

# Plot 6 Blackadder West

*Duns, The Scottish Borders*

---

*Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief*

for

Callum and Kirsty Sinclair

*June 2015*



*General View of the site at Blackadder West*



**Addyman Archaeology**

*Building Historians & Archaeologists*

a division of Simpson & Brown Architects

St Ninian's Manse Quayside Street Edinburgh EH6 6EJ

Telephone 0131 555 4678 Facsimile 0131 553 4576

admin@addyman-archaeology.co.uk www.simpsonandbrown.co.uk

# Plot 6 Blackadder West

## *Duns, The Scottish Borders*

---

Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief: June 2015

Data Structure Report

(AA 2168)

by Jenni Morrison

edited by Tom Addyman

## **Contents**

### **Executive Summary**

- 1. Introduction**
  - i. General*
  - ii. Setting*
- 2. Brief Historical Summary**
- 3. Methodology**
  - i. The Evaluation*
  - ii. The Watching Brief*
- 4. Results**
  - i. The Evaluation*
  - ii. The Watching Brief*
- 5. Summary and Conclusions**
- 6. Mitigation and Recommendations**
- 7. Acknowledgements**

### **Bibliography**

#### *Figures*

- 1 Site location
- 2 'Blacater' as shown on Robert Gordon's 'A description of the province of the Merche'
- 3 'Blacater Toun' on Joan Blaeu's map of 1654
- 4 Blackadder on Andrew and Mostyn Armstrong's map of 1771
- 5 Blackadder on 1<sup>st</sup> edition 25 inch to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map
- 6 Blackadder on 2<sup>nd</sup> edition 25 inch to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map
- 7 Trench location
- 8 Plan of watching brief trench

#### *Plates*

- 1 *Pre-excavation view of the House plot (Trench 1) looking WNW (Photograph 001)*
- 2 *Pre-excavation view of the garage plot (Trench 2) looking S (Photograph 020)*
- 3 *Working shot showing excavation of Trench 1 (Photograph 010)*
- 4 *Area of disturbance around stones (301)*
- 5 *General view of trench following stripping*

### **Appendices**

- Appendix A** *Written Scheme of Investigation*  
**Appendix B** *Context Register*  
**Appendix C** *Photographic Register*  
**Appendix D** *Photographic Thumbnails*  
**Appendix E** *Provisional DES entry*

Unless otherwise stated, all content is the copyright of Simpson & Brown *Architects* with Addyman Archaeology.

# Plot 6 Blackadder West

## Duns, The Scottish Borders

---

*Archaeological Evaluation: June 2015*

### *Executive Summary*

Addyman Archaeology were commissioned by Callum and Kirsty Sinclair to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Blackadder West Farm near Duns in The Scottish Borders. The evaluation was undertaken prior to the construction of a new dwelling house and associated detached garage, in accordance with a WSI approved by Scottish Borders Council Archaeologist Dr Christopher Bowles (*Appendix A*). No archaeological features or finds were recovered from Trenches 1 or 2. An area of large stone rubble was recorded at the south east end of Trench 3. There were no associated finds and it was not possible to determine their function. A watching Brief was undertaken to establish the nature of the deposit described above. The stones were found to be part of an area of wider disturbance which included tree roots and redeposited natural clay. No features or finds of archaeological significance were discovered during the watching brief.

A record of the evaluation has been deposited with the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) website hosted by the Archaeological Data Service (OASIS ID addymanal213478) and with Discovery and Excavation in Scotland (DES), the annual publication of fieldwork by Archaeology Scotland.

## *1. Introduction*

### *i. General*

Addyman Archaeology were commissioned by Callum and Kirsty Sinclair to undertake an archaeological evaluation of house plot 6 at Blackadder West Farm near Duns in The Scottish Borders. The evaluation was in response to a planning condition (reference: 15/00215/FUL) placed upon the development by Scottish Borders Council Archaeology Service (contact Dr Christopher Bowles) in light of the potential for archaeological remains to be uncovered during development. The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a WSI produced by Addyman Archaeology and approved by Dr Chris Bowles (*Appendix A*).

An Archaeological Watching Brief was carried out by Addyman Archaeology on the adjacent property (plot 5), in July 2012. No archaeological finds or features were present.

This report contains several maps/Figures 2-6, reproduced by the permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland (NLS). To view these maps online see [www.nls.uk](http://www.nls.uk).

The archaeological evaluation was completed by Jenni Morrison on 2<sup>nd</sup> June 2015. The weather conditions were dry and bright. As a result of discussions with Dr Christopher Bowles of Scottish Borders Council following the evaluation, an archaeological watching brief was required. Kenneth Macfadyen undertook the watching brief during the topsoil strip for the house plot on the 30<sup>th</sup> of June. The weather conditions were once again good and no finds or features of archaeological significance were found.

*ii. Setting*

The proposed development area is located approximately 6km SE of Duns, in the Scottish Borders and is centred on NGR NT 84400 52358 (Figure 1). Known as Plot 6, the area is irregular in shape and bounded to the East by the existing access road to the farm and to the South and West by the adjacent property. The site was formerly an area of agricultural land.

Across the development area the underlying bedrock is formed by the Ballagan Formation, comprising sandstone, siltstone and dolomitic limestone. This sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 341 to 354 million years ago in the Carboniferous period and indicate a local environment previously dominated by rivers. No superficial geological deposits have been recorded across the site.<sup>1</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> [www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience](http://www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience) -



Figure 1 Site location (detailed map reproduced by permission of GM Craig Building Contractors)

## 2. Brief Historical Summary

The area around the proposed development is one with a lengthy history of occupation and significant potential for archaeological features to survive.

A detailed map regression of the site reveals the settlement at Blackadder to date from at least the 17<sup>th</sup> century, recorded as ‘Blacader’ on Gordon’s maps of 1636-1662 (figure 2). The detail of these early images is not sufficient to reveal any significant detail of the site, other than to show it to be present and of large enough size to be recorded by Robert Gordon. Jean Bleau’s map of 1654 records the site as ‘Blacater Toun’ (figure 3), but provides no further detail.



Figure 2 ‘Blacader’ as shown on Robert Gordon’s map ‘A description of the province of the Merche’. NLS



Figure 3 Bleau’s map published 1654 showing ‘Blacater Toun’. This has the potential to be an earlier manuscript. NLS.



Bleau's Atlas was a collation of maps, many initially recorded by Timothy Pont in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Although the date of the map in Bleau's *Atlas Novus* is unknown, it seems highly probable that Pont actually recorded 'Blacater Toun' in the 16<sup>th</sup> century.

General Roy's military map of c.1750 provides the first depiction of the settlement at Blackadder that is more than simply indicative, showing a collection of up to 9 buildings arranged either side of a NW-SE aligned roadway. By Andrew Armstrong's map of 1771 the road appears to bypass Blackadder which survives as a cluster of 6 structures to the N of the roadway.

However, Andrew and Mostyn Armstrong's Map of *The County of Berwick* produced in 1771 gives a more accurate depiction of the layout of structures at 'Blackadder' (figure 4), showing six structures to the N of the main W-E road.



Figure 4 Andrew and Mostyn Armstrong's map of 1771 is the first to show 'Blackadder' in any detail. NLS.

The production of Ordnance Survey map data in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century marked the first accurate recording of Blackadder West and it is clear from the 1<sup>st</sup> edition 25 inch to 1 mile map from 1856-62 (figure 5), that the arrangement of roads and to a lesser degree, structures we see today had begun to take shape. The row of C-listed cottages to the W of the proposed development make their first appearance, presumably constructed in 1836 from date stones on the structure. Farm buildings visible on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition map are no longer evident by the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition (figure 6) and may encroach upon the extreme SE of the proposed development area.

The Historic Environment Record suggests a small chapel associated with the town of Blackadder lay in the fields to the W of the farm, identified as lying in the vicinity of the proposed development. Recorded as 'Capellanum' or 'Chapelland', it must be assumed that if such a chapel did in fact exist, then there may have been inhumations nearby. Previous archaeological evaluations on site<sup>2</sup> failed to reveal any traces of the chapel or associated cemetery, but the possibility remains that these, or further archaeological features associated with the chapel or the town, may be located in this area.

<sup>2</sup> Hutchinson, M 2006 *Blackadder Farm West: Consolidated Trial Trench Report* & Hutchinson M. 2010 *Blackadder Farm West: Excavation Data Structure Report*



Figure 5 1<sup>st</sup> edition 25 inch to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map showing the complex of buildings at Blackadder in detail. The proposed development area lies immediately W of West Blackadder. NLS



Figure 6 2<sup>nd</sup> edition 25 inch to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map showing the complex of buildings at Blackadder in detail. Note the changes to West Blackadder from Figure 5. NLS

### **3. Methodology**

#### *i. The Evaluation*

Three evaluation trenches were excavated running at right angles to the footprint of the proposed house, and aligned north-west to south-east. Trenches 1 and 2 were each 15m long and Trench 3 was 8m long; all were 1.5m in width. They were excavated by a mechanical excavator with a toothless bucket. The trenches were inspected and hand-cleaned where necessary in order to identify any archaeological features present. The trenches were photographed, and accurately located using a handheld GPS. A written record was made of each trench using Addyman Archaeology pro-forma Trench record sheets. The topsoil was inspected for artefacts.

#### *ii. The Watching Brief*

The watching brief was undertaken during the removal of the overburden prior to the excavation of foundations for the construction of the proposed house. The excavation was carried out by a contractor using a toothless ditching bucket fitted to a wheeled excavator. All excavation was subject to archaeological monitoring. The exposed surface was cleaned where necessary and the exposed surface and spoil were inspected for finds. The area excavated was planned and a photographic record was produced. There were no archaeological deposits which required further recording.



*Plate 1 Post –excavation view of Trench 1 (Photograph 006)*

## 4. Results

### i. The Evaluation

The excavation of the trenches proved difficult due to the highly compact nature of the clay subsoil. The topsoil was removed and varied between 0.20m -0.30m deep. The underlying deposit was very dry and compact making it difficult to clean off the top layer.

Trench 1 was excavated between the proposed garage and house orientated north-east / south-west. It was 1.5m wide and 15m long. The south east end was the deepest area excavated in site at 0.75m deep. This was due to an area of modern disturbance, or possibly a modern ditch. Mixed yellowish grey clay was present at the base. The fill (102) included modern glass and building materials. There was a large circular cast iron drain cover associated with this feature. A modern metal water pipe (103) ran across the trench that had previously supplied a field trough. There was a further sub circular area of modern disturbance [104] which contained modern material including tar planeings and brick. The topsoil at the north west of the trench was 0.20m deep.



Figure 7 Trench plan, trench numbers run sequentially with trench 1 at the top (indicated in blue)



*Plate 2 Trench 1 showing pipe 103 and modern feature 104 (Photograph 008)*

Trench 2 ran parallel to trench one and also measured 15m in length. A modern geotechnical pit [201] was the only cut feature present. An area of highly compacted natural (203) that was slightly higher than the surrounding area appeared to be the remains of a low modern bank still visible upstanding to the west of the trench.

Trench 3 was located within the footprint of the house and extended to 8m in length. At the south east of the trench a deposit of large rounded field stone was present (301). The area was cleaned and no definable structure to the stone was apparent. There was no evidence of bonding material between the stones such as clay or lime mortar, and no artefacts were recovered. To the west of the main line of stones and area of very compact natural clay (302) was present, it appeared to overly some of the stones therefore may have been re deposited. Alternatively the stones may simply be a natural deposit within the glacial till. Topsoil was being stored immediately to the south and south west of the trench, therefore it was not possible to extend the trench further.



*Plate 3 Rubble deposit 301 and clay deposit 302 in Trench 3 (Photograph 024)*

ii. *The Watching Brief*

The area excavated measured 5.80m by 19m, and was generally excavated to a depth of 0.3-0.4m (*plate 4*). A deeper sondage was excavated to the south of the area to 0.6m. The area of stones uncovered during the evaluation (301) were found to sit within a wide area of heavily disturbed soils, mixed with large lumps of redeposited natural clay (*plate 5*) (302). There were numerous tree roots and branches suggesting that the disturbance related to the grubbing out of tree roots. the shelter belt of mature pine trees standing to the west of the site formerly continued across the site, the removal of which resulted in the disturbance. No undisturbed natural was present in this area.

The only features uncovered on the remainder of the site were extensions of the modern features recorded in the evaluation. The deposits encountered were not bottomed as the natural sub soil lay beneath the maximum depth required for the excavation of the foundations. The natural soil was known to be grey-green clay which appeared as lumps of redeposited natural within the modern features.



Plate 4 Area of disturbance around stones (301)  
(*Photograph 032*)



Plate 5 General view of trench following stripping  
(*Photograph 029*)

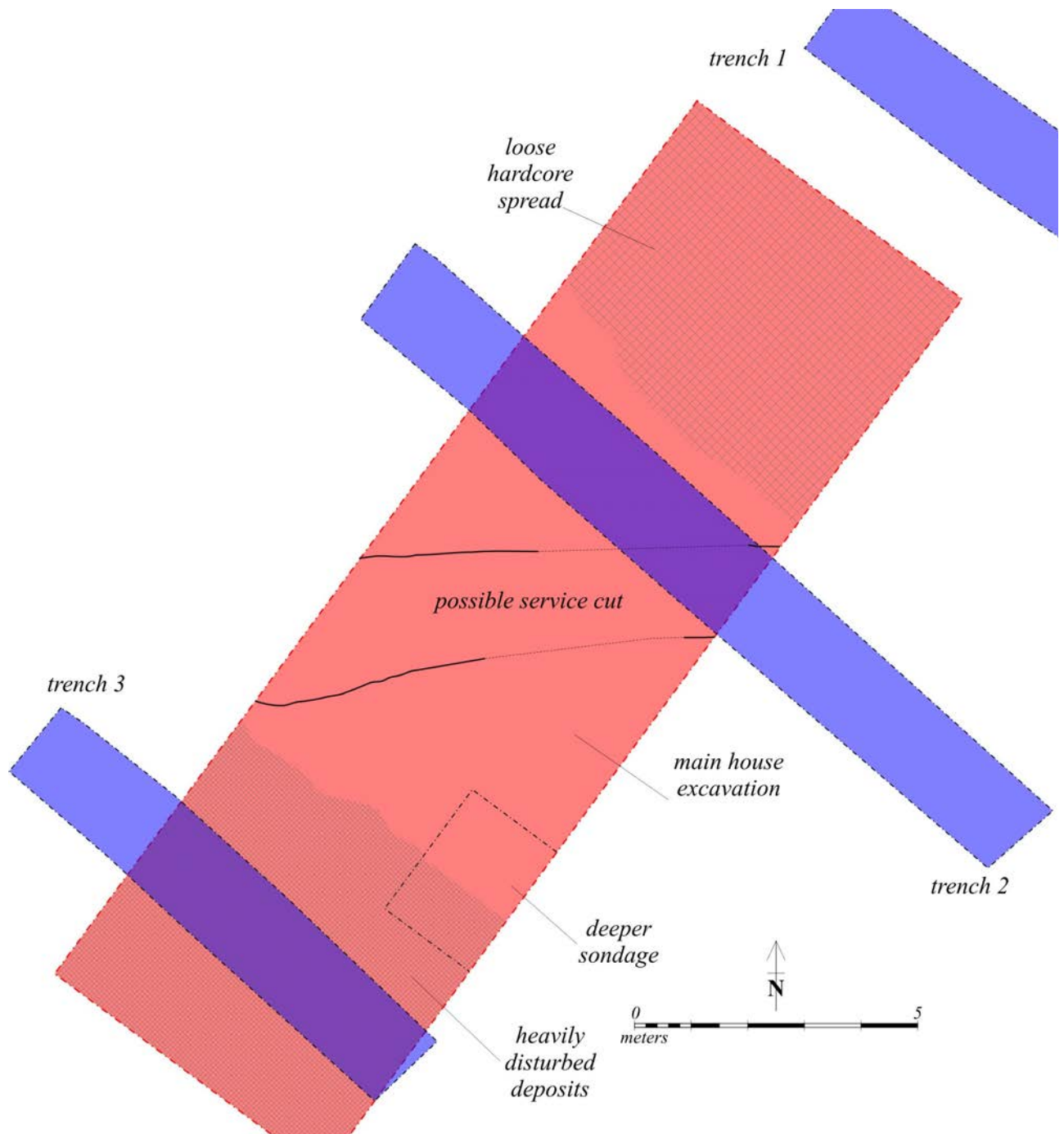


Figure 8 Trench plan, evaluation trenches in blue, watching brief shaded in red

## 5. Summary and Conclusions

Trench 1 and Trench 2 contained only modern features of no archaeological interest. However an area of stone rubble was discovered within Trench 3. The area was cleaned and no definable structure to the stone was apparent. There was no evidence of bonding material between the stones such as clay or lime mortar, and no artefacts were recovered. It was possible that the stones represent field clearance or even a natural glacial deposit within the clay. However further excavations monitored during the watching brief revealed this to be part of an area of modern disturbance. Therefore neither the evaluation nor subsequent watching brief revealed any features or finds of archaeological interest.

## **6. Mitigation and Recommendations**

As it was not possible within the confines of the evaluation to determine the age and function of the stone deposit at the south end of Trench 3, in discussion with Dr Chris Bowles of Scottish Borders Council it is recommended that an archaeological watching brief be maintained during the stripping of topsoil over the area of the proposed house. This is in order to obtain a better understanding of the stone deposit and make sure that any associated archaeological features disturbed by the excavations are adequately recorded. As a result of the watching brief the deposits above were found to be modern. As no additional deposits or artefacts were found it is not recommended that any further archaeological work be required. This report is therefore submitted in fulfilment of the planning condition for archaeological investigation placed on the application REF 15/00215/FUL.

## **7. Acknowledgements**

Addyman Archaeology would like to thank Callum and Kirsty Sinclair for their assistance in carrying out this project and also Dr Chris Bowles of Scottish Borders Council for his constructive input.

## **Bibliography**

Cameron, R 2012, *Blackadder West Archaeological Watching Brief DSR*, Addyman Archaeology  
Hutchinson, M 2006, *Blackadder West: Consolidated Trial Trench Report*  
Hutchinson, M 2010, *Blackadder Farm West: Excavation Data Structure Report*

***www.nls.uk***

*www.rcahms.gov.uk*

*www.bgs.ac.uk*



**Appendix A:**  
**Written Scheme of Investigation; Blackadder West – Archaeological Evaluation**

*Plot 6, Blackadder West, The Scottish Borders*

---

Archaeological evaluation : Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)

Project AA.2168.00

*Addyman Archaeology , 19 May 2015*

**1. Introduction**

*i. General*

Addyman Archaeology have been contracted by Callum Sinclair to undertake an archaeological evaluation in relation to the proposed construction of a dwelling house, detached garage and a change of use of agricultural land to incorporate garden ground on land NW of Blackadder West Farm, near Duns in the Scottish Borders.

The archaeological involvement is in response to a planning condition placed upon the proposed development of the site by Scottish Borders Council in consultation with the Council Archaeology Service (contact Chris Bowles) - REF 15/00215/FUL.

Scottish Borders Council Archaeology Service has recommended that a suitable program of archaeological works is undertaken in relation to the development. The archaeological condition states:

*No development shall take place until the applicant has secured a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a **Written Scheme of Investigation** outlining an **Archaeological Evaluation**. This will be formulated by a contracted archaeologist and approved in writing by the Planning Authority. Access should be afforded to allow investigation by a contracted archaeologist(s) nominated by the developer and agreed to by the Planning Authority. The developer shall allow the archaeologist(s) to conduct a programme of evaluation prior to development. This will include the below ground excavation of evaluation trenches and the full recording of archaeological features and finds. Results will be submitted to the Planning Authority for review in the form of a **Data Structure Report**. If significant archaeology is discovered the nominated archaeologist(s) will contact the Archaeology Officer for further consultation. The developer will ensure that any significant data and finds undergo post-excavation analysis, the results of which will be submitted to the Planning Authority.*

The following Written Scheme of Investigations (WSI) sets out the methodology for the archaeological evaluation during the ground-breaking works involved with this proposal.

*ii. The Site – Location, Topography and Geology*

The proposed development area is located approximately 6km SE of Duns and in the Scottish Borders and is centred on NGR NT 84399 52311 (384399 652311). Known as Plot 6, the area is

irregular in shape and bounded to the S and E by the existing access road to the farm and nearby cottages. The S end of the site is on an area of rough, uncultivated scrubland within the wider Blackadder West farm complex, while the northern arm of the site boundary stretches into a field of good agricultural farmland.

Across the development area the underlying bedrock is formed by the Ballagan Formation, comprising sandstone, siltstone and dolomitic limestone. This sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 341 to 354 million years ago in the Carboniferous period and indicate a local environment previously dominated by rivers. No superficial geological deposits have been recorded across the site.<sup>3</sup>

## **2. *Brief historical summary***

The site of the proposed development is one with a lengthy history of occupation and significant potential for archaeological features to survive.

A detailed map regression of the site reveals the settlement at Blackadder to date from at least the 17<sup>th</sup> century, recorded as 'Blacader' on Gordon's maps of 1636-1662. The detail of these early images is not sufficient to reveal any significant detail of the village, other than to show it to be present and of large enough size to be recorded by Robert Gordon. Jean Bleau's map of 1654 records the site as 'Blacater Toun', but provides no further detail.

General Roy's military map of c.1750 provides the first reliable depiction of the settlement at Blackadder, showing a collection of up to 9 buildings arranged either side of a NW-SE aligned roadway. By Andrew Armstrong's map of 1771 the road appears to bypass Blackadder which survives as a cluster of 6 structures to the N of the roadway.

The production of Ordnance Survey map data in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century marked the first accurate recording of Blackadder West and it is clear from the 1<sup>st</sup> edition 25 inch to 1 mile map from 1856-62, that the arrangement of roads and to a lesser degree, structures we see today had begun to take shape. The row of C-listed cottages to the W of the proposed development make their first appearance, presumably constructed in 1836 from date stones on the structure. Farm buildings visible on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition map are no longer evident by the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition and may encroach upon the extreme SE of the proposed development area.

The Historic Environment Record suggests a small chapel associated with the town of Blackadder lay in the fields to the W of the farm, identified as lying in the vicinity of the proposed development. It must be assumed that if such a chapel did in fact exist, then inhumations may be encountered nearby. Previous archaeological evaluations on site failed to reveal any traces of the chapel and any associated cemetery, but the possibility remains that these, or further archaeological features associated with the chapel or the town, may be located in this area.

---

<sup>3</sup> [www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience](http://www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience) - 23/07/12

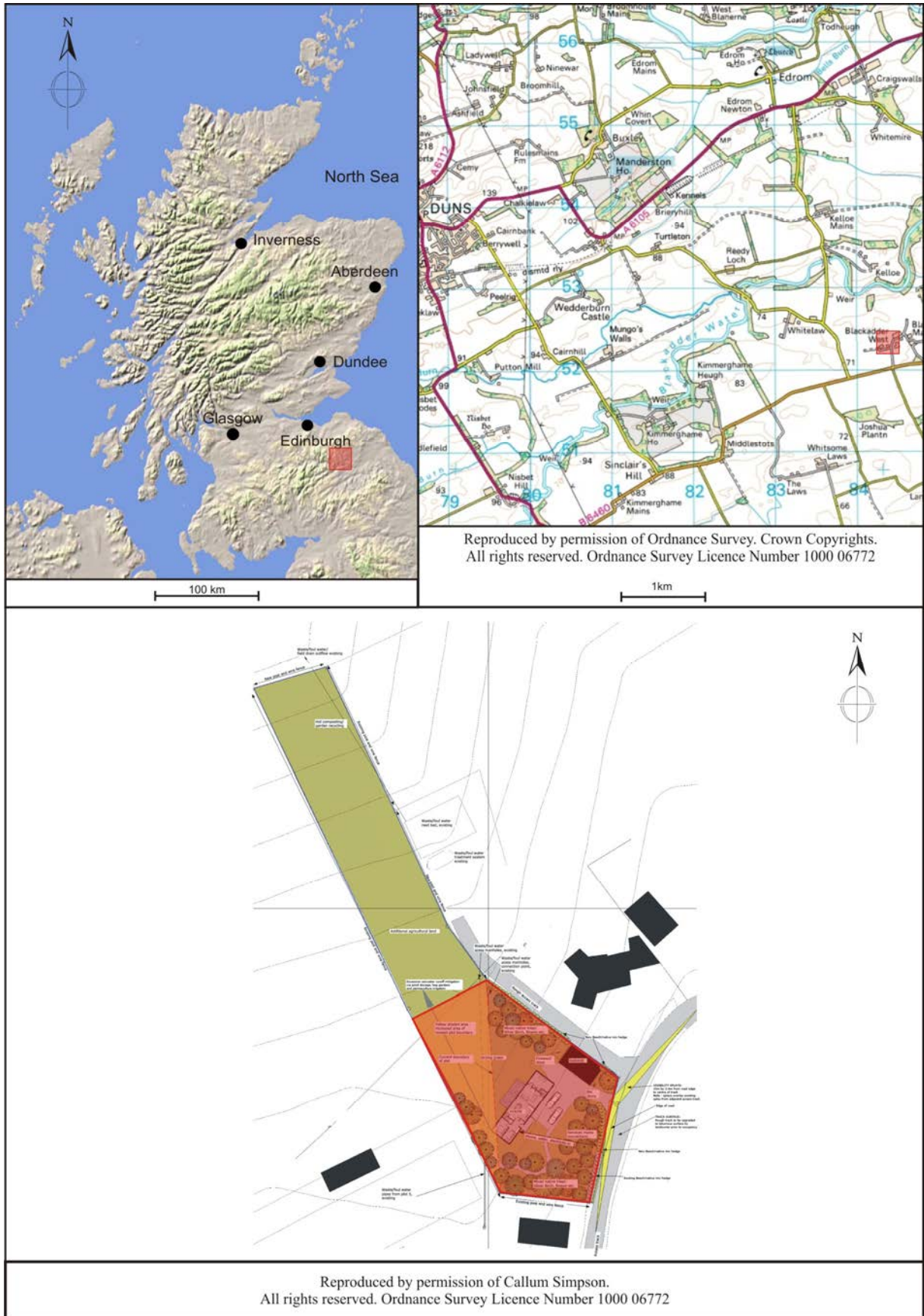


Figure 1 Site location

### 3. *Scope of proposed works*

The archaeological requirement is for the provision of an archaeological evaluation prior to the construction works. The following details the proposed methodology and recording standards which would be employed during this evaluation.

#### *i. General*

An archaeological evaluation undertaken from December 2006 to August 2007<sup>4</sup> in the vicinity yielded very little information regarding the survival of archaeological features on the site. A watching brief carried out by Addyman Archaeology on the area of land immediately adjacent to the present development area in 2012 similarly revealed little of archaeological interest.<sup>5</sup>

However, as there remains the potential for previously unknown sites of archaeological significance to be revealed during the construction phase of the development, the planning condition has identified the need for an archaeological evaluation prior to construction works. Because of the as yet unclear nature of any potential archaeological survival, the present WSI will only make precautionary provision for a minimal amount of post-excavation works.

#### *ii. Archaeological Evaluation*

As discussed with the County Archaeologist, it is proposed that the archaeological evaluation will involve the excavation of three mechanically dug long trenches laid out transversely across the plot of the proposed building and associated structures and areas of ground disturbance. Although precise dimensions will be decided on site the general proposal is for three trenches – one measuring 1.2m by 10m and two of 1.2m by 15m (see *Figure 2*). The proposals for the present development include the excavation of foundations for the dwelling house and detached garage.

The trenches will be excavated using a mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.2m wide toothless ditching bucket. This mechanical excavation work will be controlled by a qualified archaeologist under evaluation conditions until archaeologically significant remains are identified or sterile natural sub-soil is encountered. These works are proposed to be carried out on the beginning of the first week of June 2015.

#### *iii. Recovery of archaeologically significant remains*

If archaeologically significant remains are identified during the archaeological evaluation, a qualified archaeologist will take over formal investigation of these feature(s). Any archaeological remains encountered will need to be recorded and investigated/sampled as per recording standards which comply with those outlined by the Institute *IfA* (see Section 3.iv. below).

If archaeological finds are recovered during the evaluation stage, they will have to be formally recorded, cleaned/conserved where necessary, and studied appropriately. A small provision is allowed for such work as part of this evaluation phase. The qualified archaeologist on site will assess the extent and quality of the archaeological remains.

---

<sup>4</sup> Hutchinson, M. 2007 *Blackadder Farm West: Consolidated Trial Trench Report*

<sup>5</sup> *Blackadder West, Duns, Scottish Borders : Archaeological Watching Brief : Data Structure Report*, Addyman Archaeology, July 2012; for private client

Should the remains prove to be significant and their extent substantial, a new phase of archaeological mitigation will be required, to be discussed with Scottish Borders Council Archaeology Service and the client at the time of recovery. This will also include a proposal for the study of artefacts and

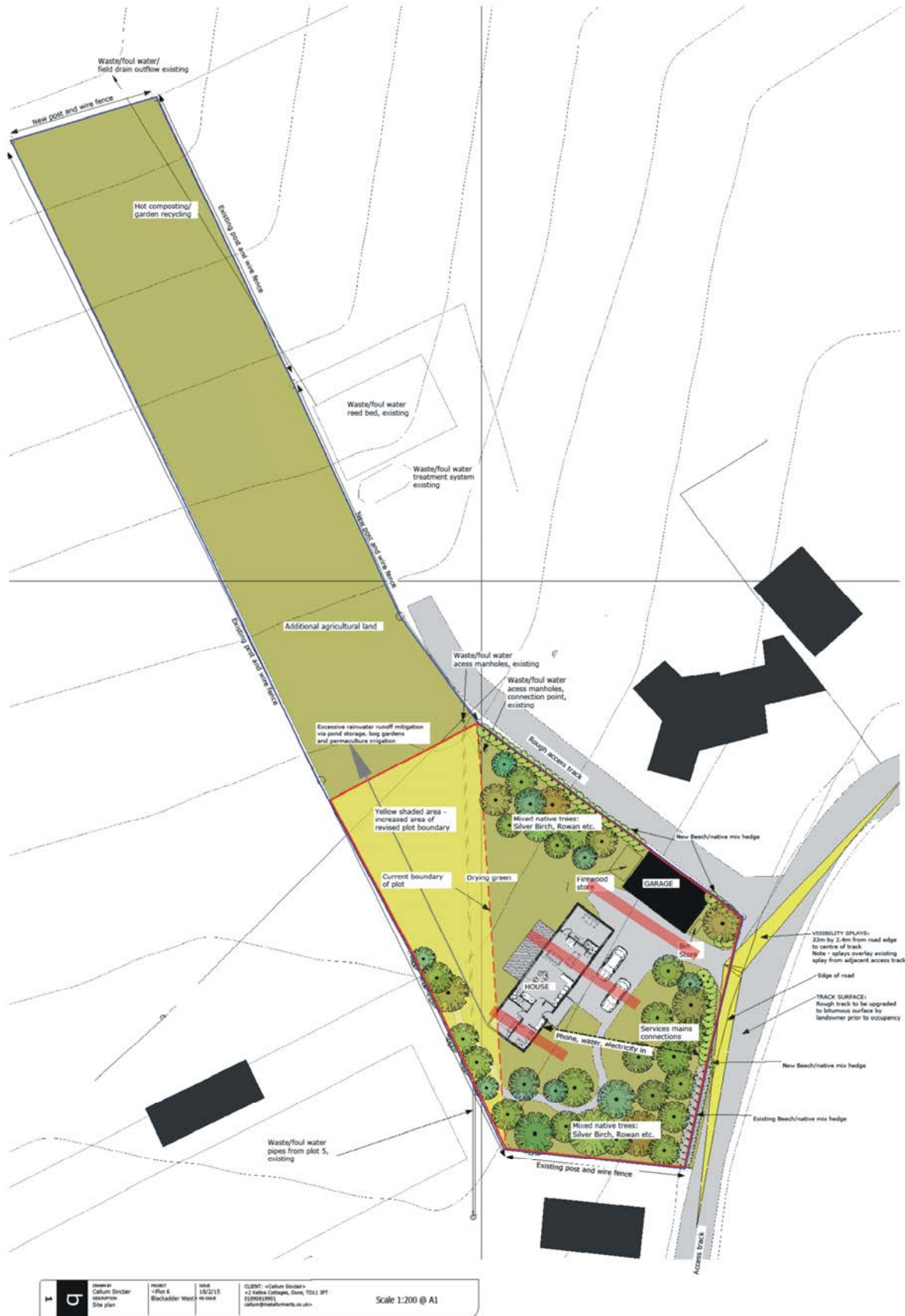


Figure 2 Site plan with evaluation trenches (indicated in pink)

ecofacts, should the requirements exceed the provision within the watching brief phase (see Section 3. v. for Post-Excavation Project Design - PEPD).

*iv. Standards and recording*

Addyman Archaeology is committed to providing a high standard of research work, for historic building recording and assessment and for any below-ground archaeological investigations. We use standard *pro-forma* sheets for the recording of archaeological contexts, finds and samples and for drawings and photographs produced during the archaeological works, which become part of the archaeological record. These records are produced to *Institute for Archaeologists (IfA)* standards and Addyman Archaeology adhere to the *IfA*'s principal codes of conduct. The *pro-forma* sheets are filled in manually on site and generally digitised in the office in excel database or word format as required.

Standard recording drawings are undertaken at 1:20 scale (in plan) with details and sections drawn at 1:10. Plans and sections of areas that yielded archaeological remains will be produced representing and preserving the encountered stratigraphy. A general site plan indicating the position of archaeological features will be prepared at a larger scale.

Depending on the extent and nature of the archaeological remains, these drawings are inked in and/or digitised for preservation of the site record and the Data Structure Report, presenting the findings in a standard format (see Section 3. v below). In discussion with Scottish Borders Council Archaeology Service these drawings can be reproduced at the original recorded scale or scaled down as required. All drawings are complimented by digital photography. We generally complement the digital record (provided on CD) by a print-out of thumbnail-format images and a list with the photograph descriptions.

As the archaeological works are not a separate work stage, but co-ordinated with the contractor, we would in general expect that the Risk Assessment is undertaken by the contractor, although we complete our own as amateur of procedure. We are happy to provide some archaeological input for the preparation of the Risk Assessment by the contractor, should this requirement arise.

*v. Reporting, archiving and artefact / ecofact analysis*

The results of the archaeological evaluation will be presented in a formal Data Structure Report (DSR) to be submitted to Scottish Borders Council Archaeology Service, typically 4-6 weeks after completion of the site works in order to discharge the archaeological planning conditions. In the event that a limited amount of significant archaeological finds are made, a small provision of contingency within this proposal will permit sample excavation, and specialists' analysis of the finds, artefacts and ecofacts. The anticipated minimum level of post-excavation work entails some degree of processing, cataloguing and study of recovered finds and environmental samples. If significant artefacts and/or ecofacts are recovered during the watching brief phase, which will require detailed specialist study, a separate Post-Excavation Project Design (PEPD) will have to be agreed with Scottish Borders Council Archaeology Service (see below).

All material, drawings, reports, site records and photographs will have to be catalogued and deposited in a suitable archive, typically with the National Monuments Record Scotland held by the *Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS)*. A short description of the works will also need to be submitted for the annual edition of *Discovery & Excavation Scotland (DES)*, published by *Archaeology Scotland* and also to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Evaluations (OASIS) as part of the archaeological evaluation.

The Data Structure Report for the watching brief phase shall in addition detail the methodology and recording standards which would be employed during any possible excavation stage. The report will also detail the methodology for a PEPD if required. This would be part of the next phase (excavation and post-excavation phase) of works; as this would be an additional stage of works it would need to be costed separately, after the completion of the archaeological evaluation.

#### ***4. Mitigation strategy if significant archaeological remains are recovered***

The archaeological planning condition requires the provision for archaeological excavation, recording and analysis of any previously unknown features identified during the archaeological evaluation. If any sites of potential archaeological or cultural heritage significance are identified during the evaluation phase of the ground breaking works, there are a number of options available in order to mitigate against the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource. These typically include avoidance or excavation, the latter including post-excavation analysis and potentially publication of the findings. This process is often summarised as “preservation by record and dissemination”. The most appropriate approach would need to be decided in consultation and agreement with Scottish Borders Council Archaeology Service and the client should the matter arise.

##### *Avoidance*

If any features of potential archaeological or cultural heritage significance are identified during the archaeological evaluation phase, the first mitigation option to be considered should be avoidance. This would involve altering the proposed location or course of the construction aspect causing the direct impact on the archaeological feature. The alteration of the course and layout would have to be of a sufficient amount that it no longer causes a direct impact upon the archaeological feature in question.

##### *Further evaluation*

If the nature of potentially significant archaeological features is uncertain in the first instance, further investigation may be required. An archaeological excavation would be designed to test the nature and extent of these archaeological remains in order to make an informed decision about the most appropriate mitigation strategy.

##### *Excavation*

Depending upon the nature of the archaeological sites/features identified during the evaluation and/or further excavation, and depending on the nature of the construction impacting upon them, it may be the case that ‘preservation by record’ is regarded as the most appropriate mitigation method. This would involve the excavation, recording and study of archaeological sites by suitably qualified archaeologists, conforming to an accepted methodology, this to be agreed at the time of the discovery of significant archaeological remains. Formal archaeological excavation usually involves the study of artefacts and anthropogenic material, so-called ecofacts recovered during the excavation process. The extent of such post-excavation analysis would have to be discussed at the time of the discovery and a separate Post-Excavation Project Design (PEPD) will have to be submitted and agreed by Scottish Borders Council Archaeology Service, should this matter arise. The PEPD will detail the proposed methodology for the study of artefacts and environmental remains by specialists. If significant archaeological remains are found, the post-excavation requirements may be substantial.

If the findings during excavation and / or post-excavation analysis provide a significant contribution to archaeology as a subject, it may become a condition to disseminate the results through full



academic publication. Any pre-publication work such as writing, editing and illustrations will have to be assessed separately, along with the PEPD. This work – if required – will have to be agreed at a future stage of the project.

## **5.     *References***

Cameron, R (2012)

*Blackadder West, Duns, Scottish Borders : Archaeological Watching Brief : Data Structure Report*, Addyman Archaeology, July 2012; for private client

Hutchinson, M. (2007)

*Blackadder Farm West: Consolidated Trial Trench Report*

Scottish Borders Council, decision notice 27/04/2015 letter – REF 15/00215/FUL

[www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience](http://www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience)

[www.nls.uk](http://www.nls.uk)

[www.rcahms.gov.uk](http://www.rcahms.gov.uk)

**Appendix B:**  
**Context Register; Blackadder West – Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief**

<i>Context</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initial</i>	<i>Description</i>
101	1	Cut	2/06/15	JMM	Cut of modern feature
102	1	Deposit	2/06/15	JMM	Fill of above modern feature
103	1	Feature	2/06/15	JMM	Modern metal water pipe
104	1	Cut	2/06/15	JMM	Cut of modern sub circular feature
105	1	Deposit	2/06/15	JMM	Fill of modern feature, containing modern building materials
201	2	Cut	2/06/15	JMM	Cut of geo-tech pit
202	2	Deposit	2/06/15	JMM	Fill of geo-tech pit
203	2	Feature	2/06/15	JMM	Modern bank of compact natural
301	3	Deposit	2/06/15	JMM	Rubble deposit of large rounded field stone
302	3	Deposit	2/06/15	JMM	Large patch of clay possibly redeposited natural

**Appendix C:**  
**Photographic Register; Blackadder West – Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief**

<i>Shot Num.</i>	<i>Direction facing</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Contexts</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initial</i>
001	SW	1		General pre-ex shot of the site	2/06/15	JMM
002	NW	1		Pre-ex shot of trench 1	2/06/15	JMM
003	W	1		General site shot	2/06/15	JMM
004	S	1		General site shot	2/06/15	JMM
005	NW	1		Post-ex shot trench 1	2/06/15	JMM
006	SE	1		Post-ex shot trench 1	2/06/15	JMM
007	NE	1	(101) (102)	Modern feature 101	2/06/15	JMM
008	NW	1	(103)	Modern water pipe	2/06/15	JMM
009	NW	1	(104) (105)	Modern feature 104	2/06/15	JMM
010	N	2		Pre-ex shot of trench 2	2/06/15	JMM
011	NW	2		Trench 2 working shot	2/06/15	JMM
012	NW	2	(202)	Post-ex shot of trench 2	2/06/15	JMM
013	NW	2		Post-ex shot showing test pit 202	2/06/15	JMM
014	SE	2		General post-ex shot of trench 2	2/06/15	JMM
015	W	3		Pre-ex shot of trench 3	2/06/15	JMM
016	NW	3		Post-ex shot of trench 3	2/06/15	JMM
017	SE	3		Post-ex shot of trench 3	2/06/15	JMM
018	S	3	(301)	Close up of deposit 301 in trench 3	2/06/15	JMM
019	S	3	(301)	Close up of deposit 301 in trench 3	2/06/15	JMM
020	S	3	(301)	Close up of deposit 301 in trench 3	2/06/15	JMM
021	NW	3	(301/302)	Deposits 301 and 302 in trench 3	2/06/15	JMM
022	N	3	(301)	Deposit 301	2/06/15	JMM
023	NW	3	(301)	Deposit 301	2/06/15	JMM
024	S	3	(301)	South east end of trench 3	2/06/15	JMM
025		WB		General shot of digger	30/06/15	Kmacf
026	S	WB		Pre-existing views to south	30/06/15	Kmacf

<i>Shot Num.</i>	<i>Direction facing</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Contexts</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initial</i>
027	S	WB		Pre-existing views to south	30/06/15	Kmacf
028	S	WB		Pre-existing views to south	30/06/15	Kmacf
029	W	WB		Post-ex view to the west	30/06/15	Kmacf
030	W	WB		Post-ex view to the west	30/06/15	Kmacf
031	E	WB		Post-ex view showing drain in foreground	30/06/15	Kmacf
032	W	WB		Post-ex view of western end, heavily disturbed rubble soils	30/06/15	Kmacf
033	NW	WB		Post-ex wide drain cut visible as patches of loose rubble soils and sticky clay	30/06/15	Kmacf
034		WB		Post-ex detail of wide drain cut soil to left, cut to right	30/06/15	Kmacf
035		WB		Pieces of machinery found, not retained.	30/06/15	Kmacf

**Appendix D:**  
**Photographic Thumbnails; Blackadder West – Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief**





2168 (21).JPG



2168 (22).JPG



2168 (23).JPG



2168 (24).JPG



2168 (25).JPG



2168 (26).JPG



2168 (27).JPG



2168 (28).JPG



2168 (29).JPG



2168 (30).JPG



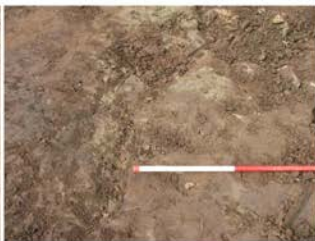
2168 (31).JPG



2168 (32).JPG



2168 (33).JPG



2168 (34).JPG



2168 (35).JPG



2168 (36).JPG

**Appendix E:**  
**Provisional Discovery and Excavation Scotland (DES) entry; Blackadder West – Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief**

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	Scottish Borders Council
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	Blackadder West
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	AA 2001
<b>PARISH:</b>	Edrom
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Jenni Morrison
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	Addyman Archaeology
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief
<b>NMRS NO(S):</b>	
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	N/A
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	None
<b>NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)</b>	NT 84400 52358
<b>START DATE (this season)</b>	2/06/15
<b>END DATE (this season)</b>	30/06/15
<b>PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)</b>	Evaluation in 2006 and 2010 – No DES reference Watching brief in 2012 DES volume 13, 2012 p163
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b> (May include information from other fields)	The evaluation was undertaken prior to the construction of a new dwelling house and associated detached garage. No archaeological features or finds were recovered from Trench 1 or 2. An area of large stone rubble was recorded at the south east end of Trench 3. There were no associated finds and it was not possible to determine their function. A watching Brief was undertaken to establish the nature of the deposit described above. The stones were found to be part of an area of wider disturbance which included tree roots and redeposited natural clay. No features or finds of archaeological significance were discovered during the watching brief.
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	None
<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	N/A
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	Callum and Kirsty Sinclair
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	St. Ninian's Manse, Quayside Street, Edinburgh, EH6 6EJ
<b>EMAIL ADDRESS:</b>	admin@addyman-archaeology.co.uk
<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)</b>	NMRS and Scottish Borders Council (intended)