



## Rebecca Shaw Archaeological Services

### Scottish Power Energy Networks, New Abbey, Dumfries & Galloway: Archaeological Monitoring Works



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## 1 Introduction

This report presents the findings of a programme of archaeological works undertaken in respect of proposed works in New Abbey, Dumfries & Galloway (centred on NGR: NX 9656 6166) (Figures 1a - b). The proposed works comprised a project to modernise the existing overhead utility low voltage electrical line within the village of New Abbey (and associated Sweetheart Abbey) (Figure 5).

In detail the project works consisted of: part refurbishment of the overhead line existing circuit (including wooden utility poles) and part removal of overhead lines and undergrounding of the circuit along footpaths, roads and private properties.

Sweetheart Abbey is a Scheduled Monument (SM 90923) and as such is legally protected under the Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) was therefore required from Historic Environment Scotland (HES) to undertake any works within the scheduled area (Figure 2).

Historic Environment Scotland granted scheduled monument consent for the works detailed below:

- erection of 7 poles and stays in excavated trenches measuring up to 2.1m wide by 2.1m long by 1.8 m deep.
- removal of 6 existing poles by vertical lifting, and partial removal of their pole stays.
- excavation of trenches for undergrounding of electricity supplies where overground supplies are not feasible, at 5 locations.

After discussions it was confirmed that the existing poles would be cut in-situ at 300mm (approx) in depth.

The excavation for Pole Pit (7) pole was not implemented at the request of the owner of the garden where excavation works were due to be undertaken – SPEN agreed to undertake these works at a later date. Dumfries & Galloway Council Archaeologist asked for the excavation of a further three Pole Pits to be monitored:

- Pole Pit (8) – located just outside the scheduled area
- Pole Pit (9) – excavated adjacent to a wall with visible remains of a roofline (recorded as a possible pig-pen) (Figure 13a)
- Pole Pit (10) – excavated close to where remains of a clay bonded granite-built footing was noted below the southbound carriageway of the A710 during a watching brief close to New Abbey Corn (Brann, M 1998). Remains are thought to be the N pier of the W gateway of the Abbey precinct.

Rebecca Shaw Archaeological Services was appointed to act with regard to conditions of the scheduled monument consent by Connicks on behalf of Scottish Power Energy Networks (SPEN).

## 2 Background

Sweetheart Abbey (also known as the Abbey of Dulce Cor) was founded in 1273 by Lady Dergovilla of Galloway in memory of her husband John Balliol. The Abbey, which was the daughter house of Dundrennan Abbey, was the last Cistercian Monastery to be founded in Scotland.

The property comprised, the Abbey itself, together with the Monastery buildings (attached to the southern side) and the precincts surrounding them. The surrounding land extended to some 30 acres of land and was enclosed for the most part by a solid granite wall - much of which survives to this day.

The Abbey was owned by the Abbot and the Convent of the Monastery for about 300 years before The Reformation ended the rule of the Abbots in 1587 when parliament passed an Act annexing all Church and Abbey lands to the Crown.

### 3 Project Works

The archaeological monitoring works in New Abbey were undertaken from the 4<sup>th</sup> – 11<sup>th</sup> June 2018. The works were undertaken as agreed with Historic Environment Scotland through a written scheme of investigation (Shaw, April 2018).

A further three pole pits were subject to archaeological monitoring, at the request of Dumfries & Galloway Council Archaeologist.

All works complied with the Chartered Institute for Archaeology's Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct, and Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statements.

### 4 Findings

In total the excavation of nine Pole Pits (1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 8; 9 & 10) (Pole Pit 7 was not excavated); four Stay Pits (1; 3; 4 & 6); two road crossings; the path box and associated trench and the toilet block trench (Figure 14) were subject to archaeological monitoring.

#### Pole Pit 1

Rectangular shaped pit measuring 2m x 0.8m and excavated to a depth of 1.9m (Figures 6a-b). Topsoil comprised a mid to dark brown slightly loamy silt containing occasional stones [101] – contained 3 sherds of white 20<sup>th</sup> century china. The subsoil was located at a depth of 1m and comprised orange sands & gravels containing a moderate to frequent amount of stones [102]. As the depth increased the natural became lighter in colour and more sandy & gravelly.

#### Stay Pit 1

Rectangular shaped pit measuring 2.2m x 0.8m and excavated to a depth of 1.6m (Figure 9a). Topsoil comprised a mid to dark brown fairly fine gravelly silt [103] – a duct for the existing streets lights was noted along the eastern edge at a depth of 300mm. The subsoil was located at a depth of 800mm and comprised reddish brown coarse sands & gravels [104] containing a moderate amount of rounded and sub-rounded stones.

#### Pole Pit 2

Rectangular shaped pit measuring 1.8m x 0.8m and excavated to a depth of 2m (Figures 6c-d). Topsoil comprised a mid brown very fine silt [201]. The subsoil was located at a depth of 500mm and comprised yellowy / orangey brown silt containing an occasional to moderate amount of stones [202]. Natural comprised bright orange sands & gravels with stone – the upper deposit a mixed from insertion of previous pole.

#### Pole Pit 3

Rectangular shaped pit measuring 1.6m x 0.7m and excavated to a depth of 1.9m (Figure 7a). Topsoil comprised a mid brown very friable silt [301] - the fill contained sherds of 19<sup>th</sup> & 20<sup>th</sup> century china & glass (possibly re-deposited from previous pole). No subsoil was observed.

#### Stay Pit 3

Rectangular shaped pit measuring 1.8m x 0.8m and excavated to a depth of 1.6m (Figure 9b). Topsoil comprised a mid brown very friable silt [301] - the fill contained sherds of 19<sup>th</sup> & 20<sup>th</sup> century china; glass & bricks (infill). No subsoil was observed.

#### Pole Pit 4

Rectangular shaped pit measuring 1.9m x 0.8m and excavated to a depth of 1.9m (Figures 7b-c). Topsoil comprised a mid to light brown fairly fine slit containing roots [401]. The subsoil was located at a depth of 500mm and comprised reddish orange sands & gravels containing a



moderate to frequent amount of rocks [402].

#### Stay Pit 4

Rectangular shaped pit measuring 1.7m x 0.8m (approx) and excavated to a depth of 1.9m (Figure 9c). Topsoil comprised a mid to light brown fairly fine silt containing roots [401]. The subsoil was located at a depth of 550mm and comprised reddish orange sands & gravels containing a moderate to frequent amount of rocks [402]. Base comprised coarse sands & gravels.

#### Pole Pit 5

Rectangular shaped pit measuring 1.8m x 0.8m (approx) and excavated to a depth of 1.8m (Figures 8a-b). Topsoil comprised a mid to dark brown slightly gravelly silt containing bricks & modern rubbish [501]. The subsoil was located at a depth of 420mm and comprised reddish brown slightly gritty silt containing an occasional to a moderate amount of stones [502]. As the depth increased the natural became lighter in colour and more sandy & gravelly.

#### Pole Pit 6

Rectangular shaped pit measuring 1.6m x 0.65m and excavated to a depth of 1.9m (Figure 8c-d). Founds of existing wall located along edge at a depth of 340mm. Upper deposit comprised tarmac (100mm) & made up ground [601] 450mm in depth above a subsoil comprising orange coarse sands; stones & gravels [602] – natural coarse sands at 1.4m.

#### Stay Pit 6

Rectangular shaped pit measuring 1.7m x 0.6m and excavated to a depth of 1.7m (Figure 9d). Founds of existing wall located along NE edge at a depth of 430mm. Upper deposit comprised tarmac (100mm) & made up ground [601] 460mm in depth above a subsoil comprising orange coarse sands; stones & gravels [602] – natural coarse sands at 1.3m.

#### Pole Pit 8

Rectangular shaped pit measuring 1.2m x 0.55m (Figures 11c-d). Excavated adjacent to a wall (WSW edge) which had no foundations and a brick manhole (visible in the NNW half of the ENE edge). Upper deposit comprised a fine silt & stone deposit [801] 520mm in depth above a dark orangey red fairly fine silt with frequent stones / gravels [802]. The natural comprised coarse orange / red sands & gravels as a depth of 1.10m.

#### Pole Pit 9

Rectangular shaped pit measuring 1.3m x 0.6m (approx) and excavated to a depth of 1.9m (Figures 13a-b). Upper infill / build-up deposit comprised a dark brown gritty silt containing (cut) stones & mortar [901]. The subsoil was located at a depth of 900mm and comprised an orangey brown slightly gritty clayey silt with containing an occasional to a moderate amount of small stones [902].

#### Pole Pit 10

Irregular shaped pit measuring 1.9m x 0.7m (at most) and excavated to a depth of 2m (Figure 13c). Area had been subject to a fair amount of disturbance from a concreted in brick manhole and associated drainage. Along NNW edge topsoil comprised a mid brownish black gritty silt [1001] 500mm in depth. In the remained the fill comprised a mid brown fairly fine silt containing china & glass and stones [1002]. Subsoil (where visible) comprised a natural pale orangey brown coarse sands & gravels [1003].

#### Road Crossing (I)

NE half – trench measured 4.3m x 0.5m and was excavated to a depth of between 620mm and 650mm (Figure 10a). Infill comprised tarmac above dirty type (1) gravels [1101] – a copper water pipe with a later (blue) plastic repair was noted at the base of the trench.

SSW half – trench measured 3.8m x 0.5m and was excavated to a depth of 650mm (Figure 10b). Infill comprised tarmac above dirty type (1) gravels [1101].

#### Road Crossing (II)

NE half – trench measured 5m x 0.45m and was excavated to a depth of between 720mm and 790mm (Figure 11a). Upper deposit comprised tarmac above type (1) gravels [1201] to a depth of 470mm below which was compacted dark reddish brown stones & gravels mixed with coarse sand [1202].

SW half – trench measured 5m x 0.46m and was excavated to a depth of 700mm (Figure 11b). Upper deposit comprised tarmac above type (1) gravels [1201] to a depth of 470mm below which was compacted dark reddish brown stones & gravels mixed with coarse sand [1202].

#### Path Box

Rectangular shaped pit measuring 2.9m x 1.10m and excavated to a depth of 750mm (Figure 10c). Comprised tarmac with made ground [1301] to a depth of 500mm above a subsoil comprising orange coarse sand & gravels [1302] with small stones.

#### Track from Path Box to Pole 6

At a depth of 320mm from existing tarmac pavement an area of in-situ stone granite cobbles [1303] were noted (Figures 12-b). The cobbles were bedded within a mid brown gritty silt [1304] – the cobbles had been placed on [1302].

#### Toilet Block Trench

Small trench measuring 1.6m x 0.5m and excavated to a depth of 480mm (Front Cover). Upper deposit comprised tarmac & sub-base [1401] 150mm in depth above a dirty gritty sand mixed with red brick [1402] 70mm in depth. Below deposit 1402] was a mid brown slightly clayey gritty silt [1403] containing frequent sherds of 19<sup>th</sup> / 20<sup>th</sup> century china & glass; clinker debris; fragments of sandstone and a clay tobacco pipe stem.

## 5 Discussion

In general the excavation of the post and stay wire pits uncovered no remains of archaeological significance. The only finds recovered were within three of the pits (1; 3; 5 & 10) and comprised 19<sup>th</sup> / 20<sup>th</sup> century china; glass & bricks. In a number of the post and stay wire pits there were indications that the ground had been previously disturbed either from the insertion of the previous electricity poles or modern services / brick manholes (pole pits: 2; 3; 4; 8; 9 & 10 and stay wire pit 1).

Pole Pit 9 had the potential to uncovered structural remains related to roofline visible on the adjacent wall (Figure 13a) however, although no in-situ structural remains were noted, shaped stones & mortar debris, indicative of structural remains, was within fill [901]. Pole Pit (10) had the potential to uncover remains associated with structural a clay bonded granite-built footing observed during watching brief works under the southbound carriageway of the A710 close to New Abbey Corn (Brann, M 1998). Pole Pit (10) however, had been subject to a fair amount of previous disturbance due to a brick manhole with associated concrete at a depth of 850mm as well as the insertion of the previous electricity pole (Figure 13c).

The road crossings mainly comprised an infill of type (1) stone [1101] & [1201] related to the make-up of the public road (Figures 10a-b & 11a-b). Road crossing (I) was excavated to a depth of 650mm (approx) and road crossing (II) to a depth of between 700mm to 790mm. Subsoil, comprising dark reddish brown stones & gravels mixed with coarse sand [1202] was only located in road crossing (II) at a depth of 480mm. A water pipe was noted within the NNE trench for road crossing (I), at between 620mm to 650mm in depth, this therefore suggests that it is backfill for the pipe trench that is visible at the base of the trench. The toilet block trench was only excavated to a depth of 480mm and comprised fairly distinct deposits / layers [1402] & [1403] of made ground below the existing tarmac surface [1401] (Front Cover). The excavation for the path box (within the existing pavement) revealed made ground [1301] upto a depth of 500mm with natural sand & gravels below [1302] (Figure 10c).

A small area of interest comprising an area of in-situ cobbles was observed in the trench (within the existing pavement) between the path box and pole pit (6) (Figure 12a). These cobbles, which consisted of small stone granite squares, was located at a depth of 320mm below existing tarmac

pavement (Figure 12b). Given the relatively high level of these cobbles it is likely that they relate to a fairly recent (possibly 19<sup>th</sup> century) road or pavement. The cobbles are obviously not in-situ consistently within this area as they were not observed in the excavation for the path box.

## 6 Conclusion

A programme of archaeological monitoring works was undertaken between the 4<sup>th</sup> June and 11<sup>th</sup> June 2018 (inclusive) in respect of proposed development works comprising a project to modernise the existing overhead utility low voltage electrical line within the village of New Abbey (and associated Sweetheart Abbey). In detail the project works consisted of: part refurbishment of the overhead line existing circuit (including wooden utility poles) and part removal of overhead lines and undergrounding of the circuit along footpaths, roads and private properties.

The archaeological works comprised monitoring the excavation of nine Pole Pits (1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 8; 9 & 10); four Stay Pits (1; 3; 4 & 6); two road crossings; the path box & associated trench and the toilet block trench. In the discreet areas that were monitored the excavations indicated a fair amount of infill / made ground from the formation of roads / pavements or from previous modern disturbance (from the excavation of previous electricity poles or service pipes / manholes).

Although there was potential to uncover buried remains related to the occupation of Sweetheart Abbey & surrounding precinct or from the early development of the village of New Abbey, no significant archaeological remains or finds were identified during the course of the monitoring works.



Figure 1a – location map

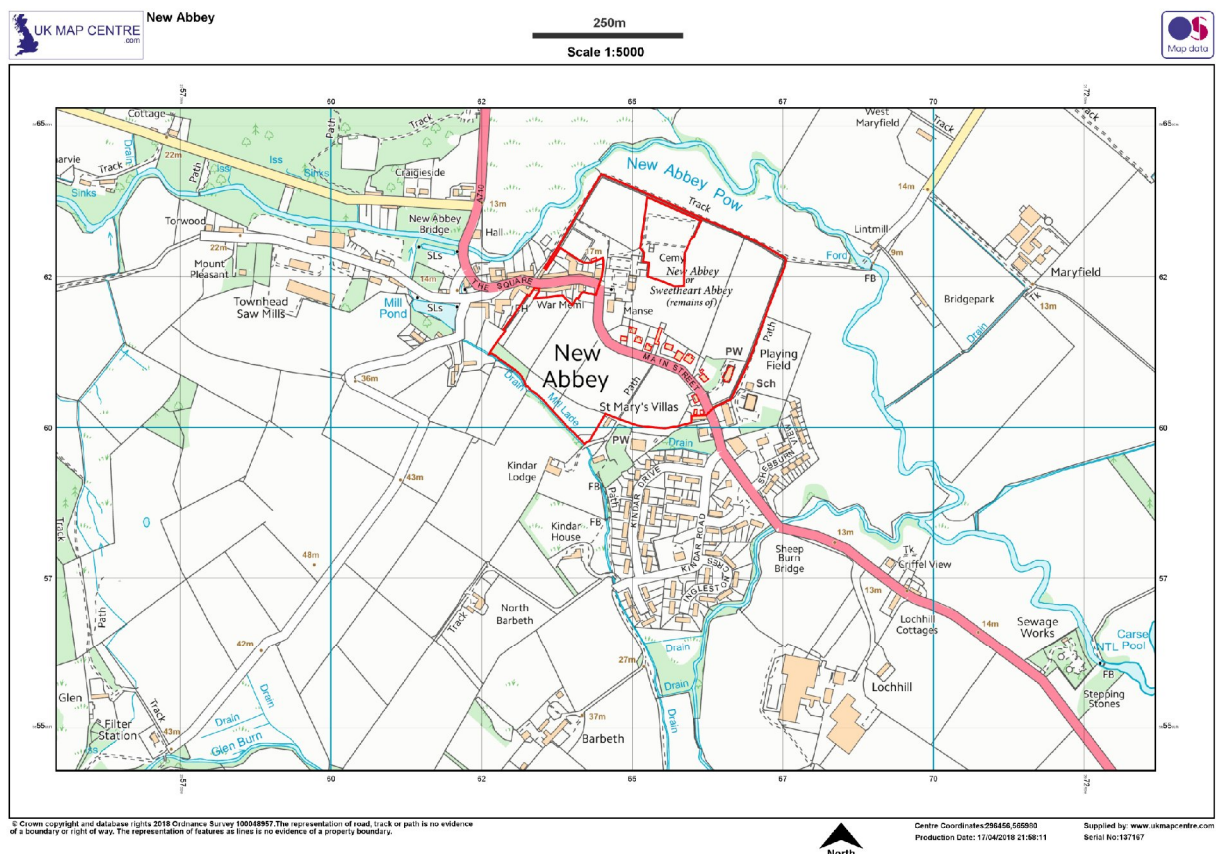
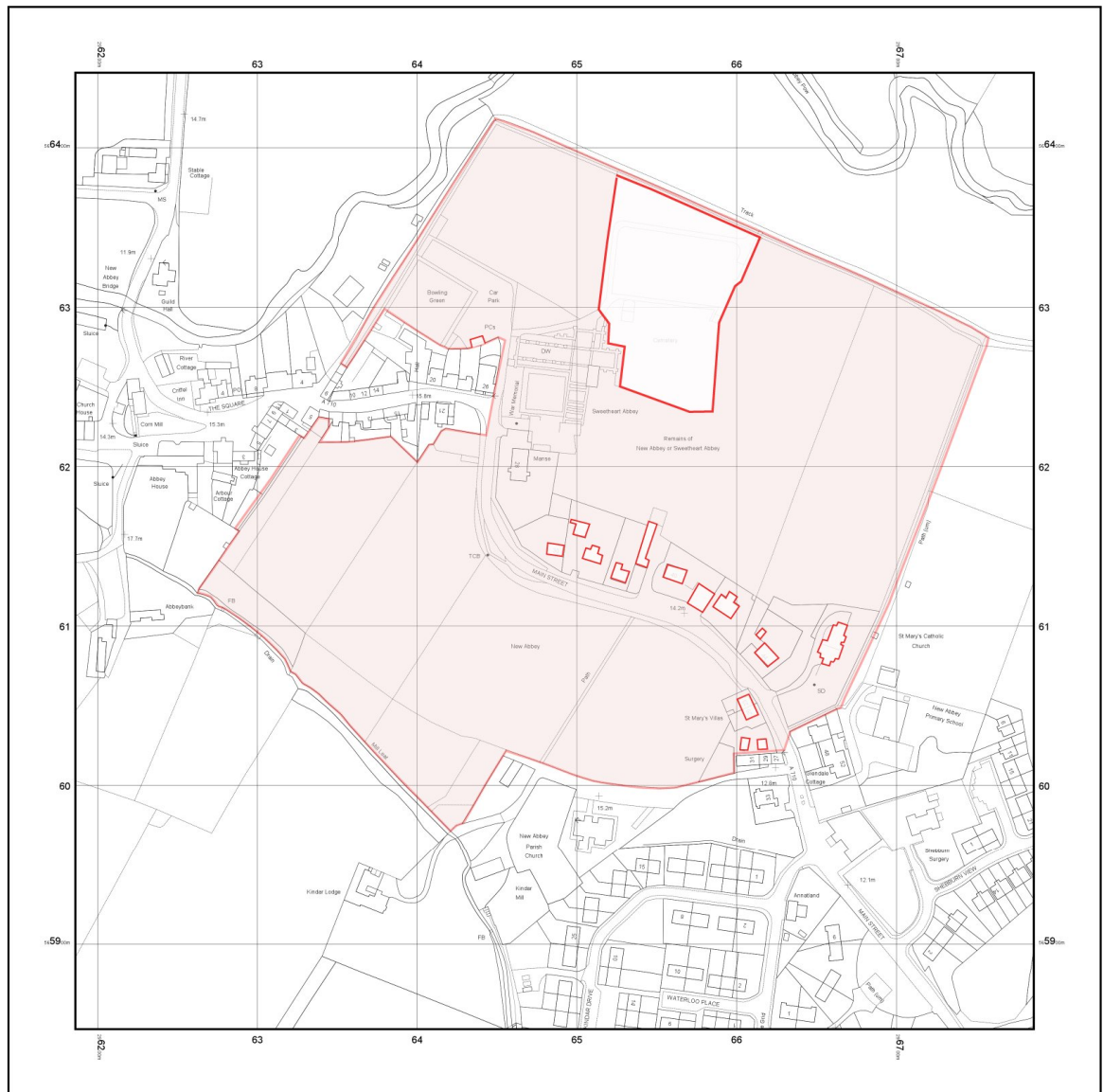
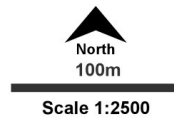
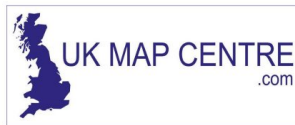


Figure 1b – detailed location map





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Supplied by: [www.ukmapcentre.com](http://www.ukmapcentre.com)  
Serial No: 137211  
Centre Coordinates: 296486, 566147  
Production Date: 18/04/2018 14:18:10

= Scheduled Area

Figure 2 – map showing extent of scheduled area

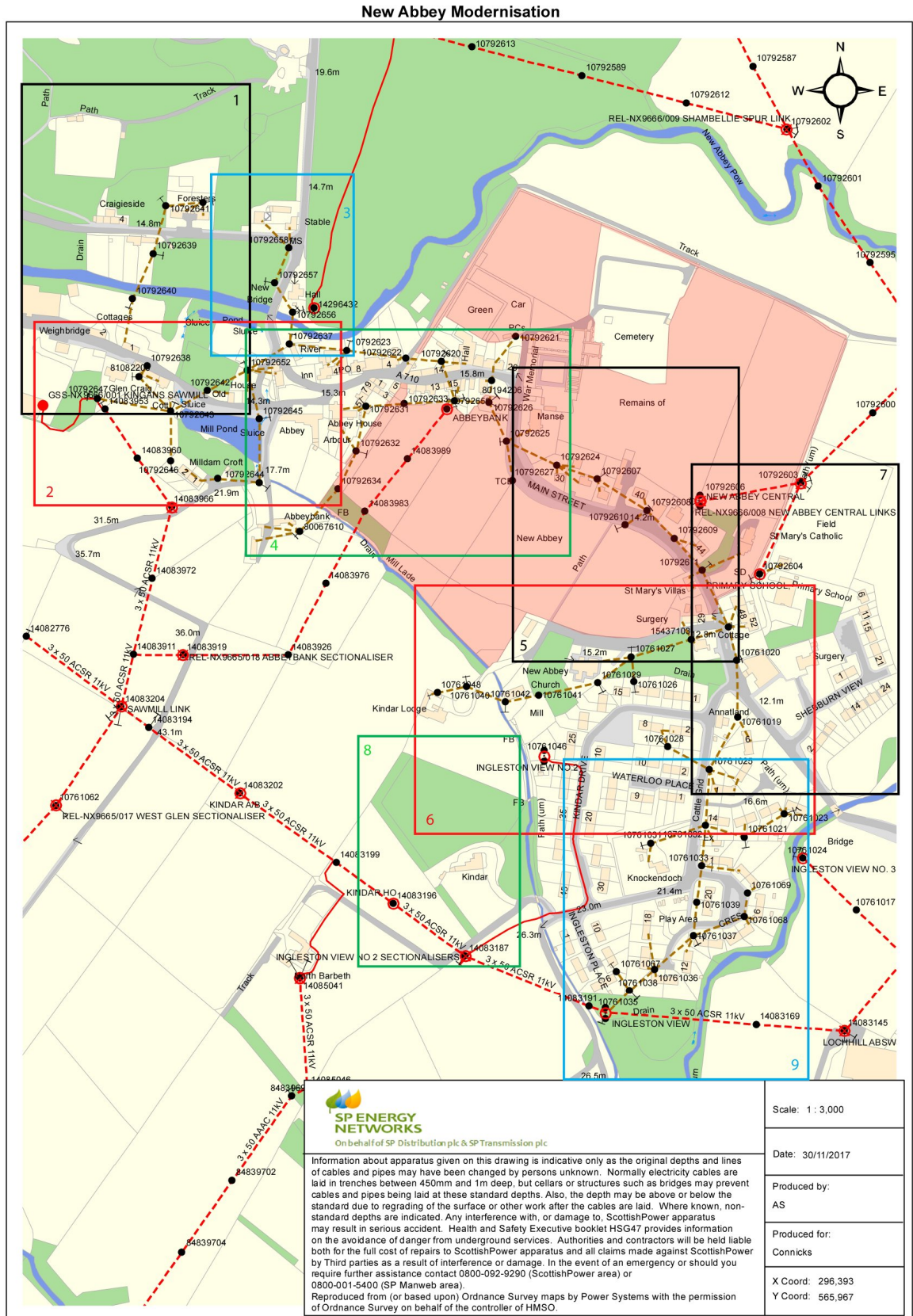


Figure 3 – map showing areas of proposed modernisation of utility line (kindly provided by Connicks)





Figure 4a – Blaeu Atlas of Scotland (1654) © National Map Library of Scotland



Figure 4b – Roys Military Survey Map of Scotland (1747-55) © National Map Library of Scotland

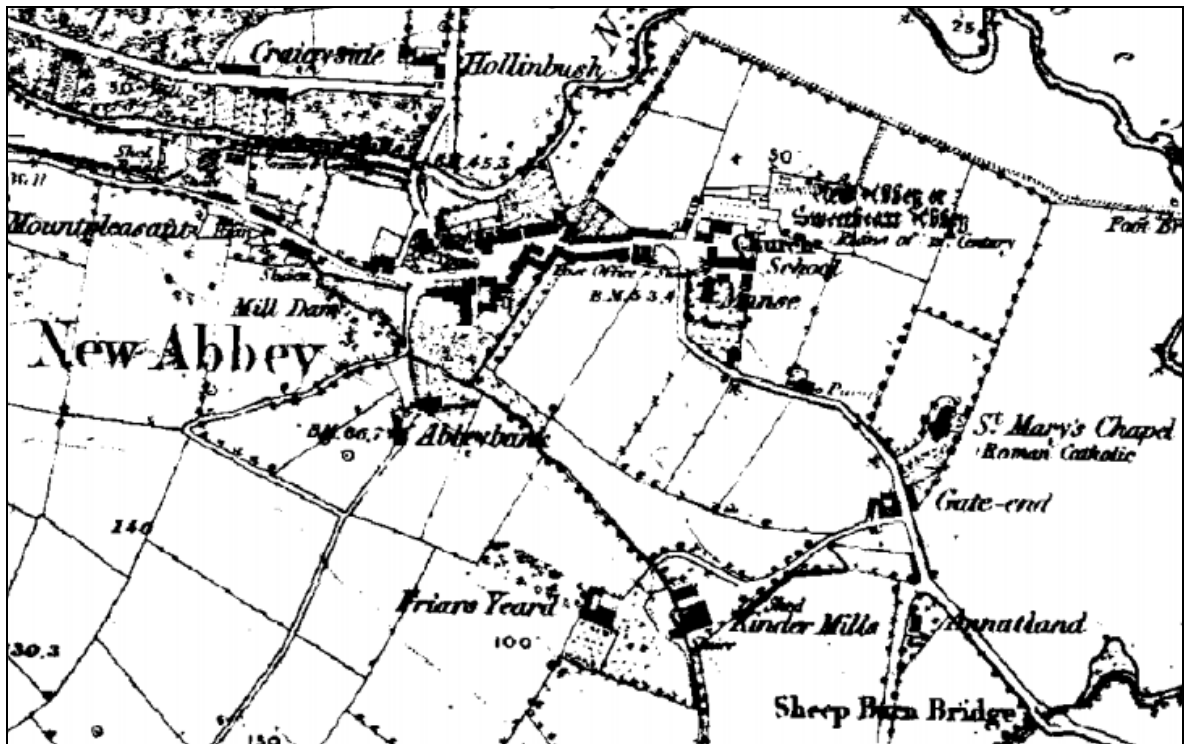


Figure 5a – 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1:10,560 (1854) © Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group – not to be reproduced without permission (278988018)

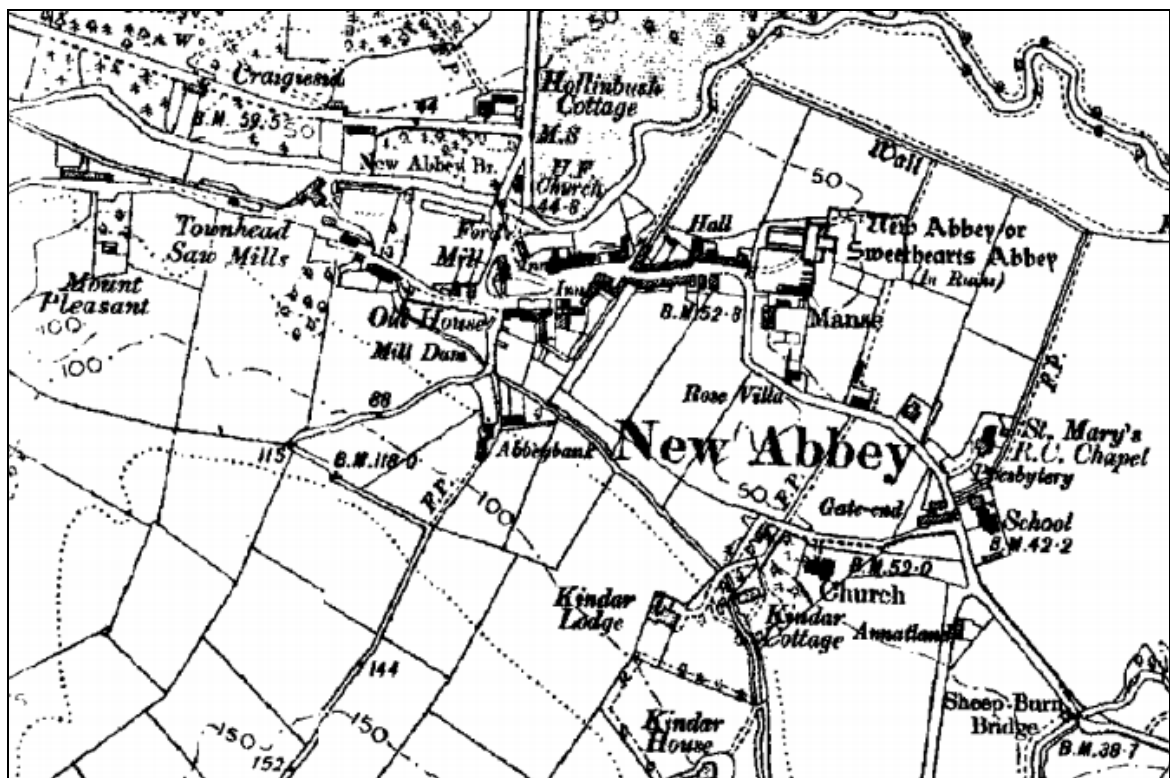


Figure 5b – Ordnance Survey Map 1:10,560 (1910) © Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group – not to be reproduced without permission (278988018)





Figure 6a – pole pit (1) showing subsoil depth (from NW)



Figure 6b – pole pit (1) post-ex depth (from NW)



Figure 6c – pole pit (2) showing subsoil depth (from SSE)



Figure 6d – pole pit (2) post-ex depth (from SSE)





Figure 7a – pole pit (3) post-ex depth (from NNE)



Figure 7b – pole pit (4) showing subsoil (from SSW)



Figure 7c – pole pit (4) post-ex (from SSW)





Figure 8a – pole pit (5) showing subsoil depth (from SW)



Figure 8b – pole pit (5) post-ex depth (from SW)



Figure 8c – pole pit (6) showing subsoil depth (from NW)



Figure 8d – pole pit (6) post-ex depth (from NW)





Figure 9a– stay wire pit (1) post-ex  
(from N)



Figure 9b – stay wire pit (3) post-ex  
(from NNE)



Figure 9c – stay wire pit (4) post-ex  
(from ENE)



Figure 9d – stay wire pit (6) post-ex  
(from NW)





Figure 10a – road crossing (I) (NE half)  
(from NNE)



Figure 10b – road crossing (I) (SSW half)  
post-ex (from SSW)



Figure 10c – path box trench post-ex (from ESE)





Figure 11a – road crossing (II) NE half)  
post-ex (from NE)



Figure 11b – road crossing (II) (SW half)  
post-ex (from SW)



Figure 11c – pole pit (8) showing  
subsoil depth (from SSE)



Figure 11d – pole pit (8) post-ex  
(from SSE)





Figure 12a – small section of in-situ cobbles (below pavement) (from NW)



Figure 12b – NE facing section (beneath pavement) showing cobbles (from NE)





Figure 13a – pole pit (9) showing roofline former roofline (from NE)



Figure 13b – pole pit (9) post-ex (from NE)



Figure 13c – pole pit (10) post-ex (from WSW)



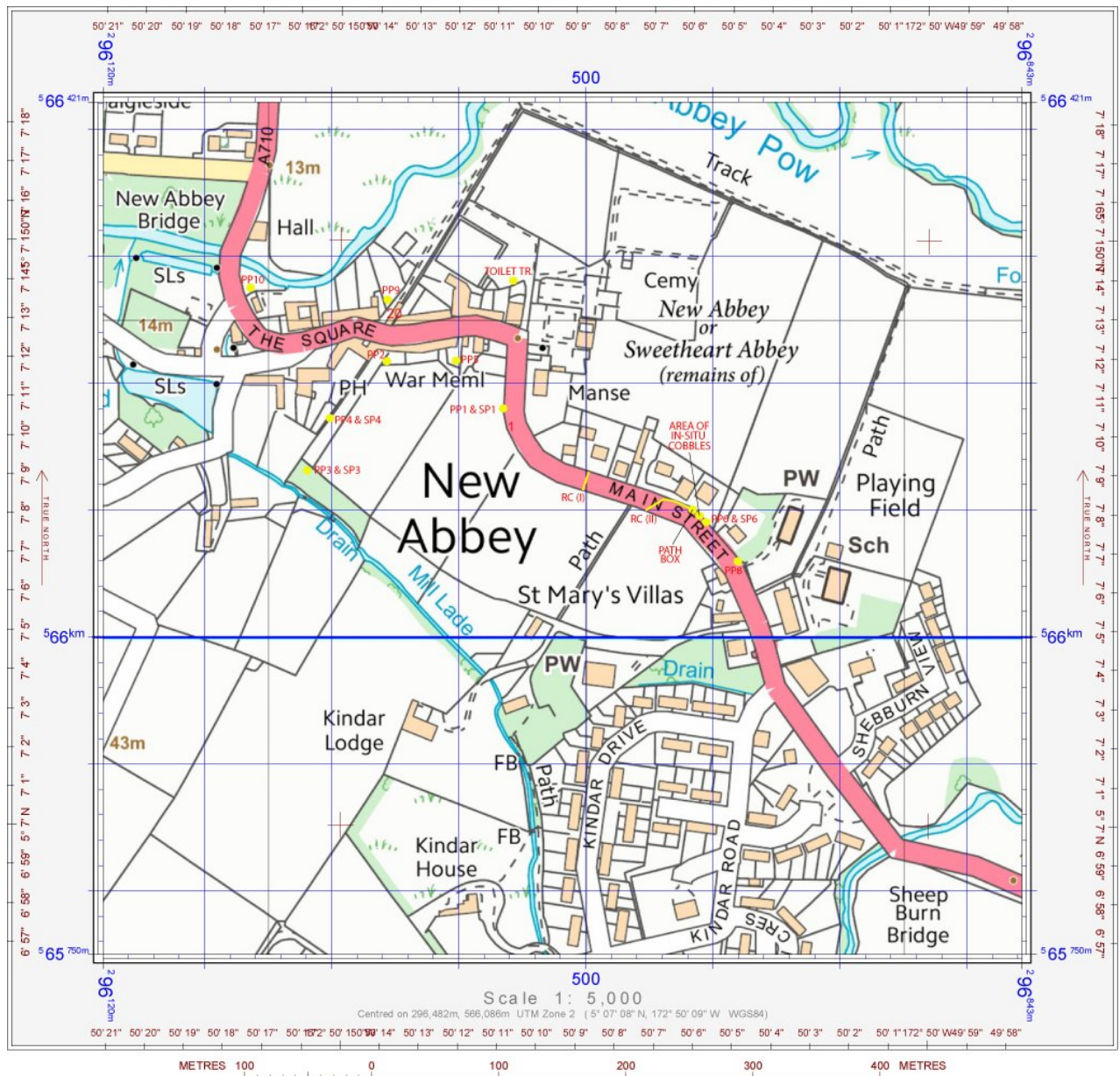


Figure 14 – plan showing locations of Pits and Trenches

## References

<i>Documentary</i> SOEn	2010	Scottish Planning Policy (SPP). <i>Archaeology</i> , Scottish Office Environmental Department.
SOEn	2011	<i>PAN 2/2011</i> , Planning & Archaeology Scottish Office Environmental Department.
HES	2016	Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statement June 2016
Brann M L	1998	New Abbey (New Abbey Parish) watching brief. Discovery Excav Scot 1998
Stewart F J	1989	Sweetheart Abbey and its Owners over the Centuries. TDGNHAS, vol 1989
<i>Cartographic</i> Blaeu	1654	Blaeu Atlas of Scotland
Roy	1747-55	Military Survey Map of Scotland
Ordnance Survey	1854	1 <sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey Map , Kirkcudbrightshire (1:10,560)
Ordnance Survey	1910	Ordnance Survey, Kirkcudbrightshire (1:10,560)

## Appendix 1: Record Summaries

### Context Summaries

No.	Interpretation	Description
101	Topsoil	Mid to dark brown slightly loamy silt containing occasional stones, 1m in depth. Contained 3 sherds of white 20 <sup>th</sup> century china.
102	Subsoil	Orange sands & gravels containing a moderate to frequent amount of stones [
103	Topsoil / infill	Mid to dark brown fairly fine gravelly silt, 800mm in depth.
104	Subsoil	Reddish brown coarse sands & gravels containing a moderate amount of rounded and sub-rounded stones.
201	Topsoil / infill	Mid brown very fine silt, 500mm in depth
202	Subsoil	Yellowy / orangey brown silt containing an occasional to moderate amount of stones
301	Topsoil / infill	Mid brown very friable silt - the fill contained sherds of 19 <sup>th</sup> & 20 <sup>th</sup> century china & glass (re-deposited from previous pole).
401	Topsoil	Mid to light brown fairly fine slit containing roots, 500mm in depth.
402	Subsoil	Reddish orange sands & gravels containing a moderate to frequent amount of rocks
501	Topsoil / infill	Mid to dark brown slightly gravelly silt containing bricks & modern rubbish – 420mm in depth.
502	Subsoil	Reddish brown slightly gritty silt containing an occasional to a moderate amount of stones - as the depth increased the natural became lighter in colour and more sandy & gravelly.
601	Upper Deposit	Upper deposit comprising tarmac (100mm ) & made ground, 450mm in depth.
602	Subsoil	Orange coarse sands; stones & gravels – natural coarse sands at 1.4m.
801	Upper Deposit	Fine silt & stone deposit, 520mm in depth. above
802	Subsoil	Dark orangey red fairly fine silt with frequent stones / gravels. The natural comprised coarse orange / red sands & gravels as a depth of 1.10m.
901	Infill / Build up deposit	Upper infill / build-up deposit comprised a dark brown gritty silt containing (cut) stones & mortar - 900mm in depth.
902	Subsoil	Orangey brown slightly gritty clayey silt with containing an occasional to a moderate amount of small stones.
1001	Topsoil	Mid brownish black gritty silt, 500mm in depth.
1002	Infill	Mid brown fairly fine silt containing china & glass and



		stones.
1003	Subsoil	Pale orangey brown coarse sands & gravels
1101	Surface / build-up deposit	Tarmac with dirty type 1 gravels below, 620mm – 650mm in depth.
1201	Surface / build-up deposit	Tarmac with dirty type 1 gravels below, 470mm in depth.
1202	Subsoil	Compacted dark reddish brown stones & gravels mixed with coarse sand.
1301	Surface / Build-up deposit	Build up deposit for pavement - tarmac & made ground, 500mm in depth.
1302	Subsoil	Orange coarse sand & gravels with small stones.
1401	Surface / Build-up deposit	Tarmac & sub-base. 150mm in depth.
1402	Deposit	Dirty gritty sand mixed with red brick, 70mm in depth.
1403	Deposit	Mid brown slightly clayey gritty silt containing frequent sherds of 19 <sup>th</sup> / 20 <sup>th</sup> century china & glass; clinker debris; fragments of sandstone and a clay tobacco pipe stem.

#### *Photographic Record*

No.	Disc No.	Print No.	Description	From	Date
1	1	1	Pre-ex of Pole Pit (1)	NW	4.06.18
2	1	2	Pole Pit (1) showing depth of subsoil	NWW	4.06.18
3	1	3	Post-ex of Pole Pit (1)	NW	4.06.18
4	1	4	Pre-ex of Pole Pit (2)	S	4.06.18
5	1	5	Pole Pit (2) showing depth of subsoil	SSE	4.06.18
6	1	6	Post-ex of Pole Pit (2)	SSE	4.06.18
7	1	7	Pre-ex of Pole Pit (3)	NNE	4.06.18
8	1	8	Post-ex of Pole Pit (3)	NNE	4.06.18
9	1	9	Pre-ex of Pole Pit (4)	SSW	4.06.18
10	1	10	Pole Pit (4) showing depth of subsoil	SSW	4.06.18
11	1	11	Post-ex of Pole Pit (4)	SSW	4.06.18
12	1	12	Pre-ex of Pole Pit (5)	SW	5.06.18
13	1	13	Pole Pit (5) showing depth of subsoil	SW	5.06.18
14	1	14	Post-ex of Pole Pit (5)	SW	5.06.18
15	1	15	Post-ex of Stay Wire Pit (3)	NNE	5.06.18

16	1	16	Pos –ex of Stay Wire Pit (4)	ENE	5.06.18
17	1	17	Pre–ex of Stay Wire Pit (1)	S	5.06.18
18	1	18	Post–ex of Stay Wire Pit (1)	N	6.06.18
19	1	19	Pre-ex of Pole Pit (6) & Stay Wire Pit (6)	SE	6.06.18
20	1	20	Stay Wire Pit (6) showing depth of subsoil	NW	6.06.18
21	1	21	Post–ex of Stay Wire Pit (6)	NW	6.06.18
22	1	22	Post-ex of Road Crossing (I) (NE half)	SSW	6.06.18
23	1	23	Pole Pit (6) showing depth of subsoil	NW	6.06.18
24	1	24	Post-ex of Pole Pit (6)	NW	6.06.18
25	1	25	Post-ex of Road Crossing (II) (NE half)	NE	6.06.18
26	1	26	Post-ex of Path Box	ESE	6.06.18
27	1	27	Post-ex of Road Crossing (II) (SW half)	SW	7.06.18
28	1	28	Post-ex of Road Crossing (I) (SSW half)	NNE	7.06.18
29	1	29	Pre-ex of Pole Pit (8)	NNW	8.06.18
30	1	30	Pole Pit (8) showing depth of subsoil	SSE	8.06.18
31	1	31	Post-ex of Pole Pit (8)	SSE	8.06.18
32	1	32	In-situ cobbles (square stone sets)	NW	8.06.18
33	1	33	NE facing section through cobbles (square stone sets)	NE	8.06.18
34	1	34	Pre-ex of Pole Pit (9)	SE	8.06.18
35	1	35	Pole Pit (9) showing depth of subsoil	NE	8.06.18
36	1	36	Post-ex of Pole Pit (9)	NE	8.06.18
37	1	37	Pre-ex of Toilet Block trench	WSW	11.06.18
38	1	38	ENE facing section through Toilet Block trench	ENE	11.06.18
39	1	39	Pole Pit (10) after partial topsoil removal	WNW	11.06.18
40	1	40	Post-ex of Pole Pit (10)	WSW	11.06.18

## Appendix 2: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	Dumfries and Galloway Council
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	Scottish Power Energy Networks, New Abbey
<b>PARISH:</b>	New Abbey
<b>NAME OF</b>	Rebecca Shaw

<b>CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	Rebecca Shaw Archaeological Services
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	Archaeological monitoring works
<b>NMRS NO(S):</b>	None
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	None
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	None
<b>NGR</b> (2 letters, 10 figures)	NX 9656 6166
<b>START DATE</b> (this season)	4 <sup>th</sup> June 2018
<b>END DATE</b> (this season)	11 <sup>th</sup> June 2018
<b>PREVIOUS WORK</b> (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	None
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	None
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>	<p>A programme of archaeological monitoring works was undertaken between the 4<sup>th</sup> June and 11<sup>th</sup> June 2018 (inclusive) in respect of proposed development works comprising a project to modernise the existing overhead utility low voltage electrical line within the village of New Abbey (and associated Sweetheart Abbey). In detail the project works consisted of: part refurbishment of the overhead line existing circuit (including wooden utility poles) and part removal of overhead lines and undergrounding of the circuit along footpaths, roads and private properties.</p> <p>The archaeological works comprised monitoring the excavation of nine Pole Pits (1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 8; 9 &amp; 10); four Stay Pits (1; 3; 4 &amp; 6); two road crossings; the path box &amp; associated trench and the toilet block trench. In the discreet areas that were monitored the excavations indicated a fair amount of infill / made ground from the formation of roads / pavements or from previous modern disturbance (from the excavation of previous electricity poles or service pipes / manholes).</p> <p>Although there was potential to uncover buried remains related to the occupation of Sweetheart Abbey &amp; surrounding precinct or from the early development of the village of New Abbey, no significant archaeological remains or finds were identified during the course of the monitoring works.</p>
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	017050
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	Connicks
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<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION</b> (intended)	Report to Historic Environment Scotland and Dumfries & Galloway Sites and Monuments Record and archive to Historic Environment Scotland Archives.



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