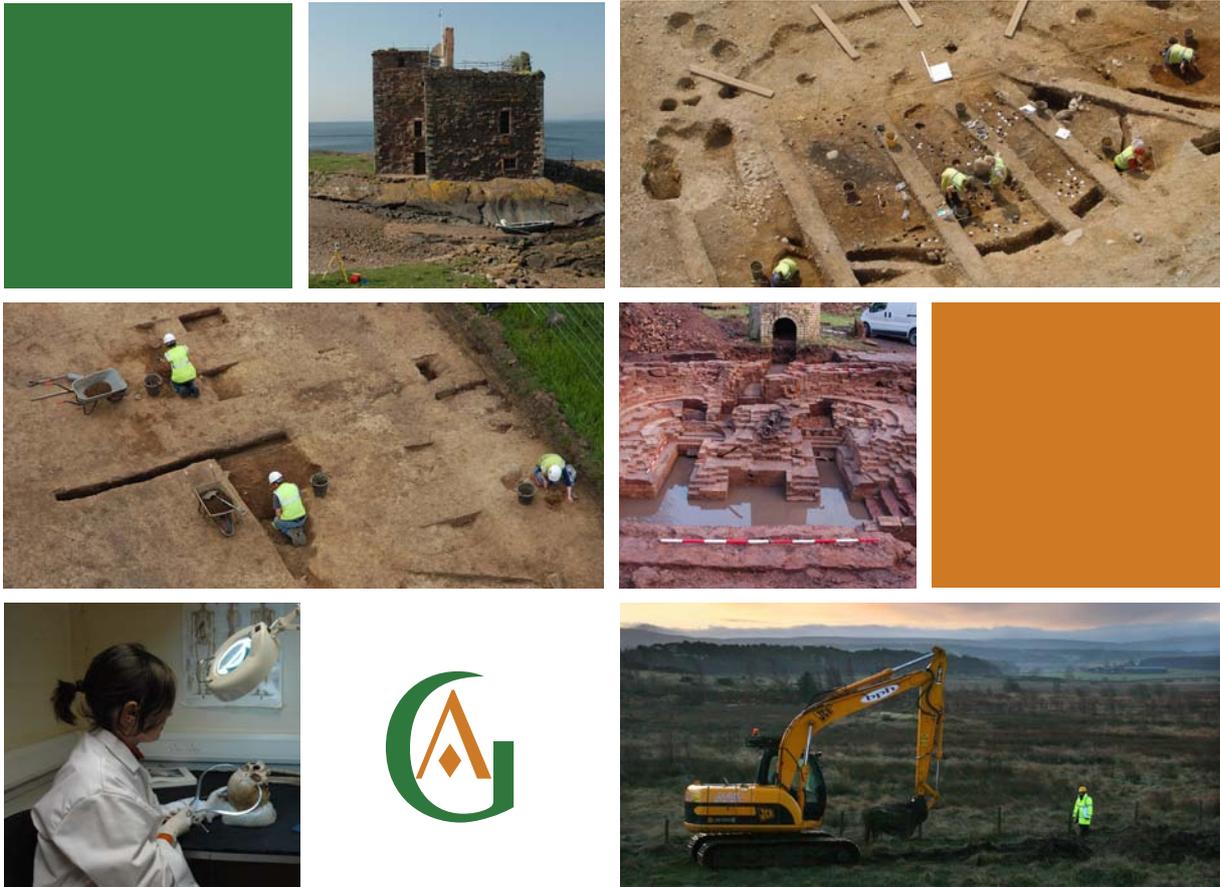


GUARD ARCHAEOLOGY



**Lennel Old Parish Churchyard, Scottish Borders
Archaeological Watching Brief Data Structure Report
Project 3294**

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Lennel Old Parish Churchyard, Scottish Borders

Archaeological Watching Brief Data Structure Report

On behalf of: Scottish Borders Council

NGR: NT 85740 41173

Project Number: 3294

Project Manager: Ronan Toolis

Report by: Iraia Arabaolaza

Illustrations: Fiona Jackson

Approved by:



Date:

10/05/2011

*This document has been prepared in accordance
with GUARD Archaeology Limited standard operating procedures.*

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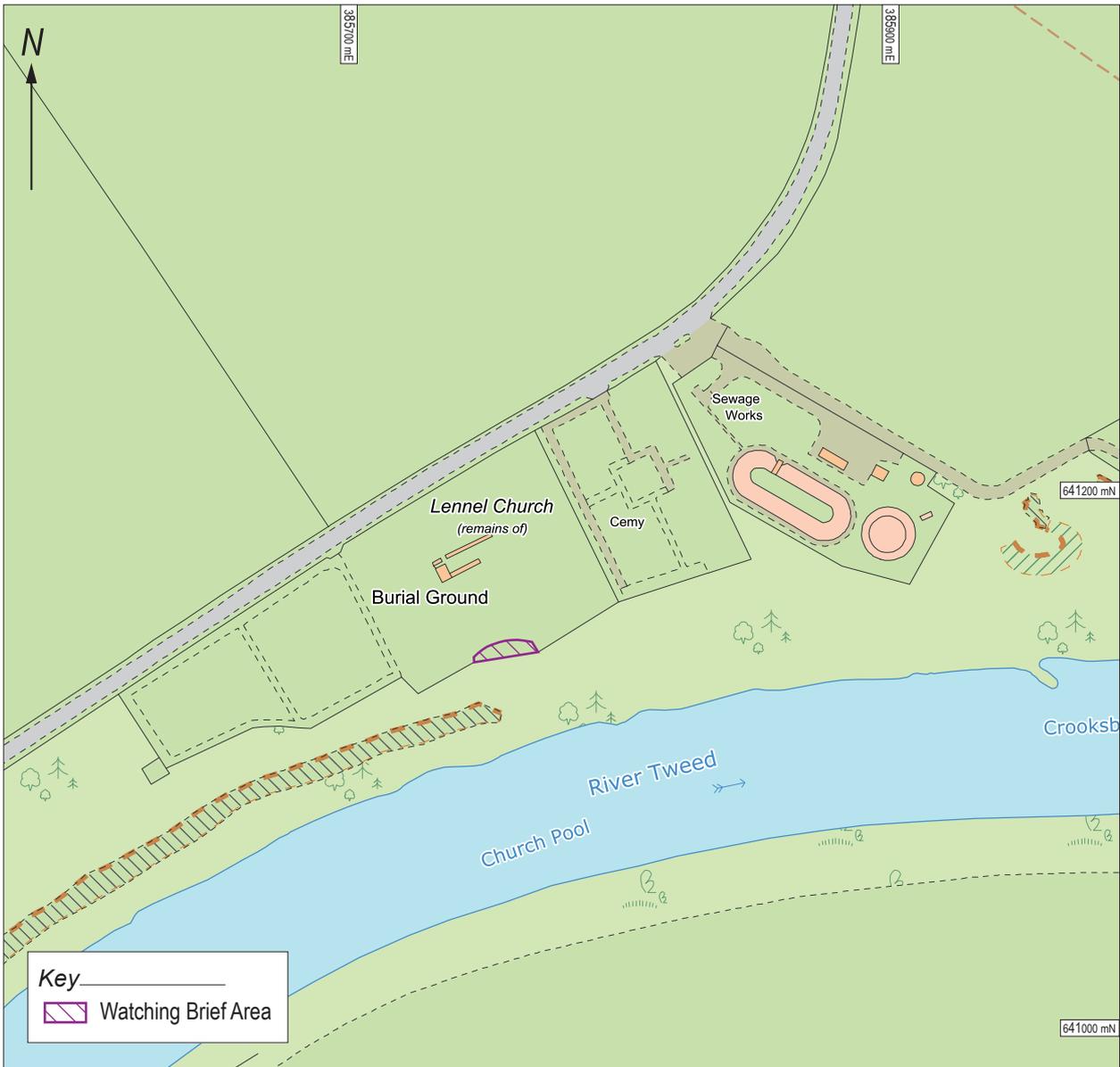
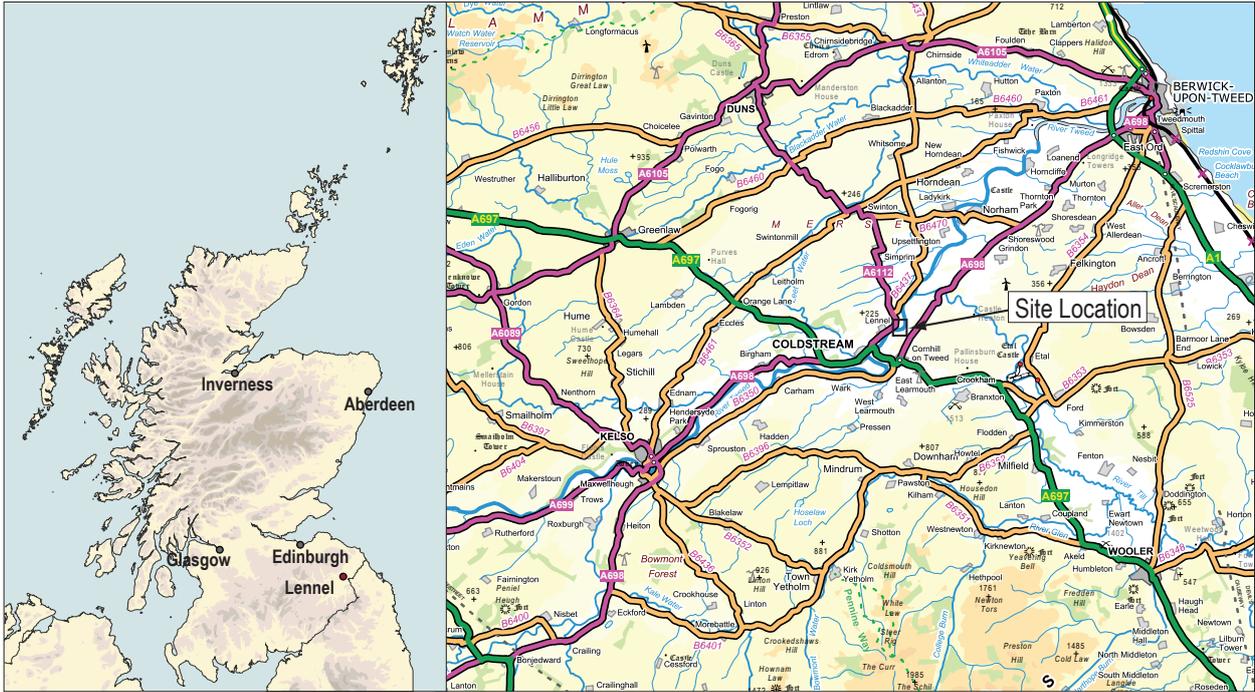
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Executive Summary

- 1.1 An archaeological watching brief was carried out by GUARD Archaeology Ltd during the emergency stabilisation works on the bank of the River Tweed at Lennel Old Parish Churchyard. This work was undertaken in two phases between 4th March and 5th April 2011 and revealed five articulated skeletons, numerous disarticulated bones and associated grave furniture including a late 15th century Scottish copper Farthing.

Introduction

- 2.1 This data structure report sets out the results of the archaeological watching brief at Lennel Old Parish Churchyard, undertaken by GUARD Archaeology Ltd on behalf of Scottish Borders Council.

Site Location

- 3.1 Lennel Old Parish Church graveyard is centred around NGR: NT 85740 41173, on the north bank of the River Tweed, to the south of Lennel, near Coldstream in the Scottish Borders (Figure 1).

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 Lennel Old Parish Church is a B Listed building (NMRS: NT84SE 17; SBC HER: 1070005; HB No: 4067), comprising the ruins of an old church. Only the west wall of this church, containing rectilinear windows, remains to any great extent. The church has been encroached upon for burials by the surrounding graveyard (NT84SE 17.01) and gravestones have been inserted in all the walls.
- 4.2 Lennel Old Parish Church has its origins in the 12th century but was ruinous by 1705 and was replaced by a church in Coldstream which became the parish church in 1718.
- 4.3 There was formerly a village called 'Lennel' (NMRS: NT84SE 21; SBC HER: 1070005) which may have stood to the east of the medieval parish church although nothing but the ruins of the old church remain to mark the site of the village. The 'mansio' of Lennel is mentioned in charters at the end of the 11th century.
- 4.4 Given these records, there was a potential for the emergency stabilisation works to encounter archaeological features and finds.

Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The aims of the archaeological works were:
- to ensure that any surviving archaeological remains, encountered during the machine excavation works, are recorded to an appropriate level.
- 5.2 The objectives were therefore to:
- Conduct an archaeological watching brief during the machine excavation works, to establish the presence or absence of any archaeological remains, and their character, date and extent if surviving;
 - Undertake an appropriate level of excavation of any significant archaeological remains encountered in order to determine the character, extent and significance of any archaeological deposits encountered;
 - On completion of the watching brief, and any resulting excavation works if archaeology is encountered, submit a report to data structure level to the Scottish Borders Council Archaeologist.

Fieldwork Methodology

- 6.1 The proposed development area was photographed and a brief written description made prior to the commencement of the Phase 1 ground-breaking works.
- 6.2 The watching brief was carried out during the machine excavation groundworks to ensure that no significant archaeological remains were disturbed, without being recorded. The watching brief included the monitoring of all topsoil and/or over-burden stripping operations by machine within the area of the graveyard requiring emergency stabilisation, and excavation and recording of any feature encountered.
- 6.3 One watching brief archaeologist was required per machine during the Phase 1 and Phase 2 operations. The machine excavator was fitted with a flat-bladed (toothless) ditching bucket. The watching brief archaeologist did not enter the area subject to emergency stabilisation, but observed the machine excavation from an appropriate observation point, and inspected the spoil.
- 6.4 The topsoil was removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the required depth of the groundworks. If archaeological remains were observed, the watching brief archaeologist was to direct the machine plant operator to excavate the immediately surrounding soil in a manner that would allow any such archaeological remains to be excavated from the machine bucket in as intact a condition as possible. Any archaeological remains encountered would be recovered from the machine plant bucket by hand by the Watching Brief Archaeologist. Such remains were to be recorded by written description on *pro forma* recording sheets and by photographs.
- 6.5 Suitable down time was to be provided to the Watching Brief Archaeologist in order to fully recover any archaeological evidence encountered on site. If any archaeology encountered was sufficiently significant or complex to require more than one day to excavate and record, the Scottish Borders Council Archaeologist was to be contacted to agree appropriate contingency mitigation measures. Such measures would likely comprise the excavation of any significant archaeological remains by the on-site Archaeologist and an Assistant Archaeologist if necessary. Recording would include *pro forma* sheets, drawings and photographs. The general practice was to bulk recover all artefacts by context, but only remove highly significant finds from the site. Any human bones and less significant artefacts recovered were to be stored on-site.

Results

- 7.1 GUARD undertook the watching brief between 4th March and 5th April 2011. After the removal of turf, a mid brown very silty loam topsoil (001) with frequent root intrusion was encountered across the site measuring up to 0.3 m thick. It was found overlying light reddish brown silt with occasional pebbles (002), within which was found disarticulated human bones as well as several broken grave slabs. This deposit was 0.6 m deep and appeared to correspond to the inhumation layer.
- 7.2 Five articulated skeletons were identified beneath the inhumation layer during the Phase 2 operation. All of these were found at the centre and west area of the groundwork, in a supine position with the head towards the west (Figure 2). Only in association with two of the skeletons (Skeleton 3 & Skeleton 5) were identifiable grave cuts apparent; Skeleton 3 was 0.5 m wide by 0.4 m deep and approximately 1.8 m long [004] while Skeleton 5 was 0.5 m wide by 0.3 m deep and at least 1.25 m long [005]. Each grave fill comprised loose mid brown sandy clay (003). Several coffin nails and shroud pins were recovered along with the articulated bones of each skeleton.



Plate 1: Skeleton 3 upper half

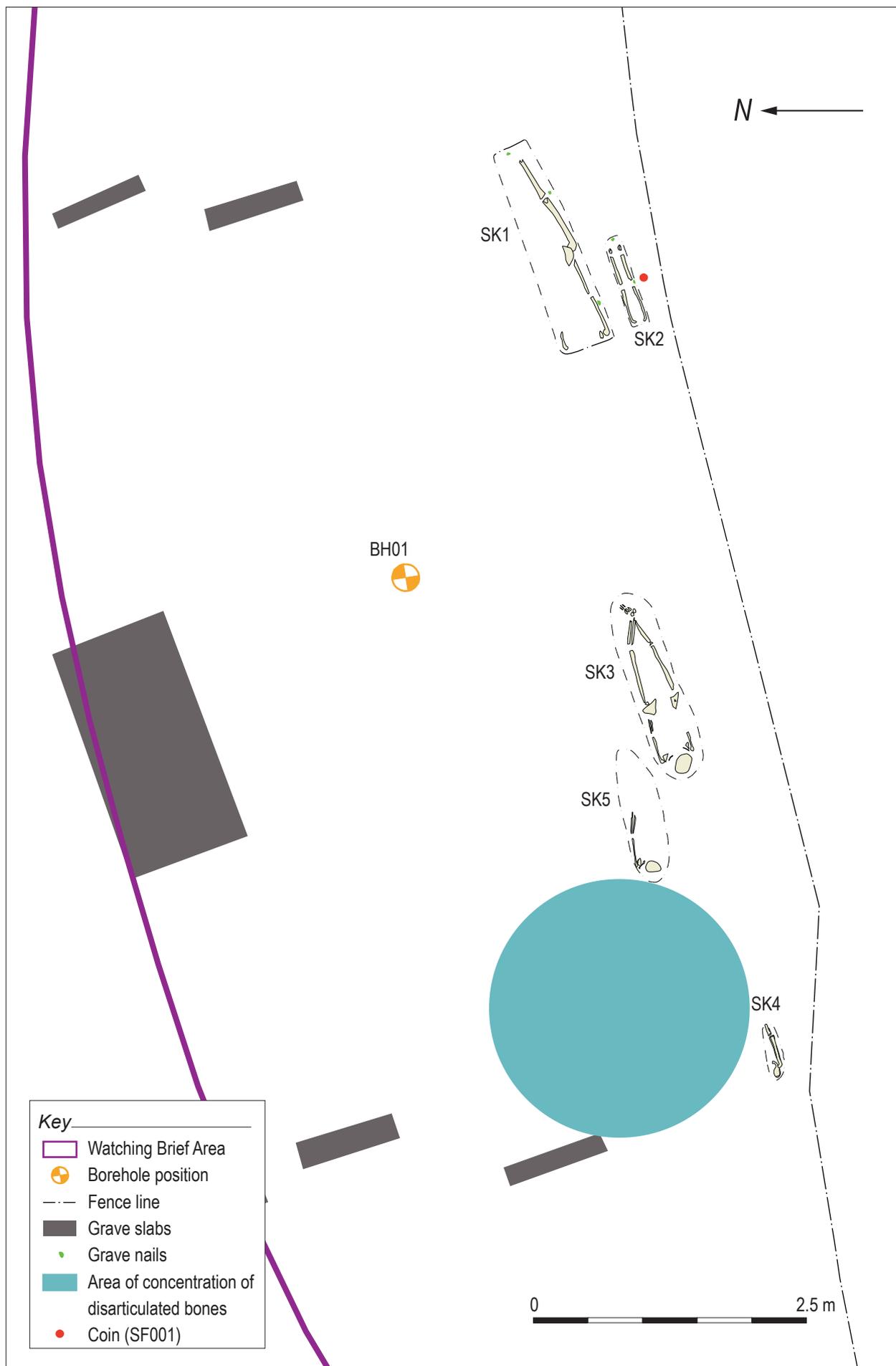


Figure 2: Plan of graves.

- 7.3 During the watching a background scatter of artefacts was identified, mainly comprising coffin nails and some occasional coffin handles and shroud pins. The most significant find (SF001) was a coin associated with a disarticulated skull encountered in the inhumation layer (002) during Phase 2. It was located on the area above skeleton 2 (Figure 2).
- 7.4 The coin was assessed by a coin specialist, who reported that the coin is in poor condition with little detail visible, but appears to be a late 15th century Scottish copper farthing, issued c. 1470.

Discussion

- 8.1 During Phase 1 the watching brief encountered several disarticulated human bones and grave slab fragments. Two of these grave stones had inscriptions 'RN' on their top face. They were rectangular and seemed to derive from the same monument. Disarticulated human bones were mostly found on the western section of the watching brief area within the inhumation layer (002), particularly concentrated within a section where a grave slab with '168..' inscribed on it was recorded (Figure 2). However, this area had received modern intrusions, comprising a plastic bottle, probably during the landslip.
- 8.2 In Phase 2 five articulated skeletal remains were discovered beneath the inhumation layer, at a depth of circa 1 m. All of them were supine and extended with the head towards the West, consistent with traditional medieval and post-medieval Christian burial practice. All but Skeleton 1 were adult skeletons. Skeleton 1 was a sub-adult, probably a child. Skeletons 2 and 4 were indeterminate in sex but Skeletons 3 and 5 were possibly males based on some of the sexual dimorphic traits on the cranium and pelvis and the general robust appearance of the skeletons (Buisktra and Ubelaker 1994). There was no evidence of pathological conditions in any of them (Figure 2).
- 8.3 Of particular interest was the recovery of a coin found associated with a disarticulated skull. The coin had stained the forehead of the skull. This staining suggests that the coin may have originally been placed there, rather than simply falling there after disarticulation. The placing of a coin on the forehead of the deceased was part of a tradition of putting coins upon or near the eyes of the deceased 'as fare for the dead to get across the Jordan River' or 'to keep the eyelids closed since it was believed that if the eyes were not shut, the dead would look for and take someone to accompany them to the grave' (www.ocf.berkeley.edu/~arihuang/academic/.../culturalartifacts.html). The former is probably the most likely explanation in this case, and derives from the earlier ancient Greek tradition of paying the ferryman who brought the dead across the River Styx into Hades.



Plate 2: Disarticulated skull with coin in situ.

Conclusions

- 9.1 The watching brief monitored the removal of the topsoil and subsequent inhumation layers to the required depth of the emergency stabilisation works. The partial remains of five articulated human skeletons were recorded, along with disarticulated bones including a skull which was associated with a late 15th century Scottish farthing. The arrangement of the articulated skeletons was consistent with medieval Christian practice. The location of the coin upon the forehead of a skull not only confirms that Lennel Churchyard was used for burial in the late 15th or early 16th century but may demonstrate that the tradition of paying for the afterlife passage of souls was also practised in the Scottish Borders at this time.

Acknowledgements

- 10.1 GUARD would like to thank Scottish Borders Council for their assistance. The coin was assessed by JD Bateson, Senior Curator at the Hunterian Museum in Glasgow. Technical support was provided by Aileen Maule and John Kiely. The project was managed for GUARD by Ronan Toolis.

Lennel Old Parish Churchyard, Scottish Borders
Archaeological Watching Brief Data Structure Report

Section 2: Appendices



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Appendices

Appendix A: References

Buikstra, J E and Ubelaker, D H (eds) 1994 *Standards for Data Collection from Human Skeletal Remains*. Arkansas: Arkansas Archaeological Survey Research Series No.44.

www.ocf.berkeley.edu/~arihuang/academic/.../culturalartifacts.html

Appendix B: List of Context

Context No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
001	-	Mid brown very silty loam	Topsoil
002	-	Light reddish brown silt	Inhumation layer
003	-	Mid brown sandy clay	Grave fill
004	-	Grave cut	Grave cut for Sk 4
005	-	Grave cut	Grave cut for Sk 5
006	-	Light yellowy brown sandy silt	Subsoil

Appendix C: List of Finds

Find No.	Area	Context No.	No. of Pieces	Material	Description
1	-	002	-	Metal	Coin

Appendix D: List of Drawings

Drawing No.	Area	Sheet No.	Subject	Scale
1	-	1	Pre-ex plan of skeleton 1 and 2	1:20

Appendix E: List of Photographs

Digital File 1

Frame	Area	Context No	Subject	Taken from
1	-	-	Plastic bottle next to grave slab fragments	NE
2	-	-	ID shot	-
3	-	-	Possible disarticulated bones	NE
4	-	-	Possible disarticulated bones	E
5	-	-	Post-ex general shot	SE
6	-	-	Post-ex general shot	SE
7	-	-	Post-ex general shot	SE
8	-	-	Post-ex general shot	NE
9	-	-	Post-ex general shot disarticulated bones area	NE
10	-	-	Coffin handle and nails	-
11	-	-	Grave stones	NE
12	-	-	Grave stones (with 'RN' inscription)	SE
13	-	-	Grave stones (with 'RN' inscription)	NE
14	-	-	Grave stones (with '168...' inscription)	NE
15	-	-	Grave stones (with '168...' inscription)	NE

Digital File 2

Frame	Area	Context No	Subject	Taken from
1	-	-	General view of Lennel Church	SE
2	-	-	Working shot cutting tree	NE
3	-	-	Detail of possible skeleton /disarticulated bone	N
4	-	-	Detail of possible skeleton /disarticulated bone	N

Frame	Area	Context No	Subject	Taken from
5	-	-	Detail of possible skeleton /disarticulated bone location	N
6	-	-	Disarticulated bones in location	A
7	-	-	Skull with possible coin?	A
8	-	-	Skull with possible coin? Location	SE
9	-	-	Skull with possible coin? In situ/staining	A
10	-	-	Skeleton 1 and Skeleton 2	SE
11	-	-	Skeleton 1 and Skeleton 2	N
12	-	-	Skeleton 1 and Skeleton 2	NE
13	-	-	ID shot	-
14	-	-	Working shot cutting tree	NE
15	-	-	Skeleton 3 upper half and cuts	N
16	-	-	Skeleton 3 upper half	N
17	-	-	Skeleton 3 upper half	E
18	-	-	Skeleton 3 lower half	N
19	-	-	Skeleton 3 lower half	E
20	-	-	Skeleton 4	E
21	-	-	Skeleton 4	N
22	-	-	Skeleton 5 cut	N
23	-	-	Skeleton 5	E
24	-	-	Skeleton 5	N
25	-	-	General shot after topsoil removed	SE
26	-	-	General shot after topsoil removed	E
27	-	-	General shot after topsoil removed	W
28	-	-	General shot after topsoil removed	W

Black and White

Frame	Area	Context No	Subject	Taken from
1	-	-	ID shot	-
2	-	-	Skeleton 1 and Skeleton 2	SE
3	-	-	Skeleton 1 and Skeleton 2	N
4	-	-	Skeleton 1 and Skeleton 2	NE
5	-	-	Skeleton 3 upper half	N
6	-	-	Skeleton 3 upper half	E
7	-	-	Skeleton 3 lower half	N
8	-	-	Skeleton 3 lower half	E
9	-	-	Skeleton 4	E
10	-	-	Skeleton 4	N
11	-	-	Skeleton 5 cut	N
12	-	-	Skeleton 5	E
13	-	-	Skeleton 5	N

Appendix F: Discovery And Excavation Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Scottish Borders Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Lennel Old Parish Churchyard
PROJECT CODE:	3294
PARISH:	Coldstream
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Iraia Arabaolaza
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	GUARD Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Watching Brief
NMRS NO(S):	NT84SE 17.01
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Graveyard
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	15 th century Scottish copper farthing
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NT 85740 41173
START DATE (this season)	4 th March 2011
END DATE (this season)	5 th April 2011
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by GUARD Archaeology Ltd during emergency stabilisation works to the bank of the River Tweed at Lennel Churchyard near Coldstream. The watching brief encountered five articulated human skeletons, all buried in an extended supine position with the head towards the West, consistent with traditional medieval and post-medieval Christian burial practice. The Watching Brief also encountered numerous disarticulated bones and associated grave furniture. The most significant find was a well worn Scottish Copper Fathing, issued c. AD 1470, which was found on the forehead of a disarticulated skull. Staining on the skull suggested that the coin had been originally placed there during burial and may indicate that the tradition of paying for the afterlife passage of souls was practised in the Scottish Borders at this time. The coin also appears to confirm that Lennel Churchyard was used for burial in the late 15 th or early 16 th century.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Scottish Borders Council
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	---
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	52 Elderpark Workspace, 100 Elderpark Street, Glasgow, G51 3TR
EMAIL ADDRESS:	Iraia.arabaolaza@guard-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive to be deposited in NMRS

Appendix G: Written Scheme of Investigation

LENNEL CHURCH, COLDSTREAM SCOTTISH BORDERS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

PROJECT 3294

by

Ronan Toolis

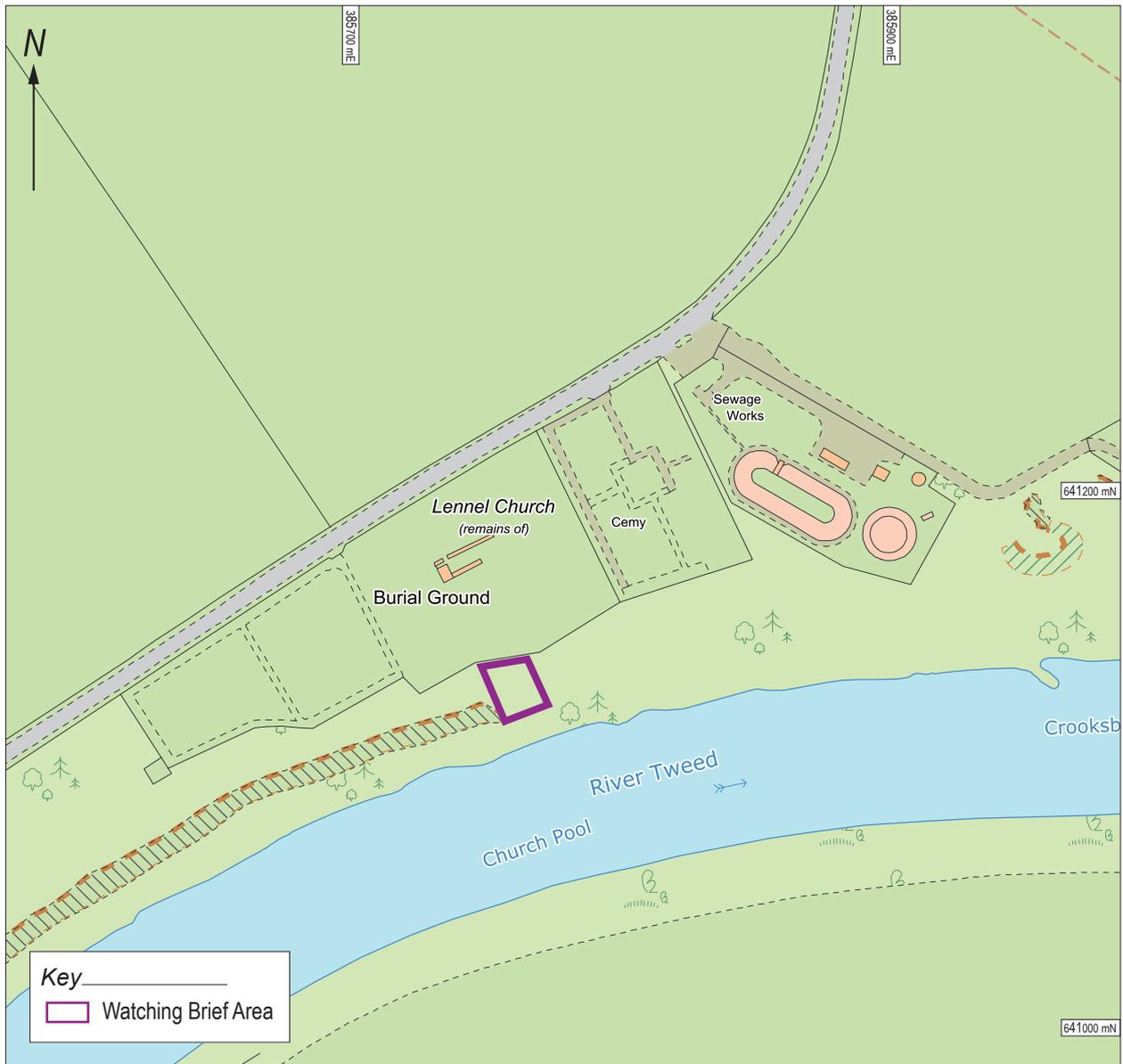
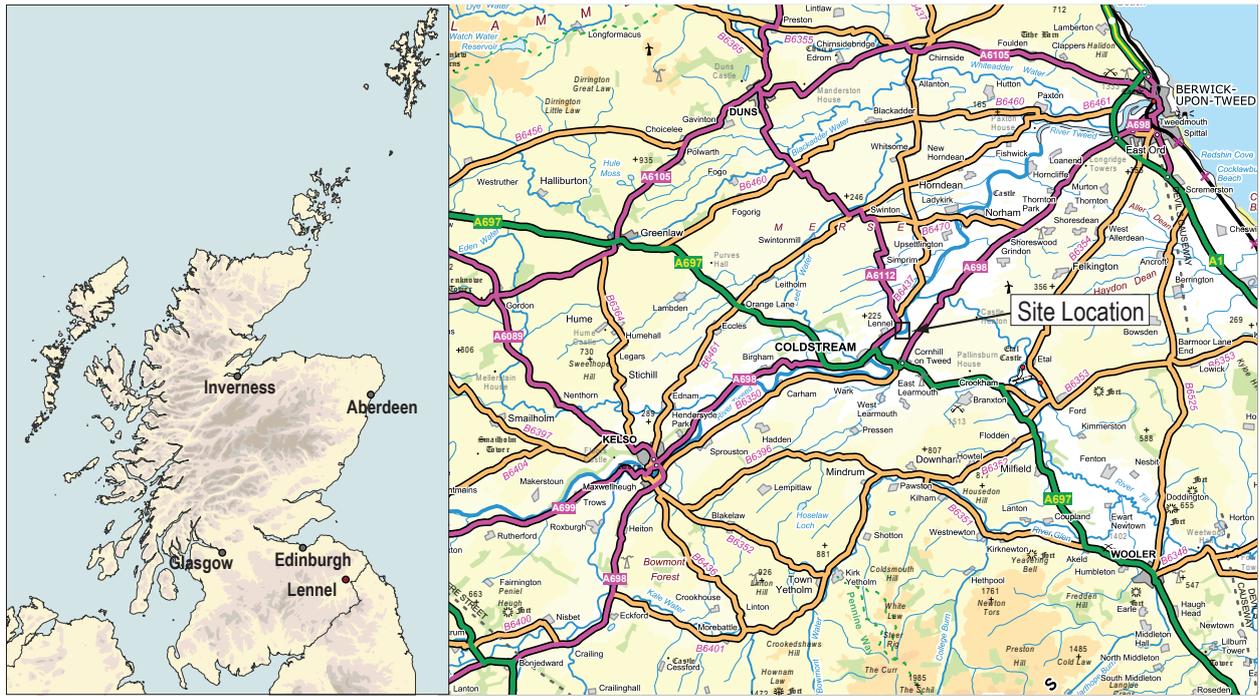


Figure 1:
Site location.

Introduction

- 1.1 This written scheme of investigation sets out the methodology for the archaeological watching brief for the emergency stabilisation works required on the bank of the River Tweed at Lennel Church.

Site Location

- 2.1 Lennel Church is located on the north bank of the River Tweed, to the north-east of Coldstream and is centred around NGR: NT 85740 41173 (Figure 1).

Archaeological Background

- 3.1 Lennel Church is a B Listed building (NMRS: NT84SE 17; SBC HER: 1070005; HB No: 4067), comprising the ruins of an old church. Only the west wall of this church, containing rectilinear windows, remains to any great extent. The church has been encroached upon for burials by the surrounding graveyard (NT84SE 17.01) and gravestones have been inserted in all the walls.
- 3.2 Lennel Old Parish Church has its origins in the 12th century but was ruinous by 1705 and was replaced by a church in Coldstream which became the parish church in 1718.
- 3.3 There was formerly a village called 'Lennel' (NMRS: NT84SE 21; SBC HER: 1070005) which may have stood to the east of the medieval parish church although nothing but the ruins of the old church remain to mark the site of the village. The 'mansio' of Lennel is mentioned in charters at the end of the 11th century.
- 3.4 Given these records, there is a potential for the machine excavation works to encounter archaeological features and finds.

Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The aims of the archaeological works are:
 - to ensure that any surviving archaeological remains, encountered during the machine excavation works, are recorded to an appropriate level.
- 5.2 The objectives are therefore to:
 - Conduct an archaeological watching brief during the machine excavation works, to establish the presence or absence of any archaeological remains, and their character, date and extent if surviving;
 - Undertake an appropriate level of excavation of any significant archaeological remains encountered in order to determine the character, extent and significance of any archaeological deposits encountered;
 - On completion of the watching brief, and any resulting excavation works if archaeology is encountered, submit a report to data structure level to the Scottish Borders Council Archaeologist.

Fieldwork Methodology

- 6.1 The proposed development area will be photographed and a brief written description made prior to the commencement of the Phase 1 ground-breaking works.
- 6.2 The watching brief will be carried out during the machine excavation groundworks to ensure that no significant archaeological remains are disturbed, without being recorded. The watching brief will include the monitoring of all topsoil and/or over-burden stripping operations by machine within the

- area of the graveyard requiring emergency stabilisation, and excavation and recording of any feature encountered.
- 6.3 One watching brief archaeologist will be required per machine during the Phase 1 and Phase 2 operations. The machine excavator will be fitted with a flat-bladed (toothless) ditching bucket. The watching brief archaeologist will not enter the area subject to emergency stabilisation, but will observe the machine excavation from an appropriate observation point, and inspect the spoil.
 - 6.4 The topsoil will be removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the required depth of the groundworks. If archaeological remains are observed, the watching brief archaeologist will direct the machine plant operator to excavate the immediately surrounding soil in a manner that allows any such archaeological remains to be excavated from the machine bucket in as intact a condition as possible. Any archaeological remains encountered will be recovered from the machine plant bucket by hand by the Watching Brief Archaeologist. Such remains will be recorded by written description on *pro forma* recording sheets and by photographs.
 - 6.5 Suitable down time will be provided to the Watching Brief Archaeologist in order to fully recover any archaeological evidence encountered on site. If any archaeology encountered is sufficiently significant or complex to require more than one day to excavate and record, the Scottish Borders Council Archaeologist will be contacted to agree appropriate contingency mitigation measures. Such measures will likely comprise the excavation of any significant archaeological remains by the on-site Archaeologist and an Assistant Archaeologist. Recording will include *pro forma* sheets, drawings and photographs. The general practice will be to bulk recover all artefacts by context.
 - 6.6 A representative section will be recorded denoting depth of topsoil, any stratigraphy present and the nature of the soil. This information will be logged in the day book together with a sketch drawn to scale and a photographic record of deposits.

Report Preparation and Contents

- 7.1 A report detailing the results of the watching brief will be submitted to the Scottish Borders Council Archaeologist within two weeks of completion of fieldwork. The report will take the form of a Data Structure Report and will contain an analysis of the results of the watching brief. The report will include a full descriptive text that will characterise the date and extent of any archaeological deposits. It will also include plans at an appropriate scale showing the area subjected to ground-breaking works and archiving lists of all finds, samples, field drawings and photographs.
- 7.2 The report will include the following:
 - executive summary
 - a site location plan to at least 1:10,000 scale with at least an 8 figure central grid reference
 - OASIS reference number; unique site code
 - contractor's details including date work carried out
 - description of the site history and location
 - a site plan to a suitable scale and tied into the national grid so that features can be correctly orientated
 - discussion of the results of field work
 - context & feature descriptions
 - features, number and class of artefacts
 - plans and section drawings of the features drawn at a suitable scale
 - bibliography
- 7.3 At least two copies of the report will be prepared for Scottish Borders Council and a further digital PDF copy sent to the SBC HER. If any polygons of the site boundaries and trench plan are produced using ArcGIS, these must be submitted as shapefiles for the SBC HER.

- 7.4 The report will be presented in an ordered state and contained within a protective cover/sleeve or bound in some fashion. The report will contain a title page listing site/development name and region together with the name of the archaeological contractor and the developer or commissioning agent. The report will be page numbered and supplemented with section numbering for ease of reference.
- 7.5 The report will seek to identify any deposits remaining on or associated with the site that will remain following the completion of the excavation.

Copyright

- 8.1 Unless otherwise agreed copyright for any report resulting from the archaeological work undertaken as part of the project will be deemed the intellectual property of GUARD Archaeology Ltd.

Publication

- 9.1 A summary of the project results will be submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*. It is proposed that a comprehensive report submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, will form the final publication of the site. A copy of this will be included in the Data Structure Report submitted to the Scottish Borders Council Archaeology Officer.

Archive

- 10.1 The archive for the project, including a copy of the report, will be submitted to the National Monuments Records for Scotland within three months of completion of all relevant work.
- 10.2 Suitable digital images will be submitted to the Scottish Borders Council Archaeology Officer rather than hard copies of photographs but guidance from the ADS will be followed. Also digital images for inclusion on the online SMR website must be included with the report (these may be general site images or images of specific features or finds).
- 10.3 The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be completed within 3 months of completion of the work. Once the Data Structure Report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the SMR, the Scottish Borders Council Archaeology Service will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website.

Finds Disposal

- 11.1 The arrangement for the final disposal of any finds made in connection with the archaeological work, will be deposited in keeping with Scottish legal requirements as set out in the Treasure Trove Code of Practice published by the Scottish Government in December 2008. The laws relating to Treasure Trove and *Bona Vacantia* in Scotland apply to all finds where the original owner cannot be identified. This includes all material recovered during archaeological fieldwork. Accordingly, all assemblages recovered from archaeological fieldwork are claimed automatically by the Crown and must be reported to the Scottish Archaeological Finds Allocation Panel through its secretariat, the Treasure Trove Unit. In the event of the discovery of small finds at the Melrose Crematorium site, a filled-out copy of the form "Declaration of an Archaeological Assemblage from Fieldwork2 and two copies of the pertinent Data Structure Report will be submitted to the Panel at the conclusion of the fieldwork. The Panel will then be responsible for recommending to the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer which museum should be allocated the finds. All artefacts will be temporarily stored by GUARD until a decision has been made by the panel.

Personnel and Liaison

- 12.1 The GUARD team will comprise the following qualified and experienced GUARD archaeologists:
 - Project Manager: Ronan Toolis

- Project Director (on-site Archaeologist): Iraia Arabaolaza
- Assistant Archaeologist: Daniel Sahlen
- Finds and Environmental Support and Conservation: Aileen Maule
- Illustrator: Gillian McSwan
- Quality Assurance: John Atkinson

12.2 The GUARD Project Manager, Mr Ronan Toolis, will be the point of contact for the archaeological works. A full CV for individuals concerned can be made available on request.

Monitoring

13.1 The proposed start date for the Phase 1 watching brief will be Friday 4 March. The proposed start date for the Phase 2 watching brief will be on Wednesday 16 March or thereabouts. The Scottish Borders Council Archaeology Officer will be informed of the site mobile phone no prior to the start date so that monitoring visits can be arranged.

Health & Safety and Insurance

14.1 GUARD Archaeology Ltd adheres to the guidelines and standards prescribed for archaeological fieldwork set down in the Institute for Archaeologists approved Health and Safety in Field Archaeology document, prepared under the aegis of the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM). It is standard GUARD policy, prior to any fieldwork project commencing, to conduct a risk assessment and to prepare a project safety plan, the prescriptions of which will be strictly followed for the duration of all archaeological fieldwork. Copies of the resultant project safety plan and of GUARD's Fieldwork Safety Policy Statement may be viewed upon request.

14.2 GUARD Archaeology Ltd also possesses all necessary insurance cover, proofs of which may be supplied upon request.

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