



COLDINGHAM PRIORY, SCOTTISH BORDERS

Archaeological Watching Brief

*for Scottish Borders Council, The Tweed Forum &
Friends of Coldingham Priory*

May 2012

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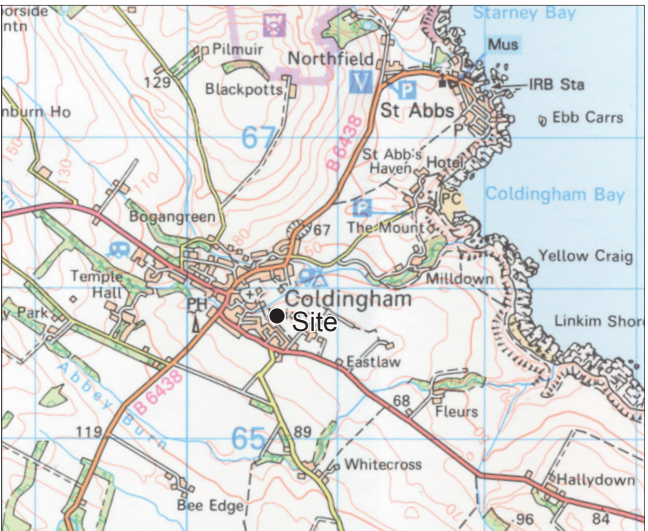
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Coldingham Priory
Coldingham
Berwickshire



0 100km

390450
665880

390450
665980

SAM area

Coldingham
Parish Church

390350
665880

390350
665980

viii

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Scale 1:1,000 @ A4



0 50m

Illus 1

Site location

COLDINGHAM PRIORY, SCOTTISH BORDERS

Archaeological Watching Brief

Headland Archaeology conducted a watching brief at Coldingham Priory (a Scheduled Ancient Monument no. 383) during the construction of a communal garden to the south of the scheduled area, and the consolidation of existing ruins within it. The work was jointly commissioned by the Scottish Borders Council, the Tweed Forum, and the Friends of Coldingham Priory, and undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation submitted in order to gain Scheduled Monument consent from Historic Scotland. The watching brief took place over a period of 22 months, and the works were designed so as to minimise any impact on archaeological remains.

Ivy and loose stones were removed from the walls of the refectory, cloister, and lapidarium and parts of these walls repointed. A number of architectural stones were recorded within them. The foundations of the refectory, chapter house, south transept, lapidarium, and westwerk, were partially uncovered underneath topsoil during the watching brief, as well as areas of possible paving around the lapidarium and westwerk. Entrance thresholds into the refectory and a previously sub-surface wall (which is likely to represent the eastern wall of the southern transept) were also revealed. A section of ground behind a probable 19th century retaining wall within the cloister was exposed and redeposited graveyard soil overlying the former surface level of the cloister was recorded.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief, carried out in response to the construction of a communal garden to the south of the Scheduled Ancient Monument known as Coldingham Priory (SAM no. 383), and the consolidation of existing ruins within the scheduled area. The work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd and approved by Historic Scotland and the Scottish Borders Council's Archaeology Officer. The work was subject to Scheduled Monument Consent provided by Historic Scotland.

The watching brief was carried out intermittently over a period of 22 months, and was carried out by a variety of Headland Archaeology staff, both within and outside the SAM area to the south of the existing parish church (Illus 1). The watching brief involved monitoring the removal of modern mounded material, both within and outside the SAM area, the removal of modern steps from below the chapter house, and the removal of a retaining wall within the cloister. The watching brief also monitored the cleaning and repointing of extant walls within the SAM area. All work was carried out so as to minimise disturbance to the medieval remains of the priory, as well as to any inhumations. Coldingham Priory is still a fully functioning parish church and graveyard, and work was arranged so as not to disturb any of its patrons.

1.1 Background

There has been much debate on whether Coldingham Priory is situated on the site of an earlier Northumbrian, or Bernician, foundation which is known to have existed since at least the AD 660s (Cowan & Easson 1976), and burnt down during the 680s (Alcock *et al.* 1986). Excavations by Alcock (*ibid.*) at Kirk Hill, a coastal promontory a little to the east of Coldingham, in the 1980s led him to suggest that this was the location of the earlier monastery. However, excavations at Abbey Yards Field, around 100m to the northeast of the priory, in 2000 also recovered features securely dated to the Northumbrian period (Stronach 2005), and the location remains uncertain.

Coldingham Priory was established as a Benedictine foundation in the 12th century on royal land gifted in 1098 to the monks of Durham by King Edgar for the building of a church (Cowan & Easson 1976). Monks were sent to manage the Coldingham estate, and a priory had been established here by 1147. The priory was burned in 1532 and 1542 by English forces, and was garrisoned by the English in 1544–5, at which point it was also besieged by the Scots (*ibid.*). At the start of the 17th century the priory was erected into a temporal lordship. In 1648 the remaining buildings were reportedly blown up by Cromwell (*ibid.*).

The modern parish church occupies the original choir of the cruciform priory church (Cruden 1986, pp.136–7).



Several seasons of excavation around the standing church and priory ruins were undertaken during the 1960s and 1970s (Thomson 1968, 1971, 1973, Clarke 1969, Elliot & Thomson 1970, Noble 1971, 1973a, 1973b, 1973c, 1976a, 1976b, 1976c). These uncovered foundations and floor levels relating to the cloister, chapter house and refectory, many of which were consolidated and remain visible, as does a well located in the middle of the cloister garth. The excavations also exposed part of a graveyard, within Abbey Yards Field to the east of the church (Noble 1973a, 1973b, 1973c). The form of the standing remains and surroundings at the start of the works reported on here were presumably largely a result of those excavations, for example there were mounds of spoil to the south of the SAM area.

1.2 Objectives

The objectives of the watching brief were:

- to record any archaeological remains exposed by the proposed works,
- to ensure that the potential damage/loss to the archaeological resource was controlled, minimised, and recorded,
- to present the results through appropriate reporting.

2

1.3 Methodology

Monitoring works in the communal garden

Archaeological monitoring was undertaken on ground disturbance associated with the construction of a communal garden and path largely to the south of the Scheduled Ancient Monument boundary.

Four mounds, thought to have been created by the excavations carried out in the 1960s and 70s, at the southeast boundary of the scheduled area were partly removed with a maximum excavation depth of 0.2m. Some 23 tree pits, a pit to bury a tree stump and a planting trench were also excavated (Illus 2). Excavation work was carried out by a mini-excavator equipped with a flat bladed bucket and monitored by an archaeologist. All the spoil that was removed was inspected and particular attention was paid to rubble, to check for worked or incised stone. The topsoil in the communal garden was also turned over to prepare for cultivation.

Monitoring works associated with the Scheduled Ancient Monument

Archaeological monitoring was undertaken during all ground disturbance associated with the consolidation

of the existing ruins within the scheduled area. All ground disturbance was carried out by hand. Recording of standing structures was undertaken when previously hidden areas were exposed, both below and above ground, and all newly exposed surfaces were recorded.

Recording

All recording was in accordance with the codes of practice, standards and guidance of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA). All 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.

A full photographic record using colour slide and print film, supplemented by digital photographs was taken. A graduated metric scale was clearly visible in record photographs. All photographs were recorded by individual print number and included information on the context and direction taken.

Hand-drawn plans and sections were created at an appropriate scale (1:10, 1:20, and 1:50) to the size of area involved, using tape measurements, and located with relation to the national grid and the ordnance datum using detailed plans and survey information supplied by the Client.

Any artefacts retrieved during the evaluation were bagged, labelled, and catalogued on site. Bulk samples were taken from archaeological deposits for environmental analysis where appropriate. All finds will be declared to the Treasure Trove Advisory Panel.

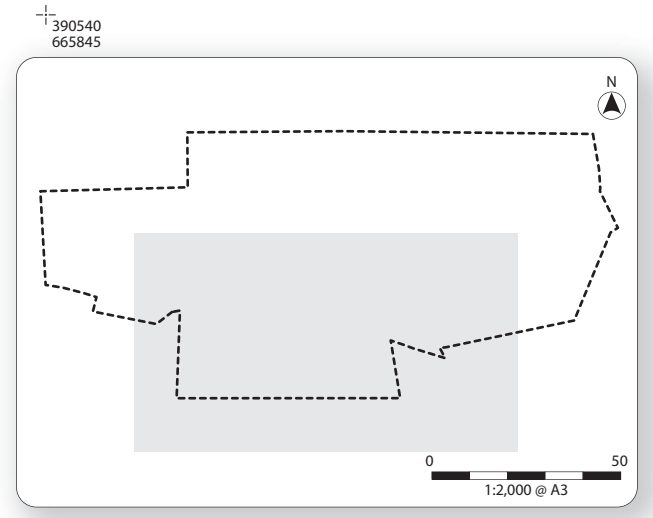
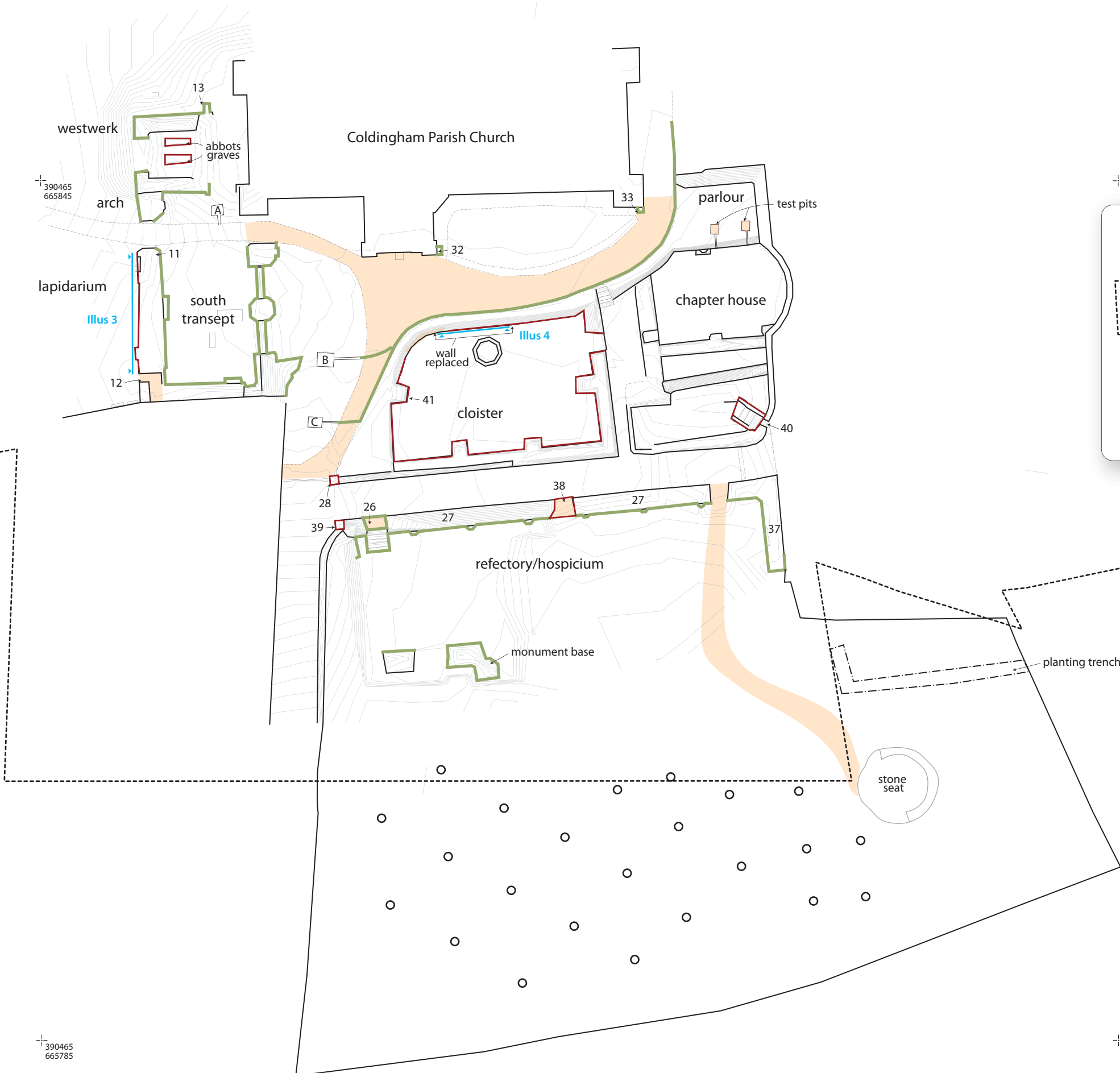
A project archive will be prepared and submitted to the National Monuments Record for Scotland within six months of completion of all work on this project.

2. RESULTS

The results are summarised below by area. Detailed context and photographic registers can be found in Appendices 2 and 3.

2.1 Communal garden

Four mounds ([01–04]; not illustrated) were partially excavated to a maximum depth of 0.2m as part of landscaping for the communal garden. The mounds consisted of brown sandy clay topsoil with lenses of pinkish sand and frequent rubble inclusions. The spoil derived from the mounds was spread over the remaining area to level the ground. A number of faced stones were recovered for re-use and recorded by photograph, as were two architectural stones (SF# 1 & 2), one of which had a possible mason's mark on it (Illus 5 & 6).



- Key**
- drainage ditch 0.2m wide
 - excavation area
 - cleaned back area
 - soakway
 - test pit
 - tree pit
 - trench
 - SAM area



Illus 2
Monitored areas

A total of 23 tree pits were excavated within this area (Illus 2) to a maximum depth of 0.75m. All had a similar stratigraphy; a layer of topsoil [05], on average 0.5m deep, overlying mixed rubble [42]. The topsoil [05] in the communal garden was turned over to a maximum depth of 0.3m. None of the tree pits or the turning over of the topsoil revealed any structural remains or worked stone.

A further pit, 0.5m deep, was dug in the communal garden area for the burial of a tree stump (not illustrated), as was a small trench (0.45m deep) for planting a hedge (Illus 2). A 1.2m wide pathway was also excavated to a maximum depth of 0.15m between the northern refectory wall and a stone seat (Illus 2). Topsoil [05], overlying a mixed rubble deposit [42], was visible within these excavations and no archaeologically significant finds were recovered.

2.2 Refectory

A narrow (0.2m wide) drainage ditch was excavated along the inner edge of the northern [27] and eastern [37] walls of the refectory, as well as along the edges of a monument base to the south (Illus 2). The drainage ditch was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.3m through topsoil [05] and exposed part of the below ground foundations. The cambered stone bases of the projecting pillars/buttresses along the northern wall were also partially exposed. A tree trunk which had been growing within the northern wall was removed, and a small area of the wall and its rubble core was removed as part of the consolidation work, to make the wall secure. The northern wall was also repointed (Illus 7 & 8).

Flat stone slabs [26] and [38] were uncovered underneath the modern gravel pathway at the western and central entranceways set into the northern wall of the refectory, and are likely to represent thresholds. No threshold stones were uncovered at an eastern entranceway (Illus 2), here the gravel pathway lay on the rubble core of the wall, and either this was not an entranceway in the original structure, and has been created relatively recently, or the threshold slabs have been removed.

Two gateposts ([28 & 39]) at the western end of a corridor running between the refectory and the cloister, were cleaned back and recorded. These gateposts were brick built and set onto the upstanding walls of the refectory and cloister. A step or possible revetment [31] was located aligned north-south at the eastern end of this corridor (not illustrated), and was constructed of re-used architectural stones. No date for this construction is known, although it was sealed by a modern layer containing plastic cement bags. The step or revetment was recorded and then re-sealed to preserve it.

2.3 Parlour

Two test pits measuring 1.2m by 0.3m and aligned north-south were excavated within the parlour to the north of

the chapter house wall. The north face of the chapter house wall was uncovered within both pits. Overlying the wall in both test pits, were unbonded, loose stones.

2.4 Chapter House

A set of steps ([40]; Illus 2) which led out of the chapter house to the southeast were recorded prior to dismantling. A number of architectural stones had been reused for their construction. All of the stones were loose, bedded directly into topsoil, and the steps were clearly a relatively modern addition. No evidence of an earlier wall line or set of steps was revealed.

2.5 Cloister

The walls of the cloister were cleaned and ivy removed from their surfaces. This revealed a number of architectural stones, for example some deriving from small pillars, within the walls. Loose examples were recorded and removed. A small portion of the south-facing wall was constructed of unbonded rubble, in contrast to the well-built surrounding walls. This was removed and a 1m high sequence of deposits was revealed behind (Illus 2 & 4). The lowest deposit revealed was located above the floor level of the cloister, as indicated by the surrounding standing structural remains. This deposit consisted of a reddish brown loam [20], with a visible depth of 0.5m and contained a large amount of disarticulated human bone (charnel). No grave cuts were visible within this deposit and it most likely represents a redeposition of soil from the surrounding graveyard. This layer was sealed by two deposits, light greyish brown loam [19] and dark brownish black sandy silt [18], with frequent cinders and coal inclusions. A sample of deposit 18 was taken and the results are presented below. A 0.45m thick layer of brown sandy silt [17], containing a large proportion of stone rubble sealed these layers, and may represent a demolition deposit given the high concentration of rubble. This was sealed in turn by topsoil [16] and a modern pathway [43]. A number of flat cobbles were revealed directly below the modern pathway, and may represent an earlier pathway (Illus 4).

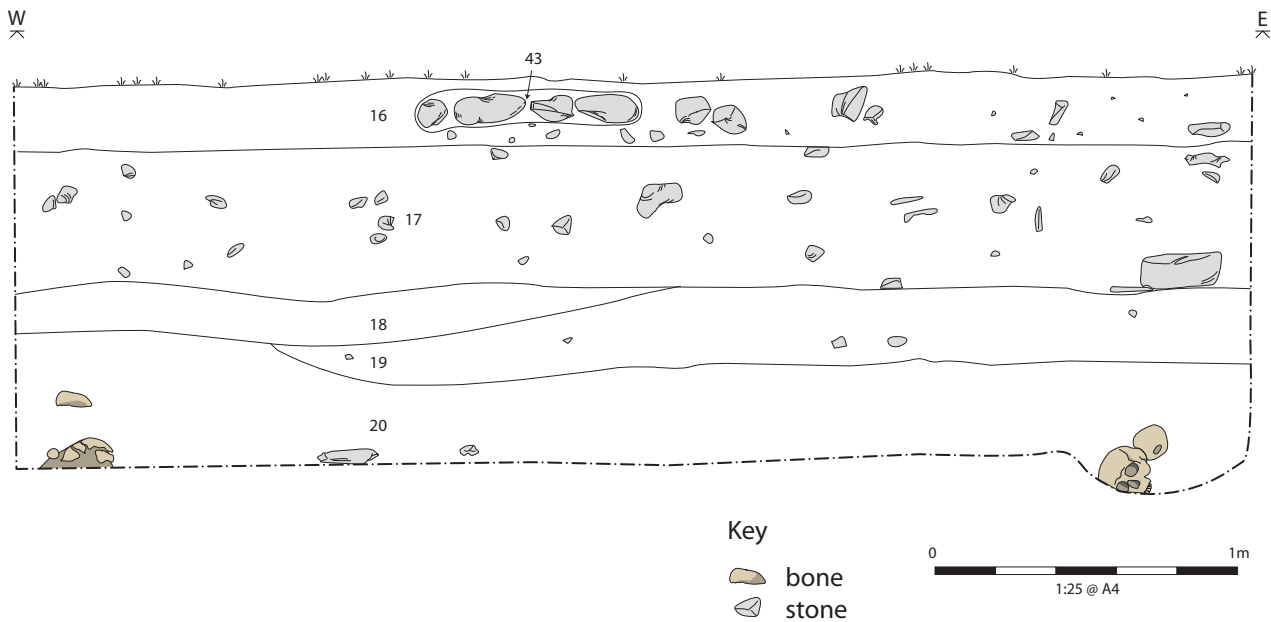
A buttress [41] on the western side of the cloister was cleaned back and its foundations revealed. It was roughly made and unbonded, unlike examples on the east and south sides of the cloister. Deposit [20] appeared to run underneath this buttress and it was interpreted as a later addition to the wall, built to crudely match the existing medieval buttresses within the cloister.

2.6 South transept

A large mound measuring 2.38m by 0.64m and with a maximum height of 1.5m above ground level, was removed from within the south transept (not illustrated). The mound consisted of black silty soil, containing modern rubble and plastic material. The original south



Illus 3
Lapidarium wall section

**Illus 4***Cloister section*

transept wall was revealed during the removal of this mound, but no architectural stone was recovered from the spoil. It is possible that this mound is also associated with the excavations in the 1960s and 70s, which created the mounds within the communal garden area noted above.

A drainage ditch, 0.16m deep was excavated within topsoil along the edges of the south transept walls (Illus 2) and revealed part of a sandstone step or paving [11] adjacent to the arch, and post-dating it. The original wall foundations were also seen in parts of this ditch.

2.7 Lapidarium

As part of conservation works a number of gravestones that rested against both sides of the lapidarium walls were recorded and removed. Their removal revealed a loose rubble matrix, which was also removed to reveal two areas of roughly faced wall and a more solid, rubble core. It is likely that the loose rubble matrix was relatively modern in date, laid to support the upright gravestones, while the underlying rubble core and roughly faced areas may represent the original medieval wall. Two windows in the lapidarium wall were also revealed after the removal of the loose rubble core. One of the windows had been partially blocked in order to display one of the gravestones (Illus 3).

Three fonts, located in recesses along the bottom of the lapidarium wall (Illus 3) were also removed. The loose rubble core matrix was visible behind two of the fonts, with a faced wall visible behind the third. This faced wall is unlikely to represent the original wall face as it is situated further back than the presumed original face,

as suggested by the surrounding architecture. After the removal of the gravestones, the loose rubble matrix and the fonts, the west facing lapidarium wall was recorded (Illus 3 & 10).

A narrow drainage ditch, with a maximum depth of 0.3m, was excavated through topsoil and rubble, along the edges of the lapidarium wall (Illus 2). Small sections of stepped foundation stones with lime mortar bonding, were revealed. These foundation stones were either abutted by, or below the loose rubble matrix noted above.

A small area at the lapidarium wall's southern end was also excavated, which revealed irregular sandstone slabs [12], which may represent crude paving. These slabs were repointed and left exposed *in situ*.

2.8 Westwerk

The two Abbots' gravestones located within the westwerk were recorded and removed. The stones lay on a layer of black geotextile, which was overlying either a pinkish cement or brick, stone and cement base. It was clear that the gravestones have previously been re-laid and were not *in situ*.

A small area of stonework [13] was revealed during the excavation of a drainage ditch, 0.3m deep through topsoil along the edge of the westwerk walls (Illus 2). This stonework may represent more of the westwerk itself or possibly paving around it.

A soakaway pit (A) measuring 0.85 by 0.65m, and with a maximum depth of 0.5m was excavated between the



◀ **Illus 5**
Architectural stone



◀ **Illus 6**
Possible Mason's mark



◀ **Illus 7**
Refectory wall with tree stump within

Illus 8 ▶

Refectory wall after removal of tree stump



Illus 9 ▶

Wall [35] in soakaway pit B



Illus 10 ▶

Lapidarium wall





westwerk and the church. A possible line of bonded foundation stones [34], aligned east-west, were revealed at the base of the soakaway pit. Only a small area was uncovered and it was not possible to determine what these stones related to, although they had been exposed recently since they were sealed with thick plastic bags.

2.9 Other areas

A further two soakaway pits (B & C), measuring 1.25 by 0.65m and 1.3 by 0.75m respectively, and with maximum depths of 0.5m were excavated between the south transept and the cloister. Excavation of soakaway pit B revealed the stone foundations for a wall [35] which appeared to run north-south. The southern soakaway pit (C) revealed either the rubble core of a wall or a deposit of rubble [36]. Both the wall foundations [35] in soakaway B and the rubble [36] in soakaway C appear to lie either on, or adjacent to, the presumed line of the transept wall, as shown in the 1923 plan of Coldingham Priory (Simpson 1927; Illus 9).

A shallow drainage ditch was excavated along the edge of path running from the north of the parlour to the east of the cloister, and the path between the church and the outer buildings was also stripped to a maximum depth of 0.15m. Two stone slabs [32] and [33] were partially uncovered abutting the remodelled church walls, and are likely to be contemporary with this 19th century remodelling.

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3. ENVIRONMENTAL RESULTS

Sarah-Jane Haston

3.1 Introduction

One sample was taken from layer [18] located behind the cloister wall, and was processed for palaeoenvironmental assessment. The assessment aimed to clarify, if possible, the date of deposition of the material and what evidence, if any, it contained to indicate its origin.

3.2 Method

Samples were processed in laboratory conditions using a standard floatation method (*cf.* Kenward *et al.* 1980). All plant macrofossil samples were analysed using a stereo-microscope 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).

3.3 Results

The results of the sample processing are provided in Appendix 1. Suitable material for AMS dating is also identified within each table. All plant remains were preserved through charring.

Plant remains

Charred cereal grains

A small quantity of charred cereal grain was recovered. The cereal grains were identified as hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), oat (*Avena* sp.) and club-bread wheat (*Triticum aestivo-compactum*). Preservation of the grain was generally poor; however, a small number of barley and oat grains were excellently preserved. Both hulled barley and oat were primary cultivars throughout the medieval and post-medieval period in this part of Scotland.

Charcoal fragments

The sample contained a very low concentration of wood charcoal fragments with only a rare amount less than 0.5cm in length recovered in the floatation sample (Floatation sample results, Appendix 1).

Other finds

Unburnt bone was found in abundance while burnt bone appeared more sporadically in the sample. Bone fragments within the samples have been identified to the level of mammal, bird and fish, while the larger burnt bone fragments have been recorded as mammal (see Retent sample results, Appendix 1). Marine shell was found in a limited amount. A very large amount of cinders and coal was recovered indicating that coal was being utilised as the main source of fuel. The only other finds recovered from the retent sample was an abundant amount of mortar fragments.

3.4 Discussion

The deposit consisted of a mixture of domestic material characteristic of hearth sweepings and kitchen waste together with building debris that was accidentally or deliberately incorporated into the sampled deposit.

The plant assemblage consisted principally of carbonised cereal grain with a small quantity of grains of oat, barley and club-bread wheat; the assemblage was devoid of chaff and any weed seeds, suggesting that only clean grain was becoming charred. It is clear given the paucity of wood charcoal that coal was the predominant fuel at the time this assemblage was formed.

3.5 Conclusion

The large residue and flot consisted mainly of cinders (to 40mm) with a little coal and very small amount of charcoal and traces of occupation material such as shell fragments, burnt and unburnt bone and mortar.

Only low quantities of carbonised plant remains were recovered and further detailed analysis would be of very little interpretative value and no further work is recommended.

4. DISCUSSION

The mounds excavated in the communal garden were located sitting on top of topsoil and contained a small amount of pottery and ceramic building material post-dating c.1840 (Julie Franklin pers. comm.). It is likely that these mounds were formed during the excavations that took place in the 1960s and 70s.

The walls of the refectory, cloister, and lapidarium were cleared of ivy and other plants, exposing their original surfaces along with a number of architectural stones within them. Unstable areas of these walls were carefully removed by the conservators and replaced in parts so as to make them safe. The walls were also repointed. The charnel located within the cloister is likely to represent a redeposition of graveyard soil in this area after the cloister went out of use. The layer sealing this charnel-rich deposit contained material characteristic of hearth sweepings and kitchen waste, and may represent the deliberate dumping of waste from nearby kitchens, or the redeposition of waste from another area. No dating evidence was recovered from either of these layers and therefore it is impossible to tell precisely when these events took place. However, the cloister went out of use during the 16th century and a possible pathway which was visible on a 1923 plan of the priory (see below) was visible in a layer sealing these deposits, and therefore they must date from between these periods.

The possible cobble pathway which was visible in section directly below the modern pathway may correspond to the minister's path, which was visible on a 1923 plan of the priory. The western buttress within the cloister was a fairly recent addition as it post-dated the deposition of the charnel layer within the disused cloister. No date for this addition is known, however it may have been built after the excavations in the 1960s and 70s, to add symmetry to the visible cloister remains.

The below ground excavations revealed further parts of the foundations of the refectory, chapter house, south transept, lapidarium, and westwerk, as well as possible paving around the lapidarium and westwerk. The thresholds into the refectory were also uncovered. A sub-surface wall foundation, and a possible rubble core of a wall were revealed within two of the soakaways and may represent the eastern wall of the southern transept as depicted on the 1923 plan of Coldingham Priory (Simpson 1927).

The conservation works at Coldingham Priory were designed so as to have a minimal impact on any *in situ* medieval structures and below ground deposits. Given that the monitoring of these works only recorded the surfaces of potential medieval structures, they succeeded in this aim.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Environmental sample results

Retent sample results

Context	Sample	Sample vol (l)	Building material	Burnt bone	Unburnt bone				Shell			Cinders	Coal	Comments
			Mortar	Mammal	Mammal	Fish	Bird	Marine	Terrestrial					
318	1	20	++++	+	++++	+	-	+	-	++++	++++	Cinders and coal not kept		

Key: + = rare, ++ = occasional, +++ = common and ++++ = abundant
 NB charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating

Flotation sample results

Context	Sample	Total flot vol (ml)	Cereal grain				Charcoal		Material available for AMS	Comments
			<i>Avena sp.</i>	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	<i>Triticum aestivum-compactum</i>	<i>Cerealia indet.</i>	Qty	Max size (cm)		
318	1	120	+	++	+	++	+	<0.5	Carbonised grain +	Sample contains cinders ++++

Key: + = rare, ++ = occasional, +++ = common and ++++ = abundant
 NB charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating

Appendix 2 – Site registers

Context register

Context	Area	Description
01	Communal garden	Mound
02	Communal garden	Mound
03	Communal garden	Mound
04	Communal garden	Mound
05	Communal garden	Topsoil
06	Lapidarium	Rubble and mortar layer for gravestones against wall
07	Lapidarium	South transept wall
08	Graveyard	Topsoil
09	Refectory	Refectory wall
10	South transept	Possible coping stone (not <i>in situ</i>)
11	South transept	Possible sandstone step or paving
12	South transept	Possible sandstone paving
13	West werk	Possible surface or part of west werk
14	Chapter House	Chapter House wall
15	Chapter House	Loose stones on top of Chapter House wall
16	Cloister	Topsoil
17	Cloister	Brown sandy silt with frequent rubble inclusions
18	Cloister	Dark brown/black sandy silt with frequent charcoal inclusions
19	Cloister	Light greyish brown sandy loam
20	Cloister	Reddish brown loam with frequent small pebble and charnel inclusions
21	Cloister	Stone rubble layer
22	Cloister	Lime bonded rubble layer

Context	Area	Description
23	Cloister	Topsoil
24	Cloister	Unbonded rubble retaining wall
25	Cloister	Dark brown sandy silt
26	Cloister	Stone blocks, possibly foundation stones
27	Cloister	North refectory wall
28	Cloister	Gatepost
29	Cloister	Cloister wall
30	Cloister	Mottled orange sandy clay with frequent small stone inclusions
31	Cloister	N-S wall with re-used architectural stones
32	Priory	Stone slab
33	Priory	Stone slab
34	Priory grounds	Possible wall foundation
35	Priory grounds	Wall foundation
36	Priory grounds	Rubble core or wall or demolition layer
37	Refectory	East wall of refectory
38	Refectory	Stone slabs
39	Refectory	Gatepost
40	Chapter House	Steps
41	Cloister	Buttress
42	Communal garden	Mixed rubble deposit
43	Cloister	Possible path



Photographic register

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Photo	Direction	Description
001	–	Blank
002	E	Working shot of communal garden
003	N	Working shot of communal garden
004	SW	Pre-ex mound [01]
005	W	Pre-ex communal garden
006	NW	Pre-ex communal garden
007	W	Mound [01] under excavation
008	W	Mound [01] under excavation
009	W	Entrance area in east corner communal garden
010	–	Stone 1 (front)
011	–	Stone 2 (side face)
012	–	Stone 2 (front face)
013	–	Mound [01] mid-ex
014	–	Gravestone frag. ments
015	–	Faced stones from mound [02]
016	–	Faced stones from mound [02]
017	W	Scheduled area after lowering of mounds [02] and [03]
018	E	Stones recovered from mounds [02] and [03]
019	–	Faced stones from mound [03]
020	–	Faced stones from mound [03]
021	–	Masons mark on stone
022	NW	Tree pit
023	E	Excavation of ramp at SE gateway in communal garden
024	E	Excavation of ramp at SE gateway in communal garden
025	–	Excavated area of path in communal garden
026	E	Exposed area of transept wall
027	SE	Working shot of transept wall
028	SE	transept wall after removal of slabs
029	SE	transept wall after removal of slabs
030	–	Stones from P. Chrisholms garden
031	NW	Working shot Abbots stones
032	E	S transept wall (south)
033	E	S transept wall (north)
034	E	Post-removal Abbots stones
035	SE	Working shot lapidarium
036	SE	Working shot lapidarium
037	S	Mound [01] mid-ex

Photo	Direction	Description
038	–	Stone 1 (back)
039	–	Architectural stone
040	–	Architectural stone
041	–	Stone 2 (top)
042	–	Stone 2 (base)
043	SW	Working shot communal garden
044	W	Excavation mound [03]
045	W	Working shot communal garden
046	–	Possible faced stone from mound [02]
047	–	Possible faced stone from mound [02]
048	–	Possible faced stone from mound [02]
049	–	Possible faced stone from mound [02]
050	–	Possible faced stone from mound [02]
051	–	Possible faced stone from mound [02]
052	–	Possible faced stone from mound [02]
053	–	Possible faced stone from mound [02]
054	–	Possible faced stone from mound [02]
055	–	Possible faced stone from mound [03]
056	–	Possible faced stone from mound [03]
057	–	Possible faced stone from mound [03]
058	–	Possible faced stone from mound [03]
059	–	Possible faced stone from mound [03]
060	–	Possible faced stone from mound [03]
061	–	Possible faced stone from mound [03]
062	–	Possible faced stone from mound [03]
063	–	Possible faced stone from mound [03]
064	–	Possible faced stone from mound [03]
065	S	Working shot removal of mound [01]
066	W	Working shot redistribution of soil from mound [01]
067	W	Redistribution of soil over mounds [02] and [04]
068	E	Redistribution of soil over mounds [02] and [04]
069	E	Orchid area after complete redistribution of mound [01]
070	E	Ramp at SE entrance to communal garden
071	–	Close up of masons mark
072	–	Close up of masons mark
073	–	Base of tomb/gravestone
074	–	Gravestone frag. ment (front)
075	–	Gravestone frag. ment (back)
076	–	Gravestone frag. with writing

Photo	Direction	Description
077	–	Gravestone frag. with writing
078	–	Gravestone frag. with writing
079	–	Gravestone frag. with writing
080	–	Gravestone frag. with writing
081	–	Gravestone frag. with writing
082	–	Gravestone frag.
083	–	Gravestone frag.
084	–	Gravestone frag. (base)
085	SW	Working shot before building bench
086	W	General site shot from NW corner
087	S	First stone of seat laid
088	S	First stone of seat laid
089	S	First stone of seat laid
090	S	Working shot of topsoil turning in bedding area
091	S	Working shot of topsoil turning in bedding area
092	S	Working shot of topsoil turning in bedding area
093	E	Working shot of topsoil turning in bedding area
094	N	General shot of priory
095	W	Shot of bamboo canes marking SAM area
096	N	General shot of priory
097	NW	General shot of NW quarter of site
098	N	Shot of bamboo canes marking SAM area
099	W	General shot of site prior to works
100	N	General shot of site prior to works
101	N	General shot of site prior to works
102	E	NE quarter of site from top of mound
103	NW	General shot of priory
104	NW	General shot of priory
105	S	General shot of west end of site from NE corner
106	SE	General shot of site prior to works
107	S	General shot of site prior to works
108	WNW	General shot of site prior to works
109	W	General shot of site prior to works
110	E	General shot of south edge of site prior to works
111	NE	General shot of south edge of site prior to works
112	N	General shot of south edge of site prior to works
113	SE	Working shot lapidarium
114	E	Transept wall behind lapidarium
115	NE	General shot tree planting (NE)

Photo	Direction	Description
116	SE	General shot tree planting (SE)
117	SE	Post-ex tree pits
118	NE	Post-ex tree pits (NE corner)
119	N	Refectory wall after removal of weeds (west half)
120	NW	Refectory wall after removal of weeds (west half)
121	N	Refectory wall (east half of north wall with tree trunk)
122	N	Refectory wall (east half of north wall with tree trunk)
123	N	Refectory wall with tree stump pre-removal
124	E	Refectory wall (east wall)
125	N	Refectory wall (east end, north wall)
126	NW	Carved stones at intersection of north and east refectory walls
127	E	Abbots graves concrete & terram removed
128	NW	Pre-ex pillar prior to removal of holly
129	SW	Exposed south wall of south transept
130	NW	Repointed wall south transept
131	N	Refectory wall
132	N	Refectory wall (close up)
133	N	Refectory wall (close up root damage)
134	N	Refectory wall (close up)
135	–	Refectory wall (hand dug slot)
136	W	Refectory wall (hand dug slot)
137	E	Refectory wall
138	E	South transept wall (northern half)
139	SE	South transept wall (southern half)
140	SE	South transept wall
141	E	Slot dug at base of south transept wall
142	N	Slot dug at base of south transept wall
143	E	Refectory wall
144	E	South transept wall
145	E	South transept wall
146	–	Slot dug at base of transept wall?
147	–	Slot dug at base of transept wall?
148	–	Stone marked with '1969' in lower course of south transept wall (recorded as '1666')
149	–	Working shot of removal of Abbots Graves
150	–	Working shot of removal of Abbots Graves
151	–	Working shot of removal of Abbots Graves
152	–	Working shot of removal of Abbots Graves
153	–	Working shot of removal of Abbots Graves



Photo	Direction	Description
154	–	Working shot of removal of Abbots Graves
155	–	Working shot of removal of Abbots Graves
156	–	Working shot of removal of Abbots Graves
157	–	Working shot of removal of Abbots Graves
158	–	Working shot of removal of Abbots Graves
159	–	Working shot of removal of Abbots Graves
160	–	Working shot of removal of Abbots Graves
161	–	Close up of masons mark stone 1
162	–	Close up of masons mark stone 1
163	–	Stone 1 (top)
164	–	Stone 1 (Side)
165	–	Stone 1 (front)
166	–	Stone 1 (side, reverse)
167	–	Stone 1 (back)
168	–	Stone 1 (base)
169	–	Stone from P. Chrisholms garden
170	–	Stone from P. Chrisholms garden
171	–	Stone from P. Chrisholms garden
172	–	Second stone from P. Chrisholms garden
173	–	Second stone from P. Chrisholms garden
130	NW	Repointed wall south transept
131	N	Refectory wall
132	N	Refectory wall (close up)
133	N	Refectory wall (close up root damage)
134	N	Refectory wall (close up)
135	–	Refectory wall (hand dug slot)
136	W	Refectory wall (hand dug slot)
137	E	Refectory wall
138	E	South transept wall (northern half)
139	SE	South transept wall (southern half)
140	SE	South transept wall
141	E	Slot dug at base of south transept wall
142	N	Slot dug at base of south transept wall
143	E	Refectory wall
144	E	South transept wall
145	E	South transept wall
146	–	Slot dug at base of transept wall?
147	–	Slot dug at base of transept wall?
148	–	Stone marked with '1969' in lower course of south transept wall (recorded as '1666')

Photo	Direction	Description
149	–	Working shot of removal of Abbots Graves
150	–	Working shot of removal of Abbots Graves
151	–	Working shot of removal of Abbots Graves
152	–	Working shot of removal of Abbots Graves
153	–	Working shot of removal of Abbots Graves
154	–	Working shot of removal of Abbots Graves
155	–	Working shot of removal of Abbots Graves
156	–	Working shot of removal of Abbots Graves
157	–	Working shot of removal of Abbots Graves
158	–	Working shot of removal of Abbots Graves
159	–	Working shot of removal of Abbots Graves
160	–	Working shot of removal of Abbots Graves
161	–	Close up of masons mark stone 1
162	–	Close up of masons mark stone 1
163	–	Stone 1 (top)
164	–	Stone 1 (Side)
165	–	Stone 1 (front)
166	–	Stone 1 (side, reverse)
167	–	Stone 1 (back)
168	–	Stone 1 (base)
169	–	Stone from P. Chrisholms garden
170	–	Stone from P. Chrisholms garden
171	–	Stone from P. Chrisholms garden
172	–	Second stone from P. Chrisholms garden
173	–	Second stone from P. Chrisholms garden
213	NW	Sculptured stone in cloister
214	NW	Sculptured stone in cloister
215	S	Sculptured stone in cloister
216	S	Sculptured stone in cloister
217	N	Sculptured stone in cloister
218	E	Sculptured stone in cloister
219	N	View of refectory wall after completion of down take
220	NE	View of refectory wall after completion of down take
221	E	View of refectory wall after completion of down take
222	SE	View of refectory wall after completion of down take
223	NW	View of refectory wall after completion of down take
224	NW	View of lapidarium wall after removal of fonts
225	E	View of lapidarium wall after removal of fonts
226	E	View of lapidarium wall after removal of fonts

Photo	Direction	Description
227	E	View of lapidarium wall after removal of fonts
228	SW	View of east facing south transept wall showing blocked window
229	W	View of east facing south transept wall showing blocked window
230	NW	View of east facing south transept wall showing blocked window
231	E	Detail of faced wall section behind southernmost font
232	E	Detail of 19th century wall core and facing behind middle font
233	E	Detail of 19th century wall core and facing behind northernmost font
234	E	Detail of toolmarks on lapidarium wall lintel
235	–	Date marked stone '1666' in south transept wall
236	–	Date marked stone '1666' in south transept wall
237	NW	Location of date marked stone
238	–	Date marked stone '1666' in south transept wall
239	–	Date marked stone '1666' in south transept wall
240	–	Date marked stone '1666' in south transept wall
241	SE	Working shot of consevators
242	NE	Working shot of excavation along lapidarium wall
243	E	View of sandstone block below present ground surface
244	N	View of sandstone block below present ground surface
245	N	View of sandstone block below present ground surface
246	E	View of excavated drainage trench
247	S	View of excavated drainage trench
248	E	View of south lapidarium wall after removal of weeds
249	S	View of south lapidarium wall after removal of weeds
250	S	View of south lapidarium wall after removal of loose soil and rubble core
251	W	View of south lapidarium wall after removal of loose soil and rubble core
252	S	View of south lapidarium wall after removal of loose soil and rubble core
253	S	General view of south lapidarium wall after removal of sculptured stone
254	S	View of rubble core in lapidarium wall after removal of root disturbed areas
255	S	View of rubble core in lapidarium wall after removal of root disturbed areas
256	S	View of rubble core in lapidarium wall after removal of root disturbed areas

Photo	Direction	Description
257	E	View of middle alcove in lapidarium wall showing removed rubble core to rear
258	S	View of small trench excavated at base of gravestone along south transept wall
259	SE	View of small trench excavated at base of gravestone along south transept wall
260	E	View of wall core in south transept wall after removal of gravestones
261	E	View of wall core and retaining weall in south transept
262	E	View of wall core and retaining weall in south transept
263	E	View of lapidarium after removal of sculptured stones at base of pillar
264	E	View of original wall face in drainage trench
265	SE	View of original wall face in drainage trench
266	E	View of original wall face in drainage trench
267	NE	View of drainage trench showing 19th century construction
268	SE	View of drainage trench showing 19th century construction
269	SE	View of join between original wall face and 19th century modifications
270	S	Drainage trench at south end of lapidarium
271	E	Drainage trench at south end of lapidarium
272	E	Drainage trench against south wall of south transept
273	E	Drainage trench against south wall of south transept
274	S	North facing side of south wall of south transept
275	S	Detail of extra step on entrance of south transept
276	W	Detail of disarticulated bone
277	W	Detail of disarticulated bone
278	SW	Location shot of bone
279	NE	Detail of found stones on west facing side of south wall of south transept
280	W	Detail of skull on east side of east wall of south transept
281	N	Location shot of skull
282	W	Stone foundations of pillar base on east facing, eastern wall of south transept
283	S	General shot of trenches on eastern wall of southern transept
284	S	General shot of trenches on eastern wall of southern transept
285	N	North pillar on eastern wall of south transept showing stones at base
286	W	Detail of stones on east face of eastern wall of south transept at south end



Photo	Direction	Description
287	SW	General shot of trench at south end of east wall of south transept
288	W	General shot of trench north face of south wall of south transept
289	N	General shot of trench south face of south wall of south transept
290	W	South wall of refectory/moument base, east section
291	W	Detail of stones on east side of monument base
292	W	Detail of stones on east side of monument base
293	E	South wall of refectory/moument base, east section
294	E	South face of north wall of refectory
295	E	South face of north wall of refectory
296	NE	Detail of stone drain on north wall of refectory
297	NW	Detail of pillar on north wall of refectory
298	E	Southside of north refectory wall
299	NE	Detail of fireplace in refectory
300	E	<i>Ex-situ</i> cope stone [10] removed from wall base
301	W	Possible paving [11] in south transept
302	S	Possible paving [12] in south transept
303	S	Possible paving [13] in west werk
304	W	Possible paving [13] in west werk
305	S	Detail of column/wall of west werk revealed
306	N	Detail of column/wall of west werk revealed
307	S	Chapter house wall prior to test pits
308	S	Chapter house wall prior to test pits
309	N	Steps between chapter house and retaining wall prior to dismantling
310	NE	General location shot of test pits
311	–	Test pit (western)
312	–	Test pit (eastern)
313	–	Test pit (western)
314	–	Test pit (eastern)
315	–	Steps during dismantling
316	–	Steps dismantled, laid out to show stone
317	–	Detail of stone used for steps
318	–	Detail of stone used for steps
319	–	Detail of stone used for steps
320	–	Detail of stone used for steps
321	N	Ground below steps following removal
322	N	Chapter house wall prior to test pits

Photo	Direction	Description
323	N	Steps at NW corner of garden, into cloister
324	W	Rebuilt section of south cloister wall
325	E	Rebuilt section of south cloister wall
326	SE	Gap in south cloister wall, middle section
327	SE	Gap in south cloister wall, eastern section
328	SE	View along south cloister wall
329	W	Slot across west entrance, south cloister wall
330	W	Slot across middle entrance, south cloister wall
331	E	Slot across east entrance, south cloister wall
332	E	Slot across gate into cloister
333	E	Slot across gate into cloister
334	N	South facing section of baulk behind retaining wall of cloister
335	N	Skulls at bottom east of retaining wall section
336	N	Skulls at bottom west of retaining wall section
337	S	North facing section showing [20] and cloister
338	W	East facing section of west wall of cloister and buttress
339	–	General shot for retaining wall in west cloister
340	S	Shot of [26]
341	S	Shot of [26]
342	E	Shot of [26] and gatepost [27]
343	E	Cloister corridor and step
344	W	Modern step in cloister corridor
345	W	Revetment/wall [31] in [30]
346	S	Revetment/wall [31] in [30]
347	E	Revetment/wall [31] in [30]
348	NW	Revetment/wall [31] in [30]
349	S	Path in refectory
350	N	Masonry block [31]
351	N	Masonry block [32]
352	E	Working shot of stripped area in front of church
353	W	Soakaway A
354	W	Soakaway B
355	S	Soakaway C
356	N	Drainage trench along path
357	–	Baulk section behind retaining wall in cloister
358	–	Rebuilt wall in cloister
359	–	Working shot in cloister
360	–	Charnel

Photo	Direction	Description
361	-	Charnel
362	-	Charnel
363	-	Lapidarium wall
364	-	Chapter House
365	-	Chapter House
366	-	Chapter House
367	-	Chapter House
368	-	Chapter House
369	-	Chapter House
370	-	Chapter House
371	-	Chapter House
372	-	Lapidarium wall
373	-	Lapidarium wall
374	-	Lapidarium wall
375	-	Lapidarium wall
376	-	Lapidarium wall
377	-	Lapidarium wall
378	-	Lapidarium wall
379	-	Lapidarium wall
380	-	Lapidarium wall
381	-	Lapidarium wall
382	-	Lapidarium wall

Photo	Direction	Description
383	-	Lapidarium wall
384	-	Architectural stones
385	-	Architectural stones
386	-	Architectural stones
387	-	Architectural stones
388	-	Architectural stones
389	-	Architectural stones
390	-	Architectural stones
391	-	Architectural stones
392	-	Architectural stones
393	-	Architectural stones
394	-	Architectural stones
395	-	Architectural stones
396	-	Lapidarium wall
397	-	Lapidarium wall
398	-	Lapidarium wall
399	-	Lapidarium wall
400	-	Lapidarium wall
401	-	Lapidarium wall
402	-	Lapidarium wall
403	-	Lapidarium wall
404	-	Lapidarium wall

Appendix 3 – Discovery and Excavation in Scotland entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Scottish Borders
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Coldingham Priory, Scottish Borders
PROJECT CODE:	CPWB08
PARISH:	Coldingham
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Dave McNicol
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Headland Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Watching Brief
NMRS NO(S):	–
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Medieval Priory
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NT 90406 65893
START DATE (this season)	February 2009
END DATE (this season)	November 2010
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>Headland Archaeology conducted a watching brief at Coldingham Priory (a Scheduled Ancient Monument no. 383) during the construction of a communal garden to the south of the scheduled area, and the consolidation of existing ruins within it. The work was jointly commissioned by the Scottish Borders Council, the Tweed Forum, and the Friends of Coldingham Priory, and undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation submitted in order to gain Scheduled Monument consent from Historic Scotland. The watching brief took place over a period of 22 months, and the works were designed so as to minimise any impact on archaeological remains.</p> <p>Ivy and loose stones were removed from the walls of the refectory, cloister, and lapidarium and parts of these walls repointed. A number of architectural stones were recorded within them. The foundations of the refectory, chapter house, south transept, lapidarium, and westwerk, were partially uncovered underneath topsoil during the watching brief, as well as areas of possible paving around the lapidarium and westwerk. Entrance thresholds into the refectory and a previously sub-surface wall (which is likely to represent the eastern wall of the southern transept) were also revealed. A section of ground behind a probable 19th century retaining wall within the cloister was exposed and redeposited graveyard soil overlying the former surface level of the cloister was recorded.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	–
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Scottish Borders Council The Tweed Forum Friends of Coldingham Priory
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	–
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