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**Ground to the rear of 51A/51B High Street,
Jedburgh, Scottish Borders**

Post-Excavation Archive Report

Report No. 3427

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1. INTRODUCTION

This report amalgamates the results of several phases of excavation and post-excavation work undertaken by GUARD Archaeology Ltd (GUARD) and CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) between February 2014 and April 2016, for a residential development on garden ground to the rear of 51A and 51B High Street, Jedburgh, Scottish Borders (NGR: NT 65148 20696) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Borders Low Carbon Developments Ltd.

Planning Permission (Ref. 14/00471/FUL) was granted for the construction of a dwelling house on garden ground to the rear of 51A and 51B High Street, Jedburgh. The planning permission was subject to an archaeological condition due to the identification of the remains of a possible medieval or early post-medieval building within the southern and eastern part of the site during an archaeological evaluation undertaken in relation to a previous planning consent (Ref. 13/01426/FUL) (Blair 2014a). These remains were subject to a limited archaeological excavation by GUARD (Blair 2014b) before a change in the development proposals was agreed that would allow the building remains to be preserved in situ within a garden area, sealed beneath a layer of geotextile membrane and soil deposits. Consequently, the scale of the development was reduced, confining any further ground-breaking works to the north-western end of the site. CFA then undertook a monitored strip of the altered building footprint within the north-western end of the site (Kirby 2014); the development area consisted of deep deposits of garden soil, which had been disturbed by later development and a portion of this area had already been reduced during the earlier works. This phase of works involved the controlled excavation of the deposits to formation depth/natural in order to determine if the possible medieval remains extended into the revised development area.

The results of the archaeological work are detailed in CFA DSR 3179 (Kirby 2014) and GUARD DSRs (Blair 2014a and b) and this report should be read in conjunction with these reports. The results of each phase of work is summarised below. Context numbers are shown in bold. Some are prefixed with a 'G' to denote GUARD context numbers.

The GUARD project archives were transferred to CFA. The project archive, comprising all record sheets, maps and reports, will be deposited with Historic Environment Scotland and copies of reports will be lodged with the Scottish Borders Council Sites and Monuments Record. Finds will be notified to the Crown via the Treasure Trove Unit for allocation to a museum or disclaim.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

2.1 Background

The development site is located within the medieval core of Jedburgh, a market town in the Scottish Borders, and lies within the historic backlands of the High Street on the corner of Queen Street and Smith's Wynd (Fig. 1). Backlands were traditionally used from the medieval period for a variety of purposes including industrial activity. Across the road from the site is a building known as Queen Mary's House, which comprises a sixteenth century bastle or defended house (NMRS: NT 62SE29), that replaced a similar house where Mary Queen of Scots is thought to have stayed. To the south is the Augustinian Abbey founded by David I in 1139, initially as a priory but thought to be built on the site of an earlier church possibly dating back to the ninth century. A Franciscan Friary was also established in the town in the sixteenth century on the north side of the High Street but was relatively short lived after being burned on three occasions, the last in 1545. In addition to these medieval and late medieval buildings, a number of Roman and prehistoric artefacts have been found in and around Jedburgh.

2.2 GUARD trial trenching (Blair 2014a)

Two linear trial trenches were excavated during the primary investigation works at the proposed development site.

The excavation of Trench 1 uncovered the poorly preserved remains of a possible cobbled surface or wall (**G003**) aligned NE-SW. It was comprised of frequent medium sized angular stones and occasional flecks of charcoal, and partially enclosed along one edge by a large rounded cobble. The cobble surface continued into Trench 2.

Along with the cobbled surface, a stone lined culvert (**G004**) was uncovered in Trench 2. It was capped with large flat stones measuring approximately 770mm x 380mm x 60mm. The sides of the culvert were lined with large stone slabs set on edge and the base was cut into the natural clay. The culvert was aligned NW-SE and recorded for a length of 3.9m. Overall, it measured 0.44m wide x 0.26m high externally, and 0.2 x 0.2m internally. A truncated fireclay drainage pipe ran along the top of the culvert. A brick surface (**G009**) was noted at the NW end of the trench which represented the remains of a brick building. A layer of garden soil (**G008**) was identified below the brick building, which varied in depth from 0.25m at the SE end of the trench to 1.1m at the NW. The depth of this deposit prevented further investigation.

2.3 GUARD watching brief and excavation (Blair 2014b)

A watching brief was undertaken during topsoil removal within the development site, which led to an open area excavation measuring approx. 10m by 8m (Fig. 2).

Two substantial, acutely angled relict boundary walls (**G112**) and (**G117**) were found running roughly along the west and north edges of Queen Street and Smith's Wynd respectively but on a slightly different alignment to the present day street frontages.

The walls were constructed of clay bonded random angular and rounded whinstone and sandstone rubble without a foundation course.

Within the angle of these walls a possible building was identified, the west wall (**G110**), clay bonded with evidence of facing along the eastern edge, abutted the Smith's Wynd boundary wall (**G117**) but the north wall (**G109**), again clay bonded with evidence of facing, was heavily truncated and its relationship to the Queen Street boundary wall (**G112**) was undetermined. The walls formed a small sub-rectangular structure measuring 7m long x 5.5m wide, or 5.7m long x 4.2m wide internally. A stone built culvert (**G004**) recorded during the evaluation was aligned along the inside edge of the north wall (**G109**) of the building. No evidence of internal partitions within the building was identified.

Three sondages, A, B and C, were excavated inside the building to determine the depth of deposits and determine the presence of any floor surfaces. A further two sondages, D and E, were excavated outside the building.

Sondage A was excavated down the inside edge of wall **G112**, on the south-east side of the building, to a depth of 0.7m. Here was a layer of redeposited clay (**G114**) with moderate inclusions of small angular stones up to 0.25m deep. Below the clay (**G114**) a deposit of earth (**G118**) 0.15m deep with moderate inclusions of small sub-rounded stones, coal fragments and charcoal was recorded. 14th\15th century pottery and a heavily corroded iron scythe or sickle point were recovered from this layer during excavation which may represent an earthen floor consolidated with stone. Below this lay a further deposit (**G120**) containing frequent sub-rounded and sub-angular stones possibly forming another floor horizon, from which a single sherd of 13th/14th century white gritty ware was recovered. Beneath this lay what appeared to be a buried cultivated soil horizon (**G123**), from which sherds of 13th/14th century pottery and a fragment of a copper alloy object were found. This layer overlay natural clay (**G002**).

Sondage B was excavated to a depth of 0.6 m down the side of wall **G110**, on the north-west side of the building, and cut through clay deposit **G114** and possible earthen floor **G118** and subsequently through cultivation horizon **G123** to what appeared to be natural gravelly clay. The layers here were shallower in depth than those recorded in sondage A; 0.6 m in total rather than 0.7 m.

Sondage C was cut through clay deposit **G114** to the top of possible earthen floor **G118**, across the centre of the building.

Sondage D was located on the north side of wall **G109**, outside the building, and cut through garden soil horizon **G111** to a depth of 0.32 m. This deposit continued below the base of the excavated sondage, below the base of wall **G109**.

Sondage E was excavated through what appeared to be natural clay (**G124**) and garden soil (**G111**), outside the building to the north-west. A large pit cut (**G108**), filled with one fill (**G107**), was recorded in the sondage, from which a range of nineteenth and twentieth century pottery, clay pipes and glass were recovered. This pit was truncated by a modern ceramic pipe trench and lay near the north-west corner of the trench. The clay (**G124**) appeared similar in character to clay deposit **G114** inside the building and was excavated to a depth of 0.22 m. This overlay dark grey sand.

Time prevented the sondage being excavated to a deeper depth and to extend the trench to determine the relationship between redeposited clay (**G124**) and the clay (**G002**) identified as natural below the remains of the building. The depth of infill deposits and whether the clay found below the building was natural subsoil remains undetermined.

A cobbled surface (**G100**) was found below the tarmac along the edge of Smith's Wynd. Beneath this, a discontinuous layer of small sandstone fragments (**G103**), possibly representing a levelling layer for the cobbled surface, or alternatively repairs to an earlier road surface, was found embedded into a dark silt layer (**G116**) which appeared to have accumulated over an earlier cobbled surface (**G122**). This lower cobbled surface appeared to correlate with a road surface in existence at the time the earlier boundary walls **G112** and **G117** were extant. Further investigation to determine if further road surfaces survived below this was not undertaken.

2.4 CFA monitored strip (Kirby 2014)

The area that was stripped to formation depth measured 8.7m north-east to south-west by 6m north-west to south-east. Natural was identified within the south-west part of the site but was not present within the north-east part of the site where a modern cut had truncated the natural deposits.

Excavation of a service trench, measuring 5m long by 0.4m wide by 0.8m deep which connected to a length of service trench monitored by GUARD, was also monitored.

The monitored strip was conducted by first cleaning and then recording the existing north-east to south-west and south-east to north-west sections, which were exposed during the earlier phase of works. The north-east to south-west section was then extended to the south-west side of the site by excavating a single bucket width trench. This operation was then repeated for the south-east to north-west section, extending it to the rear of the house footprint.

When the WSI was prepared it was envisaged that the deposits were a sequence of garden soils / midden deposits and that each identified stratigraphic deposit would be cleaned by hand and then test-pitted for environmental sampling and the recovery of finds. The layer would then be removed by machine and the process repeated until natural/formation level was reached. However, the sequence of deposits was not as early or clearly defined as originally envisaged so only 2 test pits were excavated, both through a recent deposit. However, all deposits identified were excavated for artefacts, just not by test-pitting.

At the request of the Scottish Borders Council Archaeologist, the south-east-facing section along the edge of Smith's Wynd was cleaned and recorded following the reduction of the deposits within the site boundary.

The earliest phase of archaeological remains identified was represented by an elongated pit (**020**), which had been cut through a deposit of reddish pink silty clay (**014**) into reddish clay natural (**000**) beneath. It was aligned north-west to south-east and was 3.4m long x 0.9-1.3m wide x 0.4m deep. The fill (**021**) consisted of grey-brown silty-clay containing numerous stones. Towards the north-western end of this

pit there was a concentration of flat stones (022) overlying the fill. Sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from the fill (021) of this pit.

This pit also cut through the extreme north-eastern edge of a clayey gravel deposit (028) that contained numerous small stones. It was considered that this deposit might represent a medieval street surface of Smith's Wynd. It measured up to c.0.5m thick and sat directly on the natural (000). The edge of this surface ran parallel with the current edge of Smith's Wynd, extending out by a further 0.2m into the development area.

Above these features a sequence of three deposits (010, 027 & 029) was present. It is not clear what these were but they were sterile and may simply have been deposits of made ground laid to raise the level of the surface of the site. These deposits were cut by a sequence of later cut features. More than the entire north-east half of the area had been dug out at sometime during the 20th century as a large cut (008) was present across this area and it had been filled with alternating layers of dark-grey silty-clay and orange-brown sandy clay (009) and within these deposits frogged "Niddrie" bricks were present. In turn this pit had been cut by another large pit (006). This was filled with 007 which contained a number of recent finds. This pit was cut by another recent pit (015) which was in turn cut by a pit (017) containing a metal fuel tank (019).

In the north-east facing section a cobbled street surface (030) was identified directly below the current tarmac street surface of Smith's Wynd (031).

Other more recent features/deposits included: a test-pit (032) excavated during the current programme of development; a drain (002); cut features (004 & 012); a small square post-hole (023) and a deposit of rubble (025) on the surface of the site that was more than likely laid down during these construction works.

2.5 Historic Maps

The development area is clearly shown on maps dating from 1775 to the present. An anonymous map dated to 1775 (Fig. 4a) depicts the development area as the backlands of a building which fronts on to the High Street. No features are shown within the backlands. A similar arrangement is depicted on Ainslie's map of 1780 (Fig. 4b) and Wood's map of 1823 (Fig. 4c). The Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1858 (Fig. 4d) gives a more detailed picture of the development area and depicts several buildings to the north-west of the development area, towards High Street, and a small building just encroaching into the development area on the north-west corner. The remainder of the area is depicted as gardens with trees or shrubs and a path. A similar layout is shown on the later large scale Ordnance Survey maps dating to 1863 and 1921 (Fig. 4e, Fig. 4).

3. FINDS

3.1 The Pottery by Sue Anderson

Introduction

The medieval and later pottery assemblage from all phases of work comprises 190 sherds weighing 1534g, collected from thirteen contexts in the evaluation and excavation. Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric and period for all areas combined, and a summary catalogue is included in Appendix 2.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Scottish white gritty wares	SWGW	12th-14th c.	22	262	0.07	17
Scottish medieval redwares	SMRW	M.13th-15th c.	2	13		2
Reduced green-glazed	RGW	14th-16th c.	6	60		6
<i>Total medieval</i>			30	335	0.07	25
Scottish post-medieval reduced/oxidised	SPMR/O	15th-18th c.	7	70		6
Dutch-type redwares	DUTR	16th-17th c.	1	12		1
Tin glazed earthenwares	TGE	16th-18th c.	10	51	0.08	9
Post-medieval slipwares	PMSW	17th-19th c.	9	83	0.08	42
Staffordshire-type slipware red-bodied	STAFT	L.17th-18th c.	1	18		1
<i>Total post-medieval</i>			28	234	0.16	59
Creamwares	CRW	1730-1760	38	152	0.36	37
Scratch-blue ware	SSBW	1740-1780	1	2		1
White salt-glazed stonewares	SWSW	18th c.	4	23		4
Agate Ware	AGAT	c.1740-1820	1	2		1
Pearlware	PEW	L.18th-M.19th c.	16	49		10
Industrial Slipware	INDS	L.18th-20th c.	2	7	0.04	2
Refined white earthenwares	REFW	L.18th-20th c.	16	85	0.38	16
Yellow Ware	YELW	L.18th-19th c.	1	5		1
Porcelain	PORC	18th-20th c.	2	3	0.05	2
Blue-bodied stoneware	BBSW	18th-19th c.	1	4		1
Late slipped redware	LSRW	18th-19th c.	16	181	0.45	13
Late redwares	LRW	18th-19th c.	32	364	0.23	31
Late blackwares	LBW	18th-E.20th c.	1	13		1
British utilitarian stonewares	BRSW	19th-E.20th c.	1	75		1
<i>Total modern</i>			132	965	1.51	121
Totals			190	1534	1.74	205

Table 1. Medieval and later pottery by fabric.

Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in the archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series. Form terminology follows MPRG (1998). The catalogue was input onto an Access database, available in archive.

Medieval pottery (12th-15th C.)

The medieval wares were dominated by White Gritty Wares, mainly represented by body sherds. One base fragment, a jug handle and a flat-topped everted jar rim were present. Several body sherds had horizontal grooving. A few had traces of glaze, but only the jug handle, a wide strap type with small stabmarks running vertically along

the centre, was fully glazed. Fabrics in this group were fairly uniform in their coarseness, but colours varied from pale pink/orange through cream and buff to bright white, often with grey cores. This pottery type has been dated to the 12th-15th centuries in Perth and elsewhere in Scotland (Hall 1996). It generally occurs on sites in the eastern half of the country, although it has been found with increasing frequency in the west in recent years (Jones et al 2003, 80).

Two sherds of medieval redwares were present. One was a squared everted rim, possibly from a jar with a lip, and the other was a small fragment of a ?face jug with incised radiating lines above a cordon and green glaze on both surfaces.

Six green-glazed sherds in fine to medium sand-tempered fabrics, often with ferrous inclusions, were comparable with the finer 'reduced gritty ware' fabrics found elsewhere in the Borders (e.g. Dean and Mills 2014, 230). These appear to span the 14th-16th centuries and are probably precursors to the finer post-medieval reduced wares.

Post-medieval pottery (15th-18th C.)

Twenty-eight sherds fall into this period category. Many were abraded or had lost areas of surface and glaze.

Seven body and base fragments of green-glazed reduced and/or oxidised jugs were in the fine micaceous fabrics typical of the post-medieval Throsk industry (Caldwell and Dean 1992).

One body sherd of a Dutch-type redware with internal orange glaze and external sooting was recovered, but was in poor condition. Tin-glazed earthenwares, probably English, were relatively frequent and most were decorated with hand-painted blue designs, with one small sherd having polychrome (purple, green) decoration. One sherd was a dish rim.

Slipwares comprised fragments of at least four dishes/plates in a fine pink to buff fabric with occasional fine ferrous and calcareous inclusions, all with thick trailed curvilinear white slip decoration. The sources of these vessels are unknown, but similar slipwares were found at the Hirsell (e.g. Dean and Mills 2014, fig. 17.9, no. 81) and a local origin seems likely. There was also a press-moulded flatware of Staffordshire type, but in a red-firing fabric.

Modern wares (M.18th-20th C.)

The majority of the assemblage belonged to the modern period. Like the post-medieval group, many sherds were spalled and had not survived well in the soil. This group was dominated by factory-made white earthenwares (SWSW, CRW, PEW, INDS, REFW) and red earthenwares (LSRW, LRW, LBW). Most of the modern sherds came from topsoil **G001**, pit fill **G107** and modern feature fills **007** and **009**.

The refined whitewares included a relatively high proportion of early types, particularly creamwares and pearlwares, as well as a few white stonewares. The creamwares were generally undecorated and included plates, bowls, a dish, a cup and

a lid. White stonewares included three plate rims with scalloped edges and moulded decoration (lattice, dot & diaper, barley seed). A scratch-blue decorated hollow ware vessel with flow-blue decoration was also present, and there were fragments of banded industrial slipware bowls. The pearlwares included four vessels with blue transfer-printed designs, two blue shell-edged plates, and fragments of a hand-painted bowl with decoration similar to an example from Belfield's Pottery (Haggarty 2009, 85, FD 2007.1.142). Later refined whitewares also included plates, dishes, cups, saucers, bowls and a small jug, and were decorated with transfer prints in a variety of colours (red, lilac, blue) and stencilled spongeware. Refined wares were produced by many manufacturers throughout Europe during the later 18th and 19th centuries and it is not possible to identify the sources of the majority of sherds in this assemblage. No maker's marks were present on any bases.

Other table wares in this group included small fragments of porcelain, one of which may be an early English soft-paste type. A small fragment of a moulded stoneware jug with pale blue body was also found, and there was a small fragment of an agate ware vessel.

Brown-glazed and slipped redwares were the staple produce of 'country potteries' in the 18th and 19th centuries, some of which were located in towns. The slipped wares included several bowls with internal white slip and external brown glaze, some with streaky patches of brown on the inside or marbled slip decoration. The plain redwares were largely in the same fabric as the slipped redwares and included mugs, bowls and jars. A blackware handle was also collected. Like the refined wares, ascribing these wares to a particular factory is almost impossible. However, very similar slipwares to some of the examples in this group were produced at Prestonpans (Haggarty 2008).

A few other modern wares were present in smaller quantities. A large fragment of a thick-walled stoneware jar/bottle was present. There was a single sherd of a yellow-bodied earthenware hollow ware vessel.

Distribution

Table 2 shows the quantities of sherds from each context and provides a spotdate.

Pottery of medieval date was re-deposited in some of the later layers excavated on site, but also occurred in small quantities in fill **109**, pit fill **021** and possible medieval floor layers **G118** and **G120**. Most of the other features on the site appear to have been filled in the 18th century or later.

Site	Context	Type	No	Wt/g	Fabrics present	Spot date
GUARD	G001	Topsoil	68	377	SPMR DUTR PMSW TGE SWSW SSBW PORC CRW LBW LRW LSRW PEW REFW	19th c.
GUARD	G107	Pit fill	17	171	TGE LRW LSRW AGAT	L.18th-E.19th c.
GUARD	G109	Fill	3	30	SWGW SMRW	M.13th-15th c.
GUARD	G111	Garden soil	20	134	SWGW RGW SPMO PMSW STAFT CRW BBSW	L.18th-19th c.
GUARD	G115	Tree bole	6	37	PMSW INDS LRW LSRW PEW	19th c.
GUARD	G116	Layer	2	16	PMSW INDS	L.18th-E.19th c.
GUARD	G118	Floor?	5	48	RGW SPMR	15th-16th c.?
GUARD	G120	Floor?	1	1	SWGW	12th-14th c.
GUARD	G123	Garden soil	4	23	RGW SWGW	14th-16th c.
GUARD	G125	?	1	115	SWGW	12th-14th c.
CFA	007	Modern feature	56	495	SPMR PMSW TGE SWSW CRW LRW LSRW PEW REFW YELW BRSW	19th c.
CFA	009	Pit fill	1	4	REFW	19th c.
CFA	021	Pit fill	6	83	SWGW SMRW	13th-15th c.

Table 2. Pottery quantities and fabrics by context.

Discussion

The medieval and later pottery assemblage comprises a range of wares typical for sites of this period across southern Scotland. The medieval assemblage is relatively small for an urban site in a medieval town, but appears to relate to occupation of the possible structure found in the southern part of the site, facing Queen Street (Blair 2014b), whilst the large pit **020** may have served as a rubbish dump at the rear of the building. The post-medieval wares reflect the affluence of this burgh in the 16th–18th centuries, with slip-decorated and tin-glazed earthenwares in the early part of the period being replaced by the latest fashion in white factory-produced tablewares by the mid 18th century, combined with red earthenwares for kitchen storage and food preparation.

3.2 The Clay Pipes by Dennis Gallagher

A total of 20 tobacco pipe fragments were examined. These included one lower bowl fragment with a small protruding foot (QUJE/007). This is not by a Scottish maker; it may be a Tyneside product, dating c.1700-1780 (cf Edwards 1988, 10 and 16, Type 12). The stems ranged in date from the seventeenth to the nineteenth century. None of the fragments had any maker's marks or decoration.

Context	Bowl	Stem	Mouthpiece	Total	Date range
CFA 007	0	9	0	9	C17th-19th
CFA 007 (TP1)	0	6	0	6	C17th-19th
CFA 007 (TP2)	1	2	1	4	C17th
CFA 009	0	1	0	1	?C19th

Table 3. Clay pipe catalogue

4. ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

4.1 Archaeobotany by Mhairi Hastie

Introduction

This report presents the detailed analysis of the carbonised plant remains (including cereal grain, weed seeds, fruit stones etc) recovered during the archaeological investigations, undertaken by GUARD and CFA.

Methodology

Seventeen bulk soil samples were retained during the archaeological investigations. Two of these, samples 5 and 9 from possible medieval floor deposits (contexts **G114** and **G118**), were deemed representative of the material recovered from the site and processed for the recovery of palaeoenvironmental remains and material suitable for dating.

Each sample was processed through a system of flotation, the floating debris (flot) was collected in a 250µm sieve and, once dry, scanned using a binocular microscope (x10-x100 mag.). The material remaining in the tank (retent) was washed through a 1mm mesh and sorted for archaeological remains. All significant material was removed and stored in plastic finds bags.

The results are summarised in Tables 4 and 5, and discussed below.

Results

As with other urban medieval/post-medieval sites throughout Scotland (for example, Leith, Dundee, Edinburgh and Perth (Hastie, 2002a & b, Hastie 2007, Holde & Hastie 2010)) the deposits contained a low concentration of both ‘domestic’ and ‘industrial’ material, including charred cereal grain, nutshell, wood and heather charcoal, pottery fragments, building material (CBM, mortar), bone and metal slag etc.

Neither of the samples contained large amounts of carbonised material and none of the plant remains would appear to have been charred in situ. The remains were generally fragmentary, highly abraded and likely to represent material reworked from domestic and other contexts, with hearth, kiln and oven material all being mixed into the deposits.

Although only present in small quantities, the cereal grains recovered do indicate that whole, clean grains were being brought into Jedburgh. Given the quantity of grain present, they likely represent material burnt accidentally during food preparation. Both hulled barley and oat were present along with possible wheat (cf. bread/club wheat), and these represent the principal crops cultivated in Scotland during the medieval period.

A small number of other plant remains were identified, albeit in extremely small quantities, those being hazelnut shell and weed seeds. Only two seeds from wild taxa were recovered; one identified as a grass caryopsis (Gramineae sp.) and the other a

sedge seed (*Carex* sp.). Other material such as heather charcoal and a small fragment of straw (culm node) were also recovered.

Table 4. Composition of carbonised plant remains

Sample no.	Context	Flot vol (ml)	Cereal grain		Weed seeds		Culm node	Nutshell	Charcoal	
			Qty	Identification	Qty	Identification			Wood	Heather
5	G114	10	+	<i>Hordeum</i> sp. x 1 <i>Avena</i> sp. x 1					+(SF)	
9	G118	20	++	<i>Hordeum var vulgare</i> x 1 <i>Hordeum</i> sp. x 5 <i>Avena</i> sp. x 3 cf. <i>Triticum</i> sp. x 1 (poss. Bread/club wheat) Cereal indet x 11	+	Gramineae indet x 1 <i>Carex</i> sp. x 1	+(x1 frag)	+(x4 frag)	+++	+(SF)

Key: += rare, ++ = occasional, +++ = common and ++++ = abundant
SF = small fragments (<5mm in dia.), VSF = very small fragments (<2mm in dia.)

Table 5. Other remains recovered from the samples

Sample no.	Context	Pottery	CBM	Mortar	Glass	Iron obj (possible)	Bone		Metal working debris	Coal/Cinders
							Unburnt	Burnt		
5	G114		+(SF)	+(VSF)	+(SF)	+(SF)	+(SF)		++	++
9	G118	+	+(SF)				++(SF)	+(SF)	+++	++

Key: += rare, ++ = occasional, +++ = common and ++++ = abundant
SF = small fragments (<5mm in dia.), VSF = very small fragments (<2mm in dia.)

4.2 Radiocarbon dates

Two samples was submitted to SUERC for radiocarbon dating (Fig. 3). This consisted of a cereal grain from **G118** and charcoal from **G114**.

A piece of birch (*Betula*) charcoal from context **G114**, interpreted as a possible floor surface within the building, produced a calibrated date range of 1448 AD to 1634 AD, falling across the late medieval to early post-medieval periods.

A grain of hulled barley (*Hordeum var vulgare*) from context **G118**, interpreted as a possible floor surface within the building, produced a very similar calibrated date range of 1431 AD to 1620 AD (Table 6), also falling across the late medieval to early post-medieval periods.

SUERC Lab No.	Context	Species	Radiocarbon age uncal.	Cal. date AD (2σ)	δ ¹³ C
66440	G114	<i>Betula</i>	367 ± 29	1448–1634	-27.9 ‰
66441	G118	<i>Hordeum var vulgare</i>	409 ± 29	1431–1620	-24.1 ‰

Table 6. Radiocarbon dates (calibrated using OxCal 4.2)

5. DISCUSSION

The GUARD work uncovered a number of deposits and walls, that led to a limited archaeological excavation (Fig. 5), which revealed the remains of a building, tentatively described as medieval in date at the time, mostly due to the pottery assemblage recovered. This comprised two substantial boundary walls (**G112/G117**) along the south-west and south-east sides of the development area, abutted by two narrower walls (**G110/G109**) forming a small sub-rectangular structure at the corner of Queen Street and Smith's Wynd. A small culvert (**G004**) was located inside the area defined by the building, adjacent to the northern wall of the structure. Sondages excavated through deposits within the building revealed a series of possible floor surfaces comprising clay and earth horizons (**G114/G118/G119/G120**), the lower horizon (**G120**) yielding fragments of glazed and unglazed pottery dating from the 12th-14th centuries AD. Garden soil (**G123**) was recorded below all of these possible floor surfaces, containing pottery dating to the 14th-16th centuries. A deep garden soil (**G111**) was recorded outside the building, containing medieval and post-medieval pottery, and a modern rubbish pit was recorded in the north-west part of the site, while a sequence of two cobbled surfaces was recorded underlying the tarmac of Smith's Wynd.

The CFA monitored strip proved the majority of the deposits in the north-western part of the site to be recent, with the exception of two features; a possible medieval street surface (**028**), which only just encroached into the site, and an elongated pit (**020**), containing sherds of medieval pottery. The remainder of the features were modern deposits and a large cut. It is likely that the large pit (**006**) identified during the CFA phase of work (Kirby 2014) is the same pit or associated with the pit (**G108**) described in the GUARD report (Blair 2014b). It is now clear that the re-deposited clay surface described in the GUARD report (**G124**) (Blair 2014b) and the grey sand below it (no number) that was identified in their Sondage E were actually fills of a large modern cut.

On review of the GUARD reports it is now considered that the walls forming Building 1 are likely to be of late medieval or post-medieval date. Of the two substantial boundary walls, the base of wall **G112** would appear to be sitting on top of deposit **G118**, which would suggest that the wall was built after **G118** had been formed, and that **G118** is not a floor associated with the building; context **G118** has been dated to the early 15th-early 17th centuries by C14 dating and to the 15th-16th centuries on the basis of the pottery. It is also now clear that boundary wall **G117** in the GUARD report (Blair 2014b) is unlikely to be medieval in date as the medieval horizon recorded by CFA (**028**) lies at a lower depth than the level at which this wall survived (Fig. 6), although it is not known which context Wall **G117** is built upon.

Of the two narrower walls, it appears from the GUARD archive that Wall **G110** was built on context **G114** and Wall **G109** was built on context **G111**. Context **G114** appears to be the final layer or surface within the 'building' and lies above **G118**. The C14 date (early 15th-early 17th centuries) for material within **G114** is very similar to that obtained from **G118**, although it is assumed to post date context **G118** based on stratigraphy; there was no pottery from **G114**. The GUARD report describes **G114** as a floor level, but if the wall is built on top of it then it is unlikely to be a floor and instead may be similar to **G111** and be a garden soil.

Context **G111** is described as a garden soil and contained pottery dating from the medieval, post-medieval and modern periods and so cannot have been laid down any earlier than the 19th century. As context **G111** is described by GUARD as continuing below wall **G109** it is assumed that this wall has been built upon this context and therefore the wall cannot be earlier than 19th century in date. Wall **G110** is believed to form a building with wall **G109** and therefore is assumed to be contemporary, suggesting that this wall must also be of post-medieval date, although the relationship between the two walls is unclear as it was not investigated and it remains possible that the two walls are of different dates.

If it is accepted that the large boundary walls (**G112/G117**) cannot have been built earlier than c.1440 AD, it places them potentially contemporary with Queen Mary's House and the Franciscan Friary in Jedburgh. An enclosure wall discovered during excavations of the Friary site has a marked resemblance in size and construction to the boundary wall at the current site (Dixon, O'Sullivan and Rogers 2000). The historical maps (Fig. 4) indicate that the plot has been in existence since at least 1775 and these boundary wall footings, on the basis of the excavation and dating evidence, could be much older, indicating that the plot has a very long period of establishment.

As the smaller walls (**G110 & G109**) appear, based on stratigraphic evidence, to both be post-medieval (assuming that they are contemporary with each other, with Wall **G109** dating from no earlier than the 19th century), these walls may represent a simple garden building, perhaps a shed or lean-to, abutting the larger boundary wall. It is also possible that Wall **G109** relates to garden features depicted on the Ordnance Survey maps from 1858 (Fig. 4d-4e) onwards, as a NNE-SSW aligned border and path are present, which is the same alignment as **G109**. The less than 90° angle of the two boundary walls (**G112/G117**) would produce a structure that was not square/rectangular in plan. Unfortunately the relationships between the walls, and between the walls and the surrounding contexts, was not conclusively established during the excavations so it is not possible to determine how they relate to one another with any certainty, or how they relate to the stone culvert **G004** recorded in the GUARD evaluation.

The pottery finds provide a range from the 12th century up to the 20th century, with the clay pipes indicating a 17-19th century date range. The assemblage is typical for this part of Scotland although the assemblage is quite small for an urban site in a medieval town. It is, however, an important contributor to the medieval assemblages from the Scottish Borders and of Jedburgh, and the post-medieval wares reflect the affluence of this burgh in the 16th–18th centuries, with slip-decorated and tin-glazed earthenwares in the early part of the period being replaced by the latest fashion in white factory-produced tablewares by the mid 18th century, combined with red earthenwares for kitchen storage and food preparation.

The palaeobotanical remains are consistent with other urban medieval/post-medieval sites across Scotland in that they contained a low concentration of material. Both hulled barley and oat were present along with wheat, which represent the principal crops cultivated in Scotland during the medieval period. Whole, clean grains were being brought onto the site and likely represent material burnt accidentally during food preparation. It is clear from the assemblage that it is mixed, the archaeobotanical

remains being fragmentary, highly abraded and likely to represent material reworked from domestic and other contexts, with hearth, kiln and oven material all being mixed into the deposits. This supports the interpretation of these deposits as layers of garden soils rather than floors.

The radiocarbon dates from the site provide a range of 1431 to 1634 AD for the deposits formerly identified as floors within a building and now interpreted as more likely to be garden soil layers within a late medieval or post-medieval plot. However, it is important to understand the taphonomic context (**G114**, **G118**) of the material used to produce the dates, as it has implications for how we understand the dating of the structures which were built on top of these deposits.

As widespread deposits, the contents of contexts **G114** and **G118** are less taphonomically secure than the fill of a discrete sealed feature. The limited excavation means we do not fully understand the nature and extent of these deposits. While these deposits are identified by GUARD as being possible floors inside the building, the scale of the excavation and stratigraphic evidence means that we can only realistically describe them as early deposits above natural containing material derived from the medieval period. The size of the sondages does not allow for the contexts to have been adequately exposed in plan or for their stratigraphic relationships with the building to be fully understood. The original context sheets also discuss the possibility that **G114** is either a re-deposited levelling deposit or a floor. If we do accept that **G114** is the final floor of the building, which is also discussed in the original context sheets, then anything above it is likely to be post-abandonment.

It has been suggested that contexts **G114**, **G118**, **G119**, **G120** and **G123** are all stratigraphically earlier than the foundations of the walls, rather than being contemporary with them, and therefore are more likely to have been pre-existing ground surfaces or garden soils rather than floors associated with a building, with the plot walls having been built some time after c.1440 AD. The radiocarbon dates and pottery from layers **G114** and **G118** indicate that these layers could have been laid down in the 15th-16th centuries. Layers **G120** and **G123**, which are stratigraphically below **G118**, contain pottery dating to the 12th-16th centuries and are therefore likely to have been laid down in the medieval period; however, the stratigraphically earlier layer, **G123**, contains pottery of 14th-16th century date, and the overlying, stratigraphically later layer **G120** contains pottery of 12th-14th century date, indicating that there is some mixing of material and inverting of the expected dating sequence, meaning we cannot be sure of the taphonomic security of this sequence of deposits. It remains possible that, while these layers are most likely to be garden soils or deposits relating to the medieval use of this backland plot, and although the pottery and radiocarbon evidence from these contexts support each other, the material within these deposits appears to be mixed, as supported by the archaeobotanical and pottery evidence.

Nevertheless, the site provides important information regarding the formation and use of this backland plot during the medieval and post-medieval periods in Jedburgh, and is significant for understanding the development of the burgh.

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APPENDIX1: Context list

Context No.	Description
GUARD contexts	
G001	Topsoil - a loose dark grey/brown sandy clay with moderate inclusions of small angular stones 60 mm< and occasional modern detritus. Measured 0.26-0.86 m deep
G002	Natural - a firm dull red clay with moderate inclusions of small-medium sized angular stones 120mm<
G003	Possible path, surface or putative wall remnant - a firm mid-grey/brown sandy clay with frequent medium sized angular stones and occasional flecks of charcoal and coke. Aligned NE-SW. Partially enclosed along one edge by a rounded cobble. Measured 1 m long, continued below trench edges to SW and NE x 0.7 m wide x 0.12 m deep
G004	Culvert: A sandstone rubble built culvert. Large capstones 770 mm x 380 x 60 mm were found overlying sandstone walls formed from vertically set slabs set on end, built off natural clay. Aligned NW-SE and recorded over a distance of 3.9 m. Measured 0.44m wide x 0.26m in height and the void measured 0.2 m x 0.2 m.
G005	Cut for culvert 004 not visible in plan, the culvert side walls were seen set into natural clay 002
G006	Re-deposited natural on the south side of culvert 004 - A firm dull red clay with occasional small angular sandstone fragments 40 mm<. Measured 3.5 m long x 1 m (trench width) wide x up to 0.05 m deep
G007	Possibly material excavated during the construction of culvert 004 - Firm mid-grey/brown sandy clay with moderate inclusions of small angular, sub angular stones which appear embedded into the top of redeposited clay 006 and moderate inclusions of charcoal flecks. Measured 3.5 m long x 1 m (trench width) wide x up to 0.05 m deep
G008	Topsoil/cultivated soil - Soft mid-grey/brown sandy clay with occasional small angular stones and moderate inclusions of charcoal flecks. Measured up to 1.1 m deep
G009	Mortar bonded brick floor visible in section at the NW end of trench 2 beneath grubbed up concrete slab. Comprised frogged orange bricks mortar bonded. Fireclay pipes to the immediate SE of this probably associated with the structure were removed by machine during excavation of the trench. Measured 1.3 m long visible (width of trench) x 0.13 m in height.
G100	Small, random sub-rounded whinstone cobbles laid on bed tightly butted together. Formed a surface below the existing tarmac on Smyth's Wynd outside the recently demolished site boundary wall.
G101	Bedding/levelling layer for the recently demolished nineteenth century wall which formed the south and east site boundary. - Firm orange red clay with occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. Measured 3.1 m long x 0.8 m wide x 0.05 m deep
G102	Part of a levelling layer below clay bedding layer 101 associated with the construction of the recently demolished nineteenth century wall which formed the south and east site boundary. - Moderately loose, dark grey/black silt with frequent inclusions of cinders and slag, coal dross and occasional small stones. Measured 0.3 m long x 0.3 m wide x 0.11 m deep. Only partially excavated
G103	Possible repairs to cobbled surface 122, alternatively may have been a levelling layer over which cobbled surface 100 was laid - A firm grey/orange sand with frequent small sandstone fragments, occasional gravel and charcoal. Measured 0.12 m deep and appeared discontinuously below cobbled surface 100 and above cobbled surface 122 along the southern edge of site.
G104	Possible continuation of wall 117 from the east or an opening through the wall.

G105	Tumble from clay bonded wall 117 with occasional material from the recently demolished nineteenth century site boundary wall compacted into this layer <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Firm grey/brown/red clay with frequent sandstone rubble occasional stones with lime mortar adhering to them. Measured 5 m long x 2.2 m wide x 0.3-0.35 m deep
G106	Part of wall 117
G107	Fill of pit 108 - soft dark brown/grey sandy silt with moderate inclusions of small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones, frequent charcoal and coal fragments, moderate inclusions of pottery sherds, glass fragments, clay smoking pipe fragments and rusty iron objects, occasional degraded animal bone and teeth were also recovered during excavation of this material. Measured up to 0.22 m deep
G108	Pit - Irregular ovoid in plan, broad shallow U-shaped in profile. Sharp break of slope at top to moderately sloping sides, south side more steeply sloping, sides break gradually to form a broad sloping base. Measured 3.22 m long x 1.8 m wide x up to 0.22 m deep
G109	Wall - Sandstone and whinstone sub-angular and sub-rounded random rubble bound by clay. The south edge of the wall appeared well faced but the northern side of the wall had been truncated in parts, possibly by cultivation during the sites use as a garden. Aligned north-west to south-east it measured 4.45 m long x 0.44 m wide x 0.24 m in height 2-3 courses. Stone size 450 mm x 350 mm x 100 mm <>. Culvert 004 identified during the evaluation was situated parallel inside the wall at a distance of 0.08-0.10 m from it.
G110	Wall - Sandstone and whinstone sub-angular and sub-rounded random rubble bound by clay. The east edge of the wall appeared well faced but the western side of the wall had been truncated in parts and the stone appeared spread to the west again possibly by cultivation during the sites use as a garden. Aligned north-east to south-west it measured 2 m long x up to 0.8 m wide x 0.29 m in height 2-3 courses. Stone size 340 mm x 260 mm x 150 mm <>
G111	Garden soil below topsoil horizon 001 to the north and west <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Firm mid-brown silty clay with occasional sub-rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks. A mixture of pottery fragments dating from the C14th-C20th and glass bottle fragments were recovered during excavation of this deposit which was excavated to a depth of 0.32 m and continued below the base of the excavated sondage.
G112	Wall - Sandstone and whinstone sub-angular and sub-rounded random rubble bound by clay. Faced along both sides with a rubble core. Aligned NNE-SSW to south it measured 6.35 m long (may continue slightly further to the north) x up to 0.8 m wide x 0.40 m in height 2-3 courses. Stone size 700 mm x 350 mm x 120 mm <>
G113	Thin charcoal layer/smear overlying part of clay deposit 114 inside building formed by clay bonded walls 109, 110, 112 and 117. Same as 119
G114	Possible floor horizon inside building <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A very firm orange/red clay with moderate inclusions of angular sandstone fragments 120 mm x 80 mm x 40 mm< Ocassional lenses of gravel visible in section. Measured up to 0.25 m deep.
G115	Possible tree bowl infill/pit fill <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - loose, dark brown sandy silt with frequent angular stones 110 mm x 90 mm x 50 mm, coal and charcoal fragments with occasional modern glazed pottery and glass fragments.
G116	Accumulation of material overlying cobbled surface 122 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Soft dark grey silt with moderate inclusions of charcoal and grit C19th and C18th pottery fragments. Measured 0.09 m deep and appeared sporadically overlying cobbled surface 122
G117	Wall - Sandstone and whinstone sub-angular and sub-rounded random rubble bound by clay. Faced along both sides with a rubble core. Aligned NW-SE it measured 10.5 m long x up to 0.94 m wide x 0.25 in height a single course of stone, may survive to a greater height in places. Stone size 700 mm x 350 mm x 120 mm <>

G118	Possible earthen floor horizon consolidated with stone inside building <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A medium firm, mid-brown silty clay with moderate inclusions of small pebbles, coal fragments and charcoal. C14th/C15th pottery and a heavily corroded scythe or sickle point were recovered from this layer during excavation. Extends below clay deposit 114 from wall 112 to wall 110. Measured 0.15 m deep
G119	Soft, black silt with frequent charcoal smearing and gravel overlying possible clay floor 114. Discrete areas measuring circa 0.4 m long x 0.3 m wide x 2 mm deep contained within an area 3 m long x 2 m wide in the corner of walls 112 and 117
G120	A medium firm mid brown silty clay with frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded stones 160 mm x 100 mm x 80 mm <. Measured 0.15 m deep. Below possible earthen floor horizon 118. Medieval pottery was recovered from this layer during excavation.
G121	Possible old road surface <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A loose, mid-brown silt with frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded stones 120 mm x 80 mm x 40 mm <. Measured 0.05 -0.06 m deep below topsoil and overlying garden soil deposit 111 and mixed into deposit 115 possible tree bowl infill.
G122	Cobble layer - Medium sized 130 mm x 210 mm x 90 mm random sub-rounded whinstone and sandstone cobbles laid on bed tightly butted together. Formed a surface below the trample layer 116 abutting the southern edge of wall 117.
G123	Buried garden soil <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Firm mid-brown silty clay with occasional sub-rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks. A mixture of pottery fragments dating from the C13th-C14th were recovered during excavation of this deposit which was excavated to a depth of 0.10 m and found overlying natural clay.
G124	Redeposited natural clay <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Firm orange red clay with occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. Measured 4 m long x 2 m wide x 0.22 m deep
CFA contexts	
000	Natural
001	Modern rubble levelling deposit
002	Cut of modern drain
003	Type 1/rubble fill below pipe
004	Cut of sub rectangular pit
005	Fill of pit 004 – dark grey silt
006	Modern cut feature
007	Fill of 006
008	Modern cut feature
009	Fill of pit 008, layers of orange-brown/grey material
010	Re-deposited red/orange clay
011	Upper fill of drain 002 – Dark brown/grey sandy silt
012	Shallow modern cut
013	Fill of modern test pit 032
014	reddish pink silty clay deposit (Redeposited natural?)
015	Cut of modern pit
016	Fill of pit 015
017	Cut for pit containing petrol tank
018	Backfill of 017 covering petrol tank
019	Petrol tank
020	Cut of elongated possible medieval pit
021	Fill of pit 020, grey-brown silty-clay containing medieval pottery
022	Flat stones overlying 021
023	Cut of square post hole (modern)
024	Red/brown clay silt deposit
025	Modern mixed rubble deposit
026	Fill of modern post-hole 023

027	Red/brown sandy clay lens within 010
028	Possible medieval street surface consisting of slightly clayey gravel
029	Mixed mottled made-ground
030	Earlier cobbled surface for Smiths Wynd
031	Current surface of Smiths Wynd
032	Cut of modern test pit

APPENDIX 2: Pottery catalogue

Context	SF No	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date	Fabric date range
G001	01	PMSW	dish	everted	1	8		17th-19th c.
G001	32	CRW			3	4		1730-1760
G001	32	DUTR			1	12		15th-17th c.
G001	32	LRW			1	1		18th-19th c.
G001	32	LSRW			3	14		18th-19th c.
G001	32	PEW	cup?		2	8		L.18th-M.19th c.
G001	32	PEW	plate?		1	3		L.18th-M.19th c.
G001	32	PMSW			1	3		17th-19th c.
G001	32	PORC			1	1		18th-20th c.
G001	32	PORC	bowl	flaring	1	2		18th-20th c.
G001	32	REFW	plate	everted	1	5		L.18th-20th c.
G001	32	SPMR			2	25		15th-18th c.
G001	32	SSBW			1	2		1740-1780
G001	32	SWSW			1	1		18th c.
G001	32	SWSW	plate	everted	1	3		18th c.
G001	38	CRW			6	16		1730-1760
G001	38	CRW			2	6	E.19	1730-1760
G001	38	CRW	?	upright plain?	1	4		1730-1760
G001	38	CRW	bowl?	flaring	1	7		1730-1760
G001	38	CRW	cup	upright plain	1	1		1730-1760
G001	38	CRW	dish	flat-topped everted	1	4	E.19	1730-1760
G001	38	CRW	lid	flanged	1	19		1730-1760
G001	38	CRW	plate	everted	1	1		1730-1760
G001	38	LSRW	bowl	cavetto	1	28		18th-19th c.
G001	38	PEW			1	3		L.18th-M.19th c.
G001	38	REFW			5	11		L.18th-20th c.
G001	38	REFW	bowl	flaring	1	2		L.18th-20th c.
G001	38	REFW	bowl	upright plain	1	7		L.18th-20th c.
G001	38	REFW	cup?	upright plain	1	2		L.18th-20th c.
G001	38	REFW	jug	upright plain	1	4		L.18th-20th c.
G001	38	REFW	saucer?	everted	1	1		L.18th-20th c.
G001	38	SWSW	plate		1	16		18th c.
G001	38	TGE	dish		1	6	18	16th-18th c.
G001	40	LBW			1	13		18th-E.20th c.
G001	40	LRW			12	59		18th-19th c.
G001	40	LRW	mug?	flaring	2	3		18th-19th c.
G001	40	LSRW	bowl		1	31		18th-19th c.
G001	40	LSRW	bowl	cavetto	1	24		18th-19th c.
G001	40	PMSW	dish		1	10		17th-19th c.
G001	40	REFW			1	7		L.18th-20th c.
G107	03	AGAT			1	2	18-19	c.1740-1820
G107	03	LRW			6	56		18th-19th c.
G107	03	LRW	bowl	flaring	1	36		18th-19th c.
G107	03	LRW	bowl?	cavetto	1	2		18th-19th c.
G107	03	LSRW			1	3		18th-19th c.
G107	03	LSRW	bowl	everted	1	39		18th-19th c.

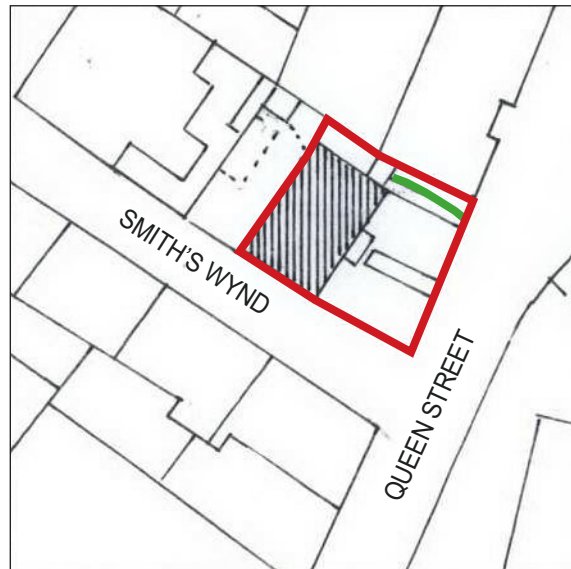
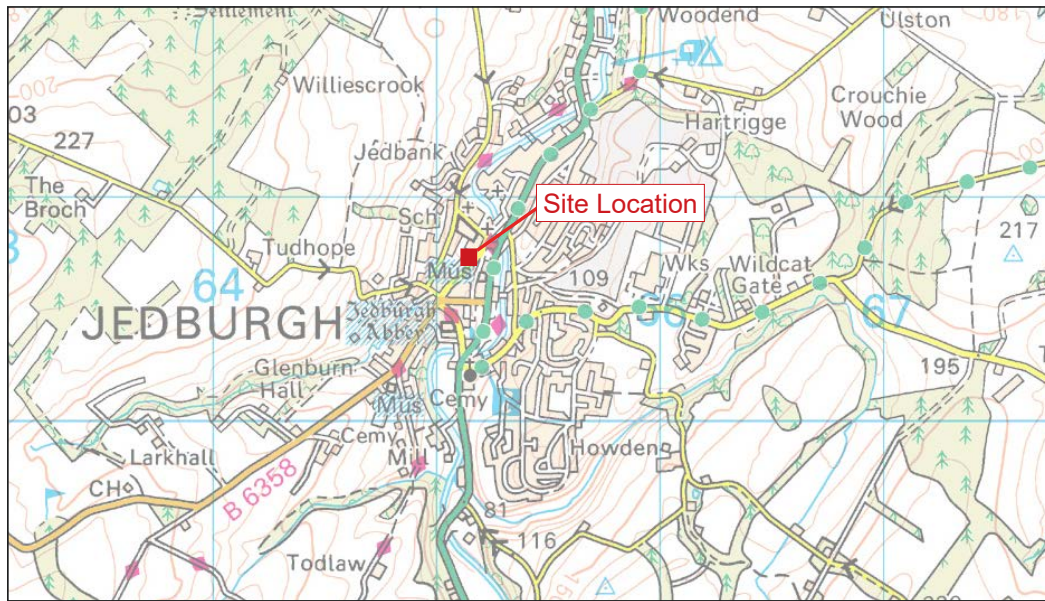
Context	SF No	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date	Fabric date range
G107	03	LSRW	bowl	flaring	2	3		18th-19th c.
G107	03	TGE			3	7		16th-18th c.
G107	03	TGE	dish	everted	1	23		16th-18th c.
G109	20	SMRW	jar?	squared everted	1	10		13th-15th c.
G109	20	SWGW			2	20		12th-14th c.
G111	02	SWGW			1	5		12th-14th c.
G111	11	SPMO			1	20		15th-18th c.
G111	12	BBSW			1	4		18th-19th c.
G111	12	CRW			2	2		1730-1760
G111	17	RGW			2	21		
G111	25	STAFT	press-moulded flatware		1	18		L.17th-18th c.
G111	35	PMSW	plate	thickened everted	2	35		17th-19th c.
G111	35	SWGW			10	29		12th-14th c.
G115	53	INDS	bowl	flaring	1	2		L.18th-20th c.
G115	53	LRW			1	16		18th-19th c.
G115	53	LSRW	bowl	everted	1	6		18th-19th c.
G115	53	LSRW	bowl	flaring	1	2		18th-19th c.
G115	53	PEW			1	8		L.18th-M.19th c.
G115	53	PMSW			1	3		17th-19th c.
G116	34	INDS	bowl		1	5		L.18th-20th c.
G116	34	PMSW			1	11		17th-19th c.
G118	21	SPMR			3	20		15th-18th c.
G118	46	RGW			1	14		
G118	47	RGW			1	14		
G120	22	SWGW			1	1		12th-14th c.
G123	48	RGW			1	3		
G123	50	RGW			1	8		
G123	50	SWGW			2	12		12th-14th c.
G125	51	SWGW			1	115		12th-14th c.
007		CRW			1	2		1730-1760
007		LRW			2	28		18th-19th c.
007	TP1	BRWS	large storage vessel		1	75		17th-19th c.
007	TP1	CRW			15	67		1730-1760
007	TP1	CRW	bowl?		1	9		1730-1760
007	TP1	CRW	plate	everted	1	6		1730-1760
007	TP1	CRW	plate?		1	4		1730-1760
007	TP1	LRW			3	7		18th-19th c.
007	TP1	LRW	bowl	flaring	1	44		18th-19th c.
007	TP1	LRW	large storage vessel		1	109		18th-19th c.
007	TP1	LSRW			1	9		18th-19th c.
007	TP1	LSRW	bowl	flaring	2	16		18th-19th c.
007	TP1	PEW			3	10		L.18th-M.19th c.
007	TP1	PEW	?	everted	1	1		L.18th-M.19th c.

Context	SF No	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date	Fabric date range
007	TP1	PEW	bowl?		2	5		L.18th-M.19th c.
007	TP1	PEW	plate		4	8		L.18th-M.19th c.
007	TP1	PEW	plate	everted	1	3		L.18th-M.19th c.
007	TP1	PMSW	dish	thickened everted	2	13		17th-19th c.
007	TP1	SWSW	plate	everted	1	3		18th c.
007	TP1	YELW			1	5		L.18th-19th c.
007	TP2	LRW			1	3		18th-19th c.
007	TP2	LSRW	bowl	everted	1	6		18th-19th c.
007	TP2	REFW			1	16		L.18th-20th c.
007	TP2	REFW	dish	everted	1	23		L.18th-20th c.
007	TP2	REFW	saucer?	everted	1	3		L.18th-20th c.
007	TP2	SPMR			1	5		15th-18th c.
007	TP2	TGE			5	15		16th-18th c.
009		REFW			1	4		L.18th-20th c.
021		SMRW			1	3		13th-15th c.
021		SWGW			4	62		12th-14th c.
021		SWGW	jar	flat-topped everted	1	18		12th-14th c.

APPENDIX 3: *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland Entry*

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Scottish Borders
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Ground to the rear of 51A/51B High Street, Jedburgh
PROJECT CODE:	QUJE
PARISH:	Jedburgh
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Samantha Hickman
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	CFA Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Post-excavation
NMRS NO(S):	N/A
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Walls, pits, former road surfaces
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NT 6515 2070
START DATE (this season)	February 2014
END DATE (this season)	July 2014
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>Two trenches each approximately 7m in length were excavated by GUARD Archaeology Ltd across the footprint of proposed flats at the corner of Queen Street and Smith's Wynd in Jedburgh. A culvert drain and related construction deposits were recorded towards the Queen Street end of the site, while the remains of a poorly preserved possible surface or putative wall were found towards the centre of the site. Furthermore, a brick floor overlying a deep deposit of garden soil that probably filled a natural undulation was partially visible towards the northern limit of the development. Finds recovered during the evaluation comprised clay pipe stems and green bottle glass. No artefacts or features were encountered that could be attributed to the medieval period.</p> <p>Following on from this trial trench evaluation, GUARD Archaeology Ltd undertook an archaeological watching brief during topsoil stripping of the entire footprint of the proposed flats at Queen Street. A number of deposits and walls were encountered, which led to a subsequent limited archaeological excavation that revealed the remains of a possible medieval building. This comprised two substantial clay bonded boundary walls along the south-west and south-east sides of the development area, abutted from the north by two narrower clay bonded walls forming a small sub-rectangular structure at the corner of Queen Street and Smith's Wynd. A small culvert was located in the building adjacent to the northern wall of the structure. Sondages excavated through deposits within the building revealed a series of floor surfaces comprising clay and earth horizons, the lower earthen horizon yielding fragments of glazed and unglazed pottery fragments dating from the thirteenth-fifteenth centuries AD. A deep garden soil was recorded outside the building, containing medieval, post-medieval and early modern finds and an early modern midden pit was recorded in the northwest part of the site, while a sequence of two cobbled surfaces was found underlying the tarmac of Smith's Wynd.</p> <p>CFA Archaeology Ltd carried out the final phase of work with the development area. A monitored topsoil strip revealed a possible medieval pit and a possible medieval street surface.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None

CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	N/A
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Borders Low Carbon Development Ltd
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	The Old Engine House, Eskmills Park, Musselburgh, East Lothian, EH21 7PQ
EMAIL ADDRESS:	cfa@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS; reports to be deposited with Scottish Borders SMR.



KEY

- Development Boundary (current proposal)
- Pipe trench

Title:
Location Plan

Client:
Border Low Carbon Developments Ltd

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Project
Ground to the rear of 51A/51B High Street, Jedburgh

Scale at A4:
nts

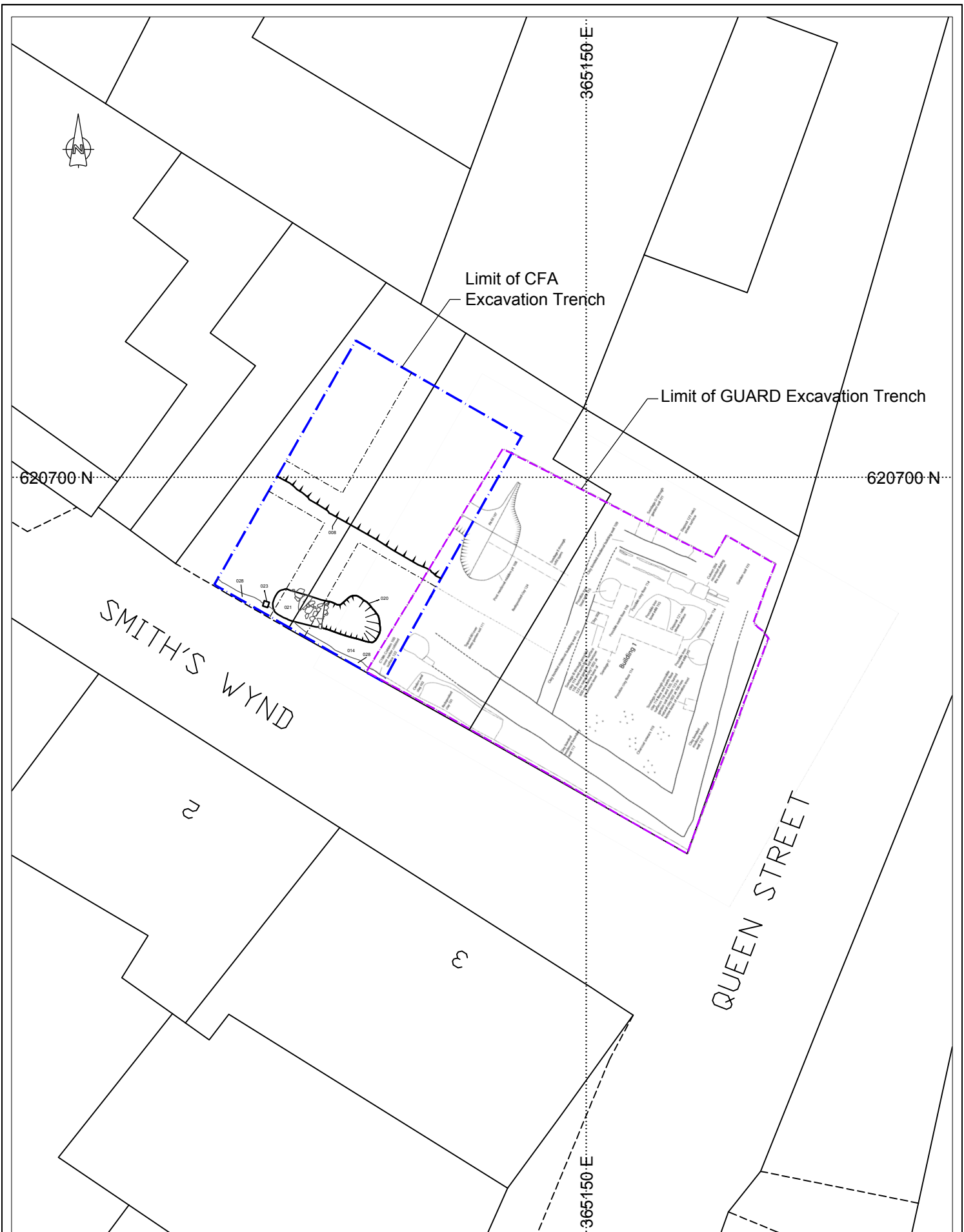
Drawn by:
KH

Checked:
MJ

Date:
10/05/16

Report No:
3427

Fig. No:
1



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ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

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Title: Combined Site Plan
Project: Ground at 51A/51B High Street Jedburgh

Fig No: 2	Report: 3427	Drawn by: KH	CKD: MJ	Date: 10/05/16
Client: Borders Low Carbon Developments Ltd				
Scale: 1:150				

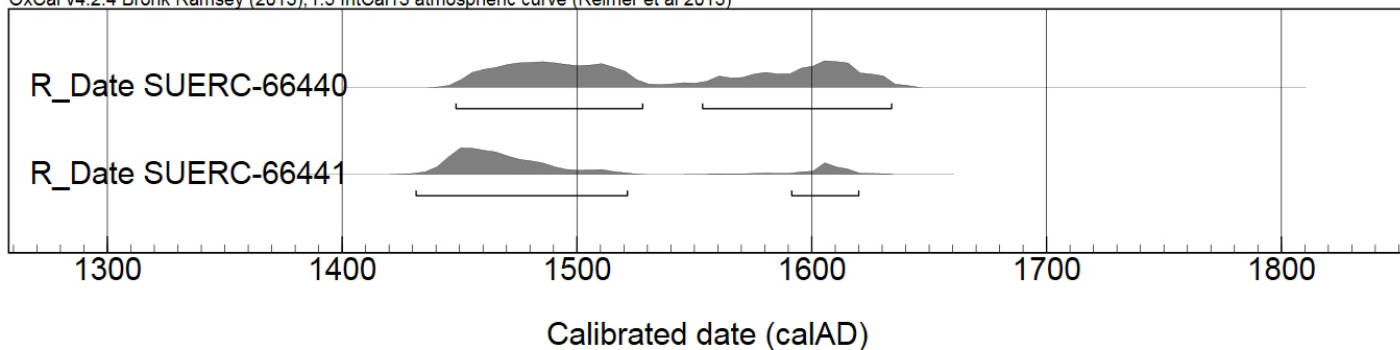


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OxCal v4.2.4 Bronk Ramsey (2013); r:5 IntCal13 atmospheric curve (Reimer et al 2013)



Title:
Radiocarbon plot

Client:
Border Low Carbon Developments Ltd



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Project
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Scale at A4:
n/a

Drawn by:
KH

Checked:
MJ

Date:
10/05/16

Report No:
3427

Fig. No:
3

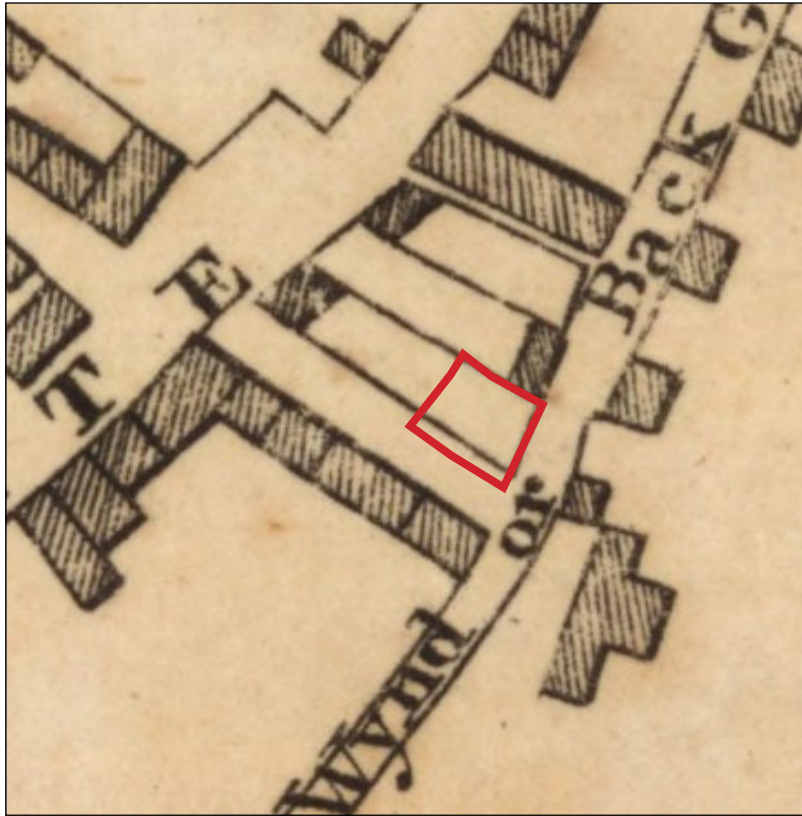


Fig. 4a - Anon 1775

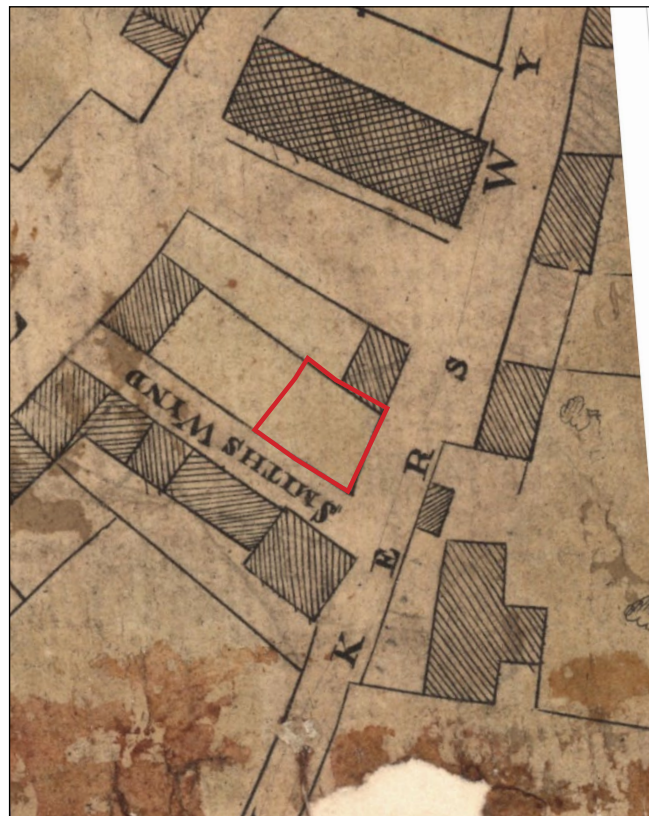


Fig. 4b - Ainslie 1780

Project:
Ground to the rear of 51A/51B High Street, Jedburgh



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Drawn by: KH	Checked: MJ	Date: 13/05/16
Report No: 3427		Fig. No: 4a-b

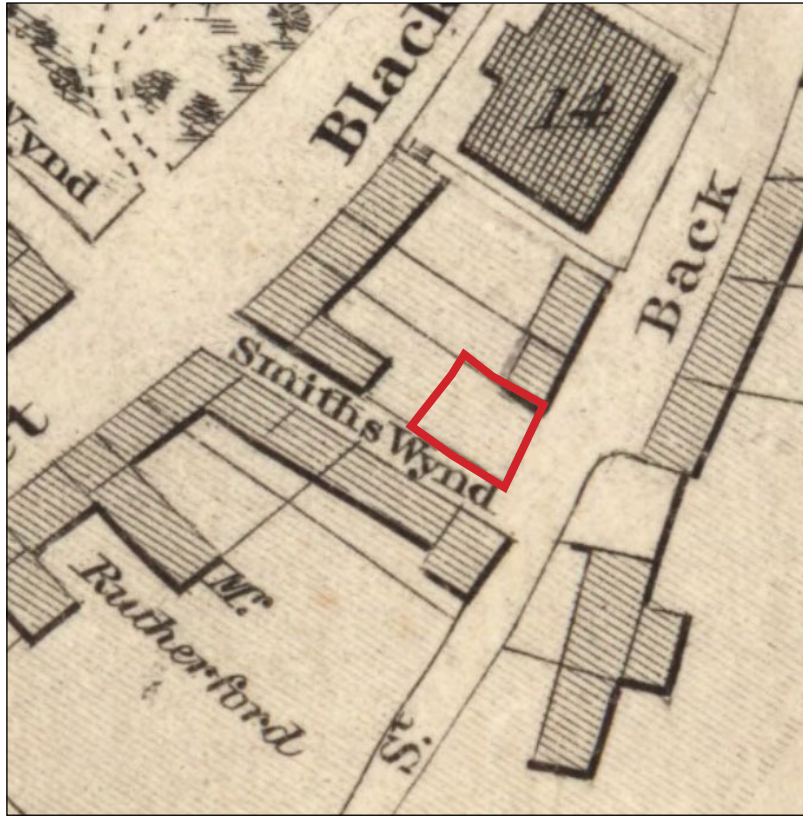


Fig. 4c - Wood 1823

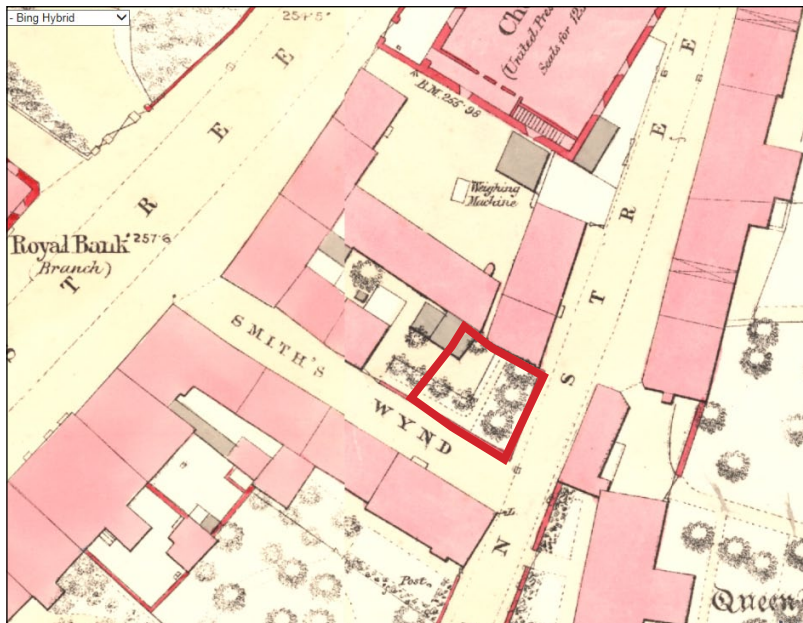


Fig. 4d - Ordnance Survey Town Plan 1858

Project:
Ground to the rear of 51A/51B High Street, Jedburgh



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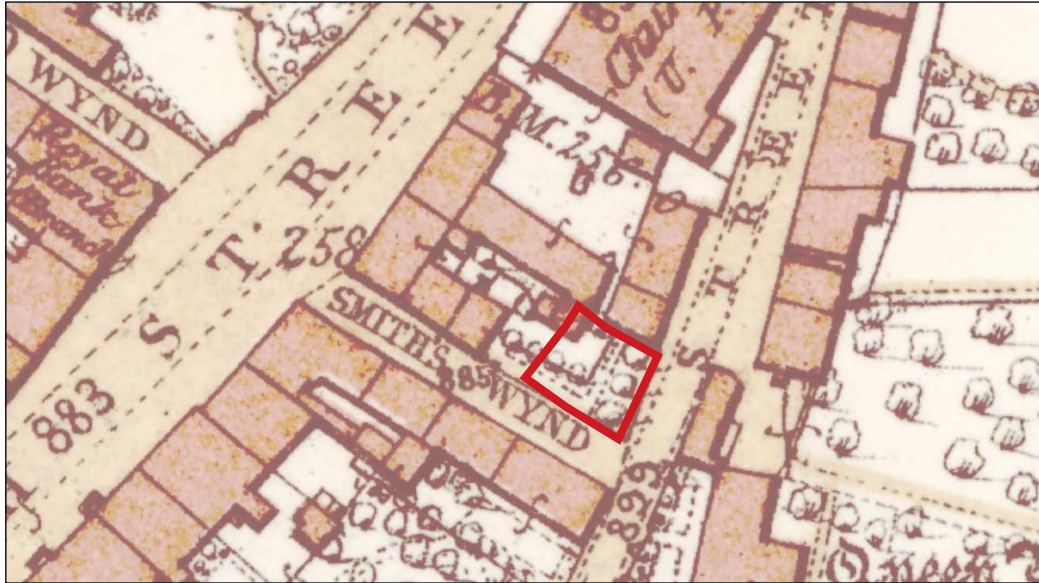


Fig. 4e - Ordnance Survey 1863 1 to 25 inch



Fig. 4f - Ordnance Survey 1921

Project:
Ground to the rear of 51A/51B High Street, Jedburgh



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Fig. 5 - General view of site during excavation



Fig. 6 - General view of site during excavation

Project:
Ground to the rear of 51A/51B High Street, Jedburgh



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Report No: 3427		Fig. No: 5 - 6