

Southfield, Wigtown: Archaeological Evaluation

Data Structure Report

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Quality Assurance

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1 Overview

- 1.1 This Data Structure Report is for a programme of archaeological work required by Crallan and Winstanley Architects on behalf of 3b Construction Ltd in respect to the proposed construction of residential dwellings on land at Southfield, Wigtown, Dumfries and Galloway. The archaeological works are designed to inform the planning decision and to limit any adverse impact on the archaeological remains within their proposed development area.
- 1.2 The area concerned is currently an open area site, bounded to the north by the Southfield Lane, to the east by Harbour Road (Figure 4a), to the West by Back Street and to the south by housing. The site gently slopes down from north to south but is an extremely even and level surface. Several old established trees exist around the edge and two semi-derelict buildings are fenced off on the site. The remains of a disused toilet block are connected to the northern wall.
- 1.3 Several services are known to exist on the site. Electrical services surround the site and at a point on the western edge extend into to the northern most of the existing buildings. Along the northern edge of the site a water main is known to exist but the exact position of the line is assumed. There may be other services connected with the buildings which are not located at this time. A small paved area extends onto the site from the eastern wall alongside a short concrete access road.
- 1.4 The findings of the evaluation are intended to inform the appropriateness of the development proposal and, if progressed, the need for subsequent archaeological works. The character of such further stages of work will need to be agreed with Dumfries & Galloway Council and the Dumfries & Galloway Archaeology Service through a further revised method statement.
- 1.5 Rathmell Archaeology Ltd has been appointed to act with regard to the archaeological issue by Crallan and Winstanley Architects on behalf of 3b Construction Ltd. The project works described below have been designed to comply with the identified requirements of the Dumfries & Galloway Archaeology Service, archaeological advisor to planning authority, Dumfries & Galloway Council.
- 1.6 *Archaeological and Historical Background*
 - 1.6.1 The burgh of Wigtown is known to have been in existence since 1292 becoming a royal burgh in the 14th century. Its core grew to the west and south-east during the late 18th to early 19th century. The development area sits on ground to the south-east of the core of the burgh; its northern boundary lies alongside Southfield Lane which defines the rear of the burgh plots running south from Main Street.
 - 1.6.2 Outwith the burgh there are three main sites of interest within the immediate landscape: the Castle (NMRS NX45NW2), St Machute's Church (NMRS NX45NW4) and the Dominican Friary (NMRS NX45NW5).
 - 1.6.3 The site of Wigtown Castle, in use between c.1260 - c.1315, is located to the south-east of the development area at NX 4372 5500. The remains of St Machute's Church are located to the north-east of the burgh at NX 4355 5551 having been rebuilt in 1730 on the foundations of a 13th century (possibly 12th century) earlier church. The limits of these sites are well understood and they do not impinge on the development area.
 - 1.6.4 The location of the Dominican Friary (NMRS NX45NW5) is still poorly understood and there is an outside possibility that this site may extend into the development area. This potential is derived from the presence of re-used masonry and carved stone in the wall along Southfield Lane. This material presumably deriving from demolished, significant structures which may include Friary buildings. The Friary was founded (most likely) in 1296, there are currently no remains of the friary still standing and although three possible locations can be identified:
 - Local tradition places the friary at NX 4359 5546, currently an area of pasture with steeply sloping ground but with no indications of a building here having been found;

- Earlier writers point to the location of the friary centred on NX 436 555. The ground of the friary is said to have been converted to an orchard known as ‘Croft-an-Righ’ located at NX 4363 5559 and there is mention of tan pits being on the ground in 1818 which have been located at NX 4365 5552;
- Recent geophysical survey work further south carried out at the site of NX 436 553 produced convincing evidence for a set of ditches and walls/paths for possible gardens or enclosures. It has been suggested that some of these may be associated with the boundaries of a cemetery within which concentrations of bone and ceramic material have been found as a result of recent ploughing. Small-scale wall footings for two buildings were also detected.

- 1.6.5 From these options it is clear that the Friary is almost universally placed to the east of Harbour Road, and to the east or south-east of Bank Street. All these locations are outwith the development area; however the lack of a definite location for the friary needs to be taken into consideration when carrying out works within any site in Wigtown.
- 1.6.6 The available pre-Ordnance Survey mapping (1747-1826) does not provide any evidence for significant activity within the development area (Figure 1). The Ordnance Survey maps show a consistent use of the ground as a park or open space. A structure is shown on the second edition Ordnance Survey of 1895 and this structure is likely to have been in use as part of Southfield’s use as a showground during the 20th century.
- 1.6.7 The National Monuments Record of Scotland identified no known archaeological sites within the development area; however the find spot of a Roman coin (NMRS NX45NW8) is located at NX 4348 5532 within the garden of a burgage plot to the north of the development.
- 1.6.8 The area surrounding the site has been progressively developed into modern times and there has also been some development on the site itself. The large building which sits beyond the south east corner of the site, currently used as a residence, was previously a local jail. It is unclear if the grounds of the jail encroached onto the development area. Also the use of the site in modern times as a showground has meant that a modern buildings and services still exist on the site.

2 Project Works

- 2.1 The programme of works agreed with Dumfries and Galloway Archaeology Service commenced with an archaeological evaluation of the development area through machine cut trenches extending for a minimum of 425 linear meters (Figure 2). The intention, as outlined in the Method Statement, was to focus on those areas of the site which would be most directly impacted by the proposed development and expand the trench layout as requirements or opportunity made possible. On site works ran from 24th October 2007 to the 26th October 2007.
- 2.2 The distribution of trenches was broadly similar to that layout provided in the Method Statement. Some trenches were extended and the opportunity was taken to place additional trenches in the northern part of the site. In total, 617 linear meters of trenching was excavated giving a total area excavated of 925.5m²; approximately 8% of the development area.
- 2.3 All works were conducted in accordance with WoSAS Standard Conditions, the Institute of Field Archaeology’s Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct and Historic Scotland Policy Statements.



Figure 1a: Roy 1747-55

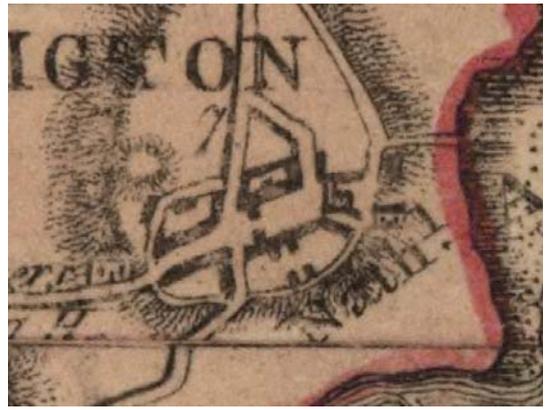


Figure 1b: Ainslie 1782



Figure 1c: Ainslie 1821



Figure 1d: Thomson 1826



Figure 1e: 1st ed. Ordnance Survey 1850

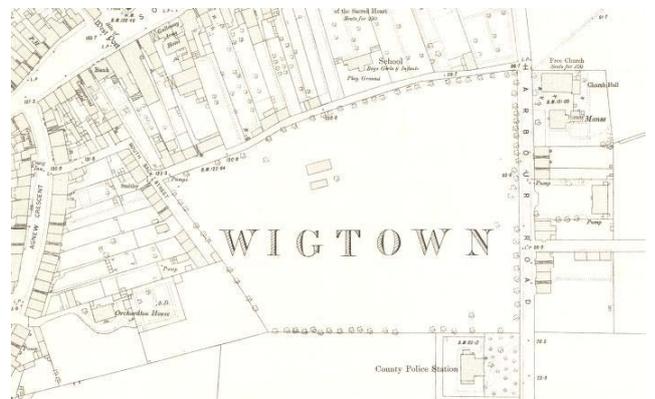


Figure 1f: 2nd ed. Ordnance Survey 1895

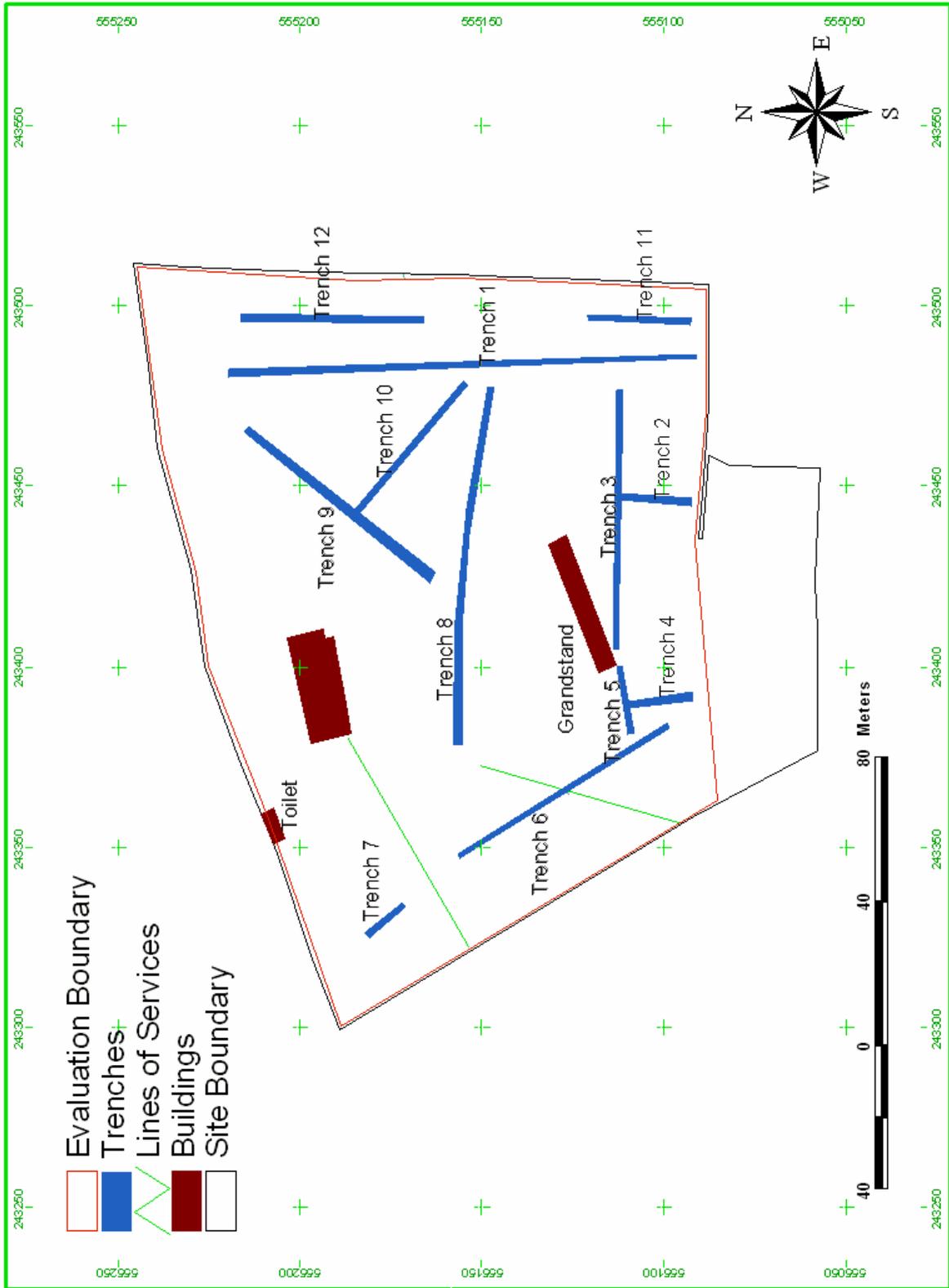


Figure 2: Site Plan

3 Findings: Evaluation Trenches

- 3.1 Across the whole of the site there was some variation in the stratigraphy. Along the southern boundary of the site the overburden on the natural was often more than 1m deep; conversely, the trenches in the northern half of the site were extremely shallow and came down onto bedrock or subsoil after less than 200mm of topsoil. This was especially evident in the north eastern corner of the site. This variation in topsoil depth and the even slope of the field suggests that the site may have been informally landscaped over the long period of its use and reuse as pasture and a showground.
- 3.2 The southern half of Trench 1 had deposits of over 1m deep before natural subsoil or bedrock was reached. The accumulation of deposits in this area did not appear to be connected with the construction or demolition of any structure and no anthropic material was recovered. Visible in the section was a large concentration of small to mid sized sub-rounded stones. There was no evidence that these had been used as a structural element; no mortar was present and all were too small and irregular for dry-stoning (Figure 3a). The deposits here support the idea that the site has been progressively cleared and levelled.
- 3.3 The northern half of Trench 1 (Figure 4b) was extremely shallow, reaching subsoil after as little as 200mm. Other trenches cut in this area; Trenches 8, 9, 10 and 12, had similar shallow sediment which dropped quickly down onto natural subsoils or bedrock (Figure 3b). No features were observed in these Trenches and no anthropic material was recovered. The subsoil was well drained silt and sand. The shallow nature of the soils here supports the idea that this entire site has been artificially levelled in its role as a showground.
- 3.4 Those trenches in the western half of the site showed a similar overall topography to those in the east; shallow sediments in the northern half of the site and a drop off to more than a meter depth just before the southern boundary. In several places in the western half of the site it was necessary to avoid services. There is a known electrical service running from the western boundary of the site to the large building in the centre (Figure 4f). The location of this is marked on the wall and it was avoided by leaving a gap in the trenching. Another electrical cable was exposed, but not broken, while excavating Trench 6.
- 3.5 The presence of services on the site was indicative of the general level of modern disturbance. Both large buildings on site will have substantial foundations and connecting services. Where Trench 3 and 5 meet at the southern corner of the Grandstand a slab was partially removed which appeared to cap a septic tank. A stone drain was also located Trench 7 and may be associated with the disused toilet attached to the northern wall (Figure 4e). In the north-eastern corner of the site was a grid of upright concrete post (Figure 4c). These were possibly connected to a prefabricated structure in place when the site was used as a showground.
- 3.6 Three potential features were observed and investigated. One was at the southern end of Trench 1. It appeared to be a linear feature [105] cut into the natural at the base of the Trench. It was 700mm wide and about 400mm deep (Figure 4d). No artefacts or anthropic material was recovered from the fill of this feature. The irregular shape of the base and the fact that it could not be traced into Trench 11 suggest make it difficult to attach any archaeological significance to this feature.
- 3.7 The other two features on site were both recorded in Trench 6. The southern feature [604] was an irregular linear feature similar to that found in Trench 1 but much more shallow (Figure 5a). The other was a roughly circular pit [605] in which was partially exposed and excavated to a depth of 300mm. Neither yielded any diagnostic material and both fills were remarkable only for their lack of artefacts and uniformity. None of the three features excavated could be confidently linked with any historical period or human design.
- 3.8 All disturbances on the site are either confidently modern or so completely lacking diagnostic material that it cannot be confidently linked to human activity. There was nothing observed in any of the Trenches to link the site with the Dominican Friary.



Figure 3a: Accumulation of stones at southern end of Trench 1



Figure 3b: Trench 10



Figure 4a: Harbour Road



Figure 4b: Trench 1



Figure 4c: Northwest of site



Figure 4d: Feature 105



Figure 4e: Drain in Trench 7



Figure 4f: Building in centre of site



Figure 4g: Harbour Road



Figure 4h: Rubble, possible retaining wall



Figure 5a: Feature 604



Figure 5b: Example of dressed masonry in western boundary wall

4 Discussion

- 4.1 There was no evidence in any of the trenches to link the site with the Dominican Friary. In fact, the site was notable for its lack of anthropic material, even modern material. Disturbance relating to the buildings on site was evident not only from the buildings themselves but in the services required for their function. It was also evident, from the concrete posts in the north-western corner, that other structures had been present and partially removed.
- 4.2 The profile of sediments across the site suggests that over the long period of its use as pasture land and a showground the site has been informally landscaped into the even level slope it now has. This is particularly evident in the south-eastern corner of the site where a large deposit of small stones is just beneath the surface of the topsoil probably representing a gradual clearance of the site.
- 4.3 It is a curious feature of the surrounding landscape that there is almost a 2m height difference between the north-eastern corner of the site and the adjacent portion of Harbour Road; the presence of bedrock in Trenches 1 and 12 means that either the construction of the road involved substantial removal of bedrock or it was built around a natural and very steep drop off in the topography. The potential remains of a retaining wall (Figure 4g and 4h) picked up in Trench 12 may be the remains of landscaping of this area.
- 4.4 Those features that were cut into the subsoil offered no diagnostic material and, again, were remarkable only for their lack of artefacts and uniformity of fill. They may represent an earlier use of the site but appear to be single features isolated in the landscape and therefore of limited value in determining what that use might have been.
- 4.5 There was nothing observed in the trenches or recovered from the site to link the area with the Dominican Friary. Such a structure, or even its outlying buildings, would be expected to have left a substantial scar in the subsoil at the very least. Most likely there would have been artefactual evidence in the form of medieval ceramic and construction masonry; no such evidence was observed. It seems that the dressed stone which has been built into the eastern boundary of the site (Figure 5b) did not come from a building within the site and other locations should be considered for the location of the Friary.

5 Recommendations

- 5.1 The archaeological evaluation failed to identify any significant archaeological features or artefacts within the development area. Consequently, we recommend that no further archaeological works are appropriate.
- 5.2 The appropriateness and acceptability of our recommendations rest with Dumfries and Galloway Council and the Dumfries and Galloway Archaeology Service, their advisors. Confirmation that the above recommendations are acceptable should be received from these bodies should planning consent be granted we recommend that no further archaeological works are required.

6 Conclusion

- 6.1 A programme of archaeological investigative works was undertaken on behalf of Crallan and Winstanley Architects on behalf of 3b Construction Ltd in respect to the proposed construction of residential dwellings on land at Southfield, Wigtown, Dumfries and Galloway. These investigative works included a desk-based assessment, site inspection and intrusive trenching covering approximately 8% of the proposed development area. The archaeological works are designed to inform the planning decision and to develop the mitigation of any adverse impact on the archaeological remains within their proposed development area.
- 6.2 The investigation of the site revealed no artefactual material and no site disturbance apart

form the establishment of modern buildings and services. Those few features which did impact on the subsoil contained no anthropic material and appeared to be isolated in the landscape.

- 6.3 No evidence was recovered to link the site with the Dominican Friary and there was no evidence of ground disturbance that might have related to such a structure or its surrounding activities. It did appear, however, that the site had been gradually cleared and levelled for use as a showground for livestock.
- 6.4 On balance we have assessed the site as not containing significant archaeology and have therefore recommended that should planning consent be granted then no further works are appropriate.

7 References

7.1 *Documentary*

Rees, T	2007	Personal Communication
Brann, J	2007	Personal Communication
Duncan, Rev Mr A	1791-99	The New Statistical Accounts of Scotland
Young, Rev P	1834-45	Statistical Accounts of Scotland
Smpson & Stevenson	1981	Historic Wigton, the archaeological implications of development
SODev	1994	<i>National Planning Policy Guideline 5, Archaeology and planning</i> , Scottish Office Development Department.
SOEnv	1994	<i>Planning Advice Note 42, Archaeology</i> , Scottish Office Environmental Department.

7.2 *Cartographic*

Roy	1755	Area around Wigtown
Ordnance Survey	1850	Wigtown, 1 st edition map 1:2500
Ordnance Survey	1895	Wigtown, 2nd edition map 1:2500
Ainslie	1782	A map of the county of Wigton
Ainslie	1821	Ainslie's Map of the Southern Part of Scotland
Thompson	1826	County of Wigtown or Shire of Galloway

Appendix 1: Trench Details

Within this appendix a standardised set of data pertaining to the evaluation trenches is presented.

All measurement distances quoted along the trench measure based on the quoted orientation of the trench. See Figure 2 for trench locations.

Trench 1

Orientation:	South to North
Size:	1.5m by 127m (190.5m ²)
Topsoil depth:	180mm to 770mm
Subsoil character	Subsoil (104), a moderately compact pale orange/brown clayey sand with frequent small-medium sized stone inclusions, is present for the first 12.8m of the trench before being replaced by subsoil (106), a loosely compacted mid to dark orange sandy silt with very frequent small stone gravel inclusions and occasional large rubble inclusions. This is present until 53.9m before changing back to subsoil (104). This is present for the rest of the trench apart from areas of subsoil (106) at 90-91.8m and again at 116.5-120.8m.
Modern features:	Linear field drain (107) runs SE-NW across the trench at 82.6m, 87.6m and again at 99.5m. Measures 0.3m wide.
Significant features:	Linear ditch (105) runs SW-NE across the trench at 7.5m until 12.8m. U-shaped cut with steeply sloping sides and rounded base. Fill of moderately compacted mid to dark brown clayey silt with frequent small stone gravel inclusions and occasional medium sized stone inclusions. Measures 0.86m wide and a maximum depth of 360mm.
Artefacts:	None

Trench 2

Orientation:	South to North
Size:	1.5m by 19.8m (29.7m ²)
Topsoil depth:	290mm to 500mm
Subsoil character:	Subsoil (203), a moderately compacted mid to dark orangey brown clayey silt with very frequent small-medium sized stone inclusions, is present across the whole of the trench.
Modern features:	None
Significant features:	None
Artefacts:	None

Trench 3

Orientation:	East to West
Size:	1.5m by 65.1m (97.65m ²)
Topsoil depth	420mm to 740mm
Subsoil character:	Subsoil (302), a loose-moderately compacted dark orange/brown

clayey silt with very frequent small to medium sized stone inclusions, is present until 58.7m before being replaced by subsoil (303), a loose-moderately compacted pinky red/orange sandy clayey silt with very frequent small to medium sized stone inclusions.

Modern features: None

Significant features: None

Artefacts: None

Trench 4

Orientation: South-east to North-west

Size: 1.5m by 17.5m (26.25m²).

Topsoil depth: 190mm

Subsoil character: Subsoil (402), a compact light grey/pink/orange bedrock, is present for the first 10m of the trench before being replaced by subsoil (403), a loosely compacted mixed mid-brown/orange clayey silt and sandy silt with very frequent small to medium sized stone gravel inclusions.

Modern features: None

Significant features: None

Artefacts: None

Trench 5

Orientation: East to West

Size: 1.5m by 22.8m (34.2m²)

Topsoil depth: 430mm to 1000mm

Subsoil character: Subsoil (502), a loose-moderately compacted pinky red/orange sandy clayey silt with very frequent small to medium sized stone inclusions, is present for the first 7.6m of the trench before being replaced by subsoil (503), a loosely compacted mixed mid-brown/orange clayey silt and sandy silt with very frequent small to medium sized stone gravel inclusions.

Modern features: None

Significant features: None

Artefacts: None

Trench 6

Orientation: South-south-east to North-north-west

Size: 1.5m by 67.5m (101.25m²)

Topsoil depth: 540mm to 640mm

Subsoil character: Subsoil (602), a loosely compacted mixed mid-brown/orange clayey silt and sandy silt with very frequent small to medium sized stone gravel inclusions, is present for the first 12.1m of the trench before being replaced by subsoil (603), a loosely compacted mixed

light-mid brown sandy clayey silt with very frequent small to medium sized gravel inclusions. This is present until 26.4m before changing back to subsoil (602). It changes again to subsoil (603) at 29.5m before changing back to subsoil (602) at 36m. At 45.6m the subsoil becomes (603) until 57.9m where it again becomes subsoil (602).

Modern features: None

Significant features: Linear ditch (604) runs SE-NW across the trench at 24.5m until 29m. Gently sloping sides with a rounded flattish base. Filled with loosely compacted light grey clayey silt with small sub-angular stone inclusions, occasional gravel inclusions and very occasional flecks of charcoal. Measures 0.8m wide and maximum of 130mm deep. Circular feature (605) is located at 68.2m. Sloping sides with rounded base. Filled with moderately compacted light grey silty clay with occasional gravel and small angular stone inclusions. Measures a maximum depth of 330mm.

Artefacts: None

Trench 7

Orientation: South-east to North-west

Size: 1.5m by 12m (18m²)

Topsoil depth: 390mm to 450mm

Subsoil character: Subsoil (702), a loosely compacted mixed mid-brown/orange clayey silt and sandy silt with very frequent small to medium sized stone gravel inclusions, is present across the whole of the trench.

Modern features: Drain (703) runs SW-NE across trench at 5.6m. Stone lined on both sides and covered by flat stone slabs. Measures 0.6m wide.

Significant features: None

Artefacts: None

Trench 8

Orientation: East-south-east to West-north-west

Size: 1.5m by 98m (147m²)

Topsoil depth: 350mm to 500mm

Subsoil character: Subsoil (802), a loose-moderately compacted dark orange/brown clayey sandy silt with very frequent small to medium sized stone inclusions, is present for the first 36.1m before being replaced by subsoil (803), a moderately compact pale orange/brown clayey sand with frequent small-medium sized stone inclusions. This present until 44.2m before changing back to subsoil (802).

Modern features: None

Significant features: None

Artefacts: None

Trench 9

Orientation: South-west to North-east

Size: 1.5m by 65m (97.5m²)
Topsoil depth: 350mm to 400mm
Subsoil character: Subsoil (902), a loose-moderately compacted dark orange/brown clayey sandy silt with very frequent small to medium sized stone inclusions, is present across whole of trench.
Modern features: None
Significant features: None
Artefacts: None

Trench 10

Orientation: North-west to South-east
Size: 1.5m by 47.2m (70.8m²)
Topsoil depth: 300mm to 400mm
Subsoil character: Subsoil (1002), a loose-moderately compacted dark orange/brown clayey sandy silt with very frequent small to medium sized stone inclusions, is present for the first 7m of the trench before being replaced by subsoil (1003), a moderately compact pale orange/brown clayey sand with frequent small-medium sized stone inclusions. This was present until 10.9m before changing back to subsoil (1002).
Modern features: None
Significant features: None
Artefacts: None

Trench 11

Orientation: North to South
Size: 1.5m by 26.1m (39.15m²)
Topsoil depth: 300mm to 500mm
Subsoil character: Subsoil (1102), a loose-moderately compacted dark orange/brown clayey sandy silt with very frequent small to medium sized stone inclusions, is present for the first 7.8m of the trench before being replaced by subsoil (1103), a moderately compact pale orange/brown clayey sand with frequent small-medium sized stone inclusions.
Modern features: None
Significant features: None
Artefacts: None

Trench 12

Orientation: South to North
Size: 1.5m by 49m (73.5m²)
Topsoil depth: 200mm to 700mm

Subsoil character:	Subsoil (1202), a moderately compacted mixed pale brown/dark orange clayey sandy silt with very frequent small to medium sized stone inclusions and frequent large broken up pieces of bedrock, is present for the first 6.8m of the trench before being replaced by subsoil (1204), a compact light grey/pink/orange bedrock.
Modern features:	The stones from a collapsed wall (1203) are located at the start of the trench until 6.5m. Layer of stones \leq 400mm. Sits amongst roots of tree in a matrix of topsoil (1201).
Significant features:	None
Artefacts:	None

Appendix 2: Registers

Context Register

No.	Trench	Interpretation	Description
101	1	Topsoil	Moderately compact mid to dark brown slightly clayey silt with frequent small stone inclusions and frequent small root inclusions.
102	1	Deposit sitting around stone layer (103), possibly dumped material	Moderately compact very dark brown slightly clayey silt with frequent small stone inclusions and frequent small root inclusions. 280mm in depth.
103	1	Possibly dumped material	Layer of medium flat angular stone rubble \leq 200mm. Maximum depth of 600mm.
104	1	Subsoil	Moderately compact pale orange/brown clayey sand with frequent small-medium sized stone inclusions.
105	1	Linear ditch	Linear shaped feature orientated SW-NE. U-shaped cut with steeply sloping sides and rounded base. Fill of moderately compacted mid to dark brown clayey silt with frequent small stone gravel inclusions and occasional medium sized stone inclusions. Measures 0.86m wide and a maximum depth of 360mm.
106	1	Subsoil	Loosely compacted mid to dark orange sandy silt with very frequent small stone gravel inclusions and occasional large rubble inclusions.
107	1	Field drain	Linear shaped field drain measuring 0.3m wide.
201	2	Topsoil	Moderately compact mid to dark brown slightly clayey silt with frequent small stone inclusions, occasional

			medium sized stone inclusions and very frequent small root inclusions.
202	2	Possibly dumped material	Layer of medium flat angular stone rubble \leq 200mm. Maximum depth of 450mm. Similar to (103).
203	2	Subsoil	Moderately compacted mid to dark orangey brown clayey silt with very frequent small-medium sized stone inclusions.
301	3	Topsoil	Moderately compact mid to dark brown slightly clayey silt with frequent small stone inclusions and frequent small root inclusions.
302	3	Subsoil	Loose-moderately compacted dark orange/brown clayey silt with very frequent small to medium sized stone inclusions.
303	3	Subsoil	Loose-moderately compacted pinky red/orange sandy clayey silt with very frequent small to medium sized stone inclusions.
401	4	Topsoil	Moderately compacted dark brown clayey silt with frequent small stone inclusions and very frequent small root inclusions.
402	4	Bedrock	Compact light grey/pink/orange bedrock.
403	4	Subsoil	Loosely compacted mixed mid-brown/orange clayey silt and sandy silt with very frequent small to medium sized stone gravel inclusions.
501	5	Topsoil	Moderately compacted dark brown clayey silt with very frequent small to medium sized stone inclusions, occasional large stone inclusions and very frequent small root inclusions.
502	5	Subsoil	Loose-moderately compacted pinky red/orange sandy clayey silt with very frequent small to medium sized stone inclusions. Same as (303).
503	5	Subsoil	Loosely compacted mixed mid-brown/orange clayey silt and sandy silt with very frequent small to medium sized stone gravel inclusions. Same as (403).
601	6	Topsoil	Moderately compacted dark brown clayey silt with frequent small stone inclusions and very frequent small

			root inclusions.
602	6	Subsoil	Loosely compacted mixed mid-brown/orange clayey silt and sandy silt with very frequent small to medium sized stone gravel inclusions. Same as (403).
603	6	Subsoil	Loosely compacted mixed light-mid brown sandy clayey silt with very frequent small to medium sized gravel inclusions.
604	6	Linear ditch	Linear shaped feature orientated SE-NW. Gently sloping sides with a rounded flattish base. Filled with loosely compacted light grey clayey silt with small sub-angular stone inclusions, occasional gravel inclusions and very occasional flecks of charcoal. Measures 0.8m wide and maximum of 130mm deep.
605	6	Circular feature	Circular shaped feature in plan although only part of the feature was visible within the trench so full extent unknown. Sloping sides with rounded base. Filled with moderately compacted light grey silty clay with occasional gravel and small angular stone inclusions. Measures a maximum depth of 330mm.
701	7	Topsoil	Moderately compacted dark brown clayey silt with frequent small stone inclusions and very frequent small root inclusions.
702	7	Subsoil	Loosely compacted mixed mid-brown/orange clayey silt and sandy silt with very frequent small to medium sized stone gravel inclusions. Same as (403).
703	7	Drain	Linear drain orientated SW-NE. Stone lined on both sides and covered by flat stone slabs. Measures 0.6m wide.
801	8	Topsoil	Moderately compact mid to dark brown slightly clayey silt with frequent small stone inclusions, occasional medium sized stone inclusions and very frequent small root inclusions.
802	8	Subsoil	Loose-moderately compacted dark orange/brown clayey sandy silt with very frequent small to medium sized stone inclusions.

803	8	Subsoil	Moderately compact pale orange/brown clayey sand with frequent small-medium sized stone inclusions. Same as (104).
901	9	Topsoil	Moderately compact mid to dark brown slightly clayey silt with frequent small stone inclusions, occasional medium sized stone inclusions and very frequent small root inclusions.
902	9	Subsoil	Loose-moderately compacted dark orange/brown clayey sandy silt with very frequent small to medium sized stone inclusions. Same as (802).
1001	10	Topsoil	Moderately compact mid to dark brown slightly clayey silt with frequent small stone inclusions, occasional medium sized stone inclusions and very frequent small root inclusions.
1002	10	Subsoil	Loose-moderately compacted dark orange/brown clayey sandy silt with very frequent small to medium sized stone inclusions. Same as (802).
1003	10	Subsoil	Moderately compact pale orange/brown clayey sand with frequent small-medium sized stone inclusions. Same as (104).
1101	11	Topsoil	Moderately compact mid to dark brown slightly clayey silt with frequent small stone inclusions, occasional medium sized stone inclusions and very frequent small root inclusions.
1102	11	Subsoil	Loose-moderately compacted dark orange/brown clayey sandy silt with very frequent small to medium sized stone inclusions. Same as (802).
1103	11	Subsoil	Moderately compact pale orange/brown clayey sand with frequent small-medium sized stone inclusions. Same as (104).
1201	12	Topsoil	Moderately compact mid to dark brown slightly clayey silt with frequent small stone inclusions, occasional medium sized stone inclusions and very frequent small root inclusions.
1202	12	Subsoil	Moderately compacted mixed pale brown/dark orange clayey sandy silt with very frequent small to medium sized stone inclusions and frequent large broken up pieces of bedrock.

1203	12	Stones from a collapsed wall	Layer of stones ≤ 400mm from collapsed wall. Sits amongst roots of tree in a matrix of topsoil (1201).
1204	12	Bedrock	Compact light grey/pink/orange bedrock.

Photographic Register

Image	Description	From	Date
1	General pre-ex site shot	NNE	24/10/07
2	General pre-ex site shot	NE	24/10/07
3	General pre-ex site shot	SE	24/10/07
4	General pre-ex site shot	SE	24/10/07
5	Void		24/10/07
6	Shot of show building	SE	24/10/07
7	Shot of grandstand	ESE	24/10/07
8	General pre-ex site shot	NE	24/10/07
9	Shot of concrete blocks at North end of site	E	24/10/07
10	Shot of concrete blocks at North end of site	SE	24/10/07
11	Shot of concrete blocks at North end of site	SW	24/10/07
12	Shot of concrete blocks at North end of site	SW	24/10/07
13	Shot of trench 1	N	24/10/07
14	NE facing section of ditch (105)	NE	24/10/07
15	General shot of ditch (105)	SE	24/10/07
16	General shot of ditch (105)	NE	24/10/07
17	Shot of (103) in trench section (between 4.2m and 9.8m)	E	24/10/07
18	Shot of (102) and (103) in trench section (at start of trench)	E	24/10/07
19	Shot of trench 1	S	24/10/07
20	Shot of trench 2	S	24/10/07
21	Shot of trench 3	E	24/10/07
22	Shot of trench 3	E	24/10/07
23	NE facing section of ditch (105)	NE	24/10/07
24	General shot of ditch (105)	NE	24/10/07
25	General shot of trench 4	SE	25/10/07
26	Working shot		25/10/07
27	General site shot	S	25/10/07

28	General site shot	SW	25/10/07
29	Shot of show building	SSW	25/10/07
30	Void		
31	Shot of trench 5	E	25/10/07
32	Shot of trench 6	SSE	25/10/07
33	Shot of trench 7	SE	25/10/07
34	NW facing section of feature (604)	NW	25/10/07
35	General working shot and feature (604)	N	25/10/07
36	S facing section of feature (605)	S	25/10/07
37	General shot of feature (605)	SW	25/10/07
38	Shot of trench 8	WNW	26/10/07
39	Shot of trench 9	SW	26/10/07
40	Shot of trench 10	SE	26/10/07
41	Shot of trench 11	N	26/10/07
42	Shot of trench 12	S	26/10/07
43	Shot of collapsed wall (1203)	N	26/10/07
44	Shot of drain (703)	W	26/10/07
45	Shot of drain (703)	S	26/10/07
46	Detail of drain (703)	SW	26/10/07
47	Shot of grandstand	NW	26/10/07
48	Shot of show building	SW	26/10/07
49	Shot of grandstand	N	26/10/07
50	Shot of show building	S	26/10/07
51	Shot of show building	SE	26/10/07
52	Shot of grandstand	NE	26/10/07
53	Shot of retaining wall and height difference along Harbour Road	S	26/10/07
54	Detail of retaining walls	S	26/10/07
55	Shot of height difference along Harbour Road	S	26/10/07
56	Scenic shot	N	26/10/07
57	Scenic shot	NW	26/10/07
58	General site shot	SE	26/10/07
59	Shot of masonry in wall along Harbour Road	E	26/10/07
60	Shot of masonry in wall along Harbour Road	E	26/10/07
61	Shot of masonry in wall along Harbour Road	E	26/10/07

62	Shot of masonry in wall along Harbour Road	E	26/10/07
63	Shot of masonry in wall along Harbour Road	E	26/10/07

Drawing Register

Sheet	No.	Trench	Title	Scale	Date	Author
1	1	1	Plan of trench 1	1:100	24/10/07	CW
1	2	1	NE facing section of ditch (105)	1:10	24/10/07	CW
1	3	2	Plan of trench 2	1:100	24/10/07	CW
1	4	3	Plan of trench 3	1:100	24/10/07	CW
1	5	4	Plan of trench 4	1:100	25/10/07	CW
1	6	5	Plan of trench 5	1:100	25/10/07	CW
1	7	6	Plan of trench 6	1:100	25/10/07	CW
1	8	7	Plan of trench 7	1:100	25/10/07	CW
1	9	6	NW facing section of feature (604)	1:10	25/10/07	AM
1	10	6	S facing section of feature (605)	1:10	25/10/07	AM
2	11	8	Plan of trench 8	1:100	26/10/07	CW
2	12	9	Plan of trench 9	1:100	26/10/07	AM + CW
2	13	10	Plan of trench 10	1:100	26/10/07	AM + CW
2	14	11	Plan of trench 11	1:100	26/10/07	AM + CW
2	15	12	Plan of trench 12	1:100	26/10/07	AM + CW

Appendix 3: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Dumfries and Galloway
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Southfield, Wigtown
PARISH:	Wigtown
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Alan Matthews
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	None
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	None
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NX 434 552
START DATE (this season)	24 th October 2007
END DATE (this season)	26 th October 2007
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (may include information from other fields)	A programme of archaeological investigative works was undertaken in respect to the proposed construction of residential dwellings on land at Southfield, Wigtown, Dumfries and Galloway. The investigation of the site revealed no artefactual material and no site disturbance apart from the establishment of modern buildings and services. No evidence was recovered to link the site with the Dominican Friary. It did appear that the site had been gradually cleared and levelled for use as a showground for livestock.
PROJECT CODE:	RA07074
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	3b Construction Ltd
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	10 Ashgrove Workshops, Kilwinning, Ayrshire KA13 6PU
E MAIL:	contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Report to Dumfries and Galloway Archaeology Service and archive to National Monuments Record of Scotland.

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