

# MELROSE CREMATORIUM, SCOTTISH BORDERS

Archaeological Evaluation Data Structure Report

PROJECT 3046

**GUARD**  
**ARCHAEOLOGY**

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# MELROSE CREMATORIUM, SCOTTISH BORDERS

TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION DATA STRUCTURE REPORT

PROJECT 3046

by

Alan Hunter Blair

**GUARD**  
**ARCHAEOLOGY**

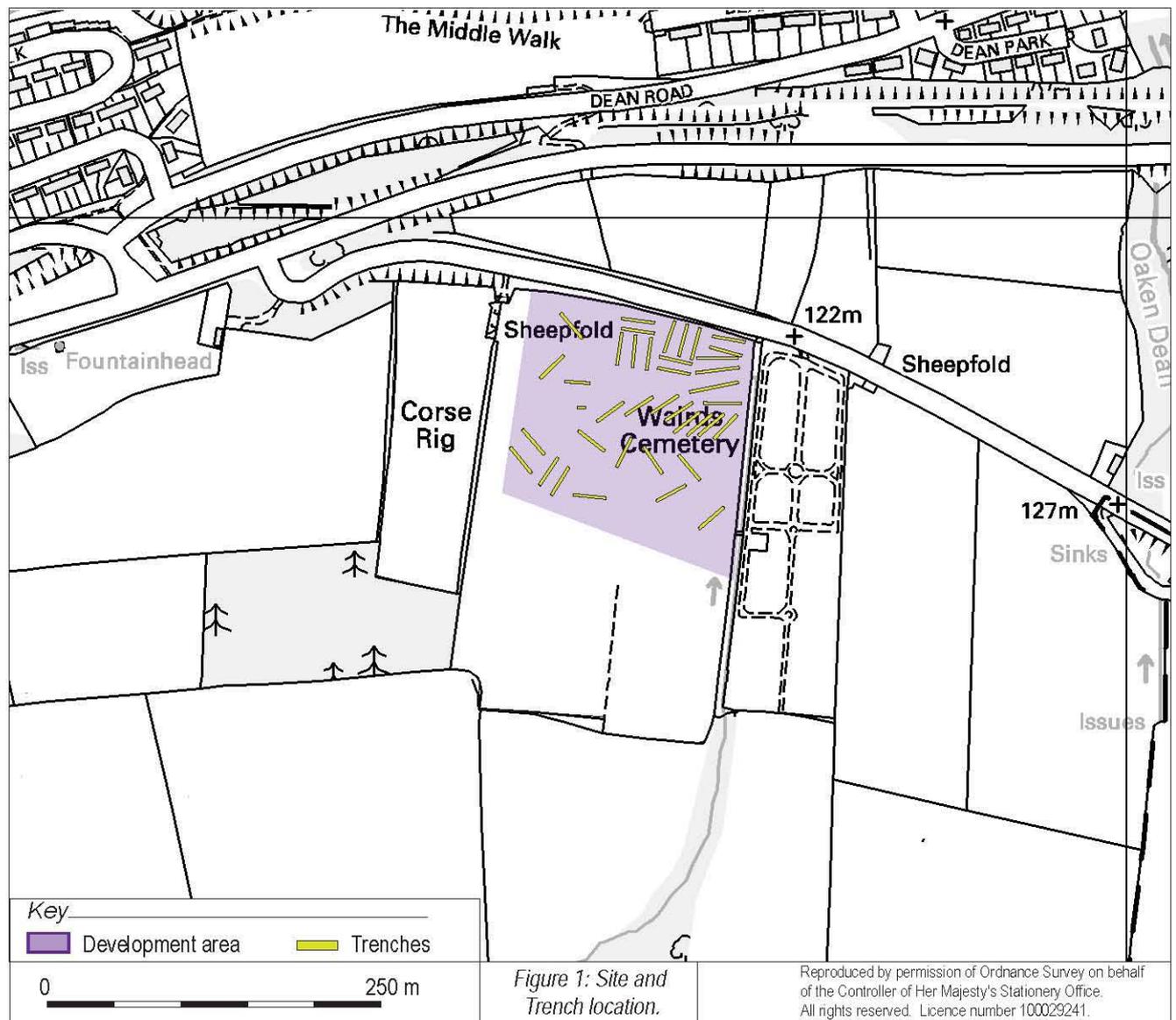
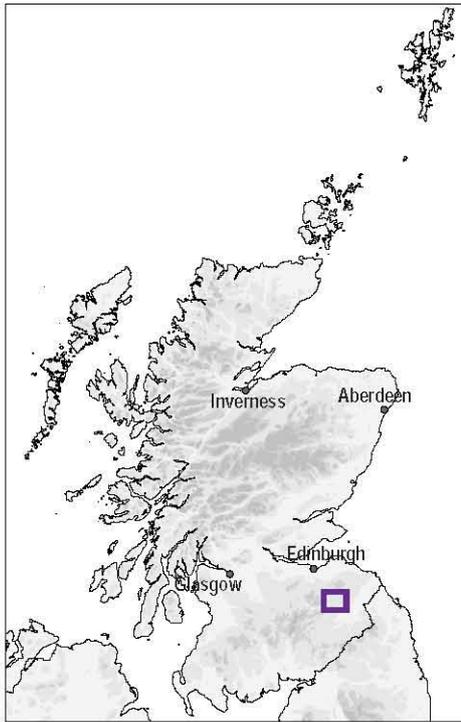


Figure 1: Site and Trench location.

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## 1.0 Executive Summary

- 1.1 An archaeological evaluation was carried out by GUARD Archaeology Ltd of the proposed for the Melrose Crematorium development area to the south of Melrose. The trial trench evaluation encountered a limited number of undated features. Two linear features, one aligned north/south and the second east/west, were recorded along the northern part of the development area. A stone built culvert was recorded aligned east/west along the lowest lying central part of the development area as well as numerous rubble drains encountered in most of the trenches. Putative rig and furrow cultivation remnants were visible towards the south eastern part of the evaluation area.

## 2.0 Introduction

- 2.1 This data structure report sets out the results of the archaeological evaluation of the Melrose Crematorium development area, undertaken by GUARD Archaeology Ltd on behalf of Crematoria Management Ltd, required to meet condition 6 of the planning consent for the development.

## 3.0 Site Location

- 3.1 The development area is 12,250 m<sup>2</sup> in size and is centred around NGR: NT 55624 33848, to the south-east of the turning on to the minor Eildon road off the A6091 Melrose Bypass, to the east of Melrose (Figure 1). The area evaluated comprised a gently undulating parcel of land, currently under pasture, lying at the northern foot of Eildon Hill North.

## 4.0 Archaeological Background

- 4.1 There are no known archaeological sites within the development boundary. However, the adjacent field to the west has been identified by the RCAHMS as the possible location of the Priorswood Cross (NMRS: NT53SE 31; SBC HER: 214003200), which was still apparently standing before the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century (Milne 1743, 7) but apparently removed by the early 19<sup>th</sup> century (Thomson 1845, 61) and thought to give the field its name of 'Corse Rig' (Watson 1943, 7-8). The First Edition (6 inch to the mile) map, surveyed in 1859, ascribes 'Corse Rig' to the very southern end of the field adjacent to the west of the development site (Ordnance Survey 1863). The minor Eildon road off which the development site lies is first apparent in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century (Stobie 1770) and in sufficiently detailed maps thereafter (Thomson & Johnson 1820; Crawford & Brooke 1843; Ordnance Survey 1863), but is absent in earlier maps (Roy 1747-55). The cross itself is not apparent in any of these maps.
- 4.2 An archaeological watching brief was conducted in Corse Rig field to the west of the development area in 2005 during the extension of a service trench, but no archaeological features or finds were encountered (Clapperton 2005, 125). Given this negative result, the Scottish Border Council Archaeology Officer considers that there is a possibility that the location of the cross is within the development area.
- 4.3 The development will impact within a surrounding area containing large numbers of prehistoric, Roman and medieval sites of high archaeological sensitivity. These include prehistoric settlements visible as cropmarks, Roman temporary camps associated with the Newstead (Trimontium) complex to the north, and Melrose Abbey to the west. The development site also lies at the northern base of Eildon Hill North, the largest Iron Age hillfort in Scotland. Many of these sites, including Eildon Hill North, Melrose Abbey and the Roman sites at Newstead are Scheduled Ancient Monuments and therefore of national significance.
- 4.4 The archaeological sensitivity of the surrounding area therefore indicated the potential for archaeological features and finds to be encountered within the proposed development area.

## 5.0 Aims and Objectives

5.1 The aims of the evaluation were to identify:

- archaeological features associated with the Priorsford Cross if present;
- as yet unknown archaeological features and deposits which may be uncovered;
- archaeological finds from any prehistoric or historic period.

5.2 The objectives were therefore to:

- Conduct an archaeological evaluation (Figure 1), given the proximity of known archaeological remains, to establish the presence or absence of any archaeological remains, and their character, date and extent if surviving; determine the character, extent and significance of any archaeological deposits encountered; and excavate and salvage any information possible from any significant features encountered;
- Submit a report to data structure level for agreement to Scottish Borders Council, on completion of the evaluation and any resulting excavation works if archaeology is encountered.

## 6.0 Fieldwork Methodology

6.1 The proposed development area was photographed and a brief written description made prior to the commencement of ground-breaking works.

6.2 A metal detecting survey of all trench locations was carried out in advance of machine excavation of trenches, in order to determine the presence or absence of metallic finds.

6.3 The machine excavation of trenches examined over 7% of the 26,250 m<sup>2</sup> development area, and targeted the areas of greatest impact from the development, as specifically required by the Scottish Borders Council Archaeology Officer (See Appendix I). At the commencement of the evaluation, GUARD was informed by the client that the development area was significantly reduced from that originally proposed when the Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared. All excavated trenches were supervised by a GUARD Archaeologist. The evaluation trenches comprised 39 trenches and were, with the exception of trenches 36 and 37, each 25 m long and 2 m wide. This amounted to 1,900 m<sup>2</sup> in total (Figure 2).

6.4 All trenches were machine excavated with a c. 2 m wide flat-bladed (toothless) ditching bucket.

6.5 The topsoil at each trench location was removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the natural subsoil. All archaeological features encountered were hand cleaned to determine their character and extent.

6.6 All significant archaeological features encountered were dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. Negative-cut features were sample excavated in order to determine their significance, date and function. A full record of excavated features was made using a single context planning system using pro forma sheets, drawings and photographs. All archaeological features were photographed and drawn at an appropriate scale. All levels were tied into Ordnance Datum and the trenches accurately located with the National Grid.

6.7 All archaeological finds were dealt with by the on-site GUARD Archaeologist. Finds were collected as bulk samples by context. Significant small finds were to be three dimensionally located prior to collection. All finds were to be processed to MAP2 type standards. Palaeo-environmental samples were also to be taken where appropriate. If necessary, conservation of finds was to be appraised to allow for specialist study.

6.8 All excavated feature fills were sampled, using bulk soil samples, for palaeo-environmental evidence.

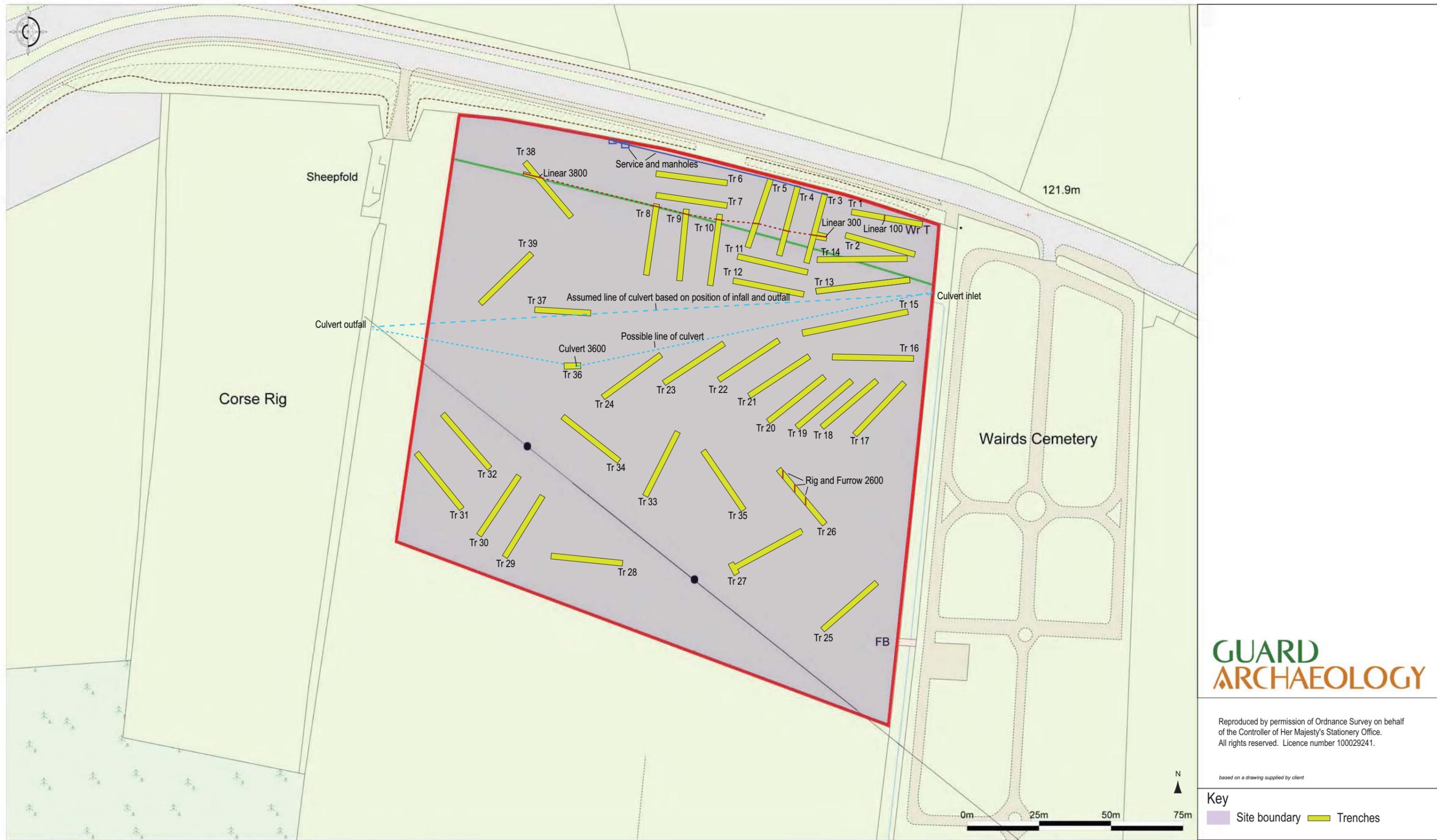


Figure 2: Location of features recorded during evaluation.

- 6.9 A representative section was recorded denoting depth of topsoil, any stratigraphy present and the nature of the soil. This information was logged in the day book together with a sketch drawn to scale and a photographic record of deposits.
- 6.10 On completion of the recording of the evaluation trenches, the backfilling of trenches was undertaken by machine. No specialist backfilling was undertaken, nor was the backfilling of trenches supervised by the on-site GUARD archaeologist.

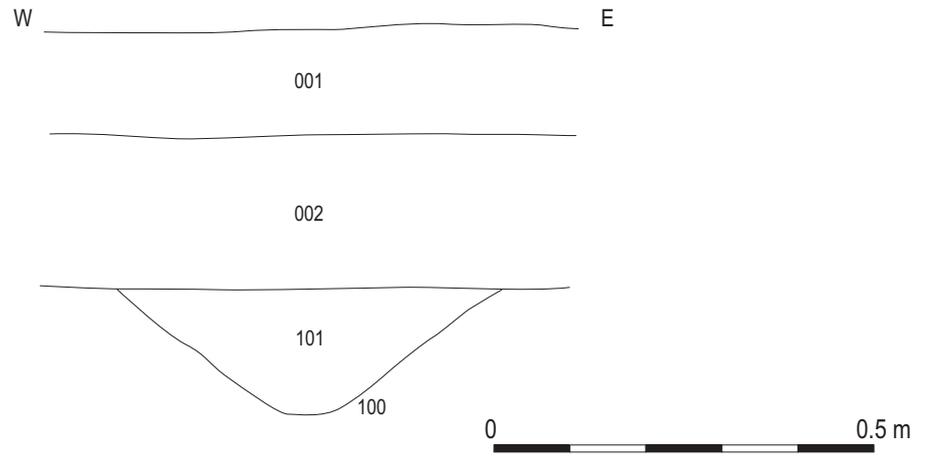
## 7.0 Results

- 7.1 Thirty nine trenches were excavated, totalling 1,900 m<sup>2</sup> (Figure 2), the following text should be read in conjunction with the full trench descriptions in Appendix B and the context descriptions presented in Appendix C.
- 7.2 In general topsoil across the site measured up to 0.32 m deep and was found overlying a reddish brown sandy loam subsoil up to 0.48 m deep, this in turn overlay natural yellow and red clays.
- 7.3 Two linear features were recorded (Figures 2 & 3). The first linear feature [100] was recorded in Trench 1 and was aligned north/south, and measured 0.53 m wide and 0.19 m deep. This was filled by pale reddish brown sandy clay [101] with moderate inclusions of small angular and rounded stones. The feature appeared to continue beyond the sides of the trench to the north and south but no evidence of a continuation of this feature to the south was recorded in Trench 2.
- 7.4 The second linear feature was recorded in Trench 3 [300] and was aligned east/west (Plate 1). It measured 0.75 m wide by 0.25 m deep and was filled by [301], a similar deposit to [101] filling the linear feature [100] recorded in Trench 1. This linear anomaly was recorded in plan continuing eastwards in trenches 4, 5, 8, 9 and 10. A further probable continuation of this feature was excavated in Trench 38 recorded as cut and fill [3800] and [3801] respectively, the lower edges and base of the cut were poorly defined at this juncture. No finds or other dating evidence was apparent.

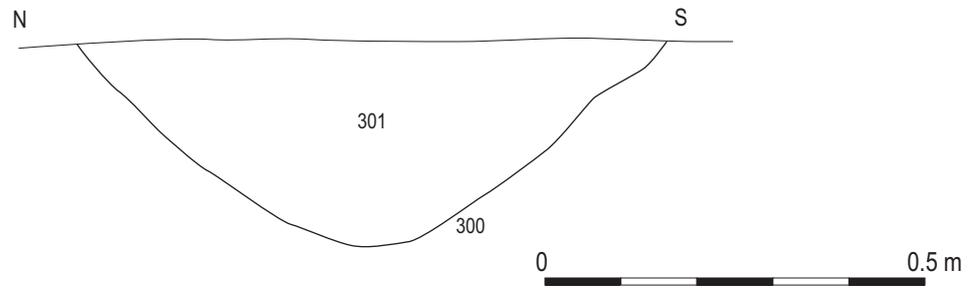


Plate 1: Linear feature [300], Trench 3 from the west

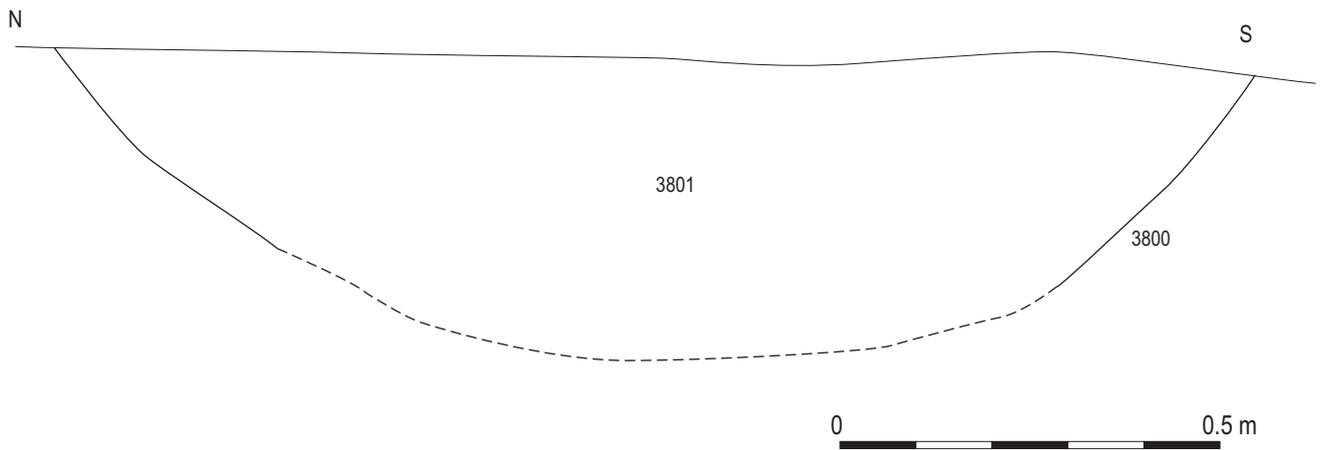
- 7.5 On arrival on-site and prior to the evaluation commencing, the lowest part of the evaluation area was flooded by a shallow stream of water which meandered across the development area in an east to west direction. Shortly after excavating trenches 1 and 2 the tenant farmer arrived and



South facing section through linear feature 100, Trench 1.



West facing section through linear feature 300, Trench 3.



West facing section through linear feature 3800, Trench 38.

Figure 3: Sections through linear features recorded in Trenches 1, 3 and 38.

proceeded to unblock a choked inlet to a culvert fed by an open drain on the east side of the development area. The farmer indicated the culvert was roughly aligned beneath the flooded part of the development area. Subsequently the outfall of the culvert into a ceramic drain was identified on the east side of the development area and a buffer zone along the assumed route of the culvert between the infall and outfall was established by realigning the position of a number of the trenches (Figure 2). However, the capstones of a culvert [3600] were encountered in Trench 36 some distance away from the assumed course of the culvert (Plate 2). The capstones measured up to 1.62 m wide and were recorded over a distance of 5 m. A good body of water was visible flowing through the chamber of the culvert. Trench 36 was abandoned at this point and resumed as Trench 37 a good distance from the culvert.



Plate 2: Culvert [3600] from the east, Trench 36

- 7.6 Putative cultivation furrow remnants [2600] were visible in Trench 26 (Figure 2). These occurred at 2.8 m, 9.7 m and 16 m from the northwest end of the trench and measured 3.1 m, 1.4 m and 2.1 m wide respectively. Subsequent flooding of the trench curtailed further investigation of these features. Immediately south on high ground overlooking the development area are two areas of extant Broad Rig cultivation remnants divided by an earthen bank (Plate 3). Cast on different alignments they measured 5 paces broad and were spaced around a foot apart. Trench 24 was positioned on the alignment of the earthen bank dividing the fields containing the extant Rig and Furrow and which continued into the southernmost part of the development area but no trace of this was encountered.
- 7.7 A metal detecting survey of all trench locations was carried out in advance of machine excavation of the trenches, in order to determine the presence or absence of metallic finds. In addition spoil generated from the trenches was swept by the metal detector prior to backfilling. A large metal peg (small find no. 1) was recovered from the eastern end of Trench 2 but this appeared to be modern in origin. No other metal objects were recovered; similarly few ceramic sherds were found during the evaluation works.



Plate 3: Rig and furrow and earthen bank to the south of development area

- 7.9 A 3 m wide cut was visible running along the northern edges of trenches 3, 4 and 5. This may be related to two manholes positioned towards the northern limits of the development area (Figure 2). A small black alkathene water pipe aligned east/west between two water troughs was encountered in trenches 3, 4, 5 and 38.

## 8.0 Discussion

- 8.1 The evaluation recorded a limited number of undated features. No finds were recovered from the fills of the linear features recorded towards the northern part of the development area; and their fills, despite containing stones, seemed otherwise devoid of inclusions. The putative rig and furrow remnants were only recorded in one of the trenches although this method of cultivation may have once been present across the development area but subsequently reduced by modern ploughing. This may account for the presence of up to 0.5 m of subsoil over parts of the site. The tile, rubble and culvert drains recorded during the evaluation represent different phases of land improvement probably carried out from early modern times.

## 9.0 Conclusions

- 9.1 Given the paucity of archaeological features and the predominance of a regime of land improvement in the form of drainage encountered during the evaluation, the development area appears to be devoid of any significant archaeological remains. It is therefore unlikely that further archaeological work will be required by Scottish Borders Council.
- 9.2 GUARD would stress, however, that final the decision on the need for and scope of any future archaeological work rests with the planning authority.

## 10.0 Acknowledgements

- 10.1 GUARD would like to thank Crematoria Management Ltd for their assistance. Plant and drivers were supplied by Dawson Plant Hire. Technical support was provided by Aileen Maule. The project was managed for GUARD by Ronan Toolis.

## APPENDIX A: Documentary and Cartographic References

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Crawford, W & Brooke, W 1843 *Map embracing extensive portions of the Counties of Roxburgh, Berwick, Selkirk & Midlothian and Part of Northumberland. Minutely & accurately surveyed...* by Crawford and Brooke. Edinburgh.

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Watson, G 1943 'Wayside crosses of Roxburghshire', *Transactions of the Hawick Archaeology Society*, 7-8.

## APPENDIX B: TRENCH SUMMARIES

<b>Trench 1</b>						
<i>Dimensions</i>	<b>Length (m)</b>	25.0	<b>Width (m)</b>	2	<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.6
<i>Total Area (m<sup>2</sup>)</i>	50					
<i>Orientation</i>	E-W					
<i>Overburden</i>	Topsoil 001				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.32
<i>Subsoil</i>	Orange/brown loam 002				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.28
<i>Natural</i>	Yellow clay 003					
<i>Significant features</i>	Linear feature 100					
<i>Finds</i>	N/A					

<b>Trench 2</b>						
<i>Dimensions</i>	<b>Length (m)</b>	25.0	<b>Width (m)</b>	2	<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.8
<i>Total Area (m<sup>2</sup>)</i>	50					
<i>Orientation</i>	E-W					
<i>Overburden</i>	Topsoil 001				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.30
<i>Subsoil</i>	Orange/brown loam 002				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.50
<i>Natural</i>	Yellow clay 003					
<i>Significant features</i>	N/A					
<i>Finds</i>	1 metal peg Small find no. 1					

<b>Trench 3</b>						
<i>Dimensions</i>	<b>Length (m)</b>	25.0	<b>Width (m)</b>	2	<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.4-0.74
<i>Total Area (m<sup>2</sup>)</i>	62					
<i>Orientation</i>	N-S					
<i>Overburden</i>	Topsoil 001				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.25
<i>Subsoil</i>	Orange/brown loam 002				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.17-0.49
<i>Natural</i>	Red clay 003					
<i>Significant features</i>	Linear feature 300, Modern disturbance at north end of trench					
<i>Finds</i>	N/A					

<b>Trench 4</b>						
<i>Dimensions</i>	<b>Length (m)</b>	25.0	<b>Width (m)</b>	2	<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.4-0.74
<i>Total Area (m<sup>2</sup>)</i>	50					
<i>Orientation</i>	N-S					
<i>Overburden</i>	Topsoil 001				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.26-.030
<i>Subsoil</i>	Orange/brown loam 002				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.14-0.44
<i>Natural</i>	Yellow clay 003					
<i>Significant features</i>	Linear feature 300, Modern disturbance at north end of trench					
<i>Finds</i>	2 Tile fragments, small find no. 6					

<b>Trench 5</b>						
<i>Dimensions</i>	<b>Length (m)</b>	25.0	<b>Width (m)</b>	2	<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.42-0.76
<i>Total Area (m<sup>2</sup>)</i>	50					
<i>Orientation</i>	N-S					
<i>Overburden</i>	Topsoil 001				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.26-.030
<i>Subsoil</i>	Orange/brown loam 002				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.14-0.46
<i>Natural</i>	Red clay 003					
<i>Significant features</i>	Linear feature 300, Modern disturbance at north end of trench					
<i>Finds</i>	N/A					

<b>Trench 6</b>						
<i>Dimensions</i>	<b>Length (m)</b>	25.0	<b>Width (m)</b>	2	<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.36
<i>Total Area (m<sup>2</sup>)</i>	50					
<i>Orientation</i>	E-W					
<i>Overburden</i>	Topsoil 001				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.30
<i>Subsoil</i>	Orange/brown loam 002				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.06
<i>Natural</i>	Red clay 003					
<i>Significant features</i>	N/A					
<i>Finds</i>	N/A					

<b>Trench 7</b>						
<i>Dimensions</i>	<b>Length (m)</b>	25.0	<b>Width (m)</b>	2	<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.52
<i>Total Area (m<sup>2</sup>)</i>	50					
<i>Orientation</i>	E-W					
<i>Overburden</i>	Topsoil 001				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.30
<i>Subsoil</i>	Orange/brown loam 002				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.22
<i>Natural</i>	Red clay 003					
<i>Significant features</i>	N/A					
<i>Finds</i>	N/A					

<b>Trench 8</b>						
<i>Dimensions</i>	<b>Length (m)</b>	25.0	<b>Width (m)</b>	2	<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.6-0.9
<i>Total Area (m<sup>2</sup>)</i>	50					
<i>Orientation</i>	N-S					
<i>Overburden</i>	Topsoil 001				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.30-0.35
<i>Subsoil</i>	Orange/brown loam 002				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.3-0.55
<i>Natural</i>	Red clay 003					
<i>Significant features</i>	Linear feature 300					
<i>Finds</i>	N/A					

<b>Trench 9</b>						
<i>Dimensions</i>	<b>Length (m)</b>	25.0	<b>Width (m)</b>	2	<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.5-0.8
<i>Total Area (m<sup>2</sup>)</i>	50					
<i>Orientation</i>	N-S					
<i>Overburden</i>	Topsoil 001				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.30
<i>Subsoil</i>	Orange/brown loam 002				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.2-0.5
<i>Natural</i>	Red clay 003					
<i>Significant features</i>	Linear feature 300					
<i>Finds</i>	N/A					

<b>Trench 10</b>						
<i>Dimensions</i>	<b>Length (m)</b>	25.0	<b>Width (m)</b>	2	<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.5-0.8
<i>Total Area (m<sup>2</sup>)</i>	50					
<i>Orientation</i>	N-S					
<i>Overburden</i>	Topsoil 001				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.30
<i>Subsoil</i>	Orange/brown loam 002				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.2-0.5
<i>Natural</i>	Red clay 003					
<i>Significant features</i>	Linear feature 300					
<i>Finds</i>	N/A					

<b>Trench 11</b>						
<i>Dimensions</i>	<b>Length (m)</b>	25.0	<b>Width (m)</b>	2	<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.7
<i>Total Area (m<sup>2</sup>)</i>	50					
<i>Orientation</i>	E-W					
<i>Overburden</i>	Topsoil 001				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.30
<i>Subsoil</i>	Orange/brown loam 002				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.40
<i>Natural</i>	Red clay 003					
<i>Significant features</i>	N/A					
<i>Finds</i>	N/A					

<b>Trench 12</b>						
<i>Dimensions</i>	<b>Length (m)</b>	25.0	<b>Width (m)</b>	2	<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.7
<i>Total Area (m<sup>2</sup>)</i>	50					
<i>Orientation</i>	E-W					
<i>Overburden</i>	Topsoil 001				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.40
<i>Subsoil</i>	Orange/brown loam 002				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.30
<i>Natural</i>	Red clay 003					
<i>Significant features</i>	N/A					
<i>Finds</i>	N/A					

<b>Trench 13</b>						
<i>Dimensions</i>	<b>Length (m)</b>	32.0	<b>Width (m)</b>	2	<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.65
<i>Total Area (m<sup>2</sup>)</i>	64					
<i>Orientation</i>	WSW-ENE					
<i>Overburden</i>	Topsoil 001				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.28
<i>Subsoil</i>	Orange/brown loam 002				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.37
<i>Natural</i>	Red clay 003					
<i>Significant features</i>	N/A					
<i>Finds</i>	N/A					

<b>Trench 14</b>						
<i>Dimensions</i>	<b>Length (m)</b>	32.0	<b>Width (m)</b>	2	<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.65
<i>Total Area (m<sup>2</sup>)</i>	64					
<i>Orientation</i>	WSW-ENE					
<i>Overburden</i>	Topsoil 001				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.32
<i>Subsoil</i>	Orange/brown loam 002				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.33
<i>Natural</i>	Red and yellow clay 003					
<i>Significant features</i>	N/A					
<i>Finds</i>	N/A					

<b>Trench 15</b>						
<i>Dimensions</i>	<b>Length (m)</b>	36.0	<b>Width (m)</b>	2	<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.52
<i>Total Area (m<sup>2</sup>)</i>	72					
<i>Orientation</i>	WSW-ENE					
<i>Overburden</i>	Topsoil 001				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.28
<i>Subsoil</i>	Orange/brown loam 002				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.24
<i>Natural</i>	Red clay 003					
<i>Significant features</i>	N/A					
<i>Finds</i>	N/A					

<b>Trench 16</b>						
<i>Dimensions</i>	<b>Length (m)</b>	25.0	<b>Width (m)</b>	2	<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.52
<i>Total Area (m<sup>2</sup>)</i>	50					
<i>Orientation</i>	WSW-ENE					
<i>Overburden</i>	Topsoil 001				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.28
<i>Subsoil</i>	Orange/brown loam 002				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.24
<i>Natural</i>	Red clay 003					
<i>Significant features</i>	N/A					
<i>Finds</i>	N/A					

<b>Trench 17</b>						
<i>Dimensions</i>	<b>Length (m)</b>	25.0	<b>Width (m)</b>	2	<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.38
<i>Total Area (m<sup>2</sup>)</i>	50					
<i>Orientation</i>	NE-SW					
<i>Overburden</i>	Topsoil 001				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.28
<i>Subsoil</i>	Orange/brown loam 002				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.10
<i>Natural</i>	Red gravely clay 003					
<i>Significant features</i>	N/A					
<i>Finds</i>	N/A					

<b>Trench 18</b>						
<i>Dimensions</i>	<b>Length (m)</b>	25.0	<b>Width (m)</b>	2	<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.38
<i>Total Area (m<sup>2</sup>)</i>	50					
<i>Orientation</i>	NE-SW					
<i>Overburden</i>	Topsoil 001				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.28
<i>Subsoil</i>	Orange/brown loam 002				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.10
<i>Natural</i>	Red gravely clay 003					
<i>Significant features</i>	N/A					
<i>Finds</i>	N/A					

<b>Trench 19</b>						
<i>Dimensions</i>	<b>Length (m)</b>	25.0	<b>Width (m)</b>	2	<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.38
<i>Total Area (m<sup>2</sup>)</i>	50					
<i>Orientation</i>	NE-SW					
<i>Overburden</i>	Topsoil 001				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.28
<i>Subsoil</i>	Orange/brown loam 002				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.10
<i>Natural</i>	Red gravely clay 003					
<i>Significant features</i>	N/A					
<i>Finds</i>	N/A					

<b>Trench 20</b>						
<i>Dimensions</i>	<b>Length (m)</b>	25.0	<b>Width (m)</b>	2	<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.42
<i>Total Area (m<sup>2</sup>)</i>	50					
<i>Orientation</i>	NE-SW					
<i>Overburden</i>	Topsoil 001				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.30
<i>Subsoil</i>	Orange/brown loam 002				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.12
<i>Natural</i>	Red gravely clay 003					
<i>Significant features</i>	N/A					
<i>Finds</i>	N/A					

<b>Trench 21</b>						
<i>Dimensions</i>	<b>Length (m)</b>	25.0	<b>Width (m)</b>	2	<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.45
<i>Total Area (m<sup>2</sup>)</i>	50					
<i>Orientation</i>	NE-SW					
<i>Overburden</i>	Topsoil 001				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.30
<i>Subsoil</i>	Orange/brown loam 002				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.15
<i>Natural</i>	Red clay 003					
<i>Significant features</i>	N/A					
<i>Finds</i>	N/A					

<b>Trench 22</b>						
<i>Dimensions</i>	<b>Length (m)</b>	25.0	<b>Width (m)</b>	2	<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.45
<i>Total Area (m<sup>2</sup>)</i>	50					
<i>Orientation</i>	NE-SW					
<i>Overburden</i>	Topsoil 001				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.32
<i>Subsoil</i>	Orange/brown loam 002				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.13
<i>Natural</i>	Red clay 003					
<i>Significant features</i>	N/A					
<i>Finds</i>	N/A					

<b>Trench 23</b>						
<i>Dimensions</i>	<b>Length (m)</b>	25.0	<b>Width (m)</b>	2	<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.43
<i>Total Area (m<sup>2</sup>)</i>	50					
<i>Orientation</i>	NE-SW					
<i>Overburden</i>	Topsoil 001				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.28
<i>Subsoil</i>	Orange/brown loam 002				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.15
<i>Natural</i>	Red clay 003					
<i>Significant features</i>	N/A					
<i>Finds</i>	N/A					

<b>Trench 24</b>						
<i>Dimensions</i>	<b>Length (m)</b>	25.0	<b>Width (m)</b>	2	<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.58
<i>Total Area (m<sup>2</sup>)</i>	50					
<i>Orientation</i>	NE-SW					
<i>Overburden</i>	Topsoil 001				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.28
<i>Subsoil</i>	Orange/brown loam 002				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.30
<i>Natural</i>	Red and orange clay, red gravely clay 003					
<i>Significant features</i>	N/A					
<i>Finds</i>	N/A					

<b>Trench 25</b>						
<i>Dimensions</i>	<b>Length (m)</b>	25.0	<b>Width (m)</b>	2	<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.32
<i>Total Area (m<sup>2</sup>)</i>	50					
<i>Orientation</i>	NE-SW					
<i>Overburden</i>	Topsoil 001				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.32
<i>Subsoil</i>					<b>Depth (m)</b>	
<i>Natural</i>	Red gravely clay 003					
<i>Significant features</i>	N/A					
<i>Finds</i>	N/A					

<b>Trench 26</b>						
<i>Dimensions</i>	<b>Length (m)</b>	25.0	<b>Width (m)</b>	2	<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.45
<i>Total Area (m<sup>2</sup>)</i>	50					
<i>Orientation</i>	NW-SE					
<i>Overburden</i>	Topsoil 001				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.28
<i>Subsoil</i>	Orange/brown loam 002				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.17
<i>Natural</i>	Red clay 003					
<i>Significant features</i>	3 Putative broad rig cultivation remnants 2600					
<i>Finds</i>	N/A					

<b>Trench 27</b>						
<i>Dimensions</i>	<b>Length (m)</b>	25.0	<b>Width (m)</b>	2	<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.42
<i>Total Area (m<sup>2</sup>)</i>	62					
<i>Orientation</i>	NE-SW					
<i>Overburden</i>	Topsoil 001				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.30
<i>Subsoil</i>	Orange/brown loam 002				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.12
<i>Natural</i>	Red gravely clay 003					
<i>Significant features</i>	N/A					
<i>Finds</i>	Mis-identified stone (small find no. 4) – non-archaeological					

<b>Trench 28</b>						
<i>Dimensions</i>	<b>Length (m)</b>	25.0	<b>Width (m)</b>	2	<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.54
<i>Total Area (m<sup>2</sup>)</i>	50					
<i>Orientation</i>	E-W					
<i>Overburden</i>	Topsoil 001				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.30
<i>Subsoil</i>	Orange/brown loam 002				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.24
<i>Natural</i>	Red clay 003					
<i>Significant features</i>	N/A					
<i>Finds</i>	N/A					

<b>Trench 29</b>						
<i>Dimensions</i>	<b>Length (m)</b>	25.0	<b>Width (m)</b>	2	<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.50
<i>Total Area (m<sup>2</sup>)</i>	50					
<i>Orientation</i>	NE-SW					
<i>Overburden</i>	Topsoil 001				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.30
<i>Subsoil</i>	Orange/brown loam 002				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.20
<i>Natural</i>	Red gravely clay 003					
<i>Significant features</i>	N/A					
<i>Finds</i>	N/A					

<b>Trench 30</b>						
<i>Dimensions</i>	<b>Length (m)</b>	25.0	<b>Width (m)</b>	2	<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.45
<i>Total Area (m<sup>2</sup>)</i>	50					
<i>Orientation</i>	NE-SW					
<i>Overburden</i>	Topsoil 001				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.28
<i>Subsoil</i>	Orange/brown loam 002				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.17
<i>Natural</i>	Red and yellow clay 003					
<i>Significant features</i>	N/A					
<i>Finds</i>	N/A					

<b>Trench 31</b>						
<i>Dimensions</i>	<b>Length (m)</b>	25.0	<b>Width (m)</b>	2	<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.58
<i>Total Area (m<sup>2</sup>)</i>	50					
<i>Orientation</i>	NW-SE					
<i>Overburden</i>	Topsoil 001				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.30
<i>Subsoil</i>	Orange/brown loam 002				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.28
<i>Natural</i>	Red and yellow gravelly clay 003					
<i>Significant features</i>	N/A					
<i>Finds</i>	N/A					

<b>Trench 32</b>						
<i>Dimensions</i>	<b>Length (m)</b>	25.0	<b>Width (m)</b>	2	<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.58
<i>Total Area (m<sup>2</sup>)</i>	50					
<i>Orientation</i>	NW-SE					
<i>Overburden</i>	Topsoil 001				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.30
<i>Subsoil</i>	Orange/brown loam 002				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.28
<i>Natural</i>	Red and yellow gravelly clay 003					
<i>Significant features</i>	N/A					
<i>Finds</i>	1 pot base small find no. 5					

<b>Trench 33</b>						
<i>Dimensions</i>	<b>Length (m)</b>	25.0	<b>Width (m)</b>	2	<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.50
<i>Total Area (m<sup>2</sup>)</i>	50					
<i>Orientation</i>	NE-SW					
<i>Overburden</i>	Topsoil 001				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.30
<i>Subsoil</i>	Orange/brown loam 002				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.20
<i>Natural</i>	Red and yellow gravelly clay 003					
<i>Significant features</i>	N/A					
<i>Finds</i>	4 pottery sherds small find no.3					

<b>Trench 34</b>						
<i>Dimensions</i>	<b>Length (m)</b>	25.0	<b>Width (m)</b>	2	<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.50
<i>Total Area (m<sup>2</sup>)</i>	50					
<i>Orientation</i>	NW-SE					
<i>Overburden</i>	Topsoil 001				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.28
<i>Subsoil</i>	Orange/brown loam 002				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.22
<i>Natural</i>	Red and yellow clay 003					
<i>Significant features</i>	N/A					
<i>Finds</i>	N/A					

<b>Trench 35</b>						
<i>Dimensions</i>	<b>Length (m)</b>	25.0	<b>Width (m)</b>	2	<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.48
<i>Total Area (m<sup>2</sup>)</i>	50					
<i>Orientation</i>	NW-SE					
<i>Overburden</i>	Topsoil 001				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.30
<i>Subsoil</i>	Orange/brown loam 002				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.18
<i>Natural</i>	Red and yellow clay 003					
<i>Significant features</i>	N/A					
<i>Finds</i>	N/A					

<b>Trench 36</b>						
<i>Dimensions</i>	<b>Length (m)</b>	9.0	<b>Width (m)</b>	2	<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.54
<i>Total Area (m<sup>2</sup>)</i>	18					
<i>Orientation</i>	E-W					
<i>Overburden</i>	Topsoil 001				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.30
<i>Subsoil</i>	Orange/brown loam 002				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.24
<i>Natural</i>	Red and yellow clay 003					
<i>Significant features</i>	Culvert 3600					
<i>Finds</i>	N/A					

<b>Trench 37</b>						
<i>Dimensions</i>	<b>Length (m)</b>	16	<b>Width (m)</b>	2	<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.46
<i>Total Area (m<sup>2</sup>)</i>	32					
<i>Orientation</i>	E-W					
<i>Overburden</i>	Topsoil 001				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.30
<i>Subsoil</i>	Orange/brown loam 002				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.16
<i>Natural</i>	Red and yellow clay 003					
<i>Significant features</i>	N/A					
<i>Finds</i>	N/A					

<b>Trench 38</b>						
<i>Dimensions</i>	<b>Length (m)</b>	25	<b>Width (m)</b>	2	<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.3-0.55
<i>Total Area (m<sup>2</sup>)</i>	50					
<i>Orientation</i>	NW-SE					
<i>Overburden</i>	Topsoil 001				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.30
<i>Subsoil</i>	Orange/brown loam 002				<b>Depth (m)</b>	Up to 0.3
<i>Natural</i>	Red and yellow clay 003					
<i>Significant features</i>	Linear feature 3800					
<i>Finds</i>	N/A					

<b>Trench 39</b>						
<i>Dimensions</i>	<b>Length (m)</b>	25	<b>Width (m)</b>	2	<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.54
<i>Total Area (m<sup>2</sup>)</i>	18					
<i>Orientation</i>	NE-SW					
<i>Overburden</i>	Topsoil 001				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.30
<i>Subsoil</i>	Orange/brown loam 002				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.24
<i>Natural</i>	Red and yellow clay 003					
<i>Significant features</i>	N/A					
<i>Finds</i>	N/A					

## APPENDIX C: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context	Area	Description	Dimensions				Above	Below
			Height (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)		
001	Site	A moist, firm, mid grey/brown sandy clay loam with moderate inclusions of small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones 120 mm< occasional coke and charcoal fragments. Interpreted as: <b>Topsoil</b>				Up to 0.32 m	002	
002	Site	A moist, firm mid reddish brown sandy clay with moderate inclusions of small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones 120 mm< occasional coke and charcoal fragments. Interpreted as: <b>Subsoil</b>				Up to 0.5 m	All features	001
003	Site	Areas of red, orange and yellow clay sometimes becoming stony or gravelly. Interpreted as: <b>Natural</b>						002
100	Trench 1	Cut: Linear in plan aligned north-south and continued below trench edges to north and south. Sharp break of slope at top to moderately sloping fairly straight sides which break abruptly to form a narrow slightly rounded base. Interpreted as: <b>Linear feature</b>		2 excavated	0.53	0.19	Cuts natural 003	101
101	Trench 1	Fill: A moist, firm, pale reddish brown sandy clay with moderate inclusions of small angular and rounded stones 100 mm< Interpreted as: <b>Fill of linear feature 100</b>				0.19	100	002
300	Trenches 3, 4, 5, 8, 9 and 10	Cut: Linear in plan aligned east-west and continued below trench edges to east and west. Sharp break of slope at top to moderately sloping slightly concave sides which break abruptly to form a narrow slightly rounded base. Interpreted as: <b>Linear feature</b>		6 excavated	0.76	0.25	Cuts natural 003	301
301	Trenches 3, 4, 5, 8, 9 and 10	Fill: A moist, firm, pale reddish brown sandy clay with moderate inclusions of small angular and rounded stones 600 mm< Interpreted as: <b>Fill of linear feature 300</b>				0.25	300	002
2600	Trench 26	Putative rig and furrow remnants. These occurred at 2.8 m, 9.7 m and 16 m from the northwest end of the trench and measured 3.1 m wide, 1.4 m wide and 2.1 m wide respectively Interpreted as: <b>Rig and furrow</b>		2 excavated			003	002
3600	Trench 36	Structure: Large whinstone random rubble slabs laid on bed, aligned east-west form the capsones of a live culvert. Interpreted as: <b>Culvert</b>		5 visible	1.6		Culvert chamber	002
3800	Trench 38	Cut: Linear in plan, aligned east-west and continued below trench edges to the east and west. Sharp break of slope at top to moderately sloping slightly concave sides which break gently to form a broad slightly rounded base. Lower limits poorly defined. Interpreted as: <b>Linear feature</b>		5 excavated	1.62	0.38	Cuts natural 003	3801
3801	3	Fill: A moist, firm, pale reddish brown silty sandy clay with moderate inclusions of small angular and rounded stones 100 mm< Interpreted as: <b>Fill of linear feature 3800</b>				0.38	3800	002

# APPENDIX D: PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

Digital Film No.1

No.	Trench	Description	From
1		Registration shot	
2		Corse Rig field	NW
3		Corse Rig field	N
4-5		Corse Rig field	N
6-7	1	South facing section through linear feature 100	S
8-9	2	South facing section through deposits in trench 2	S
10-11		Rig and furrow cultivation remnants south of site	N
12		Hill fort, Eildon Hill North	N
13		General view waterlogged part of site over choked culvert	NW
14	1	General view of Trench	E
15	2	General view of Trench	E
16	3	General view of Trench	E
17	4	General view of Trench	N
18	5	General view of Trench	N
19	6	General view of Trench	E
20	7	General view of Trench	E
21	8	General view of Trench	N
22	9	General view of Trench	N
23-24	5	Disturbed ground north end of trench5	N
25	10	General view of Trench	N
26-27	10	Water pipe and gully 300	E
28-29	11	Rubble drain	N
30	11	General view of Trench	W
31	12	General view of Trench	E
32	13	General view of Trench	WSW
33	14	General view of Trench	ENE
34	15	General view of Trench	ENE
35	15	Rubble drain	SE
36	16	General view of Trench	E
37	17	General view of Trench	NE
38	18	General view of Trench	SW
39	19	General view of Trench	SW
40	20	General view of Trench	NE
41	21	General view of Trench	NE
42	22	General view of Trench	SW
43	23	General view of Trench	NE
44-45	23	General view of Trench showing earthen bank continuing into development area from the south	N
46	24	General view of Trench	NE
47	25	General view of Trench	SW
48	26	General view of Trench	NW
49	27	General view of Trench	SW
50	28	General view of Trench	E
51	29	General view of Trench	SSW
52	30	General view of Trench	SSW
53	31	General view of Trench	SE
54	32	General view of Trench	SE
55	33	General view of Trench	SSW

56	34	General view of Trench	SE
57	35	General view of Trench	NW
58-61	36	Culvert 3600	E
62	37	General view of Trench	E
63-65		Rig and furrow cultivation remnants south of site	N
66	38	General view of Trench	SE
67	39	General view of Trench	NE
68-69	3	Linear feature 300	W
70-71	3	West facing section through linear feature 300	W
72-73	38	Linear cut 3800	W
74-75	38	West facing section through linear cut 3800	W
76-77	3	Linear cut 300	W
78-81		General views of site	S

## APPENDIX E: DRAWING REGISTER

No.	Description	Trench	Scale
1	South facing section through linear feature 100	1	1:10
2	West facing section through linear feature 300	3	1:10
3	West facing section through linear feature 3800	38	1:20

## APPENDIX F: FINDS REGISTER

No.	Description	Context	Trench
1	1 Modern Metal peg	001	2
2	Numerous modern ceramic sherds	001	1-39
3	4 Modern Pottery sherds	002	33
4	1 mis-identified stone (non-archaeological)	002	27
5	1 Modern Pottery base fragment	002	32
6	2 Modern Tile fragments	002	4

## APPENDIX G: SAMPLE REGISTER

No.	Description	Context	Trench
1	Fill of linear feature 100	101	1
2	Fill of linear feature 300	301	3
3	Fill of linear feature 3800	3801	38

## APPENDIX H: DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION SCOTLAND ENTRY

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	Scottish Borders Council
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	Melrose Crematorium
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	3046
<b>PARISH:</b>	Melrose
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):</b>	Alan Hunter Blair
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	GUARD Archaeology Ltd
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	Evaluation
<b>NMRS NO(S):</b>	--
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	---
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	None
<b>NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)</b>	NT 55624 33848
<b>START DATE (this season)</b>	7 <sup>th</sup> February 2011
<b>END DATE (this season)</b>	11 <sup>th</sup> February 2011
<b>PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)</b>	None
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b> (May include information from other fields)	Due to the proximity of nearby archaeology including the site of the Priorswood Cross, an archaeological evaluation of a proposed crematorium development to the south of Melrose was undertaken by GUARD Archaeology Ltd. The trial trench evaluation encountered a limited number of undated features. Two linear features, one aligned north/south and the second east/west, were recorded along the northern part of the development area. A stone built culvert was recorded aligned east/west along the lowest lying part of the development area as well as numerous rubble drains across much of the evaluation area. Putative Rig and Furrow cultivation remnants were visible towards the south eastern part of the development area.
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	None
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	Crematoria Management Ltd
<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	---
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	52 Elderpark Workspace, 100 Elderpark Street, Glasgow, G51 3TR
<b>EMAIL ADDRESS:</b>	ronan.toolis@guard-archaeology.co.uk
<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION</b> (intended/deposited)	Archive to be deposited in NMRS

# APPENDIX I: Written Scheme of Investigation

# MELROSE CREMATORIUM, SCOTTISH BORDERS

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

PROJECT 3046

**GUARD**  
**ARCHAEOLOGY**

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# MELROSE CREMATORIUM, SCOTTISH BORDERS

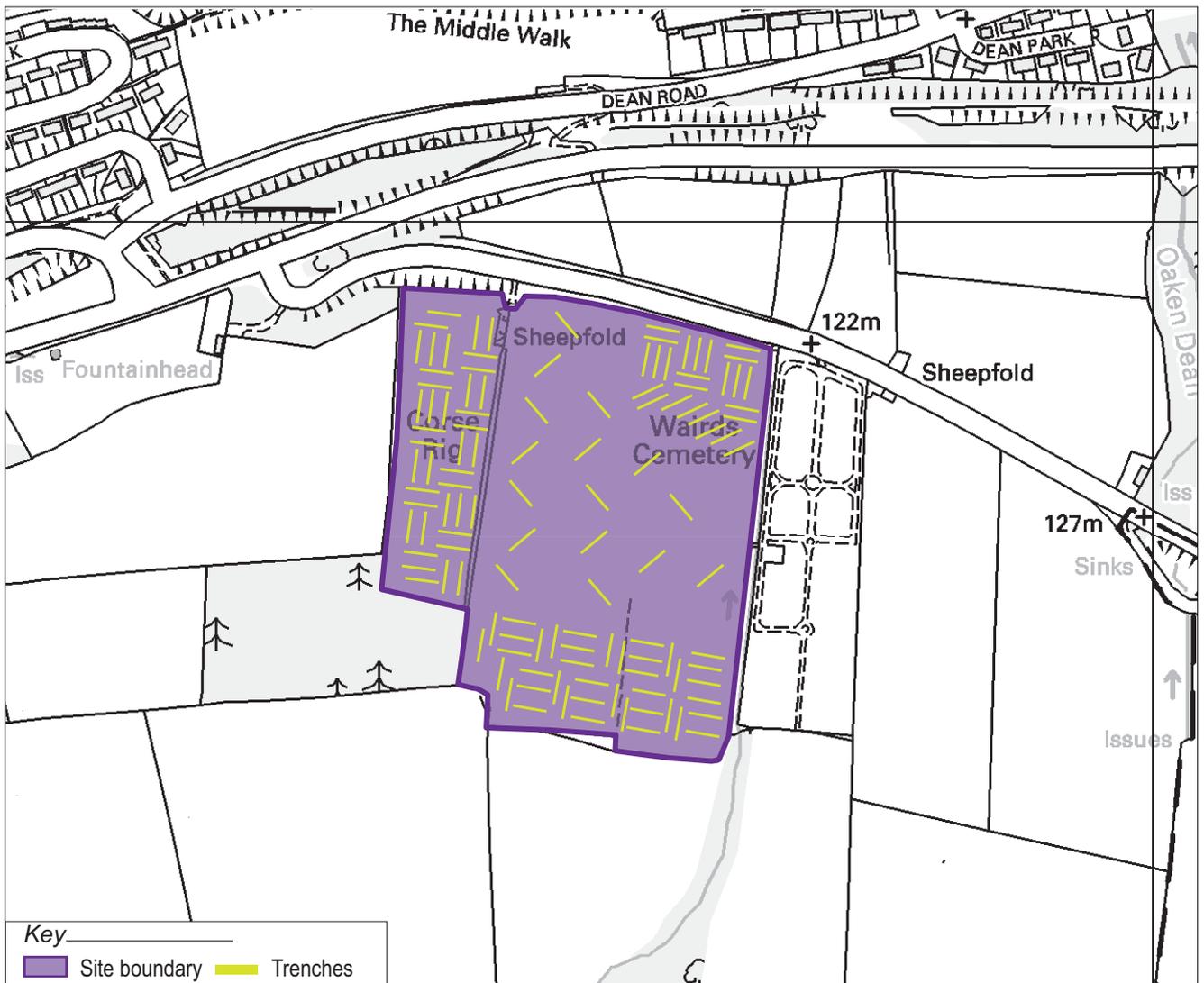
WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

PROJECT 3046

by

Ronan Toolis

**GUARD**  
**ARCHAEOLOGY**



0 250 m

Figure 1: Site and Trench location.

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## 1.0 Executive Summary

This Written Scheme of Investigation forms the archaeological evaluation method statement for the Melrose Crematorium development. This written scheme of investigation will require to be agreed by the Scottish Borders Council Archaeology Officer and approved by the relevant Scottish Borders Council Planning Officer prior to the commencement of archaeological fieldwork.

## 2.0 Introduction

This written scheme of investigation sets out the methodology for the archaeological evaluation of the Melrose Crematorium site, required to meet condition 6 of the planning consent for Melrose Crematorium.

## 3.0 Site Location

The development site is 59,652 m<sup>2</sup> in size and is centred around NGR: NT 55624 33848, to the south-east of the turning on to the minor Eildon road off the A6091 Melrose Bypass, to the east of Melrose (Figure 1).

## 4.0 Archaeological Background

There are no known archaeological sites within the development boundary. However, the adjacent field to the west has been identified by the RCAHMS as the possible location of the Priorswood Cross (NMRS: NT53SE 31; SBC HER: 214003200), which was still apparently standing before the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century (Milne 1743, 7) but apparently removed by the early 19<sup>th</sup> century (Thomson 1845, 61) and thought to give the field its name of 'Corse Rig' (Watson 1943, 7-8). The First Edition (6 inch to the mile) map, surveyed in 1859, ascribes 'Corse Rig' to the very southern end of the field adjacent to the west of the development site (Ordnance Survey 1863). The minor Eildon road off which the development site lies is first apparent in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century (Stobie 1770) and in sufficiently detailed maps thereafter (Thomson & Johnson 1820; Crawford & Brooke 1843; Ordnance Survey 1863), but is absent in earlier maps (Roy 1747-55). The cross itself is not apparent in any of these maps.

An archaeological watching brief was conducted in Corse Rig field to the west of the development area in 2005 during the extension of a service trench, but no archaeological features or finds were encountered (Clapperton 2005, 125). Given this negative result, the Scottish Border Council Archaeology Officer considers that there is a possibility that the location of the cross is within the development area.

The development will impact within a surrounding area containing large numbers of prehistoric, Roman and medieval sites of high archaeological sensitivity. These include prehistoric settlements visible as cropmarks, Roman temporary camps associated with the Newstead (Trimontium) complex to the north, and Melrose Abbey to the west. The development site also lies at the northern base of Eildon Hill North, the largest Iron Age hillfort in Scotland. Many of these sites, including Eildon Hill North, Melrose Abbey and the Roman sites at Newstead are Scheduled Ancient Monuments and therefore of national significance.

The archaeological sensitivity of the surrounding area increases the possibility that archaeological features and finds will be encountered during development.

## 5.0 Aims and Objectives

The aim of the evaluation is to identify:

- archaeological features associated with the Priorsford Cross if present
- as yet unknown archaeological features and deposits which may be uncovered
- archaeological finds from any prehistoric or historic period

The objectives are therefore to

- Conduct an archaeological evaluation (Figure 1), given the proximity of known archaeological remains, to establish the presence or absence of any archaeological remains, and their character, date and extent if surviving; determine the character, extent and significance of any archaeological deposits encountered; and excavate and salvage any information possible from any significant features encountered.
- Submit a report to data structure level for agreement to Scottish Borders Council, on completion of the evaluation and any resulting excavation works if archaeology is encountered.
- Submit, if excavation works are required, an accompanying post-excavation research design (PERD) and costing alongside the data structure report, which will outline arrangements for final publication.

## 6.0 Fieldwork Methodology

The proposed development area will be photographed and a brief written description made prior to the commencement of ground-breaking works.

A metal detecting survey of all agreed trench locations will be conducted in advance of machine excavation of trenches, in order to determine the presence or absence of metallic finds. Finds that are detected during the metal detecting survey will be plotted using a handheld GPS and recovered using stratigraphically controlled key-hole excavation for identification and further study if necessary.

The machine excavation of trenches amounting to 10% of the 59,652 m<sup>2</sup> development area, but targeted at the areas of greatest impact from the development, as specifically required by the Scottish Borders Council Archaeology Officer, will be supervised by a GUARD Archaeologist. The evaluation trenches will comprise 119 trenches (each 25 m long and 2 m wide), amounting to 5,965 m<sup>2</sup> in total (Figure 1).

The machine excavator will be fitted with a c. 2 m wide flat-bladed (toothless) ditching bucket.

The topsoil at each trench location will be removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the natural subsoil. Any archaeological features encountered will be cleaned by hand by the on-site Archaeologist to determine their character and extent.

Any significant archaeological features encountered will be dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. Should negative-cut features be encountered they will be 25-50% excavated in order to determine their significance, date and function. A full record of excavated features will be made using a single context planning system using pro forma sheets, drawings and photographs. All archaeological features will be photographed and recorded at an appropriate scale. Sections will be drawn at 1:10, and plans at 1:20. All levels will be tied into Ordnance Datum and the trenches accurately located with the National Grid.

All archaeological finds will be dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. Finds and animal bone will be collected as bulk samples by context. Significant small finds will be three dimensionally located prior to collection. All finds will be processed to MAP2 type standards and subject to specialist assessment. Palaeo-environmental samples will also be taken where appropriate. If necessary, conservation of finds will be appraised to allow for specialist study.

All excavated feature fills and horizons will be sampled, using bulk soil samples, for palaeo-environmental evidence. This may also include micromorphological sampling in order to address key issues on soil development at the site.

A representative section will be recorded denoting depth of topsoil, any stratigraphy present and the nature of the soil. This information will be logged in the day book together with a sketch drawn to scale and a photographic record of deposits.

Should human remains be revealed by the excavation, the local police and the Scottish Borders Council Archaeology Officer will be informed immediately. Any human remains will be accurately recorded by a palaeo-pathologist, but left in situ, pending the agreement of the client and the Scottish Borders Council Archaeology Officer on an appropriate mitigation strategy.

On completion of the recording of the evaluation trenches, the backfilling of trenches will be undertaken by machine. No specialist backfilling is proposed, nor will the backfilling of trenches be supervised by the on-site archaeologist.

## 7.0 Report Preparation and Contents

A report detailing the results of the evaluation will be submitted to the client within four weeks of completion of fieldwork and, subject to client approval, then submitted to the Scottish Borders Council Archaeology Officer. The report will take the form of a Data Structure Report and will contain an interim analysis of the results of the watching brief. The report will include a full descriptive text that will characterise the date and extent of any archaeological deposits. It will also include plans at an appropriate scale showing the area subjected to ground-breaking works and archiving lists of all finds, samples, field drawings and photographs.

If appropriate, the report will also include a costed PERD for archaeology encountered, in order to bring the results forward for analysis and publication should this be required.

The report will include the following:

- executive summary
- a site location plan to at least 1:10,000 scale with at least an 8 figure central grid reference
- OASIS reference number; unique site code
- Planning application number
- contractor's details including date work carried out
- nature and extent of the proposed development, including developer/client details
- description of the site history, location and geology
- a site plan to a suitable scale and tied into the national grid so that features can be correctly orientated
- discussion of the results of field work
- context & feature descriptions
- features, number and class of artefacts, spot dating & scientific dating of significant finds presented in tabular format
- plans and section drawings of the features drawn at a suitable scale
- initial assessment reports by specialists (if relevant finds/samples are recovered)
- recommendations regarding the need for, and scope of, any further archaeological work
- bibliography

At least two copies of the report will be prepared for the client and a further one including a digital PDF copy sent to the SBC HER. If any polygons of the site boundaries and trench plan are produced using ArcGIS, these must be submitted as shapefiles for the SBC HER.

The report will be presented in an ordered state and contained within a protective cover/sleeve or bound in some fashion. The report will contain a title page listing site/development name and region together with the name of the archaeological contractor and the developer or commissioning agent. The report will be page numbered and supplemented with section numbering for ease of reference.

The report will seek to identify any deposits remaining on or associated with the site that will remain following the completion of the excavation.

## 8.0 Copyright

Unless otherwise agreed copyright for any report resulting from the archaeological work undertaken as part of the project will be deemed the intellectual property of GUARD Archaeology Ltd.

## 9.0 Publication

A summary of the project results will be submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*. In the event of minor archaeological remains being encountered during the evaluation, it is proposed that a comprehensive report submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, will form the final publication of the site. A copy of this will be included in the Data Structure Report submitted to the Scottish Borders Council Archaeology Officer.

## 10.0 Archive

The archive for the project, including a copy of the report, will be submitted to the National Monuments Records for Scotland within three months of completion of all relevant work.

Suitable digital images will be submitted to the Scottish Borders Council Archaeology Officer rather than hard copies of photographs but guidance from the ADS will be followed. Also digital images for inclusion on the online SMR website must be included with the report (these may be general site images or images of specific features or finds).

The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be completed within 3 months of completion of the work. Once the Data Structure Report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the SMR, the Scottish Borders Council Archaeology Service will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website.

## 11.0 Finds Disposal

The arrangement for the final disposal of any finds made in connection with the archaeological work, will be deposited in keeping with Scottish legal requirements as set out in the Treasure Trove Code of Practice published by the Scottish Government in December 2008. The laws relating to Treasure Trove and *Bona Vacantia* in Scotland apply to all finds where the original owner cannot be identified. This includes all material recovered during archaeological fieldwork. Accordingly, all assemblages recovered from archaeological fieldwork are claimed automatically by the Crown and must be reported to the Scottish Archaeological Finds Allocation Panel through its secretariat, the Treasure Trove Unit. In the event of the discovery of small finds at the Melrose Crematorium site, a filled-out copy of the form "Declaration of an Archaeological Assemblage from Fieldwork" and two copies of the pertinent Data Structure Report will be submitted to the Panel at the conclusion of the fieldwork. The Panel will then be responsible for recommending to the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer which museum should be allocated the finds. All artefacts will be temporarily stored by GUARD until a decision has been made by the panel.

## 12.0 Personnel and Liaison

The GUARD team will comprise the following qualified and experienced GUARD archaeologists:

- Project Manager: Mr Ronan Toolis
- Project Director (on-site Archaeologist): Maureen Kilpatrick
- Environmental Specialist: Dr Susan Ramsay
- Prehistoric Pottery and Worked Stone Specialist:: Dr Beverley Ballin-Smith
- Medieval Pottery Specialist: Mr Bob Wills
- Lithics Specialist: Dr Torben Bjarke Ballin

- Botanical and Osteology Specialist: Dr Jennifer Miller
- Faunal Specialist: Edouard Masson-Maclean
- Metalwork Specialist: Adrian Cox
- Finds and Environmental Support and Conservation: Ms Aileen Maule
- Illustrator: Ms Gillian McSwan
- Quality Assurance: Dr John Atkinson

The GUARD Project Manager, Mr Ronan Toolis, will be the point of contact for the archaeological works. A full CV for individuals concerned can be made available on request.

## 13.0 Monitoring

The proposed start date for the evaluation will be Monday 7<sup>th</sup> February, subject to the prior agreement of the Scottish Borders Council Archaeology Officer. He will be informed of the site mobile phone no prior to the start date so that monitoring visits can be arranged.

## 14.0 Health & Safety and Insurance

GUARD Archaeology Ltd adheres to the guidelines and standards prescribed for archaeological fieldwork set down in the Institute of Field Archaeologists approved Health and Safety in Field Archaeology document, prepared under the aegis of the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM). It is standard GUARD policy, prior to any fieldwork project commencing, to conduct a risk assessment and to prepare a project safety plan, the prescriptions of which will be strictly followed for the duration of all archaeological fieldwork. Copies of the resultant project safety plan and of GUARD's Fieldwork Safety Policy Statement may be viewed upon request.

GUARD Archaeology Ltd also possesses all necessary insurance cover, proofs of which may be supplied upon request.

## 15.0 Documentary and Cartographic References

Clapperton, K 2005 'Corse Rig, Melrose, Scottish Borders (Melrose parish), watching brief', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, Vol.6, 125.

Crawford, W & Brooke, W 1843 *Map embracing extensive portions of the Counties of Roxburgh, Berwick, Selkirk & Midlothian and Part of Northumberland. Minutely & accurately surveyed... by Crawford and Brooke.* Edinburgh.

Milne, A 1743 *A description of the parish of Melrose, in answer to Maitland's queries sent to each parish in the kingdom*, Edinburgh.

Ordnance Survey 1863 *Roxburghshire, Sheet VIII*, First Edition six inch to the mile map.

Roy, W 1747-55 *Military Survey of Scotland*.

Stobie, M 1770 *A Map of Roxburghshire or Tiviotdale*. London.

Thomson, G 1845 'The parish of Melrose', *The New Statistical Account of Scotland*, Vol. 3, 51-75. Edinburgh. 61

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Watson, G 1943 'Wayside crosses of Roxburghshire', *Transactions of the Hawick Archaeology Society*, 7-8.