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standard operating procedures.

**St Mary's School
Abbey Park
Melrose
Scottish Borders**

**Archaeological Evaluation
Report No. 1634 (Version 2)**

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

- 1.1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) in April 2009 at St Mary's School, Abbey Park, Melrose, Scottish Borders (NGR: NT 5459 3429) (Fig 1). The work was commissioned by Gordon Melrose Building Design on behalf of St Mary's School.
- 1.1.2 A Project Design (PD) dated 20th March 2009 was produced by CFA on behalf of Gordon Melrose Building Design. The evaluation area lies wholly within the scheduled area associated with Melrose Abbey and Precinct (SAM No. 90214) and consequently the PD was produced in support of an application for Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC). SMC was granted by Historic Scotland on 3rd April 2009 (HS Ref. AMH/90214/1/1).

1.2 Background

- 1.2.1 The monument known as Melrose Abbey and Precinct comprises the remains of a Cistercian monastery. The scheduled area measures approximately 600m east to west by 500m north to south and is centred on the abbey buildings. The boundary of the scheduled area relevant to this development crosses St Mary's Road and follows the western boundary of St Mary's School to meet with the High Street. Excluded from the scheduling is the top 0.4m of any private land; any post-monastic structures above ground to the west of Abbey Street (except Abbey House); the top 0.4m of any public roads (except Cloisters Road) and their associated pavements; those parts of the cemetery where burial rights still exist; the parts above ground of Cloisters House, Cloisters Road.
- 1.2.2 The proposed development consists of an annexe to St Mary's Prep School, which will be situated within the playing field on the north side of the existing school buildings. This area lies immediately to the south of St Mary's Road and is bordered by a car park to the east and the Melrose RFC grounds to the west. Prior to any ground breaking works being undertaken, the proposed development area consisted of level grass.
- 1.2.3 According to the *Chronicle of Melrose*, a record composed between the mid-twelfth and late-thirteenth centuries, Melrose Abbey was founded in 1136 by King David I (Fawcett and Oram 2004). Situated close to the border with England, it appears to have had a turbulent history, suffering frequent attacks by invading English armies. The abbey was burnt down in 1322 by the army of Edward II and suffered the same fate in 1385 and 1544 at the hands of Richard II and Henry VIII respectively. Following the Reformation in 1560 the abbey fell out of use and the precinct was broken up and feued out (Oram pers comm). Much of the stone was pillaged for use as building material by local people.

- 1.2.4 The proposed development area lies within what is classified as Area 2 within the Melrose Burgh Survey (Dennison and Coleman 1998). Area 2 comprises the western half of the abbey precinct and remains largely undeveloped. Oram's research into the breaking up and feuing out of the precinct has demonstrated that the western precinct boundary was situated to the west of the proposed development area, where it ran on a south-west to north-east alignment (Fig 1). Much of this research is not included in the recent book by Fawcett and Oram (2004) in which only a summary account of the precinct is presented (Fawcett and Oram 2004, 69-74). The present day road layout reflects the medieval road layout and it is fairly certain that the west-gate of the precinct was situated across St Mary's Road to the north-west of the proposed development.
- 1.2.5 The main school building (NMRS No. NT53SW 175.00) and the former stable block (NT53SW 175.01) (converted for school use in 1975) were constructed in 1820. The main building is Category B Listed (HB No. 37791) and the former stable block is Category C(S) Listed (HB No. 37792). Several more recent extensions have been added to the school, but these are excluded from the listings.
- 1.2.6 Cartographic information from Wood's 1826 map indicates that the proposed development area lay within the grounds of Abbey Park, which was in the ownership of a Captain Stedman.
- 1.2.7 No previous invasive archaeological fieldwork is known to have taken place within the proposed development area prior to this evaluation. However, archaeological watching briefs were undertaken during the construction of the adjoining car park (Johnson 2003) and Sanderson Building extension (Kirby 2007). No archaeological remains were identified during these watching briefs.

1.3 Objectives

- 1.3.1 The aims of the evaluation were:
- To establish the presence/ absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological features or deposits within the proposed development area.
 - To establish their vulnerability to the proposed development.
 - To propose further mitigation measures as appropriate.

2. WORKING METHODS

- 2.1 All work was conducted in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct as set out in the Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations 1994 (revised 2008) and with Historic Scotland's standard requirements.
- 2.2 A trenching plan (Fig. 1) was produced by CFA and agreed in advance by Historic Scotland. It consisted of six trenches (**1 – 6**) (Fig. 1), amounting to c.170m² (c.17% of the proposed new building's footprint). The locations of the trenches were positioned to target the wall-lines of the proposed building and were laid out using a Thales Mobile Mapper GPS with sub-metre accuracy. Constraints on the positioning of trenches were imposed by a water pipe that crossed the area from north to south and by the surrounding trees, which are subject to Tree Preservation Orders. Any changes to the pre-determined trenching plan required during the course of the fieldwork were carried out following consultation with Historic Scotland.
- 2.3 Topsoil and modern overburden was removed by a JCB 3CX type mechanical excavator equipped with a 1.6m wide smooth-bladed ditching bucket working in spits of not more than 0.15m. All groundbreaking work was carried out under constant archaeological supervision. All further excavation required to fulfil the objectives of the evaluation was carried out by hand.
- 2.4 The stratification of all excavated areas was recorded, whether or not significant archaeological deposits were identified.
- 2.5 All excavation and on-site recording was carried out according to standard CFA procedures, principally by drawing, by photography and by completing standard CFA record forms.
- 2.6 All artefacts were retained for analysis and soil samples from the excavated features were collected and retained for possible further palaeobotanical/palaeoenvironmental analysis.
- 2.7 All trenches were backfilled on completion of the evaluation and post-excavation shots of the site were taken.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

3.1 Trial Trenching (Fig. 1)

General

3.1.1 Two features of archaeological interest and three deposits of archaeological potential were identified during trial trenching. These consisted of two short lengths of possible stone wall (Trench 1 and Trench 4), two burnt deposits (Trench 2 and Trench 4) and a silty deposit containing water rolled stones and a concentration of ceramic tiles (Trench 3).

3.1.2 Numbers in bold refer to contexts, a full list of which is contained in Appendix 2.

Trench 1 (25m by 1.6m)

3.1.3 The deposits within this trench consisted of 0.4m – 0.5m topsoil (**001**) overlying mid to light orange-brown sandy silt (**015**). Beneath this natural water-deposited orange-brown sand (**002**) was exposed at a depth below the current ground surface that varied between 0.5m at the south-west end of the trench and 1.1m at the north-east end of the trench

3.1.4 A rough east to west orientated line of angular and sub-rounded stones (**016**) (Fig. 1 and Fig. 5) was revealed c.10.6m from the north-east end of the trench. This feature was situated c. 0.4m below the current ground surface. It measured up c.1m in width by 0.3m in height and was made up of rough stones that were up to c. 0.6m in length. Deposit **017** in which the stones sat ran the full width of the trench, and measured c. 3m in length by 0.3m in depth. Fragments of bone, ceramic tiles and a sherd of post-medieval pottery were recovered from deposit **017**. This feature may be the remains of a heavily robbed out wall, although the lack of a definite face on either side means that this can only be a tentative interpretation.

Trench 2 (17m by 1.6m)

3.1.5 Due to the positioning of the existing water main that cuts across the proposed development area, this trench had to be relocated slightly to the south-east of the position indicated on the pre-determined trenching plan. The deposits within this trench from the top downward consisted of 0.35m – 0.4m topsoil (**001**), up to 0.4m orange-brown sandy-silt (**020**) and 0.1m – 0.15m orange-brown silt (**021**). Deposit **021** overlay natural water-deposited sand (**002**), which was exposed at a depth below the current ground surface that varied between 0.5m at the southern end of the trench and 0.85m at the northern end of the trench. There were no archaeological features identified within this trench.

Trench 3 (15m by 1.6m)

- 3.1.6 The deposits within this trench from the top downwards consisted of 0.4m of topsoil (**001**), overlying mid grey-brown sandy silt (**012**). Deposit **012** overlay natural water deposited sand (**002**) which was exposed at a depth below the current ground surface that varied between 0.5m at the western end of the trench and 0.8m at the eastern end of the trench.
- 3.1.7 A deposit of mid to light brown silt (**013**) (Fig. 1) containing sub-rounded cobbles was exposed c. 8m from the eastern end of the trench. This deposit was set into **002** and was probably deposited at the same time. It measured c. 2.1m east to west and up to 1m north to south and continued beneath the trench edge to the south. A concentration of ceramic tiles was recovered from the upper surface of this deposit.

Trench 4 (15m by 1.6m)

- 3.1.8 The deposits within this trench from the top downwards consisted of 0.35m – 0.4m of topsoil (**001**), 0.2m – 0.4m of mid grey-brown sandy-silt (**003**) and 0.15m – 0.2m of mid orange-brown fine sand (**004**). Natural water-deposited sand (**002**) was exposed at a depth below the current ground surface that varied between 0.45m at the south south-west end of the trench and 0.9m at the north north-east end of the trench. Fragments of ceramic tile, bone and a sherd of pottery were recovered from deposit **003** and a fragment of bone was recovered from the spoil heap.
- 3.1.9 An east-south-east to west-north-west orientated line of four stones (**005**) (Fig. 2-4) was identified c. 5m from the northern end of the trench. The stones, which measured up to 0.3m by 0.4m, were situated c.0.6m below the current ground surface and appeared to have been rough-dressed on their south facing side, possibly indicating that they may formed the southern face of a heavily denuded or robbed out wall. It is unclear whether there was ever a northern face to the wall. This possible wall foundation, which survived as a single course, was set within a deposit of mid grey and orange brown silt (**006**) (Fig. 3). Deposit **006** ran the full width of the trench, measuring c. 5.4m in length by c. 0.2m in depth. Fragments of ceramic tile were recovered from this deposit.
- 3.1.10 An irregular patch of dark burnt material (**007**) (Fig. 1) was identified c. 3m from the southern end of the trench. It extended from beneath the west edge of the trench. This material measured c. 1.1m by 0.6m and had a depth of up to 0.05m.

Trench 5 (24m by 1.6m)

- 3.1.11 The deposits within this trench from the top downwards consisted of 0.4m topsoil (**001**), overlying 0.2m sandy silt (**008**). At the north-eastern end of the trench, **008** overlay a deposit of orange-brown silt (**009**), which also infilled a number of dips in the natural (**002**) at the base of the trench. Natural water deposited sand (**002**) was exposed at a depth below the current ground surface

that varied between 0.45m at the south-west end of the trench and 1.1m at the north-east end of the trench. Fragments of burnt bone were recovered from deposit **009**.

- 3.1.12 An irregular patch of dark burnt material (**011**) (Fig. 1) was identified c. 9m from the south-western end of the trench, extending from beneath the north-west edge of the trench. This material measured c. 1.3m by 1.2m and had a depth of 0.08m to 0.1m. Fragments of burnt bone were identified within this deposit and a soil sample was retained for analysis.

Trench 6 (10.5m by 1.6m)

- 3.1.13 The deposits within this trench from the top downwards consisted of 0.35m – 0.38m of topsoil (**001**), 0.4m of gravel (**018**) and 0.28m – 0.3m of silty sand (**019**). Natural water-deposited sand and gravel (**002**) was exposed at a depth below the current ground surface of c.1m. There were no features of archaeological interest within this trench, but a single oyster shell was identified.

3.2 Finds, by Sue Anderson

- 3.2.1 Finds were collected from eight contexts in Trenches 1 and 3–5. Table 1 presents the quantification by find type and a full list by context is included in Appendix 6.

Find type	No.	Wt (g)
Pot	2	21
CBM	20	3145
Bone	31	149

Table 1. Finds quantities

- 3.2.2 *Pottery*: Two sherds of pottery were found, an abraded fragment of Post-medieval Reduced/Oxidised ware base (15th-16th c.?) with internal green glaze from layer **017** (Trench 1), and a piece of Martincamp Type II flask (16th c.) from layer **003** (Trench 4).
- 3.2.3 *Ceramic building material (CBM)*: Twenty fragments of plain peg tile were recovered from contexts **003**, **006**, **013** and **017**. Most of these were in a fine oxidised fabric with reduced cores, and were unusually thick for peg tiles. They are likely to be of medieval or late medieval date. One fragment from 013 had a single, central, circular peg hole.
- 3.2.4 *Bone*: Fragments of animal bone were collected from spoil and layer **003** in Trench 4 (medium mammal humerus, sheep metapodial and fragments), contexts **009** and **011** in Trench 5 (15 burnt fragments), and layer **017** in Trench 1 (large mammal fragments).

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 4.1 An archaeological evaluation for a proposed annexe was carried out at St Mary's Prep School, Melrose. The proposed development area lies within the Scheduled area associated with Melrose Abbey and consequently the archaeological work was subject to Scheduled Monument Consent.
- 4.2 Trial trenching led to the identification of two short lengths of possible wall. The possible wall in Trench 1 survived as a line of rubble. The wall in Trench 4 survived as four stones in a line, faced on its southern side. Whilst both lengths of wall could be viewed as on the same gently curving alignment, suggesting that they may be part of the same feature, the difference in their morphology means that they cannot be stated with confidence to have been associated. The fact that continuations of the possible walls were not present in Trenches 2 and 5 may indicate either that the features were localised phenomena or that the possible walls have been completely robbed out over most of the proposed development area. Sherds of pottery and ceramic building material (CBM) recovered from between the stones forming the walls were medieval or immediately post-medieval in date.
- 4.3 The possible walls run on a different alignment from the known course of the precinct wall and do not relate to that feature. Recent research carried out by Richard Oram (pers comm) suggests that following the reformation the area of the precinct was broken up and feued out. Over the next couple of hundred years, the changing disposition of ownership was reflected in ever-varying arrangements of high walled vennels and yards and it is possible that the possible wall foundations might relate to this period. A further possibility is that the wall foundations are 19th century features relating to Abbey Park.
- 4.4 Two burnt patches, one of which contained fragments of burnt bone, and a deposit of water rolled stones containing a concentration of CBM were also revealed. These are of unknown origin and purpose. Soil samples from the two burnt deposits and a sample of the CBM were retained.
- 4.5 The evaluation has demonstrated that anthropogenic features survive on the site of the proposed development area at St Mary's Prep School. The density of remains is low and their survival quality is poor.
- 4.6 CFA recommends that a programme of excavation is carried out prior to development. The excavation would be followed by an appropriate post-excavation programme. The final decision regarding all mitigation measures lies with Historic Scotland.
- 4.8 A summary statement of the results of this evaluation will be submitted for publication in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (Appendix 7).
- 4.9 The project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets, maps and reports, will be deposited with the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) and copies of reports will be lodged with Historic Scotland and the Scottish Borders Council Sites and Monuments Record.

5. REFERENCES

Dennison, EP & Coleman, R (1998) *Historic Melrose: The Archaeological Implications of Development*. The Scottish Burgh Survey, Historic Scotland.

Fawcett, R and Oram, R (2004) *Melrose Abbey*. Tempus

Johnson, M (2003) *St Mary's School, Melrose, Scottish Borders. Archaeological Watching Brief*. CFA Report No 841.

Kirby, M (2007) *St Mary's School Melrose, Scottish Borders: Archaeological Watching Brief*. CFA Report No 1344.

Wood, J (1826) *Sketch of Melrose and Gattonside*

APPENDIX 1: Photographic Register

Film 1

Shot	Description	Taken from	Conditions
1	Registration shot		
2-3	General shot Tr.4	NNE	Rain
4-5	General shot Tr.5	NE	O/C
6-7	NE facing section through (011) Tr.5	NE	Sunny
8-9	General shot Tr.3	E	O/C
10-11	Post-ex shot of wall (005) & (006) Tr.4	WNW	Dull
12-13	Post-ex shot of wall(005) & (006) Tr.4	NNE	Dull
14-23	WNW facing section of NNE end of Tr.4, SSW-NNE	WNW	Dull
24-25	Post-ex shot of slot through (005) & (006) Tr.4	SSW	Dull
26-27	General shot Tr.1	NE	Dull
28-29	Wall (016) & (017) Tr.1	NE	Dull
30-31	Wall (016) & (017) Tr.1	N	Dull
32-33	Wall (016) & (017) Tr.1	SSW	Dull
34-35	General shot Tr.6	ESE	Dull
36	SSW facing section of ESE end of Tr. 6	SSW	Dull

Film 2

Shot	Description	Taken from	Conditions
1	Registration shot		
2-3	SSW facing section of ESE end Tr.6	SSW	Dull
4-7	General shot Tr.2	N	Sunny
8-9	E facing section of N end of Tr.2 showing (022)	E	Bright
10-20	General site shots after backfilling		Dull

Digital

Shot	Description	Taken from	Conditions
1	General shot Tr.4	NNE	Rain
2	General shot Tr.5	NE	O/C
3-4	NE facing section through (011) Tr.5	NE	Sunny
5	General shot Tr.3	E	O/C
6-7	Post-ex shot of wall (005) & (006) Tr.4	WNW	Dull
8	Post-ex shot of wall (005) & (006) Tr.4	NNE	Dull
9-13	WNW facing section of NNE end of Tr.4, SSW-NNE	WNW	Dull
14	Post-ex shot of slot through (005) & (006) Tr.4	SSW	Dull
15	General shot Tr.1	NE	Dull
16-17	Wall (016) & (017) Tr.1	NE	Dull
18-19	Wall (016) & (017) Tr.1	N	Dull
20-21	Wall (016) & (017) Tr.1	SSW	Dull
22	General shot Tr.6	ESE	Dull
23	SSW facing section of ESE end of Tr. 6	SSW	Dull
24-27	General shot Tr.2	N	Sunny
28	E facing section of N end of Tr.2 showing (022)	E	Bright

APPENDIX 2: Context Register

Context No.	Trench	Type	Dimensions (m)	Description
001	All	Topsoil	0.35-0.48 deep	Firm, mid-dark orangey grey brown sandy silt. 2-3% small-medium sub-rounded - angular stones, 1% charcoal & coal flecks and chunks
002	All	Natural subsoil		Loose, mid-brownish yellow-orange fine silty sand. <1% small sub-rounded pebble inclusions grading to coarse river gravels in places
003	4	Subsoil/made ground	0.3-0.4 deep	Firm, mid-grey orange brown sandy silt. Quite mixed, 1-2 & small sub-rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks. Occasional pre-victorian pottery and animal bone around wall (005). Overlies (005)/(006) & (004)
004	4	Subsoil/fluvial deposit-OGS?	0.15-0.2 deep	Loose, mid-orange brown fine silt. 2-5% small-medium sub-rounded cobbles. Occurs in deeper pockets across trench. Probable water-lain deposits in old stream/river beds
005	4	Stones of wall/bank	1.6 x 0.45 x 0.2	3 large, cuboid-angular stones aligned ESE-WNW, at a depth of 0.5m, partly faced on southern side. Several smaller angular stones associated. Sitting in deposit (006).
006	4	Bank material	5.4 x 1.6 x 0.2	Firm, light-mid grey orange-brown silt. 5-10% small-medium angular-sub-rounded stones and re-deposited natural.
007	4	Deposit	1.1 x 0.6 x 0.05	Loose irregular patch of mixed black charcoal and brown silt with 3% charcoal flecks. Possible area of burnt vegetation. Underlies (003) and overlies (004) in S end of trench.
008	5	Subsoil/made ground	0.4 deep	Firm, mid-grey orange brown sandy silt. Quite mixed, 1-2 & small sub-rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks
009	5	Subsoil/fluvial deposit-OGS?	0.2 deep	Loose, mid-orange brown fine silt. 2-5% small-medium sub-rounded cobbles. Occurs in deeper pockets across trench. Contains occasional pieces of burnt bone. Probable water-lain deposits in old stream/river beds
010	5	Bank material	0.2-0.3 deep	Firm, light-mid grey orange-brown silt. 5-10% small-medium angular-sub-rounded stones and re-deposited natural.
011	5	Deposit	1.3 x 1.2 x 0.08	Loose irregular patch of mixed black charcoal and brown silt with 3% charcoal flecks. Possible area of burnt vegetation.
012	3	Subsoil/fluvial deposit-OGS?	0.4m deep	Loose, mid-orange brown fine silt. 2-5% small-medium sub-rounded cobbles. Occurs in deeper pockets across trench. Probable water-lain deposits in old stream/river beds
013	3	Deposit	2.1 x 1.0 x 0.25	Irregular, loose, mid-light brown silts with 30-40% sub-rounded to angular medium cobbles and possible medieval tiles 2%.

Context No.	Trench	Type	Dimensions (m)	Description
014	1	Subsoil/made ground	0.35 deep	Firm, mid-grey orange brown sandy silt. Quite mixed, 1-2 & small sub-rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks
015	1	Subsoil/fluvial deposit-OGS?	0.25 deep	Loose, mid-orange brown fine silt. 2-5% small-medium sub-rounded cobbles. Occurs in deeper pockets across trench. Probable water-lain deposits in old stream/river beds
016	1	Stones of wall/bank	2.0 x 0.5	Medium-large angular stones sitting/within (017). Aligned E-W. Continuation of (005) although less structured
017	1	Bank material	4.0 x 1.6 x 0.3	Loose-mid grey-brown sandy silt with 2-3% small sub-rounded inclusions. Probable continuation of (006)
018	6	Subsoil/made ground	0.4 deep	Firm, mid-grey orange brown sandy silt. Quite mixed, 1-2 & small sub-rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks
019	6	Subsoil/fluvial deposit-OGS?	0.25-0.3 deep	Loose, mid-orange brown fine silt. 2-5% small-medium sub-rounded cobbles. Occurs in deeper pockets across trench. Probable water-lain deposits in old stream/river beds
020	2	Subsoil/made ground	0.4 deep	Firm, mid-grey orange brown sandy silt. Quite mixed, 1-2 & small sub-rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks
021	2	Subsoil/fluvial deposit-OGS?	0.1-0.15 deep	Loose, mid-orange brown fine silt. 2-5% small-medium sub-rounded cobbles. Occurs in deeper pockets across trench. Probable water-lain deposits in old stream/river beds
022	2	Subsoil/recent turf layer?	1.7 x 0.4 x 0.08	Layer/deposit of coarse, dark black-brown rooty sandy silt material. Looks like burnt/degrading organic matter, relatively recent. Possible remains of older turf layer overlying (020)

APPENDIX 3: Drawings Register

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Description	Plan/Section	Scale
1	DB	Tr.5 General Plan	P	1:100
2	DB	Tr.3 General Plan	P	1:100
3	1	Tr.4 General Plan	P	1:20
4	2	Tr.4 WNW facing section of NNE end of trench	S	1:20
5	3	Tr.1 General plan of NE end of trench	P	1:50
6	2	Tr.4 ESE facing section of slot through (005) & (006)	S	1:10

APPENDIX 4: Trench Summary

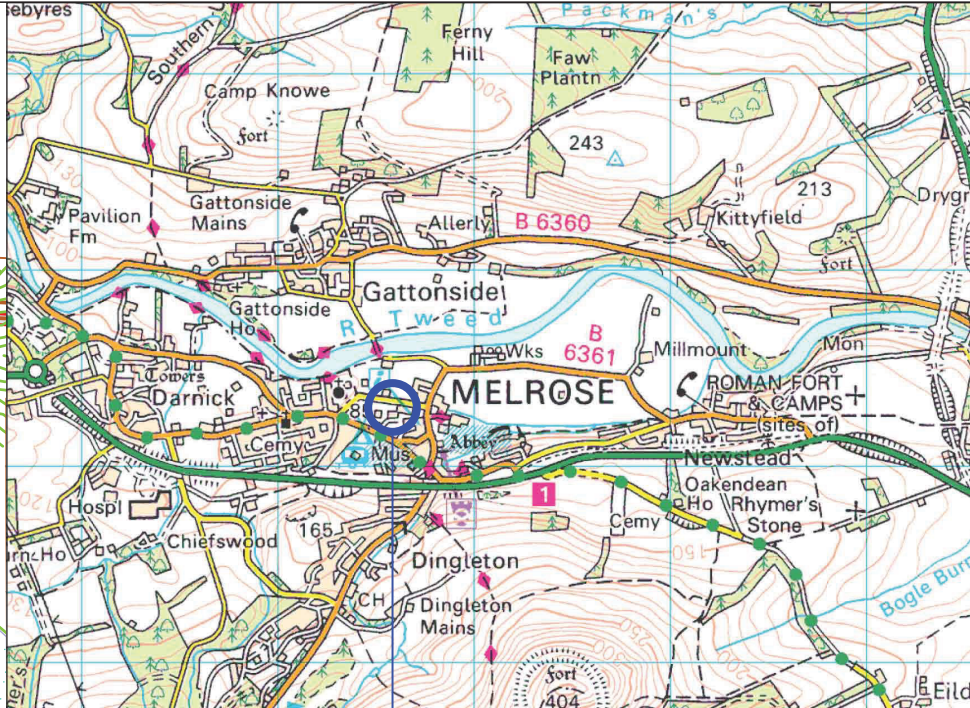
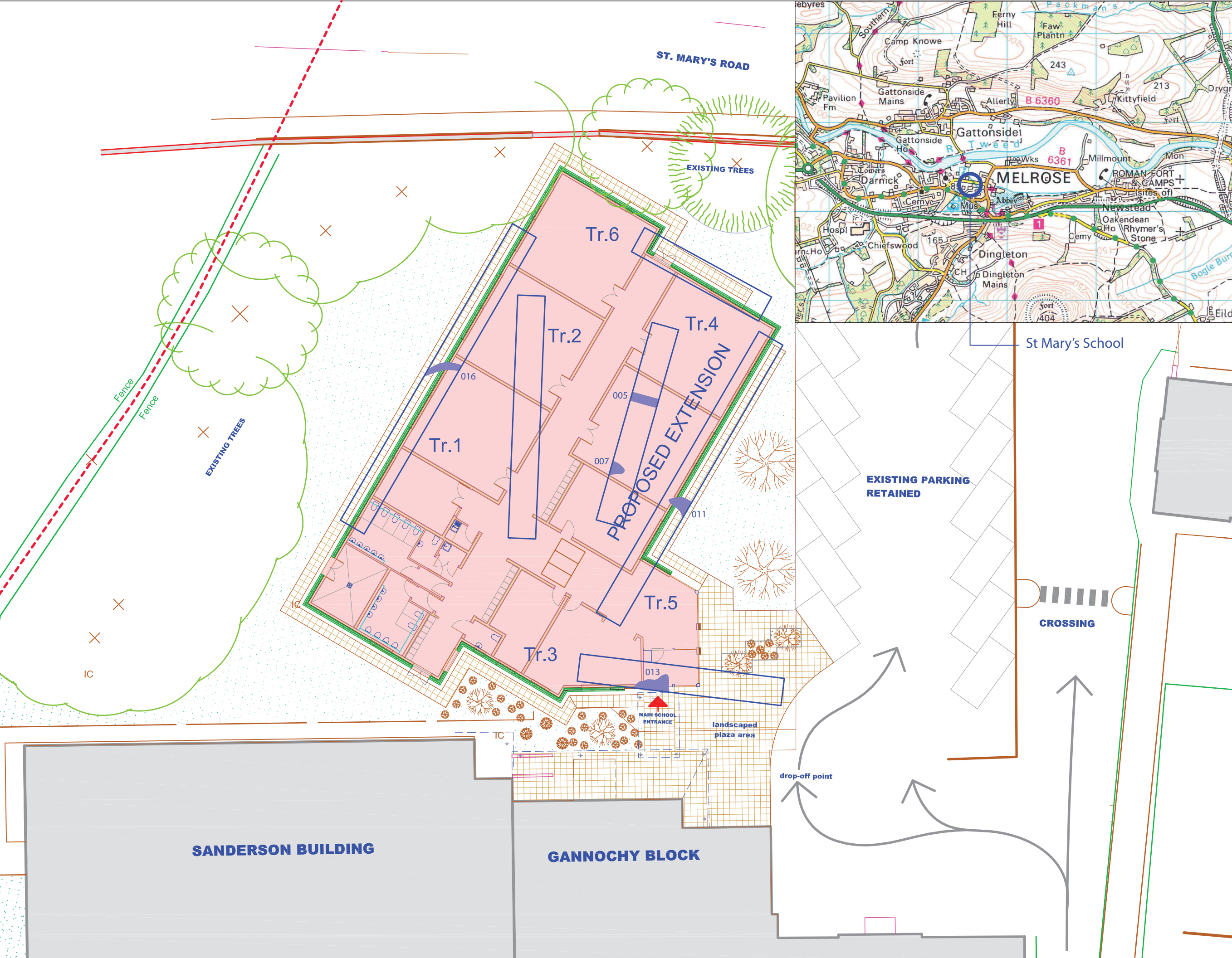
Trench No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Area (m ²)	Trench Depth (m)	Topsoil Depth (m)	Features
1	25	1.6	40	1.1-0.5	0.4-0.48	Continuation of bank/wall
2	17	1.6	27.2	0.85-0.5	0.35-0.4	
3	15	1.6	24	0.8-0.5	0.4	
4	15	1.6	24	0.9-0.45	0.35-0.4	Possible wall
5	24	1.6	38.4	1.1-0.45	0.4	Continuation of wall material
6	10.5	1.6	16.8	1.05-1.0	0.35-0.38	

APPENDIX 5: Samples Register

Sample no.	Context	Feature	Comment	Size
1	011	011	Sample of burnt deposit	1 bag
2	007	007	Sample of burnt deposit	1 bag
3	004	005	Material from around stones forming wall	1 bag

APPENDIX 6: Finds Catalogue

Trench	Context	Find type	No.	Wt (g)	Notes	Spotdate
1	015	CBM	5	248	RT - v thick, reduced core	med?
1	017	pot	1	13	SPMO/R, GG int, abraded	15-16?
1	017	CBM	3	166	RT - v thick	med?
1	017	bone	8	82	LM frags	
3	013	CBM	5	2362	RT - v thick, 1 with single peg hole	med?
4	003	bone	7	34	incl sheep metapodial	
4	003	pot	1	8	Martincamp flask Type II	16th c.
4	003	CBM	4	87	RT	med?
4	006	CBM	3	282	RT	med?
4	spoil	bone	1	17	MM humerus distal	
5	009	bone	4	3	burnt?	
5	011	bone	11	13	burnt	



Key:

Evaluation Trench

Line of Precinct Wall



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w: www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

Fig. No:	1	Revision:	V1
Title: Trench location plan			
Project: St Mary's School, Abbey Park Melrose, Scottish Borders			
Scale: 1:250 @ A3			
Client: Melrose Building Design on behalf of St Mary's School			
Drawn by:	KH	Page No:	0

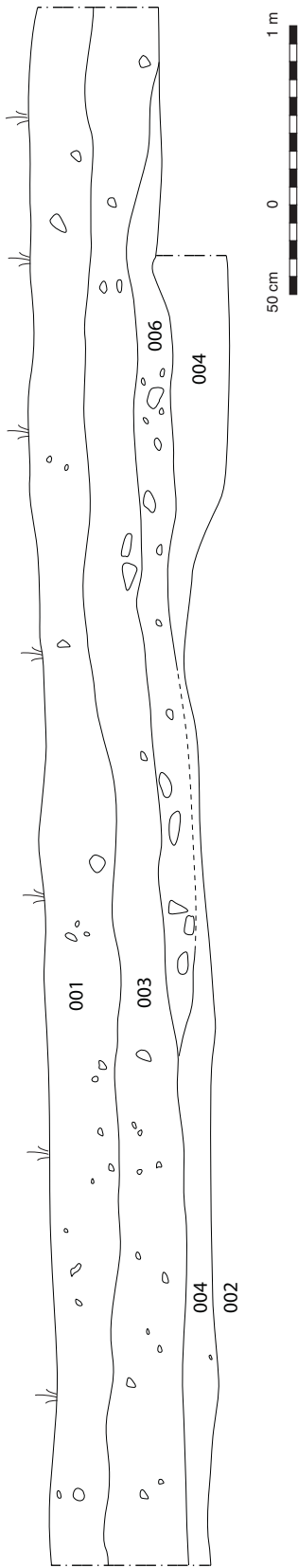


Fig. 2 - Trench 4, West-facing section

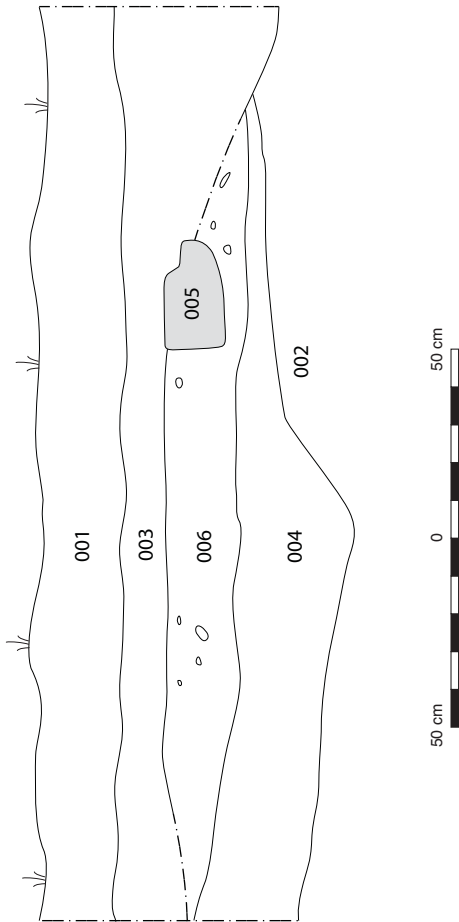


Fig. 3 - Efsast-facing section through Wall 005

Key:

Scale:

Fig. No: 2,3

Title:

Project:

St Mary's School, Abbey Park,
Melrose Scottish Borders. Archaeological Evaluation

Client:
Gordon Melrose Building Design on behalf of St Mary's School



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Fig. 4 - Wall 005 from northwest



Fig. 5 - Wall 016 from northeast

Key:	Fig. No:	4,5	Client:	Gordon Melrose Building Design on behalf of St Mary's School
	Title:			
	Project:			
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