



**North Park, St Margarets, Rosslynlee, Midlothian  
Archaeological Evaluation  
Project 5989**

## North Park, St Margarets, Rosslynlee, Midlothian Archaeological Evaluation

**On behalf of:** Robertson Homes Ltd and Oakbridge Property Ltd

**NGR:** NT 26702 61041

**Project Number:** 5989

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

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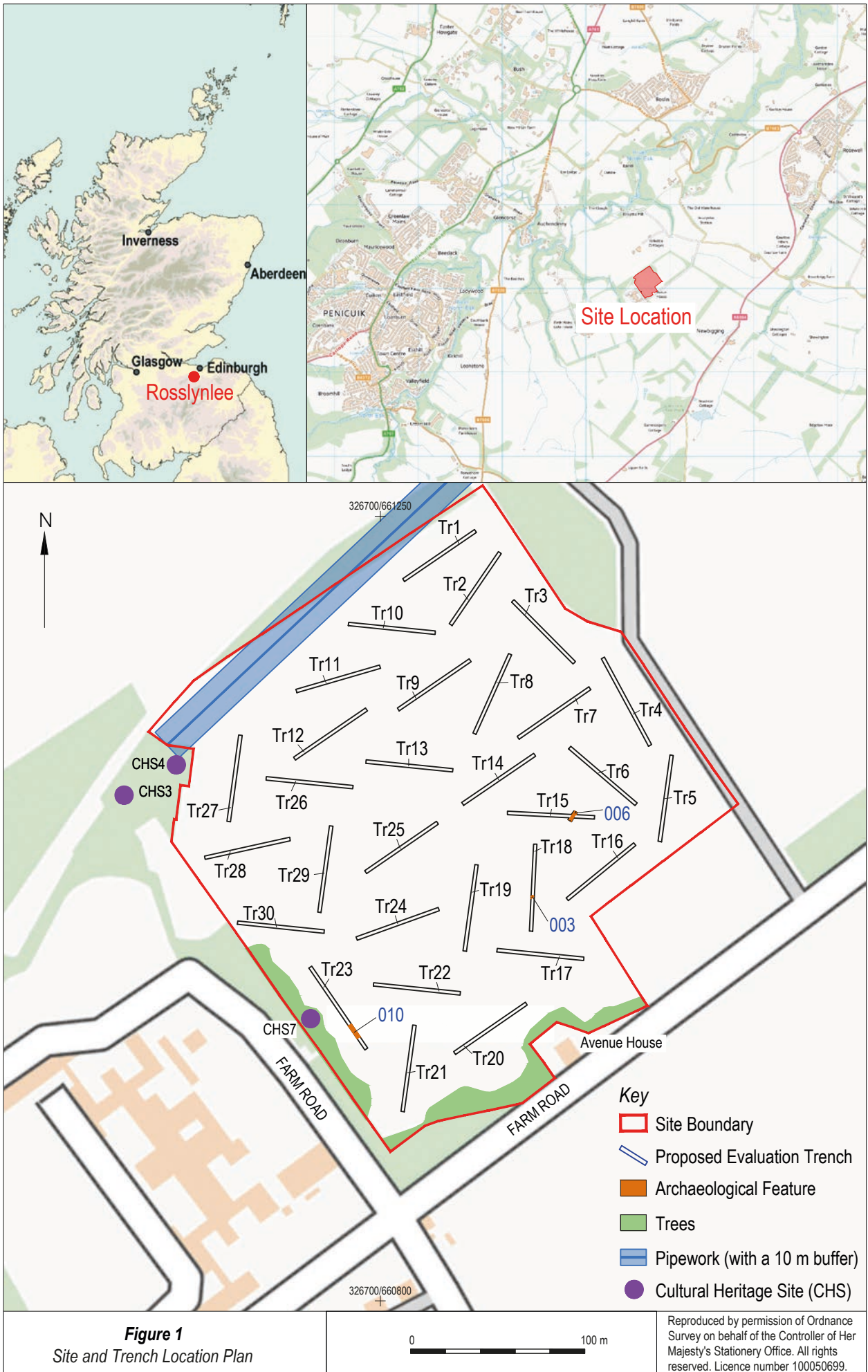
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## Executive Summary

- 1.1 An archaeological evaluation was carried out by GUARD Archaeology Limited, on behalf of Robertson Homes Ltd and Oakbridge Property Ltd on an area proposed for a housing development. The trial trench evaluation comprised 5% of the total area proposed for development (6.02 ha). Two archaeological features were encountered during the evaluation. The work was undertaken between the 3rd - 7th of October 2022.

## Introduction

- 2.1 This report sets out the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by GUARD Archaeology, on behalf of Robertson Homes and Oakbridge Property Ltd on a site proposed for the construction of houses at North Park, St Margarets, Rosslynlee, Midlothian. The work was undertaken as a condition of planning permission (Planning Reference: 22/0225/PREAP).

## Site Location, Topography and Geology

- 3.1 The development site is located to the east of the town of Penicuik (NGR: centred at NT 26702 61041; Figure 1; Plate 1) and is a rectangular shaped greenfield bounded by tree belts around its perimeter. It is surrounded by fields in all directions with unclassified roads to the east and south. Buildings and infrastructure related to the grade-C listed Rosslynlee Hospital are located to the south-west (Figure 1). The site has a northern slope and sits between 196 m and 209 m AOD.



*Plate 1: Field before evaluation looking North*

- 3.2 The underlying solid bedrock geology consists predominantly of Upper Limestone Formation – Sedimentary Rock Cycles, Clackmannan Group Type formed approximately 324 to 329 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. The overlying deposits are Devensian Till formed up to 2 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period (British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain Viewer).

## Archaeological Background

- 4.1 Cartographic regression shows that the site was moorland and agricultural land in the second half of the eighteenth century; by the nineteenth century, formal tree planting around the site had taken place, although it remained under agricultural use (Rennie 2017). The proposed development area retained this use until the Midlothian and Peebles Asylum was built in 1871, the Hospital buildings located to the south-west of the present site. The hospital opened in 1874 and was extended in 1899-1900 becoming known as Rosslynlee because of its proximity to the local railway station. In 1948, the hospital became part of the Board of Management of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum and Associated Hospitals under the South Eastern Hospital Board (Lothian Health Services Archive, The University of Edinburgh Library). A hand annotated copy of the OS second Edition 1:10560 map (1893-1912) suggests that the North field was, for a time, used as a golf course for staff and patients (Canmore No: 362257). Rosslynlee Hospital closed in 2010.
- 4.2 No known prehistoric, Roman or early Historic sites are known within the development area. The Scheduled Monument of Newbigging enclosure (CHS 2) lies approximately 650 m to the south-east of the site. This cropmark of an enclosed prehistoric settlement comprises two D-shaped ditches containing at least two roundhouses.

- 4.3 One cultural heritage site, a rain and wind gauge (CHS 7), part of the infrastructure of Rosslynlee Hospital, was noted during a desk-based assessment (Rennie 2017) although it could not be located during a site visit and may have been dismantled once the hospital was closed. Two further cultural heritage sites associated with the Hospitals infrastructure are located adjacent to the north-west of the development site and include a gas works (CHS 3) and sewage filter beds (CHS 4). Neither the gas works or sewage filter beds will be affected by the present development as they are outwith the present site boundary. The location of the wind gauge (CHS 7) will similarly be unaffected as it is located within the tree belt surrounding the site. Several areas of established woodland plantation (CHS 8 and CHS 10) are also located outwith the present development site.
- 4.4 Aerial photographs from the twentieth century revealed the site to be agricultural land with a playing field, presently sectioned off, established in the south-east corner of the development.

## Aims and Objectives

5.1 The aim of the archaeological works were:

- To identify the presence or absence of archaeological deposits within the proposed development area, and;
- To ensure that any surviving archaeological remains encountered during the archaeological mitigation works were recorded to an appropriate level.

5.2 The objectives were therefore:

- To conduct an archaeological evaluation of the development site to establish the presence or absence of archaeological deposits to determine their character, date and extent if surviving, and;
- To submit a report to data structure level for agreement of ELCAS, archaeological advisors to Midlothian Council on completion of the archaeological fieldwork, which includes an outline of the scope of any further analysis and/or excavation works should any significant archaeology be encountered.

## Methodology

6.1 All work was conducted in line with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix G) agreed in advance with ELCAS and the following standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), of which GUARD Archaeology is a Registered Organisation:

- Code of conduct (2021);
- Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation (2020); and
- Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (2020).

## Archaeological Evaluation

6.2 The archaeological evaluation of the development area comprised the machine excavation of trenches amounting to 5% (ie 3,028 m<sup>2</sup>) of the approximately 6.02 ha area available for trenching after excluding services and their buffer zones. Several of the trenches were expanded to further explore features within them. A series of 28 trenches measuring 50 m in length and two trenches measuring 57 m in length, and all measuring 2 m wide, were excavated under archaeological supervision at regular intervals across the development area (Figure 1). Trenches were excavated using one 360 back acting machine, equipped with a flat (toothless) bucket, under the constant supervision of a GUARD archaeologist.

- 6.3 The topsoil or overburden at each trench location was removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the natural subsoil. Any archaeological features encountered were cleaned by hand by the on-site Archaeologist to determine their character and extent.
- 6.4 Any significant archaeological features encountered were dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. Where negative-cut features were encountered, a representative sample was excavated to determine their significance, date and function. A full record of excavated features was made using a single context recording system using pro forma sheets, drawings and photographs. All archaeological features were photographed and recorded at an appropriate scale. Sections were drawn at 1:10, and plans at 1:20. All trenches were accurately surveyed using a sub-metre GPS and located within the National Grid.
- 6.5 All excavated feature fills and horizons were sampled as appropriate, using bulk soil samples, for paleo-environmental evidence.
- 6.6 A representative section was recorded denoting the depth of topsoil, any stratigraphy present and the nature of the soil. This information was logged in the day book together with a sketch drawn to scale and a photographic record of deposits.
- 6.7 Where potentially significant archaeological remains were encountered within the trenches, the area of investigation was expanded, in consultation with the clients and ELCAS with the aim of defining the character and extent of the archaeological features. Expansions took place in trenches 23 and 15..
- 6.8 Had significant archaeological remains been encountered by the evaluation, requiring more than the evaluation outlined above, the remains would have been largely left *in situ* pending the agreement of the clients and ELCAS on a WSI addenda for an appropriate scope of excavation (Stage 2) and Post-excavation design including scope of finds analysis, conservation and publication (Stage 3).
- 6.9 ELCAS will be the final judge of significance in any case and may require full excavation to be destroyed by the proposals.
- 6.10 On completion of the recording of the evaluation trenches, the backfilling was undertaken daily by a back-acting machine apart from when a trench needed to remain open for visits by Clients/ELCAS representatives. No specialist backfilling was proposed.

## Results

- 7.1 The results should be read with reference to the records in Appendices A-E.
- 7.2 During the course of the evaluation, two features of archaeological interest were encountered. Thirty trenches were excavated, totalling 3,028 m<sup>2</sup>, the results of which are set out in Appendix A-E. For the majority of the area trenches revealed a firm, dark grey brown clay silt (001) topsoil (0.26 m to 0.38 m thick), which lay over a compact, light orange brown sandy clay natural subsoil (002) with gravel patches, particularly towards the west of the site (Plate 2). Within the east of the site, in Trenches 2-5, and 10, a firm, mid brown grey clay silt intermediate deposit (005) was noted (50 mm to 0.15 m thick) between the topsoil and the subsoil (Plate 3). The topography in



Plate 2: Sample Section in Trench 20



this area was slightly lower lying compared to the rest of the site and deposit 005 might be the result of wetter ground conditions in this area. No artefacts were noted or recovered from the topsoil or intermediate deposit (Plate 4).



*Plate 3: Sample Section in Trench 5 showing intermediate deposit 005*



*Plate 4: Trench 24 post-excitation*

- 7.3 The evaluation uncovered two features of potential archaeological significance, consisting of two ditch sections in Trenches 15 and 18, and a brick surface in Trench 23
- 7.4 Ditch terminus (003) was uncovered near the centre of Trench 18 (Plate 5). It was oriented NE/SW, and was linear in plan, had a gentle sloping side to the north-west, and a moderate sloping side to the south-east, with a concave base (Plate 6; Figure 2). It measured 1.6 m + long by 1.12 m wide, and 0.24 m in depth. It was filled with (004), a friable, mid brown grey sandy silt with occasional sub-circular pebble sized stones. It contained no finds.



*Plate 5: Pre-ex of ditch terminus 003*



*Plate 6: South-west facing section of ditch terminus 003*



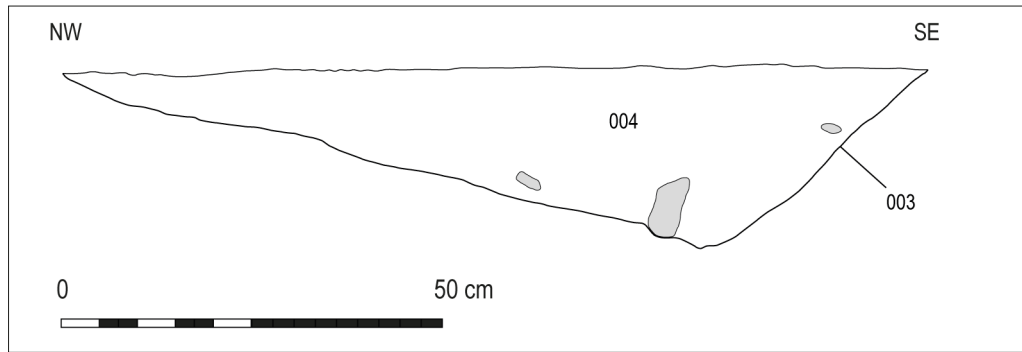


Figure 2 SW Facing section of 003 Tr 18

- 7.5 Ditch (006) was uncovered near the south-east end of Trench 15 and was probably part of the same ditch at (003). It was oriented NE/SW, and was linear in plan, with a gentle sloping side to the north-west, and a moderate sloping side to the south-east, with an uneven base (Plate 6; Figure 3). After expanding the sides of the trench, it was found to be 6.7 m + long by 1.24 m wide, and 0.14 m in depth (Plate 8). It was filled with (007), a friable, mid brown grey sandy silt with occasional small and medium sub-rounded stones. It contained no finds.



Plate 7: South-west facing section of ditch 006



Plate 8: General shot of ditch 006 looking North

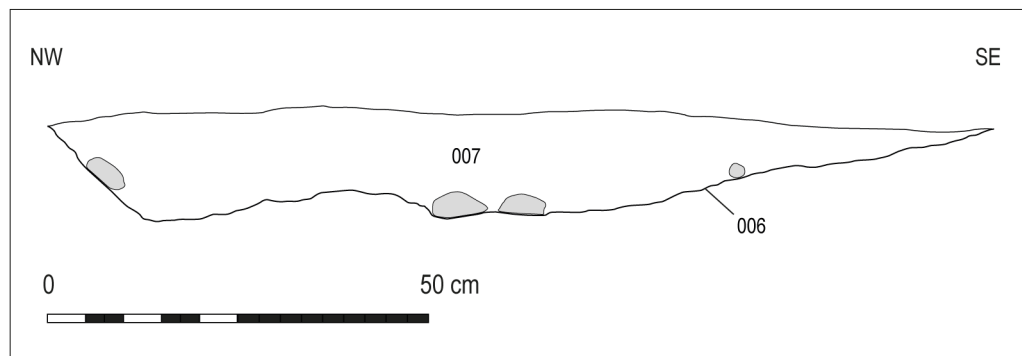


Figure 3: SW Facing section of 006 Tr 15

- 7.6 A brick surface area (010), was uncovered to the south-east end of Trench 23 (Plates 9 and 10). The brick surface consisted of a single layer of laid bricks, the surface measured 8.0 m long by 2.0 m + wide, and 0.2 m thick. No finds were recovered from the surface. The bricks, which had 'WHITEHILL', stamped across their surface, were held in place with bedding deposit (011), a loose, light to mid brown grey silty sand deposit, 0.2 m thick below and between the bricks (010). This seems to have been laid directly on the natural subsoil (002). The surface showed signs of disturbance, probably due to lying close to the upper level of the topsoil.



Plate 9: General shot of brick surface 010



Plate 10: Detail of brick surface 010  
at north-west end of Trench 23

## Discussion

- 8.1 The evaluation trenching identified two sections of what are most likely the same NE/SW oriented shallow ditch within Trenches 15 and 18 (ditches 003 and 006). The ditch terminates to the south-west in Trench 18, and was not found at all in Trench 6 to the north-east of Trench 15. If the ditch maintained its same orientation it is less than 50 m in length, unless it curves in a different direction between the areas trenched. Its sterile grey sandy silt fill suggests that it was probably a drainage channel excavated in an attempt to improve the ground conditions while the site was still under agricultural use. This was then followed by a large number of field drains mostly running NW/SE at approximate 6 m intervals across the site probably in the nineteenth century. Cartographic evidence suggests that the field was under agricultural until the late nineteenth century when the Asylum was opened.
- 8.2 The brick surface (010) found to the west side of the site, within Trench 23, seems to relate to Rosslynlee hospital and is relatively modern in date, it being found just under the turf deposit. The bricks were made locally by Whitehill Colliery and Brickworks which was in Rosewell, Midlothian approximately 2.5 km to the north-east of the site and was operational between 1870-1977 (Canmore ID 132549). The bricks were loosely held in place with sandy layer (011), indicating that it was more likely to be the surface of a path than any sort of building. A gap in the fence in the trees to the south-west of the bricks may indicate that a path once ran through the area of which the brick surface may be a part. In discussions with on-site developers, it was mentioned that a tennis court and pavilion once stood in the area, and this may also be an origin for the brick surface.

## Conclusions

- 9.1 The evaluation work encountered only a small ditch probably used as a drainage channel and a modern brick surface. Both the ditch and brick surface have been investigated and recorded as part of the evaluation work. It is therefore advised that no further archaeological work is likely to be required by ELCAS.
- 9.2 GUARD would stress that any final decisions on the nature and extent of any future archaeological work rest with the planning authority.
- 9.3 A summary of the project results will be submitted to Discovery and Excavation in Scotland. A copy of this is included in Appendix E. The archive for the project, including a copy of the report, will be submitted to the National Historic Records for Scotland (NHRE) within six months of the completion of all fieldwork.

- 9.4 The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> for this project (OASIS Reference: guardarc1-438031) will be completed within 3 months. Once the Data Structure Report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the SMR, the ELCAS will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website.

## Acknowledgements

- 10.1 GUARD would like to thank Robertson Homes Ltd and Oakbridge Homes Ltd for their assistance. Plant and drivers were supplied by Mouse Valley Plant Hire Ltd. The fieldwork was carried out by Thomas Muir with assistance from Owen Godbert. Technical support was from Clark Innes and Aileen Maule. A survey of trench locations was conducted by Thomas Muir. The illustrations were produced by Jennifer Simonson. The report was desktop published by Jennifer Simonson. The project was managed for GUARD by Maureen Kilpatrick.

## References

British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain Viewer.

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Archaeological Evaluation**

**Section 2: Appendices**



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## Appendices

### Appendix A: List of Trenches

Tr No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Topsoil/Overburden	Intermediate	Intermediate	Subsoil	Details
1	50	2	0.3	Firm, dark grey brown clay silt topsoil (001) with short grass on top, 0.3m			Compact, light orange brown sandy clay with gravel patches and small sub-rounded stones (002) at 0.4m.	7 field drains, no archaeology
2	50	2	0.4	Firm, dark grey brown clay silt topsoil (001) with short grass on top, 0.3m	Intermediate deposit of firm, mid brown grey clay silt with occasional small sub-rounded stones to 0.4m		Compact, light orange brown sandy clay with gravel patches and small sub-rounded stones (002) at 0.4m.	8 field drains, no archaeology
3	50	2	0.35	Firm, dark grey brown clay silt topsoil (001) with short grass on top, 0.3m	Intermediate deposit of firm, mid brown grey clay silt with occasional small sub-rounded stones to 0.35m		Compact, light orange brown sandy clay with gravel patches and small sub-rounded stones (002) at 0.35m.	2 field drains, no archaeology
4	57	2	0.4	Firm, dark grey brown clay silt topsoil (001) with short grass on top, 0.26m	Intermediate deposit of firm, mid brown grey clay silt with occasional small sub-rounded stones to 0.4m		Compact, light orange brown sandy clay with gravel patches and small sub-rounded stones (002) at 0.4m.	2 field drains, no archaeology
5	50	2	0.43	Firm, dark grey brown clay silt topsoil (001) with short grass on top, 0.28m	Intermediate deposit of firm, mid brown grey clay silt with occasional small sub-rounded stones to 0.43m		Compact, light orange brown sandy clay with gravel patches and small sub-rounded stones (002) at 0.43m.	4 field drains, no archaeology
6	50	2	0.33	Firm, dark grey brown clay silt topsoil (001) with short grass on top, 0.33m			Compact, light orange brown sandy clay with gravel patches and small sub-rounded stones (002) at 0.33m.	Trench extended to the East and West to investigate possible feature, but it was obly a field drain. 3 field drains, no archaeology
7	50	2	0.3	Firm, dark grey brown clay silt topsoil (001) with short grass on top, 0.3m			Compact, light orange brown sandy clay with gravel patches and small sub-rounded stones (002) at 0.3m.	6 field drains, no archaeology

Tr No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Topsoil/ Overburden	Intermediate	Intermediate	Subsoil	Details
8	50	2	0.3	Firm, dark grey brown clay silt topsoil (001) with short grass on top, 0.3m			Compact, light orange brown sandy clay with gravel patches and small sub-rounded stones (002) at 0.3m.	5 field drains, no archaeology
9	50	2	0.38	Firm, dark grey brown clay silt topsoil (001) with short grass on top, 0.38m			Compact, light orange brown sandy clay with gravel patches and small sub-rounded stones (002) at 0.38m.	2 field drains, no archaeology
10	50	2	0.41	Firm, dark grey brown clay silt topsoil (001) with short grass on top, 0.31m			Compact, light orange brown sandy clay with gravel patches and small sub-rounded stones (002) at 0.41m.	2 field drains, no archaeology
11	50	2	0.3	Firm, dark grey brown clay silt topsoil (001) with short grass on top, 0.3m			Compact, light orange brown sandy clay with gravel patches and small sub-rounded stones (002) at 0.3m.	8 field drains, no archaeology
12	50	2	0.3	Firm, dark grey brown clay silt topsoil (001) with short grass on top, 0.3m			Compact, light orange brown sandy clay with gravel patches and small sub-rounded stones (002) at 0.3m.	9 field drains, no archaeology
13	50	2	0.34	Firm, dark grey brown clay silt topsoil (001) with short grass on top, 0.34m			Compact, light orange brown sandy clay with gravel patches and small sub-rounded stones (002) at 0.34m.	7 field drains, no archaeology
14	50	2	0.32	Firm, dark grey brown clay silt topsoil (001) with short grass on top, 0.32m			Compact, light orange brown sandy clay with gravel patches and small sub-rounded stones (002) at 0.32m.	5 field drains, no archaeology
15	50	2	0.32	Firm, dark grey brown clay silt topsoil (001) with short grass on top, 0.32m			Compact, light orange brown sandy clay with gravel patches and small sub-rounded stones (002) at 0.32m.	Contained ditch 006, oriented NE-SW so was extended to the north and south to investigate. 7 field drains
16	50	2	0.34	Firm, dark grey brown clay silt topsoil (001) with short grass on top, 0.34m			Compact, light orange brown sandy clay with gravel patches and small sub-rounded stones (002) at 0.34m.	7 field drains, no archaeology
17	50	2	0.3	Firm, dark grey brown clay silt topsoil (001) with short grass on top, 0.3m			Compact, light orange brown sandy clay with gravel patches and small sub-rounded stones (002) at 0.3m.	8 field drains, no archaeology
18	50	2	0.3	Firm, dark grey brown clay silt topsoil (001) with short grass on top, 0.3m			Compact, light orange brown sandy clay with gravel patches and small sub-rounded stones (002) at 0.3m.	5 field drains, no archaeology

Tr No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Topsoil/ Overburden	Intermediate	Intermediate	Subsoil	Details
19	50	2	0.3	Firm, dark grey brown clay silt topsoil (001) with short grass on top, 0.3m			Compact, light orange brown sandy clay with gravel patches and small sub-rounded stones (002) at 0.3m.	5 field drains, no archaeology
20	50	2	0.3	Firm, dark grey brown clay silt topsoil (001) with short grass on top, 0.3m			Compact, light orange brown sandy clay with gravel patches and small sub-rounded stones (002) at 0.3m.	7 field drains, 1 disused water pipe, no archaeology
21	50	2	0.3	Firm, dark grey brown clay silt topsoil (001) with short grass on top, 0.3m			Compact, light orange brown sandy clay with gravel patches and small sub-rounded stones (002) at 0.3m.	2 field drains, no archaeology
22	50	2	0.3	Firm, dark grey brown clay silt topsoil (001) with short grass on top, 0.3m			Compact, light orange brown sandy clay with gravel patches and small sub-rounded stones (002) at 0.3m.	1 field drain, no archaeology
23	57	2	0.37	Loose, mid brown red mottled ashy gravel with occasional loose bricks, 0.07 m.	Firm, dark grey brown clay silt (001), to 0.17m	Firm, pale grey silty clay intermediate deposit (023) to 0.37m	Compact, light orange brown sandy clay with gravel patches and small sub-rounded stones (002) at 0.37m.	Contained brick surface [010] 8.7m from the NE side, possibly an old path or pavillion structure
24	50	2	0.3	Firm, dark grey brown clay silt topsoil (001) with short grass on top, 0.3m			Compact, light orange brown sandy clay with gravel patches and small sub-rounded stones (002) at 0.3m.	2 field drains, no archaeology
25	50	2	0.3	Firm, dark grey brown clay silt topsoil (001) with short grass on top, 0.3m			Compact, light orange brown sandy clay with gravel patches and small sub-rounded stones (002) at 0.3m.	8 field drains, no archaeology
26	50	2	0.27	Firm, dark grey brown clay silt topsoil (001) with short grass on top, 0.27m			Compact, light orange brown sandy clay with gravel patches and small sub-rounded stones (002) at 0.27m.	3 field drains, no archaeology
27	50	2	0.38	Firm, dark grey brown clay silt topsoil (001) with short grass on top, 0.38m			Compact, light orange brown sandy clay with gravel patches and small sub-rounded stones (002) at 0.38m.	5 field drains, no archaeology
28	50	2	0.31	Firm, dark grey brown clay silt topsoil (001) with short grass on top, 0.31m			Compact, light orange brown sandy clay with gravel patches and small sub-rounded stones (002) at 0.31m.	6 field drains, no archaeology
29	50	2	0.4	Firm, dark grey brown clay silt topsoil (001) with short grass on top, 0.4m			Compact, light orange brown sandy clay with gravel patches and small sub-rounded stones (002) at 0.4m.	6 field drains, no archaeology

Tr No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Topsoil/Overburden	Intermediate	Intermediate	Subsoil	Details
30	50	2	0.3	Firm, dark grey brown clay silt topsoil (001) with short grass on top, 0.3m			Compact, light orange brown sandy clay with gravel patches and small sub-rounded stones (002) at 0.3m.	No archaeology

## Appendix B: List of Contexts

Context No	Area	Description	Interpretation
001	Site	Firm, dark grey brown clay silt with occasional small sub-rounded stones and grass growing on top, 0.26 - 0.38 m across whole site.	Topsoil
002	Site	Compact, light orange brown sandy clay with gravelly patches, particularly to the west of the site and occasional small sub-rounded stones throughout, 0.26 - 0.40 m below ground level.	Subsoil
003	Trench 18	NE-SW oriented linear in plan, with gentle to moderate sloping sides and a V shaped concave base, 1.6 m + long by 1.12 m wide and 0.24 m in depth.	Cut of ditch terminus
004	Trench 18	Friable, mid brown grey sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded stones. No finds.	Fill of ditch terminus 003
005	Trench 2, 3, 4, 5, 10	Firm, mid brown grey clay silt with occasional small sub-rounded stones, 0.05 - 0.15 m thick.	Intermediate deposit
006	Trench 15	NE-SW oriented linear in plan, with gentle to moderate sloping sides and an uneven base, 6.7 m + long by 1.24 m wide and 0.14 m in depth.	Cut of ditch
007	Trench 15	Friable, mid brown grey sandy silt with occasional small and medium sub-rounded stones. No finds.	Fill of ditch 006
008	Trench 23	Loose, mid brown red mottled ashy gravel with occasional loose bricks, 12 m + by 2 m + and 0.07m in depth across the NW of Trench 23	Deposit
009	Trench 23	Firm, pale grey silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded stones, 22 m + by 2 m + and 0.2 m thick across the NW of Trench 23	Deposit
010	Trench 23	Brick surface set in sandy deposit 011 near the SE end of Trench 23. 8 m long by 2 m + and 0.2 m thick.	Brick surface
011	Trench 23	Loose, light brown to mid brown grey silty sand bonding deposit between brick surface 010, 8 m long by 2 m + and 0.2 m thick.	Sandy fill of brick surface 010

## Appendix C: List of Drawings

Drawing No	Area	Sheet No	Subject	Scale
1	Trench 15	1	SW facing section of ditch 006	1:10
2	Trench 15	1	Post-ex plan of ditch 006	1:20
3	Trench 18	1	SW facing section of ditch terminus 003	1:10
4	Trench 18	1	Post-ex plan of ditch terminus 003	1:20

## Appendix D: List of Samples

Sample No	Area	Context No	Size	Reason for Sampling				Application/Comments
				Pot	Bone	Lithics	Botanics	
1	Trench 15	007	1xl					Fill of ditch 006
2	Trench 18	004	1xm					Fill of ditch 004



## Appendix E: List of Photographs

5989 Frame	Area	Film No. 1 Context No.	North Park, Rosslynlee Subject	Camera Taken from
1			ID shot	
2			Pre-ex showing site entrance	NW
3			Pre-ex of SE side of site	SE
4			Pre-ex of SW side of site	SW
5	Trench 21		Pre-ex of Trench 21	S
6	Trench 21		Sample Section in Trench 21	E
7	Trench 21		Post-ex of Trench 21	N
8	Trench 22		Sample Section in Trench 22	N
9			VOID	VOID
10	Trench 22		Post-ex of Trench 22	W
11	Trench 24		Sample Section in Trench 24	N
12	Trench 24		Post-ex of Trench 24 with board	W
13	Trench 24		Post-ex of Trench 24 without board	W
14	Trench 20		Sample Section in Trench 20	NW
15	Trench 20		Field drain in Trench 20	NW
16	Trench 20		Disused water pipe	NW
17	Trench 20		Post-ex of Trench 20 with board	SW
18	Trench 20		Post-ex of Trench 20 without board	SW
19	Trench 17		Sample Section in Trench 17	N
20	Trench 17		Post-ex of Trench 17 with board	E
21	Trench 17		Post-ex of Trench 17 without board	E
22	Trench 19		Sample Section in Trench 19	E
23	Trench 19		Post-ex of Trench 19 with board	S
24	Trench 19		Post-ex of Trench 19 without board	S
25	Trench 18		Sample Section in Trench 18	E
26	Trench 18		Post-ex of Trench 18 with board	S
27	Trench 18		Post-ex of Trench 18 without board	S
28	Trench 18	3	Pre-ex of ditch 003	S
29	Trench 18	3	Pre-ex of ditch 003	W
30	Trench 18	3	SW facing section of ditch terminus 003	SW
31	Trench 18	3	Post-ex of ditch terminus 003	W
32	Trench 16		Sample Section in Trench 16	SE
33	Trench 16		Post-ex of Trench 16 with board	NE
34	Trench 16		Post-ex of Trench 16 without board	NE
35	Trench 16		Field drain in Trench 16	NW
36	Trench 5		Post-ex of Trench 5 with board	S
37	Trench 5		Post-ex of Trench 5 without board	S
38	Trench 5		Sample section 1 in Trench 5	E
39	Trench 5		Sample section 1 in Trench 5	W
40	Trench 4		Post-ex of Trench 4 with board	SE
41	Trench 4		Post-ex of Trench 4 without board	SE
42	Trench 4		Sample section 1 in Trench 4	NE
43	Trench 4		Sample section 2 in Trench 4	SW
44	Trench 6		Post-ex of Trench 6 with board	SE
45	Trench 6		Post-ex of Trench 6 without board	SE
46	Trench 6		Sample Section in Trench 6	NE
47	Trench 4		Extension of Trench 4 to SE end	SE
48	Trench 15		Post-ex of Trench 15 with board	E
49	Trench 15		Post-ex of Trench 15 without board	E
50	Trench 15		Sample Section in Trench 15	N
51	Trench 7	-	Post-ex of Trench 7 with board	SW
52	Trench 7	-	Post-ex of Trench 7 without board	SW

5989 Frame	Area	Film No. 1 Context No.	North Park, Rosslynlee Subject	Camera Taken from
53	Trench 7	-	Sample section in Trench 7	SE
54	Trench 8		Post-ex of Trench 8 with board	SW
55	Trench 8		Post-ex of Trench 8 without board	SW
56	Trench 8		Sample section in Trench 8	SE
57	Trench 14		Sample section in Trench 14	SE
58	Trench 14		Post-ex of Trench 14 with board	NE
59	Trench 14		Post-ex of Trench 14 without board	NE
60	Trench 9		Sample section in Trench 9	SE
61	Trench 9		Post-ex of Trench 9 with board	NE
62	Trench 9		Post-ex of Trench 9 without board	NE
63	Trench 3		Sample Section in Trench 3	NE
64	Trench 3		Post-ex of Trench 3 with board	NW
65	Trench 3		Post-ex of Trench 3 without board	NW
66	Trench 2		Sample section in Trench 2	SE
67	Trench 2		Post-ex of Trench 2 with board	NE
68	Trench 2		Post-ex of Trench 2 without board	NE
69	Trench 1		Sample section in Trench 1	NW
70	Trench 1		Post-ex of Trench 1 with board	SW
71	Trench 1		Post-ex of Trench 1 without board	SW
72	Trench 1		Field drain, tested with machine	SW
73	Trench 10		Sample section in Trench 10	N
74	Trench 10		Post-ex of Trench 10 with board	E
75	Trench 10		Post-ex of Trench 10 without board	E
76	Trench 11		Sample section in Trench 11	NW
77	Trench 11		Post-ex of Trench 11 with board	SW
78	Trench 11		Post-ex of Trench 11 without board	SW
79	Trench 6		General shot showing extension of Trench 6	SW
80	Trench 6		Field drain in extension of Trench 6	SW
81	Trench 6		Field drain in extension of Trench 6	NE
82	Trench 15		Linear 006 in extension of Trench 15	SW
83	Trench 15		Linear 006 in extension of Trench 15	NE
84	Trench 15		Linear 006 in extension of Trench 15	E
85	Trench 15	006	Shot of field drain cutting ditch 006	SE
86	Trench 15	006	Shot of field drain cutting ditch 006	N
87	Trench 15	006	SW facing section of ditch 006	SW
88	Trench 15	006	SW facing section of ditch 006 showing visible extent of feature	SW
89	Trench 15	006	General shot of ditch 006	S
90	Trench 23		Post-ex of Trench 23	NW
91	Trench 23		Post-ex of Trench 23	SE
92	Trench 23		Sample Section 2 in Trench 23	NE
93	Trench 23		Sample Section 1 in Trench 23	SW
94	Trench 30		Sample Section in Trench 30	S
95	Trench 30		Post-ex of trench 30 with board	E
96	Trench 30		Post-ex of trench 30 without board	E
97	Trench 29		Sample Section in Trench 29	W
98	Trench 29		Post-ex of Trench 29 with board	S
99	Trench 29		Post-ex of Trench 29 without board	S
100	Trench 25		Sample Section in Trench 25	NW
101	Trench 25		Post-ex of Trench 25 with board	NE
102	Trench 25		Post-ex of Trench 25 without board	NE
103	Trench 28		Sample Section in Trench 28	N
104	Trench 28		Post-ex of Trench 28 with board	E
105	Trench 28		Post-ex of Trench 28 without board	E

5989 Frame	Area	Film No. 1 Context No.	North Park, Rosslynlee Subject	Camera Taken from
106	Trench 27		Sample Section in Trench 27	W
107	Trench 27		Post-ex of Trench 27 with board	N
108	Trench 27		Post-ex of Trench 27 without board	N
109	Trench 23	010	General shot showing brick surface 010	S
110	Trench 23	010	General shot showing brick surface 010	SE
111	Trench 23	010	Detail of bricks at the SE end of 010	NE
112	Trench 23	010	General shot of surface 010	NW
113	Trench 23	010	Detail of bricks at the NW end of 010	NE
114	Trench 23	010	General shot of 010	E
115	Trench 23	010	SE side/section of 010	SE
116	Trench 13		Sample Section in Trench 13	N
117	Trench 13		Post-ex of Trench 13 with board	W
118	Trench 13		Post-ex of Trench 13 without board	W
119	Trench 12		Sample Section in Trench 12	NW
120	Trench 12		Post-ex of Trench 12 with board	SW
121	Trench 12		Post-ex of Trench 12 without board	SW
122	Trench 26		Sample Section in Trench 26	S
123	Trench 26		Post-ex of Trench 26 with board	W
124	Trench 26		Post-ex of Trench 26 without board	W
125	Site		Post-ex of site	S
126	Site		Post-ex of site	SE
127	Site		Post-ex of site	SE

## Appendix F: Discovery and Excavation Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Midlothian Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	North Park, St Margarets, Rosslynlee Archaeological Evaluation
PROJECT CODE:	5989
PARISH:	Lasswade, Midlothian
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Thomas Muir
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Guard Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Evaluation
NRHE NO(S):	n/a
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	n/a
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
BNG (2 letters, 6 figures)	NT 26702 61041
START DATE (this season)	3/10/22
END DATE (this season)	7/10/22
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	An archaeological evaluation was carried out by GUARD Archaeology Limited on an area proposed for a housing development. The trial trench evaluation comprised 5% of the total area proposed for development (6.02 ha), which following trench expansion amounted to 3,028 m <sup>2</sup> . One small, undated ditch feature probably used as a drainage channel and a modern brick surface used as a path were encountered during the evaluation work.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Robertson Homes Ltd and Oakbridge Property Ltd
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	n/a
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	52 Elderpark Workspace, 100 Elderpark Street, Glasgow G51 3TR
EMAIL ADDRESS:	info@guard-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	NRHE (intended)

**Appendix G: Written Scheme of Investigation**

# NORTH PARK, ST MARGARETS, ROSSLYNLEE, MIDLOTHIAN

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

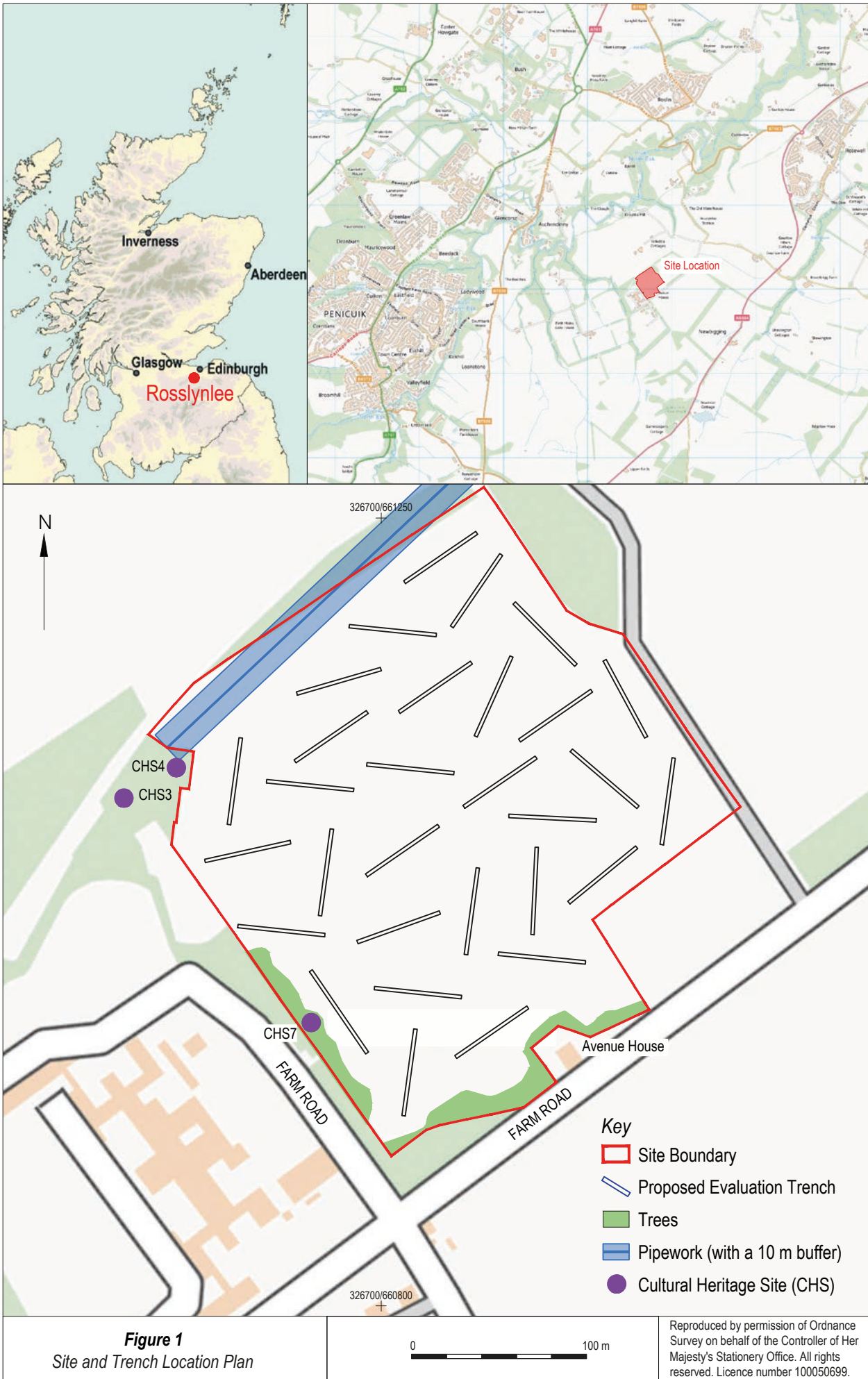
WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

PROJECT 5989

by

Maureen Kilpatrick





## Executive Summary

- 1.1 This document sets out a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the required archaeological evaluation at North Park, St Margaret's, Rosslynlee, Midlothian. This document will require to be submitted and agreed by East Lothian Council Archaeology Service (hereafter ELCAS) on behalf of Midlothian Council, prior to the commencement of archaeological fieldwork.
- 1.2 This WSI covers the work within the North Park area of the proposed development site at St Margarets, Rosslynlee. A further WSI will be required for work outwith this area, for example in the South Park, St Margarets, Rosslynlee.

## Introduction

- 2.1 This WSI sets out the scope and methodology for an archaeological evaluation for the proposed development at North Park, St Margaret's, Rosslynlee, Midlothian (Planning Reference: 22/00616/MSC). In accordance with the recommendation from ELCAS a 5% archaeological evaluation of the development area will be undertaken to establish the presence, extent and nature of any significant archaeological remains. Should significant remains be identified and it is not possible to preserve them *in situ* a further requirement for archaeological works to ensure their preservation through record is likely to be required.
- 2.2 This WSI outlines the programme of archaeological works that may be needed to mitigate the effects of the development. It details the methodology to be employed in implementing the Stage 1 archaeological works. The mitigation methodology to be employed during Stage 2 excavation and Stage 3 post excavation analysis and publication, if required, will be specified in addenda to this document. These addenda, if required, will be submitted for the agreement of ELCAS prior to the commencement of any archaeological work. All phases of work will be funded by the developer as required by the Planning Authority.

## Site Location

- 3.1 The development site is located to the east of the town of Penicuik (NGR: centred at NT 26702 61041) and is a rectangular shaped greenfield bounded by tree belts around its perimeter. It is surrounded by fields in all directions with unclassified roads to the east and south. Buildings and infrastructure related to the grade-C listed Rosslynlee Hospital are located to the south-west (Figure 1). The site has a northern slope and sits between 196-209 m AOD.
- 3.2 The underlying solid bedrock geology consists predominantly of Upper Limestone Formation - Sedimentary Rock Cycles, Clackmannan Group Type formed approximately 324 to 329 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. The overlying superficial deposits are Devensian Till formed up to 2 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period (British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain Viewer).

## Archaeological Background

- 4.1 Cartographic regression shows that the Site was moorland and agricultural land in the second half the eighteenth century although by the early nineteenth century formal tree planting around the site had taken place although it remained under agricultural use (Rennie 2017). The proposed development area retained this use until the Midlothian and Peebles Asylum was built in 1871, the Hospital buildings located to the SW of the present site. The hospital opened in 1874 and was extended in 1899-1900 becoming known as Rosslynlee because of its proximity to the local railway station. In 1948, the hospital became part of the Board of Management of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum and Associated Hospitals under the South Eastern Hospital Board (Lothian Health Services Archive, The University of Edinburgh Library). A hand annotated copy of the OS second Edition 1:10560 map (1893-1912) suggests that the North field was, for a time, used as a golf course for staff and patients (Canmore No. 362257). Rosslynlee Hospital closed in 2010.

- 4.2 No known prehistoric, Roman or early Historic sites are known within the development site. The Scheduled Monument of Newbigging enclosure (CHS 2) lies approximately 650 m to the south-east of the site. This cropmark of an enclosed prehistoric settlement comprises two D-shaped ditches containing at least two roundhouses.
- 4.3 One cultural heritage site, a rain and wind gauge (CHS 7), part of the infrastructure of Rosslynlee Hospital, was noted during a desk based assessment (Rennie 2017) although it could not be located during a site visit and may have been dismantled once the Hospital was closed. Two further cultural heritage sites associated with the Hospitals infrastructure are located adjacent to the NW of the development site and include a gas works (CHS 3) and sewage filter beds (CHS 4). Neither the gas works (CHS 3) or sewage filter beds (CHS 4) will be affected by the present development as they are outwith the present site boundary. The location of the wind gauge (CHS 7) will similarly be unaffected as it is located within the tree belt surrounding the site. Several areas of established woodland plantation (CHS 8 and CHS 10) are also located outwith the present development site.
- 4.4 Aerial photographs from the twentieth century revealed the site to be agricultural land with a playing field, presently fenced off, established in the south-east corner of the development area.

## Aims, Objectives and Scope

- 5.1 The aims of the archaeological works are:
- To identify the presence or absence of archaeological deposits within the proposed development area, and
  - To ensure that any surviving archaeological remains encountered during the archaeological mitigation works are recorded to an appropriate level.
- 5.2 The objectives are therefore:
- To conduct an archaeological evaluation of the development site to establish the presence or absence of archaeological deposits to determine their character, date and extent if surviving, and
  - To submit a report to data structure level for the agreement of ELCAS, archaeological advisers to Midlothian Council on completion of the archaeological fieldwork. The report will include an outline of the scope of any further excavation works should any significant archaeology be encountered.

## Methodology

- 6.1 All work will be conducted in line with the following standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), of which GUARD Archaeology is a Registered Organisation:
- Code of conduct (2021);
  - Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation (2020);
  - Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (2020).

### Archaeological Evaluation

- 6.2 The archaeological evaluation of the development area will comprise the machine excavation of trenches amounting to 5% (ie 3,013.3 m<sup>2</sup>) of the approximately 6.02 ha area available for trenching after excluding services and their buffer zones. A series of 29 trenches measuring 50 m in length and one trench measuring 57 m in length, and all measuring 2 m wide, will be machine excavated under archaeological supervision at regular intervals across the development area (Figure 1). Trenches will be excavated using one 360 back acting machine, equipped with a flat (toothless) bucket, under the constant supervision of a GUARD Archaeologist.

- 6.3 The topsoil or overburden at each trench location will be removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none is found, to the natural subsoil. Any archaeological features encountered will be cleaned by hand by the on-site Archaeologist to determine their character and extent.
- 6.4 Any significant archaeological features encountered will be dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. Should negative-cut features be encountered, a representative sample will be 25-50% excavated to determine their significance, date and function. A full record of excavated features will be made using a single context recording system using pro forma sheets, drawings and photographs. All archaeological features will be photographed and recorded at an appropriate scale. Sections will be drawn at 1:10, and plans at 1:20. All trenches will be accurately surveyed using a sub-metre GPS and located within the National Grid.
- 6.5 All archaeological finds will be dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. Finds and animal bone will be collected as bulk samples by context. Significant small finds will be three dimensionally located prior to collection. All finds will be processed to MAP2 type standards and subject to appropriate specialist assessment. If necessary, conservation of finds will be appraised to allow for specialist study.
- 6.6 All excavated feature fills and horizons will be sampled as appropriate, using bulk soil samples, for palaeo-environmental evidence.
- 6.7 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.
- 6.8 Should human remains be revealed by the excavation, the local police, the clients and ELCAS will be informed immediately. Any human remains will be accurately recorded, but left *in situ*, pending the agreement of the police, the clients and ELCAS on an appropriate mitigation strategy.
- 6.9 Should significant archaeological remains be encountered within any of the trenches proposed, the area of investigation may be expanded, in consultation with the clients and ELCAS with the aim of defining the character and extent of the archaeological features.
- 6.11 Should significant archaeological remains be encountered by the evaluation, requiring more than the evaluation outlined above, the remains will be largely left *in situ* pending the agreement of the clients and ELCAS on a WSI addenda for an appropriate scope of excavation (Stage 2) and Post-excavation design including scope of finds analysis, conservation & publication (Stage 3).
- 6.12 ELCAS will be the final judge of significance in any case and may require full excavation of features to be destroyed by the proposals
- 6.13 On completion of the recording of the evaluation trenches, the backfilling will be undertaken daily by a back-acting machine unless a trench needs to remain open for visits by Clients/ELCAS representatives. No specialist backfilling is proposed.

## Report Preparation and Contents

- 7.1 A report detailing the results of the archaeological fieldwork will be submitted to the client within four to six weeks of completion of fieldwork and, subject to client approval, then submitted to ELCAS. The report will take the form of a Data Structure Report and will contain an analysis of the results of the archaeological mitigation work. 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 distribution of evaluation trenches, archaeological features and will include archiving lists of all finds, samples, field drawings and photographs.
- 7.2 If appropriate, the report will also include any addenda to this WSI for further archaeological fieldwork, should significant archaeology have been encountered.
- 7.3 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;
  - planning application reference number;
  - contractor's details including date work carried out;
  - nature and extent of the proposed development, including developer/client details;
  - description of the site history, location and geology;
  - 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 fieldwork;
  - context & feature descriptions;
  - features, number and class of artefacts, spot dating & scientific dating of significant finds presented in tabular format;
  - plans and section drawings of the features drawn at a suitable scale;
  - initial assessment of relevant finds/samples if appropriate;
  - conclusions regarding the need for, and scope of, any further archaeological work such as excavation (Stage 2) and Post-excavation finds analysis, conservation & publication (Stage 3);
  - bibliography.
- 7.4 The DSR is to be submitted to the client within 4 to 6 weeks of fieldwork completion, any PERD within 3 months of agreement to the DSR and any final publication within a year of agreement to the PERD.
- 7.5 In accordance with ELCAS reporting requirements:
- The report should be submitted in both PDF and doc formats.
  - A minimum of 3-4 photographs illustrating the project should be submitted in a digital format (.jpeg) and not embedded into the digital copy of the report. The contractor will retain copyright of these images but gives permission for the images to be used by ELCAS in the online Historic Environment Record (HER) and for educational purposes.
  - The position of all archaeological trenches, excavation areas, survey areas etc. should be submitted as a separate shapefile or as a geo-referenced DXF file.
  - Photographs, plans and illustrations should fall within the current guidelines for archival standards set by the Archaeology Data Service and Historic Environment Scotland (HES). All digital data should be produced and presented on CD in archive stable format.

## Copyright

- 8.1 The 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*. In the event of minor archaeological remains being encountered during the archaeological fieldwork, it is proposed that a comprehensive report submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, will form the Stage 1 publication of the site. A copy of this will be included in the Data Structure Report.

## Archive

- 10.1 The archive for the project, including a copy of the report, will be submitted to the National Record of the Historic Environment within three months of completion of all relevant work. All archiving will



be undertaken according to standards and guidelines set out by Historic Environment Scotland (HES) and ClfA (where applicable to Scotland): HES *Guidelines for Archiving of Archaeological Projects* and ClfA *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*. All procedures are reviewed regularly and revised where required to incorporate updates in line with the standards and guidance issued by HES and ClfA.

- 10.2 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, ELCAS will validate the OASIS form on behalf of Midlothian Council, 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 revised Treasure Trove Code of Practice published with the approval of Scottish Ministers in January 2016. The laws relating to Treasure Trove and Bona Vacantia in Scotland apply to archaeological material recognised as representing ownerless goods ie where the original owner is no longer traceable. This includes all material recovered during archaeological fieldwork. Accordingly, all assemblages recovered from archaeological fieldwork must be reported to the Treasure Trove Unit (TTU) for assessment, with a filled-out copy of the form "Declaration of an Archaeological Assemblage from Fieldwork". Two copies of the pertinent report will be submitted to TTU at the conclusion of the post-excavation work. Fieldwork submissions claimed as Treasure Trove will then be responsible for recommending to the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer (QLTR) by the Scottish Archaeological Finds Allocation Panel (SAFAP) which museum should be allocated the finds. All artefacts will be temporarily stored by GUARD Archaeology Ltd 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: Maureen Kilpatrick
  - Project Director (on-site Archaeologist): Thomas Muir
  - Finds and Environmental Support and Conservation: Aileen Maule
  - Illustrator: Jennifer Simonson
  - Quality Assurance: Ronan Toolis
- 12.2 The GUARD Archaeology Project Manager 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 for the archaeological fieldwork is 3rd October 2022. ELCAS will be informed of the site mobile phone number of the site personnel prior to the start date so that monitoring visits can be arranged. It is envisaged that the evaluation of 5% of the development area will take 5 days to complete including the daily backfilling of trenches with minimal findings.

## Health & Safety and Insurance

- 14.1 GUARD Archaeology Limited adheres to the guidelines and standards prescribed for archaeological fieldwork set down in the (now Chartered) Institute for Archaeologists approved Health and Safety in Field Archaeology document. It is standard GUARD Archaeology 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 Archaeology Limited'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.

## Bibliography

British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain viewer.  
<https://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> [accessed 07.6.22]

Rennie, C 2017 St Margarets, Roslin – North Park and South Park, Midlothian: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment, Unpublished Report 4351, GUARD Archaeology Limited, Glasgow.

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