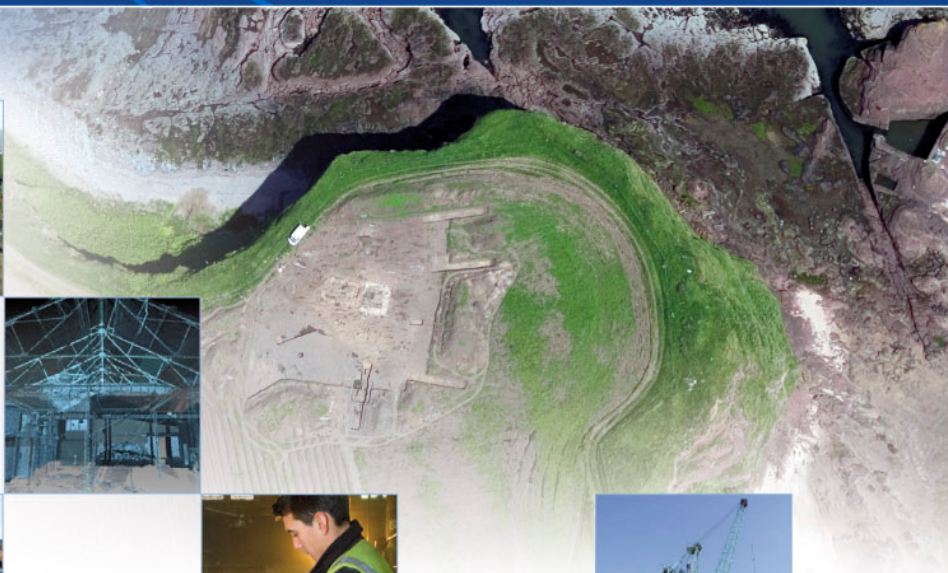
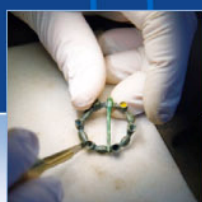


# Jedburgh Health Centre: Evaluation Data Structure Report

AOC 21079  
July 2008



ARCHAEOLOGY

| HERITAGE

| CONSERVATION

## Jedburgh Health Centre Evaluation Data Structure Report

On Behalf of:	Borders Health Board Ltd Newstead Melrose TD6 9DB
National Grid Reference (NGR):	NT 6515 2057
AOC Project No:	21079
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This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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## **Abstract**

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This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group on a proposed extension development at Jedburgh Health Centre, Scottish Borders. Investigation uncovered the foundation remains of two sandstone walls and large deposits of building demolition material. These may be related to a former brewery and possible Victorian tenements believed to have previously occupied the site.

## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation of a proposed development was undertaken at the corner of Queen Street and the Canongate, Jedburgh, Scottish Borders. The work was commissioned by Borders Health Board in regard to the proposed erection of an extension to the existing health centre on the site. The aim of the evaluation was to assess the archaeological deposits within the development area. The scope of the archaeological works was determined by Mr. Rory McDonald, who advises Scottish Borders Council on archaeological matters. This information will enable the Scottish Borders Council to assess the archaeological impact of the proposed development.
- 1.1.2 The evaluation works was designed to assess the nature, extent and condition of the archaeological remains present, and hence allow effective mitigation, within the framework of the planning system. The discovery of asbestos on the site required the presence of a qualified risk management specialist in order to advise upon safe procedure and mitigate any danger. This included on site soil sampling, air monitoring and was undertaken by WSP Risk Management Services.

### 1.2 Site Location

- 1.2.1 The proposed development area (centred NGR: NT 6515 2057) lies within close proximity to the medieval core of Jedburgh, occupying the corner of the Canongate and Queen Street. The site consists of a small area of severely sloping ground directly south of the existing health centre (Figure 1). At the upper northern side of this slope, drainage for the existing health centre prevented investigation. The vegetation present consisted of grass and a number of young trees.

### 1.3 Archaeological Background

- 1.3.1. The proposed development area was previously occupied by a combination of commercial and residential buildings (NMRS: NT62SE.109; NT62SE.235; NT62SE.236; NT62SE.237 and NT62SE.244), identified on the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Maps (1859) but subsequently demolished in a process of redevelopment in 1965. These buildings recorded upon the OS maps are also recorded upon maps published in 1823 (Wood), 1780 (Ainslie) and 1775 (Anon.). Earlier work within the site has previously identified the probable remains of Victorian tenements and the yard of the 19th century Caledonian Brewery that formerly occupied the site (McDonald pers.comm).

## 2. Objectives

- 2.1 The objectives of the evaluation were:
- i) to identify and record the location, nature and extend to any features or objects of archaeological importance that would be damaged or destroyed by this development;
  - ii) to determine the character, condition, extent, quality and date of any archaeologically significant remains in the proposed development area;



- iii) should significant archaeological deposits be discovered, the preparation of a mitigation strategy compliant with NPPG 5, NPPG 18 and PAN 42 will be undertaken.

### 3. Method

- 3.1 The evaluation consisted of two trenches dug by means of a mini digger fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. In total 40 m<sup>2</sup> were excavated (Figure 2). This is a reduction from the total specified in the *Written Scheme of investigation* and is due to the sloping nature of the site and the need to preserve the trees that occupy the site (Plate 1). The extent of Trench 2 was further limited by the exposure of asbestos contamination. Excavation was carried out in shallow spits until the first archaeological horizon or natural geology was encountered and was monitored by an experienced and qualified archaeologist.



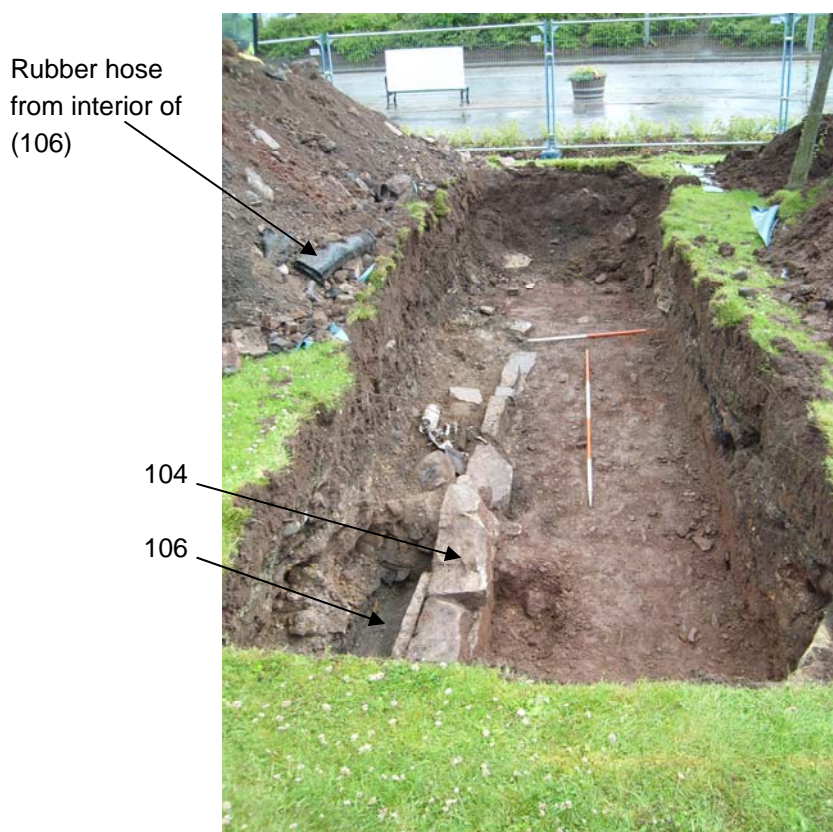
*Plate 1: showing sloping nature of the site plus tree location*

### 4. Results

- 4.1 The various data gathered from the evaluation are presented as a series of appendices:
- i) Appendix 1 contains trench summaries;
  - ii) Appendix 2 contains the photographic register;
  - iii) Appendix 3 contains the drawing register;
  - iv) Appendix 4 contains the finds register;
  - v) Appendix 5 reproduces the *Discovery & Excavation in Scotland* entry.
- 4.2 Trench 1 (Plates 2 and 3; Figures 3 and 5) contained one archaeological feature at its northern end. This consisted of two courses of a north to south running sandstone and lime mortared wall (104). The wall measured 4 m in length, was 0.3 m wide and stood to a height of 0.52 m. To the east of the

wall at its northern end it was abutted by a concrete conduit (106) running north to south (within which was a rubber hose and ceramic pipe). It is, however, unclear if this conduit was contemporary or later than the sandstone wall. It may be that the conduit represents a re-use of an earlier wall. A supposition supported by the differing nature of the stones used within the two visible wall courses. The lower course consisted of well worked square blocks and the upper of roughly worked rounded blocks. This may suggest two different phases of construction, the upper relating, not to the original wall, but to the concrete conduit.

- 4.3 Overlaying this feature in Trench 1 was a thick deposit of building rubble (107) relating to the demolition, in 1965, of the brewery which formerly occupied the site.



*Plate 2: Overview of Trench 1 from north*

- 4.4 Trench 2 (Plates 4 and 5; Figures 4 and 6) contained further structural evidence in the form of a single course of large rounded sandstone boulders (each averaging 0.60 m in diameter) and small angular sandstone fragments (204) (overall measuring 2.20 m east to west by 0.70 m north to south, with a height of 0.60 m). This was abutted upon its eastern side by a 0.10 m thick concrete slab (207) filling the entire area of the eastern end of Trench 2 (3.75 m east to west by 2.30 m north to south). As in Trench 1 the sandstone blocks represent the basal course of a north to south running wall, however, it is unknown whether the concrete slab to the east is contemporary or later than this wall. Again, as in Trench 1, it may be that the concrete slab floor represents the redevelopment of an earlier building (204).





*Plate 3: Close up of features in Trench 1 from north*

- 4.5 Overlaying the wall feature (204) in Trench 2 was a further thick deposit of building rubble (203), again relating to the demolition, in 1965, of the brewery which formerly occupied the site. Four finds were recovered from the interface of this context and the lower context (205). These include a sherd brown transfer printed ceramic (Find No. 3), a sherd of plain brown glaze ceramic (Find No. 2), a patterned ceramic tile (Find No. 1) and a corroded coin (date as yet unidentifiable) (Find No. 4).



*Plate 4: Overview of Trench 2 from east*



Plate 5: Showing wall 204 and concrete

## 5. Discussion

- 5.1 Building foundations were uncovered in both Trench 1 (104) and Trench 2 (204). These probably represent the foundations of the aforementioned 19<sup>th</sup> century Caledonian Brewery building and/or Victorian tenements which stood on the development site until demolition in 1965. However there persists the possibility that some elements, for example the sandstone fragments (204) in Trench 2, may represent earlier structures which predate these, but were utilised in their subsequent construction and use.

## 6. Recommendations

- 6.1 The structural remains that were unearthed are both poorly preserved and limited in extent. No plausibly early floors survive. The limited artefact assemblage recovered from a non-secure context appears to be late, probably 19<sup>th</sup> century. The trial trenching has shown the site to possess only very limited archaeological potential.
- 6.2 No further archaeological works are considered necessary. It must be noted that this recommendation will require confirmation by Borders Council

## Bibliography

The Scottish Office Development Department 1999. *National Planning Policy Guideline 18. Planning and the Historic Environment*.

The Scottish Office Environment Department 1994. *National Planning Policy Guideline 5. Archaeology and Planning*.

The Scottish Office Environment Department 1994a. *Planning Advice Note 42. Archaeology – the Planning Process and Scheduled Ancient Monuments Procedures.*



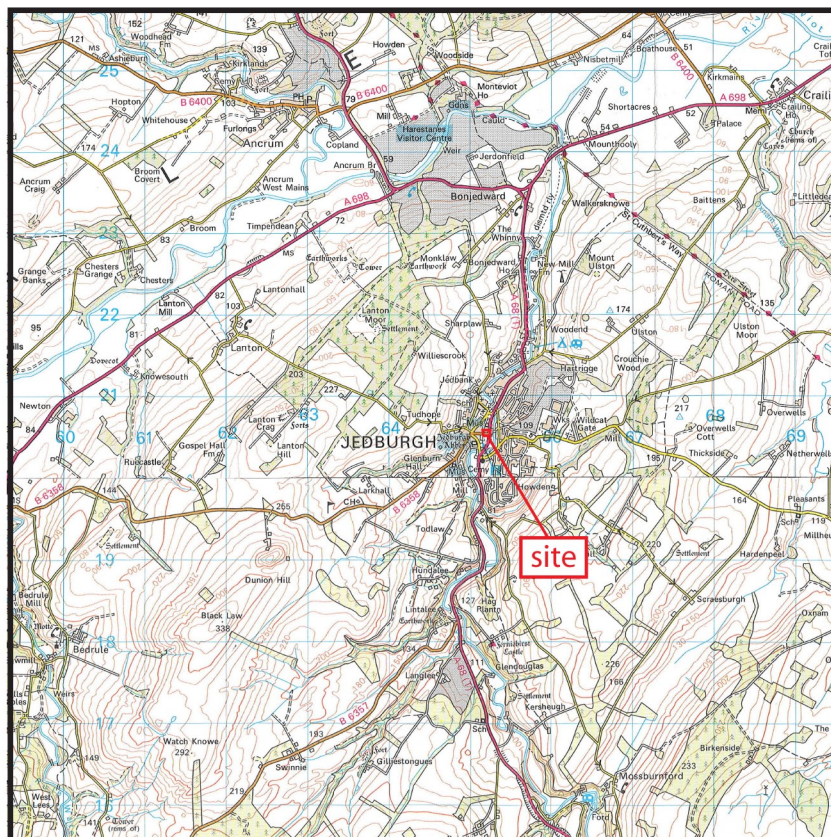
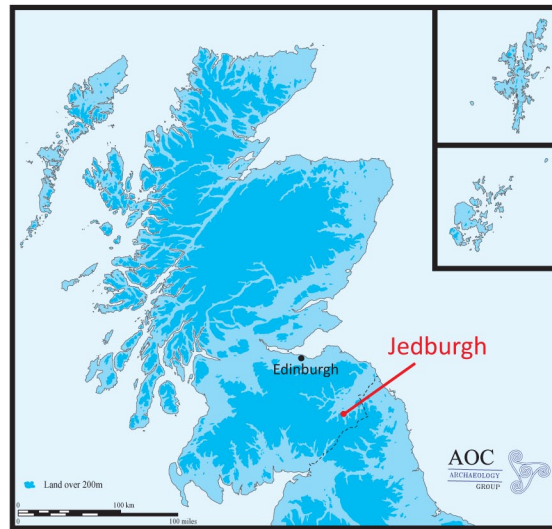


Figure 1: Site location

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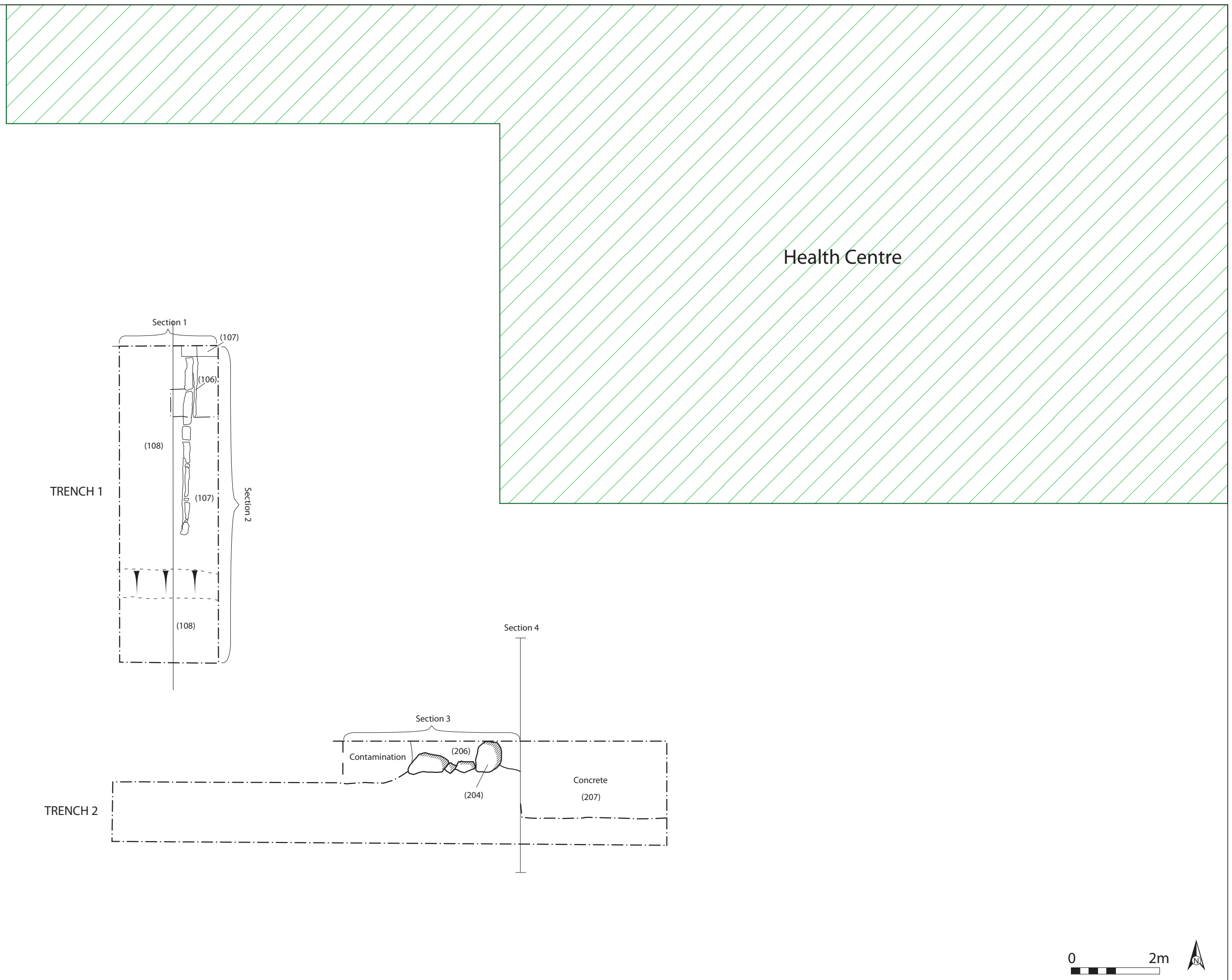
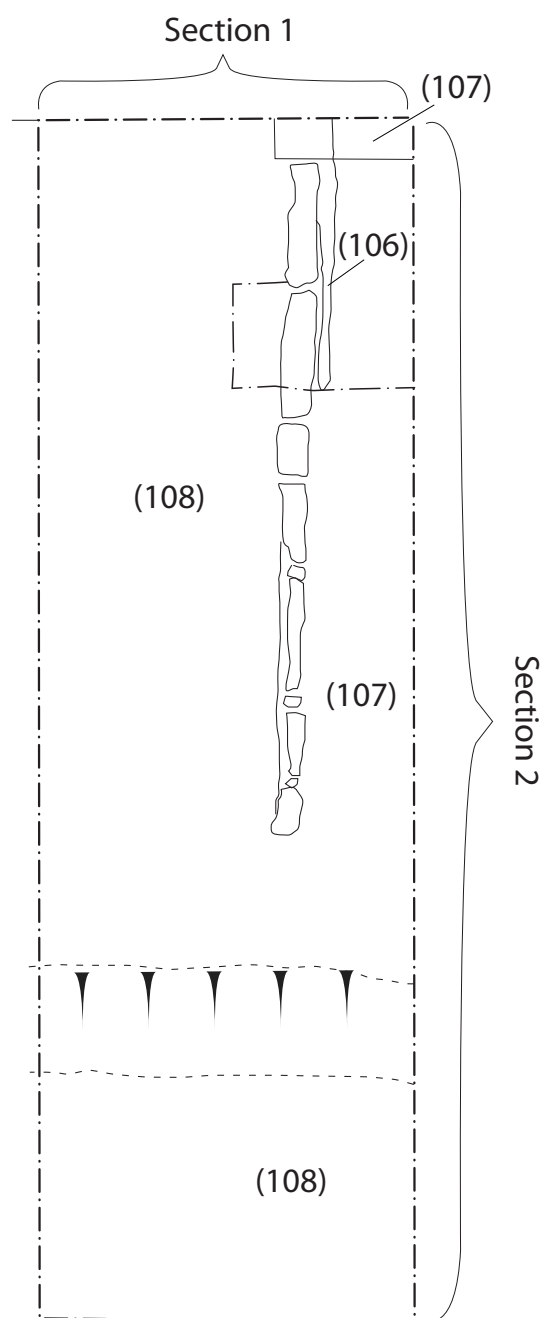


Figure 2: Site Plan showing southern edge of Health Care Centre and Test trenches 1 and 2





0 2m



Figure 3: Plan Of Test Trench 1

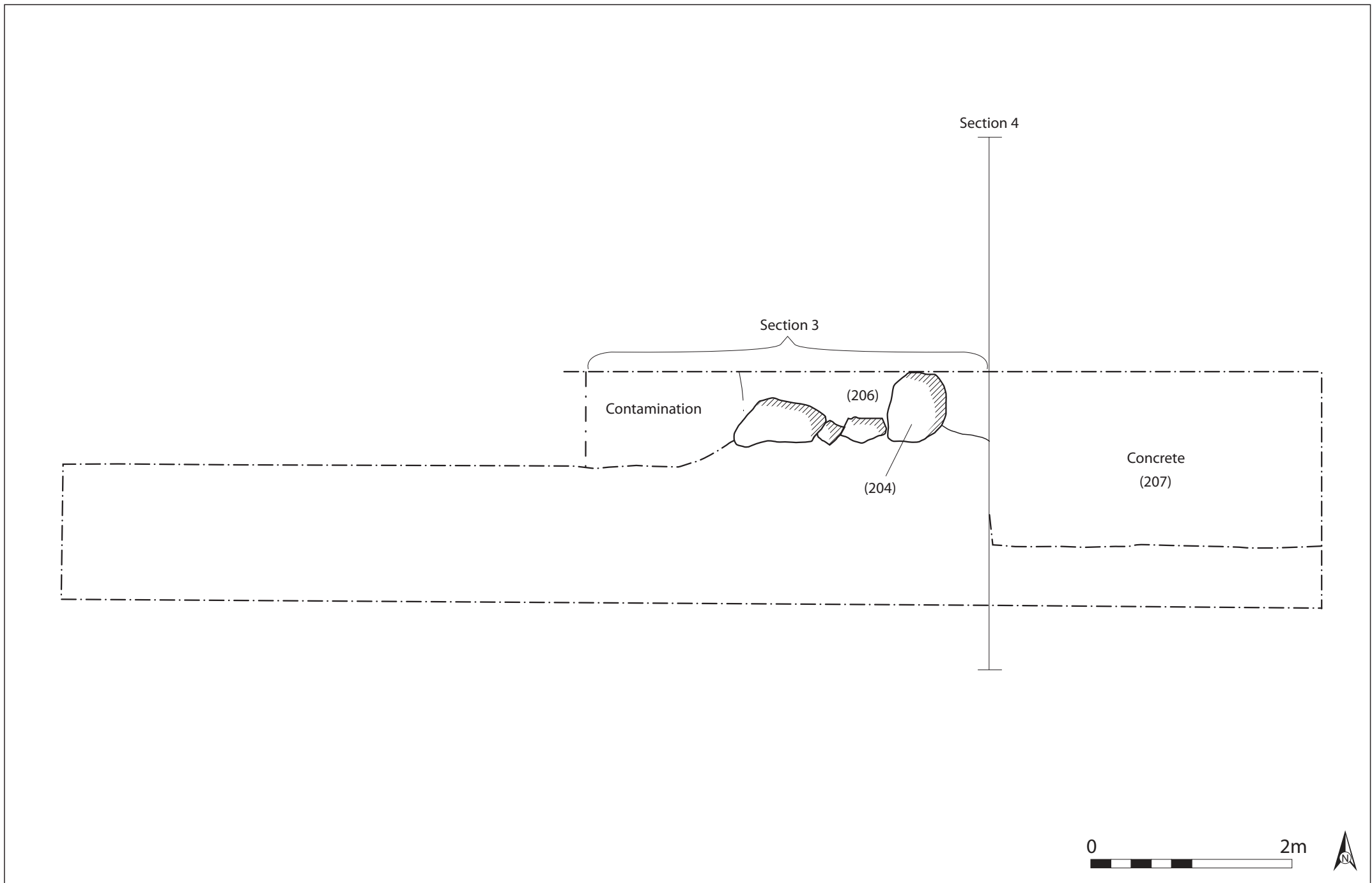


Figure 4: Plan of Test Trench 2



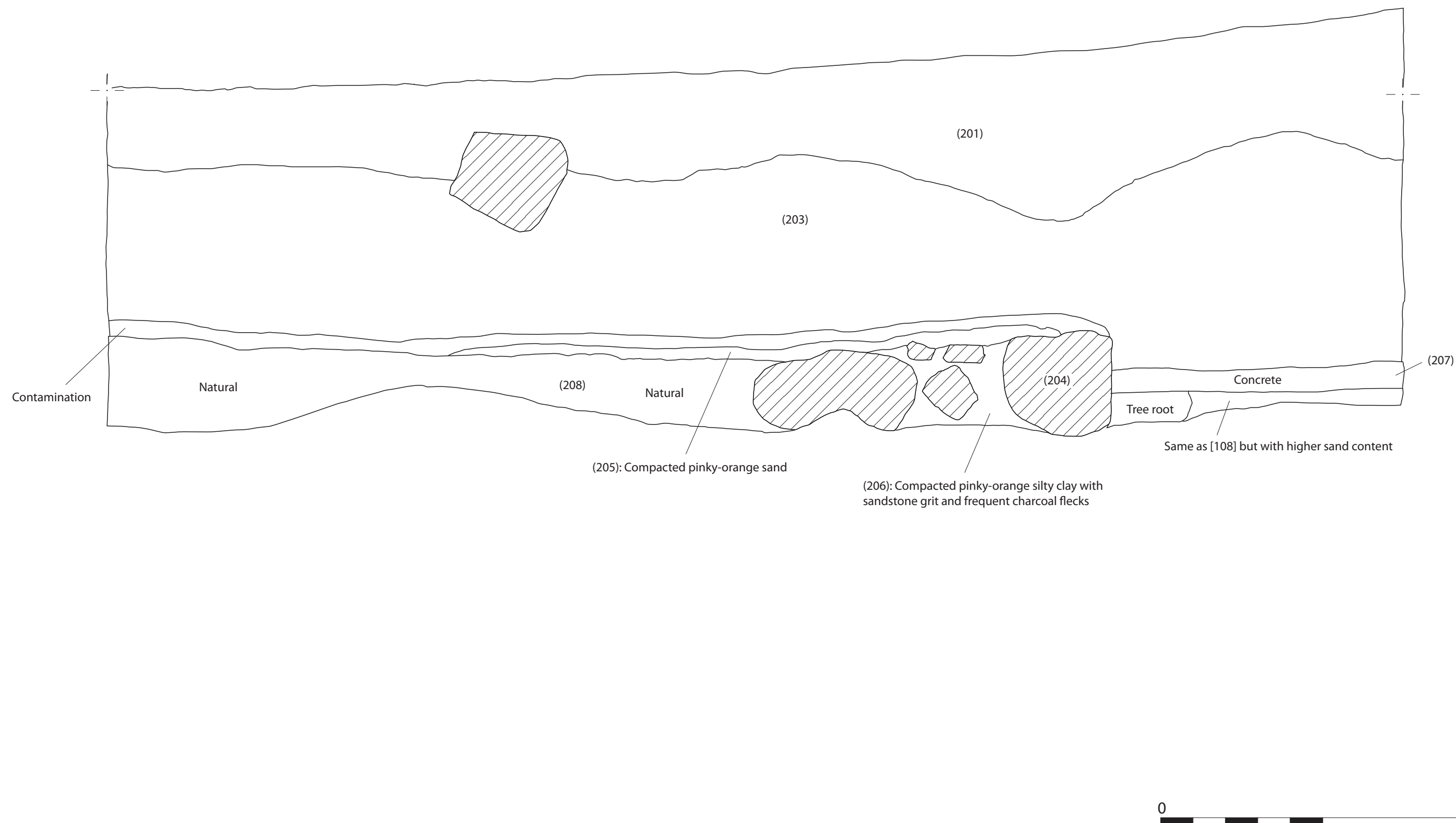


Figure 6: South Facing Section of Test Trench 2

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# **Jedburgh Health Centre Evaluation Data Structure Report**

## **Section 2: Appendices**



## Appendix 1

### Trench Summaries

<b>Trench 1</b>						
<i>Dimensions</i>	<b>Length (m)</b>	7.2	<b>Width (m)</b>	2.2	<b>Depth (m)</b>	1.1-1.2
<i>Total Area (m<sup>2</sup>)</i>	15.84					
<i>Orientation</i>	North-South					
<i>Topsoil</i>	Moderately compact dark brown silty clay				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.2-0.4
<i>Subsoil</i>	N/A				<b>Depth (m)</b>	
<i>Natural</i>	Compacted red clay with very frequent medium rounded and angular stones					
<i>Significant features</i>	<p>Directly below the topsoil was a substantial deposit of made ground. This consisted of an upper 0.05 m thick layer of compacted green blaze (102) under which lay a 0.25 m thick deposit (103) of moderately compacted mid brown silty clay with frequent inclusions of mortar fragments and rounded stones. Directly below this lay a moderately compacted layer of compacted crushed cement bonded asbestos (109), 0.05 m thick. Below this a 1.46 m thick layer of demolition rubble (107). This consisted of a loose mix of mortar fragments, large worked stones and large fragments of modern white ceramic and rubber pipe.</p> <p>At the north of the trench, this overlay two courses of a north to south aligned sandstone wall bonded with lime mortar (104). The wall measured 4 m in length, was 0.3m wide and stood to a height of 0.52 m. To the east of the wall at its north, it was abutted by a concrete conduit (106) running north to south. It is unclear if this conduit was contemporary or later than the sandstone wall.</p>					
<i>Finds</i>	Modern large ceramic fragments (discarded).					

<b>Trench 2</b>						
<i>Dimensions</i>	<b>Length (m)</b>	12.5	<b>Width (m)</b>	1.30 to 2.35	<b>Depth (m)</b>	2.30
<i>Total Area (m<sup>2</sup>)</i>	23.915					
<i>Orientation</i>	East-West					
<i>Topsoil</i>	Moderately compact dark brown silty clay				<b>Depth (m)</b>	0.5-1.05
<i>Subsoil</i>	N/A				<b>Depth (m)</b>	N/A
<i>Natural</i>	Compacted red clay with very frequent medium rounded and angular stones					
<i>Significant features</i>	<p>Directly below the topsoil was a substantial 1.44 m thick deposit of demolition rubble (203). This consisted of a loose mix of mortar fragments and large worked stones. Directly below, this at the eastern end of the trench, lay a slab of 0.10 m thick concrete (207). At its western edge this concrete abutted a single course of large rounded sandstone boulders and small angular sandstone fragments (204). Between these stones sat compact pinky-orange silty clay with sandstone grit and frequent charcoal flecks (206). This represents the remnants of a foundation course for a wall running north to south. Directly atop these stones was a compacted pinky-orange sand (205) and above this, directly below (203), a 0.10 m layer of crushed cement-bonded asbestos (209).</p>					
<i>Finds</i>	Ceramic tile, 2 ceramic shards, coin.					

## Appendix 2

### Photographic Record

#### Film No. 1 (Black and white print and colour slide)

No.	Trench	Description	From
1-2		Registration	
3-4		Pre-ex of site	NE/SW
5-6	2	Trench 2, showing pre-ex of (203)	E

#### Film No. 2 (Black and white print and colour slide)

No.	Trench	Description	From
1-2		Registration	
3-4		Site pre-ex of site	S
5-6		Site pre-ex of site	W
7-8	2	Concrete slab	N
9-10	2	Concrete slab	E
11-12	2	Concrete slab	S
13-14	1	Post-ex	N
15-16	1	Post-ex	S
17-18	1	South facing Section	S
19-20	1	Detail of north end of wall (104)	W
21-22	1	Detail of north end of wall (104)	N
23-24	2	Wall (209), concrete slab and cement bonded asbestos deposit	S
25-26	2	Post-ex	E
27-28	2	Post-ex	W
29-30	2	Showing slope of site and existing health centre	W

## Appendix 3

### Drawing Register

Number	Trench Number	Description	Scale
Plan 1		Trench Locations	1:50
Section 1	Trench 1	North end of trench, South facing	1:10
Section 2	Trench 2	East side of Trench, West facing	1:10
Section 3	Trench 3	East end of trench, South facing	1:10
Section 4	Trench 4	East end of trench, West facing	1:10

## Appendix 4

### Finds Register

No.	Trench	Context	Description
1	2	203	Patterned ceramic tile
2	2	203	Brown glazed ceramic shard
3	2	203	Brown transfer printed ceramic shard
4	2	203	Coin

## Appendix 5

### Discovery & Excavation in Scotland Report

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	Scottish Borders Council
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	Jedburgh Health Centre
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	21079
<b>PARISH:</b>	Jedburgh
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Mr. Daniel Rhodes
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	AOC Archaeology Group
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	Evaluation
<b>NMRS NO(S):</b>	None
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	None
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	None
<b>NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)</b>	NT 6515 2057
<b>START DATE (this season)</b>	4 <sup>th</sup> July 2008
<b>END DATE (this season)</b>	9 <sup>th</sup> July 2008
<b>PREVIOUS WORK</b> (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	None
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b> (May include information from other fields)	An archaeological evaluation prior to a proposed extension development at Jedburgh Health Centre uncovered the foundation remains of two sandstone walls and demolition material. These are thought to be associated with a former brewery and possible Victorian tenements which previously occupied the site.
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	None
<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	N/A
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	Borders Health Board Ltd
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	AOC Archaeology Group Edgefield Road Industrial Estate Loanhead Midlothian EH20 9SY
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<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION</b>	Archive to be deposited in NMRS



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