest con-

centration of features was found to be in the east of the Manse Field.

The area subject to evaluation as part of the current programme of work is immediately adjacent to where these features were found, separated from the Manse Field by the Ket, a small burn that runs between the two fields and has been canalised at some point in relatively recent times. Most recently, a watching brief on test pits was undertaken by Andy Nicholson of Dumfries and Galloway Council (Nicholson 2008).

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the evaluation are:

- To investigate and establish the archaeological interest, extent and significance of any remains located within the proposal area.
- To propose mitigation for the development of the cemetery extension

METHOD

Trial Trenching

The total area subject to evaluation covered 4600m². An 8% sample of this was to be trial trenched. An indicative trench plan was agreed with the Dumfries and Galloway Council Archaeologist prior to work commencing on site, and was intended to provide broad coverage of the whole area as well as focussing on the areas most likely to contain archaeology. The layout of the agreed trenches comprised 5% of the total area, with the agreement that the remaining 3% of trenching would be located to target specific features, should this be necessary.

The 5% of trenches comprised 145 linear metres of trenches 1.6m wide. All trenches were excavated using a JCB 3CX style excavator equipped with a 1.6m wide flat ditching bucket, working under the direct supervision of an archaeologist. The additional 3% comprised 86 linear metres.

Recording

All recording followed Headland Archaeology Ltd standard procedures and was in accordance with the codes of practice of the Institute of Field Archaeologists. All trenches, contexts and environmental samples were given unique numbers and all recording was undertaken on pro forma record cards that conform to accepted archaeological norms. All stratigraphic relationships were recorded.

Colour transparencies and black and white print photographs were taken to record archaeological contexts and to illustrate the progress of the trial trenching. A graduated metric scale was clearly visible in record photographs of contexts. All photographs were recorded by individual print number and included information on the context and direction taken.

An overall site plan at an appropriate scale and relative to the National Grid was recorded by digital survey using a total station linked to an onsite PC equipped with CAD software. Sections through individual features were recorded by survey or where necessary were drawn by hand at an appropriate scale.

Samples

Archaeological deposits were sampled as appropriate in accordance with standard environmental sampling practice. Bulk samples were taken for wet sieving and flotation; these were processed and assessed.

RESULTS

A total of 14 trenches were excavated across the total area, forming a sample size of 375m². Full details of each trench can be found in Appendix 1 and of all contexts in Appendix 2. Results are summarised below. Across the majority of the site the natural subsoil was outcropping greywacke bedrock with patches of yellow clayey sand. The bedrock fragmented and split easily under machine excavation and there were areas where the underlying geology was already very fragmented.

Drains of a variety of construction were seen in a number of the trenches across the whole field. In general, these were either red ceramic type or rough rubble drains. What was noticeable about the spread of the drains was that they often could not be traced between one trench and those adjacent, suggesting they were only ever laid down in small sections.

Trenches 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits. In all but one case the topsoil came directly down onto natural subsoil. In Trench 3 a lens of dark brown clay silt was present below the topsoil and above a layer of weathered natural. This deposit

contained frequent large sherds of 19th and 20th century pottery and broken drain material. This deposit extended for almost 9m across the trench and was generally c0.15m thick. It appears to have been deliberately dumped across this part of the field. In general, the topsoil across the entire field contained pottery of 19th century date or later. No medieval material was recovered from any trench.

Trench 1 was excavated within the existing cemetery, along the line of the proposed access route to the new extension. Within this trench was encountered turf and topsoil 0.07m deep, overlying a deposit of dark brown silty clay [002] which was up to 0.6m in depth and appeared tipping down within the trench from south to north. The deposit contained occasional fragments of bone and gravel, and there were also fragments of plastic and polythene present. Below this was a mid brown silty clay [003] with occasional organic material (such as decaying grass) present. A tree bole was present along the eastern edge of the trench, and a fairly vertical cut was apparent in the north-facing section of the trench. It cut through [003] and contained dark brown moderately gritty loam. Immediately above the natural subsoil was an interface layer of mid to light brown clayey loam and frequent angular stones which was a layer of weathered natural bedrock.

A linear feature was identified running through Trenches 2 and 10 at the north-west end of the evaluation area. It was around 1.5m wide and a section excavated through it in Trench 10 revealed it to be 0.33m deep. It had moderately steep sides and a flat base, and contained frequent large sub-rounded stones sitting within a light brown firm silty clay matrix. The stones were very different in nature to the surrounding bedrock and appear to have been deliberately placed within the cut. A fragment of possible worked stone was recovered from a sample taken from the ditch fill, but no dating evidence was recovered from the sample.

Two further cut features were identified in Trench 9 at the south-eastern side of the evaluation area. Feature [011] was a probable pit which extended partially beyond the limits of the trench, while [013] to the west was a probable linear feature. The pit appeared to be sub-oval in plan and had moderately steep sides and a narrow uneven base. It was filled with a light greyish brown silty clay loam [010] which contained large amounts of angular slaty material, similar to the fragmented bedrock surrounding the feature. A sample from the fill produced the charred remains of badly degraded oat and hulled barley grains, along with fragments of charcoal. A possible gaming counter was also recovered from its fill, along with a small sherd of 19th century pottery. The fill of the possible ditch was a light grey silty clay of relatively firm compaction [012] with mottled orange patches throughout. The eastern (upslope) side of the ditch sloped steeply while the western side was much more gently sloping. The base was broad and flat.

DISCUSSION

The evaluation revealed archaeological deposits and features at two locations within the area of the proposed cemetery extension. These were in the very north-west of the area, adjacent to the current course of the Ket, and in the south-east corner, close to the north wall of the existing cemetery.

The ditch [014] at the north of the area shows no particular similarity to any of the features identified during the work in the Manse Field. It also is physically separated from the field by the Ket burn. No dating material was recovered from the ditch, and the presence of large amounts of deliberately placed stones within the fill may be an indication it relates to drainage. This part of the field certainly appears to be subject to frequent flooding, with the current ground surface lying little above the natural water table. Water management of this type could date to any period, and is difficult to say with any certainty that the feature relates to the early Christian, medieval or later history of Whithorn.

In the south-east corner of the field, pit [011] is located directly on the edge of a band of fairly intact bedrock, and is perhaps mostly easily interpreted as evidence of very small scale quarrying of the local underlying material. By digging at this point, it would be easy to shear off usable sized slabs. A very small fragment of modern pottery was present within the fill, and although it could be intrusive, this feature could date to the 19th century. Ditch [013] could not be traced running through Trench 14, nor could it be picked up in any of the other trenches in the field. The nature of the fill of the feature could suggest that it is the result of water activity, and again the ditch may relate to drainage in a very wet part of the town. It is of unknown date.

The trench in the existing cemetery contained deposits almost entirely of relatively recent date. Some of these could be seen to have been deliberately dumped. The dumped material included remains of plastic and therefore must be of relatively recent date. This overlies a deposit which appears to represent the old ground surface and therefore is likely to represent landscaping of the ground in preparation for its use for burials, which has only taken place in the last few decades. The feature which cuts the original ground surface also contained material of relatively late date and may relate to deposition of domestic debris in an open field. It is thought to be of little archaeological significance.

Broadly speaking, the trial trenching established that the field in question contains large areas of bedrock subsoil, lying very close to the surface, with areas of much wetter, poorly drained ground. Much of the north-western part of the field lies almost at the same level as the water table, and would frequently be inundated by flooding. This is in contrast to the Manse Field immediately to the west, where the bedrock appeared more as discrete outcrops, within clay

subsoil, and where a much denser concentration of archaeological remains were present. Given the relatively unsuitable nature of the area of the proposed cemetery extension this is perhaps not surprising.

RECOMMENDATIONS

While the area of the proposed cemetery extension contained only limited archaeological remains, and appears to have little potential for further features being present, the features which were identified are currently of unknown date and uncertain function. Recommendations for future work would be in part dependent on the methodology of preparing the ground for burials and the level of disturbance associated with this.

As much of the field is occupied by solid bedrock at a relatively shallow depth, it is assumed that some level of removal of this material will be required to allow burials to take place and alterations to ground levels will be required during the construction of the new access road. Where stripping of topsoil or alterations to ground levels (intrusive groundworks) occur, archaeological monitoring of this process would be recommended for the two areas containing archaeological features.

- Recommendation: where large areas are to be stripped of topsoil, either for burial, road construction or general landscaping works:
- Archaeological monitoring of topsoil strip, with limited excavation and recording of features to establish date and function.
- Areas potentially requiring monitoring are shown in Illus 1.

REFERENCES

- Cappers R T J, Bekker, R M & Jans J E A (2006) *Digital seed atlas of the Netherlands*. Groningen.
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- Morrison, J (2003) *Research and Training Excavation in the Manse Field, Whithorn, Dumfries & Galloway: Data Structure Report*. Unpublished report to the Whithorn Trust.
- Nicholson, A (2008) *Whithorn Cemetery Extension. Archaeological Watching Brief of Trial Trenches. Data Structure Report*. Unpublished Council report.

APPENDIX 1: TRENCH REGISTER

Tr. No	Orientation	Description	Length (m)	Avg Depth (m)
1	N-S	Trench in existing cemetery. Contained deposits relating to the recent development of the cemetery along with a buried ground surface predating this.	3.8	0.7
2	NW-SE	Contains ditch [014] and located at north-west of area in very wet ground.	12	0.36
3	NE-SW	Lense of dark brown clayey silt containing frequent 19th and 20th century pottery and fragments of broken drain lies under topsoil and over a weathered natural layer	18.7	0.36
4	NW-SE	Runs alongside Ket Burn. No archaeological features present.	20.5	0.32
5	NW-SE	Runs across centre of field. No archaeological features present.	20.1	0.32
6	E-W	Runs across south of evaluation area. No archaeological features present.	20.4	0.35
7	N-S	Contains two red ceramic drains, one of which is contained within a rough stone culvert. A rubble drain runs along the western side of the trench. No archaeological features present.	12.2	0.3
8	E-W	Runs down slope at east of evaluation area. Bedrock becomes very loose and shattered across central part of trench.	21.3	0.32
9	E-W	Runs down slope adjacent to existing cemetery wall. Contains pit [011] and ditch [013].	18.3	0.55
10	E-W	Contains continuation of ditch [014] and located at north-west of area in very wet ground.	10.5	0.35
11	NE-SW	Lies adjacent to Ket Burn at west of evaluation area. No archaeological features present.	30	0.4
12	N-S	Runs across western part of evaluation area. No archaeological features present.	10.2	0.35
13	NE-SW	Runs across wet ground at south of evaluation area. No archaeological features present.	9.4	0.4
14	NE-SW	Runs down slope at east of evaluation area. Some silty material present below topsoil at western end, probably due to wet nature of ground. Ceramic drain runs across trench. No archaeological features present.	24	0.3

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT REGISTER

Context No	Trench	Description	Dimensions (m)
1	1	Topsoil and Turf.	Depth: 0.07
2	1	Moderately firm dark brown silty clay with frequent fine gravel and occasional bone fragments and pieces of plastic. Dumped material relating to modifications within cemetery and canalisation of Ket Burn	Depth: 0.6
3	1	Mid brown silty clay with frequent angular stones and occasional organic material such as clumps of decaying grass. Buried ground surface surviving below dumped material.	Depth: 0.33
4	1	Mid to light brown loamy silt with abundant angular stones. Weathered natural bedrock.	Depth: 0.15
5	1	Moderately firm dark brown gritty loam containing occasional small stones and fragments of pot and iron material. Fill of [006].	Depth: 0.41
6	1	Cut. Unknown shape in plan as only seen in section. Seen as vertical cut in N-facing section of trench, cutting through buried surface [003]. May be evidence of relatively recent digging within graveyard to 'prepare' ground.	Width: 0.66 (at least) Depth: 0.42
7	1	Mid to light brown loamy silt with stones throughout and very rooty in nature. Fill of tree bole [007].	Length: 0.55 Width: 0.55
8	1	Cut of tree bole. Uneven in plan with steep uneven sides and uneven base.	Length: 0.55 Width: 0.55
9	9	Topsoil. Moderately soft mid to dark greyish brown clayey silt with frequent small sub-angular stones throughout.	Depth: 0.49
10	9	Fill of [011]. Moderately soft light greyish brown silt clay loam with abundant angular slatey material throughout, apparently sheared off the natural bedrock. Occasional flecks of charcoal throughout.	Width: 2.65 Depth: 0.44
11	9	Cut of pit. Extends beyond limits of trench but appears to be sub-oval in plan with U-shaped profile, moderately steep sides and a narrow uneven base. Possible quarrying pit.	Width: 2.65 Depth: 0.44
12	9	Fill of [013]. Firm light grey silty clay with mottled orange patches throughout. Very rare flecks of charcoal throughout.	Width: 1.25 Depth: 0.18
13	9	Cut of ditch. Probably linear in plan with U-shaped profile. Steeply sloping side on east with much more gentle slope on west.	Width: 1.25 Depth: 0.18
14	2/10	Cut of ditch. Linear in plan, curving slightly to the west. Moderately steeply sloping sides and flat base. Unknown date and function, but may relate to drainage or water management within wet part of field.	Length: 5.0 Width: 1.2 Depth: 0.33
15	2/10	Fill of [014]. Firm light grey brown silty clay and abundant very large sub-rounded stones. Stones are different to those of bedrock and appear to have been deliberately placed within cut. Possible drain.	Depth: 0.33

APPENDIX 3: DRAWING REGISTER

Drawing Number	Section	Plan	Description
1	1:10	-	N-facing section through [011] and [013].

APPENDIX 4: PHOTO REGISTER

Shot No.	Direction Facing	Description
1	-	Id Shot
2	SW	Trench 3, general shot
3	E	Trench 2, general shot
4	S	Trench 1, general shot
5	W	Trench 1, E-facing section
6	N	Trench 1, tree bole [008]
7	S	Trench 1, N-facing section
8	S	Trench 1, N-facing section
9	NW	Trench 4, general shot
10	SE	Trench 5, general shot
11	NE	Trench 6, general shot
12	S	Trench 7, general shot
13	E	Trench 8, general shot
14	SW	Trench 9, general shot
15	E	Trench 10, general shot
16	S	Trench 10, slot through [014]
17	NE	Trench 11, general shot
18	NW	Trench 3, section of trench.
19	SE	Trench 12, general shot
20	SW	Natural depression in underlying bedrock
21	E	Trench 3, shallow natural depression at south end
22	N	Trench 13, general shot
23	SW	Trench 14, general shot
24	NE	Trench 14, general shot
25	W	Trench 12, shallow natural depression
26	S	Trench 9, pit [011]
27	S	Trench 9, ditch [013]
28	SE	Trench 9, [011] and [013]

APPENDIX 5: SAMPLE REGISTER

Sample Number	Context Number	Description
1	010	Fill of pit [011]
2	015	Fill of ditch [014]

APPENDIX 6:

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Dr S. Timpany

Introduction

Two samples were taken for palaeoenvironmental assessment from the fill of a possible pit (Sample 01) and the fill of a ditch/drain (Sample 02). The samples were assessed with the goal of providing information on the date of the two features.

Method

All samples were processed in laboratory conditions using a standard floatation method (cf. Kenward et al, 1980). The floating debris (flot) was collected using a 250µm sieve and, once dry, were analysed using a stereomicroscope at magnifications of x10 and up to x100 where necessary to aid identification. Identifications were confirmed using modern reference material and seed atlases including Cappers et al (2006). Any material remaining in the floatation tank (retent) was wet-sieved through a 1mm mesh and air-dried. This was then sorted by eye and any material of archaeological significance removed.

Results

Due to the small numbers of samples the material from both the retent and flot residues has been collated and is presented in Table 1. All palaeoenvironmental material was preserved through charring.

Charred plant remains

Both samples were found to contain charred plant material. Sample 1 contained charred cereal grains of oat (*Avena* sp) and hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), which were found to be badly degraded with each grain broken and showing clear signs of abrasion. Charred fruits of goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp) and chickweed (*Stellaria media*) were also recovered within Sample 1, together with a small number of charred hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nut shell fragments. Sample 2 contained two indeterminate, broken charred seeds and one possible charred fruit of woodrush (*Luzula* sp).

Charcoal fragments were present in both samples but only within Sample 01 were fragments of a suitable size for identification (see Table 1).

Other materials

Together with the palaeoenvironmental material recovered from the samples a possible worked piece of stone was recovered in Sample 02 and a sherd of ceramic ware was found within Sample 01. This material is further discussed in the finds report.

Discussion

Of the two samples taken only Sample 01 contains material of any palaeoenvironmental significance and thus potential dating for the features. The extremely limited archaeobotanical material within Sample 02, a single possible charred woodrush fruit together with very small charcoal fragments, provides no evidence for dating. The potential worked stone from this context (15) may provide more information (see Finds report).

Sample 01 on the other hand was found to contain charred cereal grain of oat and hulled barley albeit extremely poorly preserved. The presence of both of these grain types within the same assemblage offers a very broad date range of later prehistoric through to modern times. The presence of the grain together with goosefoot and chickweed fruits indicates an agricultural assemblage. The presence also of charred hazel nutshell and charcoal fragments would suggest some indication of past domestic activity in the vicinity of the sampled pit feature (Context 10). However, the taphonomy of the assemblage is of some uncertainty from the preservation of the grain. That all the grains encountered were broken and badly abraded suggests they have undergone movement prior to their deposition within the pit feature. Similarly, given the small number of charcoal and hazelnut fragments caution is also erred towards on whether their presence represents in-situ materials. The presence of more recent ceramic ware within this sample would also indicate that some disturbance has taken place and it may be that the pit fill represents an amalgam of differently aged materials collecting within the feature.

Recommendations

No further work is recommended on either of the two samples assessed above. However, from the presence of possible domestic activity in the vicinity from the charred plant assemblage within Sample 01 it is recommended that any further excavations are monitored to look out for any potential associated features such as kilns or hearths.

References

- Cappers R T J, Bekker, R M & Jans J E A (2006) *Digital seed atlas of the Netherlands*, Barkhuis Publishing & Groningen University Library, Groningen.
- Kenward, H. K., Hall, A. R. and Jones, A. K. G. (1980). *A tested set of techniques for the extraction of plant and animal macrofossils from waterlogged archaeological deposits*. *Science and Archaeology* 22 3-15.

Combined Flotation and Retent Sample Results

Context Number	Sample Number	Total RT Vol (l)	Total flot Vol (ml)	Cereal grain:	Avena sp.	Hordeum vulgare	Other plant remains	Burnt Bone fragments (indet.)	Other ceramic	Stone	Charcoal Quantity	Charcoal Max size (cm)	Material available for AMS dating	Comments
10	1		20		++	+	<i>Chenopodium</i> sp +, <i>Stellaria media</i> +, <i>Corylus</i> nutshell +	+	+		++	1.5	Charred grain and charcoal fragments	Charred grain very abraded and broken suggesting movement for some time before deposition.
15	2		<10				cf <i>Luzula</i> sp. +, fungal sclerotia +, unknown seeds +			+	+	<1	No material suitable for dating present in sample	Possible worked stone present.
Key: + = rare, ++ = occasional, +++ = common and ++++ = abundant														
NB Only charcoal fragments of 1cm or more in size are suitable for identification.														

APPENDIX 7: FINDS ASSESSMENT

Julie Franklin

Finds Summary

This is a small assemblage of modern finds, all of which appear to date between the early 19th and 20th centuries. They represent domestic waste, with a handful of building materials. An apparent slate gaming piece (context 010) is potentially of some age and interest, but is associated with modern pottery.

Finds List

Phase	Trench	Context	SF No	Sample No	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)	Object	Description	Spot Date	Period	Conservation	Illustration	Box No
	1	005			Pottery	1		Modern	Porcelain saucer, plain white	19th/20th	Mod			
	1	007			Fe	1		Nail						
	2/10	015		2	Stone	1		Worked?	Piece of siltstone with smoothed faces and one side					
	3	Topsoil			Pottery	1		Modern	Stoneware bottle	19th	Mod			
	3	Lens below topsoil			CBM	1		Drain Pipe	Stoneware pipe	19th	Mod			
	3	Lens below topsoil			CBM	1		Pan Tile			PM/Mod			
	3	Lens below topsoil			CBM	1		Drain pipe?			Mod			
	3	Lens below topsoil			Pottery	6		Modern	Redware, Rockingham, Porcelain (egg cup)	19th/20th	Mod			
	3	Lens below topsoil			Fe	1		Sheet	Cast iron sheet, possibly holed	19th/20th	Mod			
	4	Topsoil			Pottery	1		Modern	Whiteware, blue trans printed plate	L.18th/19th	mod			
	7	U/S			Pottery	3		Modern	Redware, whiteware	19th	Mod			
	8	Topsoil			Pottery	4		Modern	Pearlware – blue trans printed plate	L.18th/19th	Mod			
	9	010		1	Pottery	1		Modern	Whiteware fragment	19th?	Mod			
	9	010			Stone	1		Gaming counter?	Slate disc, well rounded and worked, diam 30mm					
	9	Topsoil			Glass	9		Vessel	Opaque white (Ponds-type) jar sherd	19th/20th	Mod			
	9	Topsoil			Metal	1		Spoon	Desert spoon, plated in white metal	19th/20th	Mod			
	9	Topsoil			Pottery	1		Modern	Stoneware bottle	19th/20th	Mod			
	9	Topsoil			Pb & Fe	4		Sheet	Lead strip sherds with remains of one iron fixing nail					
	11	Topsoil			Pottery	2		Modern	Redware (flower pot?), Whiteware	19th/20th	Mod			
	14	Topsoil			Pottery	2		Modern	Redware, whiteware, odd moulded green glazed vessel	L.18th/19th	Mod			

APPENDIX 8: DISCOVERY & EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND

Headland Archaeology Ltd conducted an evaluation on land proposed for an extension to the existing cemetery at Whithorn, Dumfries and Galloway. The aim of the work was to test the archaeological potential of the ground due to the proximity to Whithorn Priory; a Scheduled Ancient Monument and one of the earliest sites of Christian activity in Scotland. A total of fourteen trenches were excavated. The trenching established that the density of archaeological activity was low and appeared to be restricted to two distinct areas. A ditch was identified at the north-west side of the area and a possible ditch and pit at the south-east corner of the field. The pit is likely to relate to quarrying and the two ditches may be to do with drainage and water management. None of these features can be dated on the basis of the data collected during the evaluation. The results of the evaluation give little indication that this field within Whithorn was being used either during the early development of the monastic settlement or during the medieval period.

APPENDIX 9: DIGITAL ARCHIVE METADATA

Digital Data Monitoring Record

Project: Whithorn Cemetary Extension

Project Code: WHCE08

Project Manager: Chris Lowe

Project Officer: Kirsty Dingwall

Digital Data: Primary Archive

File name	Description	Folder	Linked Files	Software	Version	3 rd party data
whce08.bak	Background map	WHCE08-Phase_1\ WHCE08-Survey\	-	.bak file	2008	Y
whce08.dwg	Background map	WHCE08-Phase_1\ WHCE08-Survey\	-	AutoCAD DWG	2008	Y
whce08-v02.bak	Site Survey	WHCE08-Phase_1\ WHCE08-Survey\	-	.bak file	2008	N
whce08-v02.dwg	Site Survey	WHCE08-Phase_1\ WHCE08-Survey\	-	AutoCAD DWG	2008	N

Digital Data: Report Archive

File name	Description	Folder	Linked Files	Software	Version	3 rd party data
WHCE08-PROJECT_AR-CHIVE-digital-archive-metadata.xls	This file & Appendix 9	WHCE08\WHCE08-Project-archive\WHCE08-Phase_1	-	Microsoft Excel	2003	N
WHCE08-Report_v01_ee.pdf	Typeset report	WHCE08-Phase_1\ WHCE08-Report\	-	Adobe Acrobat	8 Pro	Y
WHCE08-Report_v01_ee.indd	Typeset report	WHCE08-Phase_1\ WHCE08-Report\	Illus 1	Adobe InDesign	CS3	Y
WHCE08_Illus01_v02_ee.ai	Illus 1	WHCE08-Phase_1\WH-CE08-Illustrations\	-	Adobe Il-lustrator	CS3	Y
WHCE08-Summary.doc	Report text	WHCE08-Phase_1\ WHCE08-Report\	-	Microsoft Word	2003	N
WHCE08-dsr-v1.doc	Report text	WHCE08-Phase_1\ WHCE08-Report\	-	Microsoft Word	2003	N
WHCE08-trench_register.doc	Appendix 1	WHCE08-Phase_1\ WHCE08-Report\	-	Microsoft Word	2003	N
WHCE08-context_register.doc	Appendix 2	WHCE08-Phase_1\ WHCE08-Report\	-	Microsoft Word	2003	N
WHCE08-drawing_register.doc	Appendix 3	WHCE08-Phase_1\ WHCE08-Report\	-	Microsoft Word	2003	N
WHCE08-photo_register.doc	Appendix 4	WHCE08-Phase_1\ WHCE08-Report\	-	Microsoft Word	2003	N
WHCE08-sample_register.doc	Appendix 5	WHCE08-Phase_1\ WHCE08-Report\	-	Microsoft Word	2003	N
WHCE08_Environmental_report_ST.doc	Appendix 6	WHCE08-Phase_1\WH-CE08-Environmental\	-	Microsoft Word	2003	N
WHCE08-Finds-List.doc	Appendix 7	WHCE08-Phase_1\ WHCE08-Finds\	-	Microsoft Word	2003	N
WHCE08-DES.doc	Appendix 8	WHCE08-Phase_1\ WHCE08-Report\	-	Microsoft Word	2003	N