

Archaeological Evaluation
The Stables, Western Road
MONTROSE MT25



Alder Archaeology Ltd
55 SOUTH METHVEN STREET
PERTH PH1 5NX
Tel: 01738 622393
Fax: 01738 631626
Director@AlderArchaeology.co.uk

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
THE STABLES
WESTERN ROAD, MONTROSE

MT25

1	<i>Background</i>	1
2	<i>Details of Work</i>	1
3	<i>Discussion</i>	5
4	<i>Conclusions and Recommendations</i>	6
5	<i>Bibliography</i>	6
Appendix 1	<i>Context Register</i>	7
Appendix 2	<i>Photographic Register</i>	8
Appendix 3	<i>Drawing Register</i>	10
Appendix 4	<i>Discovery & Excavation in Scotland Entry</i>	11
Appendix 5	<i>Standard Terms of Reference for all Fieldwork</i>	12

Illustration 1: Location

Illustration 2: Trench Location

Illustration 3: Trench 1

Illustration 4: Tank 106-7, looking N

Illustration 5: Pit 111 in section, looking E

Author David Bowler, BA, MPhil, FSA Scot, MifA.
Illustrator David Bowler
Editor Ray Cachart

ABSTRACT

Site evaluation at the rear of a High Street rig in Montrose revealed an undated pit and a circular clay feature cut into natural sand. The circular feature was probably a tank associated with an industry such as malting, probably late medieval or early post-medieval. The site boundary wall had been repaired with small hand-made bricks, probably from the Low Countries, a common feature in Montrose.

The evaluation was undertaken on 25th and 27th July 2011, and given the site code MT25. It was funded by Mr A Somerville in advance of a backlands infill housing development.

1 Background

1.1 Introduction

Mr A Somerville commissioned Alder Archaeology to undertake an archaeological evaluation on the site of a backlands housing development at The Stables, Western Road, Montrose. The development area is a very small backlands infill site of about 161 m² on the N side of Commercial Close, running W from the High Street back to Western Road, overlooking the railway and Montrose Basin beyond. The site is at the rear of the close, at the junction with Western Road, and centred on NGR NO 7133 5790. The work (site code MT25) was undertaken during Monday 25th and Wednesday 27th July in good weather conditions. The requirement was to evaluate 5% of the available area, that is 8 m², divided between two areas.

The work was designed to satisfy the archaeological condition on development application reference 07/00404/FUL.

1.2 Aims and Objectives

The main aim of this investigation was to establish the presence/absence, date, character and quality of any archaeological remains surviving within the development area.

1.3 Reporting

The present document has been prepared as the final report on this evaluation. Copies will be sent to the client, The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland and the Angus Council Sites and Monuments Record.

1.4 Planning and Curatorial Issues

This evaluation is the final part of a programme of archaeological work designed to satisfy the outstanding archaeological condition on the planning consent for this development.

1.5 Acknowledgements

We wish to thank Bruce Mann, Aberdeenshire Council Archaeologist and Archaeological Advisor to Angus Council for their assistance and guidance throughout this project. Also Steven Simpson of SafeDem, who carried out the demolition and machine excavation on site. Mr A Somerville funded this evaluation.

2 Details of Work

2.1 The Site (Illus 1)

The development area is a very small backlands site on the N side of Commercial Close running W from the High Street back to Western Road, overlooking the railway and Montrose Basin beyond. The close is named on some maps as Commercial Close, formerly Railway Close, and is directly to the N of the present Railway Close. It slopes down from the High Street towards the rear. The site is at the rear of the close, at the junction with Western Road, and centred on NGR NO 7133 5790. Before the

development began, the site was occupied by a row of stone buildings with a pitched slate roof, one storey high plus an attic, formerly stables, but latterly garages and workshops. The development site took in the last of these workshops, and an unroofed trapezoidal space to the west of it, filled up to head height with soil, and totally overgrown with vegetation. The workshop was latterly used by a garden maintenance business, and the adjacent space seems to have been used for the disposal of soil and vegetation.

The development was bounded to the N by a recent Servite Housing Association development on Western Road with a communal garden to its E, to the E by the continuation of the former stables, to the W by a grass verge fronting onto the pavement of Western Road, and to the S by a high stone wall. This wall was part of the structure of the stables and the trapezoidal space, and formed the boundary between the site and the close. It was built mostly of lime-mortared sandstone rubble, with areas of whinstone and brick. The W extremity of the wall, enclosing the trapezoidal area, showed several lean-to roof raggles and a blocked window, all patched with small hand-made brick, yellow or reddish-brown. This type of brick occurs frequently in the backlands of Montrose, and is thought to have been imported from the Low Countries in early modern times.

A site datum had been marked in yellow paint on the boundary walls, corresponding with the floor level in the adjacent garage to the N

2.2 Archaeological Potential

The site lies well within the historic core of Montrose, where known medieval deposits have been uncovered. Wood's 1822 Map of Montrose indicates that several buildings extended from the High Street back towards the development site itself. Those buildings might have been established on top of earlier structures, as suggested by work undertaken in a similar situation 225 m to the south of the development site at the rear of 208-212 High Street. That work revealed medieval pits and ditches, and a variety of medieval artefacts.

2.3 Archaeological Method

Because of the very small, confined and obstructed nature of the site, clearance, demolition and excavation had to be closely integrated. A 14-ton tracked excavator had been provided. The large size and power of the machine was both a constraint and an advantage. Such a big machine had little room to move on such a small site, but on the other hand could easily excavate and clear large areas in a rapid and precisely controlled way, using its long reach and power with minimum need to move around. The site had already been photographed prior to demolition.

Demolition and Clearance

The former stable and workshop was demolished using the excavator, piling the rubble within the footprint of the building. Small lengths of the N and S walls were left as buttresses to support the rest of the stables. The N wall dividing the site from the Servite Housing Association property, a W wall dividing the workshop from the unroofed trapezoidal space, and the E gable wall dividing the site from the remaining stables were all found to have been substantially rebuilt in poured shuttered concrete.

It had been intended to conduct a watching brief on the demolition of the wall foundations, but the N and S walls were found to have none, simply resting on the sandy deposits directly below modern ground level. This is not unusual, especially in Montrose, where soft, mostly wind-blown sand deposits continue to great depth, without any marked improvement in density or firmness. Many older buildings are supported mainly by the force of habit.

The machine was placed on top of the rubble of the workshop, and cleared the surface vegetation from the W trapezoidal area. It was found that it was impossible to dig the evaluation trenches until the site had been further cleared. The machine was moved into the trapezoidal area, standing on top of the deep soil deposits. From this position the rubble was loaded into lorries and removed from site.

It was then possible to break and remove the unreinforced concrete workshop floor 112, except for a 1 m strip beside the E gable wall, left to avoid disturbing the wall. The concrete was c 0.1 m thick, and easily removed without disturbing the underlying deposits.

Trench 1

With the machine still standing on top of the deep soil layers in the W area, it was possible to reach E into the former workshop area with a 2 m ditching bucket, and open up the first evaluation trench, 2 m x 5 m (larger than the 2 m x 3.5 m originally proposed), and reduce this in level spits to the intended formation depth and a little beyond. A small sondage was hand dug in what appeared to be natural sand, confirming that it was of substantial depth. Part of a significant feature (circular tank 106-7) was found at the very E limit of the trench, and close to the limit of reach of the machine

It was decided to extend the trench further E, but to avoid destroying the visible feature by pulling loose material over it, it was necessary to reposition the machine. To minimise the damage and disruption caused by moving the machine across the site and back again, it was decided first to record Trench 1 as exposed, and then to dig a second trench, in the W trapezoidal area, before moving the machine to a new position. For convenience features in Trench 1 were measured N from the edge of Commercial Close, and W from the face of the standing gable wall.

Trench 2

The machine was moved slightly E, close up to the internal cross-wall, so as to leave as much of the trapezoidal W area exposed as possible. It was then possible to face W and dig a trench 2 m x 4.8 m E – W, to a depth of 2.1 m, or 2 m below site datum. This was slightly more than the 4.55 m trench originally proposed. This bottomed the modern topsoil dump layers, exposing the underlying deposits, and went slightly below intended formation depth. Special care was taken to not to disturb or undermine the foundations of the Servite Housing Association property to the N.

The excavated upcast, mostly topsoil, was piled up on either side of the trench. As the trench was deep and unstable, it was recorded only from the surface. After recording, the trench was backfilled. The topsoil layers will ultimately be removed during the development, but need to be disposed of separately from the rubble, and it would have

been dangerous to leave such a deep and unstable excavation lying open in a town centre in the meantime.

Trench 1 Extension

Trench 2 being completed, the machine turned to E again, and used a small amount of the upcast from Trench 1 to form a ramp up against the concrete cross wall. This allowed the machine to descend from Area 2 into Area 1, then turn S and track out of the site into the close, and E along the close until it was in line with the E end of Trench 1. The E end of the trench was extended S to the boundary of the site (the concrete surface of the close) and E to the 1 m strip of concrete floor left to protect the exposed gable wall from undermining. The trench was dug to a depth of c 0.7 m below the underside of the concrete floor, sufficient to expose and define the features of interest, and slightly below the intended formation depth.

Once the exposed features had been recorded, it was judged that further investigation was unlikely to expose significant features without either undermining adjacent structures or digging substantially deeper than was required for the development. The archaeological evaluation was then considered complete.

2.4 Results of Investigations

Trench 1

A layer of clean golden sand 101 was found directly under the concrete floor 112, except at the E end of the trench. This was probably spread to level the site under the concrete floor. Under the sand was a layer of brown sandy silt 102, thickening to the W. This was probably also a levelling dump. Beneath this and the sand 101 was a clean, pale yellow sand 103, with very fine pale orange banding. This was cleaned down to depth of c 0.5 m below the concrete floor 112. A hand-dug sondage 109 confirmed that it continued for at least a further 0.4 m down. The sand 103 was probably natural, and could well be wind-blown, this being a common occurrence in Montrose.

At the W end of the trench, between the silt 102 and the clean sand 103, there was a strip of rounded cobbles 108, c 0.9 m down and 0.5 m wide, petering out to the W. This feature was not well-defined. It could have been a path or surface, but could also have been a local variation in the silt deposit 102, part of a levelling dump.

At the E end of the trench, golden sand 101 was missing, replaced by an irregular spread of brown stony silt 104. This was reduced in spits and quickly resolved into an arc of green and buff clay 107 enclosing a mixture of green and buff clay and brown silt 106, set into the surface of the clean sand 103. This was clearly artificial, and appeared to be the wall and floor and/or fill of a clay-lined tank set into the natural sand. The wall was c 0.25 thick, with an estimated outside diameter of about 3 m. It survived to a height of less than 0.2 m, but had clearly been truncated. Together with the disturbed layer 104 it extended to c 0.5 m below the concrete floor 112. No pottery or other artefacts were found, and no traces of grain or other organic materials which might indicate its function. These could not be expected in such a disturbed feature on such a dry, freely draining site.

Trench 1 Extension

Trench 1 was extended in the hope of finding the rest of the circular tank 106-7. This continued to the S, completing just under half of the feature, but to the E it was completely cut away by a stone and brick drain 110, containing sections of butt-jointed porous ceramic drain pipe, more like field drains than the usual stoneware sewer pipes with spigot-jointed ends. The bricks and pipes were clearly mass-produced, probably late 19th-century, and set in a cement-based mortar. The N end of the drain was clearly visible in the trench, and it ran S to the site boundary and under the concrete surface of the close. It probably served as a surface drain inside the stable.

To the E of the drain 110, was a dark silty area 111, roughly square. This was very disturbed and poorly defined in plan, but was resolved in section at the E limit of excavation as a truncated pit, cut into the sand 103, with straight sides and a fairly flat bottom, just coming into view when excavation ceased c 0.7 m below the concrete floor 112. It may well have cut into the tank 106-7, but the relationship had been destroyed by the drain 110 and the general truncation and disturbance of the site. No pottery or other artefacts were found, and no well-preserved organic layers were visible.

Trench 2

Directly beneath the top layer of vegetation was 1.5 m of topsoil and roots 201, with various modern artefacts such as glass and plastic bottles, not retained. This was presumed to be the dumping layer associated with the recent garden maintenance business. Under this was a compact layer of old topsoil and subsoil 202, down to about 1.8 m. This was roughly consistent with the external ground surface level, and contained mainly 19th-century finds, not retained. This was presumed to be the modern ground surface before the topsoil dumping began.

Below 202 was a varying layer of brown silt and sand 203, probably levelling dumps, to c 2.01 m down, at which excavation ceased, intended formation depth having already been passed.

At the E end of the trench, the buried soil layer 202 overlay, and levelling dumps 203 butted up against, a clean yellow sand layer 204. This appeared at 1.7 m down, and was probably the continuation of natural sand 103 in Trench 1. The top of the sand was more or less level, with a steep W face, rather than a continuous slope down to the W as might have been expected. Perhaps the W slope of the sand had at some time been cut or eroded away, before being made up with the dump layers 203.

3 Discussion

3.1 Trench 1

The circular tank 106-7 and square pit 111 both appeared to have been truncated, indicating that the surfaces from which they had been cut and used had been removed by later development, for example the levelling of the site to build the 19th-century stables. The strip of cobbles 108, if a significant feature, was probably from an earlier time. The fills of the pit included brown sandy loam and sand tip lines, but did not indicate its use or date. The circular feature was clearly a clay-lined tank set into the ground. The author has seen similar but smaller (0.3 and 0.5 m) features in backland sites in North Berwick (83-87 High Street) and in Perth. The Perth examples were associated with an industrial area engaged in malting and tanning in the late medieval

and early post-medieval periods. Both processes involved large tanks of water or other liquids, though for obvious reasons one would not use the same tank for both industries. Malting is the more likely use in a High Street backland. Tanning was usually banished to the suburbs. The Montrose example contained no datable objects, and such a simple, functional structure cannot be dated on stylistic grounds. The Montrose example is not at all as well-preserved or defined as the North Berwick and Perth examples were.

3.2 Trench 2

Very little can be said about the deep garden soil dumps 201, the old soil surface 202, the possible levelling dumps 203 or the natural sand 204. It is not surprising that this area, at the very foot of the High Street rigs, close to the shore of the Montrose Basin, should be subject to changes of level but very little structural activity. The sand 204, and its continuation 103 may well have been wind-blown, and could well seal other deposits, as seen elsewhere in Montrose and in other coastal burghs, for example Ayr. However, the sand continues well below the intended formation level, and any deeper deposits will not be disturbed by the present development.

4 Conclusions and Recommendations

This development has been unusual in its small size, and in the complexity of working in such a confined site. Nevertheless it has been possible to more than complete the intended evaluation, to establish the level and condition of historic ground surface, and to record evidence of backland industrial activity on the site.

Given the evidence of truncation, it is likely that the features recorded here are the only ones actually surviving on the site, unless deeply buried beyond the reach of the present development. In the circumstances, no further investigation is recommended.

5 Bibliography

Bowler, D 1987 '83-87 High Street, North Berwick' *Discovery Excav Scot* 1987, 30.

Appendix 1 Context Register

No:	Description
	Trench 1
101	Clean golden sand, directly under concrete floor 112. c 0.15 m deep, deeper to W
102	Brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks, under 101. Lens or tip line. Appears c 6 m W of gable wall. Thickens and slopes down to W.
103	Clean, pale yellow sand, under 101 and 102. Very fine orange banding. Natural?
104	Brown stony silt under concrete 112 at E end of trench, c 5 m W of gable wall. Perhaps disturbed upper fill of round feature 107
105	Not used.
106	Mixed green and buff clay and brown silt, fill or floor of round feature 107. Sealed under silt 104. No finds or organics.
107	Green and buff clay wall, 0.25 m thick, forms circular feature. Under silt 104, cut into sand 103, butts against fill or floor 106. Bottoms on sand at c 0.5 down. Tank? No finds or organics.
108	Strip of natural rounded cobbles near W end of trench, c 9 m W of gable wall, c 0.9 m down from underside of concrete floor. Under sandy silt 102, over clean sand 103. C 0.5 m wide, peters out to W. Not well defined. Surface? Or natural?
109	Sondage in sand 103, c 0.4 m deep.
110	Brick and stone drain with porous ceramic pipe sections butt-jointed, runs N – S across site, cuts into 107 and 111, removing relationships. N end comes to a butt end. S end continues out into close. 19 th century, probably internal stable drain.
111	Amorphous dark silt area, c 0.7 m down. In E section resolves into shallow pit fill.
112	Internal concrete floor, c 01 m thick.
	Trench 2
201	Dumps of vegetation and topsoil, c 1.5 m deep. Modern finds. Not retained.
202	Old topsoil and subsoil level under 201, continues to 1.8 m down. 19 th century finds. Not retained.
203	Brown silt and sand dumps, under 202, excavated to 2.01 m down, continuing. Continues below intended formation depth.
204	Clean yellow sand under 202 at E end of trench. Extends 1.6 m W of trench end, at 1.7 m down. Steep W face slopes down, adjacent to 203. Similar to yellow sand 103 seen in Trench 1, similar level. Perhaps natural. Top surface is level rather than sloping down W.

Appendix 2 Photographic Register

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>View</i>
	25 July 2011	
001	General, from Western Road. Demolition in progress.	E
002	General, from Western Road. Demolition in progress. S wall of unroofed W structure. Yellow paint mark above toilet roof indicates site datum.	NE
003	Detail, S wall of unroofed W structure. Various changes of build. Old roof raggie filled with hand-made brick. Window blocked with yellow hand-made brick. Yellow paint mark above toilet roof indicates site datum.	N
004	Detail, old roof raggie filled with hand-made brick. Window blocked with yellow hand-made brick. Upper roof raggie above window.	N
005-6	Detail, machine sitting on rubble of demolished stable. S wall in section. Yellow paint mark on sill in wall indicates site datum.	W
007	N gable wall of stable, forms N limit of development.	ENE
008	Rear of High Street properties. S wall of stable in section.	E
009	S wall of unroofed W structure, overgrown with ivy. Yellow paint marks on wall indicate site datum.	NW
010-11	Detail, old roof raggie filled with hand-made brick. Window blocked with yellow hand-made brick. Upper roof raggie above window.	N
012-3	Detail, interior of site. Machine sitting on rubble of demolished stable. Concrete N and W walls of stable exposed. New build on adjacent site to N	E
014	View of site from E end of close. Ground slopes down to basin.	WNW
015-6	Close and pend continues E to High Street.	E
017-1	Pend opens onto High Street.	W
019	Pend opens onto High Street. Railway Close is next pend to S (previous work).	W
020	View from middle of High Street abreast of pend, down to parish church.	S
021	Pend opens onto High Street. Railway Close is next pend to S (previous work).	W
022-25	Railway Close opens onto High Street.	W
	27 July 2011	
	Trench 1	

001	Trench 1 opened up.	NNW
002	Clean sand 103. Circular tank 106-7 partly exposed. Silt 104 in section.	E
003	Clean sand 103. Circular tank 106-7 partly exposed. Silt 104 in section. Sand 101 and 103 in N section	N
004	Clean sand 103. Circular tank 106-7 partly exposed. Machine sitting on Area 2. internal concrete wall exposed.	W
005	Clean sand 103. Circular tank 106-7 partly exposed. Silt 104 in section.	S
006	Clean sand 103. Circular tank 106-7 partly exposed.	W
007	Clean sand 103. Circular tank 106-7 partly exposed. Silt 104 in section. Sand 101 and 103 in S section	S
008-9	W end of Trench 1. Clean sand 103. Silt 102 over Cobbles 108. Machine sits on Area 2 and internal concrete wall.	W
010	W end of Trench 1. Clean sand 103. Silt 102 over scattered remains of Cobbles 108.	N
011	W end of Trench 1. Clean sand 103. Silt 102 over Cobbles 108.	E
012	W end of Trench 1. Clean sand 103. Silt 102 over Cobbles 108.	S
	Trench 2	
013	Machine digging Trench 2. Sitting on internal concrete wall.	W
014-5	Trench 2 opened up. Dumps 201 and soil 202 in section. Brown silt and sand 203 in trench base. Clean sand 204 at near end of trench.	NW
016	E end of Trench 2. Clean sand 204 in section and trench base.	N
017	N section of Trench 2. Dumps 201 and soil 202 in section. Brown silt and sand 203 in trench base. Clean sand 204 at near end of trench.	N
018-19	Dumps 201 and soil 202 in section. Brown silt and sand 203 in trench base.	WNW
020	N section of Trench 2. Dumps 201 and soil 202 in section. Brown silt and sand 203 in trench base. Clean sand 204 at near end of trench.	N
021	S section of Trench 2. Dumps 201 and soil 202 in section. Brown silt and sand 203 in trench base.	S
022	Dumps 201 and soil 202 in section. Brown silt and sand 203 in trench base. Clean sand 204 appearing at E end of trench.	ESE
023	Detail, E section. Dumps 201 and soil 202. Clean sand 204. Foundations of new build on adjacent site to N	E
024	Detail, engineer's sondage to expose foundations of adjacent new build. Yellow paint mark on wall indicates site datum.	ENE

	Trench 1 extended	
025-7	SW quadrant of circular feature 106-7 exposed. Pit 111 exposed in plan and section.	E
028-9	SW quadrant of circular feature 106-7 exposed. Pit 111 exposed in plan and section.	ENE
030-1	SW quadrant of circular feature 106-7 exposed. Pit 111 exposed in plan and section. Fragments of drain 110 on trench edge.	ESE
032	SW quadrant of circular feature 106-7 exposed. Pit 111 exposed in plan and section. Fragments of drain 110 on trench edge.	E
033	SW quadrant of circular feature 106-7 exposed. Cut away to E by drain 110.	N
034	Disturbed remains of drain 110 crossing Trench 1.	N
035	Disturbed remains of drain 110 crossing Trench 1. Truncated pit 111 in foreground.	SW
036	Detail, N end of drain 110.	S
037	Detail, N end of drain 110. Truncated pit 111 to E.	SSE
038	Drain 110 cuts away E side of circular feature 106-7	S
039-43	Pit 111 in section, E end of site.	E
044	Pit 111 in section, E end of site.	ESE

Appendix 3 Drawing Register

<i>Sheet No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Scale</i>
1	Plan, Trench 1.	1:40
2	Plan, Trench 2. Dimensioned sketch.	n/a

Appendix 4 Discovery & Excavation in Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Angus
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	The Stables, Western Road
PROJECT CODE:	MT25
PARISH:	Montrose
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	David Bowler
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Alder Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Urban backland infill
NMRS NO(S):	n/a
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	n/a
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	none
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	Site centred on NO 7133 5790
START DATE	25 July 2011
END DATE	27 July 2011
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	n/a
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	Site evaluation at the rear of a High Street rig revealed an undated pit and a circular clay feature cut into natural sand. The circular feature was probably a tank associated with an industry such as malting. The site boundary wall had been repaired with small hand-made bricks, probably from the Low Countries, a common feature in Montrose.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Mr A Somerville
CAPTIONS FOR ILLUSTRS	Circular clay tank set in natural sand.
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Alder Archaeology Ltd, 55 South Methven Street, Perth PH1 5NX
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended)	NMRS
EMAIL ADDRESS:	Director@AlderArchaeology.co.uk

Appendix 5 Standard Terms of Reference for all Fieldwork

5.1 Recording Methodology

Alder Archaeology employs a Single Context Recording System that allows full cross-referencing of stratigraphy, finds and environmental samples, as well as site-wide phasing. All features will be planned at scale 1:20, and sections drawn at scale 1:10. Sections and profiles will be drawn and all features will be photographed with metric scale included. Environmental samples will be taken from archaeologically significant contexts, if the analysis of these samples would aid significantly in the interpretation of any features identified.

5.2 Human Remains

If human remains are encountered they will be left in situ and the local police will be informed. If removal is required this will take place in compliance with Historic Scotland's Policy Paper *The Treatment of Human Remains in Archaeology*.

5.3 Products and Reporting

A Data Structure Report will normally be prepared within a period agreed within the Written Scheme of Investigation/ Project Design, after the completion of the fieldwork. This forms the basic level of reporting. Further reporting may be required on the basis of discoveries made during excavations.

A copy of the report and the project archive will be deposited in the NMRS. Further copies will be sent to the client, LAAO and others, as appropriate.

5.4 Artefacts

Finds of objects will be subject to the Scots Laws of Treasure Trove and *Bona Vacantia*. We will report such finds, if recovered, with supporting documentation to the Secretariat of the Treasure Trove Panel for disposal to the appropriate museum.

5.5 Discovery and Excavation in Scotland

A brief summary of the results will be submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*.

5.6 General Conditions and Health and Safety

We adhere to the Code of Conduct of the Institute for Archaeologists.

Alder Archaeology Ltd has public liability insurance of £2,000,000. Details of this can be provided on request.

We operate a strict health and safety policy and conforms to the Health and Safety at Work Act. We undertakes Risk Assessments on all fieldwork carried out.

Alder Archaeology representatives will at all times wear protective footwear, high visibility clothing and other appropriate clothing. Hard hats will be worn if there is active plant on site or at all times if the site is deemed a hard hat area.

If lightly contaminated deposits are uncovered disposable boiler suits and gloves will be worn. A source of clean water will be made available for staff to clean hands with. If the health risk posed by site contamination is felt to be too high all further archaeological work will stop in that area.