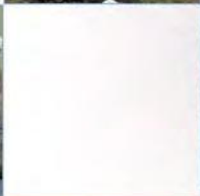
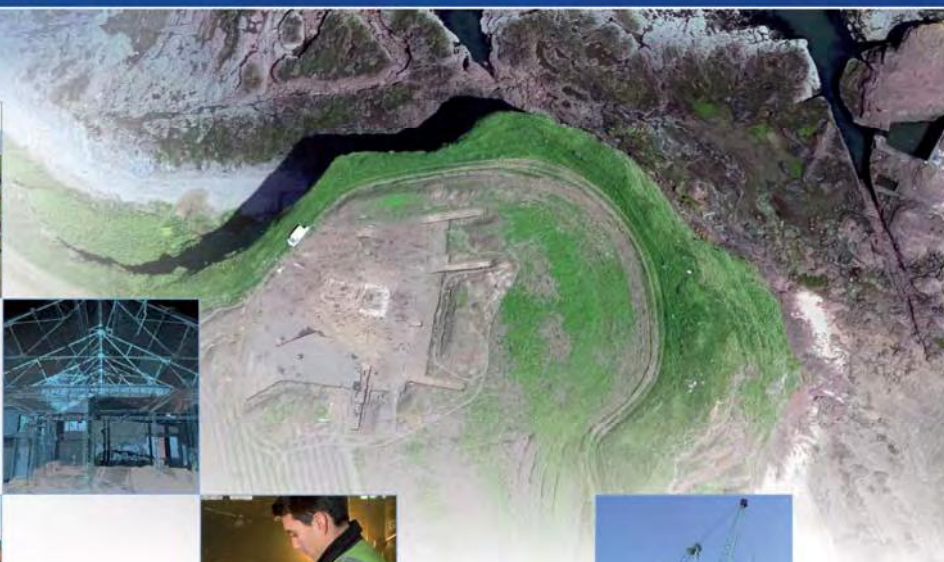


Jedburgh Health Centre: Watching Brief Data Structure Report

AOC Project 21806

OASIS Ref: aocarcha1-113021

22nd December 2011



Jedburgh Health Centre: Evaluation, Data Structure Report

On Behalf of:	Scottish Borders Health Board
National Grid Reference (NGR):	NT 6515 2057
AOC Project No:	21806
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Date of Fieldwork:	07/03/2011 to 20/10/2011
Date of Report:	22nd December 2011

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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Draft/Final Report Stage: Draft

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Contents

	Page
List of Figures	1
List of Plates	1
List of appendices	1
Abstract	2
1 INTRODUCTION	3
1.1 Background	3
1.2 Location	3
1.3 Archaeological background	3
2 OBJECTIVES	3
3 METHODOLOGY	4
4 RESULTS	4
5 CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE	7
6 CONCLUSION	7
7 RECOMMENDATIONS	8
8 BIBLIOGRAPHY	8
APPENDIX 1: Context register	10
APPENDIX 2: Photographic Register	11
APPENDIX 3: Drawing Register	12
APPENDIX 4: ' <i>Discovery and Excavation in Scotland</i> ' Report	13

List of Figures

Figure 1	Site location
Figure 2	General site plan showing all features and deposits encountered
Figure 3	Extract from <i>A plan of the town of Jedburgh 1775</i> Anon, with site overlay
Figure 4	Extract from <i>Great Reforms Act plans and Reports, Jedburgh 1832</i> , with site overlay
Figure 5	Extract from <i>Ordnance Survey Maps, 25 inch 1st edition, Scotland, Surveyed 1859, Published 1863</i> , with site overlay

List of Plates

Plate 1	General view of north-west corner of site
Plate 2	Detail of wall (11)
Plate 3	Detail of wall (12)
Plate 4	Detail of cobbles (07) and possible wall (08)
Plate 5	Detail of tiled floor (05)

List of appendices

Appendix 1	Context Register
Appendix 2	Photographic Register
Appendix 3	Drawing Register
Appendix 4	' <i>Discovery and Excavation in Scotland</i> ' Report

Abstract

This report represents the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group during the building of a new extension to Jedburgh Health Centre.

During the works, an area of cobbling associated with two walls and the remains of a tiled floor were revealed. A further small section of cobbling was found in deep wall footings.

No dateable finds were recovered during the watching brief, but it is likely that the remains are of Victorian tenements and the yard of the 19th century Caledonian Brewery, that once occupied the site.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by Scottish Borders Health Board to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundbreaking works for an extension to Jedburgh Health Centre. The works were undertaken in response to a planning condition.
- 1.1.2 Scottish Borders Council is advised on archaeological matters by Dr Chris Bowles, Scottish Borders Council Archaeology Officer. The archaeological works were conducted in accordance with the principles set out in *Scottish Planning Policy* (Scottish Government 2010) and *PAN 2/2011 Planning & Archaeology* (Scottish Government 2011) and in accord with Borders Council requirements as advised by Dr Bowles. A *Written Scheme of Investigation* (AOC 2011) outlining the programme of archaeological works was agreed with Dr. Bowles in advance of the works being undertaken.

1.2 Location

- 1.2.1 The proposed development area (NGR: NT 6515 2057; Figure 1) lies within close proximity to the medieval core of Jedburgh, occupying the corner of the Cannongate and Queen Street. The site consists of a small area of severely sloping ground directly south of the existing health centre and was most recently laid out to lawn and small 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 & NT62SE.244) identified on 1st and 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) Maps but subsequently demolished in a process of redevelopment in 1965. The buildings recorded upon the OS maps are also illustrated in maps published in 1823 (Wood), 1780 (Ainslie) and 1775 (Anon.). Earlier work within the site had previously identified the probable remains of Victorian tenements and the yard of the 19th century Caledonian Brewery (McDonald pers.comm).
- 1.3.2 An archaeological evaluation completed across the site in 2008 recorded building foundations probably associated with the 19th century Caledonian Brewery and/or Victorian tenements, which stood on the development site until demolition in 1965. However, there persisted the possibility that some elements, for example the sandstone fragments (204) identified in Trench 2, may represent earlier structures that predate these, but were utilised in their subsequent construction and use (Rhodes 2008).

2 OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The objectives of the archaeological watching brief were:
- i) to safeguard the archaeological resource from inadvertent disturbance by the proposed development works;

- ii) to liaise with Dr. Bowles and the client in the event of significant archaeological features and/or small finds being unearthed as to the most appropriate response in safeguarding these features either by preservation *in situ*, if at all feasible, or by archaeological recording.

3 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The watching brief was carried out intermittently between 7th March 2011 and 20th October 2011 in generally fair weather conditions. Ground reduction was undertaken using a mini-type mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. All ground works were monitored and supervised by an experienced field archaeologist. Ground reduction was carried out in shallow spits until the required formation depth or significant archaeology was reached.

4 RESULTS

- 4.1 The various data gathered during the watching brief are presented as a series of appendices:
 - i) Appendix 1 contains the context register
 - ii) Appendix 2 contains the photographic register
 - iii) Appendix 3 contains the drawing register
 - iv) Appendix 4 contains the *Discovery & Excavation in Scotland* entry
- 4.2 Overburden consisted of a compact dark brown silt topsoil (01) containing occasional inclusions of small rubble and modern finds with a depth of between 0.3 and 0.4 m. This overlay a modern brick wall (02) which acted as retaining wall for the southernmost part of the health centre prior to the deposition of topsoil (01). This wall was set on concrete foundations and had a height of 1.1 m. Cut by wall (02) and spreading across the site was a layer of building rubble (03) consisting of loose, light brown silt containing frequent building rubble and with a depth of up to 1.5 m (Figure 2).
- 4.3 Footings for the foundations of the new extension were dug through deposit (03) and archaeological features and deposits were found within the footings and below this demolition level (Figure 2).
- 4.4 Within the north-western corner of the site (Figure 2; Plate 1) lay an area of cobbling (04) found in association with two stone walls (11) and (12). The cobbled surface (04) consisted of a mix of small to medium sized water-worn cobbles forming an uneven surface and covered an area measuring 8.0 m east to west by 2.75 m north to south with the northern edge truncated by the construction of the present health centre. Set into the north-eastern corner of the cobbles was a fragmented red sandstone block (10) presumably a threshold stone. This stone measured 0.6 m by 0.35 m. Abutting the southern edge of the cobbles (04) were the remains of a stone-built wall (11) aligned east to west for a distance of 2.9 m (Plate 2). This wall was constructed from a mix of red and yellow mortared sandstone blocks and had a width of 1.1 m. A second wall (12) to this wall ran perpendicular from its

eastern end toward the south running parallel with Queen's Street and was constructed from mainly large irregular sized rounded stones, measuring individually up to 0.55 m by 0.45 m on plan (Plate 3). This wall was set into the underlying red clay natural subsoil (06). This wall foundation appears to be earlier than wall (11) and may continue towards the north below cobbles (04).

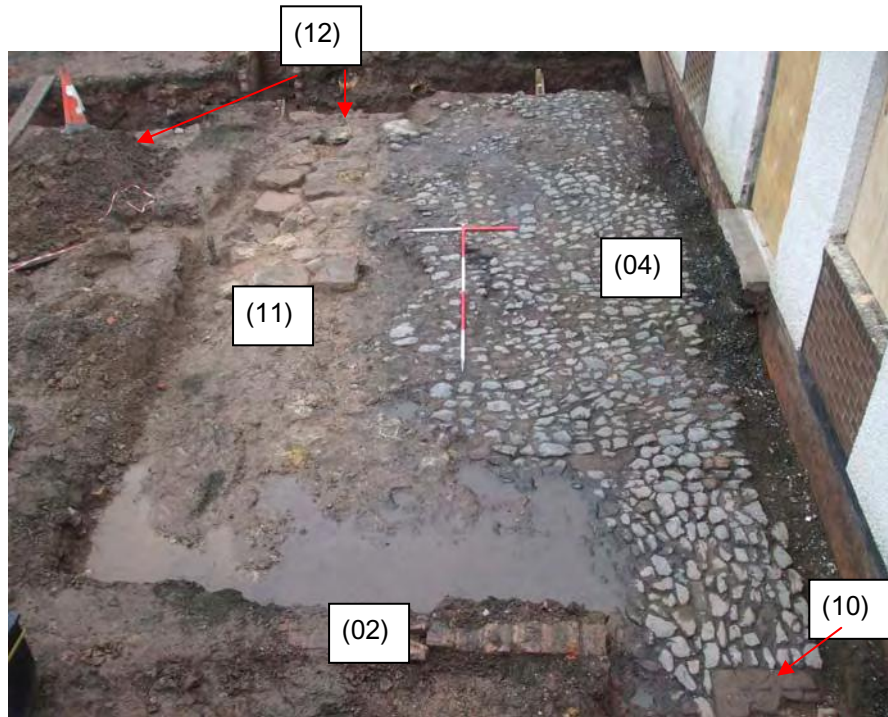


Plate 1: General view of north-west corner of site →N



Plate 2: Showing detail of wall (11) ←N



Plate 3: Showing detail of wall (12) ↑N

- 4.5 Further features were found within the footings dug for the new extension toward the south (Figure 2; Plate 4). These consisted of a patch of cobbles (07) abutting the possible remains of a wall (08). Due to the size of the footing trench, it was not possible to make a secure interpretation of these features. Within the same trench, an expanse of concrete measuring 4 m east to west was also revealed.



Plate 4: Showing detail of cobbles (07) and possible wall (08) ↑N

- 4.6 The final feature was located within the footings towards the south-eastern corner of the site and consisted of the fragmented remains of an ornately tiled floor (05) (Plate 4). These tiles lay on a layer of cement that in turn overlay the natural clay (06).



Plate 5: Showing detail of tiled floor (05) ↑N

- 4.7 Elsewhere within the footings only the natural clay (06) was seen with the demolition material left *in situ* on the higher ground between the footings. No finds were found in association with any of the above described features and as such, they remain undated.

5 CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

- 5.1 The earliest map that shows any detail dates to 1775 (Anon 1775). It shows a cluster of buildings fronting on to Cannon Gate and Walkers Wynd with further buildings behind (Figure 3). This pattern remains unchanged until 1832. The map of this date (Figure 4) shows that the central group of buildings have been demolished leaving an open area bounded by the buildings that front Cannon Gate and Queens Street (Great reforms Act 1832). The Caledonian Brewery first appears between then and 1859 (OS 1863, surveyed 1859; Figure 5).

6 CONCLUSION

- 6.1 It is clear from the watching brief and the previous evaluation that archaeological remains survived within the development area. Although the excavation provided little evidence to phase the site or to establish, any function of the features a study of early cartographic evidence does shed some light in solving these problems.
- 6.2 The features can be separated into three groups reflecting the development of the site from probably at least the late 18th century; however no features can be confidently said to pre date 1832 (Figure 3).
- 6.3 The first group comprises cobbled surface (07). Presumably an external feature such as a yard the cobbles appear to lie within the newly cleared area shown on the 1832 map (Figure 4)
- 6.4 The second group of features are associated with the mid 19th century Caledonian Brewery. Wall (11) clearly aligns with the northern edge of a building fronting onto Queen's Street next to an open yard in which the cobbles (04) clearly lay (Figure 5).
- 6.5 The nature of the conduit (106), found during the evaluation, being constructed from concrete suggests that this feature also belongs within this group and is associated with the brewery. However, the wall (104) associated with the conduit may have older foundations but it is not possible to confirm this from the cartographic evidence (AOC 2008).
- 6.6 The third group relates to features that can not be placed with any confidence in any of the above phases or which may span a number of periods. It was noted in during the watching brief that wall (12) continues below the cobbles (10) thus making it pre-date 1859, but it is not known how much earlier. The tiled surface (05), presumably an internal feature of a tenement or brewery office (?), could belong to any of the phases as it is always seen to be within a structure. Wall (104) as described above may pre date the conduit (106) although it is also possible that it is contemporary. Wall (204), seen in evaluation Trench 2 (AOC 2008), remains unphased.

7 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 7.1 No further archaeological works are considered necessary. This recommendation will require confirmation by Dr. Chris Bowles on behalf of Scottish Borders Council.

8 BIBLIOGRAPHY

AOC 2008 *Jedburgh Health Centre: Evaluation Data Structure Report*. Unpubl AOC Archaeology Archive Report.

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Scottish Government 2010 *Scottish Planning Policy* (February 2010)

Scottish Government 2011 *PAN 2/2011 Planning & Archaeology*.

Cartographic sources

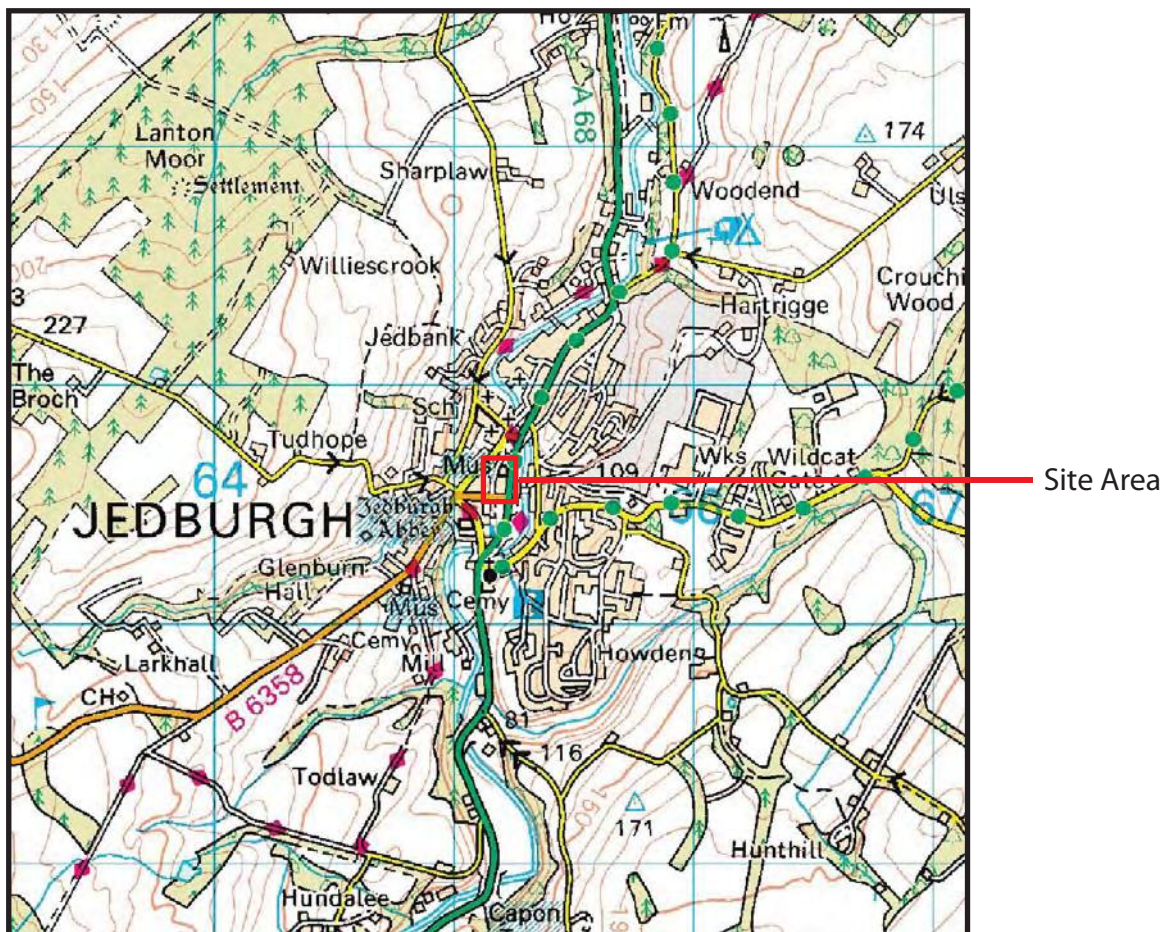
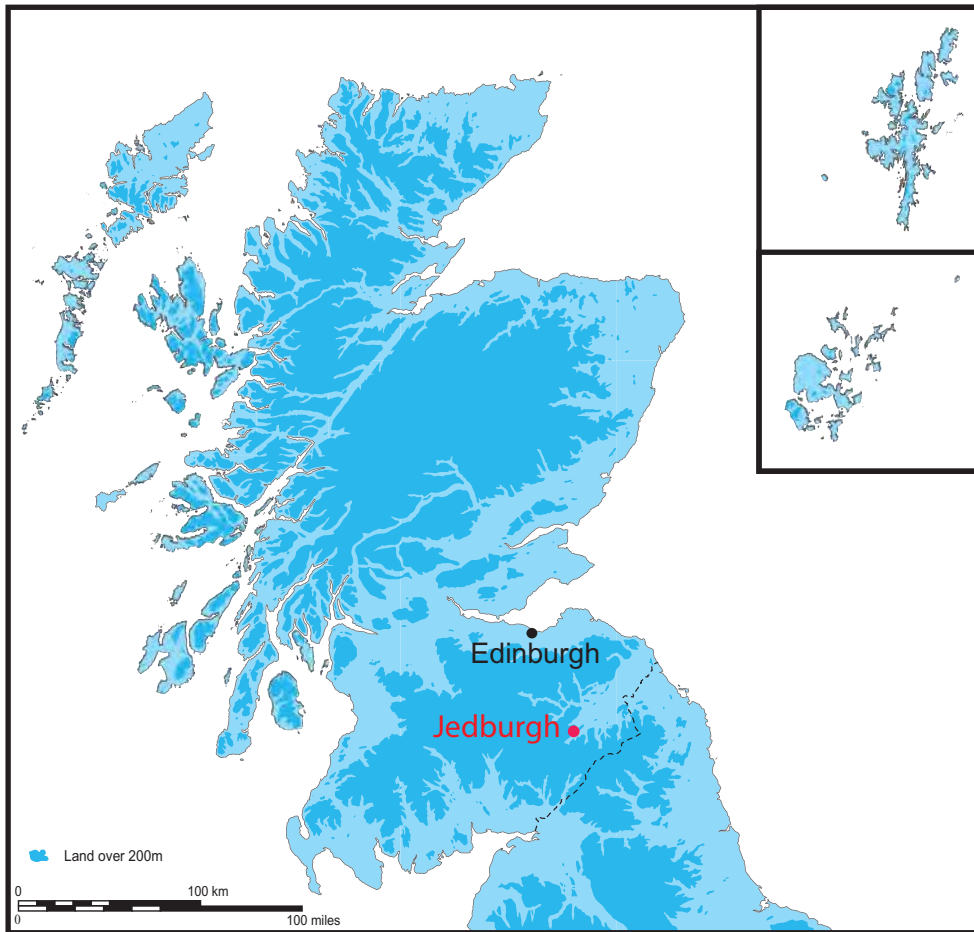
Ainslie, J 1780 *Jedburgh and its environs*.

Anon 1775, *A plan of the town of Jedburgh*

Great Reforms Act 1832 *Great Reforms act and Reports*. Jedburgh 1832

OS 1859, *Ordnance Survey Maps 25 inch*. Surveyed 1859, Published 1863

Wood, J 1823 *Plan of the Town and Environs of Jedburgh*.



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AOC Archaeology Group, Edgefield Industrial Estate, Loanhead, Midlothian, EH20 9SY
OS License No.: 100016114

Figure 1: Location of the site at Jedburgh Health Centre

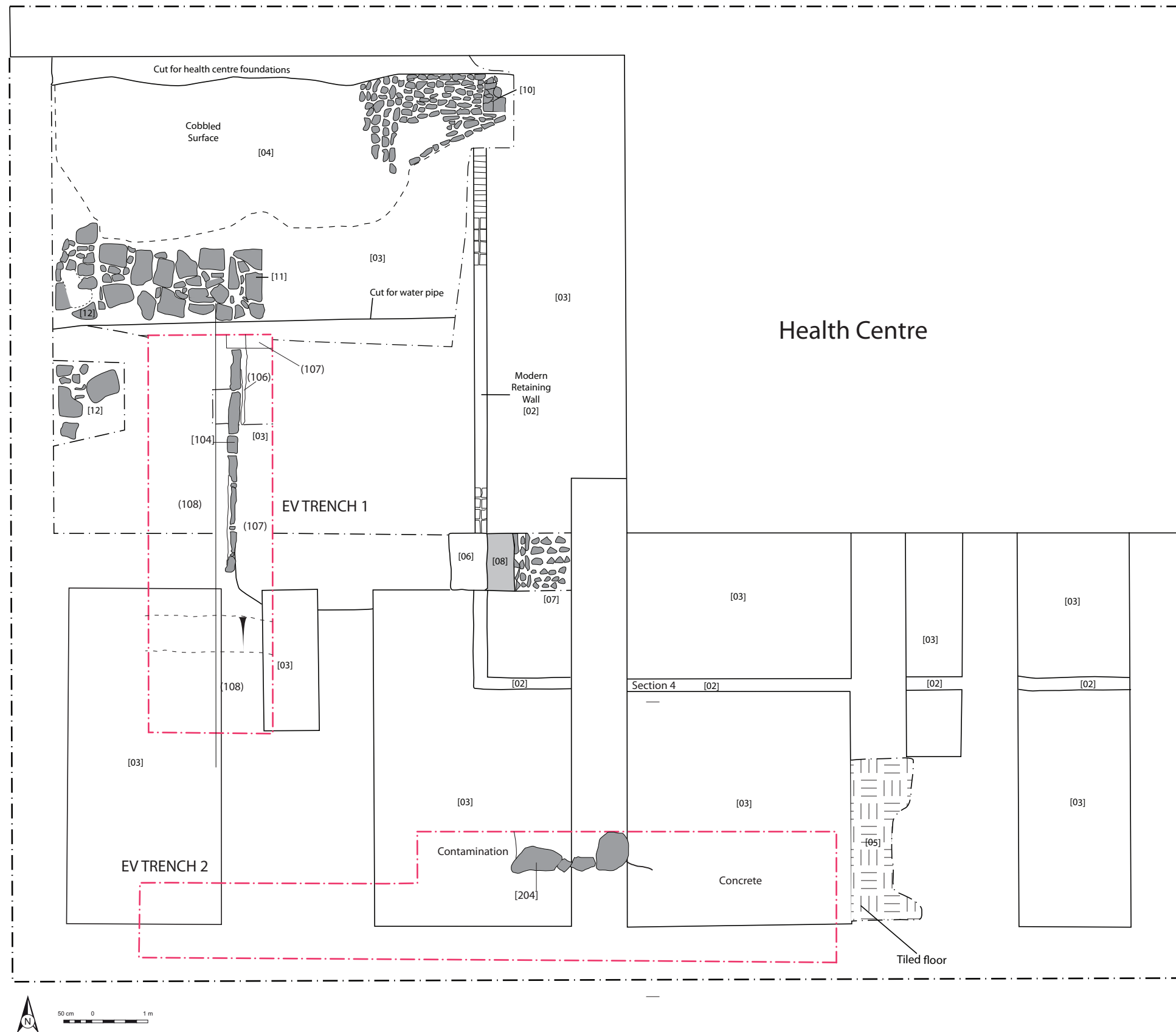


Figure 2: Site Plan Showing all Features and Deposits Encountered

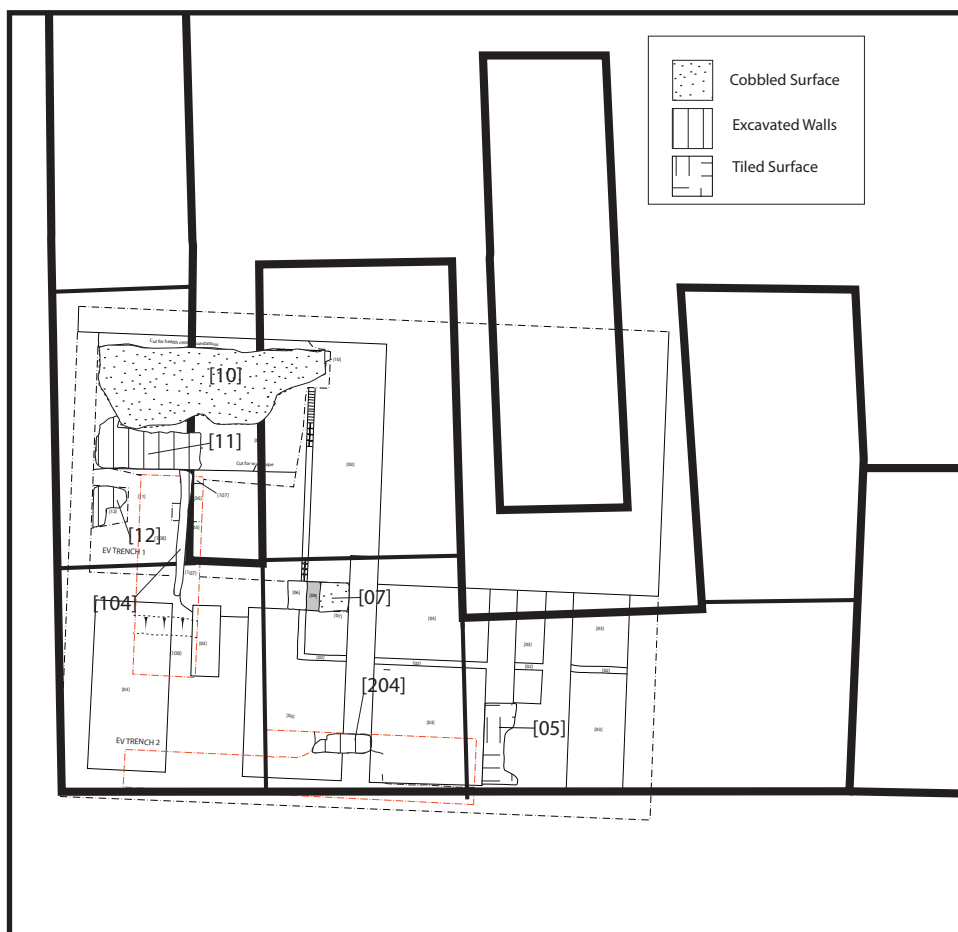


Figure 3: Extract from "A plan of the town of Jedburgh"1775 (Anon). With Site Overlay

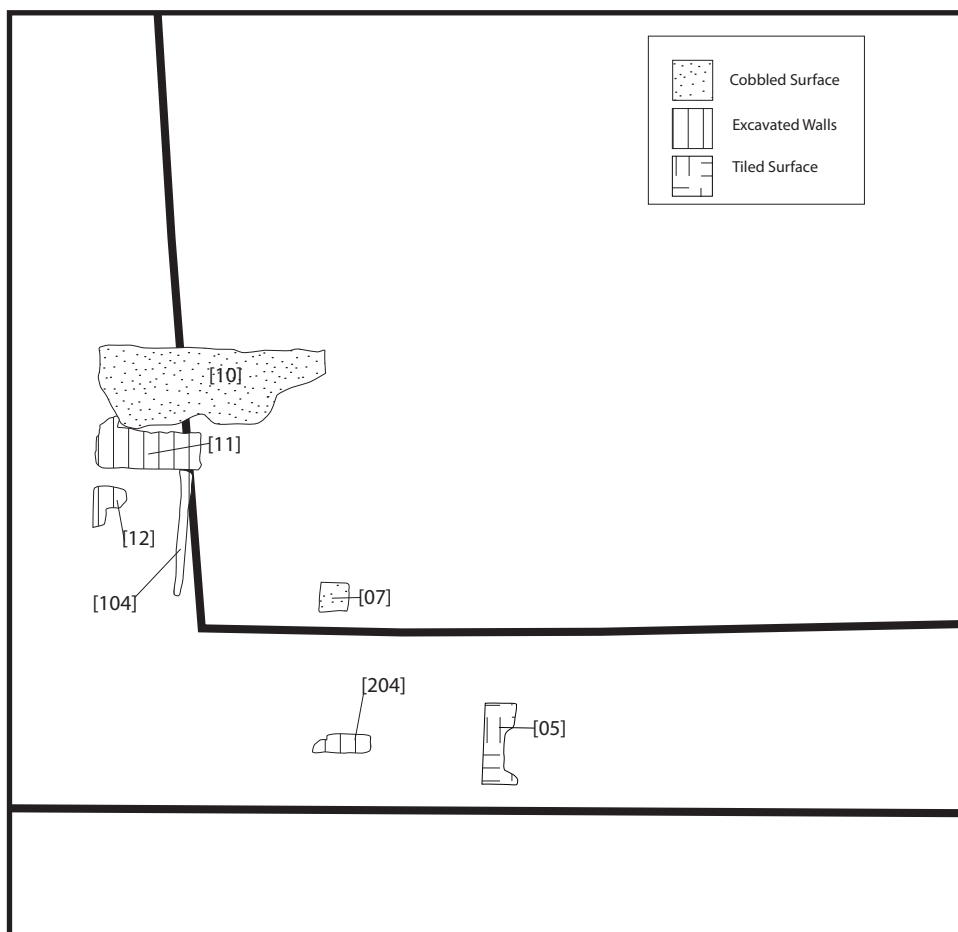


Figure 4: Extract from "Great Reforms Act Plans and Reports, Jedburgh 183 (Anon). With Site Overlay

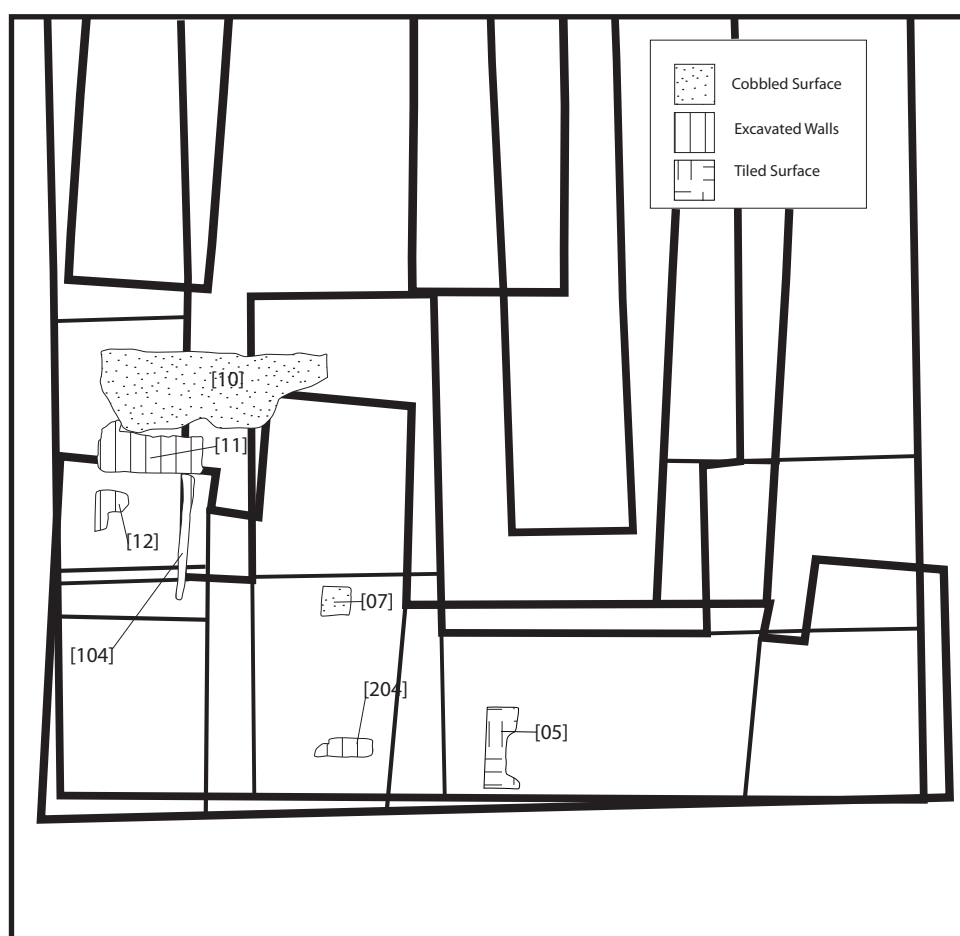


Figure 5: Extract from "Ordnance Survey Maps, 25 inch 1st Edition, Scotland, Surveyed 1859, Published 1863." With Site Overlay

Jedburgh Health Centre: Watching Brief Data Structure Report

Section 2: Appendices

APPENDIX 1: Context register

Number	Description	Stratigraphic relationships	
		Over	Below
01	Topsoil Moderately compact dark brown silt. Containing inclusions of occasional small rubble and modern finds (Not retained). Depth 0.3 – 0.4 m. Extends across the whole site	02	N/A
02	Modern brick wall Wall built from frogged bricks laid as two skins set on a concrete base. Height 1.1 m, Width 0.2 m. Cuts (03)	03	01
03	Demolition layer Loose light brown silt containing frequent building rubble fragments. Up to 1.5 m deep. Extends across the whole site.	04; 05; 07; 08; 09; 10; 11; 12	02
04	Cobbled surface Small to medium-sized water worn cobbles forming uneven surface. Threshold stone (10) set into surface. Possibly associated with walls (11) and (12). Remains cover an area of 8.0 m x 2.75 m.	06	03
05	Tiled floor Fragment of ceramic tiled floor surface made from highly decorated tiles. Set on cement base overlying natural clay. Covers an area of 3.0 m x 1.0 m	06	03
06	Natural clay subsoil	N/A	04; 05; 07; 08; 09; 10; 11; 12
07	Area of cobbles Small patch of cobbles exposed in base of footing trench.	06	03
08	Wall Single stone block seen in base of footing trench. May extend beyond trench edges	06	03
09	Concrete slab Layer of concrete seen in base of footing trench.	06	03
10	Threshold stone Small fragmented sandstone block set within cobbles (04). Stone measures 0.6 m x 0.35 m	06	03
11	Wall Constructed from unworked mortared sandstone blocks individually measuring 0.5 m x 0.5 m on plan and aligned east to west. Tied into southern return (12) and abuts cobbles (04). Length 2.9 m, width 1.1 m	06	03
12	Wall Constructed from un-mortared large angular and rounded stones measuring up to 0.55 m x 0.45 m. Set into (06). Tied into wall (11) and may continue to north below cobbles (04).	06	03

APPENDIX 2: Photographic Register

Black and white film 1

Frame	Description	From
1	Registration	
2	Registration	
3	Modern wall (02)	W
4	Modern wall (02)	W
5	Modern wall (02)	S
6	Modern wall (02)	S
7	Tree removal at NW corner of health centre	W
8	Tree removal at NW corner of health centre	W
9	Tiled floor (05)	S
10	Tiled floor (05)	S
11	Tiled floor (05)	N
12	Tiled floor (05)	N
13	Section of made ground overlying (05)	E
14	Section of made ground overlying (05)	E
15	Section through retaining wall (02)	W
16	Section through retaining wall (02)	W
17	Cobbled surface (07)	S
18	Cobbled surface (07)	S
19	Footing trench general view	W
20	Footing trench general view	W
21	General view of NW corner showing cobbles (04) and wall (11)	E
22	General view of NW corner showing cobbles (04) and wall (11)	E
23	General view of NW corner showing cobbles (04) and wall (11)	SE
24	General view of NW corner showing cobbles (04) and wall (11)	SE
25	Stone block (10) within cobbles (04)	S
26	Stone block (10) within cobbles (04)	S
27	Wall (11)	E
28	Wall (11)	E
29	Wall (11)	E
30	Wall (11)	E
31	Wall (12)	S
32	Wall (12)	S

Digital images 1

Frame	Description	From
1	Registration	
2	Registration	
3	Modern wall (02)	W
4	Modern wall (02)	W
5	Modern wall (02)	S

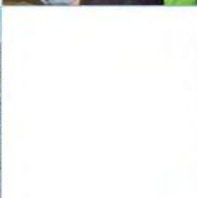
Frame	Description	From
6	Modern wall (02)	S
7	Tree removal at NW corner of health centre	W
8	Tree removal at NW corner of health centre	W
9	Tiled floor (05)	S
10	Tiled floor (05)	S
11	Tiled floor (05)	N
12	Tiled floor (05)	N
13	Section of made ground overlying (05)	E
14	Section of made ground overlying (05)	E
15	Section through retaining wall (02)	W
16	Section through retaining wall (02)	W
17	Cobbled surface (07)	S
18	Cobbled surface (07)	S
19	Footing trench general view	W
20	Footing trench general view	W
21	General view of NW corner showing cobbles (04) and wall (11)	E
22	General view of NW corner showing cobbles (04) and wall (11)	E
23	General view of NW corner showing cobbles (04) and wall (11)	SE
24	General view of NW corner showing cobbles (04) and wall (11)	SE
25	Stone block (10) within cobbles (04)	S
26	Stone block (10) within cobbles (04)	S
27	Wall (11)	E
28	Wall (11)	E
29	Wall (11)	E
30	Wall (11)	E
31	Wall (12)	S
32	Wall (12)	S

APPENDIX 3: Drawing Register

Number	Description	Scale
1	Location of tiled floor 05	1:20
2	Plan of features in footing trench F	1:20
3	General site plan	1:50

APPENDIX 4: 'Discovery and Excavation in Scotland' Report

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Scottish Borders Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME	Jedburgh Health
PROJECT CODE:	AOC 21806
PARISH:	Jedburgh
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Erlend Hindmarch
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	AOC Archaeology Group
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Watching Brief
NMRS NO(S)	NT62SE.109; NT62SE.235; NT62SE.236; NT62SE.237 & NT62SE.244
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Tenements
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	18 th /19 th century tenement & brewery remains
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NT 6515 2057
START DATE (this season)	07/03/2011
END DATE (this season)	20/10/2011
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	Rhodes, D 2008 Jedburgh Health Centre, <i>DES</i> Vol 9, 157.
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the construction of a new extension to Jedburgh Health Centre. An area of cobbling associated with two stone walls and the remains of a tiled floor were revealed. A further small section of cobbling was found in deep wall footings.</p> <p>No dateable finds were recovered during the watching brief, but it is likely that the remains are related to late 18th / 19th century tenements and the yard of the 19th century Caledonian Brewery that once occupied the site.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	N/A
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Scottish Borders Health Board
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Edgefield Road Industrial Estate, Loanhead, Midlothian, EH20 9SY
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ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive to be deposited in NMRS



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