

GUARD ARCHAEOLOGY



Horsemarket, Kelso, Scottish Borders
Archaeological Watching Brief
Data Structure Report
Project 3393

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Horsemarket, Kelso, Scottish Borders
Archaeological Watching Brief
Data Structure Report

On behalf of: Scottish Borders Council

NGR: NT 7282 3399

Project Number: 3393

Project Manager: Ronan Toolis

Report by: Claire Shaw & Ronan Toolis

Illustrations: Gillian McSwan

Approved by:



Date:

28/02/2012

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

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Contents

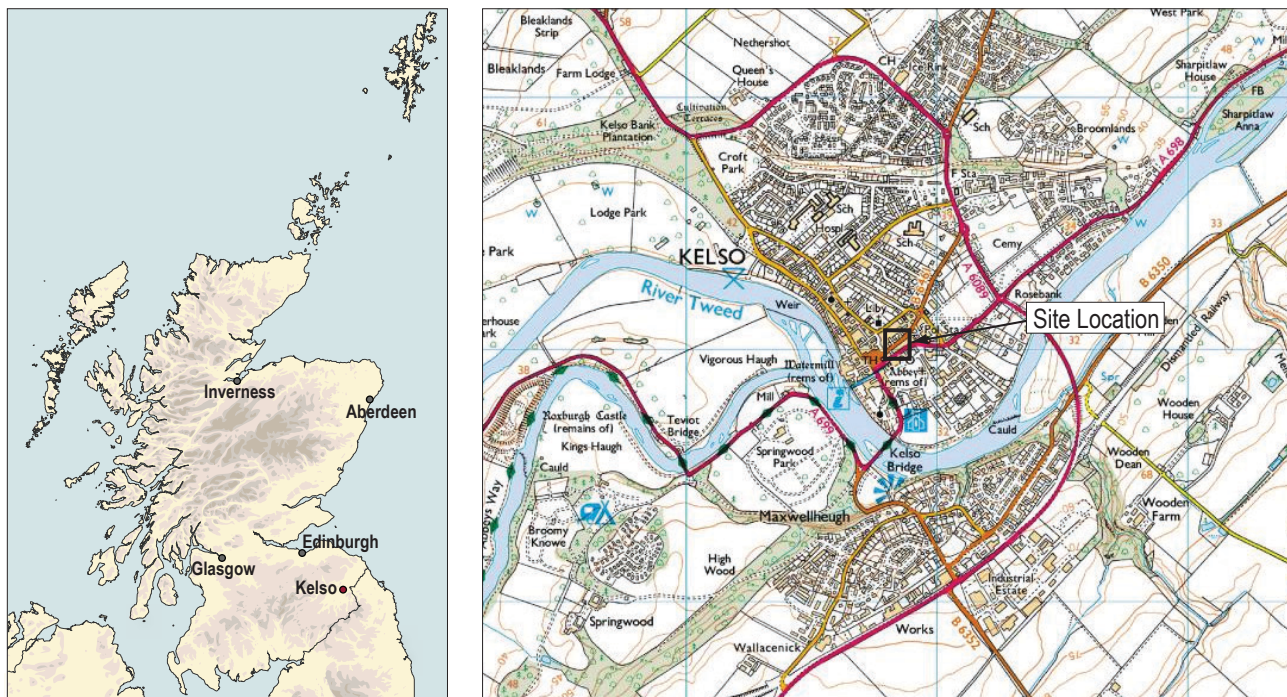
Executive Summary	5
Introduction	5
Site Location	5
Archaeological Background	5
Aims and Objectives	5
Fieldwork Methodology	6
Results	6
Discussion	8
Conclusion	8
Acknowledgements	8
Appendices	10
Appendix A: References	10
Appendix B: List of Contexts	10
Appendix C: List of Photographs	10
Appendix D: Discovery And Excavation Scotland Entry	11
Appendix E: Written Scheme Of Investigation	12

List of Figures

Figure 1: Site location.	4
--------------------------	---

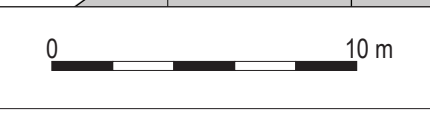
List of Plates

Plate 1	7
Plate 2	7
Plate 3: Window sampler 1 m - 2 m, BH2	7



Key	Trench
	Borehole
	Development boundary

Figure 1:
Site location.



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Executive Summary

- 1.1 This Data Structure Report was commissioned by Scottish Borders Council to outline the results of a watching brief undertaken during ground investigation works. The ground investigation test pits and boreholes were excavated to the north-west and south-east of the public toilets at Horse Market in Kelso. The ground investigation test pits reached no deeper than 1 m below the current ground surface on the north-west side and no deeper than 0.5 m on the south-east side. On the south-eastern side, one borehole reaching a depth of 5 m was made, while on the north-western side two boreholes were made and reached a maximum depth of 2 m. The ground investigation works encountered only modern made ground and natural subsoil. No significant archaeological deposits or artefacts were encountered.

Introduction

- 2.1 This Data Structure Report sets out the results of the archaeological watching brief undertaken during ground investigation works, in order to meet planning condition 10 of the outline planning consent (Planning Reference: 10/01418/FUL; OASIS Reference: guardarc1-119540).

Site Location

- 3.1 The public toilets gap site lies between Horse Market and Wood Market in Kelso (centred on approximately NT 7282 3399; see Figure 1). The ground investigation trial excavations and boreholes were undertaken on the north-west and south-east sides of the public toilets, adjacent to Horse Market Street and Wood Market Street respectively.

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The development area had the potential of containing archaeological deposits from several periods of Kelso's history. The development area was formerly the site of a 19th century building comprising a ground floor shop and two upper stories used as flats. It is suggested that cellars may have existed beneath this building as many of the surrounding buildings in central Kelso overlie cellars, and some of these likely pre-date a fire in 1680 which destroyed much of the town. Elements of the town centre were also reportedly constructed by French prisoners of war during the Napoleonic Wars. Prior to the construction of the tenement building, the site may have been within the medieval precinct of Kelso Abbey, and medieval archaeology is therefore a possibility.
- 4.2 There was therefore a potential for surviving archaeology associated with the medieval precinct of Kelso Abbey and the late medieval and early modern town to survive within the development area.

Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The aim of the archaeological works was to:
- to ensure that any surviving archaeological remains, encountered during ground investigation test pits/trenches or boreholes within the gap site at Horse Market in Kelso (see Figure 1), are recorded to an appropriate level.
- 5.2 The objectives were therefore to:
- conduct an archaeological watching brief during ground investigation test pits/trenches to evaluate the underlying deposits for the presence/absence of any archaeological remains;
 - undertake an appropriate level of recording of any significant archaeological remains encountered in order to determine the character, extent and significance of any archaeological deposits uncovered;

- on completion of the watching brief, submit a data structure report to Scottish Borders Council.

Fieldwork Methodology

- 6.1 The watching brief methodology was agreed in advance of fieldwork (see Appendix E). The watching brief comprised the monitoring of ground investigation test pits, trenches and boreholes within the open areas of the development area (Figure 1), in order to evaluate the underlying deposits for their archaeological potential and ensure that no significant archaeological remains are disturbed prior to being recorded. This was done in conjunction with engineers who were assessing the underlying structures and deposits below a concrete pad foundation for the current toilet block.
- 6.2 One experienced GUARD Archaeologist was required during the watching brief. The site investigation excavation was undertaken by hand by sub-contractors of the engineers. The site investigation borehole drilling was undertaken by sub-contractors of the engineers.
- 6.3 The total area of excavation comprised 7 m² to the north-west and 6 m² to the south-east of the public toilets.
- 6.4 The 'topsoil' was removed in spits to the required depth of the ground investigation works.
- 6.5 If archaeological remains were observed, the watching brief archaeologist was to instruct the ground investigation sub-contractors to cease excavation immediately.
- 6.6 Suitable down time was provided to the on-site GUARD Archaeologist in order to investigate and record the stratigraphy encountered on site. Any significant archaeological features encountered were to be cleaned by hand by the on-site Archaeologist to determine their character and extent, though hand digging would be confined to safe working depths and any significant archaeology encountered would not be fully excavated but only recorded and left in situ. It was not anticipated that archaeological materials would be recovered during this phase of work. A record of encountered 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.
- 6.7 The results from the watching brief will be used to finalise the design of the new building and inform future archaeological work if necessary.

Results

- 7.1 The watching brief undertaken between 7 and 14 February 2012. The detailed results of the watching brief are set out in Appendices B-C.
- 7.2 Three Site Investigation trenches were hand-excavated; two on the north-western side of the public toilets on Horsemarket (Areas NW1 & NW2) and one on the south-eastern side (Area SE1) of the public toilets on Woodmarket (Figure 1). The total area examined was 13 m². Trial pits were hand-excavated within each of the trenches to confirm the depth and nature of the soil encountered.
- 7.3 The pavement slabs (001) in all trenches were underlain by a thin layer of sand and whindust (002). This was itself underlain by the base of a British Telecom junction box and a 0.25 m deep layer of sandy clay (003) on the north-west side, cut by modern service pipes, which was underlain by a layer of sandy gravel (004) at least 0.45 m deep, which was also cut by modern service pipes (Plate 1). Beneath the slabs (001) and sand and whindust foundation (002) to the south-east of the public toilets was a 0.37 m deep layer of sandy clay (003), which overlay a rough surface of mortared brick (005) that sloped down from the base of the public toilets to the adjacent pavement of Woodmarket between depths of 0.32 m and 0.50 m below the present ground surface (Plate 2).



Plate 1.



Plate 2.

- 7.4 Using a cable percussion drilling rig with a 100 mm gauge casing and window samplers, three boreholes were subsequently inserted at the same locations as the site investigation trenches.
- 7.5 Within the south-eastern side of the proposed development area (Woodmarket) in Area SE1, borehole 1 (BH1) was placed close to the wall of the adjacent building. The cores revealed made ground up to a depth of 0.75 m, comprising of mixed layers of silty sand with fragments of stone and possible flecks of mortar. At 0.90 m there was a distinctive dark brown band of silt/sand marking the start of the natural subsoil. This borehole reached a depth of 5 m where coarse sand was noted.
- 7.6 On the north-western side (Horsemarket) the trenches had been left open to allow the geotechnical team to note the location of services within the immediate area such as a sewage pipe and electricity cable. Borehole 2 (BH2) was located near the north-western corner of the public toilets in Area NW2. At a depth of about 0.5 m an obstruction was encountered and an inspection pit was hand-excavated to remove a medium sized rounded stone. Shortly after, another stone was encountered that became wedged into the casing. This stone was removed but because it had lodged in the mouth of the casing, it had compromised the sample by preventing any soil from being collected within the window sampler up to a depth of 1 m. The sample taken from 1 m to 2 m was very mixed, comprising predominately sand with stone inclusions and what appeared to a possible fragment of blonde sandstone at a depth of 1.30 m (Plate 3). BH2 was abandoned at 2 m depth after hitting another hard object.



Plate 3: Window sampler 1 m - 2 m, BH2.

- 7.7 Borehole 3 (BH3) was located near the north-eastern corner of the public toilets in Area NW1 near the retail outlet called The Card Shop. Within 0.10 m of the borehole a hard surface was encountered. The Type 2 material (a granular material used as a sub-base) that had been used

to partially backfill Area NW1 was removed by hand, exposing what appeared to be the base of a British Telecom junction box. Within the base there were modern cables and due to their proximity with the sewage pipe the geotechnical team decided to abandon BH3.

- 7.8 No significant archaeological deposits, artefacts or indication of a surviving cellar were encountered during the archaeological watching brief.

Discussion

- 8.1 During the archaeological watching brief it was revealed that the modern made ground extends to a depth of about 1 m from the current surface level on both the north-west and south-eastern sides of the public toilets. This layer contained several modern services in the form of BT cabling, sewage pipes and electricity cables associated with the public toilets. Underlying the made ground, natural subsoil was revealed at a depth of 0.09 m, comprising of a series of layers of sandy gravel, sandy silt and coarse sand, reflective of river deposits or possibly redeposited natural subsoil. Within BH2 a possible fragment of blonde sandstone was noted at a depth of 1.30 m. This may be a fragment of building rubble from the structure that formerly occupied the site. During the archaeological watching brief no structural foundations associated with the former building were recorded. It may, therefore, be possible that the foundations of the previous building and the remains of any previous cellar if originally present, were grubbed out prior to the construction of the public toilets building.

Conclusion

- 9.1 The watching brief undertaken during ground investigation works examined two areas to the north-west and south-east of the public toilets. The ground investigation test pits reached no deeper than 1 m below the current ground surface on the north-west side and no deeper than 0.5 m on the south-east side. On the south-eastern side, the borehole reached a depth of 5 m and on the north-western side the boreholes reached a maximum depth of 2 m. The ground investigation works encountered only modern made ground and natural subsoil. No significant archaeological deposits or artefacts were encountered.
- 9.2 A summary of the project results will be submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*. A copy of this is included in Appendix D. The archive for the project, including a copy of the report, will be submitted to the National Monuments Records for Scotland within six months.
- 9.3 The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> (OASIS Reference: guardarc1-119540) 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 Scottish Borders Council Archaeologist will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website.

Acknowledgements

- 10.1 GUARD Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Stuart McKay at McKay & Partners, and their sub-contractors for their assistance. GUARD Archaeology Ltd would also thank Dr Christopher Bowles, Scottish Borders Council Archaeology Officer, for his assistance and advice during the watching brief. The illustration and desk top publishing was prepared by Gillian McSwan. The project was managed for GUARD Archaeology Ltd by Ronan Toolis.

**Horsemarket, Kelso, Scottish Borders
Archaeological Watching Brief
Data Structure Report**

Section 2: Appendices



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Appendices

Appendix A: References

Toolis, R. 2012 *Horse Market Gap Site, Kelso, Scottish Borders: Archaeological Watching Brief Written Scheme of Investigation*

Appendix B: List of Contexts

Context No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
001	NW1, NW2, SE1	Modern pavement slabs, 0.06 m deep	Modern made ground
002	NW1, NW2, SE1	Orange sand and charcoal coloured whindust, 0.07 m deep	Modern made ground
003	NW1, NW2, SE1	Clay layer, cut by modern service pipe, 0.25 m deep	Modern made ground
004	NW1, NW2	Sandy gravel, cut by modern service pipe, 0.45 m deep	Modern made ground
005	SE1	Mortared brick layer, sloping down from 0.32 m in depth at the public toilets to 0.50 m at the street.	Modern made ground
BH1 001	SE1	Mixed dark brown silty/sand with frequent stone inclusions, 0.15 m deep	Modern made ground
BH1 002	SE1	Course gravel, 0.03 m deep	Modern made ground
BH1 003	SE1	Mixed, mid brown sandy/silt, 0.11 m deep	Modern made ground
BH1 004	SE1	Light brown/orange course sand, 0.05 m deep	Modern made ground
BH1 005	SE1	Light brown course sand, stone inclusions and possible flecks of mortar, 0.40 m deep	Modern made ground
BH1 006	SE1	Bands of dark brown to red/brown sand and course sand, 0.12 m deep	Natural subsoil
BH2 001	NW2	Mixed course sand and gravel with occasional large stones & fragments of blonde sandstone, 2 m deep	Modern Made ground
BH3 001	NW1	Type 2 material, 0.10 m deep	Modern Made ground
BH3 002	NW1	Concrete slab, 0.15 m + deep	Modern Made ground

Appendix C: List of Photographs

Digital File 1

Frame	Area	Context No	Subject	Taken from
1	NW1	001 - 004	Deepest test pit in SI trench	WSW
2	NW1	001 - 004	Deepest test pit in SI trench-detail	WSW
3	NW1	001 - 004	Deepest test pit within SI trench-general	WSW
4	NW1	001 - 004	Modern service in SI trench	NNW
5	NW1	001 - 004	Modern service in SI trench	WSW
6	NW1	001 - 004	General of SI trench NW1	WSW
7	NW2	001 - 004	General of SI trench NW2	NNW
8	NW2	001 - 004	General of SI trench NW2	WSW
9	NW1 & NW2	001 - 004	General of SI trenches	WSW
10	SE1	001 - 004	Foundation of public toilets	SE
11	SE1	002	Whindust layer under slabs	SE
12	SE1	001-002	Working shot	SE
13	SE1	005	Bricks and Mortar surface	SE
14	SE1	005	Bricks and Mortar surface	SW
15	SE1	001-005	General of SI trench SE1	SE

Digital File 2

Frame	Area	Context No	Subject	Taken from
1	SE1	BH1 001-006	Borehole 1 window samplers 0 m – 4 m	NW
2	NW1	-	Base of BT junction box with cables	N
3	NW2	BH2 001	BH2 Borehole window samplers 1 m – 2 m	NW

Appendix D: Discovery And Excavation Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Scottish Borders Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Horsemarket Gap Site, Kelso
PROJECT CODE:	3393
PARISH:	Kelso
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Claire Shaw & Ronan Toolis
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	GUARD Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Watching Brief
NMRS NO(S):	None
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	None
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NT 7282 3399
START DATE (this season)	7 th February 2012
END DATE (this season)	14 th February 2012
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	Due to the potential for surviving archaeology associated with the medieval precinct of Kelso Abbey and cellars perhaps dating to the late medieval and early modern town to survive within the development area, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken by GUARD Archaeology Ltd during ground investigation test pits/trenches and boreholes at his site within the centre of Kelso. Two areas were examined to the north-west and south-east of the public toilets between Horsemarket and Woodmarket. The ground investigation test pits reached no deeper than 1 m below the current ground surface on the north-west side and no deeper than 0.5 m on the south-east side. On the south-eastern side, one borehole reached a depth of 5 m and on the north-western side two boreholes reached a maximum depth of 2 m. The ground investigation works encountered only modern made ground and natural subsoil. No significant archaeological deposits or artefacts were encountered.
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:	bob.will@guard-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION	Archive to be deposited in NMRS

Appendix E: Written Scheme Of Investigation**HORSE MARKET GAP SITE, KELSO,
SCOTTISH BORDERS**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

PROJECT 3393

Contents

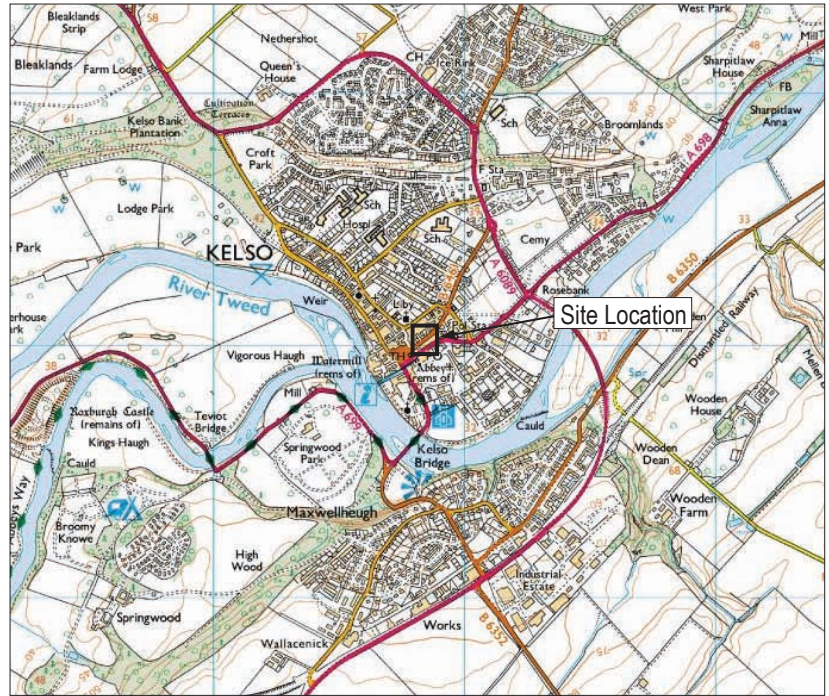
1.0	Executive Summary	1
2.0	Introduction	1
3.0	Site Location	1
4.0	Archaeological Background	1
5.0	Aims and Objectives	1
6.0	Fieldwork Methodology	2
7.0	Report Preparation and Contents	2
8.0	Copyright	3
9.0	Publication	3
10.0	Archive	3
11.0	Finds Disposal	3
12.0	Personnel and Liaison	4
13.0	Monitoring	4
14.0	Health & Safety and Insurance	4


HORSE MARKET GAP SITE, KELSO, SCOTTISH BORDERS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

PROJECT 3393

by
Ronan Toolis



<p>Key</p>  Development area	<p>Figure 1: Site location.</p>		<p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. All rights reserved. Licence number 100050699.</p>
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Executive Summary

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation was commissioned by Scottish Borders Council to outline the scope and methodology for a watching brief during ground investigation test pits/trenches within the gap site at Horse Market in Kelso.

Introduction

- 2.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) sets out the methodology for the archaeological watching brief required during ground investigation test pits/trenches in order to meet planning condition 10 of the outline planning consent (Ref 10/01418/FUL).
- 2.2 This WSI outlines the programme of archaeological works that may be needed to mitigate the effects of the proposed site works. It details the methodology to be employed in implementing Stage 1 archaeological works. The mitigation methodology to be employed during Stage 2 excavation and post excavation analysis and publication, if required, will be specified in further WSI addendums. These WSI addendums, if required, will be submitted for the approval of the Scottish Borders Council Archaeologist, prior to the commencement of any archaeological work. All phases of work will be funded by the developer.

Site Location

- 3.1 The gap site lies between Horse Market and Wood Market in Kelso (centred on approximately NT 7282 3399) and is currently the site of public conveniences (Figure 1).

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The development area has the potential of encountering archaeological deposits from several periods of Kelso's history. The development area was formerly the site of a 19th century building comprising a ground floor shop and two upper stories used as flats. It is suggested that cellars may have existed beneath this building as many of the surrounding buildings in central Kelso overlie cellars, and some of these likely pre-date a fire in 1680 which destroyed much of the town. Elements of the town centre were also reportedly constructed by French prisoners of war during the Napoleonic Wars. Prior to the construction of the tenement building, the site may have been within the medieval precinct of Kelso Abbey, and medieval archaeology is therefore a possibility.
- 4.2 There may therefore be surviving archaeology associated with the medieval precinct of Kelso Abbey and the late medieval and early modern town within the development area.

Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The aim of the archaeological works is to:
 - to ensure that any surviving archaeological remains, encountered during ground investigation test pits or trenches within the gap site at Horse Market in Kelso (see Figure 1), are recorded to an appropriate level.
- 5.2 The objectives are therefore to:
 - conduct an archaeological watching brief during ground investigation test pits/trenches to evaluate the underlying deposits for the presence/absence of any archaeological remains;
 - undertake an appropriate level of recording of any significant archaeological remains encountered in order to determine the character, extent and significance of any archaeological deposits uncovered;
 - on completion of the watching brief, submit a data structure report to Scottish Borders Council.

Fieldwork Methodology

- 6.1 The watching brief will comprise the monitoring of ground investigation test pits or trenches within the open areas of the development area (Figure 1), in order to evaluate the underlying deposits for their archaeological potential and ensure that no significant archaeological remains are disturbed prior to being recorded. This will be done in conjunction with engineers who will be assessing the underlying structures and deposits below a concrete pad foundation for the current toilet block. It is anticipated that all machine plant will be supplied by the engineering team.
- 6.2 One experienced GUARD Archaeologist will be required during the watching brief. The back-acting machine excavator will be fitted with a flat-bladed (toothless) ditching bucket and will operate under the constant supervision of the GUARD archaeologist.
- 6.3 The total area of excavation is not expected to exceed 5% of the development area.
- 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 topsoil stripping works.
- 6.5 If archaeological remains are observed, the watching brief archaeologist will instruct the machine plant operator to cease excavation immediately.
- 6.6 Suitable down time will be provided to the on-site GUARD Archaeologist in order to investigate and record any archaeological features encountered on site. Any significant archaeological features encountered will be cleaned by hand by the on-site Archaeologist to determine their character and extent, though hand digging will be confined to safe working depths and any significant archaeology encountered will not be fully excavated but only recorded and left *in situ*. It is not anticipated that archaeological materials will be recovered during this phase of work. A record of encountered 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 levels will be tied into Ordnance Datum and archaeological features accurately located with the National Grid.
- 6.7 Should human remains be revealed by the excavation, the local police and the Scottish Borders Council Archaeologist will be informed immediately. Any human remains will be accurately recorded, but left *in situ*, pending the agreement of the police and the Scottish Borders Council Archaeologist on an appropriate mitigation strategy.
- 6.8 The results from the evaluation will be used to finalise the design of the new building and inform future archaeological work if necessary.
- 6.9 As Kelso town centre is often busy, it is also anticipated that members of the public may present themselves to the archaeologist on site. All efforts will be made to maintain a professional relationship with members of the public and assist them in understanding the works and the archaeology if necessary.

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 four 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 topsoil stripping, any archaeological features encountered 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

- Planning application 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 field work
 - 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
 - recommendations regarding the need for, and scope of, any further archaeological work, such as post-excavation analysis and publication
 - bibliography
- 7.3 At least two hard copies of the final report and a digital PDF copy will be sent to the Scottish Borders Council Archaeologist.
- 7.4 If post-excavation work is required the results will be published in conjunction with Scottish Borders Council in an appropriate medium.

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*. 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 Monuments Records for Scotland within six months of completion of all relevant work.
- 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, the Scottish Borders Council Archaeologist 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, a filled-out copy of the form "Declaration of an Archaeological Assemblage from Fieldwork" 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: Mr Ronan Toolis
 - Project Director (on-site Archaeologist): Alan Hunter Blair
 - Finds and Environmental Support and Conservation: Ms Aileen Maule
 - Illustrator: Ms Gillian McSwan
 - Quality Assurance: Dr 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 watching brief will be arranged in due course. The watching brief is expected to be undertaken within one week. The Scottish Borders Council Archaeologist will be given at least one week's notice prior to the commencement of fieldwork and will be informed of the site mobile phone number 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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